

Training Day : Linux

Objectives

At the end of the day, you will be able to use Linux command line in order to :

- Connect to «genologin» server
- Use available tools
- Transfer files between server and desktop
- Prepare data files
- Start processes with command line

Planning of the day

Part I : 09h00 - 10h45

Presentation of GenoToul bioinformatics facilities, asking for an account, connection procedure, tree structure of files, command line syntax, TP1

Part II : 11h00 - 12h30

File types, permissions, manipulating files, displaying files, wildcard characters, disk space control, TP2

Part III : 14h00 - 17h00

Dowloading/transferring, compressing/uncompressing, utility commands, redirections, TP3

- Presentation of GenoToul bioinformatics facilities (mission, the team, the users, equipments, disk spaces, website)
- Introduction to Linux,
- Creating an account,
- Tree structure of files,
- Basic Linux commands,
- Connection procedure

Mission

Provide to public regional community :

Equipment

- Storage disk space & computers farm
- Hosting facilities (virtual machine, web site)

Services

- Access to public biologic banks
- Access to bioinformatics software
- Training sessions
- Support

The team



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The users

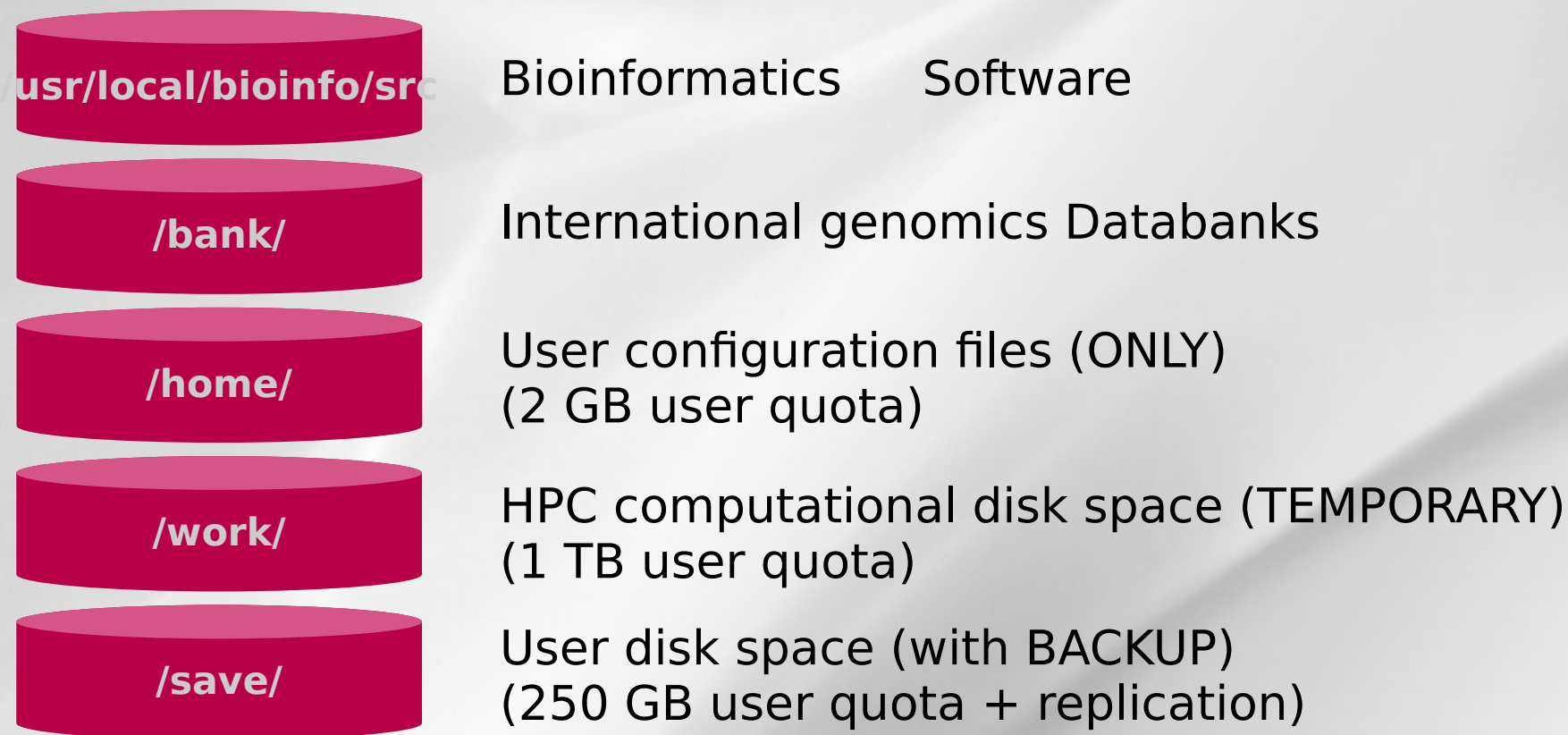
About 1000 authenticated users :

- Regional laboratories (+ some others)
(CNRS, INRA, ENSAT, INSERM, INSA, UPS...)
- Biologists and bio-informaticians

Equipments

- **Several servers : physical or virtual machines**
capacities for servers hosting and web services
- **Computational cluster :**
about 3000 cores
2 PB disk space available for computing
- **Permanent Storage File System :**
2*1 PB disk space capacities (asynchronous replication)

Disk spaces





Genotoul Bioinfo

<http://bioinfo.genotoul.fr>

Home - genotoul-bioinfo - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

LDAP Account Manager Home - genotoul-bioinfo

bioinfo.genotoul.fr

90% libreoffice upgrade ubuntu

Most Visited eGroupWare [Login] Bioinformatics : Home Ganglia:: Genoclust Gri... Login - OTRS 5s Didier Laborie - Outloo... Slurm Workload Manager https://genocloud.toul...

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Genotoul Bioinfo

GENOTOUL BIOINFORMATICS HOME

Home

The GenoToul bioinformatics facility is part of the [Genotoul GIS](#). It has been set up in 2000. Since 2009, it is one of the 13 [IBISA](#) bioinformatics platforms. Since 2008, the platform collaborates with the local [genomic platform](#) and processes huge volumes of data produced by second and third generation of sequencers and makes them available to biologists (ng6).

EQUIPMENT

- A computer farm : about 5000 cores (INTEL-2014, AMD-2012), 34 Tera Byte memory (3TB on a SMP machine), Infiniband interconnection (QDR), parallel file system (GPFS)
- Web servers and virtual machines hosting infrastructure
- More than 1Peta Byte disk space

SERVICES

- Access to public [biological banks](#)
- Access to generic and specific bioinformatics [software pieces](#)
- Access to [web resources](#)
- Projects (Web/VM) hosting ([ask for a project hosting](#))
- [Training](#)

Use this [link](#) to create your user account. All questions about technical issues can be sent using one of the [Ask for](#) forms. The platform staff can help you to process your data or to develop specific databases or software packages. For any specific request please send a mail to anim.bioinfo@toulouse.inra.fr.

ACCESS SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS

Galaxy Jvarkit NCBI BLAST NG6 EMOSS

NEWS

Newsletter #30
20 July 2018

Newsletter #29
12 March 2018

Newsletter #28
15 November 2017

Questions=> support.bioinfo.genotoul@inra.fr

FAQ - genotoul-bioinfo - Mozilla Firefox


File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

LDAP Account Manager P x FAQ - genotoul-bioinfo x +

bioinfo.genotoul.fr/index.php/faq/ 90% libreoffice upgrade ubuntu

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

Home About us Resources Training Software development Ask for FAQ



FAQ

FAQ FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Welcome on the Genotoul FAQ, here under are listed the most frequently asked questions and some application examples. These questions are categorized in different sections:

 User Access	 Training and self-training	 Linux	 Default Ressources
 Job Submission	 Databanks	 Software	 Errors and Tricks
	 NGS data	 Cite us	

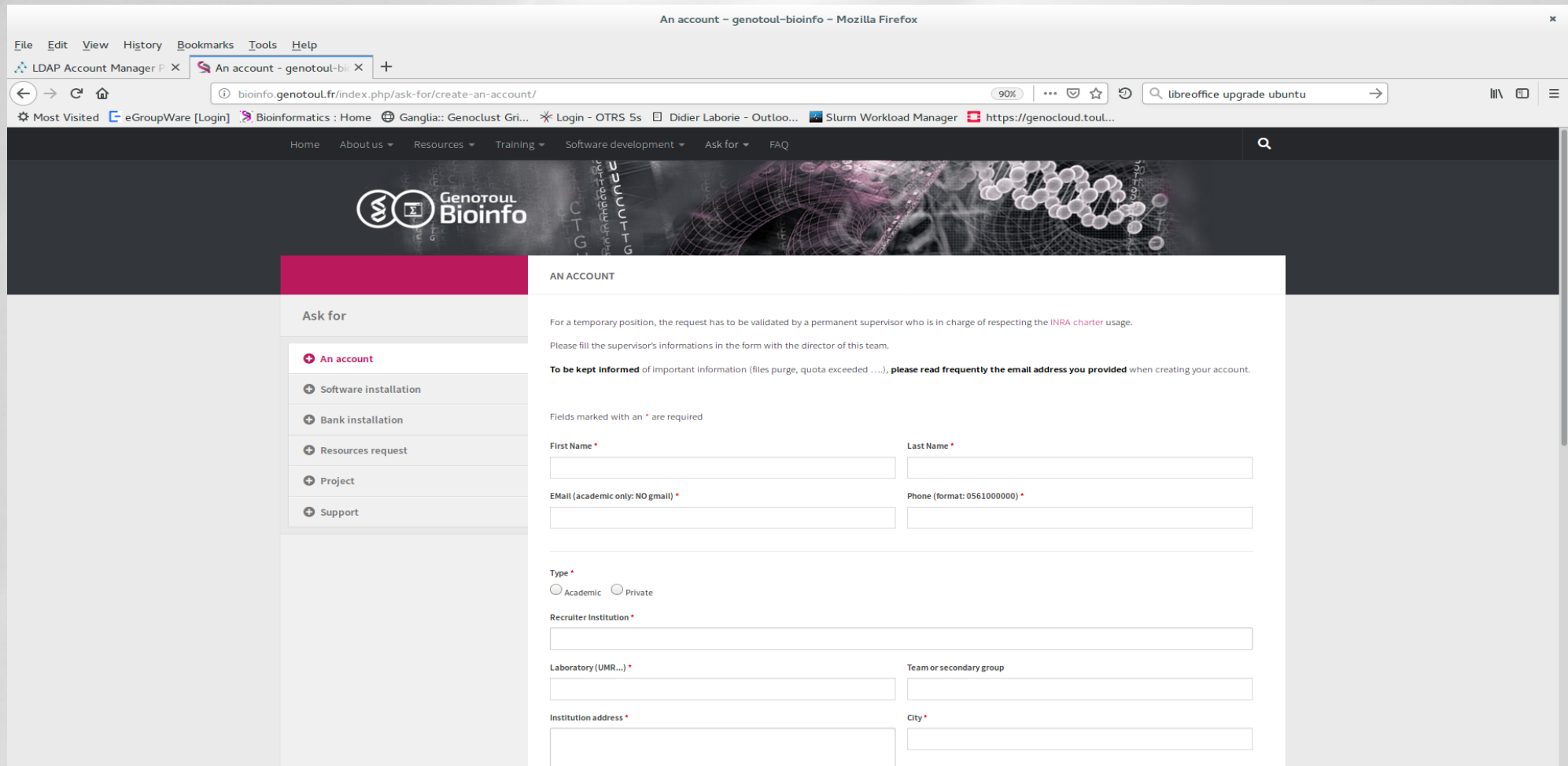
- + User access
- + Training and self-training
- + Linux
- + Default resources
- + Job submission
- + Databanks
- + Software
- + Errors and Tricks
- + NGS data
- + Cite us

Introduction to Linux

GNU-Linux : Unix-like operating system

- Initial Developer = Linus Torvalds (Helsinki)
- Birth of kernel Linux on 1991
- GNU project = free and open source software
- Over three hundreds of active distributions (large community of developers)
- Some are commercial : Fedora (RedHat), openSUSE(SUSE), Ubuntu(Canonical), Mandriva

Asking for an account



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Ask for an account' page on the Genotoul Bioinfo website. The browser's address bar shows the URL `bioinfo.genotoul.fr/index.php/ask-for/create-an-account/`. The page features a navigation menu with options like Home, About us, Resources, Training, Software development, Ask for, and FAQ. A sidebar on the left lists various request categories, with 'An account' selected and highlighted in red. The main content area is titled 'AN ACCOUNT' and contains the following text:

For a temporary position, the request has to be validated by a permanent supervisor who is in charge of respecting the [INRA charter usage](#). Please fill the supervisor's informations in the form with the director of this team.

To be kept informed of important information (files purge, quota exceeded ...), **please read frequently the email address you provided** when creating your account.

Fields marked with an * are required

The form includes the following fields:

- First Name *
- Last Name *
- EMail (academic only; NO gmail) *
- Phone (format: 0561000000) *
- Type * (Academic, Private)
- Recruiter Institution *
- Laboratory (UMR...) *
- Team or secondary group
- Institution address *
- City *

Linux account

Access to a work environnement

- Login + password
- Share resources (processor, memory, disk space)
- Usage of software installed
- Access to computational cluster
- Own space disk (/save & /work directory)

The tree structure

Navigation

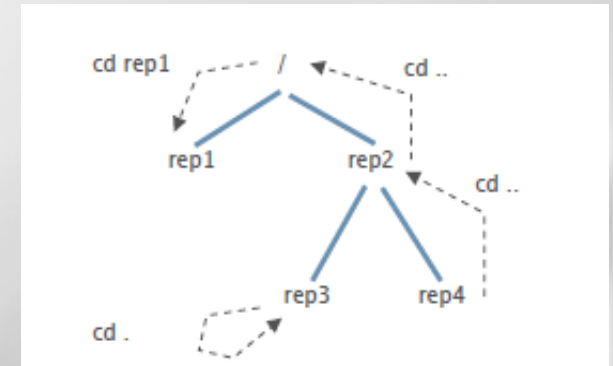
Tree structure

- « / » root directory
- « ~ » home directory (user)
- « . » current directory
- « .. » parent directory

cd [nom_répertoire] : Change directory

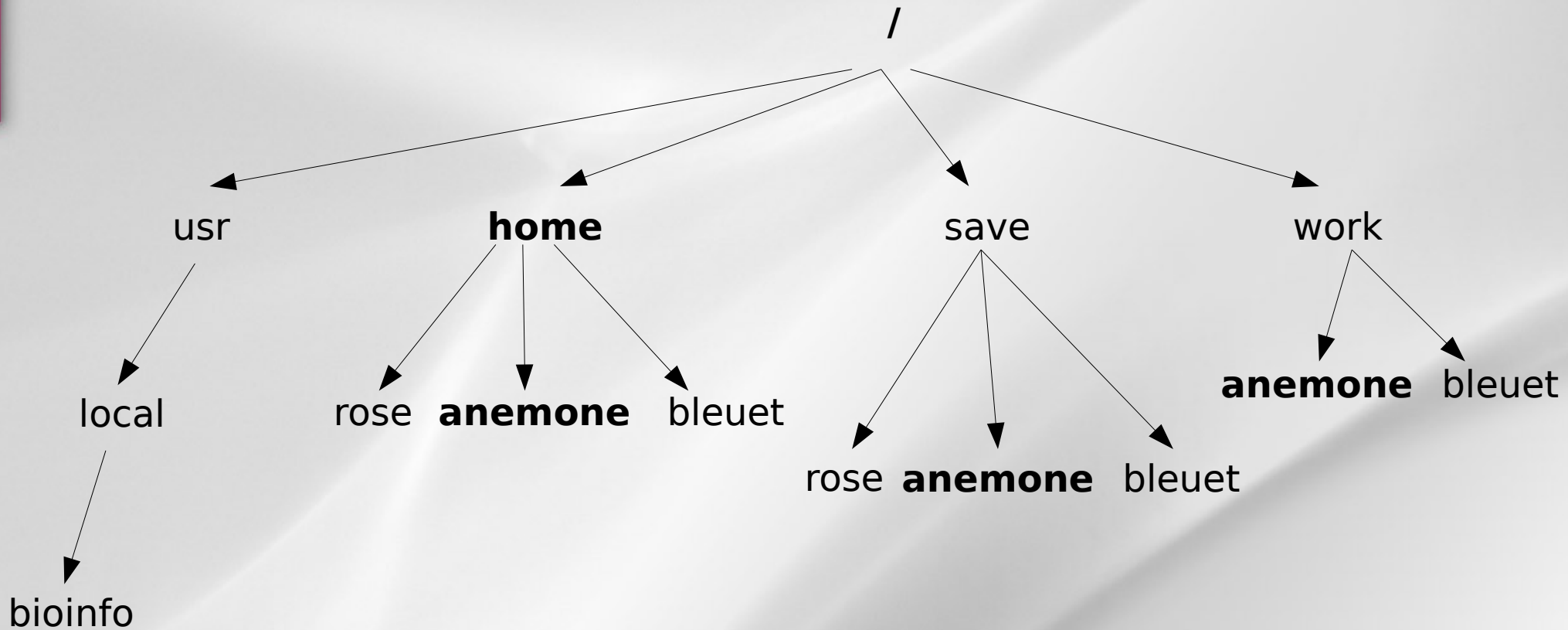
Absolute path : /home/bleuet

Relative path : ../../usr



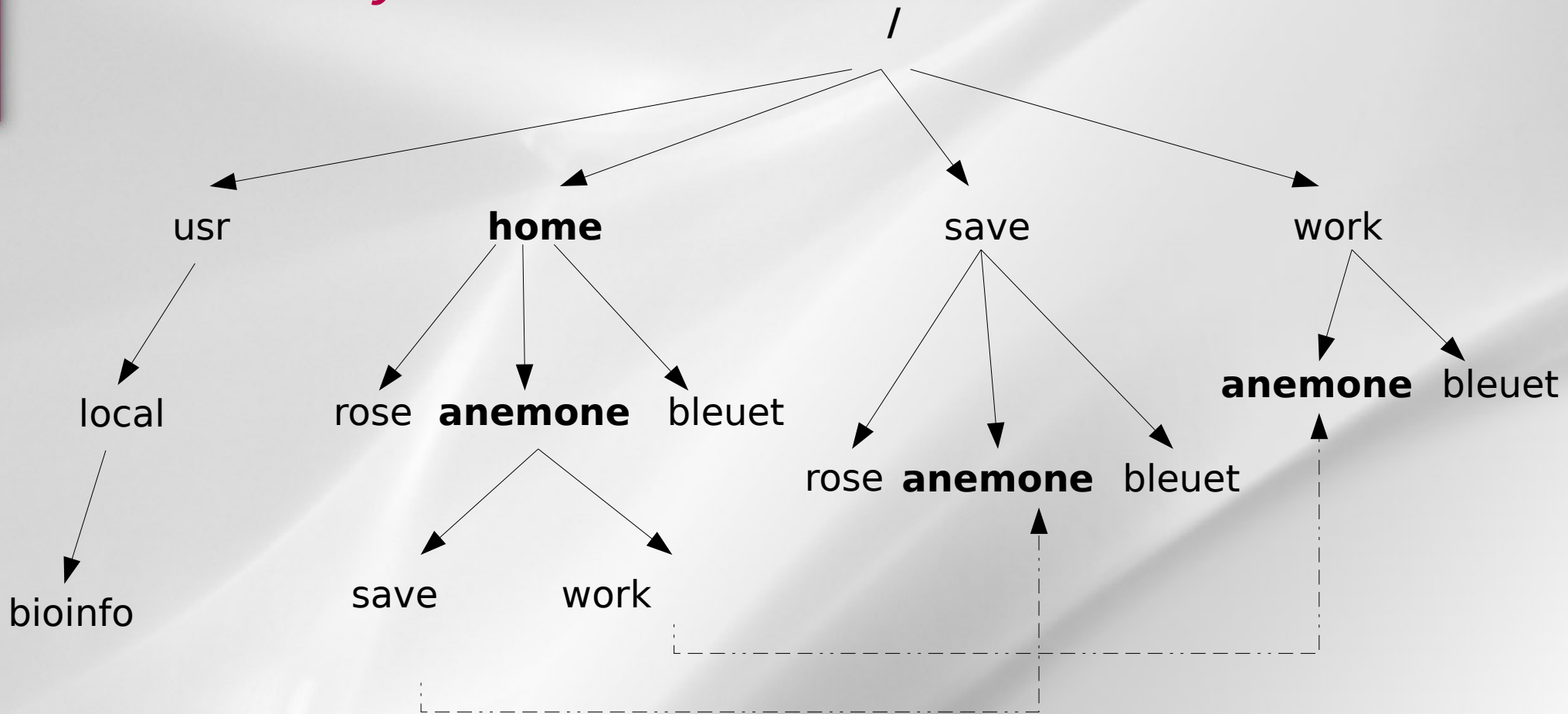
The tree structure

Notion of « Root »



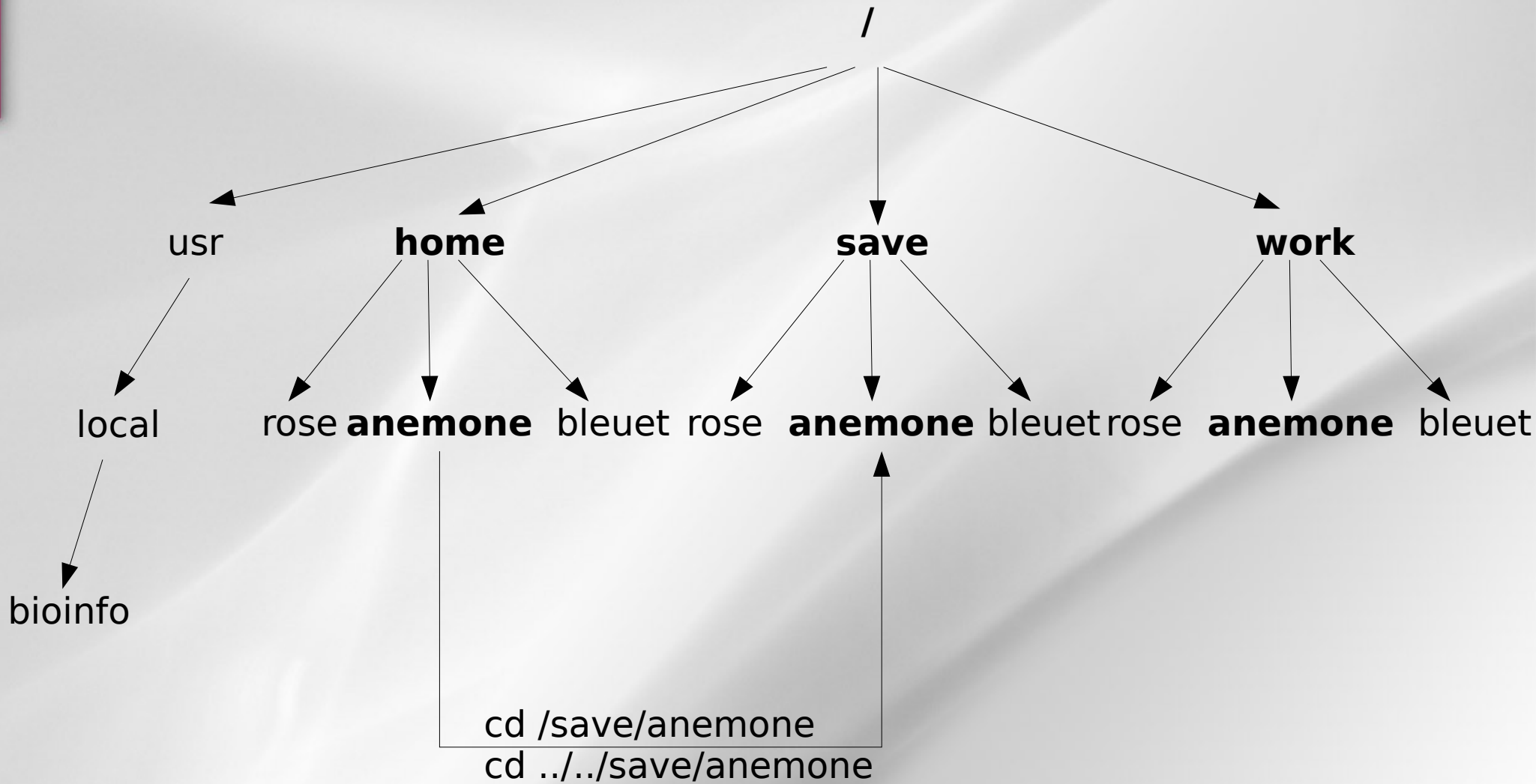
The tree structure

Notion of «symbolic links»



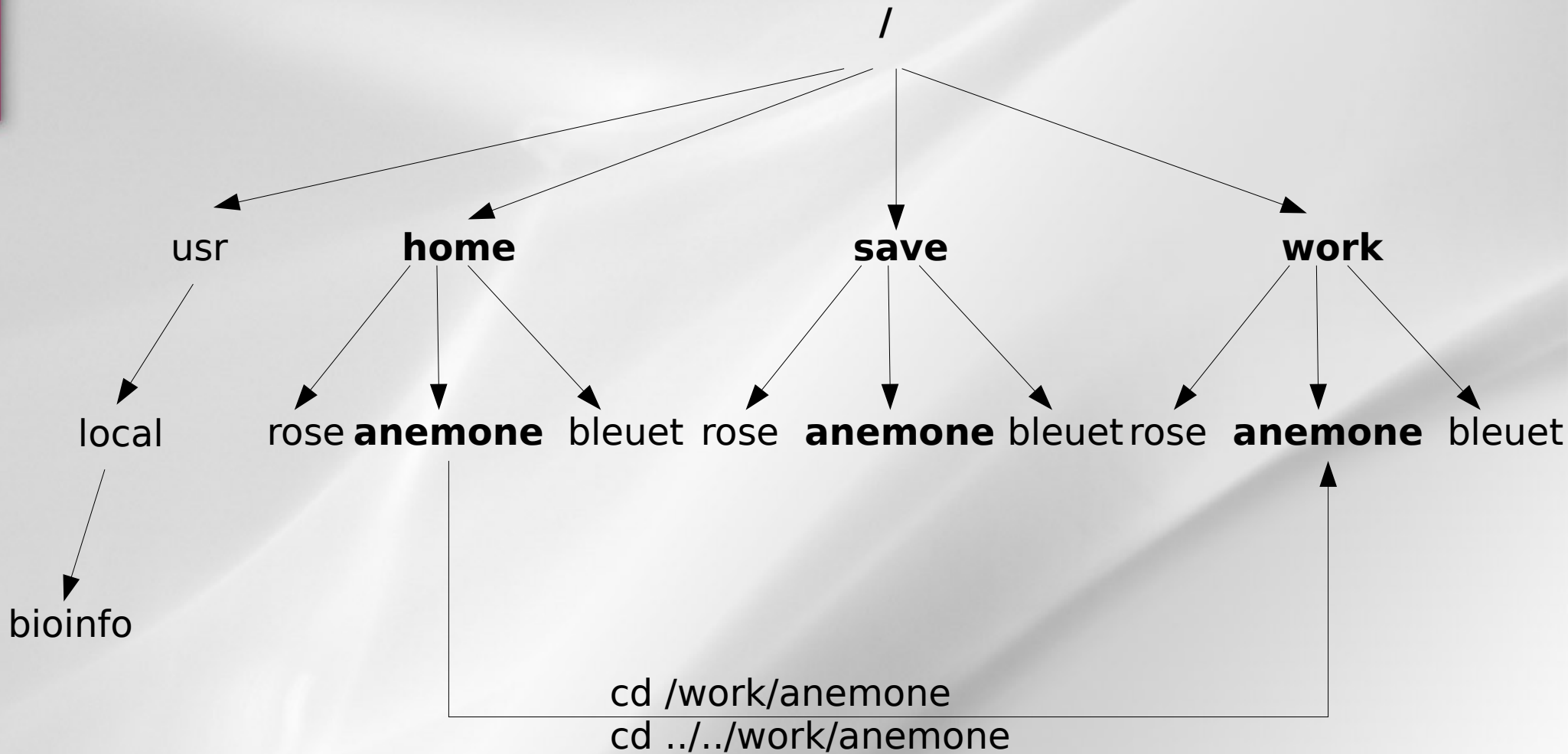
The tree structure

Navigation : examples



The tree structure

Navigation : examples



The commands : syntax

command_name [-option] [parameter]

- Command_name : what you want to do ?
- Option : how to do it ?
- Parameter : on which ?

```
ls -l /home
```

```
tree
```

The help on commands

command_name -- help

man command_name

```
ls --help  
blastall -help  
  
man ls  
man cd
```

Some basics commands

- **cd** : change directory
- **pwd** : print working directory
- **ls** [nom_répertoire]: list directory contents
- **tree** : list contents in a tree like format
- **who** : show who is logged on the server
- **Touch** : Create an empty file
- **history** : display the commands history

How to connect to genologin ?

From Windows

- **Putty + Xming** (Windows graphic)
- **MobaXterm**



From Linux / Mac

- **ssh username@genologin.toulouse.inra.fr**
(command line)

Very Important Tips

- **Copy / Paste with the mouse**
 - Select a text (it is automatically copied)
 - Click on the mouse wheel (the text is pasted where the cursor is located)
- **Command and path completion :**
 - Use the TAB key
- **Back to the previous used commands :**
 - Use the « up » and « down » keys

- Connect yourself to genologin server with your (training) login/password

**anemone arome aster bleuet camelia capucine
chardon clematite cobee coquelicot cosmos cyclamen
dahlia**

- Do the exercices (TP1)

Plan

- File types,
- File permissions,
- Manipulating files,
- Displaying files,
- wild card characters,
- Disk space control
- TP2

File Types

The « ls » command

List the content of a directory

ls [-options] [dir_name]

- a** : display hidden files/dir
- l** : use the long format
- t** : sort the content
- r** : reverse the sort order

```
ls -l /usr/local/bioinfo/src
drwxr-sr-x  3 laborie      bioadm    164 Mar 14  2014 VelvetOptimiser-2.2.5
drwxrwsr-x  6 dehais      bioadm    300 Feb 18  2015 VIENNA
drwxr-sr-x  3 mtrotard    bioadm    133 Sep 21 13:21 ViennaNGS
```

File Types

“ls -l” command (long listing format)

```
#ls -l
-rwxr-xr-x 1 cnoirot BIOINFO      123 Jun 14 17:16 blastforeach.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 cnoirot BIOINFO 3683591 Jun  9 11:56 Diapo_F10a.odp
drwxr-xr-x 3 cnoirot BIOINFO      4096 Jul  8 14:56 igv
-rwxr-xr-x 1 cnoirot BIOINFO       20 Apr 16 11:21 monscript.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 cnoirot BIOINFO 954415 Oct  3 2009 Presentation_pyrocleaner.odp
lrwxrwxrwx 1 cnoirot BIOINFO       13 Mar 15 2009 save -> /save/cnoirot
lrwxrwxrwx 1 cnoirot BIOINFO       13 Mar 18 2009 work -> /work/cnoirot
```

Permissions - Nb elements - Owner - Group - Size - Date - Name

File Types

Read, write, execute

Type - User - Group - Others

```
#ls -l
-rwxr-xr-x 1 cnoiot BIOINFO      123 Jun 14 17:16 blastforeach.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 cnoiot BIOINFO 3683591 Jun  9 11:56 Diapo_F10a.odp
drwxr-xr-x 3 cnoiot BIOINFO      4096 Jul  8 14:56 igv
-rwxr-xr-x 1 cnoiot BIOINFO        20 Apr 16 11:21 monscript.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 cnoiot BIOINFO 954415 Oct  3  2009 Presentation_pyrocleaner.odp
lrwxrwxrwx 1 cnoiot BIOINFO        13 Mar 15  2009 save -> /save/cnoiot
lrwxrwxrwx 1 cnoiot BIOINFO        13 Mar 18  2009 work -> /work/cnoiot
```

Permissions

File permission modification

chmod [options] filename

modifies the permissions of a file

→ **u** : user, **g** : group, **o** : other, **a** : all

→ **r** : read, **w** : write, **x** : execute

```
chmod g+w file_name
```

ln -s nom_fic_source nom_fic_destination

create a symbolic link

```
ln -s file_name link_name
```

Manipulating files

File/Dir. Creating and removing

mkdir / rmdir [dir_name] : create/remove an empty directory

```
mkdir dir_name
```

touch / rm [file_name] : create/remove a file

```
touch file_name
```

Manipulating files

Copying files/dir.

cp src_filename dest_filename

=> **copy source file to destination file**

```
cp file1 file2
```

cp -r src_dirname dest_dirname

=> **copy source dir. to destination dir.**

```
cp -r dir1 dir2
```


Manipulating files

Moving / renaming a file

mv source destination

→ **Move** :

```
mv file_name existing_dir_name
```

→ **Rename** :

```
mv old_file_name new_file_name
```

→ **Move and rename** :

```
mv old_file_name existing_dir_name/new_file_name
```

Manipulating files

Finding files/dir.

find dirname [-option] [parameter]

```
find /home/formation -name "*.seq"  
find . -type d : only directories  
find . -type f : only files  
find / -size +1000k : if size > 1Mo
```

Manipulating files

Wild cards characters

? replace any (one) character

```
ls bov?.seq
```

* replace 0, 1 ou any character

```
ls *.seq
```

```
rm bacterie*
```

[] replace any character between a selection

```
ls [123]*
```

```
ls f[a-c]*
```

Displaying files

Display a file content

cat file_name : display the file content

```
cat /bank/ncbi/genbank/genbankRelease/current/fasta/gbphg1.seq.fasta  
  
>AB000833.1 Bacteriophage Mu DNA for ORF1, sheath protein gpL,  
  ORF2, ORF3, complete cds.  
  
ACGGTCAGACGTTTGGCCCGACCACCGGGATGAGGCTGACGCAGGTCAGAAATCTTTGTGACGAC  
  AACCGTATCAATGCCGGTGTGG...
```

more file_name : display more and more

less file_name : display up and down

Text editors

Modify a file content

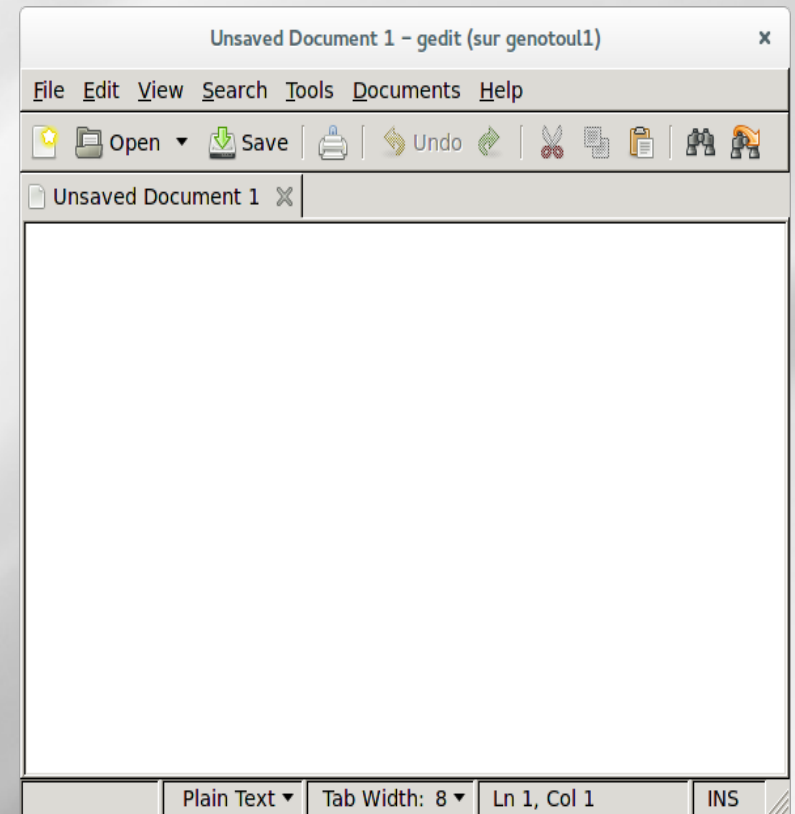
vi : standard but difficult

nano : easy to use

gedit : graphic mode, intuitive

nedit : idem as gedit

emacs : advanced features



Disk space control

df [-option] [partition_name] :
Show the differences disk spaces

```
df -h
Filesystem                Size      Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda5                  204G      8.7G   185G   5% /
tmpfs                      63G         16K    63G   1% /dev/shm
/dev/sda1                  124M       35M    84M  30% /boot
/dev/sda3                   9.9G     559M    8.8G   6% /var
isi-ceri:/ifs/save         60T       47T    14T  78% /save
isi-ceri:/ifs/home        100G       47G    54G  47% /home
```

Disk space control

du [-option] [dir_name] :
Show the disk usage

```
du -csh /home/formation/*
483K    /home/formation/bin
26K     /home/formation/comptes.txt
242K    /home/formation/last.txt
1.5K    /home/formation/public_html
1.5K    /home/formation/save
26K     /home/formation/tgicl.cfg
1.5K    /home/formation/work
780K    total
```

TP

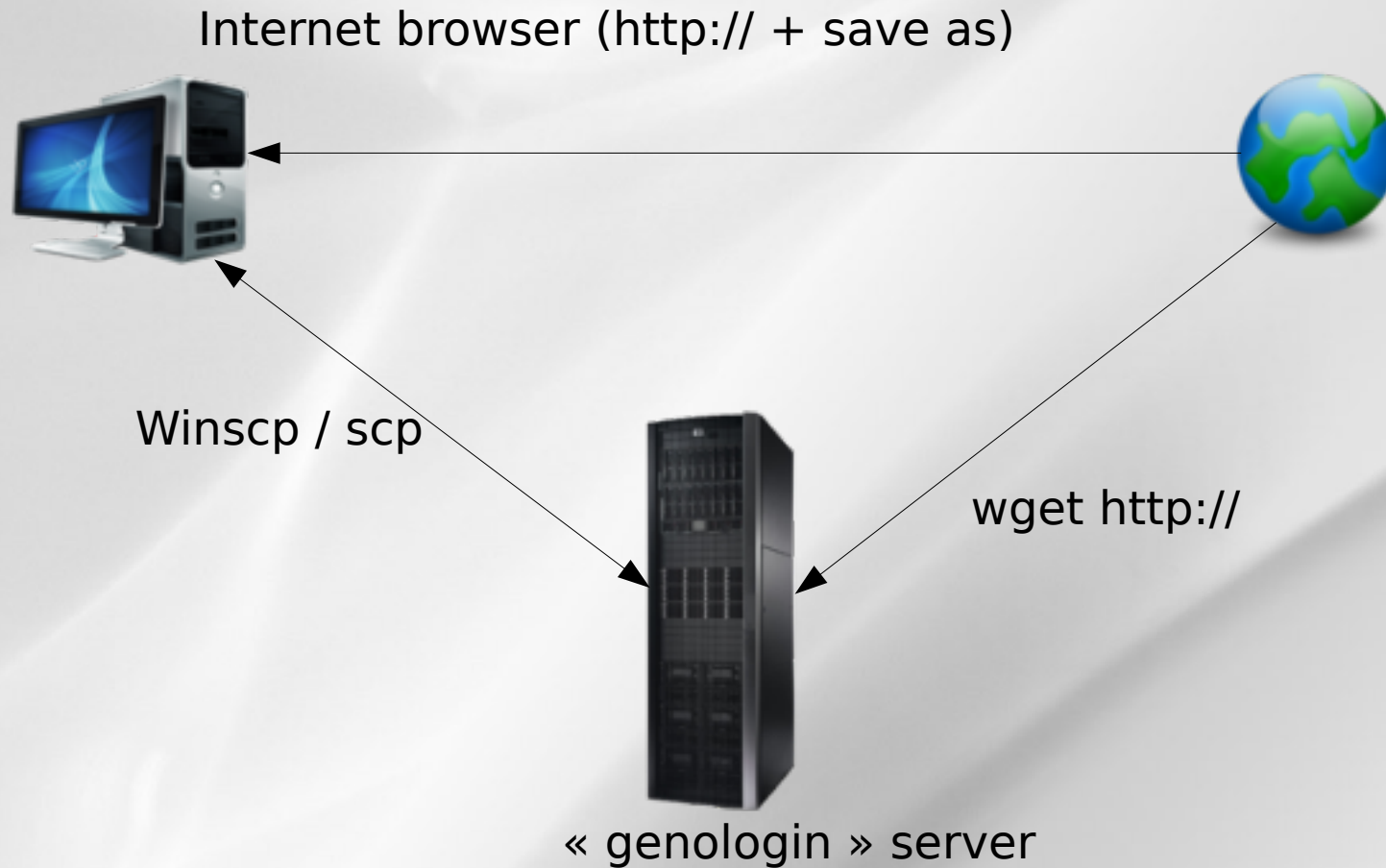
- Do the exercises

Plan

- Downloading / transferring
- Compressing / uncompressing
- Utility commands
- Data extractions commands
- Redirections
- My first script

Downloading / transferring

Several possible cases



Downloading / transferring

Directly from internet to genologin

File download from Internet to « genologin server »:

- Copy the URL of the file to download

```
wget http://url.a.telecharger/nom_fichier
```

Downloading / transferring

Transfer between genologin and desktop computer

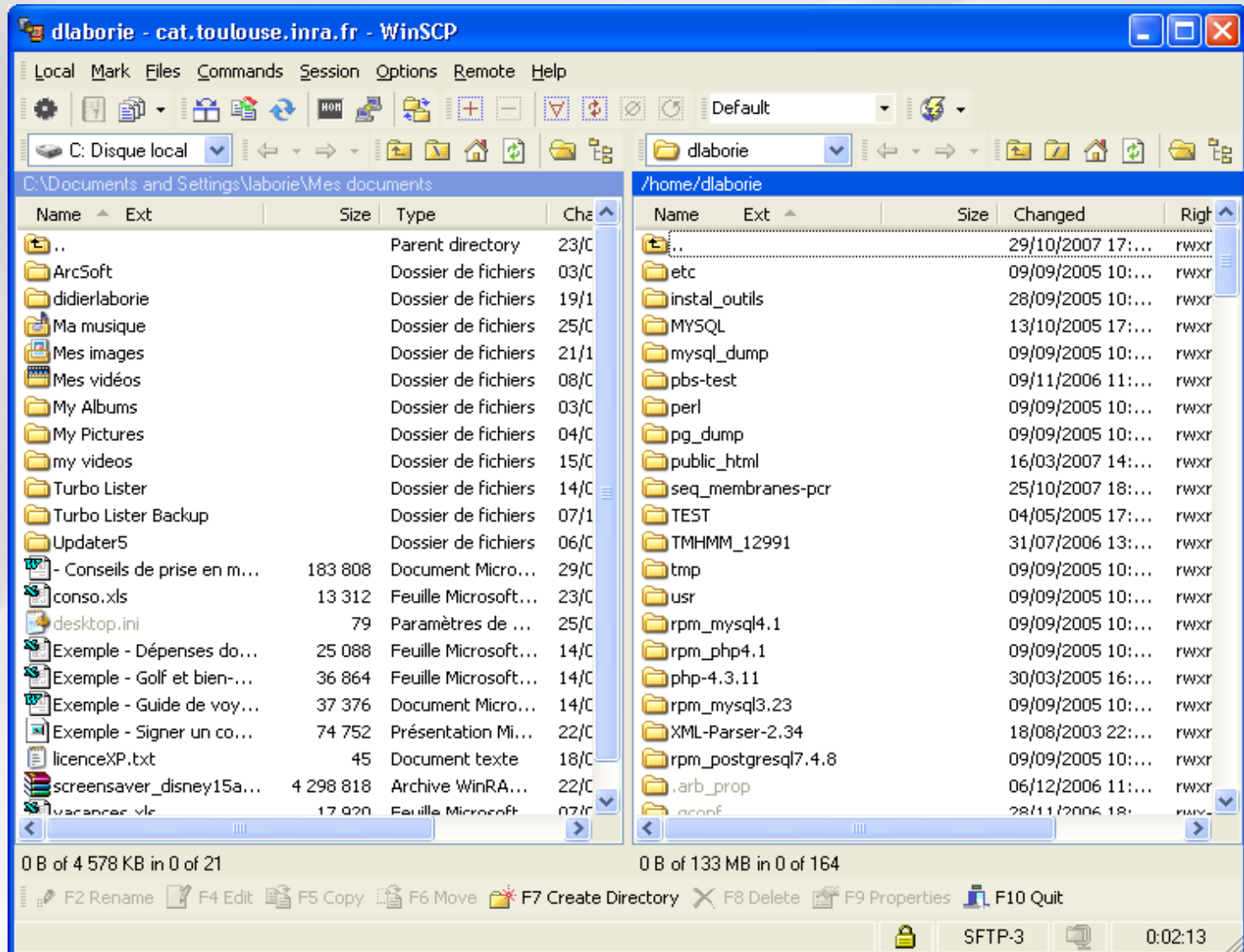
We recommend to use « scp » command (secure copy)

scp [user@host1:]file1 [user@host2:]file2
copy file from the network

```
scp source_name bleuet@genologin:destination_name  
(copy from desktop to "genologin")
```

Downloading / transferring

WinSCP / FileZilla : copy via graphical interface



Compressing / uncompressing



Several formats

gzip : compress a file to **.gz**

```
gzip file_to_compress  
=>gz file creation
```

gunzip : uncompress a file **.gz**

```
gunzip file_to_uncompress.gz
```

Other formats : bz2, zip, rar, Z, 7z

Archiving

Tar command

tar -cvf : archive a file tree

```
tar -cvf formation.tar /home/formation  
=> .tar file creation
```

tar -xvf : deploy a file tree

```
tar -xvf formation.tar /tmp
```

Tips: combination of tar + gzip (.tgz)

tar -cvzf : archive + compression

tar -xvzf : uncompress-ion + deploy

Utility commands

sort [-options] file_name : sort a file

```
sort -n -k 1 : num. sort (first col.)
```

wc [-options] file_name : words count

```
wc -c file_name : char. count
```

```
wc -w file_name : words count
```

```
wc -l file_name : lines count
```


Data extraction

Filters (1)

cat [-options] file (s) name : merge files

```
cat nom_fic1 nom_fic2 > nom_fic_3
```

head [-number] file_name : read the beginning of a file

```
head -100 file_name (first 100)
```

tail [-f] [+/-number] file_name : read the end of a file

```
tail -n 100 file_name (100 last lines)
```

```
tail -n +6 file_name (from the 6th line)
```

Data extraction

Filters (2)

cut [-options] file_name :
cuts the fields (vertically)

```
cut -c 1 (gets the first char.)  
cut -f 2,3 (gets the #2 and #3 fields)
```

split [-options] file_name :
cuts the fields (horizontally)

```
split -l 500 file_name.txt (default size 500 lines)
```

Data extraction

File Comparison

tkdiff [-options] file_name1 file_name2
compare two files (line per line)

```
tkdiff fic_1 fic_2
```

Data extraction

Tex research

grep [-options] 'motif' file_name[s]

- Text research tool in the file contents
- Wild card characters may be used

```
grep SEQRES fichier_pdb (simple research)
grep -i (case insensitive)
grep -c (counts the line amount)
grep -v (all the lines except)
```

Redirections

Standard input / output

Most commands use the standard input / output :

Standard input = the keyboard

Standard output = the console

Input / Output (I/O) may be redirected by using the following operators : "<", ">", "|", ">>"

Redirections

Redirection

command > output_file_name

redirects the standard output to a new file

```
grep -i Human uniprot.fasta > fic_result
```

command1 | command2

redirects the standard output to another software

```
grep -i Human uniprot.fasta | wc -l
```

command >> output_file_name

redirects the standard output to an existing file and appends it

```
grep -i bovin uniprot.fasta >> fic_result
```

My first script

- A script = a succession of commands
- Put commands into a text file

```
edit prog &
```

- Give the execution right

```
chmod +x prog
```

- Execute the script

```
./prog
```

My first script

- Automation and plan
- Win of time (re-utilization)
- Templates : easy to find on the web
- Portable (running on all Unix-like systems)

Be careful to the syntax between different shell langages (csh,bash...)

My first script

- Run a « blast » for all the fasta files of the directory :

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
## COMMENT : THIS IS THE INPUT VARIABLE  
REPertoire=$1
```

```
## COMMENT : LIST ALL OF FILES  
LISTE=`ls $REPertoire`  
echo $LISTE
```

```
## COMMENT : REPETITION
```

```
for FILE in $LISTE
```

```
do
```

```
    blastall -p blastn -i $REPertoire/$FILE -d swissprot -o $FILE.out
```

```
    echo "Blastall sur le fichier : $FILE: ok"
```

```
done
```

```
exit
```

TP3

- Do the exercises