



Training Day : Linux

Objectives

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

- Connect to « genotoul » 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



Contact us

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frederic.escudie@toulouse.inra.frThe temporary position agents that used to work with us are listed [here](#).

Useful emails

The users

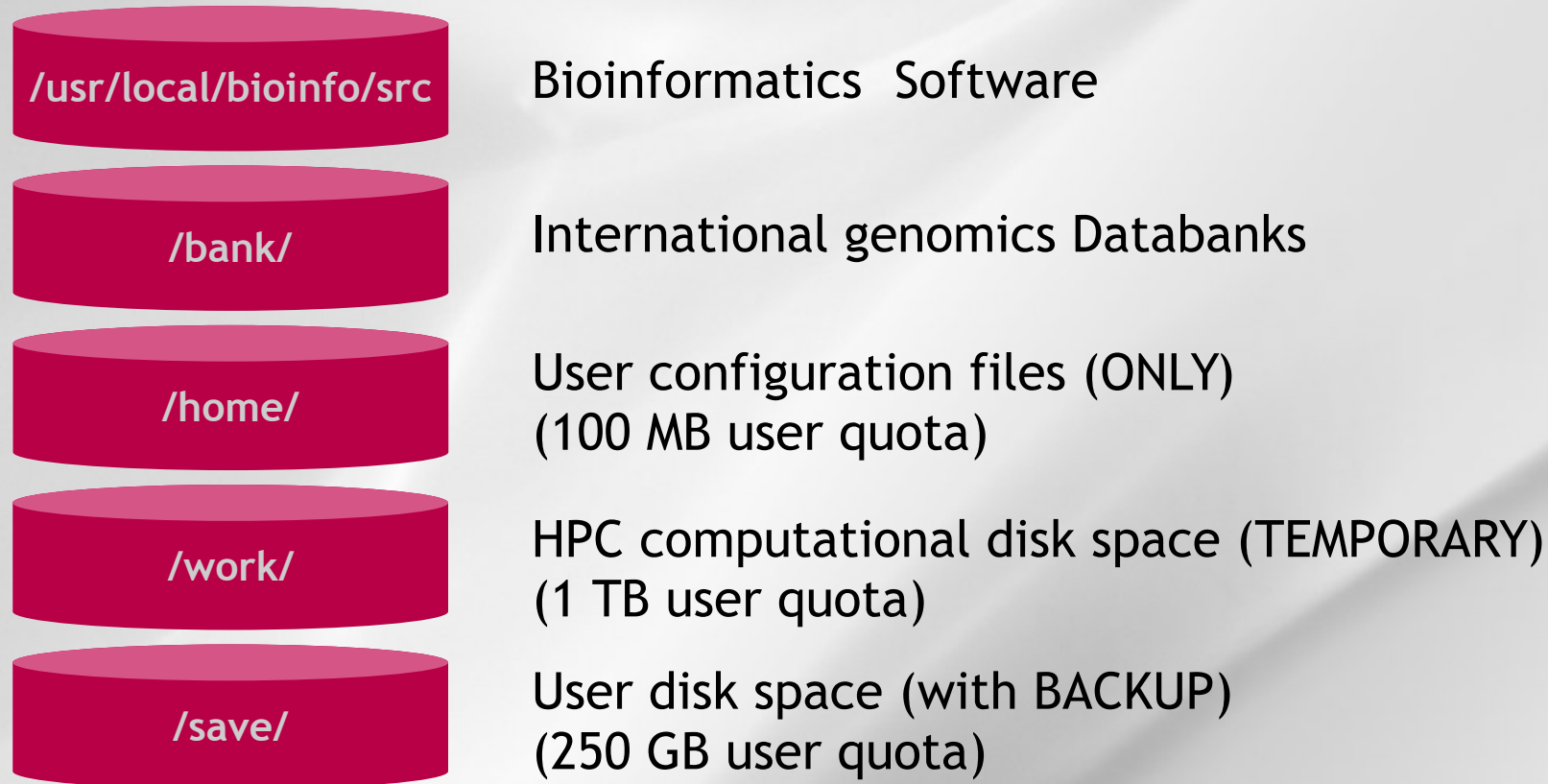
800 authenticated users :

- 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 4000 cores, 34 TB memory
2*200 TB disk space available for computing
- **Permanent Storage File System :**
2*500 TB disk space capacities (asynchronous replication)

Disk spaces



<http://bioinfo.genotoul.fr>


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Wellcome to the GenoToul bioinformatics facility

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. It is funded by the INRA **CNOC**. Since 2008, the platform is involved in a collaboration with the **genomic platform** to process huge volumes of data produced by the new generations of sequencers and make those data available to biologists (**ng6**).

Available equipment includes :

- ⊕ computer farm :
 - ⊕ 2000 cpus cluster (8Gb memory per core)
 - ⊕ 2 1Tb servers (24 cores)
 - ⊕ 3 other servers hosting virtual machines and web services
- ⊕ 170 Tb of work disk space and 200 Tb of storage disk space

To create a user account use this [link](#).

Available services :

- ⊕ access to public **biological banks**
- ⊕ access to generic and specific bioinformatics **software pieces**
- ⊕ access to **web resources**
- ⊕ projects (Web/VM) hosting facilities ([ask for a project hosting](#))
- ⊕ **training sessions**

Support to biological and bioinformatics programmes :

The platform can help you to process your data or to develop specific databases or software. For any specific request please send a mail to [anim.bioinfo\(at\)toulouse.inra.fr](mailto:anim.bioinfo(at)toulouse.inra.fr).



News

miropeats

13.09.2012 10:29

Miropeats discovers regions of sequence similarity amongst any set of DNA sequences and then...

seqtools (dotter belvu blixem blixemh)

10.09.2012 18:03

A suite of tools for visualising sequence alignments. Blixem is an interactive browser of pairwise...

SRA toolkit

10.09.2012 10:06

Toolkit to query Short Reads Archive at NCBI

SEGEMEHL

06.09.2012 13:55

segemehl is a software to map short sequencer reads to reference genomes. Unlike other methods,...

Questions=> support.genopole@toulouse.inra.fr

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User access

- [How can I change my password?](#)
- [Which operating system is required to connect via SSH to the platform?](#)
- [How to transfer your files from/to the platform?](#)
- [How to add auto-completion on your snp.toulouse.inra.fr account?](#)
- [How to access the platform?](#)
- [How to connect to the platform under MS-Windows?](#)

Job submission

- [How can I know my quota usage on /work directory ?](#)
- [How can I launch java onto the nodes ?](#)
- [How can I book more than 1 CPU ?](#)
- [Which scheduler is used ?](#)
- [Which commands can I use to submit my job ?](#)
- [What are the available queues ?](#)
- [Which are the disk spaces available for user ?](#)
- [What resources are available on the cluster ?](#)
- [With default parameters, what are my job limitations ?](#)
- [How can I submit a simple job on the cluster ?](#)
- [How can I submit a MPI job ?](#)
- [How can I monitor a running job ?](#)
- [How can I book more than 4Gb of memory ?](#)
- [How can I retrieve information on a finished job ?](#)
- [How can I kill my job ?](#)

Banks

- [How can I access available banks list ?](#)

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

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Create an account

You are here: » [Help](#) » [Create an account](#)

An account is only available for people who works with a french team. In this case please fill the supervisor's informations in the form with the director of this french team.

For temporary position account, the request has to be validated by a permanent supervisor who is in charge of respecting the [INRA charter usage!](#)

The default quota for an account is 1To for /work/user and 200 Gb for /save/user.

Last name: *

First name: *

E-Mail: *

Phone: *

Status

Reaserch director

If the request is for a temporary position or an internship:

Supervisor last name:

Supervisor email:

Linux account

Access to a work environnement

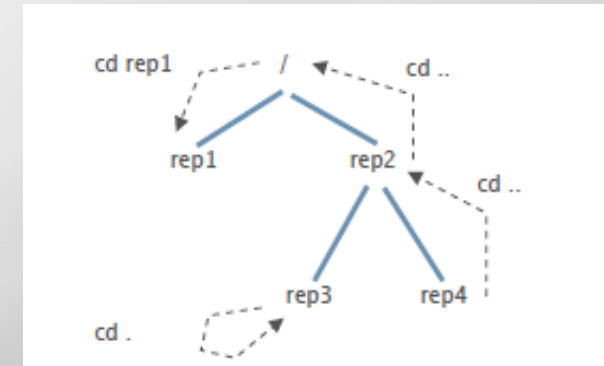
- Login + password
- Share resources (Cpu, memory, disk)
- Usage of software installed
- Free access to computational cluster
- Own space disk (/save & /work directory)

The tree structure

Navigation

Tree structure

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



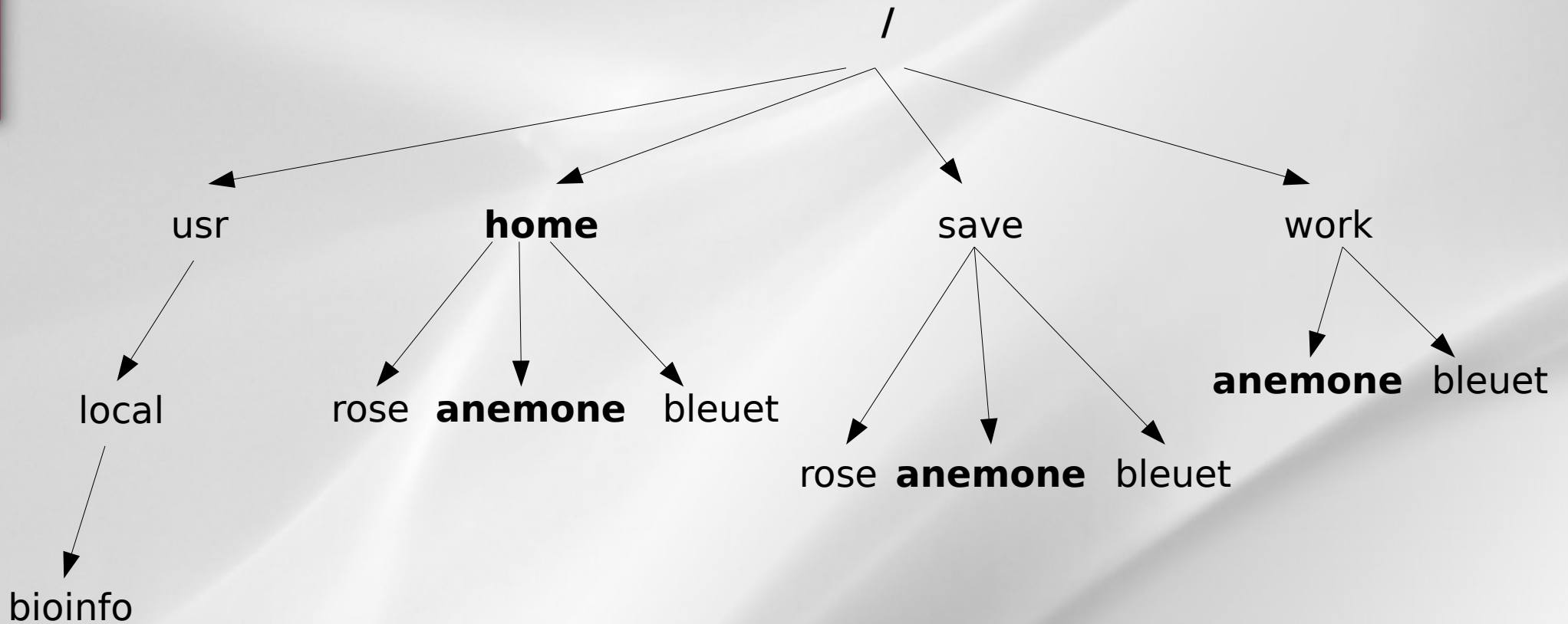
cd [nom_répertoire] : Change directory

Absolute path : /home/bleuet

Relative path : ../../usr

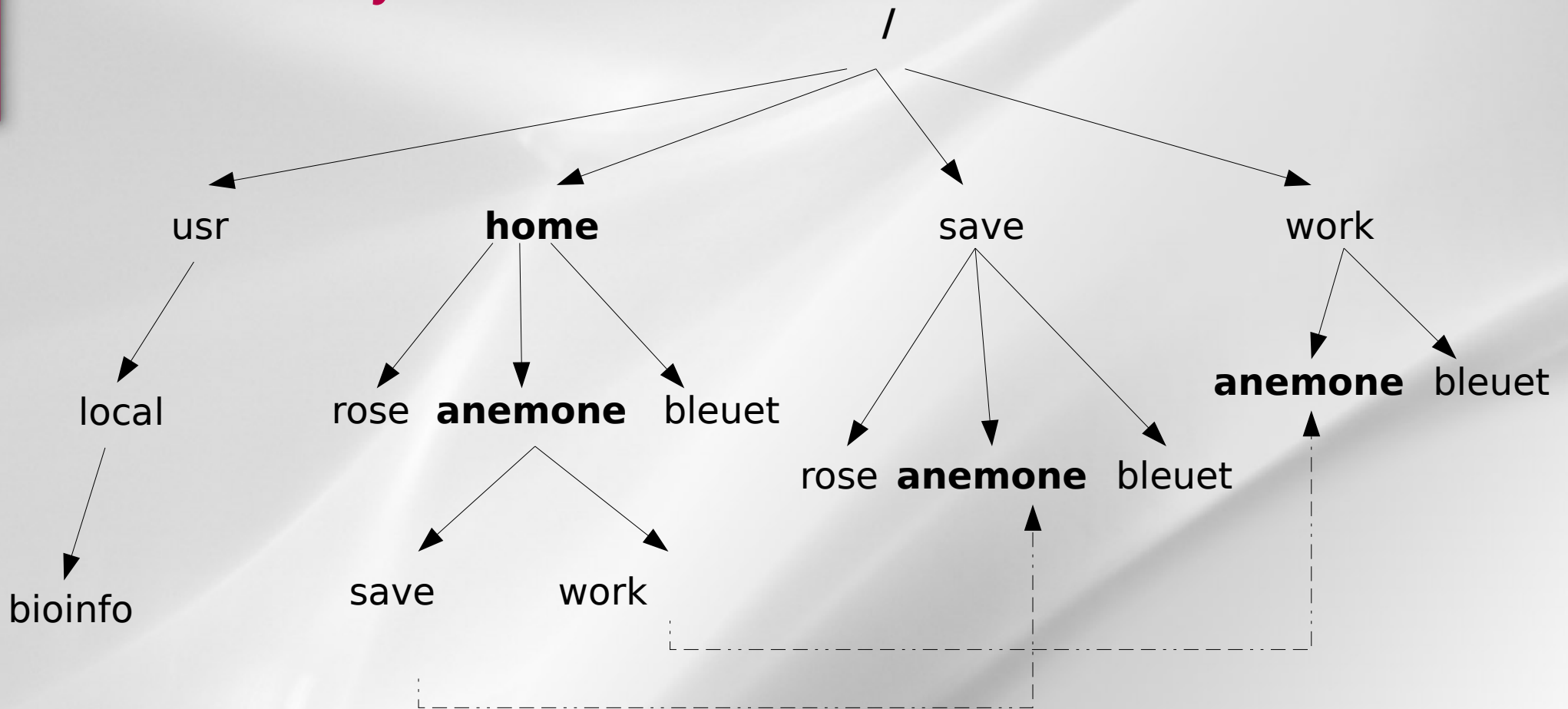
The tree structure

Notion of « Root »



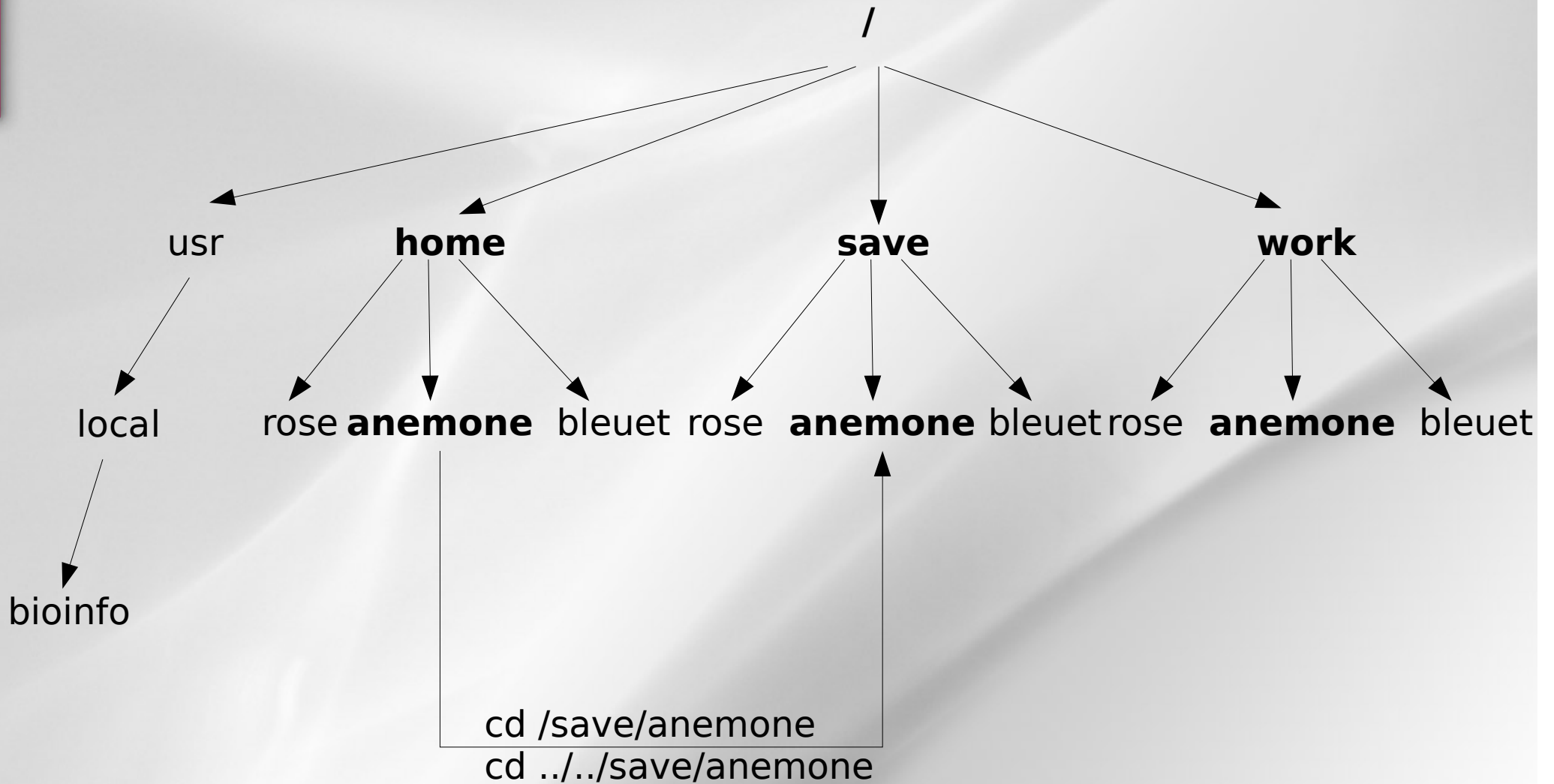
The tree structure

Notion of «symbolic links»



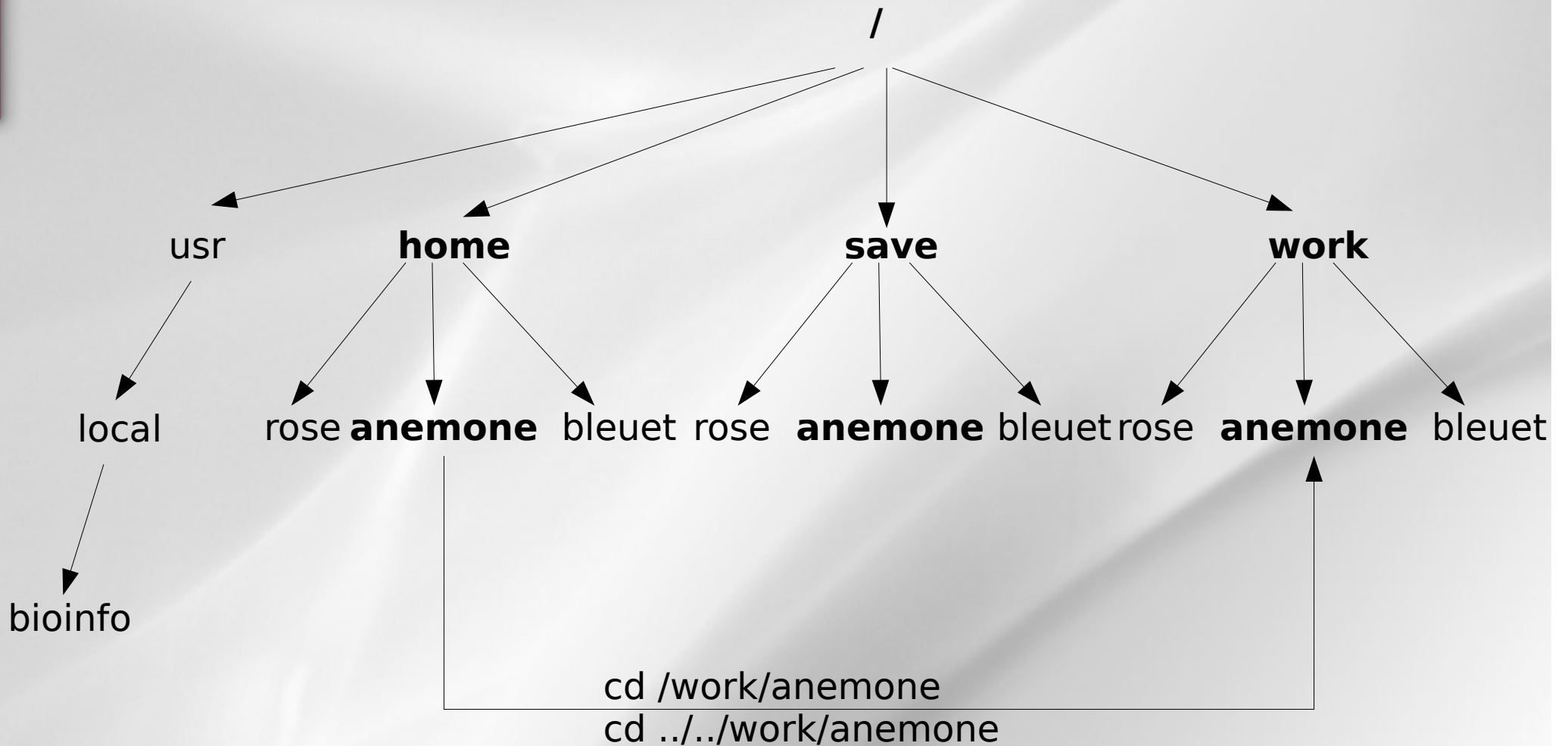
The tree structure

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
- **passwd** : update user's authentication token
- **history** : display the commands history

How to connect to genotoul ?

From Windows

- **Xming** (Windows graphic)
- **Putty** (Connection)



From Linux / Mac

- **ssh username@genotoul.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 genotoul server with your (training) login/password

**anemone aster bleuet iris muguet
narcisse pensee rose tulipe violette...**

- Do the exercices (TP1)

Plan

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

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...
```

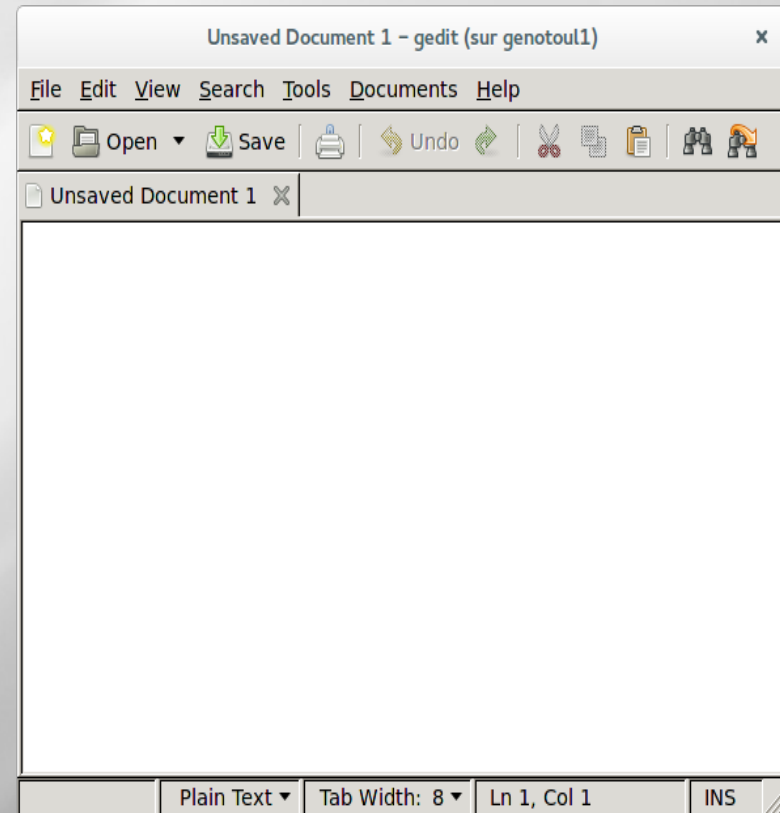
more file_name : display more and more

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

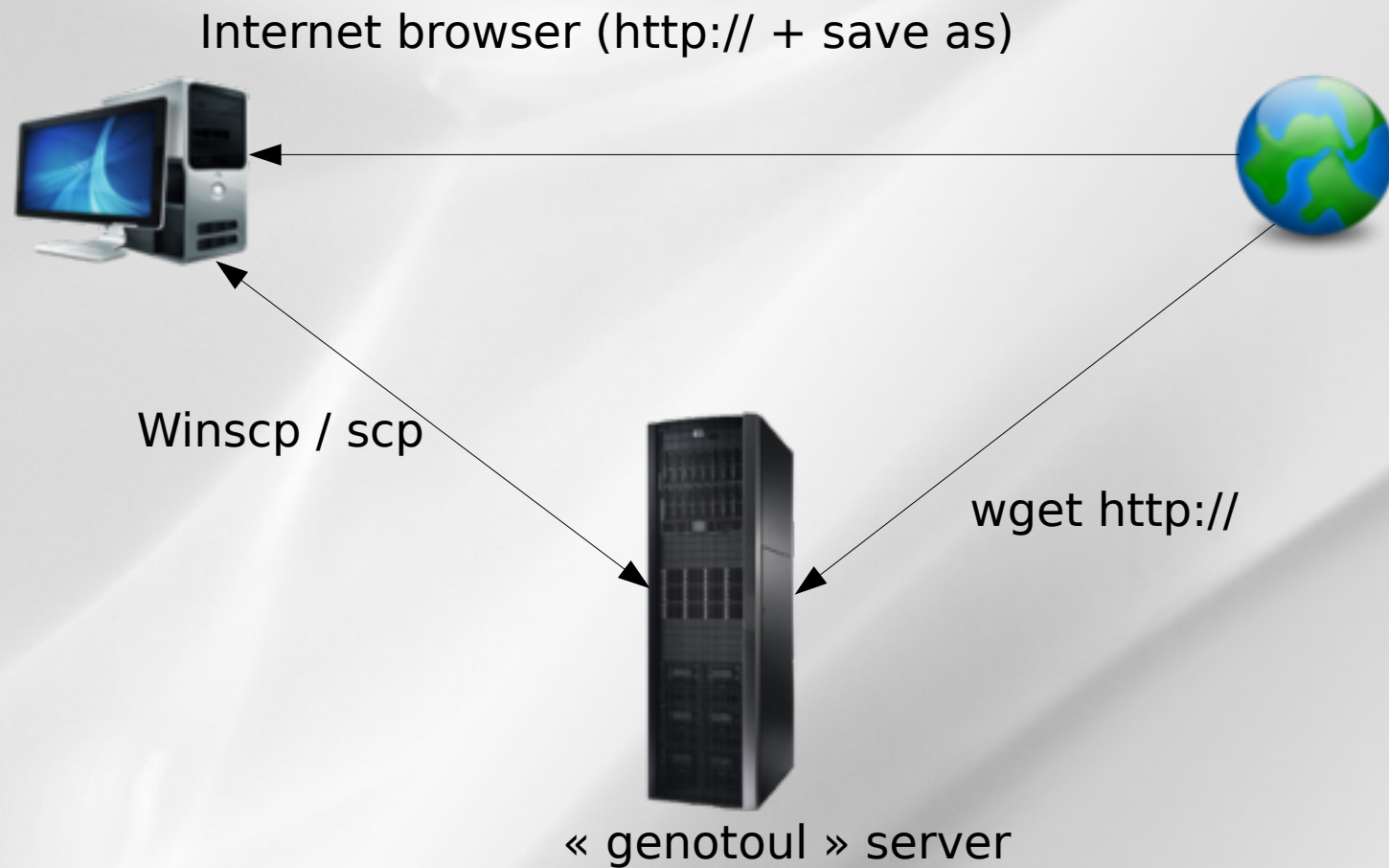
- Do the exercises

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 genotoul

File download from Internet to « genotoul server »:

- Copy the URL of the file to download

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

Downloading / transferring

Transfer between genotoul and desktop computer

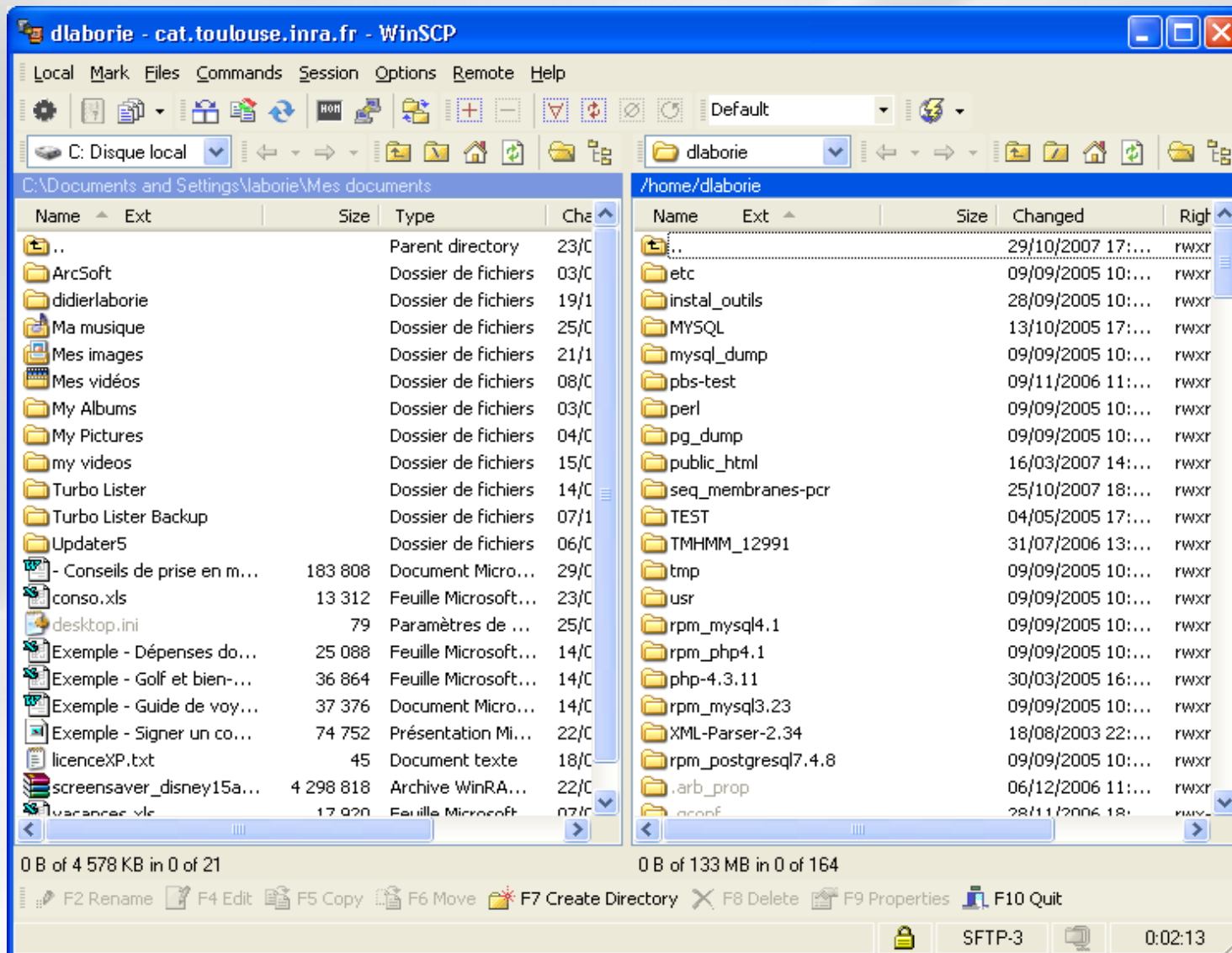
We recommend to use « scp » command (secure copy)

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

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

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

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
```


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
```

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

```
#nedit 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