Introduction To

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Introduction to Biocomputing

http://bioboot.github.io/web-2016/

Monday	Introduction to UNIX*
Tuesday	Introduction to Programming
Wednesday	Data Analysis and Graphics with R
Thursday	Version Control & Cluster Computing*
Friday	Group Projects

HELLO my name is

BARRY

HELLO name is

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Todays Menu

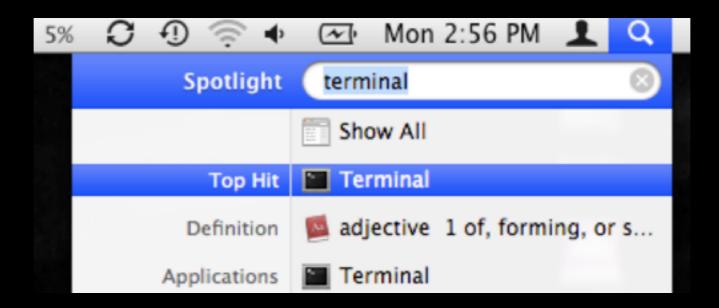
	Time	Topics
	9:00-10:15 AM	Setup and Motivation
	10:15-10:30 AM	Coffee Break
Ш	10:30-12:00 AM	Beginning Unix
	12:00-1:00 PM	Lunch
Ш	1:00-2:15 PM	Working with Unix
	2:15-2:30 PM	Coffee Break
IV	2:30-4:00 PM	How to Get Working

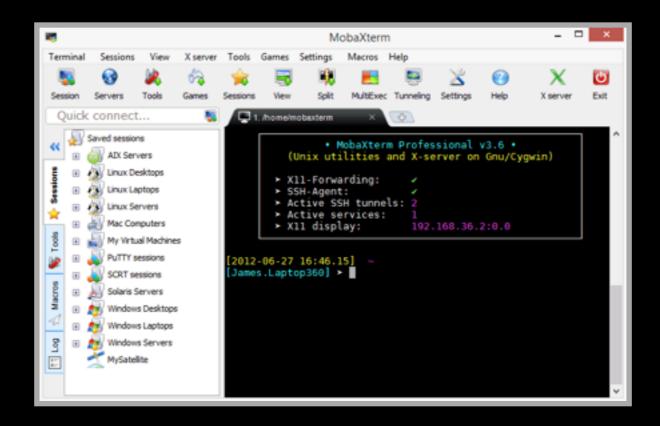
http://bioboot.github.io/web-2016/setup/

DO II TOUTSOLK!

Lets get started...

Mac Terminal





PC MobaXterm

TESTION

Setup Checklist

http://bioboot.github.io/web-2016/setup/

- Mac: Terminal or PC: MobiXterm
- Mac: Git install or PC: MoblXterm git & CygUtils plugins
- Python Anaconda install
- R and RStudio install

- # In your terminal type
- which git
- git --version
- Flux access form submitted and Duo mobile app obtained
- Example data downloaded: http://tinyurl.com/day1-unix

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Motivation

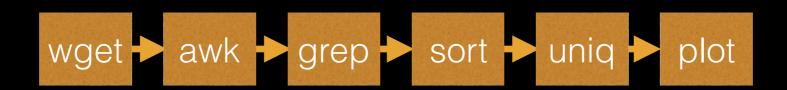
Why do we use Unix?

Modularity	Core programs are modular and work well with others		
Programmability	Best software development environment		
Infrastructure	Access to existing tools and cutting- edge methods		
Reliability	Unparalleled uptime and stability		
Unix Philosophy	Encourages open standards		

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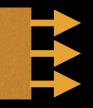
Modularity

The Unix shell was designed to allow users to easily build complex workflows by interfacing smaller **modular programs** together.

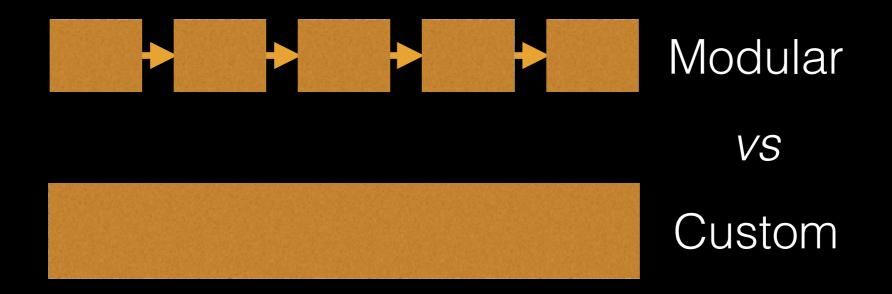


An alternative approach is to write a **single complex program** that takes raw data as input, and after hours of data processing, outputs publication figures and a final table of results.

All-in-one custom 'Monster' program



Which would you prefer and why?



Advantages/Disadvantages

The 'monster approach' is customized to a particular project but results in massive, fragile and difficult to modify (therefore inflexible, untransferable, and error prone) code.

With modular workflows, it's easier to:

- Spot errors and figure out where they're occurring by inspecting intermediate results.
- Experiment with alternative methods by swapping out components.
- Tackle novel problems by remixing existing modular tools.

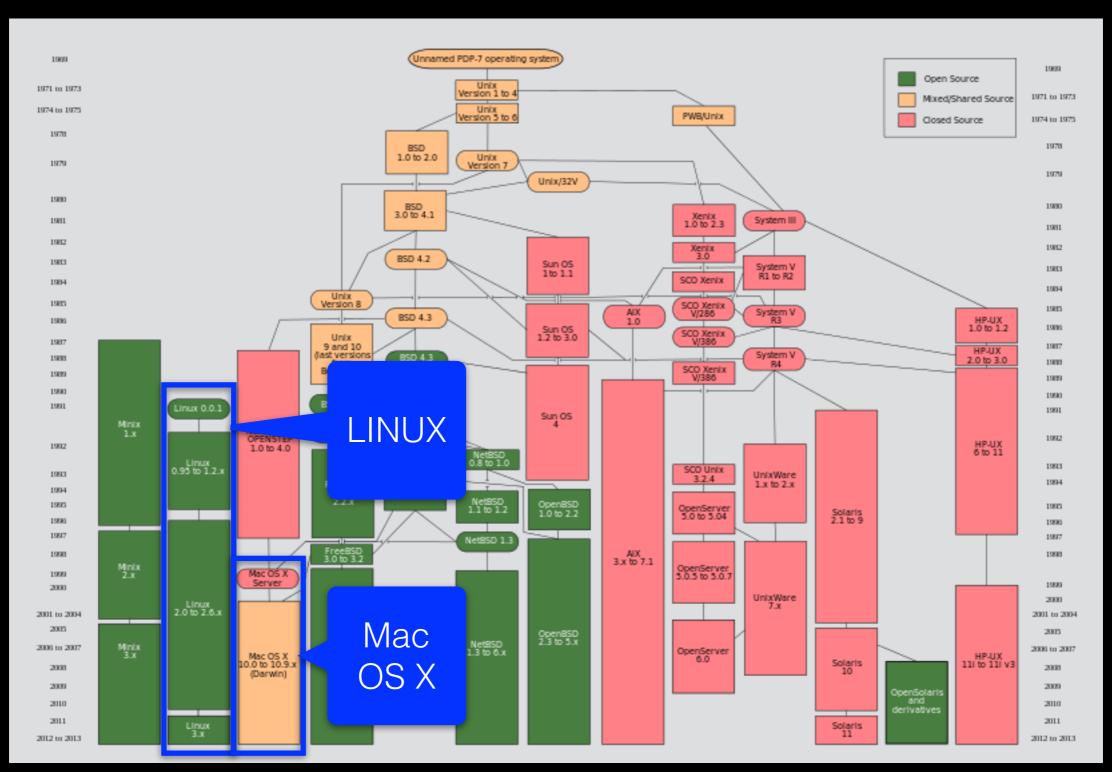
Unix 'Philosophy'

"Write programs that do one thing and do it well. Write programs to work together and that encourage open standards. Write programs to handle text streams, because that is a universal interface."



— Doug McIlory

Unix family tree [1969-2010]



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Unix_history-simple.svg

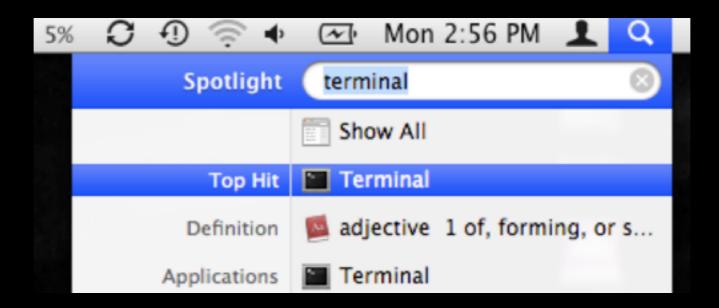
Basics	File Control	Viewing & Editing Files	Misc. useful	Power commands	Process related
ls	mv	less	chmod	grep	top
cd	ср	head	echo	find	ps
pwd	mkdir	tail	wc	sed	kill
man	rm	nano	curl	uniq	Crl-c
ssh	l (pipe)	touch	source	git	Crl-z
	> (write to file)		cat	R	bg
	<pre></pre> (read from file)		tmux	python	fg

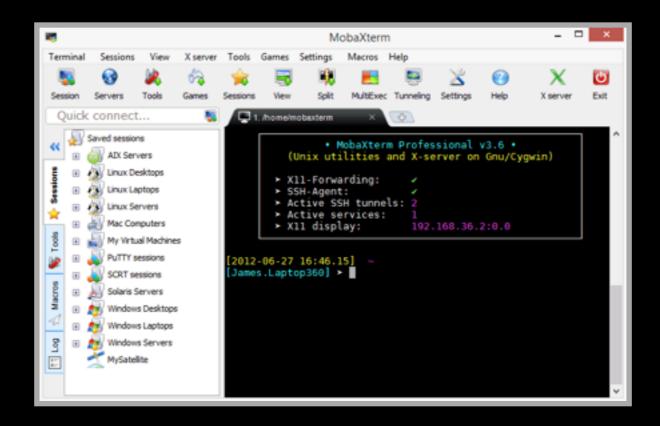
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Test: Connecting to remote machines (with ssh)

- Most high-performance computing (HPC) resources can only be accessed by **ssh** (Secure SHell)
 - > ssh [user@host.address]
 - > ssh barry@scs.gpcc.itd.umich.edu
 - > ssh -X <u>barry@flux-login.arc-ts.umich.edu</u>

Test: Your software versions

- We will use the which command to locate your versions of the major software we will be using this week.
 - > which R
 - > R --version

Now do the same for **python** and **git**, *i.e.*

- > which git
- > git --version
- If you get an 'error' or 'not found' msg let us know!

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