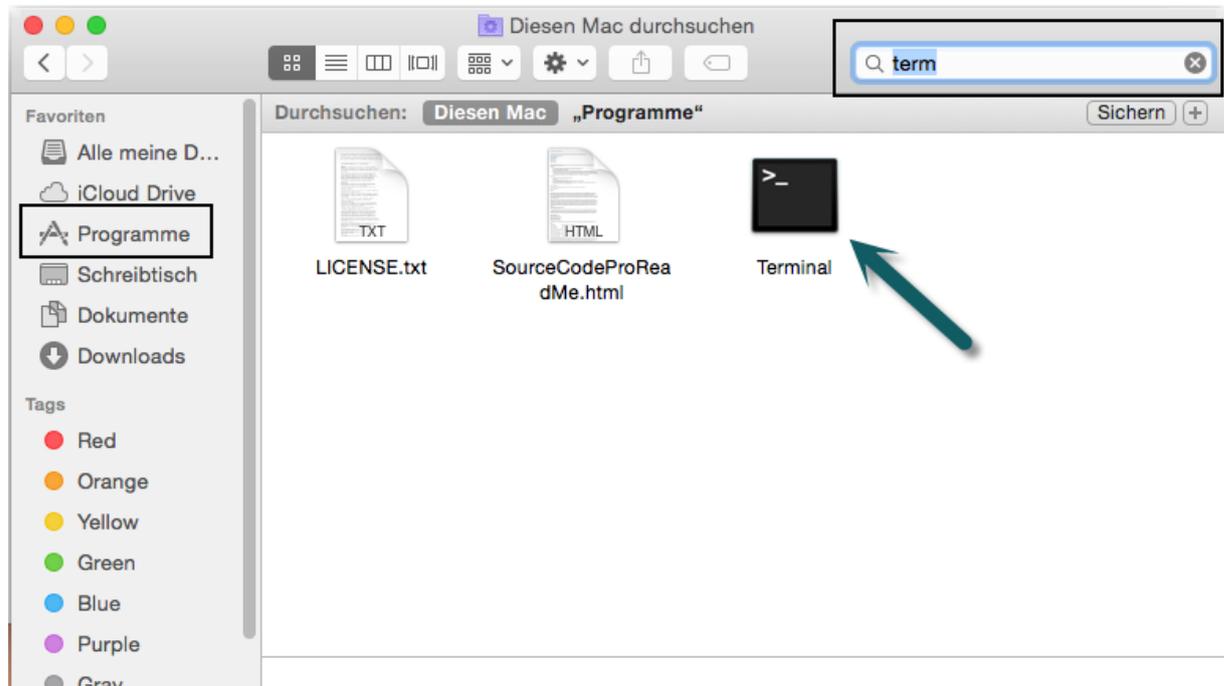## Quick step-by-step guide:
Get a random sample of 100 lines per text file on Mac OSX:

Steps 1 to 4 only have to be followed once per computer. After that only steps 6 & 8 are needed.
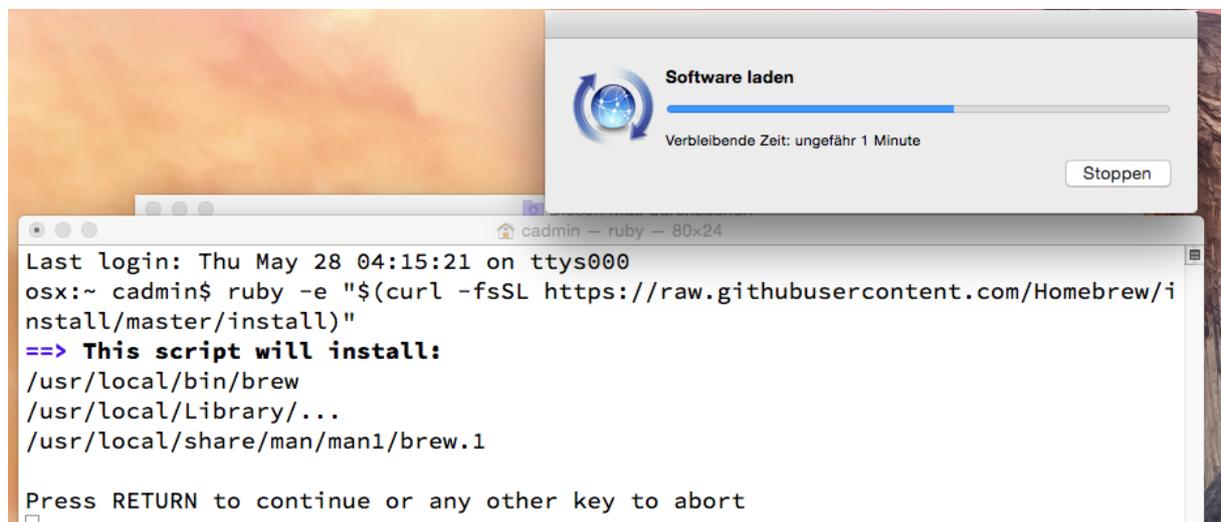
1) Open Terminal window:

2) Install „Homebrew" package manager (this allows you to install additional Unix/Linux programmes on your Mac). Copy and paste the following line into the Terminal window (all one line):

```
ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"
```

Source: http://brew.sh/ (for further documentation)

If it asks you to install "Commandline developer tools", say YES (might take a while).

3) Wait for installation to finish, press `RETURN` and enter your password (the one you use to log on to your Mac).

```
                              ⌂ cadmin — git — 80×24
nstall/master/install)"
==> This script will install:
/usr/local/bin/brew
/usr/local/Library/...
/usr/local/share/man/man1/brew.1

Press RETURN to continue or any other key to abort
==> /usr/bin/sudo /bin/mkdir /usr/local

WARNING: Improper use of the sudo command could lead to data loss
or the deletion of important system files. Please double-check your
typing when using sudo. Type "man sudo" for more information.

To proceed, enter your password, or type Ctrl-C to abort.

Password:
Sorry, try again.
Password:
==> /usr/bin/sudo /bin/chmod g+rwx /usr/local
==> /usr/bin/sudo /usr/bin/chgrp admin /usr/local
==> /usr/bin/sudo /bin/mkdir /Library/Caches/Homebrew
==> /usr/bin/sudo /bin/chmod g+rwx /Library/Caches/Homebrew
==> Downloading and installing Homebrew...
```

4) Type: `brew install coreutils`

```
osx:~ cadmin$ brew install coreutils
==> Downloading https://homebrew.bintray.com/bottles/coreutils-8.23_1.yosemite.b
################################################################   76,9%
```

5) Extract attached `random_sample.zip` to your Desktop (make sure that the folder `random_sample` is visible on your Desktop and that there is a file called `test.txt` in it.
6) Go back to Terminal window and type: `cd Desktop/random_sample`
7) And now comes the actual shuffling bit: `gshuf -n 2 test.txt`
   Instead of `test.txt` you can use your query results and instead of `2`, you can enter the size of your sample.
8) If you want to save the sample into a new text file instead of just displaying it in the terminal window, type: `gshuf -n 2 test.txt > random_sample1.txt` and the results will be saved in the file `random_sample1.txt` in the same folder (feel free to adapt filenames and be aware of the fact that if you use one name twice the contents of the file with the same name will be overwritten).

Explanation of the different parts of the command:

shuffle command	sample size (display shuffled lines, up to the line number specified by −n switch)	name of file you want to shuffle (lines)	write output into file	name of output file
`gshuf`	`-n SAMPLESIZE`	`test.txt`	`>`	`out.txt`

An easy way to navigate to a particular folder: type `cd [space]` into the terminal window, drag&drop the folder you want to work in from your **Finder** into the **Terminal** and press `RETURN/ENTER`.

Other basic folder/directory navigation from **Terminal** window:

Directory Operations	
pwd	Show current directory
mkdir *dir*	Make directory *dir*
cd *dir*	Change directory to *dir*
cd ..	Go up a directory
ls	List files

Source: http://www.cheatography.com/davechild/cheat-sheets/linux-command-line/

Example:

test.txt	gshuf -n 2 test.txt
line 1: Aarau line 2: Basel line 3: Bern line 4: Luzern line 5: Olten line 6: St. Gallen line 7: Zürich	cadmin bash-3.2$ cd Desktop/random_sample bash-3.2$ gshuf -n 2 test.txt Luzern St. Gallen bash-3.2$ gshuf -n 2 test.txt Luzern Bern bash-3.2$ gshuf -n 2 test.txt Zürich Bern bash-3.2$ gshuf -n 2 test.txt St. Gallen Luzern bash-3.2$ gshuf -n 2 test.txt Basel Bern bash-3.2$ ▌

Command for a sample of 100:

```
cd path_to_folder_with_file_you_want_to_shuffle

gshuf -n 100 results.txt > random_sample1.txt
```