*nix Crash Course

Presented by: Virginia Tech Linux / Unix Users Group VTLUUG

Ubuntu LiveCD

- No information on your hard-drive will be modified.
- Gives you a working Linux system without having to install anything

The *nix Crash Course

- <u>General Overview</u>
- The Basics
- <u>Command Line Usage and Tools</u>
- Programming in *nix
- Installation

Flow of the Presentation

- Go through vital information
- Focus of hands-on experience
- Time to get things working and get help
- Feel free to participate!

General Overview

Open Source Software

- Free to use, modify, and redistribute
- Examples: Apache, Mozilla, Eclipse
- Grows through the community
- A philosophy or simply a practical method?

The Legal Stuff

- The standard: GNU General Public License (GPL)
- Others: Lesser GPL (LGPL), CeCILL 2.0, Expat (MIT) License

A Brief History

- Linus Torvalds
- Dubbed his kernel 'Linux' Linus + minix
- Posted on the internet in 1991
- Increasing usage and market share



The Basics

What is the kernel?

- Core of the OS
- Software that allows communication with hardware
- 'Linux' is a kernel, not an environment
- www.kernel.org

X-Windows System

- Basic GUI framework for *nix environments
- Enables basic functions with windowed systems - mouse & keyboard interaction, moving windows, etc.
- Is not a window manager or environment in itself

Window Managers vs. Environments

- Window Managers define style only
- Environments are application packages and window managers combined into one software suite









Desktop Environment

Window Managers & Environments A Quick Look

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You are currently using: GNOME

(GNU Network Object Model Environment)

Package Management

- What is a package?
- What are package management systems?
- Examples: Windows installer, dpkg & APT, RPM & yum, Portage, Mac OS X installer & fink, SysV

Filesystem Layout

/dev /bin /boot /home /etc /lib /proc /media /opt /sbin /mnt /root /usr /srv /var /tmp

This presentation is stored at: /home/bhilburn/Documents/LUUG/Crash_Course.key ~/Documents/LUUG/Crash_Course.key

Basic CLI Usage and Tools

CLI Terminology Basics

- \$ for normal user, # for root
- Variety of shells most commonly used is 'bash' - "Bourne-again Shell" (ported to Windows with Cygwin)
- \$ <command> <options> <objects...>
- Example: \$ grep -n "kernel" /var/log/kern.log
- Folders & directories act as file objects

What is 'root'?

- 'root' is the system administrator a 'superuser'
- Has full access and privilege rights
- Protection against others.
- More importantly, protection against you.
- Example: # rm -rf /*

Virtual Consoles

- 'Ctrl+Alt+F[1-6]' are all terminals
- 'Ctrl+Alt+F7' is your X-Session
- 'Ctrl+Alt+F8' is sytem output

The Most Important Command You Will Ever Learn

\$ man <command>

\$ apropos <subject>

Tab - Completion

Tab twice: show possibilities of completion
Tab once: auto-complete incomplete file or command name

Basic Navigation

- \$ ls
- \$ cd <dir>
- \$ pwd
- \$ pushd <dir> ; \$ popd
- ./ refers to current directory
- ... / refers to one directory up
- \$ clear clears the screen

Moving Around the Command Line

- 'Ctrl+A' moves your cursor to the beginning
- 'Ctrl+E' moves your cursor to the end

File Management

- \$ cp [-r] <file> <location>
- \$ mv <file> <location>
 - \$ mv <file> <file>
- \$ rm [-rf] <file>
- \$ mkdir <name>
- \$ rmdir [-rf] <name>

Types of Files

- Use the command \$ 1s -1 <file> to display file attributes
- drwx-wx-wx 3 bhilburn bhilburn 102 Aug 2 2005 Drop Box/
- Type Permissions Links Owner Group Bytes Date Name
- 'd' is a directory, 'l' is a symbolic link, '-' is a normal file
- Hidden files have a '.' in front of their name. Try doing: \$ 1s -a

Permissions

- Owner | Group | Other
- Read: 400, 40, 4
- Write: 200, 20, 2
- Execute: 100, 10, 1
- 755 allows the owner to read, write, and execute, and allows everyone else - group members and others - to read and execute

Setting Permissions

\$ chmod <permissions> <file>
Example: \$ chmod 755 chmod
\$ chmod [+,-][rwx] <file
Example: \$ chmod +x someScript

Rundown of Regular Expressions (RegEx)

- RegEx provide a way to represent a set of strings with one string
- * any character or set of characters
- [abc] or [a-c] anything contained within the brackets

RegEx Continued...

- Example: system*.log would pertain to system.A0.log, system.ex.9ap.log, and system.log
- Example: *.so[1-3] would pertain to any string ending with .so1 .so2 or .so3
- Example: * pertains to all strings

CLI & RegEx

• Example: \$ find /var/log -name "*.log"

Setting and Viewing Environment Variables

- \$ echo \$SHELL
- \$ echo \$PATH
- \$ PATH=\$PATH:<directory>

Executing Files

- \$ <filename> (if in \$PATH)
 - \$./<filename>
- \$ sh filename.sh
- \$. filenameShellScript

Forking to the Background

 Fork a process to the background so you can still use a terminal with '&'

• Example: \$ xterm&

Recalling Old Commands

- Use the up and down arrows to cycle commands.
- Old commands can be recalled with the use of the '!' operator - to be used with a string or an ID garnered from \$ history
- Example: \$!g OR \$!15

Doh'!

- To kill the foreground process, press 'Ctrl +C'
- Example: \$ find / -name "*log"
 - Then Ctrl+C to kill it.

Suspending Programs

 You can suspend the current foreground process by pressing 'Ctrl+Z'

• To return to it, \$ fg

Controlling Processes with CLI

- \$ top
- \$ ps -ef
- \$ kill <PID>

Piping Commands

- You can route the output of one command into another with the '|' operator
- Example: \$ ps -ef | grep "bash"

Outputting to a File

- You can save the output of a command to a file
- Example: \$ ps -ef >> processList
 - \$ cat processList

/dev/*

- /dev/null
- /dev/zero
- /dev/random

Aliasing Commands

- \$ alias ls="ls -aF"
- \$ alias linux="echo is amazing"

Other fun commands...

- \$ uname -a
- \$ date
- \$ df -kh
- \$ fdisk -1
- \$ dmesg

Programming in *nix

Terminal Editors

nano / pico
Vi / ViM
Emacs

Linux IDEs

- Kdevelop
- Eclipse
- jGrasp
- Anjuta
- OpenLDev

Integrated Development Environments

A Quick Look





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Compiling

• GCC - GNU Compiler Collection

- \$ g++ myFile.cpp myNextFile.cpp
- Makefiles
 - \$ make all

CLI Tools for Programmers

- \$ grep -b "string" <files>
- \$ find <start dir> -name "string"
- \$ diff <file1> <file2>
- \$ gdb

Installing *nix

Choosing your 'flavor'

Ubuntu \bigcirc fedora Mandriva NetBSD SUSE Mandriva slackvare Fedora SUSE Red Hat Debian ubuntu debian Gentoo redhat gentoo linux Slackware BSD - FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD 66 FreeBSD

Getting Linux

Internet

- <u>www.distrowatch.org</u>
- <u>www.linuxiso.org</u>
- Order CDs

Types of Install

Full
Minimal
Network

Partitions

• How and what tools?

- ext2 / ext3 filesystems
- swap space
- Number of partitions and sizes?
 /,/usr/,/home/

Compatibility with Windows

Dual-booting systems
FAT / NTFS abilities

GRUB version 0.91 (638K lower / 195584K upper memory)



Use the \uparrow and \checkmark keys to select which entry is highlighted. Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the commands before booting, 'a' to modify the kernel arguments before booting, or 'c' for a command-line.



boot: