

Session 1.2 – Linux environment review

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Linux environment review:

- Linux OS
- Linux file system
- Linux users and privileges
- Basic commands
- Command line syntax

Linux OS - Introduction

Linux is:

- Operative system
- Open source
- Multi-task
- Multi-user



Linux

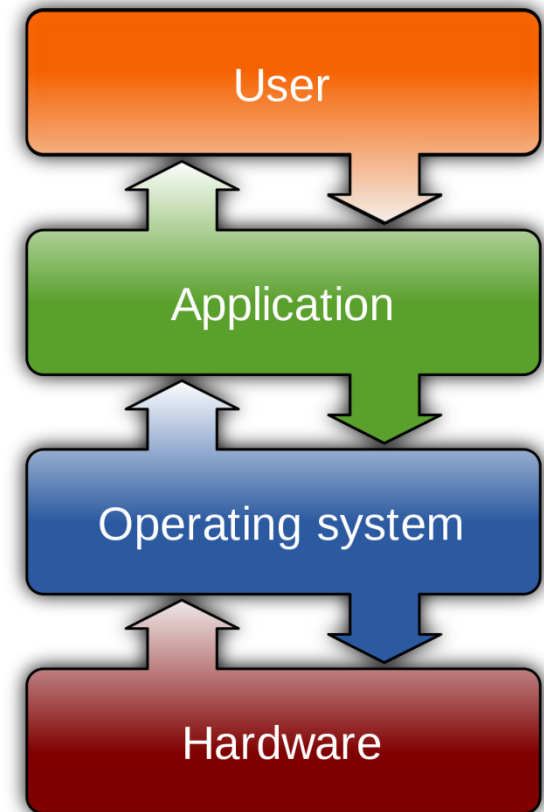
Linux OS – Operating System I

Operative System (OS):

- Software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs

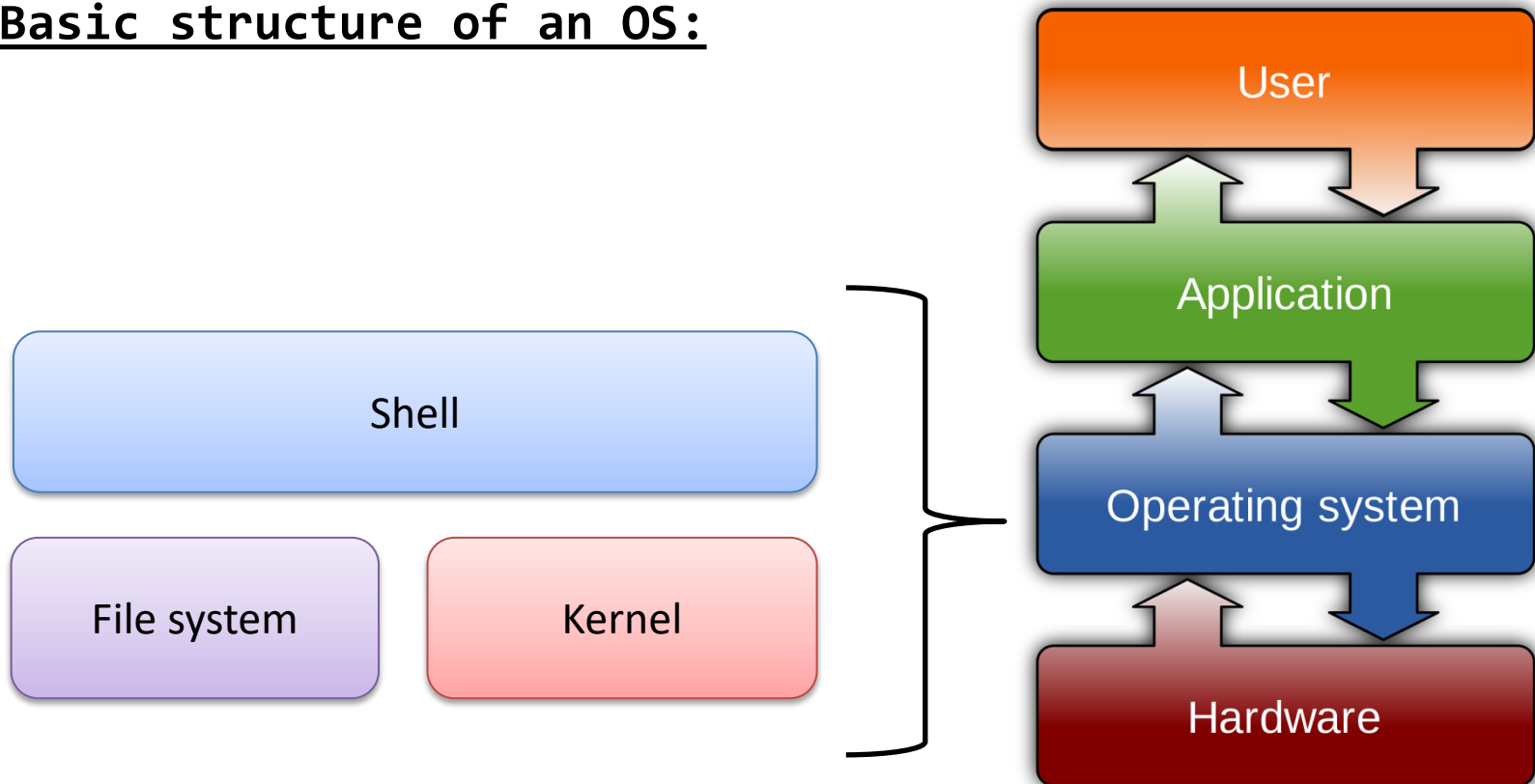
Functions:

- Program execution control and oversee
- Administrate peripherals
- User and permission management
- Error and security management



Linux OS – Operating System II

Basic structure of an OS:



Linux OS – Operating System III

Shell

File system

Program that provides the traditional, text-only user interface for Linux and other Unix-like operating systems.

It controls how data is stored, manipulated and retrieved.

Kernel

It is the foundational layer of an operating system (OS).
It functions at a basic level, communicating with hardware and managing resources.

Linux OS – Open source I

The distribution terms of open-source software must comply with the following criteria:

- Free Redistribution
- Source Code
- Derived Works
- Integrity of the Author's Source Code
- No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups
- No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavour
- Distribution of license
- License Must Not Be Specific to a Product
- License Must not Restrict Other Software
- License Must Be Technology-Neutral

Linux OS – Open source II

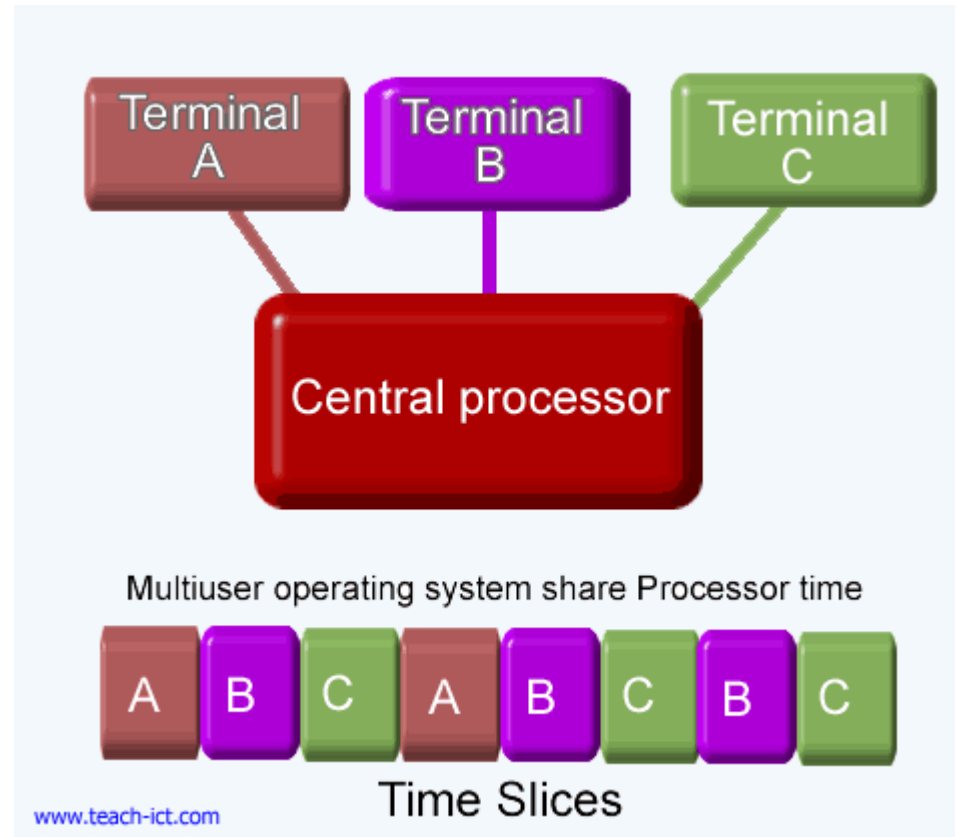
Linux Distributions

- A distro is a Linux kernel based operating system made from a software collection and sometimes a package management system.
- There are distros for a wide variety of platforms.
- A typical Linux distro comprises a Linux kernel, GNU tools and libraries, additional software, documentation, a window system, a window manager, and a desktop environment.
- Most of the included software is free and open-source software made available both as compiled binaries and in source code form, allowing modifications to the original software. Usually, Linux distributions optionally include some proprietary software that may not be available in source code form, such as binary blobs required for some device drivers.

Linux OS - Multi-task

A multi-task operative systems allows a user to perform more than one computer task (such as the operation of an application program) at a time.

The operating system is able to keep track of where you are in these tasks and go from one to the other without losing information.



Linux OS – Multi-user I

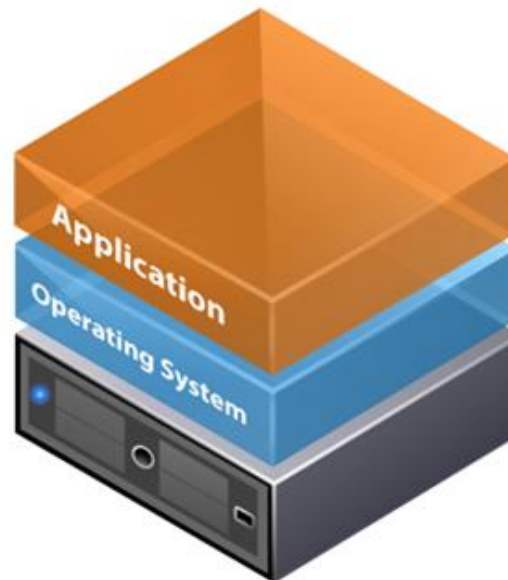
- Multi-user software is software that allows access by multiple users of a computer.
- An example is a Unix server where multiple remote users have access (such as via a serial port or Secure Shell) to the Unix shell prompt at the same time.



Linux OS - Multi-user II

Virtualisation:

the act of creating a virtual (rather than actual) version of something, including virtual computer hardware platforms, storage devices, and computer network resources.

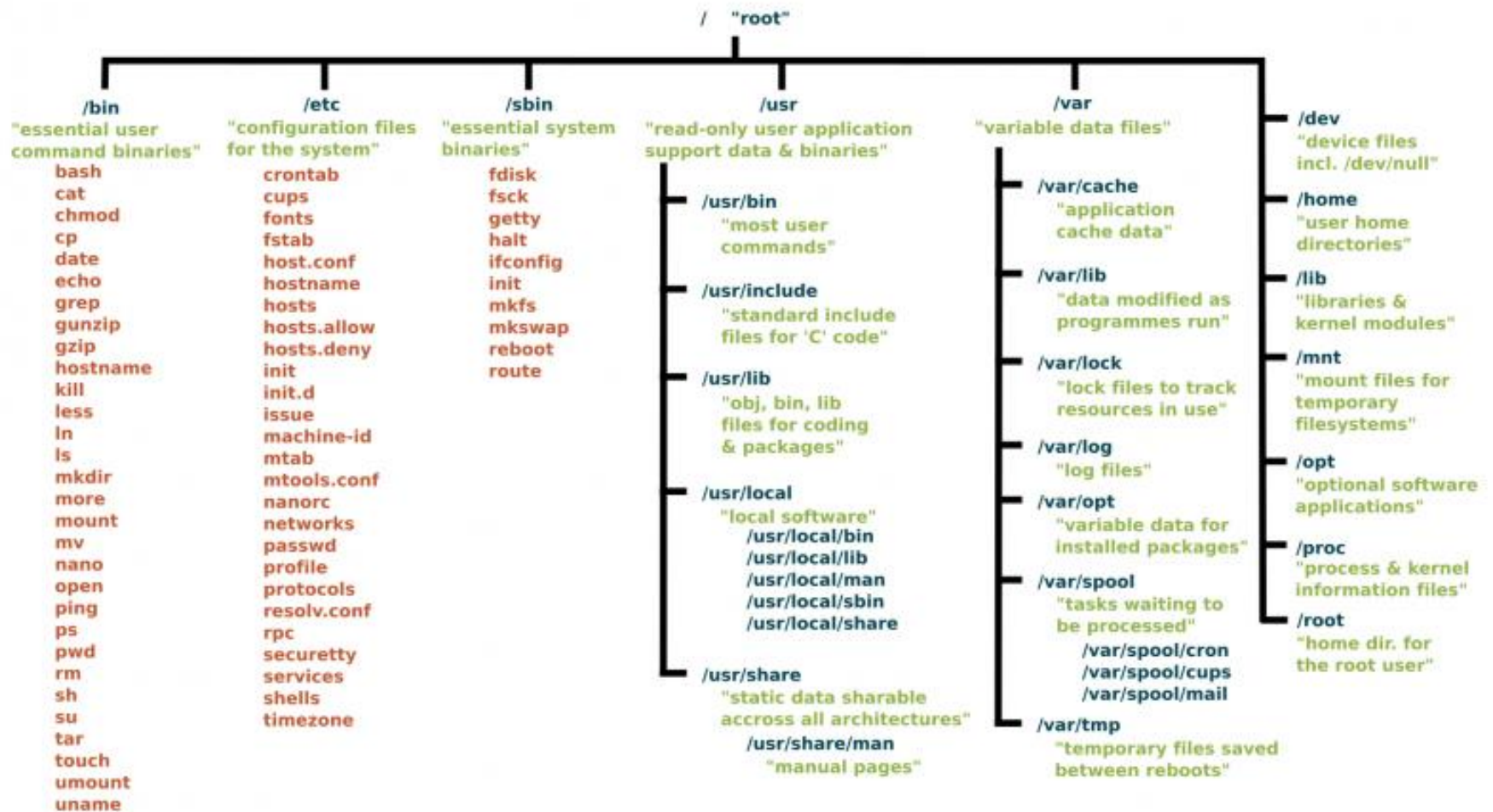


Traditional Architecture



Virtual Architecture

Linux File System - Introduction

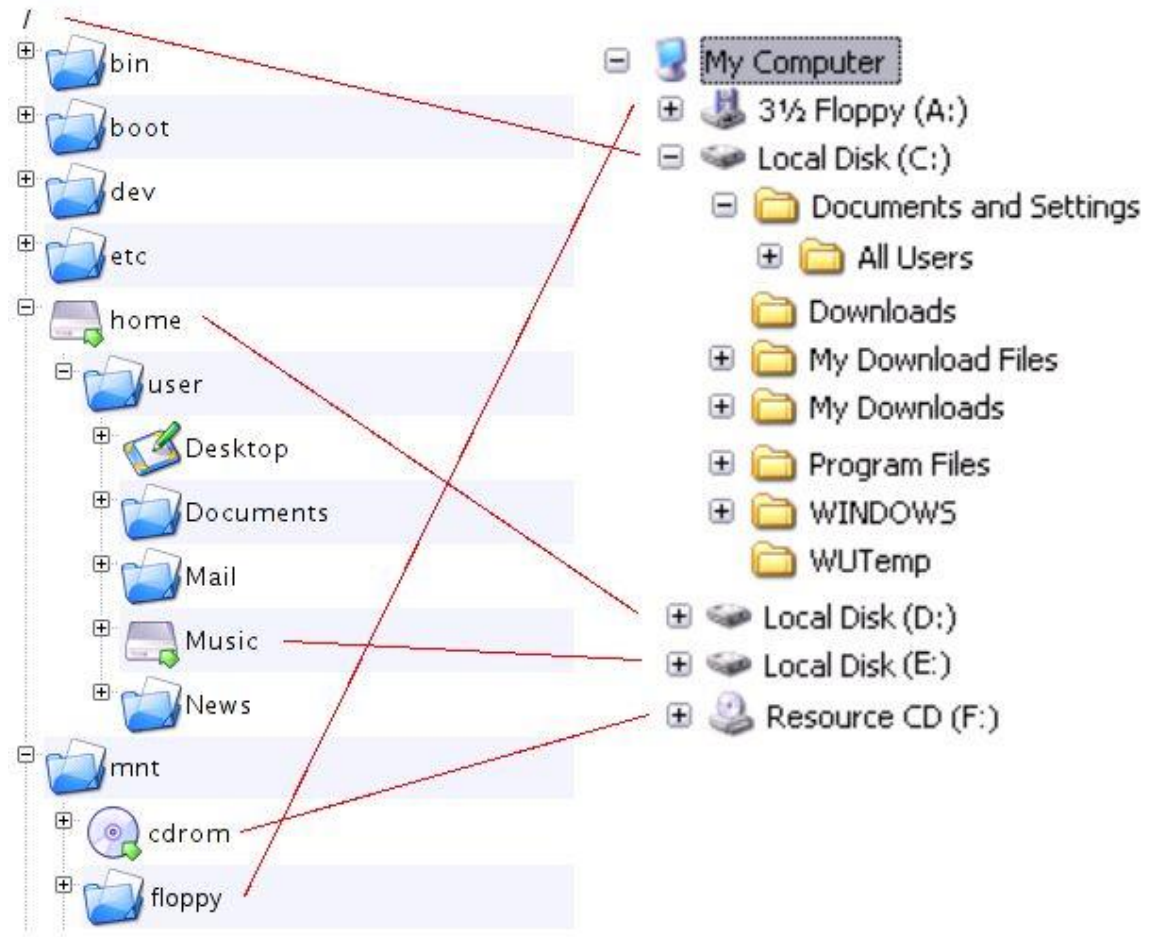


Linux File System – Key Features

- Everything is a File
- Specifying Paths
- Case-Sensitive
- File Extensions and Hidden Files
- File System
- Permissions
- Partitions, Devices and Directories
- Mounting and Unmounting

Linux File System - Comparison

- Everything “hangs” from root
- Files are classified by type / role instead of unit location
- Files locations in disks are invisible for users



Linux File System – Absolute Paths

- An **absolute path** is defined as the specifying the location of a file or directory **from the root directory (/)**.
- They are **static**.

`/home/alumno1/dir1/my_file.txt`

Linux File System – Relative Paths

- A **relative path** is defined as path related to the **present working directory (pwd)**.
- They change depending on your current pwd.
- We use (.) and (..) to represent actual pwd and parent folder, respectively.

`./alumno1/dir1/my_file.txt` (from `/home`)
`dir1/my_file.txt` (from `/home/alumno1`)
`my_file.txt` (from `/home/alumno1/dir1`)

Linux Users and Privileges - Users

- Users can be linked to a person or computer process
- Every user may belong to one or more groups
- Every user may have a home folder inside /home
- Users own the files they create, directly or indirectly
- Users can change permissions on files they own
- Users also own processes they execute
- Root rules over them all
- Root home folder is in /root

Linux Users and Privileges - Permissions

Permissions are the “rights” to act on a file or directory.
There are only 3 basic permissions:

- **Read (r)** - allows the contents of the file to be viewed.
A read permission on a directory allows you to list the contents of a directory.
- **Write (w)** - allows you to modify the contents of that file. For a directory, the write permission allows you to edit the contents of a directory.
- **Execute (x)** - for a file, the executable permission allows you to run the file and execute a program or script. For a directory, the execute permission allows you to change to a different directory and make it your current working directory.

Linux Users and Privileges – Check Permissions I

To view file permissions and ownership on files and directories, use the `ls -al` command. For example:

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 user user 4096 Jan  9 10:11 documents
```

`drwxr-xr-x` are the permissions

`2` is the number of files or directories

`user` is the owner

`user` is the group

`4096` is the size

`Jan 9 10:11` is the date/time of last access

`documents` is the directory

Linux Users and Privileges – Check Permissions II

Following previous example:

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 user user 4096 Jan  9 10:11 documents
```

Permissions are listed in the first 10 characters-dash section. The section can be read as follows:

`d` is a directory (`-` for files)

`rwx` the user has read, write, and execute permissions

`rw-` the group has read and write permissions

`r--` all others have read only permissions

Linux Users and Privileges – Modify Permissions

You can only change permission on files you own, while root can change permissions on any file of the system.

To change permissions, use the commands:

- ``chmod`` – change permissions
- ``chown`` – change owner

Permissions are usually managed in octal format, where every 3 characters group belonging to a set of permissions translates to a number ranging from 0 (---) to 7 (rwx), where r=4, w=2, and x=1.

Basic Commands I

- ``pwd`` - display your present working directory
- ``ls`` - list contents
- ``cd`` - change directory
- ``mkdir`` - make direcory
- ``rm`` - remove file
- ``rmdir`` - remove directory
- ``less`` - display contents of file
- ``nano`` - text editor on the terminal
- ``man`` - displays the manual of a command

Basic Commands II

REMEMBER:

TAB is your friend!

**Hit it to autocomplete a command, file,
path or get suggestion to do it**

Command Line Syntax

Linux command line follows a simple syntax common to every command and program you can execute on it:

`Command [options] [attributes]`

- Options are characters or words preceded by a dash (``ls -la``). They change the way a program works by default.
- Attributes are other parameters that the program may need to run. The most common ones usually are the input files.
- REMEMBER: most programs have a `-h` or `--help` option which displays a short description and usage guide.

Thanks for your attention!

