

WQD7007 Big Data Management

Introduction to Linux OS

Operating System

- Software that manages a computer's hardware and software resources, providing a foundation for running applications and enabling user interaction.
- Example of OS:
 - Desktop/Laptop: Windows, macOS, Linux, FreeBSD
 - · Mobile: Android, iOS.
 - Embedded Systems: Real-time operating systems (RTOS) used in devices like ATMs and industrial equipment.

Linux

- Linux is a family of open-source, Unix-like operating systems based on the Linux kernel, developed by Linus Torvalds in 1991, and known for its versatility, security, and wide community support.
- Linux is not a single operating system but rather a family of distributions (Distros), each of which combines the Linux kernel with various software packages and tools. Examples include Ubuntu, Fedora, and Debian.

Ubuntu OS

 Ubuntu is a popular, free, and open-source Linuxbased operating system developed by Canonical, suitable for desktops, servers, and IoT devices, offering a user-friendly interface and a wide range of software.

Ubuntu OS products

- Ubuntu Desktop
- Ubuntu Server
- Ubuntu Pro
- Ubuntu Core
- WSL
- Multipass



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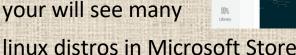
3 Ways to run Linux OS

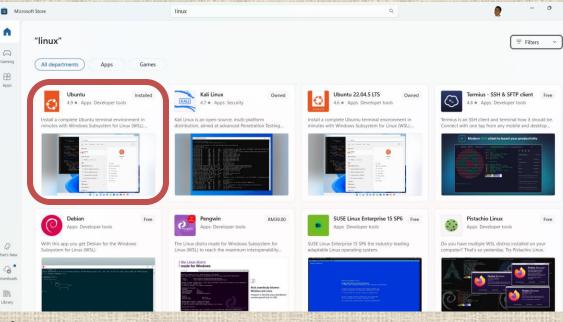
Linux OS

- There are 3 ways to run Linux OS in your machine
 - Windows Subsystem Linux (WSL)
 - Virtualization
 - Fresh installation

Windows Subsystem Linux (WSL)

- Microsoft Store
 - Required Microsoft account in your windows
- Many distros available in Microsoft Store
 - Search for "Ubuntu"
 - Choose Ubuntu and click GET or INSTALL
 - After installation finish, simply click OPEN to run Ubuntu as WSL
 - If you search for "linux"
 your will see many





Virtualization

- Virtualization is a technology that creates virtual representations of physical computing resources, allowing multiple operating systems or applications to run on a single physical machine, improving efficiency and resource utilization.
- Virtualization software, often called a hypervisor, sits between the physical hardware and the virtual machines (VMs) or operating systems, managing and allocating resources.

Virtualization

- There are many virtualization software such as Oracle VirtualBox, VMWare, Multipass, UTM (for macOS), etc.
- Install a virtualization software like <u>VirtualBox</u> and then download the Ubuntu ISO image, create a new virtual machine in VirtualBox, and install Ubuntu from the ISO image.
- Refer to the videos in Spectrum. You may download and install the latest version of Ubuntu Desktop OS image from the website.

Fresh Installation

Install Ubuntu Desktop

- Download an Ubuntu image. Get the Ubuntu image from the Download Ubuntu Desktop page.
- Create a bootable USB stick (you may use <u>balenaEtcher</u> software).
- · Boot from USB flash drive.
- Installation setup.
- Type of installation.
- Create Your Login Details.
- Choose your Location.
- Ready to install.
- Refer to https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/install-ubuntu-desktop



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Introduction to editor in Linux terminal

'nano' editor in Linux

- Simple and easy to learn editor
- Useful when you are logging in remotely to the server

'nano' Editor

- Execute by typing: nano (filename)
 - E.g. nano mapper.py
- Type the content as it is
- Save by pressing: ctrl + x, followed by y
- Quit by pressing: ctrl + x, followed by n
 - If no edit is made, only ctrl + x is needed

vi editor in linux

- It is useful when
 - You are logging in remotely to the server
 - When 'nano' is not available (when you are using centOS instead of ubuntu

Vi Editor

- Execute by typing: vi (filename)
 - E.g. vi mapper.py
- Enter edit mode by pressing i, end editing by pressing esc
- Save by pressing: w
- Quit by pressing : x

Try it yourself!

- Try to create a file named 'demo.txt' using 'nano' command.
- Key in 'Testing' in the file and save it.
- Edit the file using 'nano' command. Change the content to 'Testing 123' and save it.
- Edit the same file using 'vi' command. Change the content to '123 Testing' and save it.