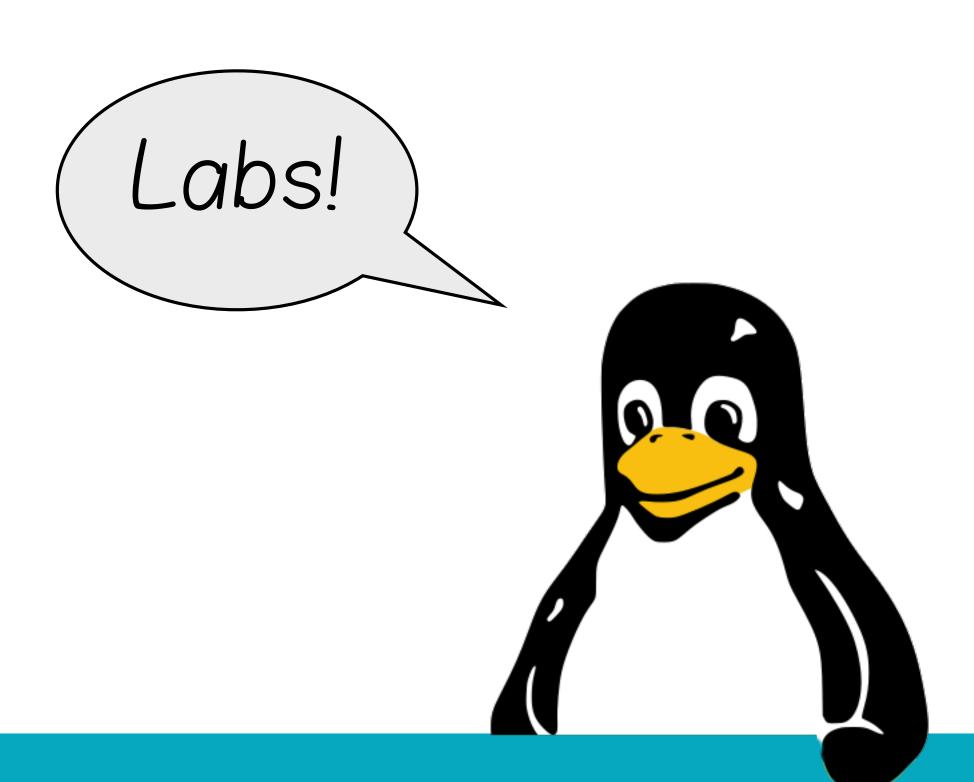
Linux, day 3





Objectives covered

Objective	Summary	Book
2.5	File permissions	15
3.1	Common scripting utilities	4
3.3	Git operations	27
3.4	Advanced Git operations	27

LAB: Files and directories





Command hints

sudo	Switch User and DO
mkdir	Make DIRectory
nano	Friendly editor
Vi	Less-than-friendly editor
Ср	CoPy
rm	ReMove
man	MANual (documentation)

Assignment

- Create two new directory trees:
 - "~/staff/files" and "~/dummies/files"
- Use "nano" or "vi" to put some text into:
 - ~/staff/files/staff-demo.txt
 - ~/dummies/files/dummy-demo.txt
- Move:
 - ~/staff/ to /home/staff/
 - ~/dummies to /home/dummies

Recap

```
$ cd ~
$ mkdir -p staff/files dummies/files
$ vi staff/files/staff-demo.txt
$ vi dummies/files/dummies-demo.txt
$ sudo mv staff /home/
$ sudo mv dummies /home/
```

LAB: File permissions





Command hints

chmod	CHange MODe
chown	CHange OWNer
chgrp	CHange GRouP



Assignment

- /home/staff and contents should have group "staff".
 - New files should automatically get group "staff".
 - Files should only be deletable by their creator.
 - Group "staff" should have full rights on all contents.

Apply similarly for "dummies" on /home/dummies.

Spoilers

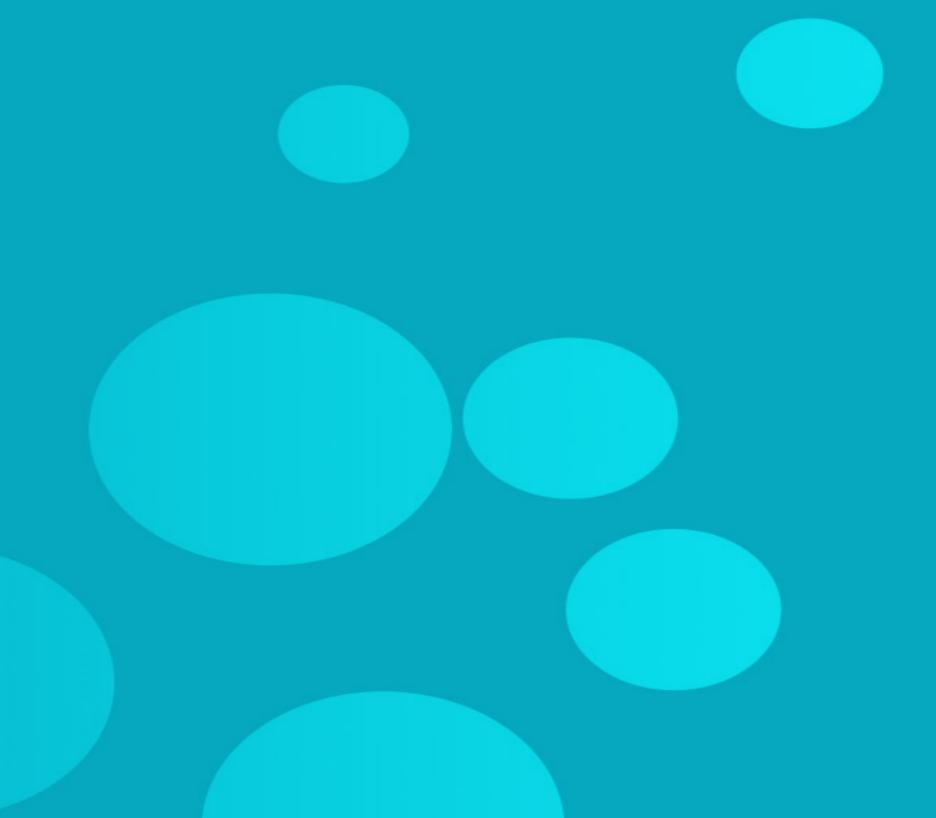
```
$ sudo chgrp -R staff /home/staff
$ sudo chown -R opsuser /home/staff
$ sudo chmod g+s /home/staff /home/staff/files
$ sudo chmod +t /home/staff /home/staff/files
$ sudo chmod g+rwx /home/staff /home/staff/files
```

Spoilers

```
$ sudo chgrp -R dummies /home/dummies
$ sudo chown -R dummy1 /home/dummies
$ sudo chmod g+s /home/dummies /home/dummies/files
 sudo chmod +t /home/dummies /home/dummies/files
$ sudo chmod g+rwx /home/dummies /home/dummies/files
```

LAB: Git





What's the point again?

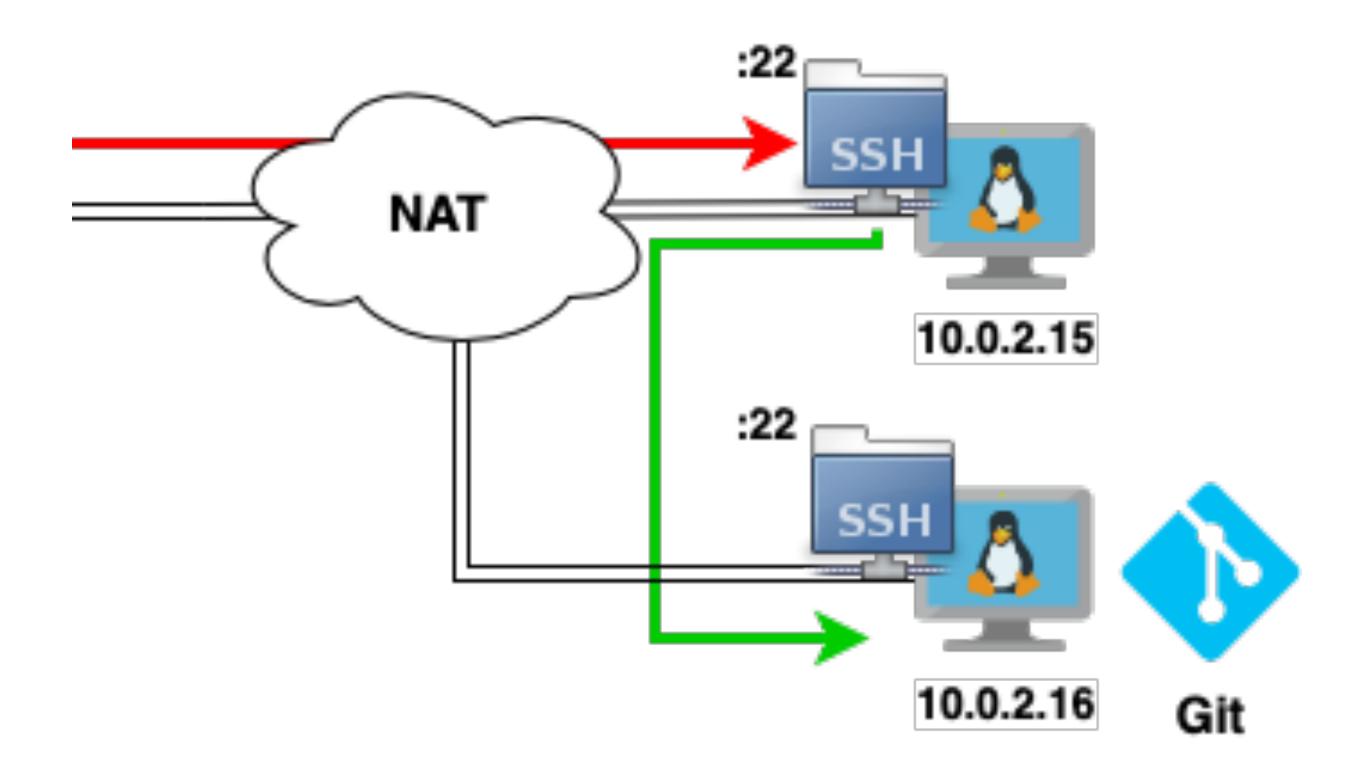
- Companies want teams to cooperate.
 - They will work on the same code.
 - When code is ready for release,
 - The central copy will be pushed to production.

Your own, "remote" repo

- We now have two VMs.
 - And we can SSH from Fedora to the other.

- Let's make the Ubuntu VM our Git server.
 - So we can code on Fedora,
 - And push updates to the server.

Your own, "remote" repo



Setting up the server

- On the Ubuntu VM, make user account "git".
 - With homedir "/home/git".
 - And a password you won't mind typing.

- Test that you can SSH from Fedora,
 - To the user "git" on the new VM.

Making a repo

- On the Ubuntu VM, login as user "git".
 - Configure their name and email (slide 70).

- Make the dir "/home/git/firstrepo".
- "cd" into "firstrepo" and init a Git repo.
 - Use: "git init --bare"!!
- See: <u>Bare vs non-bare repositories</u>



Cloning the repo

- On the Fedora VM, login as yourself.
- "cd" into your Documents folder.
- Clone the repository from the new VM:

```
$ git clone ssh://git@ubuntu:/home/git/firstrepo
```

Making a change

- On the Fedora VM, "cd" into the Git repo.
- Make a new file and commit the change.
- Then "git push" the update.

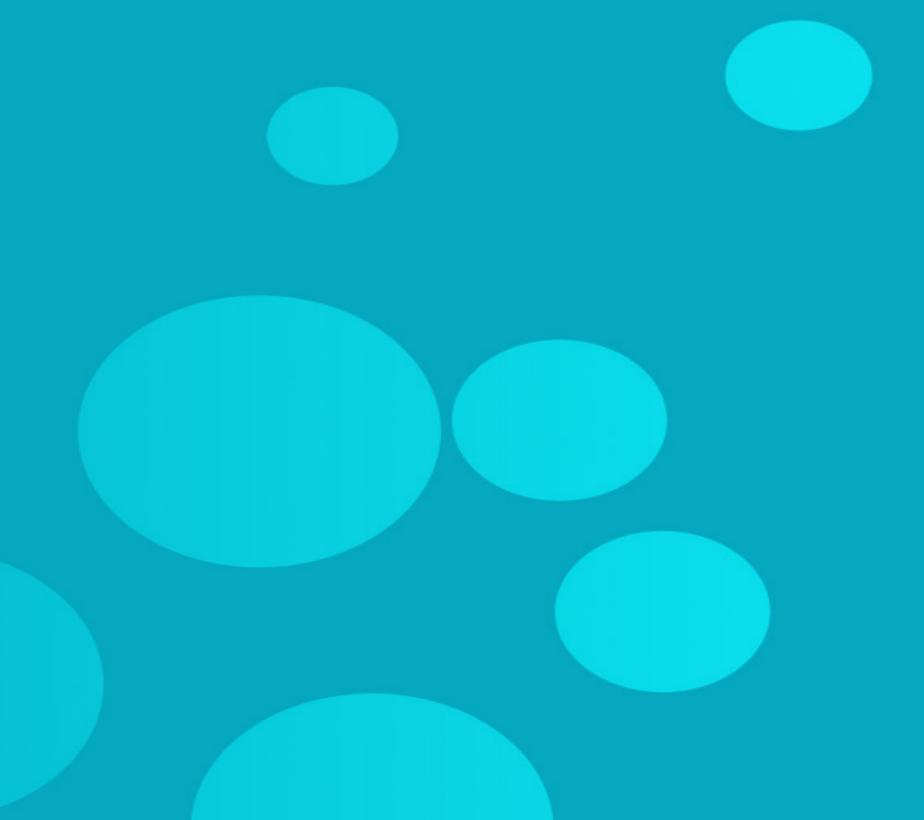
Comparing

- Compare the contents of:
 - The cloned git repo on your Fedora box.
 - The "bare" repo on the new VM.
 - "git log" on the two repository locations.

Research question: where are the files on Ubuntu?!

Closing





Next week

- Scripting!
- Linux shells
- Shell scripting

Homework

- Reading:
 - Chapter 4
 - Chapter 25

Homework

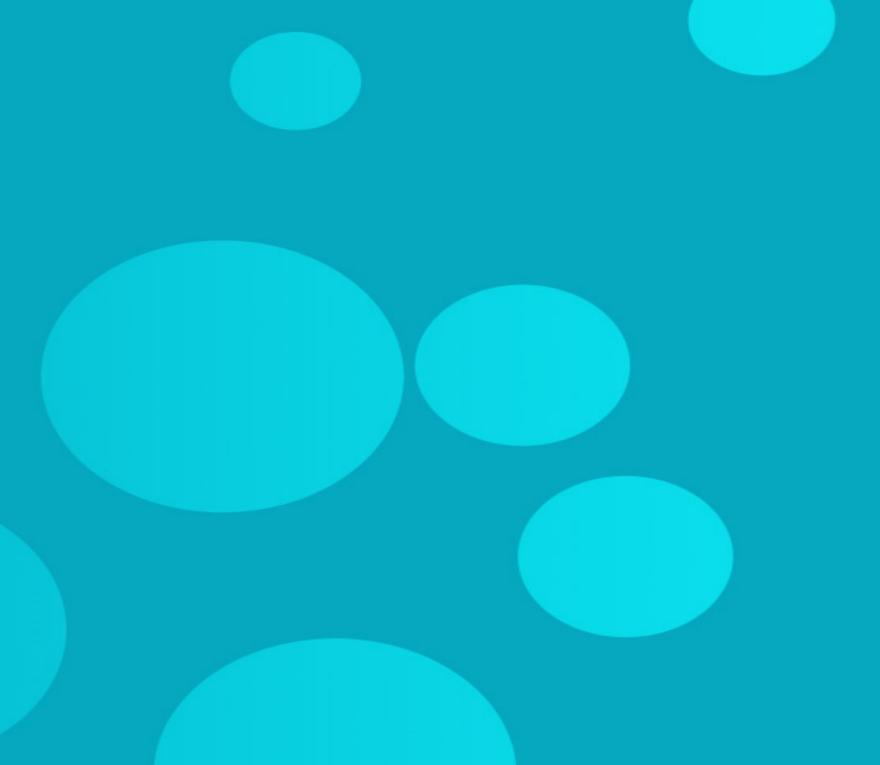
- Go do:
 - Download the <u>free book "Pro Git"</u>.
 - Complete the "Git" lab.
 - Make a directory "~/Scripts" for your account.
 - Make it a Git repository.
 - We will use this for our scripts next week.

Q&A



Reference materials





Resources

- Linux file paths
- FHS on Wikipedia
- Identifying file types in Linux
- Graphical vi cheatsheet
- Vim Adventures! (game to practice hotkeys)
- Nano cheatsheet

Resources

- Git internals
- Free book: Pro Git
- Intro to Git for security professionals
- Bare vs non-bare repositories
- Stop making shell aliases for SSH!