Linux Lab

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log in a remote computer

- First you have to log on the remote computer

  ```
  $ ssh user@192.168.3.221
  user@192.168.3.221's password:
  ```

- Your usernames:

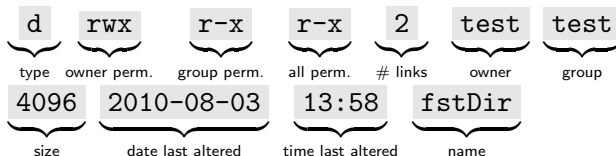| aegedio	maria
ryan	sintikhe
christian	yoseph

look around

- who am i `whoami`

- where am i `pwd` **P**ath**W**orking**D**irectory

- List your home-directory `ls`

- OK, its empty. So create a directory `mkdir fstDir`

- Whats the difference between
  - ► `ls`
  - ► `ls -l`
  - ► `ls -la`

what does it mean?

- `drwxr-xr-xr-x 2 test test 4096 2010-08-03 13:58 fstDir`
- what are these informations all about?

d	rwx	r-x	r-x	2	test	test
type	owner perm.	group perm.	all perm.	# links	owner	group

4096	2010-08-03	13:58	fstDir
size	date last altered	time last altered	name

a few types you might encounter

- Basic types are:

short	description
-	regular file
d	directory
l	symbolic link (reference)

rwx?

- Basic permissions are:

short	long	file-context	dir-context
r	read	view the file	the dir is shown in `ls`
w	write	alter the file	create files/dir
x	execute	execute a file	enter the directory

create, move, remove, read and write

- the simplest way to create a file is `touch file`
- if you want to edit it you use `vim file`
  - ▶ now you are in the neutral mode
  - ▶ to edit the file type `i` , now there has to be the string `-- INSERT --` on the left buttom
  - ▶ now insert some stuff into your file
  - ▶ if you want to undo the last insertion go to the neutral mode (type `ESC` until the left buttom is clean) and type `u`
  - ▶ to write the file change to the neutral mode and type `:w`
  - ▶ quitting is the command `:q`
  - ▶ its possible to do `:wq`

lets play

- **C**hange the **D**irectory `cd /home/test/linuxLab/`
- have a look around, what do you see
- try this in the current and in the subdirs
    1. create a file named as your user
    2. insert your full name to it (use vim)
    3. add 1 to the name (rename it to <username>1)