Slide 1:

* Just as a reminder, this presentation will be assuming you know nothing about Linux.
* Linux is a group of unix based OS
  + OS - like MacOS or Windows (show Linux)
* Kernel: The core of the OS. It’s software residing in memory that tells the CPU what to do.
* Open source - original code is publicly viewable, can be modified
* Different distributions - for cp, **Ubuntu, and Debian**

Slide 2: (read slides)

* Malware still exists on Ubuntu

Slide 3:

* Packages: a collection of files to perform a task (application)
* Package managers: software tools for updating, installing, configuring, removing software
* UPDATES TAKE TIME (important during rounds)
* Install thru command-line on any distro, apt more common(go over later)
* NEED ROOT NO MATTER HOW

Slide 4:

* “/” to signify root directory - all files are stored in subdirectories
  + Windows: different drivers, C:
* /home - user-specific files
  + Open file manager
* (Documents, media)
* /boot - static boot files
* Don’t break anything
* /etc - configuration files
* /lib - essential libraries

Slide 5:

* Users are ppl on your machine
* NORMAL users: Limited access to files/actions,
* ADMON users: Can access Root
* Root - access all files, do anything
  + Warning: Can also cause damage!
  + Go in and out (just because admin, does not mean always root)
* Requires password

Slide 6

* Command line is just a text interface to computer
* Modify, navigate, run files
* Use file Manager
  + When cat, open file2.txt
* SHOW ROOT + updates + install
  + Use cat on restricted.txt
  + Go into root, then cat restricted.txt
* Go over nano,vim,gedit
* ls - list files in directory
  + ls documents
* cd - change directory
  + cd documents
* cp - copy files or directories
  + cp file.txt file2.txt
* cat - display file contents
  + cat file.txt
* grep - search string in file
* find - search for files with pattern
* sudo - access root
* passwd - change/set password
* sudo apt install - install packages
  + sudo apt install git

Ubuntu vs debian

* Debian more stable, less releases
* Ubuntu better for beginner - less to configure
* Debian installation light-weight