

Linux Beginner Guide

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Introduction

In this guide, I assume that followings are already installed:

- ❶ Ubuntu 16.04.2 or Higher
- ❷ ZSH 5.0.2 or Higher
- ❸ VIM 8.1 or Higher
- ❹ We will connect to server via SSH

With this guide, you can use and understand Linux system.

Also, this guide includes as little information about operating system as possible. If you find some fault in the strict sense of the word, that means you are not **beginner**.

Overview

- 1 Linux?
- 2 Basic Linux Command
- 3 Edit File with VIM

Linux?



Figure: Linus Torvalds, Inventor of Linux

Linux is one of the most famous OS as Windows and macOS.
Linux is open-source project.
Android, OS for mobile, is based on Linux.

Ubuntu?



Figure: Logo of Ubuntu

Ubuntu is an OS which is based on Linux.

Ubuntu is the best OS in Linux-like OS, because of convenience of its installation and usage.

Where we start

```
$ ssh fumire@192.168.
fumire@192.168.0.69's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-1032-rasp12 armv7l)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Sun Jan  5 03:49:29 2020 from 192.168.
fumire@fumire-raspberry:~$
```

Figure: Here is where we start

After you connect to server via SSH, you can see like this.

Here is where we start!

fumire will be user name, and *fumire-raspberry* will be server name.

```
fumire@fumire-raspberry:~$ pwd  
/home/fumire
```

Figure: Result of *pwd* Command

pwd is abbr. of "Print Working Directory".

You can see where you are with *pwd* command.

Also, "/home/username" is your *home folder*, a.k.a. '~'.

```
fumire@fumire-raspberry:~$ ls  
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  snap  Templates  Videos
```

Figure: Result of `ls` Command

`ls` stands for "List".

`ls` command lists current directory contents.

If current directory is empty, the result will be nothing.

However, you have not completed configuration. Therefore, finish settings with following command:

Example

```
$ git clone https://github.com/Fumire/.dotfiles.git  
$ cd .dotfiles  
$ make  
$ chsh -s /usr/bin/zsh
```

Note that you should input command only after '\$'.
After executing commands, you should restart your shell.

Configuration (Cont.)

```
$ ssh fumire@192.168.
fumire@192.168.0.69's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-1032-raspi2 armv7l)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

409 packages can be updated.
238 updates are security updates.

Last login: Sun Jan  5 04:36:48 2020 from 192.168.
04:39:57 fumire@fumire-raspberry ~
```

Figure: ZSH

With successful configuration, you can see like this.

Tip!

```
04:39:57 fumire@fumire-raspberry ~  
$ ls  
Desktop Documents Downloads Library Music Pictures Public snap Templates Videos  
04:39:59 fumire@fumire-raspberry ~  
$ Is  
zsh: command not found: Is
```

Figure: Right Command vs. Wrong Command

You can easily know this command is right with ZSH as figure.

mkdir stands for "Make Directory".

You can make a directory which named 'test' as following:

Example

```
$ mkdir test
```

or

```
$ md test
```

mkdir returns nothing. Literally, *mkdir* command only make directory. You can check that the directory has been made with *ls* command.

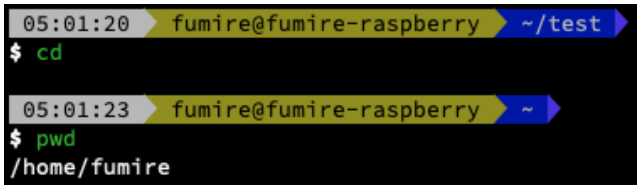
cd is abbr. of "Change Directory".

You can change your working directory to 'test' as following:

Example

```
$ pwd  
$ cd test  
$ pwd
```

Also, you can go your home folder at once with *cd*, no matter where you are.



```
05:01:20 fumire@fumire-raspberry ~/test  
$ cd  
05:01:23 fumire@fumire-raspberry ~  
$ pwd  
/home/fumire
```

Figure: *cd* will guide you to home folder

You can get detailed information about command as following:

Example

```
$ man ls  
and/or  
$ ls --help
```

This guide will give simple information about Linux command. Hence, when you have curiosity about command, use these command.

Directory Structure

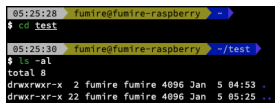
Try following commands:

Example

```
$ cd test
```

```
$ ls -al
```

Then, you can see like this:



```
05:25:28 ~ fumire@fumire-raspberry ~  
$ cd test  
05:25:30 ~ fumire@fumire-raspberry ~/test  
$ ls -al  
total 8  
drwxrwxr-x 2 fumire fumire 4096 Jan  5 04:53 .  
drwxr-xr-x 22 fumire fumire 4096 Jan  5 05:25 ..
```

Figure: Result of `ls` command

All directory has `'.'` and `'..'`, even though the directory is empty.
`'.'` means current directory itself; and, `'..'` means parent directory.

touch

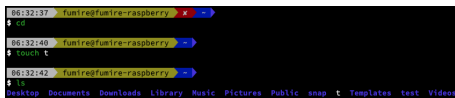
touch command make new file or touch the file.

Try following example:

Example

```
$ cd  
$ touch t  
$ ls
```

Then, you can see that the file which name 't' has been made.



```
06:32:37 funire@funire-raspberry ~  
$ cd  
06:32:40 funire@funire-raspberry ~  
$ touch t  
06:32:42 funire@funire-raspberry ~  
$ ls  
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Library  Music  Pictures  Public  snap  t  Templates  test  Videos
```

Figure: Result of *touch* Command

mv command moves/renames file. *mv* is used as:

Example

```
$ mv SRC(source) DST(destination)
```

Try following commands:

Example

```
$ mv t tmp  
$ ls  
$ mv tmp test/  
$ ls
```

Then, you will realize that the file 'tmp' is gone. I hope that you already know where the file goes. :)

cp command copies SRC to DST. *cp* is used as:

Example

```
$ cp SRC DST
```

Try following commands:

Example

```
$ cd ~/test/  
$ ls  
$ cp tmp tmp2  
$ ls
```

Then, you can realize that a new file 'tmp2' has been made.

sudo is abbr. of "Substitute User do"; but, many people know as "Super User do".

sudo allows a system administrator to delegate authority to give certain user the ability to run some command as another user.

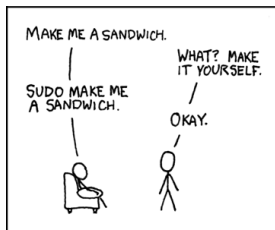


Figure: XKCD: Sandwich

THINK what will happen after *sudo* command!!

There are three major editors in Linux.

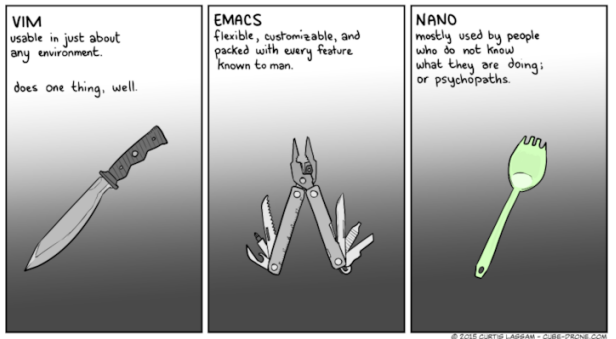


Figure: Descriptions of Editor

For this reason, this guide use VIM editor.

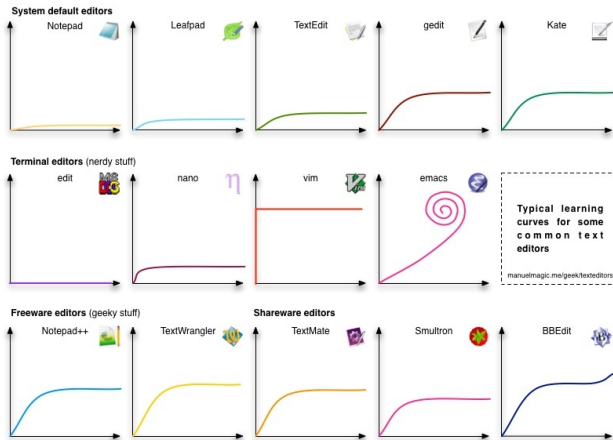


Figure: Learning Curves among Editors

First Meet with VIM

With these commands, you can make/edit file.

Example

```
$ vi filename
```

If it is first time to open VIM, then you will see like this.

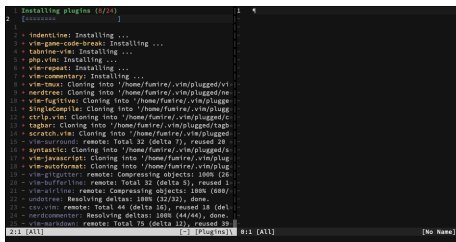
A screenshot of the VIM editor's command-line interface during the first-time setup. The screen displays a list of plugins being installed, including indentline, vim-gnome-code-break, tabline-vim, php.vim, vim-repeat, vim-commentary, vim-tmux, nerdtree, vim-fugitive, SingleCompile, ctrlp.vim, tagbar, scratch.vim, vim-surround, syntastic, vim-javascript, vim-autofmt, vim-gitter, vim-bufferline, vim-airline, undotree, csv.vim, and merdcommenter. The status bar at the bottom shows '211 [All]' on the left and '0:1 [All]' on the right, with '(No Name)' in the center.

Figure: First Time of VIM

Modes of VIM

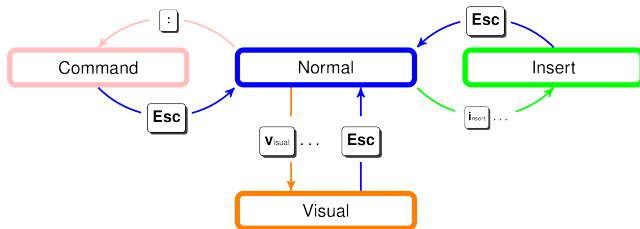


Figure: Three Modes in VIM