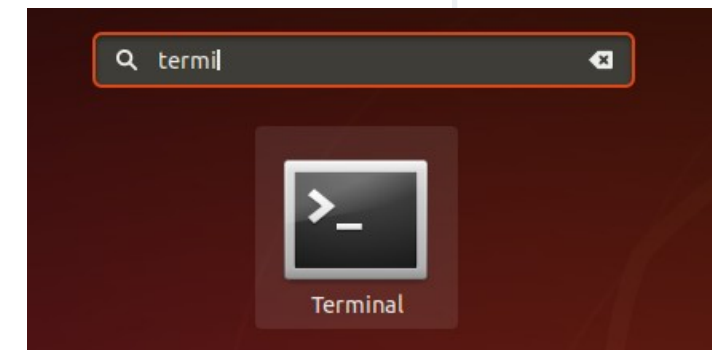


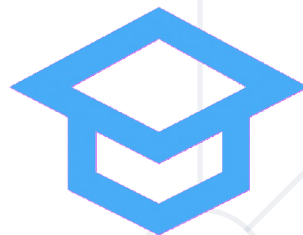
Ubuntu Basics

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$ cd usr/  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 usr]$ ll  
total 176  
drwxr-xr-x 13 root root 4096 Jul 24 2019 ./  
drwxr-xr-x 25 root root 4096 Sep 16 10:00 ../  
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 69632 Sep 16 06:31 bin/  
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 10 2019 games/  
drwxr-xr-x 181 root root 28672 Aug 20 10:29 include/  
drwxr-xr-x 169 root root 16384 Sep 14 15:46 lib/  
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Mar 31 2020 lib32/  
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jul 30 2019 libexec/  
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 Feb 2 2021 local/  
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4096 Mar 19 11:13 NX/  
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 12288 Sep 14 15:46 sbin/  
drwxr-xr-x 373 root root 12288 Jun 9 13:10 share/  
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 Sep 15 06:16 src/  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 usr]$
```



Zhivko Petrov

A guy that knows C++



SoftUni



Software University

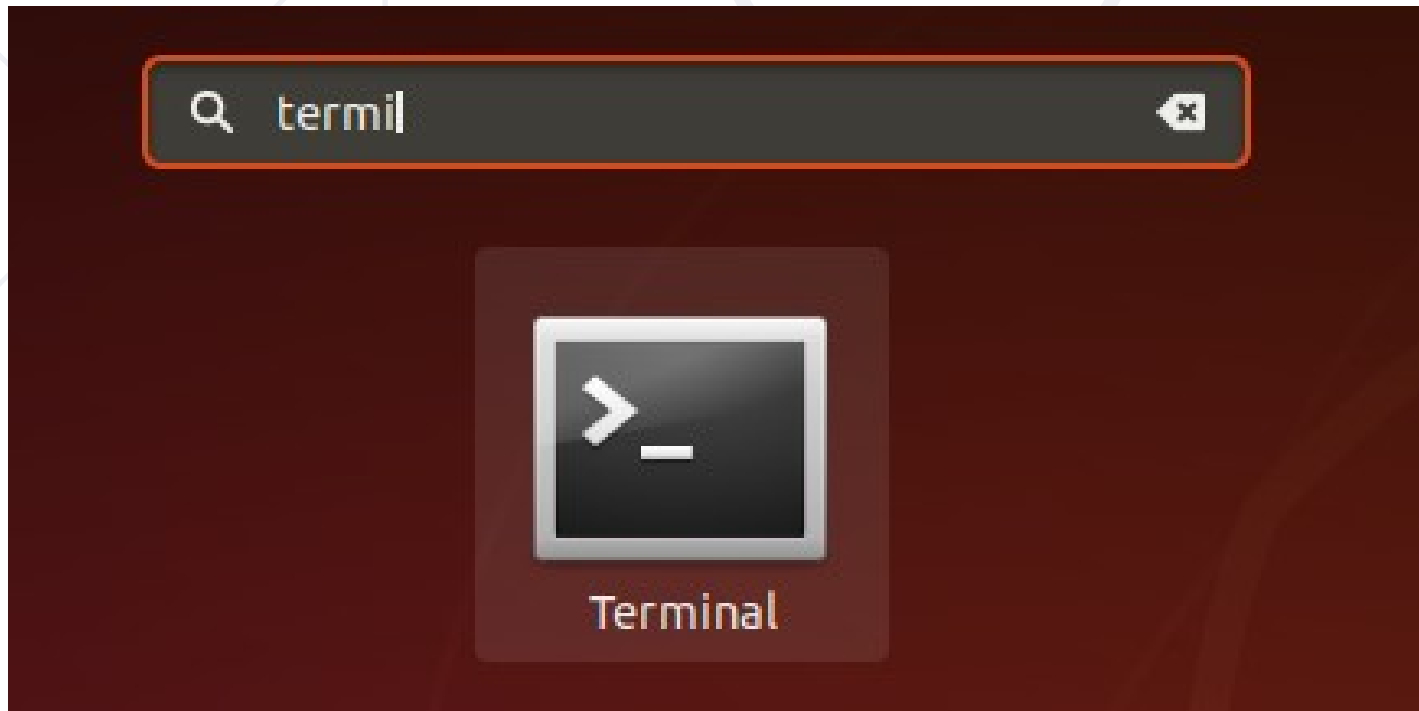
<https://about.softuni.bg>

sli.do

#app-dev-cpp

The Terminal

- Everything in the Ubuntu starts from the **terminal**
- It is the ultimate dev tool
- Bonus: it will make you feel like a hacker in-front of non-IT people :)



- The terminal supports by default a programming language – **Bash**
- Also referred to as “Shell script”*
- There are a set of incorporated bash command you can use out-of-the-box
- **whoami** – prints the current user associated with the session
- **cd** – change directory
- **ls** – lists the files in the current directory

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ whoami  
zhivko
```

- *Geek Information -
<https://askubuntu.com/questions/172481/is-bash-scripting-the-same-as-shell-scripting>

- Everything in the Ubuntu file system is a **file**
- In order to access certain files or perform certain operations **privileged rights** (access) is needed
- If your user does not have the required permissions – you need to use the **Super User**
- **sudo** – short for “super user do”
- You can log in as the super user (highly not recommended)
- Instead – for each command that requires permission – “sudo” is prepended to the command

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$ sudo su  
[sudo] password for zhivko:  
root@zhivko-G5-5590:/home/zhivko#
```

```
root@zhivko-G5-5590:/home/zhivko# exit
```

The root directory

- The root directory “/”
- Equivalent to the “C:/” location in windows
- **ls** - list all the files in the directory
- **ls -l** - list files in a list view

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 /]$ ls
```

```
0  boot  dev  home  initrd.img.old  lib32  lost+found  mnt  opt  root  sbin  srv  sys  tmp  var  vmlinuz.old
bin  cdrom  etc  initrd.img  lib  lib64  media  mockconfig  proc  run  snap  swapfile  test.txt  usr  vmlinuz
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 /]$ ls -l
total 16777328
-rw-r--r--  1 root root          0 Jul  3  2019 0
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 Sep  9 11:19 bin
drwxr-xr-x  5 root root      4096 Sep 15 06:17 boot
drwxrwxr-x  2 root root      4096 Jul  1  2019 cdrom
drwxr-xr-x 23 root root     5380 Sep 14 08:03 dev
drwxr-xr-x 163 root root    12288 Sep 16 06:31 etc
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root      4096 Aug  9  2019 home
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root        32 Sep 14 15:46 initrd.img -> boot/initrd.img-5.4.0-84-generic
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root        32 Sep 14 15:46 initrd.img.old -> boot/initrd.img-5.4.0-81-generic
drwxr-xr-x 24 root root      4096 Mar 10  2021 lib
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 Dec 25  2020 lib32
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 Dec 25  2020 lib64
drwx----- 2 root root    16384 Jul  1  2019 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x  5 root root      4096 Sep  5  2019 media
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 Feb 10  2019 mnt
```

- The root directory “/” is **locked** for the normal user
- Try to create a file inside the root directory
- **touch** – creates an empty file with default permissions
- Root privileges are needed

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$ touch test.txt  
touch: cannot touch 'test.txt': Permission denied  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$ touch test.txt  
touch: cannot touch 'test.txt': Permission denied  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$ sudo touch test.txt  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$
```

- There are many important folders in the root directory
- One of particular interest – the **usr** folder
- It contains system headers, libraries, binaries, etc...

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$ cd usr/
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 usr]$ ll
total 176
drwxr-xr-x 13 root root 4096 Jul 24 2019 ./
drwxr-xr-x 25 root root 4096 Sep 16 10:00 ../
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 69632 Sep 16 06:31 bin/
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Feb 10 2019 games/
drwxr-xr-x 181 root root 28672 Aug 20 10:29 include/
drwxr-xr-x 169 root root 16384 Sep 14 15:46 lib/
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root 4096 Mar 31 2020 lib32/
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root 4096 Jul 30 2019 libexec/
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 Feb  2 2021 local/
drwxr-xr-x  8 root root 4096 Mar 19 11:13 NX/
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 12288 Sep 14 15:46 sbin/
drwxr-xr-x 373 root root 12288 Jun  9 13:10 share/
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 Sep 15 06:16 src/
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 usr]$
```


- The **HOME** folder is associated your your user home folder
- The Windows equivalent of “C:/Users/zhivko”
- You can use tilda (cd ~) as a shortcut to your home directory
- **pwd** – print working directory

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$ cd /  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 /]$ cd ~/workspace/my_project/  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$ pwd  
/home/zhivko/workspace/my_project
```

File system & working with files

- **mkdir** – creates a folder with the specified name
- The '.' is a marker for the **current folder** the terminal is located in
- The '..' is a marker for the **parent folder**

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$ mkdir new_folder
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$ ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x  3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ./
drwxr-xr-x 19 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
drwxrwxr-x  2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 new_folder/
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$ cd new_folder/
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ cd ..
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$
```

Change directory shortcuts

- **'cd -'** - returns to the previous directory we came from

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$ cd new_folder/  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll  
total 8  
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ./  
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ cd ..  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 my_project]$ cd -  
/home/zhivko/workspace/my_project/new_folder
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ cd /  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 /]$ pwd  
/  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 /]$ cd -  
/home/zhivko/workspace/my_project/new_folder  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ pwd  
/home/zhivko/workspace/my_project/new_folder  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$
```

Bash Hello World

- Create an empty file “hello_world.sh”
- The extension **.sh** means “**shell script**”
- Use a text editor of choice to open it (**gedit** is chosen)
- Specify in the first row of the file – the bash scripting language will be used
- **echo** – the Shell script “print” command

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 echo "Hello, World!"
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ touch hello_world.sh
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:34 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhivko zhivko    0 Sep 16 10:34 hello_world.sh
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ gedit hello_world.sh
```

Executing files

- ./filename
- The dot translates to 'current directory'
- Ouch – permission denied!

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ touch hello_world.sh
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:34 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhivko zhivko    0 Sep 16 10:34 hello_world.sh
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ./hello_word.sh
```

```
bash: ./hello_word.sh: Permission denied
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$
```

- Each file has 3 categories of permissions – read/write/execute
- Those 3 categories apply for 3 different groups
 - **Root**
 - **Group** of your user
 - **User**
- Note: the first **letter** – indicates folder or not
- More on Linux permissions:
<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/FilePermissions>

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ touch hello_world.sh
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:34 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhivko zhivko    0 Sep 16 10:34 hello_world.sh
```

Modifying permissions

- Give explicit execute permissions to the new file

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ touch hello_world.sh
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:34 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhivko zhivko    0 Sep 16 10:34 hello_world.sh
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ chmod +x hello_world.sh
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:06 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rwxrwxr-x 1 zhivko zhivko   34 Sep 16 10:06 hello_word.sh*
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$
```

Executing Files

- Now the file should be able to be executed
- Hello, World! – **mission accomplished**

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:06 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rwxrwxr-x 1 zhivko zhivko   34 Sep 16 10:06 hello_word.sh*
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ./hello_word.sh
Hello, World!
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$
```


- Permissions could not only be granted
- They could be revoked as well
- **chmod 777 file_name** – another syntax for the command
- read (4) + write (2) + execute (1) = 7
- 777 – read/write/execute permissions for the 3 groups

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ chmod -x hello_word.sh
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:06 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhivko zhivko   34 Sep 16 10:06 hello_word.sh
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ chmod +x hello_word.sh
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ chmod 777 hello_word.sh
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:06 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rwxrwxrwx 1 zhivko zhivko   34 Sep 16 10:06 hello_word.sh*
```

Working with folders

- **mkdir** – creates an empty folder with the specified name
- **rm** – deletes a file
 - rm only works on files
 - Use **rmdir** for removing folders

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ mkdir test
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 16
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:09 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rwxrwxrwx 1 zhivko zhivko   34 Sep 16 10:06 hello_word.sh*
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:09 test/
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ rm test/
rm: cannot remove 'test/': Is a directory
```

- What if the folder was not empty?
- Use '**rm -rf folder_name**' instead
 - The rm command is taking additional flags (recursive + force)

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ cd test/
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 test]$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:09 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:09 ../
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 test]$ touch empty.txt
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 test]$ cd ..
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 16
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:09 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rwxrwxrwx 1 zhivko zhivko   34 Sep 16 10:06 hello_word.sh*
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:10 test/
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ rmdir test/
rmdir: failed to remove 'test/': Directory not empty
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$
```

- **rm -rf** in action
- The wildcard (*) will erase everything in the current folder
- **WARNING:** use with caution – you can easily delete your entire hard drive with this single command

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ rm -rf test/
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:10 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
-rwxrwxrwx 1 zhivko zhivko   34 Sep 16 10:06 hello_word.sh*
```

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ rm -rf *
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:10 ./
drwxrwxr-x 3 zhivko zhivko 4096 Sep 16 10:04 ../
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$
```

Searching packages using apt

- With the help of the terminal packages could easily be searched

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$ apt search build-essential
```

```
Sorting... Done
Full Text Search... Done
build-essential/bionic,now 12.4ubuntu1 amd64 [installed]
  Informational list of build-essential packages

crossbuild-essential-arm64/bionic,bionic 12.4ubuntu1 all
  Informational list of cross-build-essential packages

crossbuild-essential-armel/bionic,bionic 12.4ubuntu1 all
  Informational list of cross-build-essential packages

crossbuild-essential-armhf/bionic,bionic 12.4ubuntu1 all
  Informational list of cross-build-essential packages

crossbuild-essential-powerpc/bionic,bionic 12.4ubuntu1 all
  Informational list of cross-build-essential packages

crossbuild-essential-ppc64el/bionic,bionic 12.4ubuntu1 all
  Informational list of cross-build-essential packages

crossbuild-essential-s390x/bionic,bionic 12.4ubuntu1 all
  Informational list of cross-build-essential packages

devscripts/bionic-updates,bionic-security 2.17.12ubuntu1.1 amd64
  scripts to make the life of a Debian Package maintainer easier

dh-buildinfo/bionic,bionic 0.11+nmu2 all
  Debhelper addon to track package versions used to build a package

sbuid/bionic,bionic 0.75.0-1ubuntu1 all
  Tool for building Debian binary packages from Debian sources
```

Installing packages using apt

- Installation is as easy as typing a single command
- Marking a package for installation will automatically install all of its dependencies

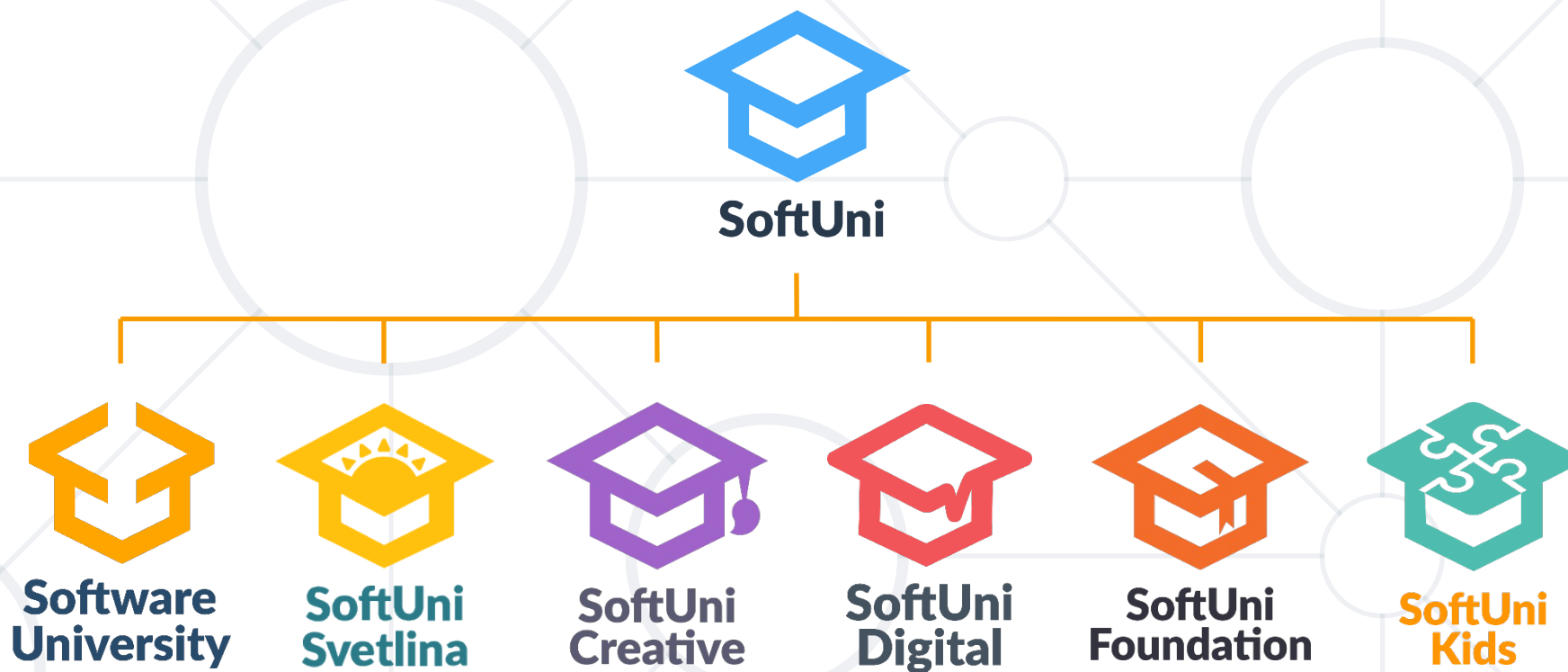
```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$ sudo apt install build-essential  
[sudo] password for zhivko:
```

```
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
build-essential is already the newest version (12.4ubuntu1).  
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:  
  linux-hwe-5.4-headers-5.4.0-80 python3-click shim  
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 45 not upgraded.  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 ~]$
```

- In time you will learn new and new bash commands
- Quick example for finish:
- **whereis** 'program_name' - locates where a program is **installed**
- For now this is more that enough information
- But there is a whole new universe waiting you there
- Welcome ... to the magnificent world of Linux!

```
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$ whereis g++  
g++: /usr/bin/g++ /usr/share/man/man1/g++.1.gz  
[zhivko@zhivko-G5-5590 new_folder]$
```

Questions?



Diamond Partners

**SUPER
HOSTING
.BG**

INDEAVR
Serving the high achievers

 **SmartIT**


SOFTWARE

zühlke
empowering ideas

 **INFRAGISTICS®**



Coca-Cola HBC
Bulgaria



Postbank

Решения за твоето утре



 **DRAFT
KINGS**



**SOFTWARE
GROUP**

Educational Partners



- This course (slides, examples, demos, exercises, homework, documents, videos and other assets) is **copyrighted content**
- Unauthorized copy, reproduction or use is illegal
- © SoftUni – <https://about.softuni.bg/>
- © Software University – <https://softuni.bg>



- Software University – High-Quality Education, Profession and Job for Software Developers
 - softuni.bg, about.softuni.bg
- Software University Foundation
 - softuni.foundation
- Software University @ Facebook
 - facebook.com/SoftwareUniversity
- Software University Forums
 - forum.softuni.bg

