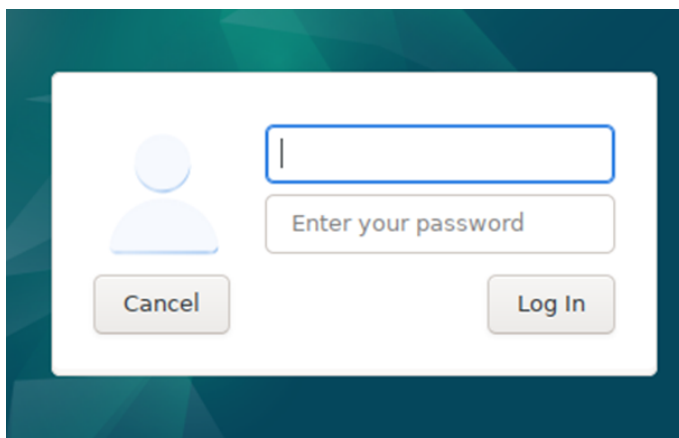


Manual for your computer

You just brought your new computer but you don't know how to use it? Don't worry, this manual is here for you !

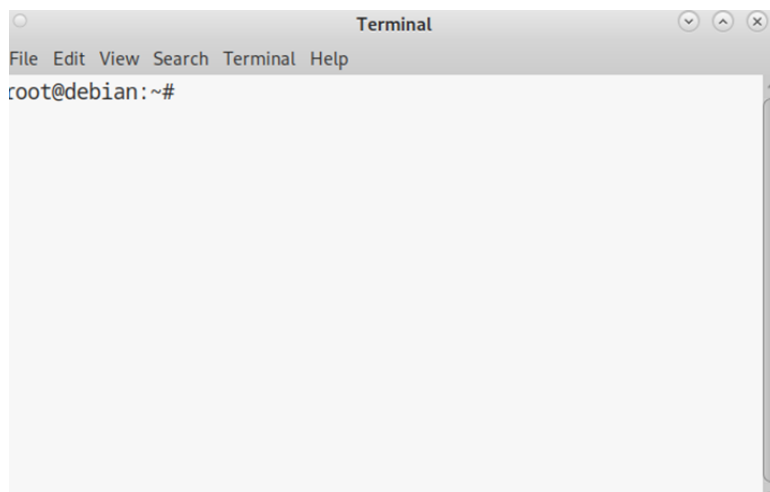
For your first use of the machine, you will need to login as the "root". The root is a superuser: a user that can do anything from installing a software to deleting core files, so be careful using it.



To log as the "root" you need to write in the first entry "root". This is the username. In the second entry, you will also write "root" but this time, the letters will be hidden. Don't worry, it is only a measure of security to hide your password.

Now that you are logged in, it is recommended to create a new user that you will use by default to prevent mistakes because of the superuser.

To do it, you will need to open the terminal by pressing at the same time the following keys : Ctrl+Alt+T.



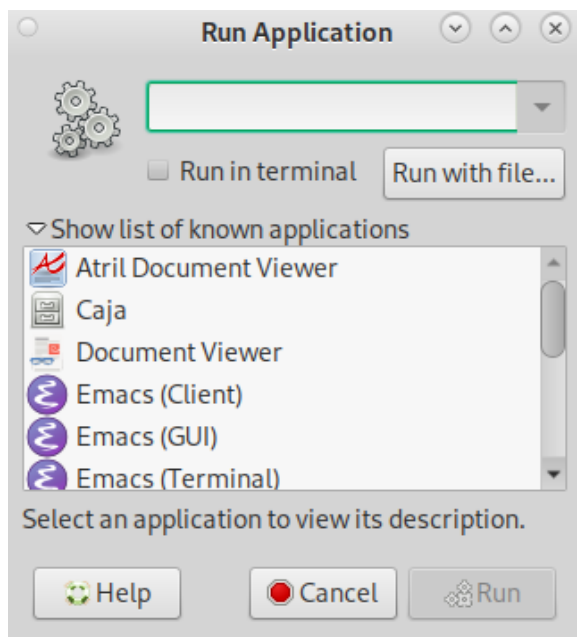
Once you are on this window, write “adduser [username of your choice]” and follow the instructions of the terminal. Then you will have to quit this session to log in as your new user by clicking on the button “System” on top of your screen then “Log out”.

Now that you are logged in as a normal user, you can see on your screen this type of image:



This is the icon of your folder. By clicking on it, you will access all of your files such as software, images, or text documents.

By pressing the keys : Alt+F2, you will open the window which allows you to run the software of your choice, including your internet browser.



We talked about the terminal which is essential for the configuration of your computer. It allows you to create, modify, configure all of your files with more than a thousand command lines. However because of the complexity of some command lines, you will need to use "man [command line]" to understand all of the functionalities

For example the manual of man :

NAME

man - an interface to the system reference manuals

SYNOPSIS

```
man [man options] [section] page ...  
man -k [apropos options] regexp ...  
man -K [man options] [section] term ...  
man -f [whatis options] page ...  
man -l [man options] file ...  
man -w|-W [man options] page ...
```

DESCRIPTION

man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is normally the name of a program, utility or function. The manual page associated with each of these arguments is then found and displayed. A section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that section of the manual. The default action is to search in all of the available sections following a pre-defined order (see DEFAULTS), and to show only the first page found, even if page exists in several sections.

When using the terminal, you will navigate in your files but you need first to understand how your position is written. By using the line "tty" the terminal will show you a path: "/home/example". This is the absolute path. You can also write the relative path from where you are. The files are separated by a / and a line always begins with it which represents the core file.

You can see the folders inside your position by using "ls". You can also see inside other folders by writing the path of the folder you want to see.

Now that you know how to locate yourself, you need to navigate in your folders. You can use the command line cd (example : cd [path])

For example when we are in the core file, the "root" we have the following folders :

```
iutinfo@debian:~$ ls  
ap.jar  dev      Images    Modèles  Public    TP0.java  
Bureau Documents livrable0 Musique  Téléchargements Vidéos
```

If you want to go to "Téléchargements" you need to type: cd Téléchargement.

However in the case that you are in "Public" you will have to write : cd ../Téléchargements (../ moves you to the parent file).

One of the most frequently used command line is “mkdir” which creates folders (the equivalent for files is “touch”). As explained before, you can see the whole description by typing “man mkdir”:

```
MKDIR(1)                                User Commands                                MKDIR(1)

NAME
    mkdir - make directories

SYNOPSIS
    mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION
    Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options
    too.

    -m, --mode=MODE
        set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask

    -p, --parents
        no error if existing, make parent directories as needed, with
        their file modes unaffected by any -m option.

    -v, --verbose
        print a message for each created directory
Manual page mkdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Sometimes, you will want to delete a folder or a file because it is useless to you. You can do it simply by typing “rmdir [folder]” or “rm [file]”.

In this manual, we made a not exhaustive list of possibilities. We encourage you to document yourself more deeply by searching on your browser.