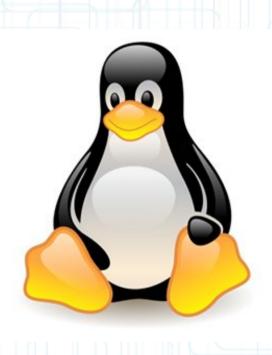
# Introduction to Linux by a newbie

By Erik Edrosa

## So what is Linux?



- A "Unix-like" operating system
  - Unix developed by AT&T
- The Linux kernel
  - Linus Torvalds
  - Layer between hardware and applications
- GNU/Linux
  - GNU Project
  - Richard Stallman & FSF

## Distros?



- Linux distributions
  - Many many versions
  - Developed by different people
  - Come with different default software
- www.distrowatch.com

# Ways to use Linux

- Live CD
  - Allows you to try it out
- Dual booting
  - Allows you to run multiple Operating
    Systems
- Virtual Machine
  - Allows you to run Linux while in your current Operating System
- Installing it as your main OS

#### **Some Linux basics**

- Linux is a Unix-like OS
  - Root
  - Users
- Everything is a file
  - File permissions
  - Partitions

# **Using Linux**

- Usually really simple
- Downloading new software
  - Software Management GUI
  - Package manager from terminal
- Personal Computer
  - Has all your basic programs you need
- Server
  - LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP)

#### Software

- Desktop environment
  - Many choices and usually easy to change
  - Popular ones are Gnome and KDE
- Internet browsers
  - Firefox /Ice Weasel
  - Chromium
  - Many others
- Office
  - LibreOffice

#### **More Software**

- Playing music and video
  - VLC player
  - Banshee
- Image editor
  - GIMP(GNU Image Manipulation Program)
- Chat clients
  - Pidgin
  - Empathy
  - Skype

#### **Terminal basics**

- Found in all distros
- Different shells
  - BASH
  - ZSH
  - KSH
  - TCSH
- Commands
  - Many have options to change behavior
  - Man pages man < command name>

### Terminal basics cont.

- Case sensitive
  - Foobar.txt is not the same as FOOBAR.txt
- Hidden files or folders
  - Denoted with a . infront of the name
  - Example . viminfo
- . and ..
  - represents the current directory
  - . . represents the parent directory

#### commands

- The ls command
  - List all files in the current directory
  - Use 1s -a to see hidden files and folders
  - For another directory ls <directory path>
- The cd command
  - Change the current directory
  - Example: cd Documents
- The mkdir command
  - Creates a new folder
  - Example: mkdir Games

#### More commands

- The my command
  - Moves a file from one location to another
  - Can also be used to rename a file or folder
  - Example: mv foobar.txt Documents/
- The cp command
  - Copes a file from one location to another
  - Similar to how the my command works
  - Example: cp Documents/foobar.txt Games

#### **Even more commands**

- The rm command
  - Removes a file
  - Example: rm foobar.txt
  - Use rmdir to remove empty directories
  - Or use rm -R to recursively remove all files in a directory and the directory itself
- Useful information
  - http://www.commandlinefu.com
  - Linux Phrasebook by Scott Granneman

# Any questions?

- contact me at eedro001@fiu.edu
- Visit plug.cs.fiu.edu
- Join the irc chat room found on the site
  - Plug.cs.fiu.edu
    - Channel #chat
- PLUG office at ECS 280C