

Ten Steps to Linux Survival

Bash for Windows People

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Ten Steps to Linux Survival - Bash for Windows People

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<https://github.com/dullroar/ten-steps-to-linux-survival/releases>



Figure 1: Merv sez, "Don't panic."

Step -1 Overview

- Step 0 - Some History

Ten Steps

- Step 0 - Some History
- Step 1 - Come Out of Your Shell

Ten Steps

- Step 0 - Some History
- Step 1 - Come Out of Your Shell
- Step 2 - File Under “Directories”

Ten Steps

- Step 0 - Some History
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- Step 3 - Finding Meaning

Ten Steps

- Step 0 - Some History
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- Step 4 - Grokking grep

Ten Steps

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- Step 0 - Some History
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- Step 5 - “Just a Series of Pipes”

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- Step 6 - vi
- Step 7 - The Whole Wide World

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- Step 9 - How Do You Know What You Don’t Know, man?

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- Step 9 - How Do You Know What You Don’t Know, man?
- Step 10 - And So On

Step 0 Some History

Remember ONE Thing!

There is **no such thing** as “UNIX”

Remember ONE Thing!

There is **no such thing** as “UNIX”
...and that matters!

Step 1

Come Out of Your Shell

What is a shell?

Windows has a shell.
Two, in fact:

- CMD.EXE

What is a shell?

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Two, in fact:

- CMD.EXE
- PowerShell.EXE

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What is a shell?

Windows has a shell.

Two, in fact:

- CMD.EXE
- PowerShell.EXE

Technically, Windows Explorer is a “shell” for the GUI environment.

“UNIX” has **lots** of shells

- **sh** - Bourne shell

“UNIX” has **lots** of shells

- **sh** - Bourne shell
 - **ash** - Almquist shell

“UNIX” has **lots** of shells

- **sh** - Bourne shell
 - **ash** - Almquist shell
 - **dash** - Debian Almquist shell

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 - **bash** - “Bourne-again” shell

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 - **ksh** - Korn shell

“UNIX” has **lots** of shells

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 - **bash** - “Bourne-again” shell
 - **ksh** - Korn shell
 - **zsh** - Z shell

“UNIX” has **lots** of shells

- **sh** - Bourne shell
 - **ash** - Almquist shell
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 - **bash** - “Bourne-again” shell
 - **ksh** - Korn shell
 - **zsh** - Z shell
- **csh** - C shell

“UNIX” has **lots** of shells

- **sh** - Bourne shell
 - **ash** - Almquist shell
 - **dash** - Debian Almquist shell
 - **bash** - “Bourne-again” shell
 - **ksh** - Korn shell
 - **zsh** - Z shell
- **csh** - C shell
- ***and many more!***

Typically bash

Linux default shell

Comparing CMD.EXE and bash

set in bash

```
~ $ set
```

```
BASH=/bin/bash
```

```
BASHOPTS=checkwinsize:cmdhist:complete_fullquote:...
```

```
BASH_ALIASES=()
```

```
BASH_ARGC=()
```

```
BASH_ARGV=()
```

```
BASH_CMDS=()
```

```
...and so on...
```

set in CMD.EXE

```
C:\Users\myuser>set
```

```
ALLUSERSPROFILE=C:\ProgramData
```

```
APPDATA=C:\Users\myuser\AppData\Roaming
```

```
CommonProgramFiles=C:\Program Files\Common Files
```

```
CommonProgramFiles(x86)=C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files
```

```
CommonProgramW6432=C:\Program Files\Common Files
```

```
COMPUTERNAME=JLEHMER650
```

```
...and so on...
```

echo

bash:

```
~ $ echo $HOME  
/home/myuser
```

CMD.EXE:

```
C:\> echo %homepath%  
\\Users\\myuser
```

Similar, but different

- `$variable` (bash) vs. `%variable%` (CMD.EXE)

Similar, but different

- `$variable` (bash) vs. `%variable%` (CMD.EXE)
- bash is case-sensitive, CMD.EXE is not

Product of your environment

Setting variables

```
~ $ FOO=myval /home/myuser/myscript
~ $ CURRDATE=`date`
~ $ echo $CURRDATE
Wed Oct 28 11:43:38 CDT 2015
```

A path! A path!

```
$ echo $PATH
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:...
```

- Tab expansion

Getting lazy

Getting lazy

- Tab expansion
- Command history

Step 2

File under “Directories”

ls - list files

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```
~ $ ls
```

Audiobooks	Downloads	KindleGen	Podcasts	Templates
Desktop	Dropbox	Music	Public	Videos
Documents	FreeRDP	Pictures	Temp	VSCode-linux-x64

“Dotfiles”

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```
~ $ ls -a
.          .dmrc      .gnome2_private Pictures  .themes
..         Documents .hplip      .pki      .thumbnails
.adobe     Downloads  .hugin      Podcasts  .thunderbird
.atom      .dropbox   .ICEauthority .profile  Videos
Audiobooks Dropbox     .icons       .ptbt1    .vscode
.bash_history .dropbox-dist KindleGen   Public    VSCode-linux-x64
.bash_logout .face      .lastpass   .sbd      .wine
.cache       FreeRDP    .lessht     .ssh      .Xauthority
.cinnamon   .gconf     .linuxmint  .swp      .xinputrc
.cmake       .gimp-2.8  .local      Temp      .xsession-errors
.config     .gitconfig .macromedia Templates
.dbus       .gksu.lock .mozilla    .texmf-var
Desktop     .gnome2    Music       .TeXworks
```


List details

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```
~ $ ls -l
```

```
total 92
```

```
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup      4096 Sep  7 04:16 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 13 10:02 Documents
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 14 09:45 Downloads
drwx----- 8 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 16 19:58 Dropbox
drwxr-xr-x 19 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 12 09:48 FreeRDP
-rwxr-x---  1 myuser sambashare    883 Oct 12 11:34 installrdp
drwxr-xr-x  5 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 16 10:47 LightTable
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup      4096 Sep  7 04:16 Music
drwxr-xr-x  3 myuser mygroup     36864 Oct 12 17:29 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup      4096 Sep  7 04:16 Public
-rwxr-xr-x  1 myuser mygroup       816 Oct 15 18:00 rdp
```

```
...and so on...
```

Combining parameters

```
$ ls -al
```

```
total 344
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 40 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 17 07:14 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root    root        4096 Sep  7 04:09 ..
drwx----- 3 myuser mygroup      4096 Sep  7 09:33 .adobe
drwxr-xr-x  5 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 12 15:48 .atom
-rw-----  1 myuser mygroup      6428 Oct 17 06:11 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 myuser mygroup        220 Sep  7 04:09 .bash_logout
drwx----- 18 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 13 07:31 .cache
drwxr-xr-x  5 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 16 19:57 .cinnamon
drwxr-xr-x  3 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 12 09:45 .cmake
drwxr-xr-x 26 myuser mygroup      4096 Oct 15 10:23 .config
drwx-----  3 myuser mygroup      4096 Sep  7 04:16 .dbus
...and so on...
```

- **Short**

Parameter types

Parameter types

- **Short**

- `rm -rf *`

Parameter types

- **Short**
 - `rm -rf *`
 - Easier to type

Parameter types

- **Short**
 - `rm -rf *`
 - Easier to type
- **Long**

Parameter types

- **Short**

- `rm -rf *`
- Easier to type

- **Long**

- `rm --recursive --force *`

Parameter types

- **Short**

- `rm -rf *`
- Easier to type

- **Long**

- `rm --recursive --force *`
- Easier to understand

cat - concatenate files

```
~ $ cat installrdp
#!/bin/bash
sudo apt-get -y install git
cd ~
git clone git://github.com/FreeRDP/FreeRDP.git
cd FreeRDP
sudo apt-get -y install build-essential git-core cmake libssl-dev \
    libx11-dev libxext-dev libxinerama-dev libxcursor-dev libxdamage-dev \
    libxv-dev libxkbfile-dev libasound2-dev libcups2-dev libxml2 \
    libxml2-dev libxrandr-dev libgstreamer0.10-dev \
    libgstreamer-plugins-base0.10-dev libxi-dev \
    libgstreamer-plugins-base1.0-dev libavutil-dev libavcodec-dev \
    libcunit1-dev libdirectfb-dev xmlto doxygen libxtst-dev
cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug -DWITH_SSE2=ON .
make
...and so on...
```

tail - show end of files

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```
~ # tail dmesg
```

```
[ 2.774931] loop: module loaded
[ 3.349880] eth0: intr type 3, mode 0, 3 vectors allocated
[ 3.351331] eth0: NIC Link is Up 10000 Mbps
[ 3.422647] RPC: Registered named UNIX socket transport module.
[ 3.422649] RPC: Registered udp transport module.
[ 3.422650] RPC: Registered tcp transport module.
[ 3.422651] RPC: Registered tcp NFSv4.1 backchannel transport module.
[ 3.432437] FS-Cache: Loaded
[ 3.443980] FS-Cache: Netfs 'nfs' registered for caching
[ 3.449794] Installing knfsd (copyright (C) 1996 okir@monad.swb.de).
```

“Follow” a file

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```
~ # tail -f dmesg
[ 2.774931] loop: module loaded
[ 3.349880] eth0: intr type 3, mode 0, 3 vectors allocated
[ 3.351331] eth0: NIC Link is Up 10000 Mbps
[ 3.422647] RPC: Registered named UNIX socket transport module.
[ 3.422649] RPC: Registered udp transport module.
[ 3.422650] RPC: Registered tcp transport module.
[ 3.422651] RPC: Registered tcp NFSv4.1 backchannel transport module.
[ 3.432437] FS-Cache: Loaded
[ 3.443980] FS-Cache: Netfs 'nfs' registered for caching
[ 3.449794] Installing knfsd (copyright (C) 1996 okir@monad.swb.de).
...new lines will appear here over time...
```

sort - sorting files

```
~ $ sort -k 3 -n * | tail -n 3
Combine motor      1500
Tractor tires     2000
Combine tires     2500
```

cp - copy files

```
~ $ cp diary.txt diary.bak  
~ $ cp -r thisdir thatdir  
~ $ cp --recursive thisdir thatdir
```

mv - move files

```
~ $ mv thismonth.log lastmonth.log
```

- mv is simple rename

mv - move files

```
~ $ mv thismonth.log lastmonth.log
```

- mv is simple rename
- rename offers more options

rm - remove files

```
~ $ rm desktop.ini
```


Danger, Will Robinson!

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```
~ $ cd MyDissertation
```

```
~ $ ls
```

```
Citations.bak  Citations.doc  Dissertation.bak  Dissertation.doc  Notes.doc
```

```
~ $ rm * .bak
```

```
rm: cannot remove ‘.bak’: No such file or directory
```

```
~ $ ls
```

And all was null and void...

```
~ $ rm -rf *
```

touch - update file time

```
~ $ touch NewEmptyDissertation.doc
```

```
~ $ ls -l
```

```
total 0
```

```
-rw-rwxr--+ 1 myuser mygroup 0 Oct 19 14:12 NewEmptyDissertation.doc
```

Reset file time

```
~ $ touch -t 201412242300 NewEmptyDissertation.doc
```

```
~ $ ls -l
```

```
total 0
```

```
-rw-rwxr--+ 1 myuser mygroup 0 Dec 24  2014 NewEmptyDissertation.doc
```

mkdir - make directory

```
~ $ mkdir Bar
```

```
~ $ ls
```

```
Bar
```

```
~ $ cd /etc
~ $ pwd
/etc
```

cd - change directory

Absolute paths

- Always includes the root, /

Absolute paths

- Always includes the root, /
- `cd /etc`

Relative paths

- Starts from current directory, .

Relative paths

- Starts from current directory, .
- Parent directory is ..

Relative paths

- Starts from current directory, .
- Parent directory is ..
- `cd child`

Relative paths

- Starts from current directory, .
- Parent directory is ..
- `cd child`
- `cd ../sibling`

- . - current directory

. and ..

- . - current directory

. and ..

. and ..

- . - current directory
 - we will see why this is useful later

. and ..

- . - current directory
 - we will see why this is useful later
- .. - parent directory

. and ..

- . - current directory
 - we will see why this is useful later
- .. - parent directory

. and ..

- . - current directory
 - we will see why this is useful later
- .. - parent directory
 - useful to navigate “up and out”

May I?

- **3x3 “grid”** - who by what?

May I?

- **3x3 “grid”** - who by what?
- **UGO** - who?

May I?

- **3x3 “grid”** - who by what?
- **UGO** - who?
- **RWX** - what?

Who?

- **U** - primary *user* or “owner”

Who?

- **U** - primary *user* or “owner”
- **G** - primary *group*

Who?

- **U** - primary *user* or “owner”
- **G** - primary *group*
- **O** - other (everyone else)

- **R** - *read* permission

What?

What?

- **R** - *read* permission
- **W** - *write* permission

What?

- **R** - *read* permission
- **W** - *write* permission
- **X** - *execute* permission

What?

- **R** - *read* permission
- **W** - *write* permission
- **X** - *execute* permission

What?

- **R** - *read* permission
- **W** - *write* permission
- **X** - *execute* permission
 - “list directory” permission

ls -l, again

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```
~ $ ls -l
```

```
total 92
```

```
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup    4096 Sep  7 04:16 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup    4096 Oct 13 10:02 Documents
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup    4096 Oct 14 09:45 Downloads
drwx----- 8 myuser mygroup    4096 Oct 16 19:58 Dropbox
drwxr-xr-x 19 myuser mygroup    4096 Oct 12 09:48 FreeRDP
-rwxr-x---  1 myuser sambashare  883 Oct 12 11:34 installrdp
drwxr-xr-x  5 myuser mygroup    4096 Oct 16 10:47 LightTable
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup    4096 Sep  7 04:16 Music
drwxr-xr-x  3 myuser mygroup   36864 Oct 12 17:29 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x  2 myuser mygroup    4096 Sep  7 04:16 Public
-rwxr-xr-x  1 myuser mygroup     816 Oct 15 18:00 rdp
```

```
...and so on...
```

- - - file

- rWXr-Xr-X

-rwxr-xr-x

- - - file
- rwx - myuser can read, write and execute

- - - file
- rwx - myuser can read, write and execute
- r-x - mygroup and anyone else can read and execute

- d - directory

drwx-----

drwx-----

- d - directory
- rwx - myuser can read, write and list contents

drwx-----

- d - directory
- rwx - myuser can read, write and list contents
- --- - no one else can do anything

Changing owners

- `chown myuser foo` - change owner of foo to user myuser

Changing owners

- `chown myuser foo` - change owner of foo to user myuser
- `chgrp mygroup bar` - change group for bar to mygroup

Changing access

- `chmod u+rw foo` - give primary owner read/write to foo

Changing access

- `chmod u+rw foo` - give primary owner read/write to `foo`
- `chmod o-x bar` - remove execute permission for “others” from `bar`

Will this be on the test?

If `rx` were octal:

- `rx == 22 (4)`

Will this be on the test?

If `rx` were octal:

- `r == 22 (4)`
- `w == 21 (2)`

Will this be on the test?

If `rx` were octal:

- `r == 22 (4)`
- `w == 21 (2)`
- `x == 20 (1)`

Will this be on the test?

If `rx` were octal:

- `r == 22 (4)`
- `w == 21 (2)`
- `x == 20 (1)`
- `- == 0`

Olde Skool chmod

Then `chmod 754 foo`:

- `7 = rwx` for user

Quicker than `chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r foo`

Olde Skool chmod

Then `chmod 754 foo`:

- 7 = `rwX` for user
- 5 = `r-X` for group

Quicker than `chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r foo`

Olde Skool chmod

Then chmod 754 foo:

- 7 = rwx for user
- 5 = r-x for group
- 4 = r-- for other

Quicker than chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r foo

Why won't it run?

```
~ # echo "echo Hello world" > foo
~ # ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 17 Oct 20 10:07 foo
~ # ./foo
-bash: ./foo: Permission denied
~ # chmod u+x foo
~ # ls -l
total 4
-rwxr--r-- 1 root root 17 Oct 20 10:07 foo
~ # ./foo
Hello world
```


Compressing files

```
~ $ zip -r foo foo
```

```
updating: foo/ (stored 0%)
```

```
  adding: foo/c (stored 0%)
```

```
  adding: foo/b (stored 0%)
```

```
  adding: foo/d/ (stored 0%)
```

```
  adding: foo/d/e (stored 0%)
```

```
  adding: foo/a (stored 0%)
```

```
~ $ ls -l foo.zip
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 myuser mygroup 854 Oct 24 15:56 foo.zip
```

```
~ $ unzip foo
```

```
Archive:  foo.zip
```

```
  extracting: foo/c
```

```
  extracting: foo/b
```

```
  extracting: foo/d/e
```

```
  extracting: foo/a
```

```
~ $ tar cvzf foo.tgz foo
```

```
foo/
```

```
foo/c
```

```
foo/b
```

```
foo/d/
```

```
foo/d/e
```

```
foo/a
```

```
~ $ ls -l foo.tgz
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 myuser mygroup 191 Oct 24 16:19 foo.tgz
```

```
~ $ tar xvf foo.tgz
```

```
foo/
```

```
foo/c
```

```
foo/b
```

```
foo/d/
```

```
foo/d/e
```

```
foo/a
```

Soft links

```
~ $ ln -s d Dee
```

- Equivalent to a shortcut

Soft links

```
~ $ ln -s d Dee
```

- Equivalent to a shortcut
- Target can be directory or file

Soft links

```
~ $ ln -s d Dee
```

- Equivalent to a shortcut
- Target can be directory or file
- Target can be any file system

Soft links

```
~ $ ln -s d Dee
```

- Equivalent to a shortcut
- Target can be directory or file
- Target can be any file system
- Deleting link doesn't affect target

Soft links

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```
~ $ ln -s d Dee
```

- Equivalent to a shortcut
- Target can be directory or file
- Target can be any file system
- Deleting link doesn't affect target
- Deleting target breaks link, doesn't remove it

Hard links

~ \$ ln d Dee

- ‘Equivalent to NTFS junction point

Hard links

~ \$ ln d Dee

- 'Equivalent to NTFS junction point
- Target can be only files

Hard links

```
~ $ ln d Dee
```

- 'Equivalent to NTFS junction point
- Target can be only files
- Target must be on same file system

Hard links

~ \$ ln d Dee

- 'Equivalent to NTFS junction point
- Target can be only files
- Target must be on same file system
- File not deleted until **ALL** hard links deleted

File systems

```
~ $ df
Filesystem              1K-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/mint--vg-root 118647068 28847464  83749608  26% /
none                    4          0          4    0% /sys/fs/cgroup
udev                   1965068     4    1965064    1% /dev
tmpfs                  396216    1568    394648    1% /run
none                   5120       0     5120     0% /run/lock
none                  1981068    840    1980228    1% /run/shm
none                  102400     24     102376    1% /run/user
/dev/sda1              240972    50153    178378   22% /boot
```

What's the diff?

```
~ $ diff orig.conf new.conf
```

```
1c1
```

```
< F00=1
```

```
---
```

```
> F00=2
```

```
7d6
```

```
< BAR=Xyzzy
```

Step 3

Finding Meaning

find in 3 steps

① Starting at location *X*

find in 3 steps

- ① Starting at location *X*
- ② Recursively find all entries that match

find in 3 steps

- ➊ Starting at location *X*
- ➋ Recursively find all entries that match
- ➌ Do something for each match

Example

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```
~ $ find //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9] -name \*.dat -newer logchecker.csv \  
    -exec /home/myuser/Sandbox/FileCheckers/logchecker \{\} \;
```

① Starting at //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9]

Example

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```
~ $ find //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9] -name \*.dat -newer logchecker.csv \  
    -exec /home/myuser/Sandbox/FileCheckers/logchecker \{\} \;
```

- ① Starting at //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9]
- ② Find all files that end in .dat

Example

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```
~ $ find //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9] -name \*.dat -newer logchecker.csv \  
    -exec /home/myuser/Sandbox/FileCheckers/logchecker \{\} \;
```

- ① Starting at //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9]
- ② Find all files that end in .dat
- ③ That are also newer than logchecker.csv

Example

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```
~ $ find //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9] -name \*.dat -newer logchecker.csv \  
    -exec /home/myuser/Sandbox/FileCheckers/logchecker \{\} \;
```

- ① Starting at //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9]
- ② Find all files that end in .dat
- ③ That are also newer than logchecker.csv
- ④ Execute logchecker, passing in path to file

What's with the backslashes?

```
~ $ find //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9] -name \*.dat -newer logchecker.csv \  
    -exec /home/myuser/Sandbox/FileCheckers/logchecker \{\} \;
```

Backslashes prevent “shell expansion”

Useful find tests

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- **-executable** - the file is executable or the directory is searchable
- **-group <gname>** - file belongs to group *gname*
- **-iname <pattern>** - case-insensitive name search
- **-name <pattern>** - case-sensitive name search
- **-newer <file>** - newer than *file*
- **-size <n>** - file uses *n* units of space
 - various measures like 512-byte blocks (b) through gigabytes (G).
- **-type <c>** - file is of type *c*
 - two most common - d (directory) or f (file).
- **-user <uname>** - file is owned by *uname*.

Useful find actions

- **-delete** - deletes any files matched so far
 - Actions are also tests (predicates)
 - Don't put this first!
- **-exec and -execdir** - executes a command or script
- **-print** - prints the full path of the found file or directory
- **-printf** - prints a formatted string, useful for reports

find -printf

```
~ $ find . -type f -printf "%p\n%u\n%TY-%Tm-%TdT%TT\n\n"
./a
myuser
2015-10-21T11:02:51.7014527000
```

Step 4

Grokking grep

Finds files based on their ***content***

```
~ $ touch a b c
```

```
~ $ echo This sequence of characters is called a \"string\". > d
```

```
~ $ cat d
```

```
This sequence of characters is called a "string".
```

```
~ $ ls
```

```
a  b  c  d
```

```
~ $ grep is *
```

```
d:This sequence of characters is called a "string".
```

Famous quote

“Some people, when confronted with a problem, think ‘I know, I’ll use regular expressions.’ Now they have two problems.” - *Jamie Zawinski*

Regular expressions

A “regex” is a pattern for matching strings

- `dir *.txt` - match zero or more characters

Regular expressions

A “regex” is a pattern for matching strings

- `dir *.txt` - match zero or more characters
- `find //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9] -print`

Regular expressions

A “regex” is a pattern for matching strings

- `dir *.txt` - match zero or more characters
- `find //myserver/myshare/logs/000[4-9] -print`
- `grep is *` - find “is” in all files in current directory

Helpful regexes

- **one|other** - find one pattern or the other.
- **^** - pattern for the beginning of a line.
- **\$** - pattern for the end of a line.
- **?** - match exactly one character.
- ***** - match zero or more characters.
- **+** - match one or more characters.
- **[A-Z]** - match any character in a range (such as in this case any uppercase Latin alphabetic character).
- **[n|y]** - match one character or another (such as n or y here).

Why 2 problems?

What does the following do?

```
(?bhttp://[-A-Za-z0-9+&@#/%?=_()|!:.,;]*[-A-Za-z0-9+&@f
```

- Checks a Web URL for validity

Why 2 problems?

What does the following do?

```
(?bhttp://[-A-Za-z0-9+&@#/%?=_()|!:.,;]*[-A-Za-z0-9+&@f
```

- Checks a Web URL for validity
- Are you going to remember that?

Why 2 problems?

What does the following do?

```
(?bhttp://[-A-Za-z0-9+&@#/%?=_()|!:.,;]*[-A-Za-z0-9+&@f
```

- Checks a Web URL for validity
- Are you going to remember that?
- Are you going to be able to figure it out?

Step 5

A Series of Pipes

stdin, stdout, stderr

- **stdin** - input, file descriptor 0
- **stdout** - output, file descriptor 1
- **stderr** - “error” output, file descriptor 2
- All three use the console in interactive mode by default

Output redirection

```
~ $ echo Hello, world > hw
```

```
~ $ ls -l
```

```
total 1
```

```
-rw-rwxr--+ 1 myuser mygroup 13 Oct 22 10:40 hw
```

```
~ $ cat hw
```

```
Hello, world
```

Input redirection

```
~ $ cat < hw  
Hello, world
```

Equivalent to:

```
~ $ cat hw  
Hello, world
```

```
~ $ find . -exec cat \{\} \;
```

```
cat: .: Is a directory
```

```
This is a
```

```
This is b
```

```
This is c
```

```
cat: ./d: Is a directory
```

```
This is e
```

“Is a directory” is an error message

Error redirection

```
~ $ find . -exec cat \{\} \; 2>/tmp/finderrors.log
```

```
This is a
```

```
This is b
```

```
This is c
```

```
This is e
```

```
~ $ cat /tmp/finderrors.log
```

```
cat: .: Is a directory
```

```
cat: ./d: Is a directory
```

This is where those “file descriptors” come in

Logging ALL output to file

```
~ $ find . -exec cat \{\} \; >/tmp/find.log 2>&1
```

```
~ $ cat /tmp/find.log
```

```
cat: .: Is a directory
```

```
This is a
```

```
This is b
```

```
This is c
```

```
cat: ./d: Is a directory
```

```
This is e
```

The 2>&1 trick works in CMD.EXE, too!

Rewrite vs. append

```
~ $ find . -exec cat \{\} \; >/tmp/find.log
```

VS.

```
~ $ find . -exec cat \{\} \; >>/tmp/find.log
```

Everyone line up

```
~ $ cat *.txt | tr '\\\ ' '/' | while read line ; do ./mycmd "$line" ; done
```

- ❶ cat echos all .txt files to stdout, piped to...
- ❷ tr translates any backslash characters before sending it into...
- ❸ A while loop that reads each line into a variable called \$line and then calls...
- ❹ Some custom script or program called ./mycmd passing in the value of each \$line.

Two places at once

```
~ $ find . -name error.log | tee > errorlogs.txt
```

- Log output to error.log

Two places at once

```
~ $ find . -name error.log | tee > errorlogs.txt
```

- Log output to error.log
- Monitor its progress on the console at the same time

Step 6

vi

Why vi?

- Use nano if available

Why vi?

- Use nano if available
- But vi is (almost) ***always*** there

Why vi?

- Use nano if available
- But vi is (almost) ***always*** there
- Good to know the basics “just in case”

vi strangeness

vi is a “modal” editor

- In “command” mode to start

vi strangeness

vi is a “modal” editor

- In “command” mode to start
- Need to go into “insert mode” to insert new text

vi strangeness

vi is a “modal” editor

- In “command” mode to start
- Need to go into “insert mode” to insert new text
- Confusing to almost everyone at first

vi commands

- d - “delete”

vi commands

- d - “delete”
- b - “jump ‘back’ one ‘word’ ”

vi commands

- d - “delete”
- b - “jump ‘back’ one ‘word’ ”
- i - enter “insert” mode

vi commands

- d - “delete”
- b - “jump ‘back’ one ‘word’ ”
- i - enter “insert” mode
- ESC - exit “insert” mode

vi commands

- d - “delete”
- b - “jump ‘back’ one ‘word’ ”
- i - enter “insert” mode
- ESC - exit “insert” mode
- dw - “delete ‘word’ ”

vi commands

- d - “delete”
- b - “jump ‘back’ one ‘word’ ”
- i - enter “insert” mode
- ESC - exit “insert” mode
- dw - “delete ‘word’ ”
- 3dw - “delete 3 ‘words’ ”

Get me out of here!

- `:q!` - exit without saving

Get me out of here!

- `:q!` - exit without saving
- `u` - “undo” command

Get me out of here!

- `:q!` - exit without saving
- `u` - “undo” command
- `3u` - “undo” last three changes

Get me out of here!

- `:q!` - exit without saving
- `u` - “undo” command
- `3u` - “undo” last three changes
- `view` - “read-only” version of `vi`

Navigating

- Arrow and page keys ***tend*** to work right

Navigating

- Arrow and page keys **tend** to work right
 - Except in insert mode!

Navigating

- Arrow and page keys **tend** to work right
 - Except in insert mode!
- 0 - jump to beginning of line

Navigating

- Arrow and page keys **tend** to work right
 - Except in insert mode!
- 0 - jump to beginning of line
- \$ - jump to end of line

Navigating

- Arrow and page keys **tend** to work right
 - Except in insert mode!
- **0** - jump to beginning of line
- **\$** - jump to end of line
- **w** - jump forward a “word”

Navigating

- Arrow and page keys **tend** to work right
 - Except in insert mode!
- **0** - jump to beginning of line
- **\$** - jump to end of line
- **w** - jump forward a “word”
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Navigating

- Arrow and page keys **tend** to work right
 - Except in insert mode!
- `0` - jump to beginning of line
- `$` - jump to end of line
- `w` - jump forward a “word”
- `b` - jump backward a “word”
- `:0` - jump to beginning of file

Navigating

- Arrow and page keys **tend** to work right
 - Except in insert mode!
- `0` - jump to beginning of line
- `$` - jump to end of line
- `w` - jump forward a “word”
- `b` - jump backward a “word”
- `:0` - jump to beginning of file
- `G` - jump to end of file

I've been searching

- `/foo` - find “foo” from cursor forward

I've been searching

- `/foo` - find “foo” from cursor forward
- `?foo` - find “foo” from cursor backward

I've been searching

- `/foo` - find “foo” from cursor forward
- `?foo` - find “foo” from cursor backward
- `n` - find next instance of last search

I've been searching

- `/foo` - find “foo” from cursor forward
- `?foo` - find “foo” from cursor backward
- `n` - find next instance of last search
- `p` - find previous instance of last search

Insertion

All of the following enter “insert mode”:

- i - at cursor

Insertion

All of the following enter “insert mode”:

- **i** - at cursor
- **I** - at beginning of line

Insertion

All of the following enter “insert mode”:

- i - at cursor
- I - at beginning of line
- A - “append” at end of line

Insertion

All of the following enter “insert mode”:

- i - at cursor
- I - at beginning of line
- A - “append” at end of line
- o - insert line below (lowercase) current line

Insertion

All of the following enter “insert mode”:

- i - at cursor
- I - at beginning of line
- A - “append” at end of line
- o - insert line below (lowercase) current line
- O - insert line above (uppercase) current line

All of the following enter “insert mode”:

- i - at cursor
- I - at beginning of line
- A - “append” at end of line
- o - insert line below (lowercase) current line
- O - insert line above (uppercase) current line
- ESC - exit insert mode

- d - “delete” is same as “cut”

- d - “delete” is same as “cut”
- dd - delete/cut current line

- `d` - “delete” is same as “cut”
- `dd` - delete/cut current line
- `3dw` - delete/cut three “words”

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- y - “yank” is the same as “copy”

- y - “yank” is the same as “copy”
- yy - yank/copy current line

- y - “yank” is the same as “copy”
- yy - yank/copy current line
- 3yw - yank/copy three “words”

- **p** - paste contents of buffer at cursor

- **p** - paste contents of buffer at cursor
- **P** - paste contents of buffer above (uppercase) current line

- **p** - paste contents of buffer at cursor
- **P** - paste contents of buffer above (uppercase) current line
- **u** - remember “undo” when you need it!

“X” marks the spot

You can constrain the lines you want to affect by a command by “marking” a “range”:

- 1 Mark line with `m` command followed by a character

“X” marks the spot

You can constrain the lines you want to affect by a command by “marking” a “range”:

- ① Mark line with `m` command followed by a character
- ② Mark another line with `m` command, but ***with a different label character***

“X” marks the spot

You can constrain the lines you want to affect by a command by “marking” a “range”:

- ① Mark line with `m` command followed by a character
- ② Mark another line with `m` command, but ***with a different label character***
- ③ Use the `'` character to reference a label

“X” marks the spot

You can constrain the lines you want to affect by a command by “marking” a “range”:

- ① Mark line with `m` command followed by a character
- ② Mark another line with `m` command, but ***with a different label character***
- ③ Use the `'` character to reference a label
- ④ `: 'm, 'ns/This/That/`

Invoking external commands

- `:1,$!sort`

Invoking external commands

- `:1,$!sort`
- `: 'm, 'n!sort`

Step 7

The Whole Wide World

Network commands

- `ping yahoo.com` - works like `ping -t` in CMD.EXE

Network commands

- `ping yahoo.com` - works like `ping -t` in CMD.EXE
- `traceroute yahoo.com`

Network commands

- `ping yahoo.com` - works like `ping -t` in CMD.EXE
- `traceroute yahoo.com`
- `dig yahoo.com`

Network commands

- `ping yahoo.com` - works like `ping -t` in CMD.EXE
- `traceroute yahoo.com`
- `dig yahoo.com`
- `whois yahoo.com`

sudo make me a sandwich

- Many commands require “super-user” privileges

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sudo make me a sandwich

- Many commands require “super-user” privileges
- One way to get it is to log-in as “root”

sudo make me a sandwich

- Many commands require “super-user” privileges
- One way to get it is to log-in as “root”
 - Not recommended in general

sudo make me a sandwich

- Many commands require “super-user” privileges
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 - Not recommended in general
- `sudo` - allows a pre-authorized user to run privileged commands

sudo make me a sandwich

- Many commands require “super-user” privileges
- One way to get it is to log-in as “root”
 - Not recommended in general
- `sudo` - allows a pre-authorized user to run privileged commands
- `sudo apt-get update`

Surfin' the command prompt

- `lynx` - command-line browser

Surfin' the command prompt

- **lynx** - command-line browser
- **wget** - get files over HTTP, FTP, etc.

Surfin' the command prompt

- `lynx` - command-line browser
- `wget` - get files over HTTP, FTP, etc.
- `curl` - alternative to `wget`

Sending mail

```
~ $ email --blank-mail --subject "Possibly corrupted files found..." \  
--smtp-server smtp --attach badfiles.csv --from-name NoReply \  
--from-addr noreply@mycorp.com alert@mycorp.com
```

Logging in elsewhere

- **ssh - secure shell**

Logging in elsewhere

- ssh - secure shell
 - ssh myuser@remoteserver

Logging in elsewhere

- `ssh` - secure shell
 - `ssh myuser@remoteserver`
- `scp` - secure copy (over ssh)

Logging in elsewhere

- `ssh - secure shell`
 - `ssh myuser@remoteserver`
- `scp - secure copy (over ssh)`
 - `scp -r myfiles/* myuser@remoteserver:/home/myuser/myfiles/.`

Network configuration

- `ifconfig` - display current network settings

Network configuration

- `ifconfig` - display current network settings
- `cat /etc/resolv.conf` - display current DNS settings

Network configuration

- `ifconfig` - display current network settings
- `cat /etc/resolv.conf` - display current DNS settings
- `cat /etc/hosts` - display local network aliases

Step 8

The Man Behind the Curtain

View running processes

- **ps** - shows running processes

View running processes

- `ps` - shows running processes
 - `ps -A` - shows ***all*** running processes

View running processes

- `ps` - shows running processes
 - `ps -A` - shows ***all*** running processes
 - `ps -A | grep bash` - show all running bash processes

View running processes

- `ps` - shows running processes
 - `ps -A` - shows ***all*** running processes
 - `ps -A | grep bash` - show all running bash processes
- `top` - show “top” processes by CPU, memory and other criteria

/proc file system

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```
~ # cat /proc/cpuinfo
```

```
processor      : 0
vendor_id     : GenuineIntel
cpu family    : 6
model         : 37
model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           X5690  @ 3.47GHz
stepping      : 1
microcode     : 0x15
cpu MHz       : 3458.000
cache size    : 12288 KB
fpu           : yes
fpu_exception : yes
cpuid level   : 11
...and so on...
```

- Many live system metrics, presented as “files”

Sawing logs

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```
~ # ls /var/log
alternatives.log      auth.log.2.gz      debug              dmesg.4.gz        kern....
alternatives.log.1    auth.log.3.gz      debug.1            dpkg.log           kern....
alternatives.log.2.gz auth.log.4.gz      debug.2.gz         dpkg.log.1         kern....
alternatives.log.3.gz btmp               debug.3.gz         dpkg.log.2.gz      kern....
apache2               btmp.1            debug.4.gz         dpkg.log.3.gz      kern....
apt                  daemon.log         dmesg              dpkg.log.4.gz      lastlog
aptitude             daemon.log.1       dmesg.0            exim4              lpr.log
aptitude.1.gz        daemon.log.2.gz    dmesg.1.gz         faillog            mail.err
auth.log              daemon.log.3.gz    dmesg.2.gz         fsck               mail....
auth.log.1           daemon.log.4.gz    dmesg.3.gz         installer          mail....
```

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It's all temporary

- /tmp - standard location for temp files

It's all temporary

- /tmp - standard location for temp files
- Cleared at reboot

Step 9

How Do You Know What You Don't Know, man?

man pages

- man - “manual” command

man pages

- `man` - “manual” command
 - `man ls` - help on `ls`

man pages

- `man` - “manual” command
 - `man ls` - help on `ls`
- vi style navigation and searching work

man pages

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- Divided into “sections”

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 - Section 1 - user commands (default)

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- `man` - “manual” command
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 - Section 1 - user commands (default)
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 - Section 8 - system commands

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- `man` - “manual” command
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 - Section 1 - user commands (default)
 - Section 5 - system files
 - Section 8 - system commands
 - `man passwd` - help on `passwd` command

man pages

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 - `man 5 passwd` - info on `/etc/passwd` file

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 - `man 5 passwd` - info on `/etc/passwd` file
- `info` - like `man` for some GNU programs
- `apropos` - search man page titles for a string

Books and stuff

Following are some of the better resources on the web:

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- [Stackoverflow](#)
- Docs for individual packages at maintainer's site (Samba, etc.)

Step 10

And So On...

```
~ # ls -l /etc
```

```
total 844
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 25 2015 acpi
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2981 Apr 23 2014 adduser.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 45 Jul 9 08:46 adjtime
-rw-r--r-- 2 root root 621 May 22 2014 aliases
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 12288 May 22 2014 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 20480 Feb 25 2015 alternatives
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4185 Dec 28 2011 analog.cfg
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 Feb 25 2015 apache2
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 4096 Feb 25 2015 apt
-rw-r----- 1 root daemon 144 Jun 9 2012 at.deny
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1895 Dec 29 2012 bash.bashrc
...and so on...
```

Most system configuration information is here

Some helpful /etc files

- **fstab** - file systems currently mounted
- **group** - security groups
- **hosts** - network aliases
- **init.d** - startup and shutdown scripts for “services.”
- **mtab** - list of current “mounts.”
- **passwd** - “shadow” file containing all the user accounts
- **resolv.conf** - DNS settings.
- **samba** - file sharing settings for CIFS-type shares

May I be of service?

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- Typically controlled via `/etc/init.d` scripts
 - `/etc/init.d/samba stop`
 - `/etc/init.d/samba start`
 - `/etc/init.d/samba restart` - the above two commands combined

Package management

- Most Linux distros have a package manager

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 - dpkg and apt-get on Debian flavors
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- Package managers are like “Add/Remove Programs” - can install, update or delete applications
- Package managers are like “Windows Update” - can update and upgrade the OS

Package management on Debian

(...and Ubuntu, Mint and others)

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- `apt-get update` - pull down latest package definitions
- `apt-get upgrade` - upgrade all packages
- `apt-get install curl` - install package “curl”
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- `dpkg -i somesoftware.deb` - install a package file downloaded from the web

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Which which is which?

- `which curl` - show which `curl` will execute
- `locate curl` - show all files on system with “`curl`” in the path
- `./curl` - regardless of `$PATH`, execute `curl` that is in current directory

Over and over and over

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Over and over and over

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- crontab - show cron jobs for current user
- crontab -e - edit cron jobs for current user
 - sudo crontab -e -u otheruser - edit cron jobs for another user

Start me up

- `reboot` - reboot the system (typically requires `sudo`)

Start me up

- **reboot** - reboot the system (typically requires **sudo**)
- **shutdown -h now** - shut down system now

Turn on your signals

- kill - send a signal to a process

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Turn on your signals

- kill - send a signal to a process
 - Most “signals” allow process to cleanup
 - kill -9 - does **NOT** allow process to cleanup, may corrupt data

Exit smiling

- `echo $?` - show “return code” or exit code for last command or program

Exit smiling

- `echo $?` - show “return code” or exit code for last command or program
- `a && b` - execute a and if it is successful execute b

Exit smiling

Step -1
Overview

Step 0 Some
History

Step 1

Comparing
CMD.EXE and
bash

Step 2

Step 3

Finding
Meaning

Step 4

Grokking `grep`

Step 5

A Series of
Pipes

Step 6

vi

Step 7

- `echo $?` - show “return code” or exit code for last command or program
- `a && b` - execute a and if it is successful execute b
- `a || b` - execute a and then execute b regardless of a