Debian instruction manual for beginners

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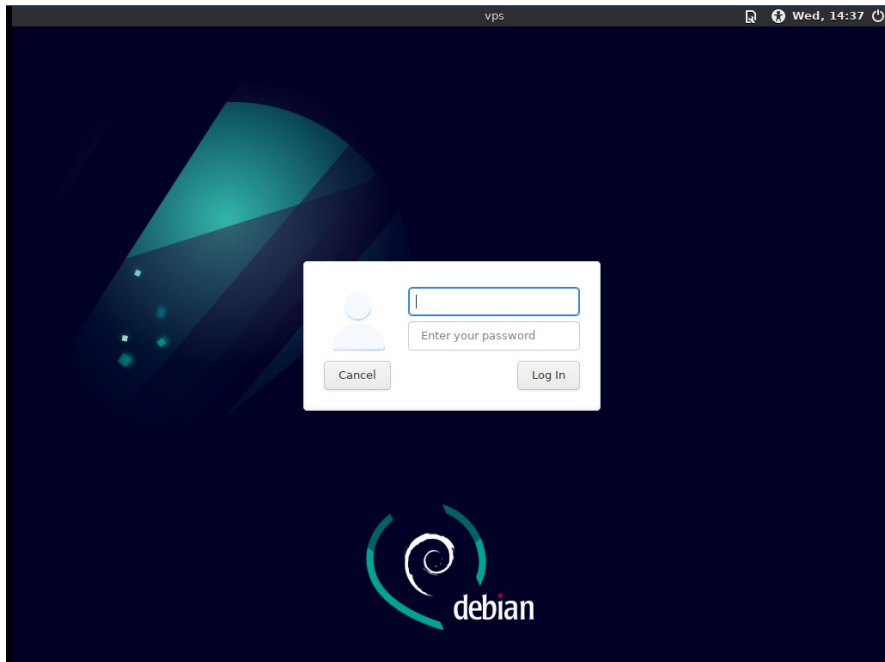
Summary :

-Logging into your session

-Navigation into the MATE environnement

- Using pre-installed applications

-How to use the terminal

-Logging into your Debian session.

-First of all , when you turn on the computer
you need to log yourself with an account to use the computer.
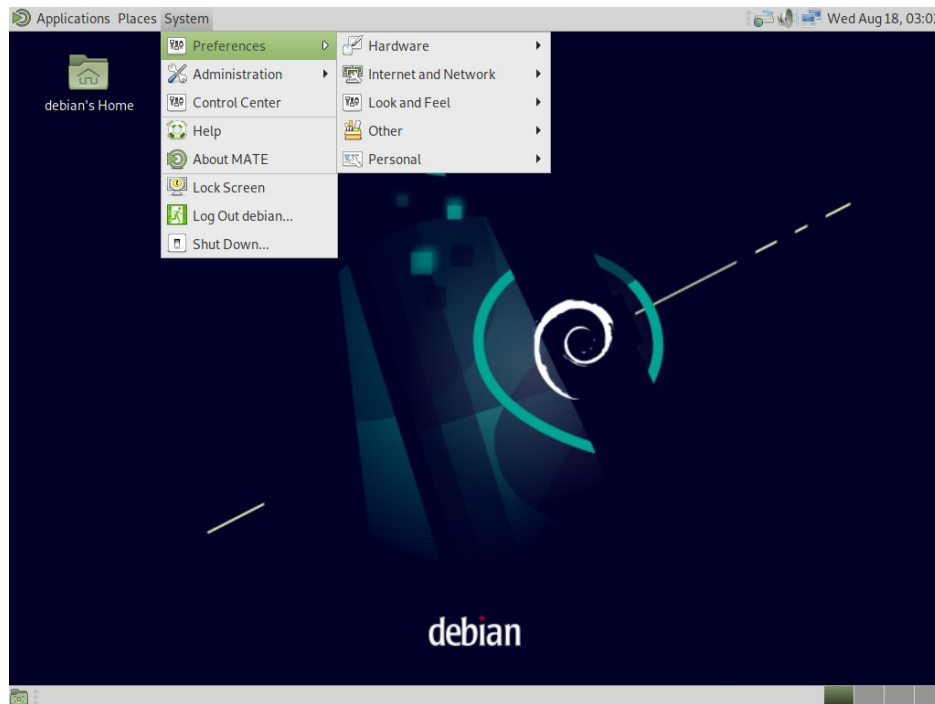The screen of your computer will display a screen like this one :

-You will have two field to fill , one for the username and the second for the password.

So , you can type right here, your username and your password.
(if you don't know your username, your password or both.Contact
your system administrator who will give you those informations.)

When these two field are filled , click the « log in » button.

-Navigation into the MATE environnement.

Once your logged , the Debian's MATE desktop will appears on your screen. It will be similar to this screen :

-You have to know that, all the informations you need to know on your computer are located on the top of your screen.

You can click on these different menu in the taskbar :

    <ins>-The Applications menu :</ins>

        -This is where you can access to all the applications on your computer(by a list).

    <ins>-The places menu :</ins>

        -Here you can see and manage all the folders of the computer have or your personnal folders.

    <ins>-The System menu :</ins>

        -In this menu you can log out of your session or shut-down/restart the computer.

-And you also have different menu to access the setting of your session/computer.

-The Date menu(on the right corner of the screen) :
   -By clicking on it , you can see the date and a calender.

-Sound , Internet and battery menus(on the left of the date) :
   -You can click on the internet icon to connect on the internet network you want.

   -You can click the sound icon to manage the volume of the sound of the computer.

   -The battery icon , inform you of how much battery left you.

The second taskbar on the bottom of the screen :
   -usually (when the computer just started),nothing appears ont this bar.
   But every applications you start will appears on a window and also appears on this bar.(this is a way to use the computer faster,by switching between some application's window by clicking on this second taskbar).

Using pre-installed applications.

A few apps are pre-installed on your session.
Here's an exemple of how to access applications with some importants ones.

Firefox: (web browser)
To navigate on internet with Firefox click the «Applications menu» , hover the «internet» sub-menu and click on «Firefox ESR».
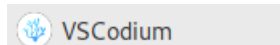
Firefox ESR

And a Firefox window will appears on your screen , and you can now use this web browser to search what you want.
Pay attention to be connected on internet before using Firefox.

VSCodium (Programming):
To use VSCodium, click the «Applications menu» , hover the «Programming» sub-menu and click on «VSCodium».

VSCodium

And the application will start on a new window.

If one of these two applications doesn't appear on these menu , check the package manager to re-install it , and if you don't have access to the package manager(that means you can not install applications).
Please reach out the system administrator for help.

How to use the terminal.

-The terminal is one of the different way to communicate with the computer.
«bash» is the langage of your terminal.
You can open a terminal by pressing simultaneously **CTRL+ALT+T**.

Here is a list of commande that you can use to communicate with the computer with the terminal.

Commonly Used Linux Commands

Command	Description
man	display details about an instruction
ls	list contents of the current directory
ls -l	detailed listing of directory contents, shows permissions, owner, etc.
ls -a	list all files (including hidden files)
ls -la	detailed listing of all files (note that options can be combined)
cd	change directory
cd ../	backup one level from the current directory
pwd	print current working directory
touch	create an empty file
mkdir	make a new directory
rm	remove files and directories
rm -rf	recursively remove all files and directories under the specified directory
cat	list file contents
less	list file contents – one screen at a time
tail	list the end of the file (default – displays last 10 lines)
tail -n	list the last n lines of a file
cp	copy file
mv	rename a file
echo	echo values to the screen example: echo $PATH – prints the value of the PATH variable
grep	command line text search utiltity example: grep blue colors.txt – list all lines with the word blue from the colorlist.txt file
ps	list currently running processes

600 words