

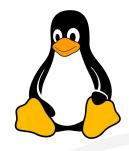
Introduction to Linux

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Based on work by Marcus Lundberg

- What is Linux
- Logging in to UPPMAX
- Navigate the file system
- "Basic toolkit"



What is Linux



- The Linux Operating system is a UNIX like UNIX compatible Operating system.
- Linux is a Kernel on which many different programs can run. The shell(bash, sh, ksh, csh, tcsh and many more) is one such program
- Linux has a multiuser platform at its base which means permissions and security comes easy.



Many Flavours















slackware



debian



Connect to UPPMAX

- (Download XQuartz or other X11 server for Mac OS)
- Linux and MacOS:
 - start Terminal
 - ssh -X username@rackham.uppmax.uu.se

```
User Guides: http://www.uppmax.uu.se/support/user-guides FAQ: http://www.uppmax.uu.se/support/faq

Write to support@uppmax.uu.se, if you have questions or comments.

Active notices for rackham:

Issues with Crex http://status.uppmax.uu.se/2021-01-15/crex/

Uquota incorrectly reports quota in some cases http://status.uppmax.uu.se/2020-10-12/uquota/

Please remove unneeded data in your project directory http://status.uppmax.uu.se/2020-01-20/crex-no-space-left-on-device/

(Mon Jan 18 23:48:36)[laekl991@rackham1 slask]$
```



Connect to UPPMAX for windows users

- Download a X-server such as GWSL or X-ming or VcXsrv or an other of your choosing
- Install WSL and a Distribution such as ubuntu or a ssh program such as MobaXTerm
- Connect to \$ ssh -X username@rackham.uppmax.uu.se



Windows links

- https://sourceforge.net/projects/vcxsrv/
- https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/
- https://opticos.github.io/gwsl/
- https://sourceforge.net/projects/xming/

- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install-win10
- Don't forget to update to wsl2



X11-forwarding graphics from the command line

- Graphics can be sent through the SSH connection you're using to connect
- Use ssh -Y or ssh -X
- MacOS users will need to install XQuartz.
- When starting a graphical program, a new window will open, but your terminal will be "locked".
 - Run using & at the end to run it as a background process e.g. "gedit &"
- Alternatively, use ctrl-z to put gedit to sleep and type bg %1 to make process number one run in background



Command line with bash

- The command-line interface: the bash prompt
- bash is a program finds and runs other programs
- bash is scripting language that is referred to as a shell (because it sits around the kernel making it easy to interact with)





The prompt

- [info]\$ program word1 word2 word3
- [info] is configurable, and usually tells you who you are, on what system, and where in the file system
- The program to run is the first word
- All words are separated by spaces



Program, flags, and files

- Output:
 - Most Linux programs output to the terminal
 - Some also write to files
- Input:
 - Flags: specific single letters or words that change the behaviour of a program
 - Arguments: text given to the program when started, e.g. file names.
 - Terminal input: text given to the program while it runs





Example bash command



'inbox/data1.dat' -> 'outbox/data1.dat'

'inbox/data2.dat' -> 'outbox/data2.dat'

'inbox/data3.dat' -> 'outbox/data3.dat'

Program

Flags

Argument 1

Argument 2

Output



Tab Completion

- Whenever you're writing a path or filename on the bash prompt, you can strike the 'tab' key to ask Bash to complete what you're writing
- Get in the habit of this it will save you many hours





Editing files



- File/text editors :
 - nano (keyboard shortcuts shown on-screen)
 - gedit (graphical, needs X11)
 - vim (fast and powerful, once you learn it)
 - gvim vim with a GUI, lots of features very Fast
 - emacs (fast and powerful, once you learn it)(set to xemacs on rackham which has a GUI)
- Try them out and pick one.



Sources of error



- Capitalisation matters in file names and program names
- Spaces matter. Always have a space after the program name. Don't add spaces in file names.
- Check that you are in the **right place** in the file system.
- File permissions. Check that the rigth read, write and execute permission are set





Caution!!



- Some words of warning:
- There is **no undo** for cp, mv, and rm.
- **Beware** of overwriting (clobbering) files and deleting the wrong ones.
- If you do destroy your data, email UPPMAX support, we may be able to help



Thank You for Your attention

NOW STARTS THE CODE ALONG

Remember: Capitalisation matters and so do SPACES " '
and there are NO do-overs

Therefore it is good practices to work on copies of your data and keep your data write protected which we will teach you how to do

user Guides: http://www.uppmas.uu.sr/papport/user-pildes
1400: http://www.uppmas.uu.sr/papport/ma/
with to support/pappas.uu.se, if you have questions or comments.

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Issues with Gree

Hots/Jestino.goppas.uu.sr/2001-81-15/cree/
Hots/Jestino.goppas.uu.sr/2001-81-15/cree/

Hots/Jestino.goppas.uu.sr/2001-81-15/cree/

Hots/Jestino.goppas.uu.sr/2001-81-16/cree/

Hots/Jestino.goppas.uu.sr/2001-81



pwd — where are you now?

- **S** pwd
- pwd -P gives you the physical path
 - (ignores how you got there)





- **Is** contents of a directory
- Type **Is** to display the contents of the current directory.
- **Is -a** also shows hidden files and directories
- \$ Is -I gives you detailed information
 \$ Is -It sorts things by time modified





cd — moving around

- To change directory, use cd <target>
 - **S** cd /proj/g2021010
 - **\$** pwd
 - **\$** Is
 - 💲 cd labs
 - 💲 pwd





cd

- Experiment with cd. Try adding spaces or extra / in various places
- Use tab completion to avoid typos and typing "Is" a lot.
- Figure out the use of the following:
- **S** cd -
- **S** cd ..
- **S** cd
- **S** cd ~





mkdir — create a new directory

- Make sure you're in your home directory
- \$ mkdir uppmax-intro
- Go in there:
 - \$ cd ~/uppmax-intro/





cp — copy files

- Copy files with: cp <source> <target>
- \$ cp /proj/g2021006/labs/linux_tutorial/.
- Well, that didn't work. What does the error say?
- \$ cp -r /proj/g2021006/labs/linux_tutorial/ .





cp — copy files

- Move to linux_tutorial/
- Make a copy the file "newfile" in the same directory:
 - \$ cp newfile copyfile





scp — copying remote files

- Linux/MacOS: To copy data to/from Rackham, you can use scp from your local machine:
- [bob@macbook]\$ scp myinput bob@rackham.uppmax.uu.se:~/copyofmyinput
- [bob@macbook]\$ scp bob@rackham.uppmax.uu.se:~/mydata copyofmydata





mv — move/rename file

- Moving files works just like copying files:
 mv <source> <target>
- Move the copy you just made to another place:
- \$ mv copyfile ../
- Rename it.
- S mv ../copyfile ../renamedfile





Deliting

rm — delete file

- Deleting files works just like copying or moving them:
- rm <target>
- Try it out:
 - **\$** rm ../renamedfile





Deliting

rmdir — delete an empty directory

- **\$** rm this_is_empty
- Need another command to delete directories
- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ rmdir this_is_empty
- \$ rmdir this_has_a_file
- Is there a way to use rm to delete directories?





Deliting

- Recursive commands are applied to directories and their contents
- \$\frac{1}{2}\$ rm -r this_has_a_file
- Compare:
- **\$** ls ...
- **\$** Is -R ..





Compress, archive and extract

tar — archiving and compression

- We're going to need more files.
- **\$** tar -vxzf files.tar.gz
- The flags mean:
- **v**erbosely
- extract
- **z**ipped
- file
- You should see a list of files being extracted





Help

man — look up the right flags

- Nobody can remember whether it's -R or -r for recursive, or if -f lets you choose a file or forces an action.
- man Is shows you how to use Is and all its options
- Type '/keyword' to search for "keyword", use 'n' and 'N' to scan through hits.
- Type 'q' to quit.
- Spend some time now to browse the man pages for the commands you've just learned

Does Guides: http://www.upoex.com/comport/see-guides
#200 thtp://www.upoex.com/comport/see-guides
#200 thtp://www.upoex.com/comport/see
#200 thtp://www.upoex.com/comport/see
#200 thtp://www.upoex.com/comport/see
#200 thtp://www.upoex.com/comport/see/guides
#200 thttp://www.upoex.com/comport/see/guides
#200 thttp://www.upoex.c



Let's get wild with Wildcards



- s many_files
- s ls many_files/*.txt
- S Is many files/file 1*1.docx
- Want to clean out temporary files ending in .tmp in all the subdirectories?
- **s** rm */*.tmp (could be wise to do **Is -a */*.tmp** first to see what will be deleted...)
- **Exercise:**
- Create a new directory and move all .txt files in many_files to it





Reading files

- In Linux, you can display files without being able to change the
 - \$ cd old_project
 - **\$** Is
- Hmm, which of these files are useful?





cat



- cat dumps the contents of files to the terminal as text
- **\$ cat** the_best Yummy!
- **s** cat a ???
- Concatenate files with this wizardry:
 - \$ cat a the_best > combinedfiles.txt





head — display the top of a file

- \$ head a
- You can choose how many lines to display (default 10)
- **S** head -n 4 a
- Tail is the same as head, but for the other end
 - 💲 tail -n 5 a
- Handy to look at log files or to figure out the structure of a text file





less — read a whole file

- cat doesn't really work for long files
- \$ less a
- Search with '/keyword' and 'n'/'N'
- Hit 'q' to quit.

"less is more"







ls -l

ex.drwxrwxr-x 2 marcusl marcusl 4096 Sep 19 2012 external_hdd or -rwxr-xr-x 1 marcusl marcusl 17198 Jul 16 14:12 files.tar.gz

- Leading symbol:
- d directory
- regular file
- Isymbolic link (more on this tomorrow)
- Others exist, but you can ignore them for now



- **\$** Is -I /proj/g2021006/
- Huh, rwxrwsr-x?
- 's' in the group means 'x' but with gid bit set(group id of creator not launcher).
- 'S' means '-' with gid bit set (rarely seen).
- Among other things, this makes the default group for new files/subdirectories the g2021010 group.





- **\$** Is -I
- drwxrwxr-x 2 marcusl marcusl 4096 Sep 19 2012 external_hdd
- -rwxr-xr-x 1 marcusl marcusl 17198 Jul 16 14:12 files.tar.gz
 - Three sets of "rwx" permissions
 - rwx: **r**ead, **w**rite, e**x**ecute
 - User: the user account that owns the file (usually the one that created it)
 - Group: the group that owns the file (usually the project group in /proj/xyz or the user's group elsewhere)
 - Others: everyone else on the system (literally a thousand strangers)

User Guides: http://new.upman.us.s/support/user-guides FSG: http://new.upman.us.s/support/Sqd write to support@uppax.us.se, if you have questions or commen e notices for rackhan: use with Creat

(Astria, support user/2001.80.15/Creat



- r read
- Files: Read the contents of the file
- Directories: List the files in the directory
- w write
- Files: Modify the file
- Directories: Add, rename, or delete files in the directory
- x execute
- Files: Run the file as a program
- Directories: Traverse the directory (e.g. with "cd")





Changing permissions

- chmod
- Files with w can be modified and destroyed by accident. Protect your input data!
- If you want to share data or scripts with a person not in your project (e.g. support staff like me), you can!
- If you want to keep non-members from even seeing which files you have, you can!





Change file mode

- chmod <mode> <files>
- <mode> can be e.g.
- u+x (let you run a script you just wrote)
- -w (no write permissions for anyone)
- g+rw (let group members read and edit this file)
- g=xw (let group members go into your directory and put files there, but not see which files are there)
- chmod takes flags as usual, e.g. -R for recursive





chmod – numerical permissions

- Online, you will come across e.g. "chmod 755", what does this mean? It's a "bit mask":
- -7 = 4 + 2 + 1 = r + w + x
- -5 = 4 + 0 + 1 = r + x
- What number would r + w be?



chmod — Hands-on

- In the linux_tutorial directory, find important files and old saved data that you wouldn't want to lose.
- Directories: important_results/, old_project/
- File: last_years_data
- Use chmod to remove write permission from those files and directories (use the -R flag to also do the files in the directories).
- Take a moment to play around with chmod and explore the effects of permissions on files and directories.





Now try this

Review exercise:

- Now try this:
 - Create a new directory inside your home directory
 - Cd into it
 - Copy any file into the directory
 - Rename the file to something else
 - Delete the directory and its contents





Summarising exercises (1)

- Find and delete the files named temp_file-1 and temp_file-2.
- Can you do it with one command, standing in linux_tutorial/?
- You may have to give yourself permission.





Summarising exercises (2)

- Create a directory named "text_files"
- Move all the .txt files in subdirectories of linux_tutorial into this directory
- Use the "verbose" flag to get a report of which files were moved.





Summarising exercises (3)

- Transfer files to and from Rackham. Use scp or FileZilla or MobaXterm or whatever you like.
- Read up on the rsync tool for moving files.

