

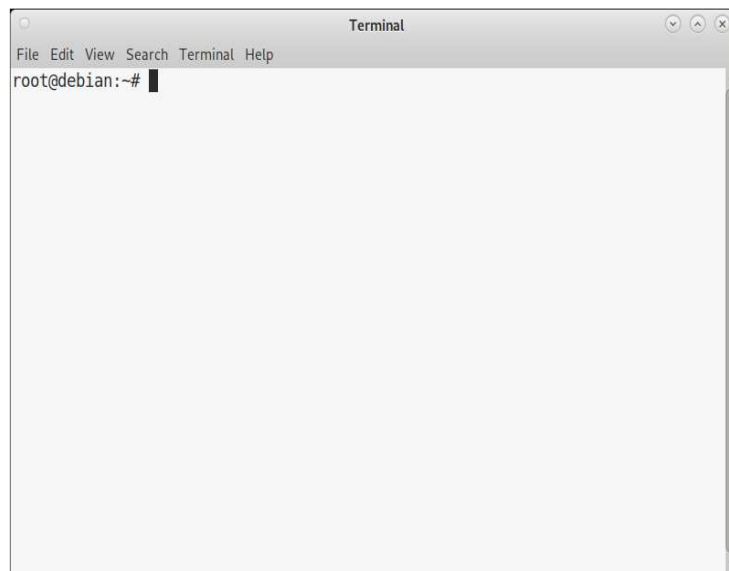
## DEBIAN USER GUIDE

**At first start**, you must login with the original user, the name and password being "toto" (it's allowed to change the password and add other users).



Now you arrive on toto's desktop, and the environment is ready to use, however you can also customize the workspace environment.

To modify or customize the workspace, we must use the key combination "Ctrl + Alt + T" to open a computer terminal.



To execute a command in **administrator mode** you must use the command "su -", when the session is opened by the "normal" user. The super-user password is then requested.

```
user@debian-pc:~$ su -  
Password :
```

## There are some essential commands to use the terminal, the most important are man, cp, mv, cd, mkdir, touch, ls.

"man <command>" is a command that provides extensive documentation on other commands and most parameters system.

```
MAN(1)                                Manual pager utils                                MAN(1)

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 avail-
    able sections following a pre-defined order (see DEFAULTS), and to
    show only the first page found, even if page exists in several sec-
    Manual page man(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

"cp <file> <location/new-name>" allows you to copy a file from one place to another, and  
"mv <file> <location/name>" allows you to move it, it can also be used to rename a file.

```
root@debian:~# cp file folder/copy
root@debian:~# mv file folder/file
root@debian:~# mv file folder/new-name
```

"mkdir <directory-name>" creates a new directory, while "touch <file-name>" creates a new file.

```
root@debian:~# mkdir folder
root@debian:~# touch file
```

"cd <directory>" is used to change the local directory

```
root@debian:~# cd folder
root@debian:~/folder#
```

"ls" gives a list of all the files contained in the local directory.

```
root@debian:~/folder# ls
copy  file  new-file
```

It is essential to know that there is NANO software that allows word processing, to edit a use "nano <file>", to know more just open the NANO manual.



**To create a user**, you must use the command "useradd <name>", and you must use the command "userdel -r <user>" to delete one.

You can also give administrator rights to an user with the "usermod -aG sudo <user>" command.

To change a password, you must use "passwd <user>".

```
root@debian:~# useradd tata
root@debian:~# usermod -aG sudo tata
root@debian:~# passwd tata
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@debian:~# userdel -r tata
```

**The creation and management of user groups** is also possible, you will have to create a group with the command : " groupadd <group> ". Then add the users in it with this command: "gpasswd -a <user> <group>". And you can delete a group with "groupdel <group>".

```
root@debian:~# groupadd newgroup
root@debian:~# gpasswd -a tata newgroup
Adding user tata to group newgroup
root@debian:~# groupdel newgroup
```

## If you are using multiple users and/or groups, you will need to manage each other's

on files / directories. The "ls -l" command display a list of files with their access rights like this:

```
root@debian:~/folder# ls -l
total 4
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root  0 Nov  9 00:00 copy
-r--r--r-- 1 tata root 19 Nov  9 00:07 file
-rw-r--rwx 1 root root  0 Nov  9 00:00 new-file
```

The rights are composed of 3 series of 3 letters, r to read, w to write, x to execute. The first part are user's rights, the second are group's rights, and the last are other's rights. The user and the group are marked right after the rights.

The "chown <user> <file>" command is used to change the user of a file, and the "chown :<group> <file>" command for the group.

```
root@debian:~/folder# chown tata copy
root@debian:~/folder# chown :newgroup copy
```

The command "chmod <u/r/o/a(all)> <operator(+=/-)> <r/w/x>" allows the rights to be adjusted.

```
root@debian:~/folder# chmod a=rwx copy
root@debian:~/folder# chmod a-r new-file
root@debian:~/folder# ls -l
total 4
-rwxrwxrwx 1 tata root  0 Nov  9 00:00 copy
-r--r--r-- 1 tata root 19 Nov  9 00:07 file
--w----wx 1 tata root  0 Nov  9 00:00 new-file
```

**Some software** are already installed, such as Firefox or Codium, but you may want others, package (this is a file which contain files and procedures necessary for installing software) managers are available for this apt /apt-get with packages already installable. To view the list, use the "apt-get list" command.

To download new softwares, it makes you start by updating the manager, use " apt upgrade" first and " apt update" after.

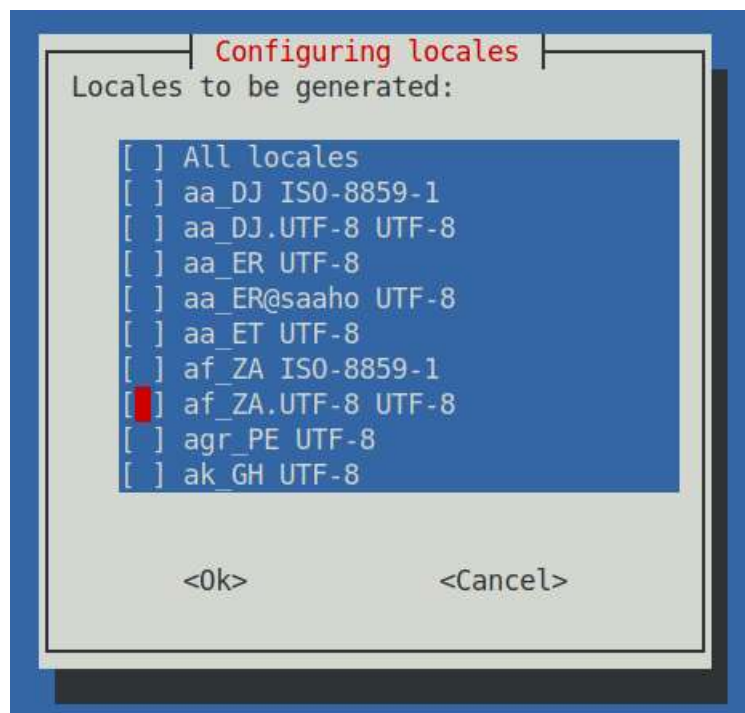
```
root@debian:~/folder# apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
```

Now, you can install one with "apt-get install" <package>", and if you no longer like a software you can uninstall it, just do "apt-get autoremove <package>".

```
root@debian:~/folder# apt-get install lxde
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages will be installed:
  qt5-gtk-platformtheme qttranslations5-l10n rtmpdump smplayer smplayer-l10n
  smplayer-themes system-tools-backends usermode xarchiver xfconf xmms2-core
  xmms2-plugin-alsa xmms2-plugin-id3v2 xmms2-plugin-mad xmms2-plugin-vorbis
  youtube-dl
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 123 to remove and 52 not upgraded.
After this operation, 209 MB disk space will be freed.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

**Now that you have installed the applications you need, you will want to create more specific configurations like :**

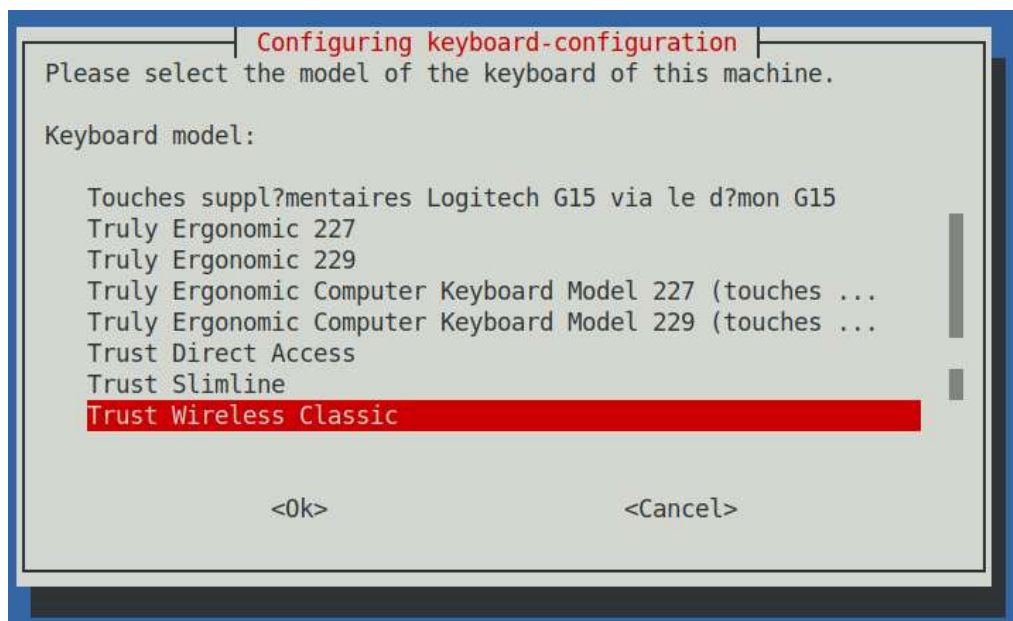
- Change the system language with "dpkg-reconfigure locales" and after " locale-gen" commands.



- Update the location and the timezone using "timedatectl set-timezone" command.

```
root@debian:~/folder# timedatectl set-timezone Europe/London
root@debian:~/folder# timedatectl
          Local time: Tue 2022-11-08 23:25:49 GMT
        Universal time: Tue 2022-11-08 23:25:49 UTC
           RTC time: Tue 2022-11-08 23:25:50
          Time zone: Europe/London (GMT, +0000)
```

- Change your keyboard layout to suit yours with "dpkg-reconfigure keyboard-configuration".



**In total there are 593 words of texts**