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INTRO TO LINUX

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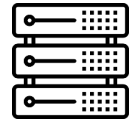
LINUX

- Unix-like operating system **distributed free of charge** under the **GNU License** (The GNU General Public License is a series of widely used free software licenses that guarantee end users the freedom to run, study, share, and modify the software to a certain extent.)
- Available in several “distributions” to **serve different purposes**. (bundles of included software)
- Originally written **by Linus Torvalds**.
- Now almost **10,000 developers** including **major technology companies** like Intel and IBM.



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WHERE IS LINUX USED?



Majority of internet servers run Linux

67% of the world's web-servers run Linux (2016)



Used in Research/High-Performance Computing

Google, Amazon, NSA, 100% of TOP500 Super-computers



Mobile devices

Android phones

Amazon Kindle



IoT devices

Smart TV, Roku box, etc.

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WHY LINUX?



Numerous **Cybersecurity tools** for Linux

Majority of tools are free!



Linux **allows you complete control** of the system

Puts user in driver's seat, trusts you know what you want



Linux can be made **more secure**

- Open Source code means it is free to explore, review, modify, secure, copy/reuse
- Linux is entirely customizable
- You can shut down processes that might be a security risk
- Windows and Mac have processes you cannot disable

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COMMAND LINE

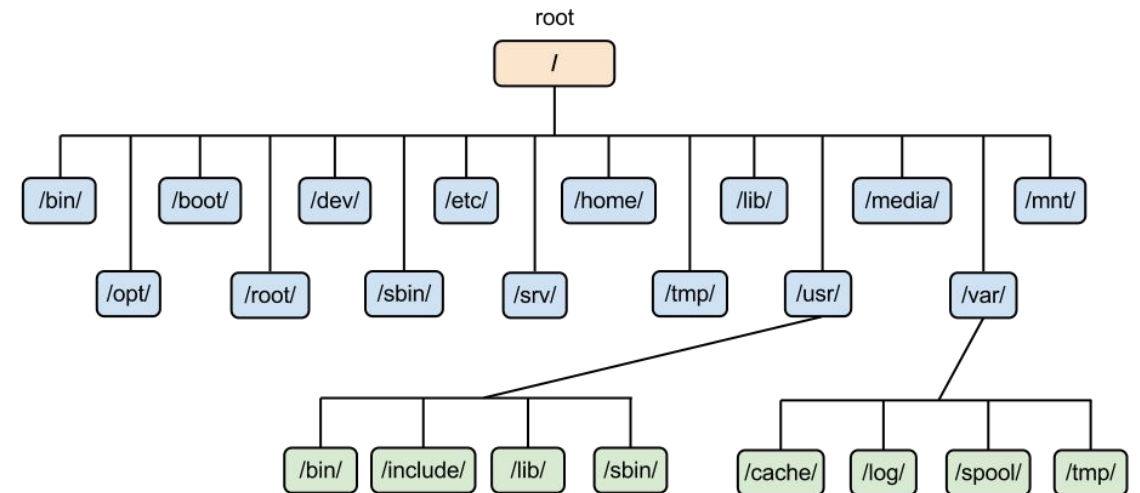
- Interface to the **underlying operating system**
 - Built-in commands
 - Environment variables
 - Programming control structures
- Linux **supports different shells** (interfaces)
 - Most common is perhaps bash

```
yourname@yourhost: ~  
yourname@yourhost:~$ ls  
backup bin documents downloads images music templates tmp videos  
yourname@yourhost:~$ ls -l  
total 36  
drwxr-xr-x 2 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 backup  
drwxr-xr-x 2 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 bin  
drwxr-xr-x 2 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 documents  
drwxr-xr-x 2 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 downloads  
drwxr-xr-x 3 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 images  
drwxr-xr-x 2 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 music  
drwxr-xr-x 2 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 templates  
drwxr-xr-x 2 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 tmp  
drwxr-xr-x 2 yourname yourname 4096 Apr 30 21:17 videos  
yourname@yourhost:~$
```

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LINUX: THE FILE SYSTEM

- The **structure** resembles an upside-down tree
- **Directories** (a.k.a. folders) are collections of files and other directories.
- Every directory has a **parent** except for the **root directory**.
- Many directories have **subdirectories**.



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LINUX: COMMAND LINE PROMPT

USERNAME

SYSTEM NAME

INPUT

```
[username@hostname ~]$
```

CURRENT DIRECTORY

~ is shorthand for your **home directory**

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LINUX: COMMANDS & ARGUMENTS

```
[username@hostname ~]$ command --option argument
```

COMMAND - program that does one thing

ARGUMENT - provides the input/output the command uses



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LINUX COMMANDS

<code>ls</code>	<u>L</u> ist files in current directory
<code>ls -al</code>	<u>L</u> ist files in current directory show <u>a</u> ll files and display details in <u>l</u> ong format
<code>cd <i>directory</i></code>	<u>C</u> hange <u>D</u> irectory followed target name (cd with no target will go back to “home” directory)
<code>cd ..</code>	Go “up” one directory
<code>mkdir <i>name</i></code>	<u>M</u> ake <u>D</u> irectory followed by new directory name
<code>rmdir <i>name</i></code>	<u>R</u> emove <u>D</u> irectory, followed by target name
<code>cat <i>file</i></code>	Print contents of <i>file</i> to screen (literally “concatenate” file’s contents to screen)
<code>CTRL+C</code>	Will typically stop or exit most any command



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LINUX COMMANDS

hostname

Name of computer

uname -a

System details (kernel information)

cat /proc/cpuinfo

Print information about CPU

cat /proc/meminfo

Print information about RAM

tree

Show “tree-like structure of current directory and subdirectories. (CTRL+C to quit)



<code>more file</code>	Print contents of file one screen-full at a time Press SPACE to see next screen-full
<code>less file</code>	Just like more ("less is more") but allows arrow keys to scroll up and down (Q to Quit)
<code>head file</code>	Print first 10 lines of file
<code>head -n 2 file</code>	Print only first 2 lines of file
<code>tail file</code>	Print last 10 lines of file
<code>tail -n 6 file</code>	Print only last 6 lines of file
<code>sort file</code>	Sort the contents of file and print to screen
<code>diff file1 file2</code>	Highlight differences between file1 and file2
<code>grep term file</code>	Find keyword term in file, print lines that match



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TEXT EDITORS

nano

- Simple word command line editor (text document)

emacs

- Customizable editor
- Support for all most programming languages

vi

- Lightweight, powerful editor
- POSIX-standard (included on all Unix systems)
- Steep learning curve

sed

- Simple “stream editor” for command line file edits
 - Most experienced users will simply use a text editor
 - Useful for automating an edit process
-



ifconfig

Network interface configuration tool
Used to determine IP address, MAC address
and state of network link

ping addr

Tool used to test latency in a network
connection to address addr
(IP address or hostname)

traceroute addr

Print the route packets take to address addr

nslookup domain

Query DNS server for information about
domain

dig domain

In-depth query of DNS server about domain

dig domain ANY

Return all DNS information about domain
(including mail, aliases, and other IPs)



- Most Linux commands **only do one thing**, but they do that one thing **in many ways**.
- **String commands** together using the 'pipe' operator: |
- **Search for term** "failed" in log file then "pipe" the output into the sort command for sorted output:

```
grep failed login-attempts.log | sort
```
- **Show tree structure** of home directory but display using 'less' to allow scrolling up and down (Q to Quit)

```
tree /home | less
```


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SUDO

- To perform some actions reserved for a system administrator, you must have **ability to act as the root user**.
- The **command sudo** instructs a command to do the command as the “**super user**” (aka root)

MAKE ME A SANDWICH.

WHAT?

MAKE IT YOURSELF.

SUDO MAKE ME A SANDWICH.

OKAY.



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INTRO TO LINUX

QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU