ULI101: INTRODUCTION TO UNIX / LINUX AND THE INTERNET

WEEKI: LESSON I

COURSE INTRODUCTION / UNIX AND LINUX BACKGROUND ACCESSING YOUR LINUX MATRIX SERVER ACCOUNT

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LESSON I TOPICS

Why I Am Taking This Course? (Course Introduction)

- Instructor Information / Purpose of Course
- Foundations For Future Courses (Programming, Networking)
- Course Resources / Course Outline (Course Evaluation) / Course Policies

Background and Features of UNIX and LINUX OS

- Purpose of an OS / History of Unix & Linux OS
- Features of Unix / Linux OS

Matrix Linux Server

- Purpose / Layout
- How to Access your Matrix Linux Account:
 - From Home (Windows, Mac OSX, Linux) / From Seneca Computer Lab (Via MyApps)
 - How to Logout of your Matrix Linux Account / Getting Assistance (ITS HelpDesk)

Homework

Perform Tutorial I – Investigation #I



Why Am I Taking This Course?

Regardless of the IT program that you are currently registered in, there are **important technical skills** that you must learn in order to be successful in future courses for your program.

In this course, you will learn **core utilities** to work <u>productively</u> in a **Unix / Linux** operating system environment including the following topics:

- Issuing Linux commands and utilities
- Manipulating data stored in regular text files
- Managing files and directories (including access & permissions)
- Writing basic shell scripts
- Configuring login accounts





Foundation for Future Courses

The following table shows the various courses that require Linux skills for the **networking & tech support** / **programming** streams.

Networking / Tech Support Stream	Programming Stream
OPS245 (Intro to Linux Admin)	IPC144 (Intro to Programming)
OPS345 (Network Admin)	OOP244 (Object Oriented Programming I)
OPS435 (Linux Admin Automation)	OOP345 (Object Oriented Programming II)
CSN500 (Capstone Project, formerly NDD430)	WEB322 (Web Programming Tools)
OPS535 (Advanced Network Admin)	WEB422 (Web Programming Apps & Services)
OPS635 (Enterprise Management)	JAC444 (Intro to Java)
+ Pro-Option Courses	+ Pro-Option Courses



Course Resources

The following table shows resources that students can use to learn topics for this course.

The first two resources are considered critical for successful course completion.

Resources	Purpose
Blackboard (Learning Content Management System) https://my.senecacollege.ca/	 Course Marks (located in My Grades) Link to the ULII0I WIKI Online Quizzes / Online Tests
ULII01 WIKI: https://wiki.cdot.senecacollege.ca/wiki/ULII01	 Course Outline / Course Policies Weekly Schedule Course notes, Tutorials (weekly, review) Practice questions
The Linux Documentation Project http://en.tldp.org/	 Vast online Linux Documentation HOWTOs, Guides, FAQs



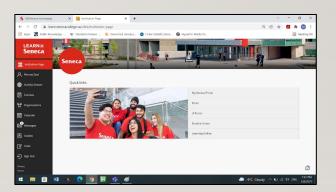
Blackboard

The **Blackboard** online application is used to view notes and recorded lectures, perform optional online tutorials, perform tests and quizzes.

To access course materials in Blackboard:

- Enter the following in a web-browser: my.senecacollege.ca
- Click Student MySeneca
- Click **Learn@Seneca** tab
- Enter your username and password (You should have been provided a username and password to gain access to this resource)



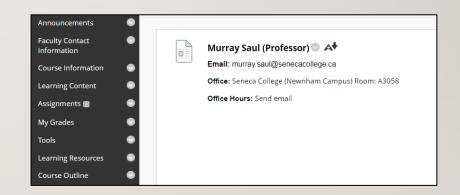




Faculty Information

Please note and record the following information in class (Select Faculty Contact Information from left navigation pane):

- Instructor's Full Name
- Instructor's Office Location
- How to Contact ULII01 Instructor:
 - E-mail Address
 - Video Classes / Meetings (eg. MS Teams, Zoom, etc)



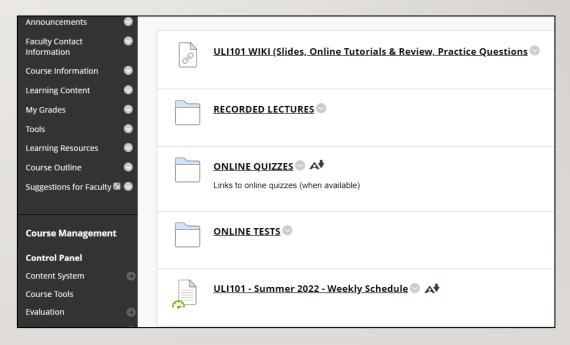


Blackboard: Learning Content

In the Learning Content section of your Blackboard ULII01 course,

there are several resources which **might** include:

- A Link to the ULII01 WIKI that contains weekly lesson slides and hands-on tutorials.
- Recorded Lectures are recorded live and saved as a streaming video which becomes available a few hours after the lecture.
- Online Quizzes contain online quizzes for this course.
- Online Tests contain the midterm (test I) and final exam (test 2) for this course.
- Weekly Schedule displaying weekly content and due dates for evaluation.





ULII0I WIKI

Main WIKI Page

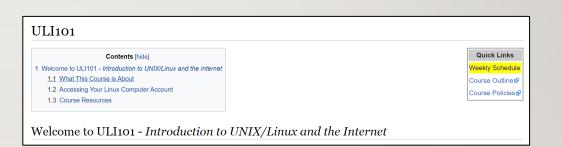
The **Quick Links** section on the top-right corner (in yellow) provide links to the **weekly schedule**, **course outline**, and **course policies**.

Weekly Schedule Page

The weekly Schedule cans weekly **lecture notes** (in yellow) in both **PDF** and **PowerPoint** format.

The **Tutorials** section (in yellow) contains a weekly **hands-on tutorial** that provide the student-guided practice to become familiar with working in the Linux environment. These tutorials require successfully completion within a **deadline** to obtain **marks**.

NOTE: It is **REQUIRED** to perform there areas that are highlighted in yellow.



Week	Objectives and Tasks	Reference	Evaluation
Week 1:	Objectives:	Week 1 Lecture 1 Notes: PDF PPTX€	Tutorial 1: 2%
	 Course introduction 	Week 1 Lecture 2 Notes: PDF PPTX®	(Due Week 2:
	Course Resources/Evaluation/Policies	Tutorials:	Friday @ midnight)
	Unix/Linux Background	 Tutorial 1: Using Your Matrix Account 	• INVESTIGATION 1:
	Open source philosophy	Connect to Seneca's Student VPN	Accessing Your Matrix Linux
	 Linux GUI and the terminal 	HOWTO: Access Your Matrix Account	Account
	The Matrix server	(Platforms: Windows, Linux, Mac OSX)	 INVESTIGATION 2: Using
	 Accessing your Matrix Account 	Using a Linux Desktop	The Linux Shell



Course Outline

Link:

https://apps.senecacollege.ca/ssos/findOutline.do?schoolCode=SICT&termCode=20222&subjectCode=ULI101

Topics

- Course Description
- Modes of Instruction
- Evaluation / Promotion Policy
- Learning Outcomes / Topic Outline



Course Policies

Link: https://wiki.cdot.senecacollege.ca/wiki/Course_Policies_for_ULI101

Topics

- Online Tutorials (weekly and review)
- Quizzes, Midterm Test, and Examination
- Cheating & Plagiarism
- What constitutes cheating?
- General Information

Purpose of an Operating System

An operating system basically performs 2 major tasks:

- I. Manages Resources to provide a platform for application to run
- 2. Provides an **Interface** to allow the OS to communicate with the enduser (**Humans**)

Over time, operating systems used a **command line interface**, then evolved into a **menu-driven interface**, then finally a **graphical user interface** (GUI).

Depending on the OS installation setup, modern operating systems can provide **ALL** of the above-named types of interfaces to help accommodate all users' preferences.



History of Unix

Although Unix was not the first operating system, it made a huge impact in the 70's and is still a popular OS today.

Interesting Facts:

- The UNIX OS was developed in the early 70's by **Ken Thompson** as a platform to play a crude network strategy-based game called "**space travel**".
- UNIX was developed at **AT&T Bell labs**, but it took the company a few years to realize that this OS would be popular and marketed proprietary version that became **Unix System V** (**release 4**).
- While Ken Thompson took a break from work and taught at University of Berkley California, he provided students source code to OS and Shell (interface) which branched into a **free version** of the OS that became **BSD** (**Berkley Software Distribution**) **Unix**.



History of Unix / Continued...

Unix was developed to incorporate the following features:

- Allows for **multiple users** this is performed by assigning each user a "small slice of time" to give illusion that computer is paying total attention to that user.
- Allows for **multi-tasking** allows for more than one task to be executed at the same time (e.g. via a "time-slice").
- Supports multi-processing (allows tasks to be performed on multiple processors).
- Simplifies sharing of data and programs among users.
- Unix also evolved at the time that ARPANET (an ancestor to the Internet) was evolving
 which made it easier to setup computer networks and use networking and eventually
 Internet related utilities.

History of Unix / Continued...

There are other factors that lead to the popularity of using Unix including:

- Unix was re-written using the **C programming language** to make the OS more portable to install and operated on other types of computers.
- Unix was considered an inexpensive method of creating a local computer network.
- Hardware manufacturers modified UNIX to run on their systems and added enhancements.
- Versions of Unix (both propriety and free) became **standardized** to be accepted and used by industry and government organizations (e.g. **POSIX** standard).

Although the UNIX OS had many popular features, you still required an **expensive computer** to run UNIX; therefore, UNIX was NOT available to run on the majority of PCs

Push to Create a Unix-like OS for All Computers

Richard Stallman published the **GNU Manifesto** in 1984, which described the need for Free Software ("Free in the sense of free speech, not free beer"). The resultant **GNU project** developed free, open-source replacements for most of the Unix programs, but not for the Unix kernel (the core program that interacted with and controlled the hardware).

These programs were released under the **GNU General Public License** (**GPL**), which permits anyone to copy, use, and modify the software, as long as these rights are preserved for anyone receiving a subsequent copy of the software.

Under the GNU project, there were many free utilities that were available for a Unix-Like OS, but the Unix-like OS for PCs that Richard was developing was not stable and another Unix-like OS for the PCs became available called **Linux**.



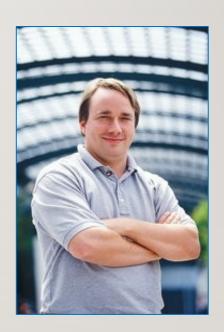
Push to Create a Unix-like OS for All Computers

In 1991, Linus Torvalds, a Finnish computer programming student, released the Linux kernel, eventually placing it under the GPL.

The Linux kernel, GNU software, and some other components were **combined** into a powerful, **Unix-like** operating system.

This OS can't technically be called Unix, because it has never been certified to be Unix, but virtually everyone in the industry regards it as such.

The combined GNU and Linux system is called "GNU/Linux" by some but just "Linux" by others (much to the dismay of Richard Stallman) who feels that the simple name Linux downplays the tremendous contribution made by the GNU Project.



While attending Seneca College, you will be using many different **computer systems** to perform various operations. Below is a listing of a few of these servers:

my.senecacollege.ca	Learning Content Management System (Student Grades / Notes / Online Quizzes)
ict.senecacollege.ca	Main ICT Webserver (instructor notes, slides documents, etc.)
wiki.cdot.senecacollege.ca	Course WIKIs for Seneca College Students
matrix.senecacollege.ca	Linux Account for Student Practice and tutorial submission

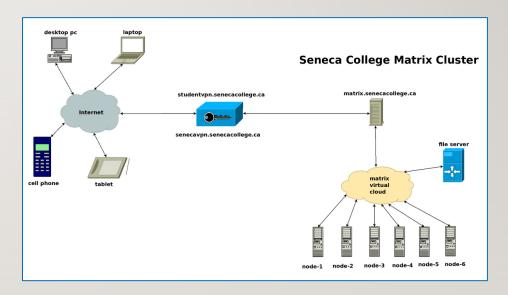
Students will mainly use a web-browser to interact with those listed servers.

An exception is the **Matrix** server which requires that students run an application to **connect** to their server account to practice **Linux commands** and submit their weekly **tutorials**.

The Matrix server consists of several Virtual Computers connected to form a cluster. A cluster is a cost effective alternative to buying larger servers.

All registered students in this course have access to an account on the Matrix server. You will be using this account for the following reasons:

- Issuing Linux commands
- Practicing Linux commands at the Linux shell to be more productive
- Performing Linux Online Tutorials (11)
- Practice Issuing Linux Command Review Questions
- Performing Linux Online Review (2)



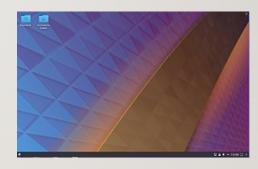
Communicating with Matrix Server

In UNIX / LINUX, a **shell** refers to an **interface** that allows a user to communicate with the OS.

UNIX / LINUX has the ability to install a **GUI** (**Graphical User Interface**) that allows the user to launch applications via icons, graphically manage files, etc.

On the other hand, due to **bandwidth issues** and the **large number** of Seneca students that remotely connect to the **Matrix** server, it is **NOT** feasible to connect via a GUI.

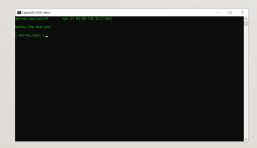
Therefore, it is only possible to interface with your **Matrix** account via a **CLI** (**Command Line Interface**), where students issue Linux commands to launch applications, manage files, etc...



Accessing Matrix from your Home Computer:

Based on the type of course delivery method, students may be required to learn **remotely** or a **hybrid** method of remote and in-class instruction.

Students have an option to connect to their Matrix accounts via command-line (eg. ssh command) or by running in the Seneca computer lab a graphical SSH application (eg. SSH Secure Shell Client).



ssh command in command prompt



ssh graphical application in MS Windows





Connecting to the Seneca GlobalProtect Student VPN

As of **September 2020**, all Seneca College students are required to <u>FIRST</u> connect to the **Seneca GlobalProtect Student VPN** in order to be able to connect **remotely** to their **Matrix** Linux account. Seneca College are "rolling-out" additional measures to improve **network security**. One of these measures are to implement **multi-factored authentication**.

Multi-factor authentication is an electronic authentication method in which a computer user is granted access to a website or application only after successfully presenting two or more pieces of evidence (or factors) to an authentication mechanism: knowledge (something the user and only the user knows).

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-factor authentication

NOTE: If you haven't done this yet, please perform the steps provided in the following link: https://students.senecacollege.ca/spaces/186/it-services/wiki/view/1025/student-vpn



Accessing Matrix Using SSH on Windows 10, Mac OSX or Linux:

Open a terminal on Windows 10

From the start menu, type cmd and click on cmd icon to launch.

Open a terminal in macOS

• Open **Finder**, go to **Applications > Utilities**, and click on the **Terminal** icon.

Open a terminal in Linux

From the main menu, choose Applications > System Tools > Terminal

NOTE: Regardless of the operating systems, in the command line:

- Enter the following command: ssh senecausername@matrix.senecacollege.ca
- Enter your password when prompted. (Answer yes to any questions it may ask you.)









Accessing Your Matrix Account / Continued...

Your Matrix username and password is <u>identical</u> to your **myseneca** username and password. If you were located <u>outside</u> Seneca's network, then you would need to enter the full domain name: matrix.senecacollege.ca

If this is the **first time** that you are connecting to your Matrix account, you will be prompted to share your **public key**. This will allow your interaction between your Matrix account and your remote computer encrypted for additional security. Simply type **yes** and press **ENTER**

NOTE: When using the **ssh** command, as you type your password, the characters do NOT echo back (e.g. Like showing "dots"). That is **normal** for this command and just continue entering your password.

NOTE: If you encounter an **error message**, this can occur for several reasons:

- You mis-spelled the name of the server
- 2. You mis-spelled your Matrix username (same username that you connect to my.senecacollege.ca)
- 3. You have CAPS LOCK on by mistake (your username should be lowercase only).
- 4. You mis-spelled your password (same password that you connect to my.senecacollege.ca)

If you continue to experience the same problems, click on the following link for IT service desk contact info: IT service desk



Logging Out of Your Matrix Linux Account:

When you want to log-out of your Matrix server account, you can enter the commands exit, logout, or press the shortcut key: <ctrl><d>

NOTE: You should exit by issuing a **command** or **shortcut key** as opposed to closing the SSH application window.



Instructor Demonstration:

Your instructor will demonstrate how to connect to the **Matrix** server by issuing a **command** from the **OS command prompt** on your <u>home</u> computer.



Accessing Matrix in Seneca Computer lab (via MyApps)

You can also connect to your Matrix server account in the **Seneca Computer lab** via **MyApps**.

One advantage of this method is that your are at the college; therefore, you do NOT have to worry about connecting to the Seneca VPN. Another advantage of using this method is to introduce you to a graphical program to allow you connect to your Matrix account as opposed to using the ssh command (shown in the previous section).

This method would also be useful if you do **not** have a home (notebook) computer and have access to a Seneca computer lab workstation.





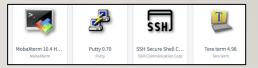
Accessing Matrix in Seneca Computer lab (via MyApps) / Cont....

Perform the Following Steps:

- 1. Start your workstation in your lab and login to your Seneca Windows account.
- 2. Make certain that the MyApps window is open. This window should have opened shortly after you logged into your Windows workstation. If the application windows is not open, click on the MyApps icon on the desktop to launch).
 NOTE: If a banner appears at the top labelled "Requires Validation", click the banner and use your username and password.
- 3. Click on the **Search Apps** area located in the top right corner of the MyApps window and type the word: **ssh**
- 4. Several SSH applications will appear.

NOTE: All of these applications allow you to connect to your Matrix account. We will use the application called **SSH Secure Shell Client** for this practice tutorial.

- 5. Launch the **SSH Secure Shell Client** application icon to launch this program.
- **6. NOTE:** Prior to launching the application, you can add this to your **favourites** which will make it faster to access this application in the future.





Accessing Matrix in Seneca Computer lab (via MyApps) / Cont....

Perform the Following Steps:

7. The main SSH Client window will appear. Click on the **Quick Connect** button.

NOTE: The Connect dialog box allows the user to specify the **server name** and your **account name** to allow you to connect to the server.

8. Click on the textbox labelled Hostnanme and enter the text: matrix

NOTE: You can use the hostname **matrix** since you are located <u>inside</u> Seneca's network. If you where located <u>outside</u> Seneca's network, then you would need to enter the full domain name: **matrix.senecac.on.ca**

9. Follow the same steps discussed in previous slides to connect and then disconnect to your Matrix account.







Instructor Demonstration:

Your instructor will demonstrate how to connect to the **Matrix** server running an **SSH application** via MyApps in a Seneca computer lab.

NOTE: If your professor does <u>not</u> have a face-to-face class, but you have access to Seneca computer labs, then perform this method in online tutorial 1.

Later in the course, your instructor may demonstrate other ways of accessing your Matrix account by launching a **graphical versions of Linux** and run **ssh** command from the Linux shell.

HOMEWORK



- I. Get Acquainted with the **ULII0I WIKI**, notes, tutorials and resources.
- Perform the following investigations in Tutorial I
 (Due: Friday Week 2 @ midnight for a 2% grade):

INVESTIGATION I: ACCESSING YOUR MATRIX LINUX ACCOUNT