Introduction to Linux, I

EE231002 Introduction to Programming

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Login to EE Workstations

- To login to EE workstation:
 - Type in your account and password
 - Username: u + ID
 - You should have received the password, or modified on Sep. 6



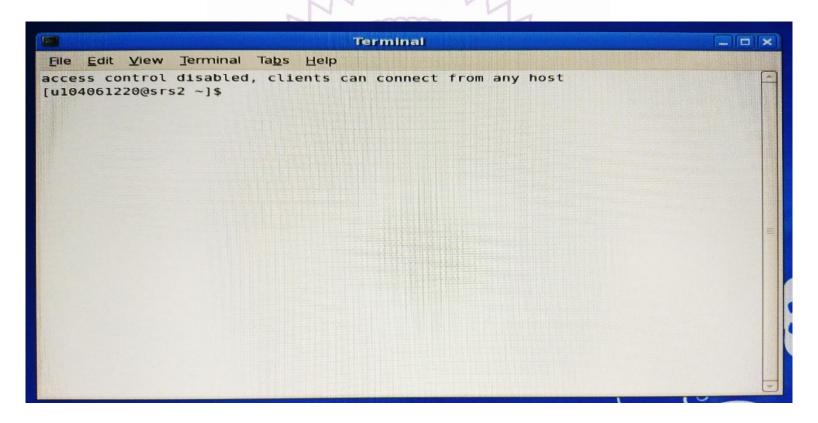
Open a Terminal

- To open a terminal, use the Applications menu on the top-left corner
 - [Applications] -> [Accessories] -> [Terminal]



Open a Terminal, II

- A terminal accepts and processes commands
 - Multiple terminals can be opened
 - Do not be shocked by letters, it is all about User Interface



User Interface (UI)

- Space where the interactions between humans and machines occur.
- Common UI you will see in following 4 years:
 - GUI: Graphical User Interface
 - CLI: Command-line Interface
- You are required to get familiar with CLI in this course.
- Following example of Chrome helps you understand GUI and CLI more.
 - Launching Chrome in GUI:



- Launching Chrome in CLI:\$ google-chrome
- Note that first word in command-line is the application or the operation you are going to launch or execute.
- You can take CS3423 Operating Systems for more information.

Change Password

- To change password: yppasswd
 - Type in the original password

```
[[ee231002@ws38 \sim]$ yppasswd Changing NIS account information for ee231002 on brontosaur. Please enter old password:
```

Type in a new password and type again for confirmation

```
[[ee231002@ws38 ~]$ yppasswd
Changing NIS account information for ee231002 on brontosaur.
[Please enter old password:
Changing NIS password for ee231002 on brontosaur.
[Please enter new password:
Please retype new password:
```

Choose a password that is easy to remember and difficult to break

```
[ee231002@ws38 ~]$ yppasswd
Changing NIS account information for ee231002 on brontosaur.
Please enter old password:
Changing NIS password for ee231002 on brontosaur.
Please enter new password:
Please retype new password:
The NIS password has been changed on brontosaur.

[ee231002@ws38 ~]$
```

First Few Commands

• At this time, please type in the following commands

```
$ cp ~ee2310/.vimrc .
$ mkdir c_program
$ cd c_program
$ mkdir lab01
$ cd lab01
$ cp ~ee2310/lab01/* .
$ kpdf linux1.pdf &
$ kpdf vim1.pdf &
$ kpdf lab01.pdf &
```

Directory

- Linux's file system consists of directories, like folders, and simple files
- pwd: print working directory

```
[u102061251@ws38 ~]$ pwd
/home/u102/u102061251_
```

• ls: list directory content

```
[u102061251@ws38 ~]$ ls
Desktop c_language hspice hw10_1 notes sxcmd.log yes
a.out circuit_lab hw01.pdf m8.dat numerical_analysis testfile yes.pub
```

- File is an object that stores data which is identified by file extension.
- Again, File System will be covered in CS3423 Operating Systems.

Directory – Create Directory

mkdir: make directory

```
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ mkdir burbur
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls
burbur
```

cd: change directory

```
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls
burbur
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ pwd
/home/u102/u102061251/test
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ cd burbur
[u102061251@ws38 burbur]$ pwd
/home/u102/u102061251/test/burbur
```

• rmdir: remove directory

```
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls
|burbur
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ rmdir burbur
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls
```

Directory – Copy

• General linux command format COMMAND [OPTION1] [OPTION2] [ARGUMENT1] [ARGUMENT2]...

- cp: copy files and directories
 - Format: cp SOURCE ... DIRECTORY
 - Purpose: copy SOURCE or multiple SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY

```
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls
bur.c burbur
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls burbur/
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ cp bur.c burbur/bur2.c
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls
bur.c burbur
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ ls burbur/
bur2.c
```

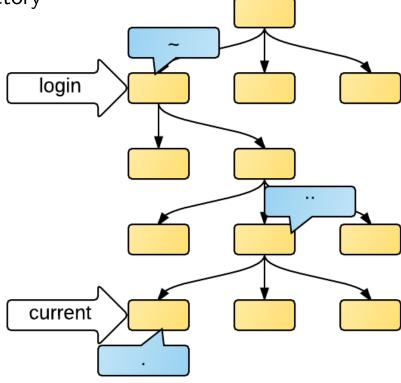
Directory – Move

- mv: move files and directories
 - Format: mv SOURCE DIRECTORY
 - Purpose: move SOURCE to DIRECTORY

Special usage – Rename file

Special Directories

- Linux file structure
 - : current directory
 - .. : directory one-level up
 - · _ : home directory



Special Directories - Examples

- Simply treat Special Directories as name of files or directories
- Therefore, commands mentioned before can also be applied to them

```
[u102061251@ws38 burbur]$ pwd
/home/u102/u102061251/test/burbur
[u102061251@ws38 burbur]$ cd .
[u102061251@ws38 burbur]$ pwd
/home/u102/u102061251/test/burbur
[u102061251@ws38 burbur]$ cd ..
[u102061251@ws38 ~/test]$ pwd
/home/u102/u102061251/test_
```

```
[u102061251@ws38 burbur]$ pwd
/home/u102/u102061251/test/burbur
[u102061251@ws38 burbur]$ cd ~
[u102061251@ws38 ~]$ pwd
/home/u102/u102061251_
```

Command Summary

Command	Usage	Comments
yppasswd	yppasswd	Change password.
mkdir	mkdir dir	Create a directory dir.
cd	cd dir	Change to directory dir.
pwd	pwd	Show current working directory.
ls	Is a second	List current directory.
rmdir	rmdir dir	Remove directory dir.
rm	rm file	Remove file file.
ср	cp file1 file2	Copy(Rename) file1 to file2.
	cp file dir	Copy file to directory dir.
mv	mv file1 file2	Rename file1 to file2.
	mv file dir	Move file to directory dir.

Logout

- Please make sure to logout of the workstation after class
 - Use the menu on the top of the screen
 - [System] -> [Log Out]



Workstation Rules

• 使用規則

- 1. 嚴禁關閉工作站電源。
- 2. 請勿攜帶飲料、食物進入。
- 3. 離開時請確實logout,關閉螢幕電源,並將椅子靠好。
- 4. 當機時,請由別台工作站伺服器login至當掉的伺服器,然後將自己的 process殺掉
- 5. 重要資料請隨時自行備份