Practices for Lesson 1: Introduction

Chapter 1

Practices for Lesson 1: Overview

Practice Overview

In these practices, you explore the systems and tools that are used throughout the remaining practices.

Practice 1-1: Log In to Oracle Linux

Overview

In this practice, you log in to the Oracle Linux operating system.

Assumptions

Oracle Linux 6 is installed on your system, and it is on and functioning.

Tasks

1. At the login screen, enter the following information:

   User name: *oracle*

   Password: *oracle*

2. Click OK.

Root Access

Some of the utilities used in the practices require root system access. To obtain root access, enter the following in a terminal window:

su

When prompted for the password, enter:

oracle

Practices for Lesson 1: Introduction

Practice 1-2: Open Terminal Windows in Oracle Linux

Overview

In this practice, you open two terminal windows in Oracle Linux.

Assumptions

You are logged in to Oracle Linux, and you are running a Gnome Desktop.

Tasks

1. From the menu, select **Applications > System Tools > Terminal**.
    A terminal session should start.
2. Repeat step 1 to open another terminal window.
3. Alternatively, press **Ctrl + Shift + T** to open additional tabs in the same terminal window.

For Windows users: UNIX commands to use in your terminal window

```
DOS      UNIX            Description
dir      ll              list long (name, date, size, owner, etc)
         ll -latr        same as ll but sorted by date
dir/w    ls              list wide (no details)
dir/s    locate          find a file anywhere
del      rm              delete or remove files
copy     cp              copy file1 to file2
move     mv              move file1 to file2
ren      mv              rename file1 to file2
cd       pwd             print working directory
cd ..    cd ..           change directory UP one level
cd \     cd /            change directory to TOP level (root)
C-A-D    ps -ef          process statistics (often used with grep)
         top             dynamic list of top processes by percent
md       mkdir           make directory
rd       rmdir           remove directory
edit     vi              full-screen character-based editor (see below)
more     more            list a file and pause (space/enter to continue)
         tail -20 file1  list the last 20 lines of a file
type     cat             list a file and don't pause
         strings         same as cat but for files with binary chars
set      set             display all environment variables such as $HOME
help     man             manual (help) pages
find     grep            find a word in a line in a larger list of lines
prompt   PS1='$PWD >'    change the prompt to include current dir
logoff   su -            switch user (usually to Super User)
chkdsk   df -k           how much free space is left on disk
(n/a)    which file1     finds executables along paths
ver      uname –a        version of operating system software
```

- **Remember:** Everything in UNIX is case-sensitive.
- To change to a `ReallyLongDirectoryName`, just type `cd Rea*`.

Practice 1-3: Add the Java `bin` Directory to the Path

Overview

In this practice, you open a terminal window and add the Java directory to the `$PATH` in Oracle Linux.

Assumptions

You are logged in to Oracle Linux and you are running a Gnome Desktop.

Tasks

1. From the menu, select **Applications** > **System Tools** > **Terminal**.
2. A terminal session should start.
3. At the command prompt, type:

   ```
   gedit .bashrc
   ```

   Note: This loads the bash configuration file.
4. Add the following line to the end of the file:

   ```
   export PATH=/usr/java/jdk1.8.0/bin:/home/oracle/netbeans-
   8.0/bin:$PATH:.
   ```
5. Save the file.
6. Close gedit.
7. Close the terminal.

Practices for Lesson 1: Introduction

Practice 1-4: Start NetBeans and Open a Project

Overview

In this practice, you launch NetBeans and open a NetBeans project.

Assumptions

NetBeans is installed and functioning correctly. You are logged in to Oracle Linux and you are running Gnome Desktop.

Note

A new feature in NetBeans 8 is to store user name and password information in the Linux keyring. The first time you exit NetBeans, the following dialog will be displayed:

Enter "oracle" as the password for the keyring. Click **Create**.

The keyring for Linux should now be setup.

Tasks

1. Open a terminal window.
2. At the command prompt, enter:

```
netbeans &
```

3. The first time you run NetBeans, you may be prompted to register the product:

4. Just click **Never Register** and continue.

   Note: The first time NetBeans runs, it caches and indexes a lot of information. Therefore, the initial load time might be a little slow. Subsequent launches of the application will be much faster.

   After it launches, NetBeans should look like this:
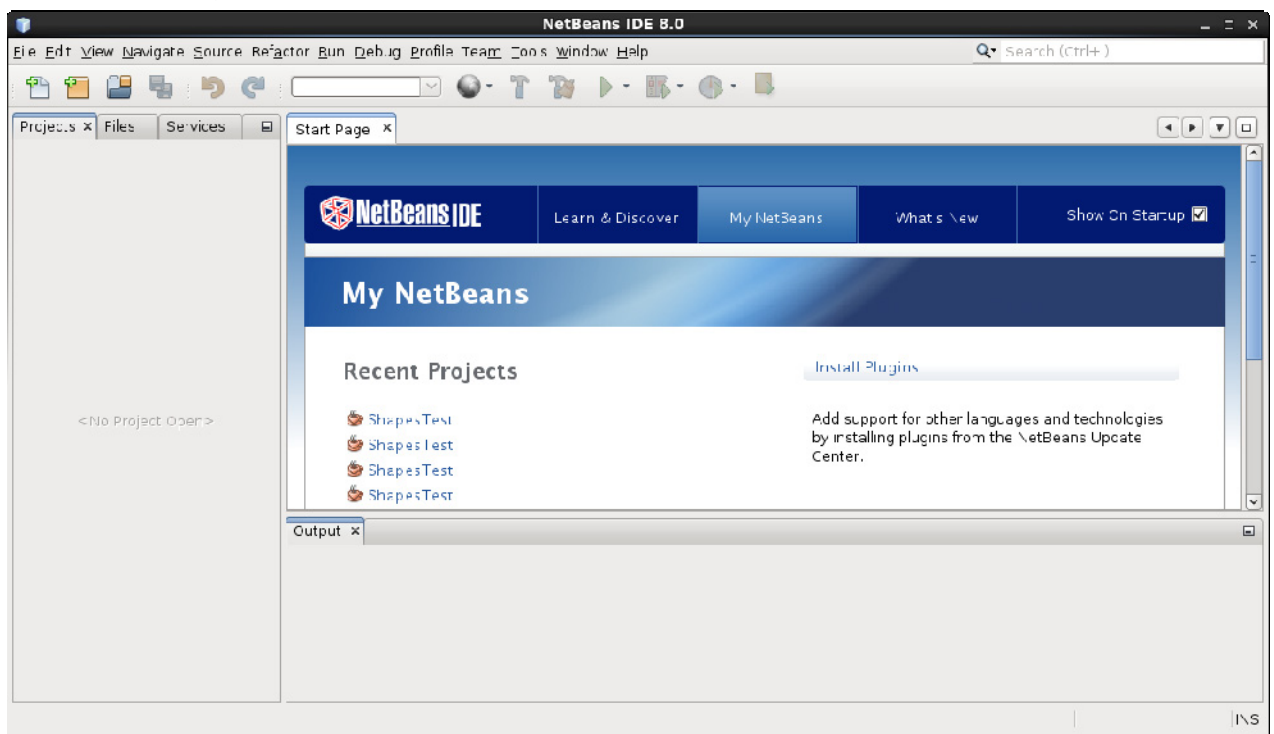
5. Open a sample NetBeans project by selecting **File** > **Open Project**.
6. Navigate to the `/home/oracle/labs/01-Intro/practices` directory.
7. Select the **Java2D** project and then click **Open Project**.

8. To run the project, right-click the project name and select **Run**.

9. Explore the user interface. Open some source files and other elements of the user interface.
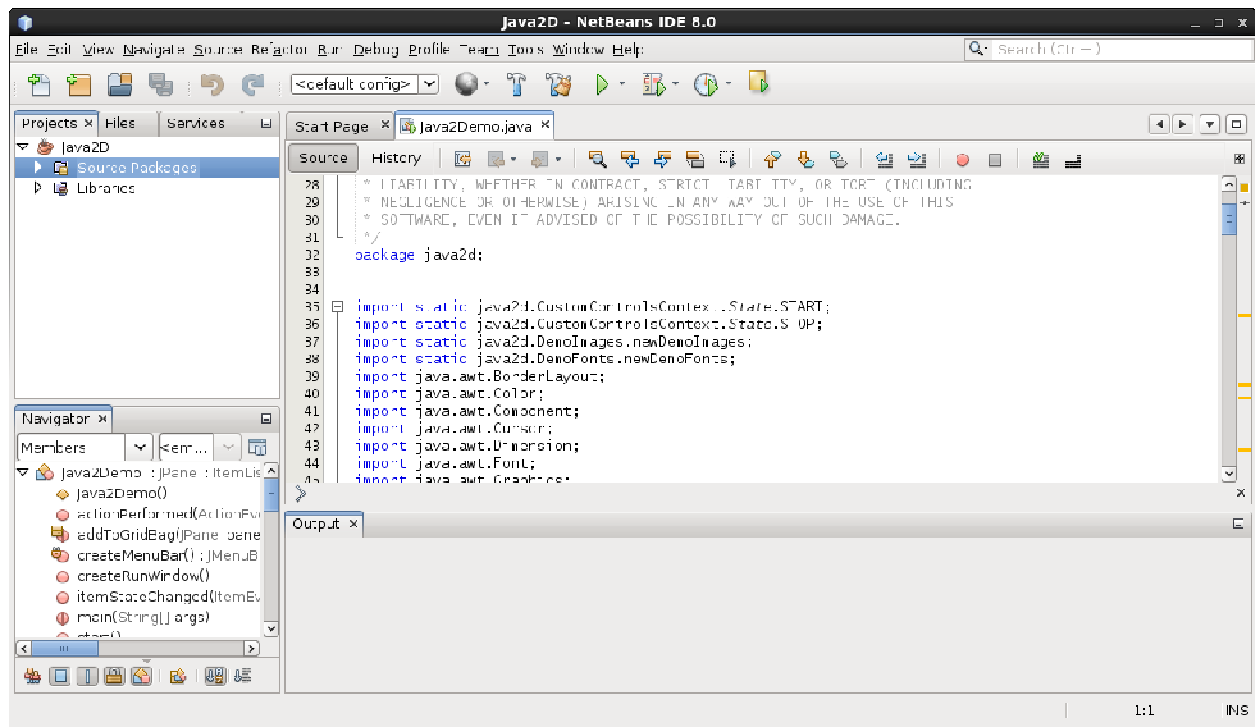
10. When you are done, right-click the project name and select **Close**.
11. Close NetBeans.