

Pre-workshop Linux Intro

June 2nd 2025

What is linux?

Linux is an operating system like Microsoft Windows or Mac OS BUT it's free and open-source!

Ubuntu and Debian are popular versions of Linux





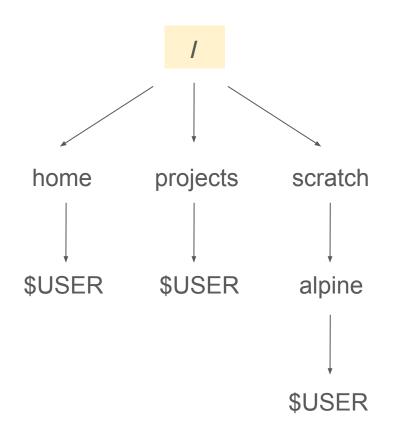
But also runs most remote servers (like Alpine)

Alpine Command Line

```
Host: login-ci1.rc.int.colorado.edu
Welcome to University of Colorado Boulder Research Computing!
Full documentation is available in our user quide at
https://www.rc.colorado.edu/support/user-quide. If you have a question
that's not answered there, contact us at rc-help@colorado.edu.
A number of directories have been created for you already:
  `/home/$USER`, your home directory
  `/projects/$USER`, your project directory
Run the command `module avail` to see a list of available software.
To prevent this README from being displayed at login, edit your
 .bash profile` or `.login` files.
Welcome to CU-Boulder Research Computing.
  * Website http://colorado.edu/rc
  * Questions? rc-help@colorado.edu
  * Subscribe to system announcements: https://curc.statuspage.io/
  * Please type rc-help for the Acceptable Use Policy and a short help page.
You are using login node: login-cil
Reminder: CURC Planned Maintenance - Wednesday June 5
CU Research Computing will conduct regularly scheduled maintenance on Wednesday, June 5. Please anticipate that the system will b
e unavailable between 7:00a and 7:00p.
You can monitor system status and subscribe to updates at https://curc.statuspage.io.
Ouestions? Email rc-help@colorado.edu.
[vfn@colostate.edu@login-cil ~]$
```

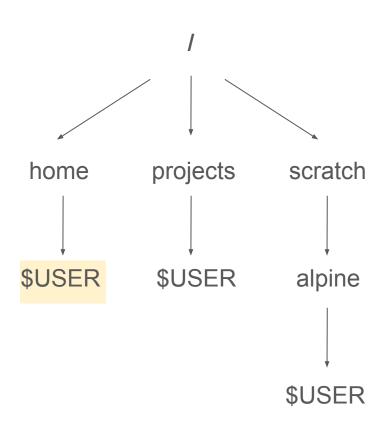
Basic Linux Commands We'll Learn Today

- 1. Navigating around
- 2. Making new directories
- 3. Removing files and folders



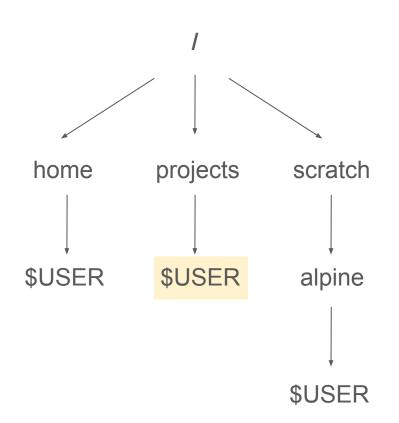
Root directory

- Top of your file system
- Danger zone 1



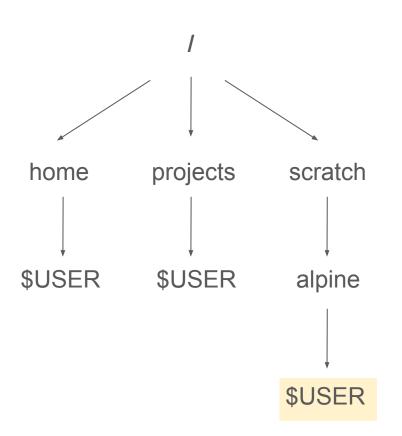
Home directory

- home/username@colostate.edu
- Always where you "land"
- Software and system files stored here (ex. bash profile)
- Can also use "~"Ex- ~/work



Projects directory

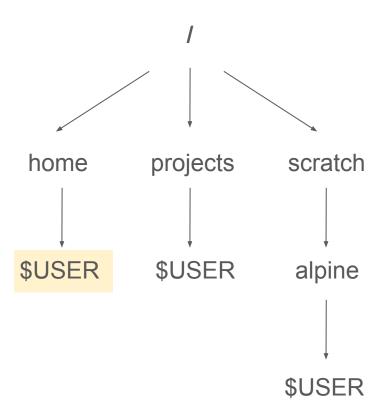
- projects/username@colostate.edu
- Where you store files you want to keep
- 250 GB



Scratch directory

- scratch/alpine/username@colostate.edu
- Where you store files you're working on
- Files deleted after 90 days
- 1 TB

Absolute vs Relative File paths

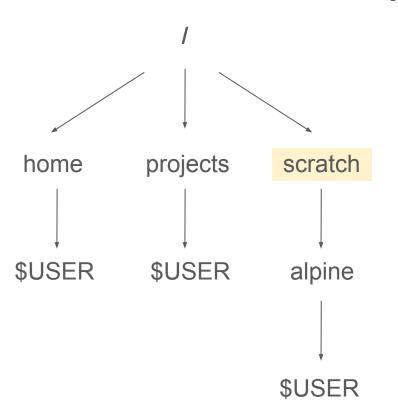


An absolute file path starts with the root directory. Ex:

/scratch/alpine/username@colostate.edu

Doesn't matter where you are - works from anywhere in your file system

Absolute vs Relative File paths



A relative file path starts with where you are in your file system. Ex:

alpine/username@colostate.edu

Matters where you are - only works on folders "below" you

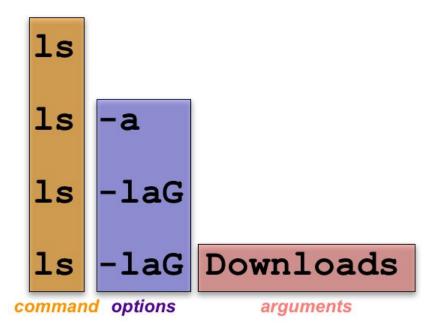
To move back up a folder use .. Ex.

cd ..

To move back up 2 folders use ../.. Ex.

cd ../..

Anatomy of a command



Important built-in commands

pwd	print working (i.e., current) directory
ls	list directory contents
cd	change directory
mkdir	make directory
nano filepath	open a text editor
head filepath	print the first ten lines of a file to the terminal
tail filepath	print the last ten lines of a file to the terminal
less filepath	interactively print contents of a file to the terminal
mv old-path new-path	move (or rename) a directory or a file
cp existing-path new-path	copy a directory or a file
rm filepath	remove a file - be careful, this is permanent!
rm -r directory-path	remove a directory - be careful, this is permanent!
man command	Shows manual for that command
clear	Clears your screen

Practice on your own!

- Launch a terminal window
- 2. Use pwd to see what folder you're in
- 3. Navigate to you scratch directory using an absolute file path
- 4. Make a dummy folder called "test"
- List out what's in your scratch directory to see if you successfully made a "test" folder
- 6. Enter into that folder
- 7. List what's in there (should be empty)
- 8. Navigate up a folder (hint: use "..")
- 9. Delete the folder you just created