## **CPSC 2710 Software Construction**

Chapter1: System Installation Dr. Xuechao Li



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## Overview--Login

- System installation
  - 1. Mac/Linux users: open a terminal
  - 2. Windows users: install a Linux subsystem
- Login
  - 1. Tutorials of how to log in AU server
  - 2. What if common login failures?

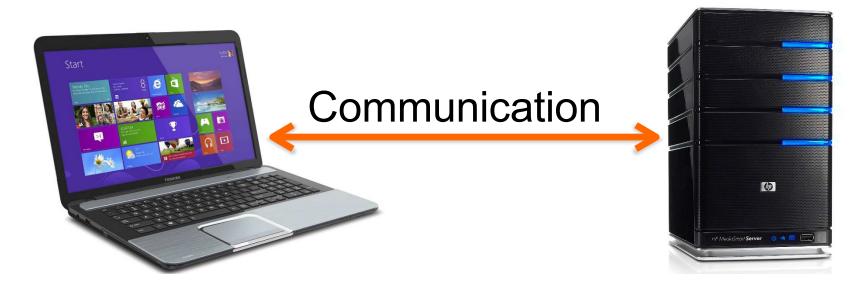


## Terminal: (Mac/Linux)

- Mac
- Linux
  - Boot your computer -> click a "search" icon on the top/bottom left
     corner -> type "terminal" -> click "Enter"
- Please type "terminal"



# What you need on Windows for Linux Programming

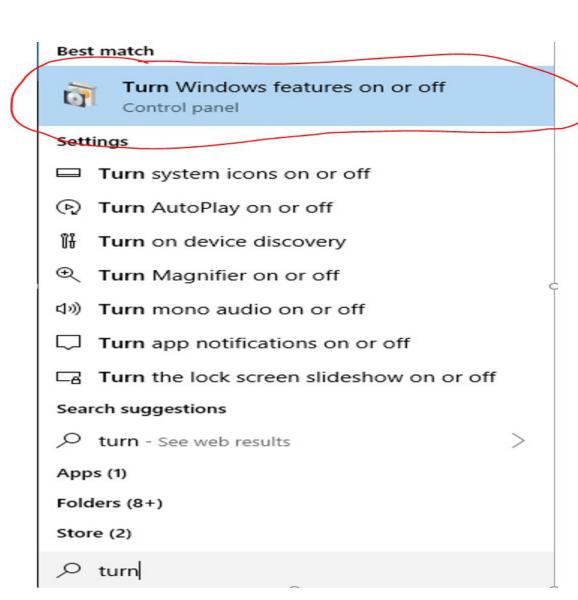


**Local Windows** 

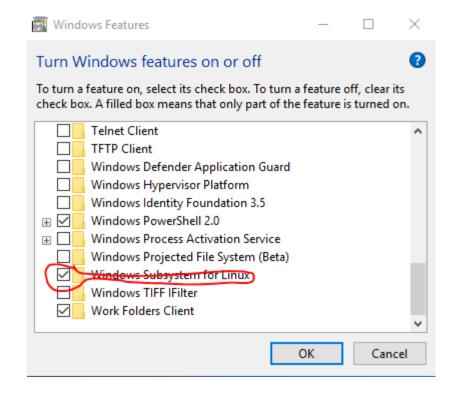
Remote Linux Server



 Under a search bar,
 type "Turn Windows feature on or off" and enter it.

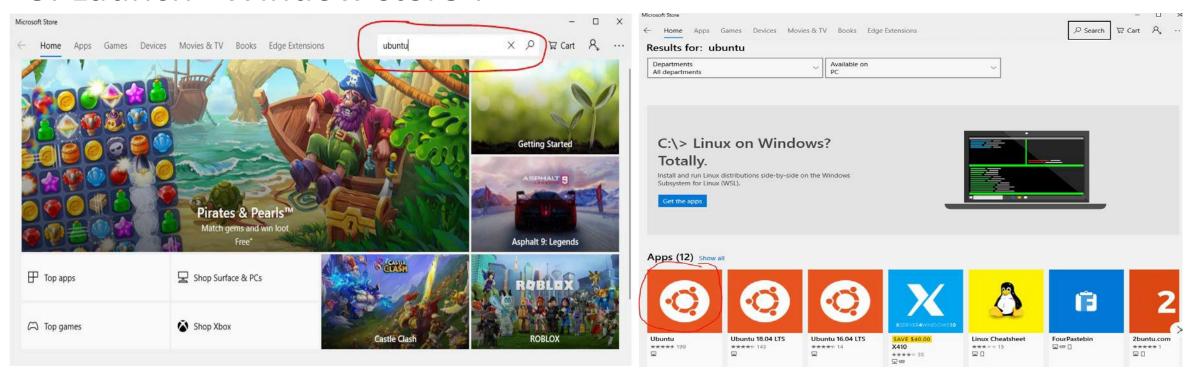


2. Please check the box of "Windows subsystem for Linux" and click OK.



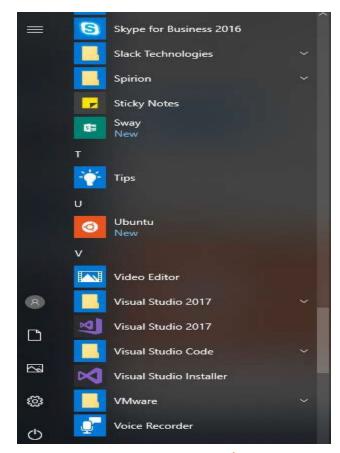


#### 3. Launch "Window store".



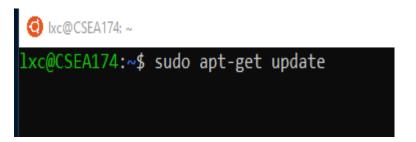


4. Click a "start" button and launch your "Ubuntu".





5. On your "Terminal", please type "sudo apt-get update" to get a latest version.





#### How to log in University gateway

#### Option 1

— In your "Terminal", type "ssh your\_user\_ID@gate.eng.auburn.edu" -> click "Enter" and then type your password (i.e. Dr. Li's user ID is xzl0031--> xzl0031(be sure they are lower cases)@gate.eng.auburn.edu--> click "Enter" and then type a password

#### Option2

- Download Palo Alto GlobalProtect (VPN Client) from <a href="https://cws.auburn.edu/oit/auinstall/">https://cws.auburn.edu/oit/auinstall/</a> (updated on 10/30/2020. If this linkage is removed OR invalid at the moment you download it, please search it on AU website OR call OIT office)
- The portal address is "auvpn2.auburn.edu"

## How to log in University gateway

- Option 3
  - Windows PowerShell.
  - If "ssh" cannot be recognized, please enable OpenSSH in Youtube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HCmEB5qtkSY&t=353s



## How to log in University gateway (2)

- Once typing your password, a welcome information will appear and users will be asked to enter the name of an Engineering host name. See a screenshot
- What you need to do is: click "Enter". Don't enter any host name. And then enter your password again
- Will show you a demo!

```
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-169-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:
                   https://ubuntu.com/advantage
New release '18.04.4 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
Last login: Thu Apr 9 16:59:58 2020 from 24.179.44.243
Welcome to Auburn University -- College of Engineering
 ARNING: ANY UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED
For comments, questions, or general contact,
olease email admin@eng.auburn.edu
 -NOTE:--
The ssh protocol is used to login to unix/linux machines. You
will be prompted to accept a machine key the first time you login
to an individual machine. You will also be prompted for a password a
second time each time you login.
If you choose the default login location you will be connecting
to a linux lab machine located in Davis Hall (Aerospace), room 123.
Please enter the name of an Engineering host <anywhere>:
```



#### Failure cases

#### Some of users may encounter failure connection cases such as

- 1. Failed to connect server. Port 22
- 2. Unable to connect server

Please contact OIT help desk during normal business hours: <a href="http://www.auburn.edu/oit/chat.php">http://www.auburn.edu/oit/chat.php</a>



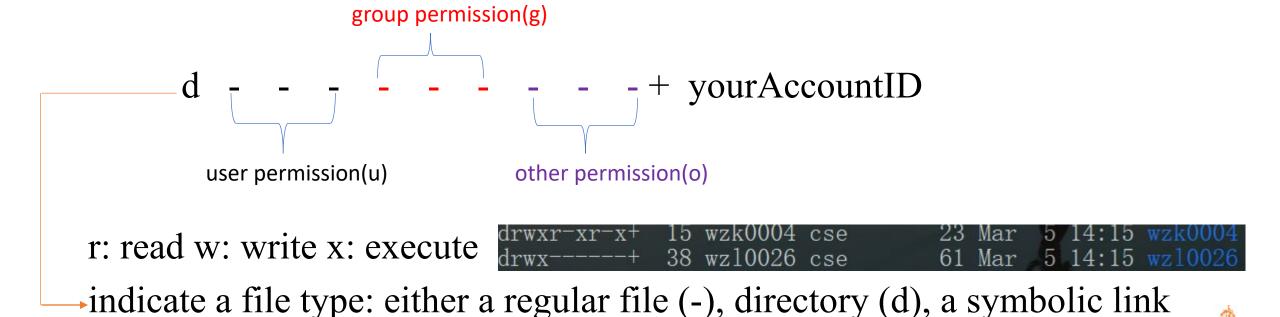
# Overview—File System

- File system operations
  - 1. Account/folder/file permission
  - 2. Open/close/edit/move file(s)
  - 3. Compress/decompress file(s)
  - 4. Upload/download file(s)
- Retrieve System information
  - 1. Basic system information for administrators
  - 2. Extra useful commands for projects



# Folder(s)/File(s) permission--1

One duty as an administrator is to control who can access files, search directories, and run scripts. A general format of permission is:



(1), or any other special type of file

# Folder(s)/File(s) permission--2

Assign proper permissions for users.

Solution1: specify which group needs to be updated: u/g/o

specify which permissions needs to be assigned: r/w/x

Examples: Assume "drwxrwxrwx 12 cse xzl0031"

E1: chmod go-rwx xzl0031----> drwx----- 12 cse xzl0031

Or

E2: chmod g-wx o-r xzl0031----> drwx--x-wx 12 cse xzl0031



# Folder(s)/File(s) permission--3

Solution2 (numeric shorthands):

- r (read) = 4
- w (write) = 2
- x (execute) = 1
- - (no permissions) = 0

Examples: Assume "drwxrwxrwx 12 cse xzl0031"

E1: chmod 740 xzl0031-----> drwxr---- 12 cse xzl0031

7: 4+2+1 in u--->all permissions for user

4: 4+0+0 in g--->just keep read permission for group

1: 0+0+1 in 0--->just keep execute permission for other



#### File transmission



single space

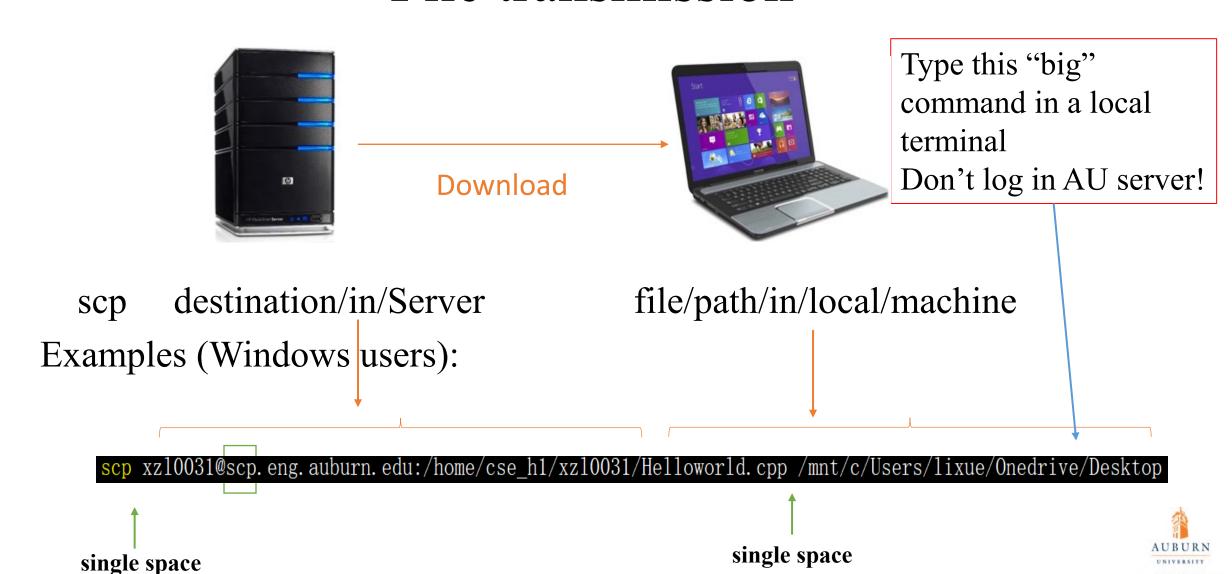
single space

# No connection in upload

If you have issues to upload files with errors such as "failed to connect, port 22", please refer to the option 2 in Slide 10 to download VPN.

If failed to log in VPN, please install DUO 2-factor authentication in your cell phone to "Approve" it.

#### File transmission



# Editing files -- vi(1)

 Vi is a feature rich editor located on almost all Unix/Linux machines around. Once learned, editing files is extremely fast.





# Editing files -- vi(2)

- Open/create a file--->vi
  - Command mode (you start in this mode)
    - It is used for entering commands
    - The escape key always gets you back to command
  - Insert/Append mode---> i
  - Save mode---> :w
  - exit mode---> :q
  - Save and exit mode---> :wq

Need more details? See extra slides in Canvas: File--->Tutorial



## Extra useful commands for projects

Display current path/directory---> pwd

Delete---> rm targetFile/Folder

Copy/paste---> cp source destination

Cut/paste---> mv source destination

Compress files/folders---> tar –cvf yourFileName.tar.gz file1 file2

- c: creates archive
- v: displays verbose information
- f: creates archive with given filename

