

601.220 Intermediate Programming

Day 1 Linux basics

Outline

- Gaining familiarity with Unix/Linux

Unix/Linux

- powerful class of operating systems
- multiuser, unified file system
- command-line interface
 - text-based commands, no graphical user interface (GUI)
 - “long-term lazy”: slower to learn, faster to use
 - allow for easy automation of series of commands

Linux vs. Windows vs. Mac

Linux Windows Mac

as seen by...



Unix/Linux

- the term *directory* means the same thing as folder
- Unix/Linux commands are case-sensitive
- ~ denotes the home directory of your account
- . denotes the current directory
- .. denotes the parent directory (one level up from current)
- when you log into ugrad, you'll be in your own home directory

Two items to work on right now

- Get linux account (if you don't have a CS ugrad account yet)
 - If a CS major/minor
 - get a personal account
 - see <https://support.cs.jhu.edu/wiki/Category:Accounts> for instructions
 - If not declared CS student
 - send private post on Piazza to your instructor to request a class account
 - include your Hopkins ID and your course section number when making the request
- Unix/Linux command line boot camp (tutorial)
 - Begin working on this now, and be sure to complete it prior to next class
 - <https://cli-boot.camp/>

Connecting to ugrad from your own computer

- Windows: download PuTTY and repeat what we did today (www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html)
- Mac: open Terminal application, then type the command
`ssh <your-username>@ugradx.cs.jhu.edu`
- Linux: same as Mac, open a terminal and
`ssh <your-username>@ugradx.cs.jhu.edu`

Unix/Linux: basic commands

- **pwd** - print working directory
 - `pwd`
- **ls** - list directory contents
 - `ls`
 - `ls -l`
 - `ls -la`
- **cd** - change directory [specify directory name]
 - `cd <folder_name>`
 - `cd ..`
 - `cd ~`
- **mkdir** - make new directory within current directory [specify name]
 - `mkdir <folder_to_create>`
- **less** - view text file screenful at a time [specify file name]
 - `less <file_to_view>`

Unix/Linux: basic commands, continued

- **mv** - change location of file or folder [specify source, then destination]
 - `mv <source> <destination>`
 - `mv hellooo.c hello.c`
- **cp** - make a copy of file or folder [specify source, then destination]
 - `cp <source> <destination>`
- **rm** - remove a file [specify file to remove]
 - `rm <file_to_remove>`
- locations can be *relative* to current directory
 - `cp hello.c folderForToday/hello.c`
- locations can be *absolute*, based on full path in file system, so you don't have to change to a directory to move or copy files in from/to that location
 - `cp ~/oldFolder/hello.c ~/folderForToday/hello.c`

Insta-quiz!

What commands would create a directory called `media` in your home directory, and then create a directory called `video` within `media`? (Note that `;` separates commands.)

- A. `cd ~; mkdir media; mkdir video`
- B. `cd; mkdir -p media/video`
- C. `cd ~; mkdir media; cd media; mkdir video`
- D. More than one of A–C is correct
- E. None of the above answers are correct