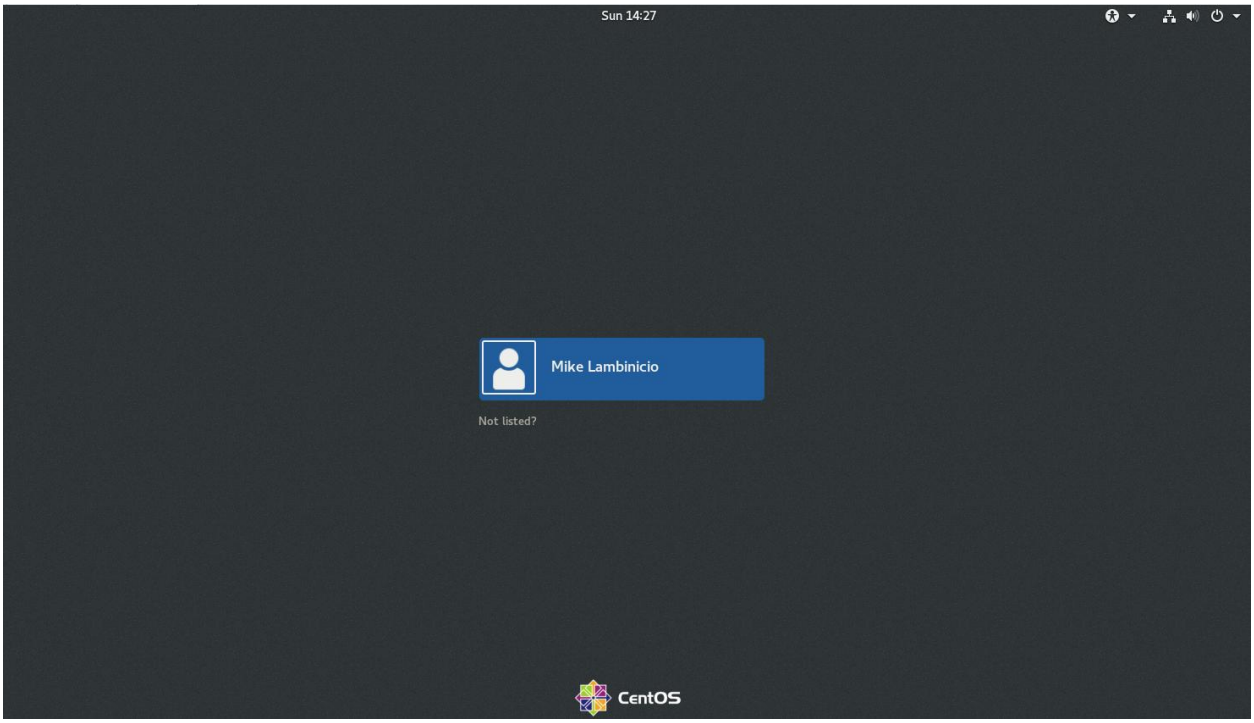
Go2Linux Training Guide

Introduction

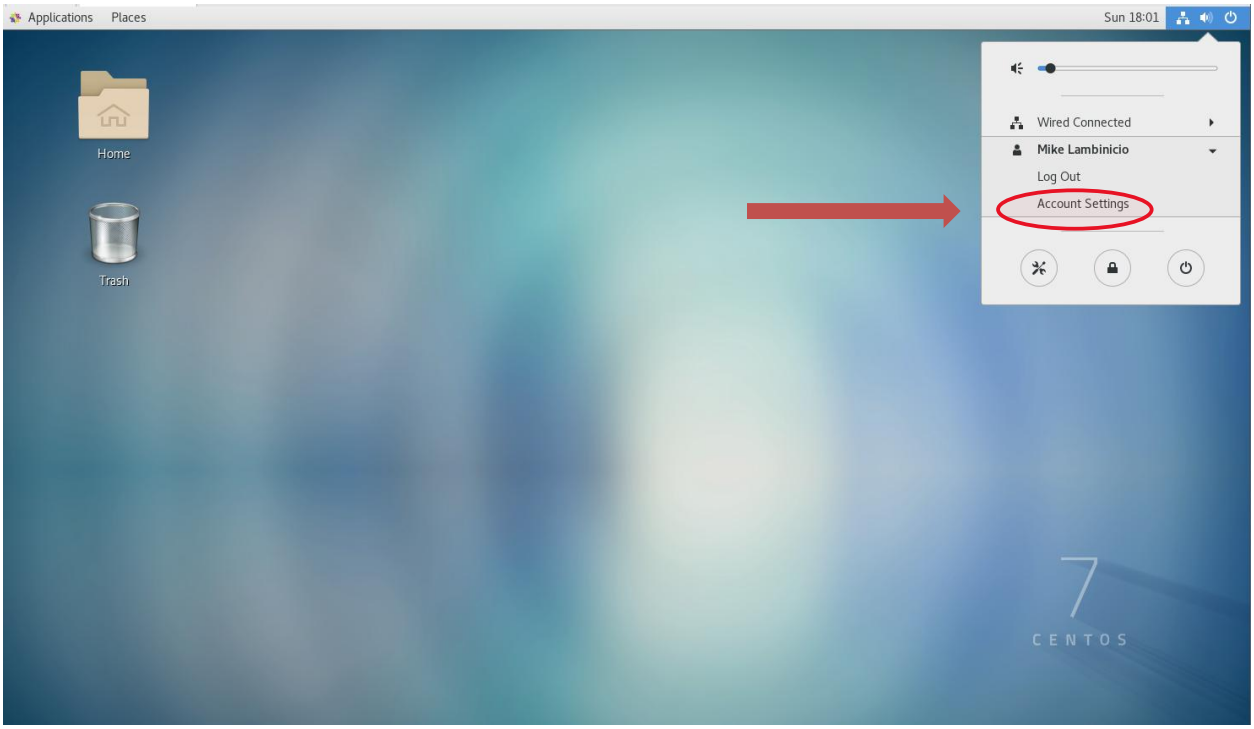
Thank you for allowing Go2Linux the opportunity to serve you! In OUR continued efforts while we are putting your systems in order, we have compiled a little training guide to give you some basic functionality when using a Linux based system. To note, the images shown within this guide are from the CentOS distribution, but the commands used will work across all Linux platforms.

Part 1

As we set up the install process on all of your systems, should you have any changes you would like to make, this part will give you a little guidance on how to do so. The image below is an example of a default account set up and ready to log in.

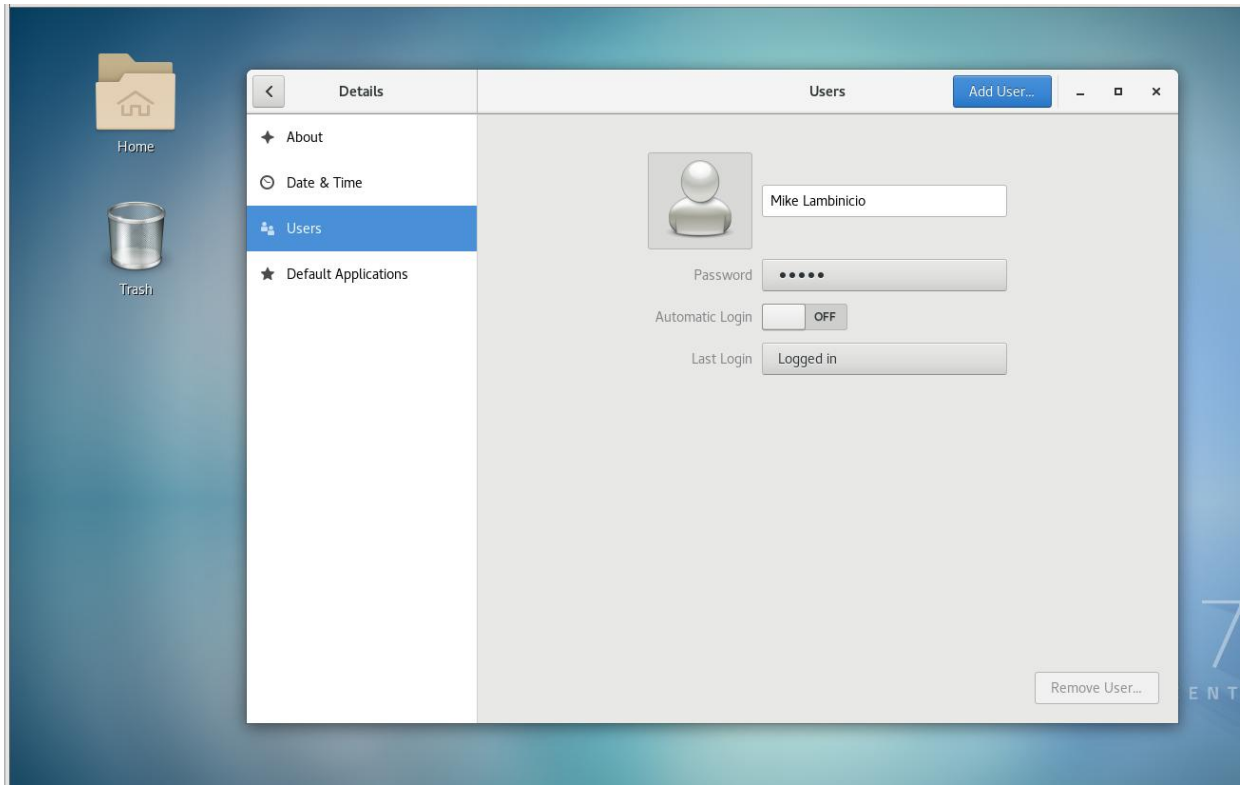


To add or make any changes to an account, you would need to log in as an administrator. Then, you may hover over the top right of the screen, then choose account settings.



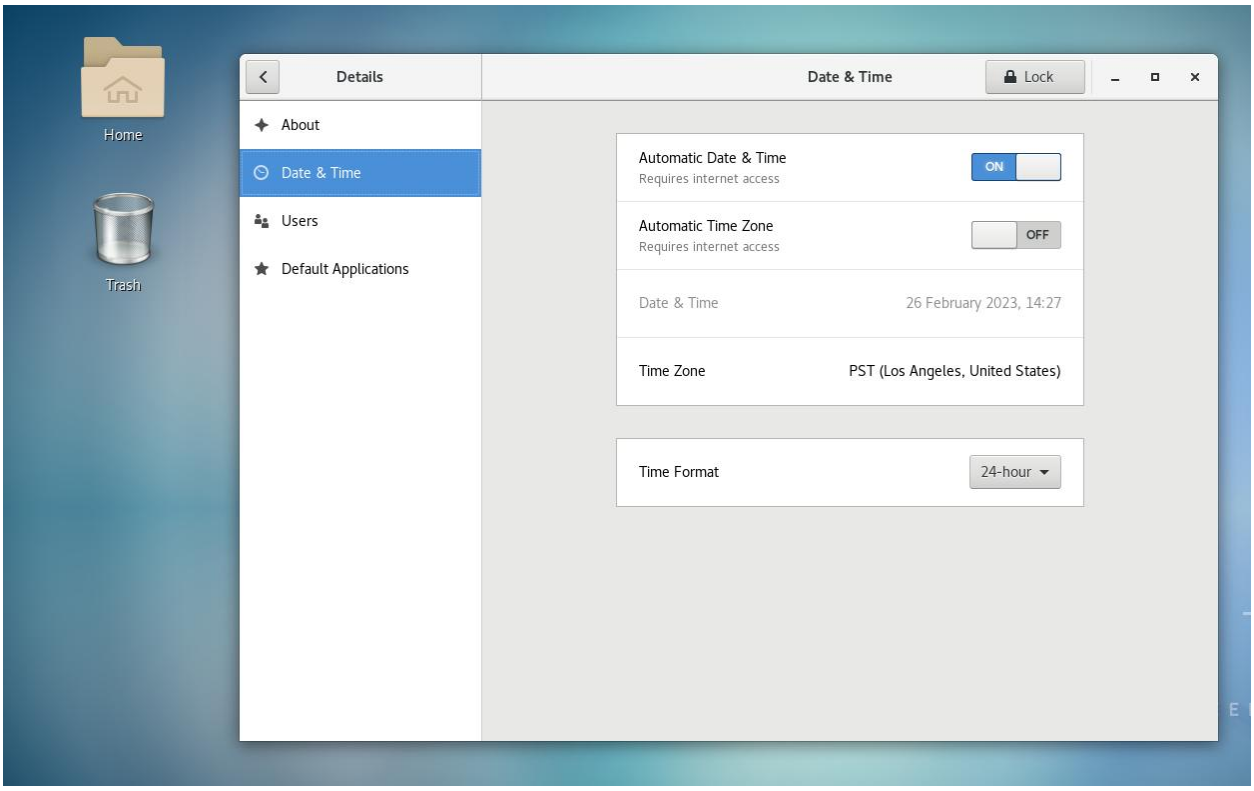
A window will then pop-up to make these changes.

*Note: you will have to click on the unlock button and login as an administrator again to make the changes.

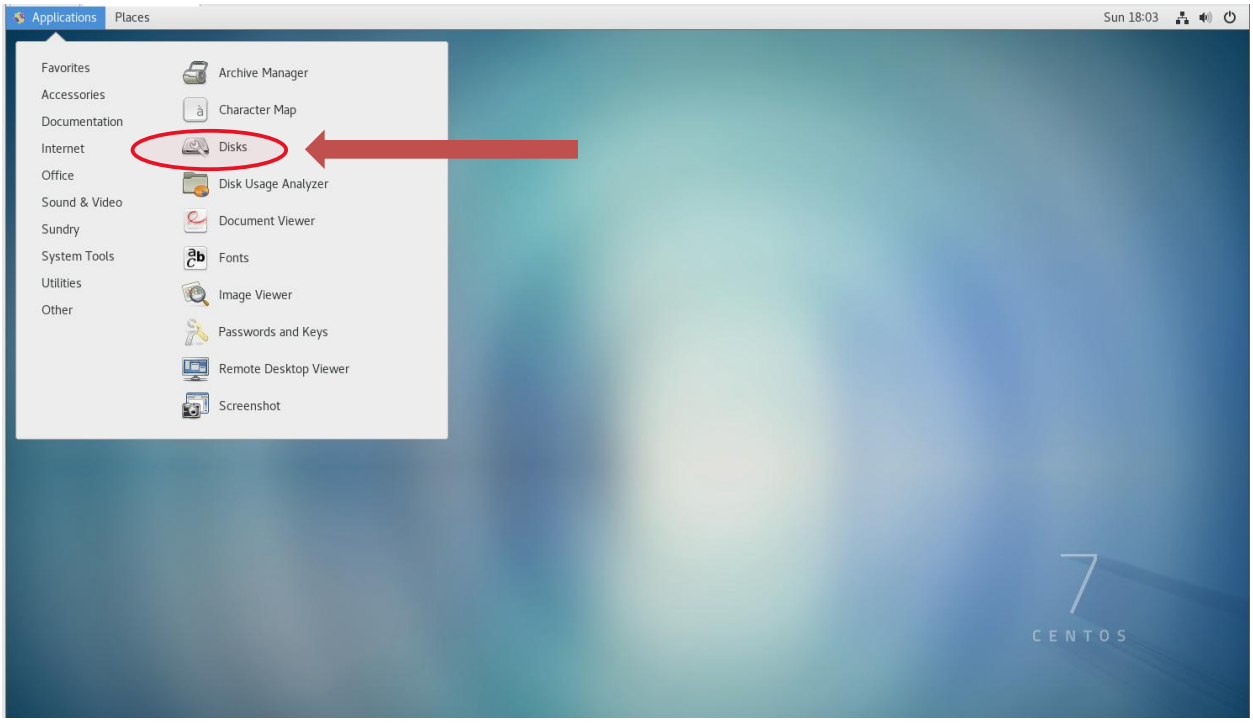


To make changes to the date and time, it is still in the account settings, but you would choose the date and time tab on the left.

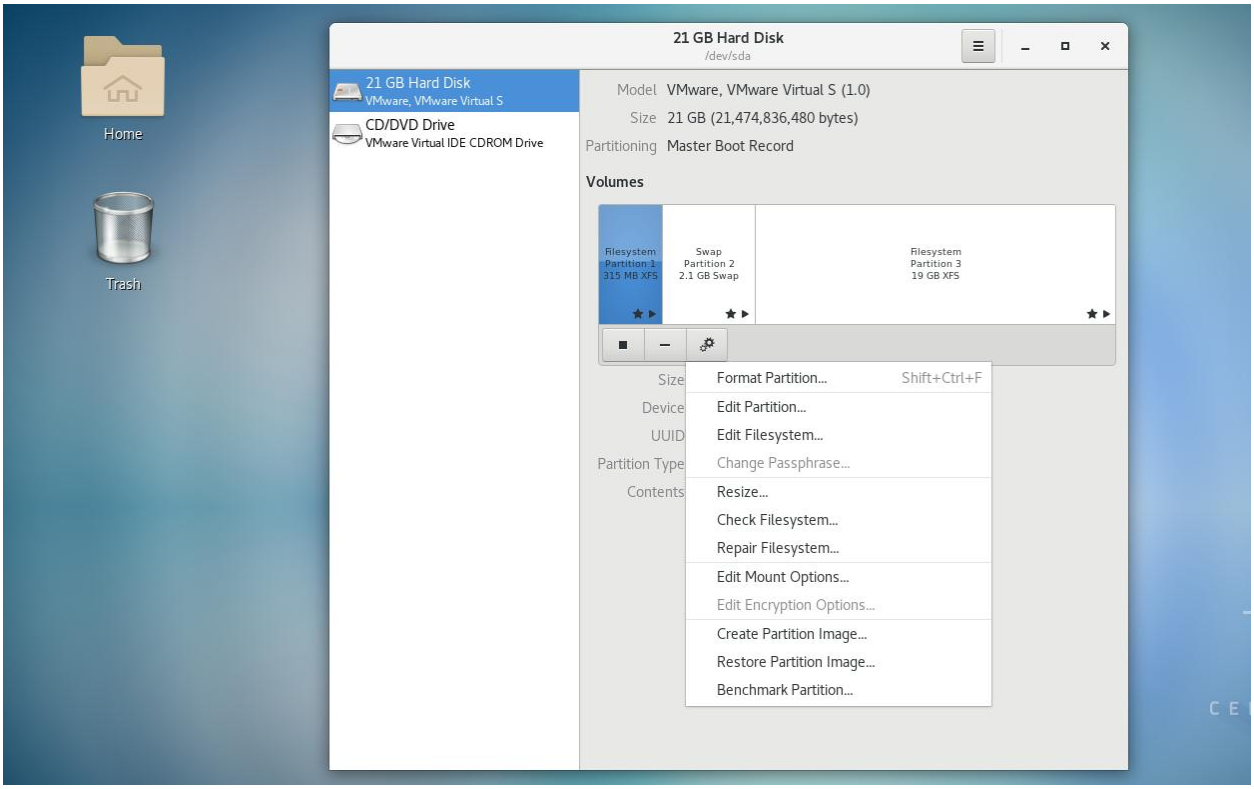
*Note: You will need to click the unlock button at the top of that screen and enter your administrator password to make the changes.



If you would like to make any partitioning changes to your disk drives, you will need to click “applications” on the top left of the screen and choose “disks”.



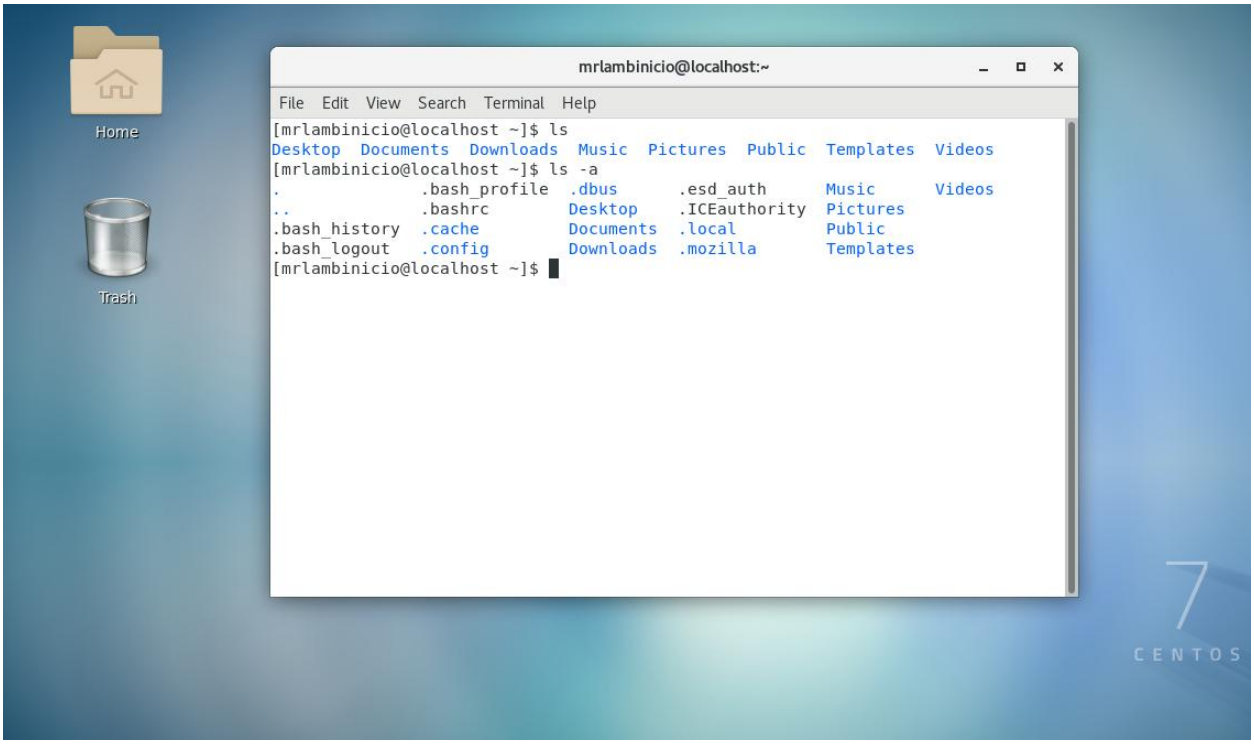
From there, you can make partitions or editing as needed and shown below:



Part 2

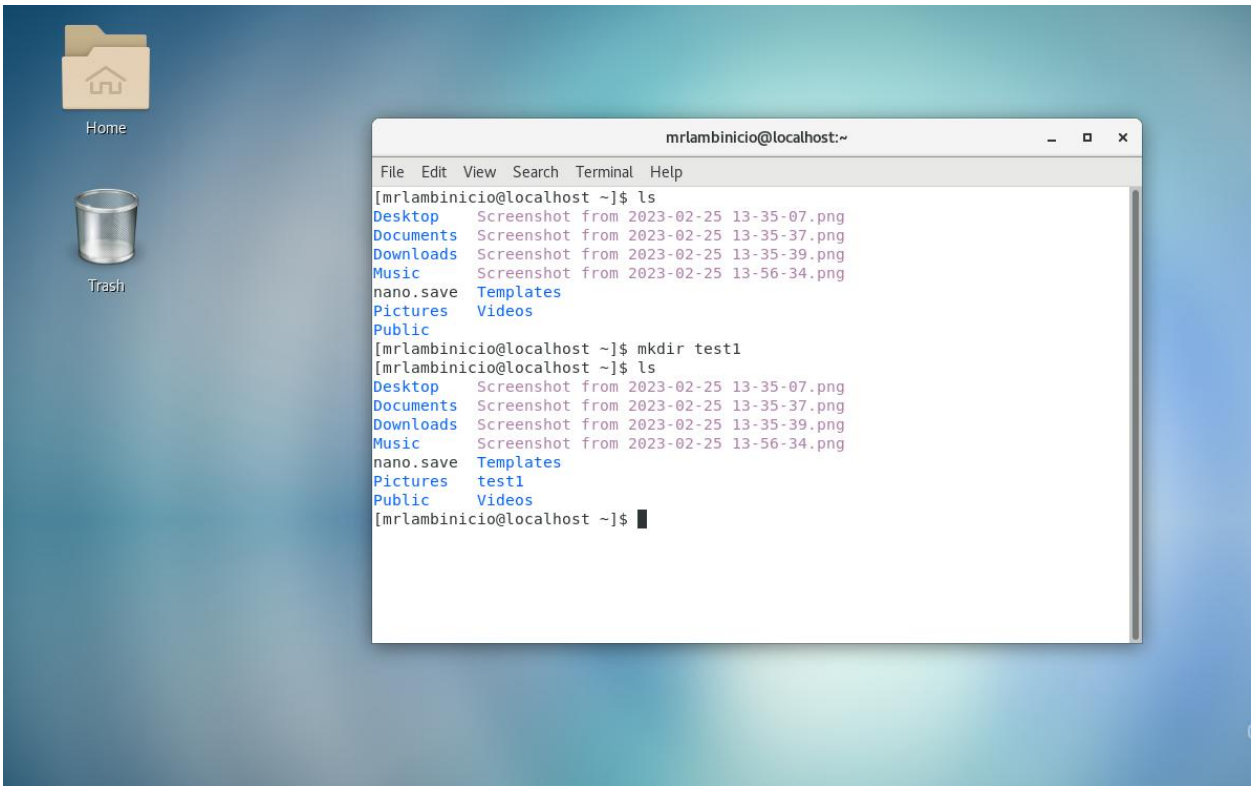
This next section will give you basic commands to help navigate through your Linux system. In order to practice these commands, you will need to open the terminal application. You may do this by right-clicking on the screen and choosing terminal.

- To view the current directory, type the *ls* command.
- To see a list of files in a directory, type in *ls -a* command.

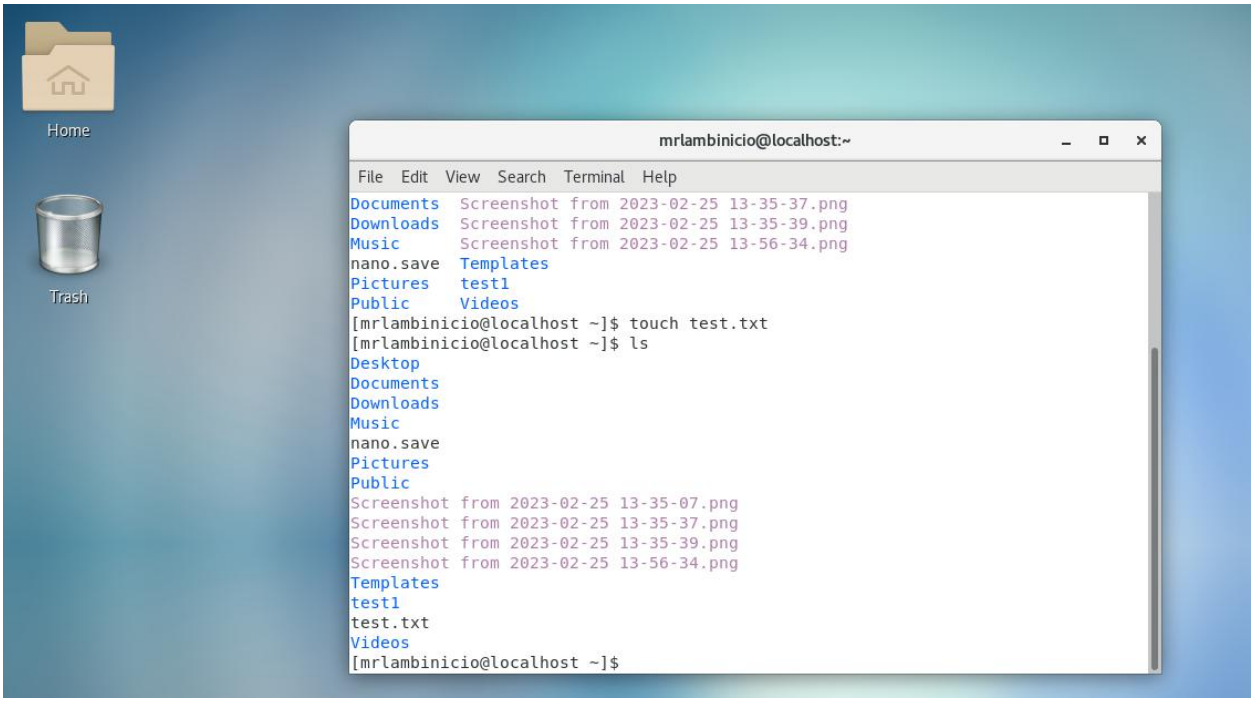


This next part will show you how to create a file and copy it into a directory. You may first need to create a sub-directory.

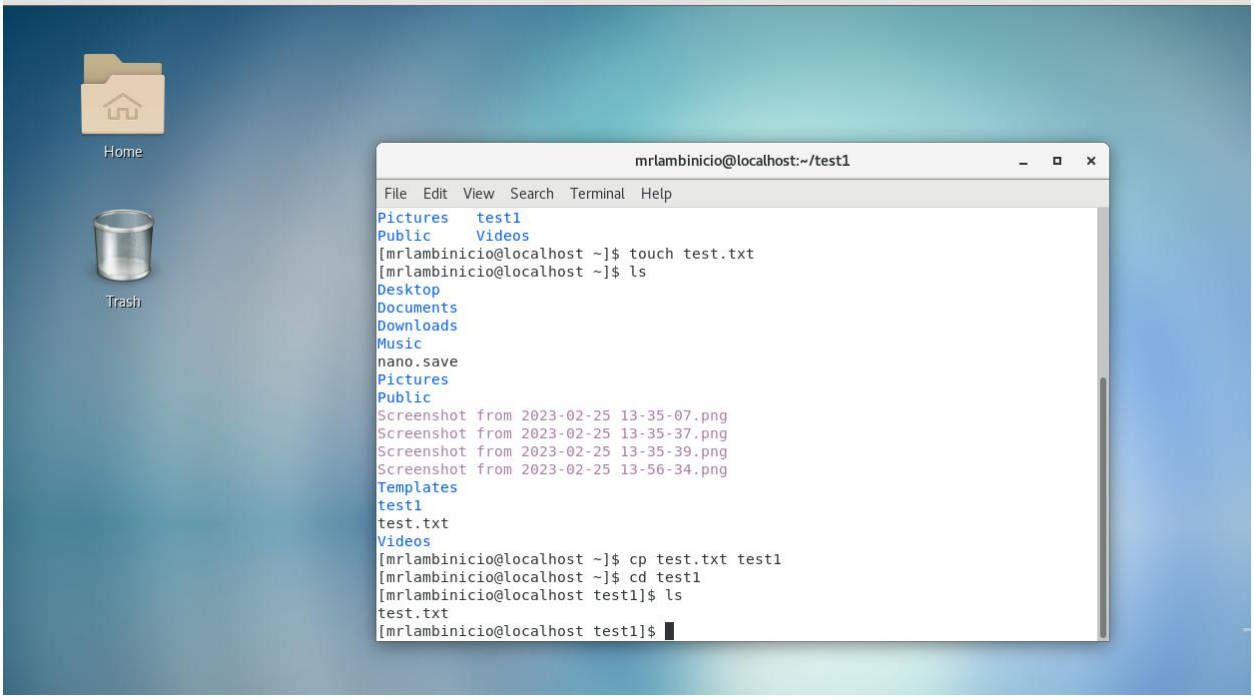
- To create a sub-directory type the *mkdir* command, followed by the name of the directory. Ex: mkdir test1.



- To create a file in a directory, type the *touch* command.



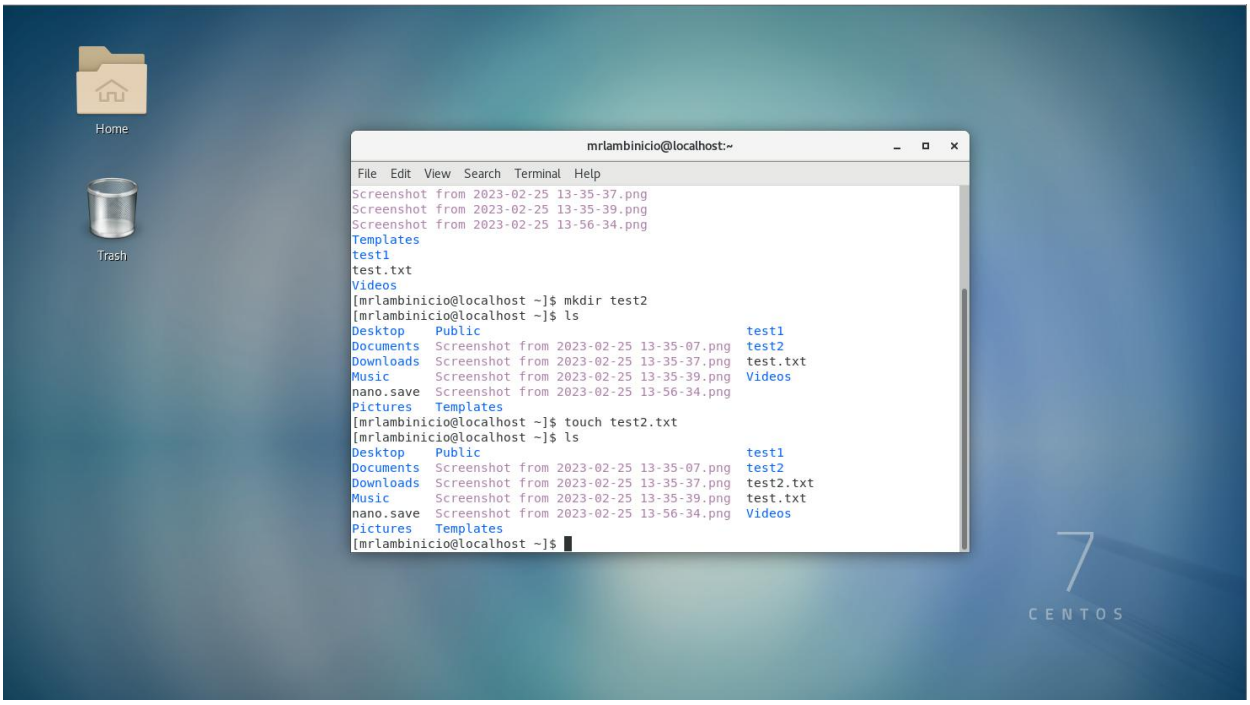
- To copy a file into a directory, type the *cp* command, followed by the file name and the destination name. ex: cp test.txt test1.



- Thereafter, to get into the directory, type cd <directory name>. ex: cd test1

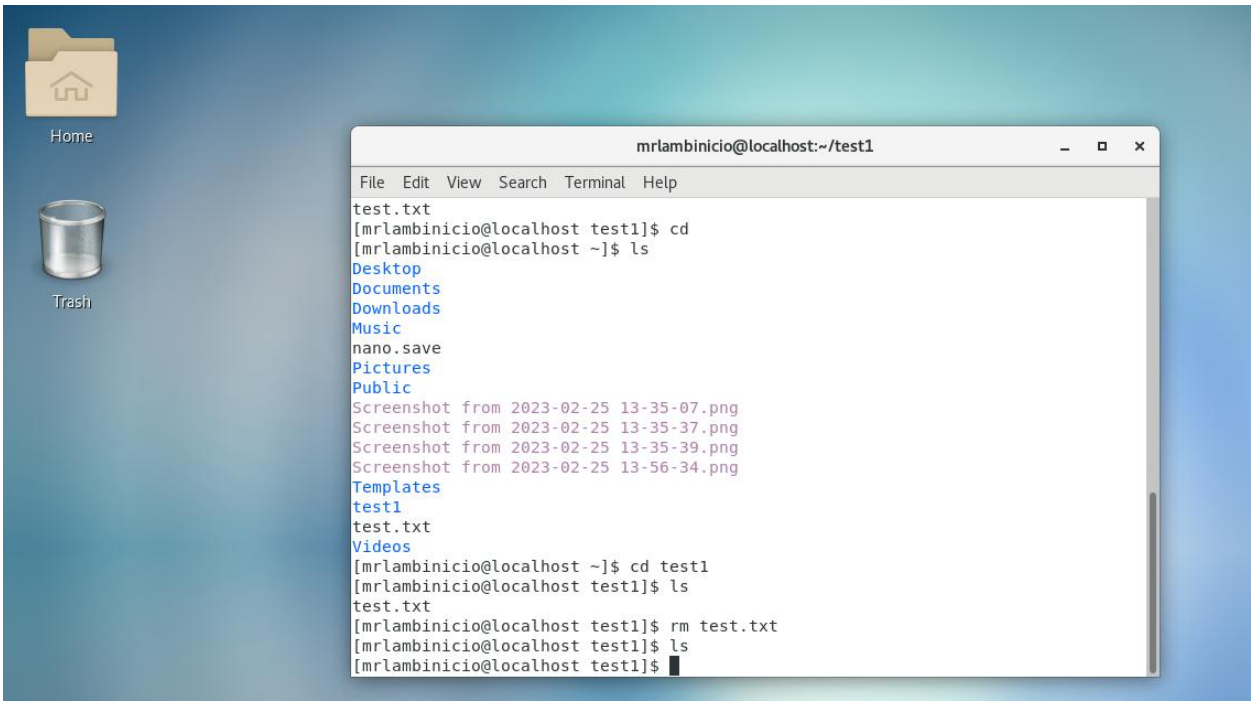
*Note: if you would like to go back to your home directory, type the *cd* command.

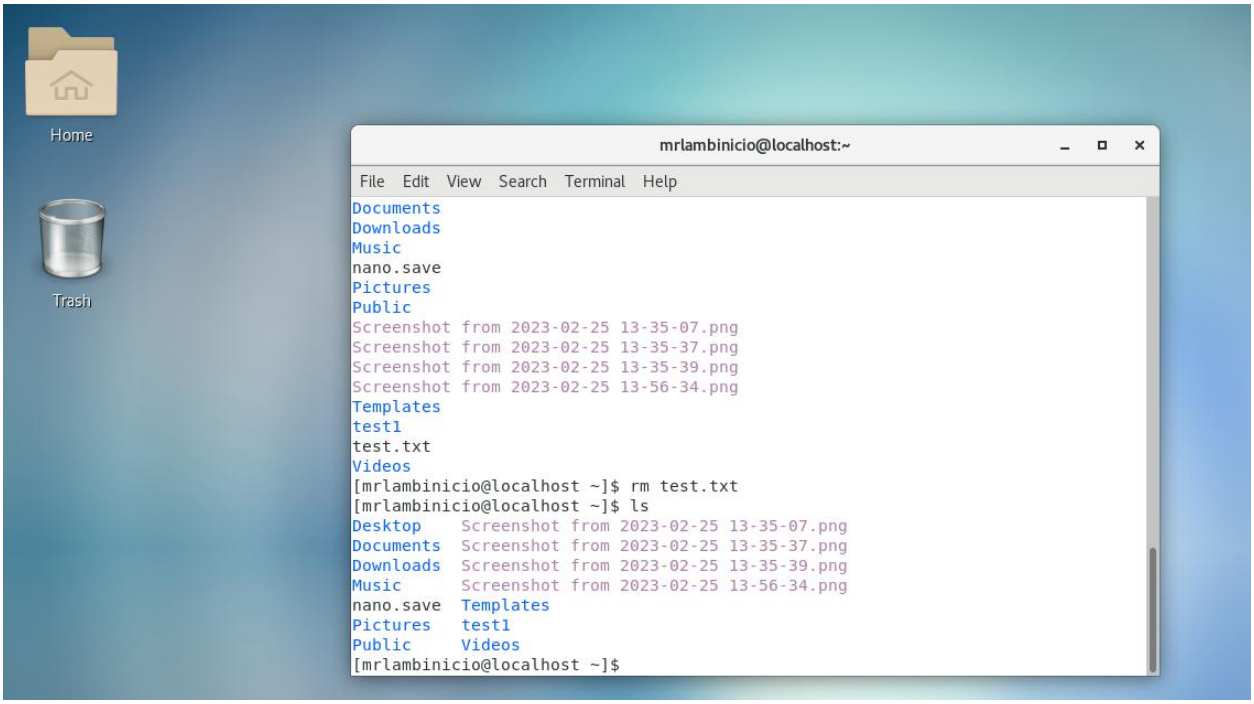
The image below is another example of a created file (test2.txt), which was then copied into another directory (test2).



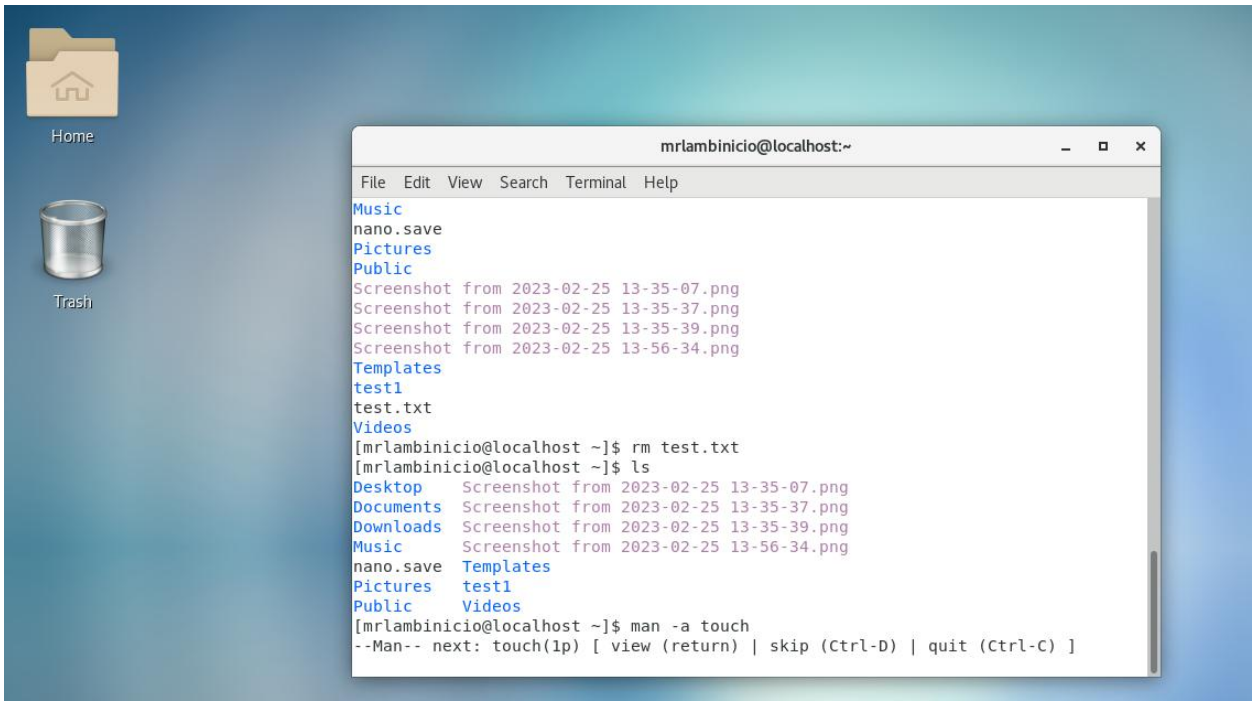
- To delete or remove a file, type the *rm* command, followed by the file name. Below shows the removal of the test file from the test1 sub directory and the home directory.

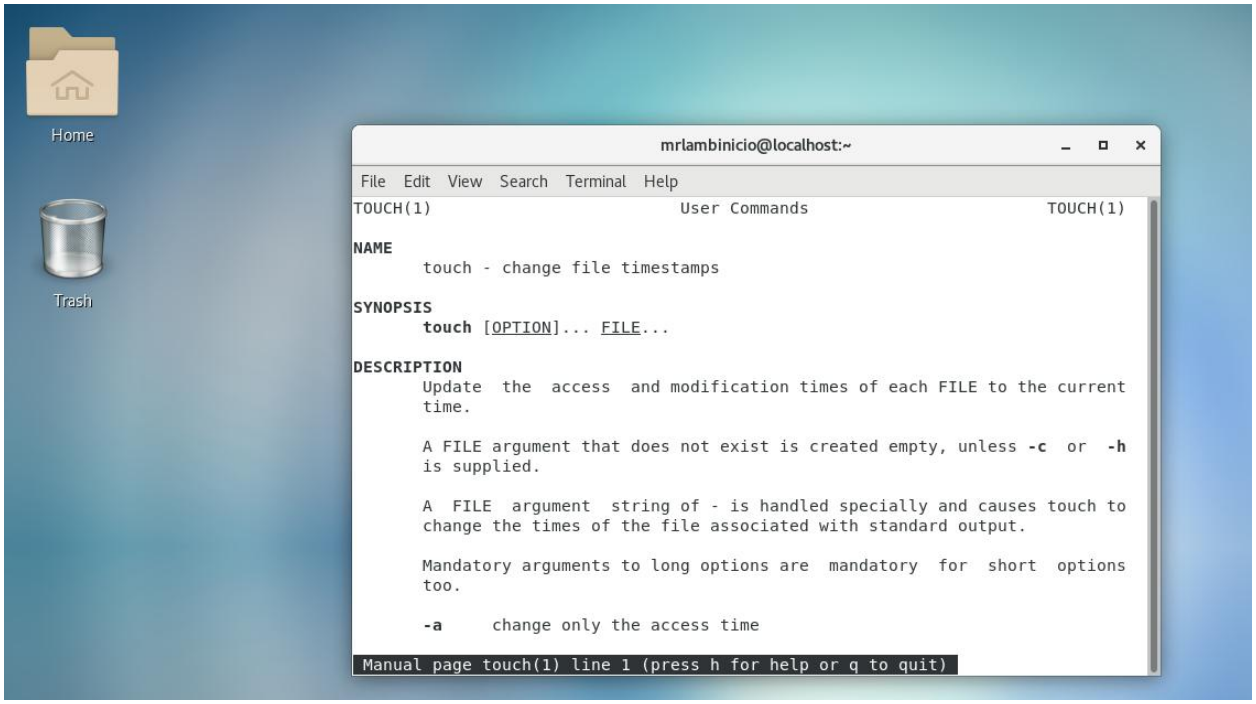
*Note: you must be in the active directory to remove the file.





- To access the manual page of a command, simply type *man -a <command>*. For example, to view the manual of the touch command, type: ***man -a touch*** and it will give you the manual for that command.

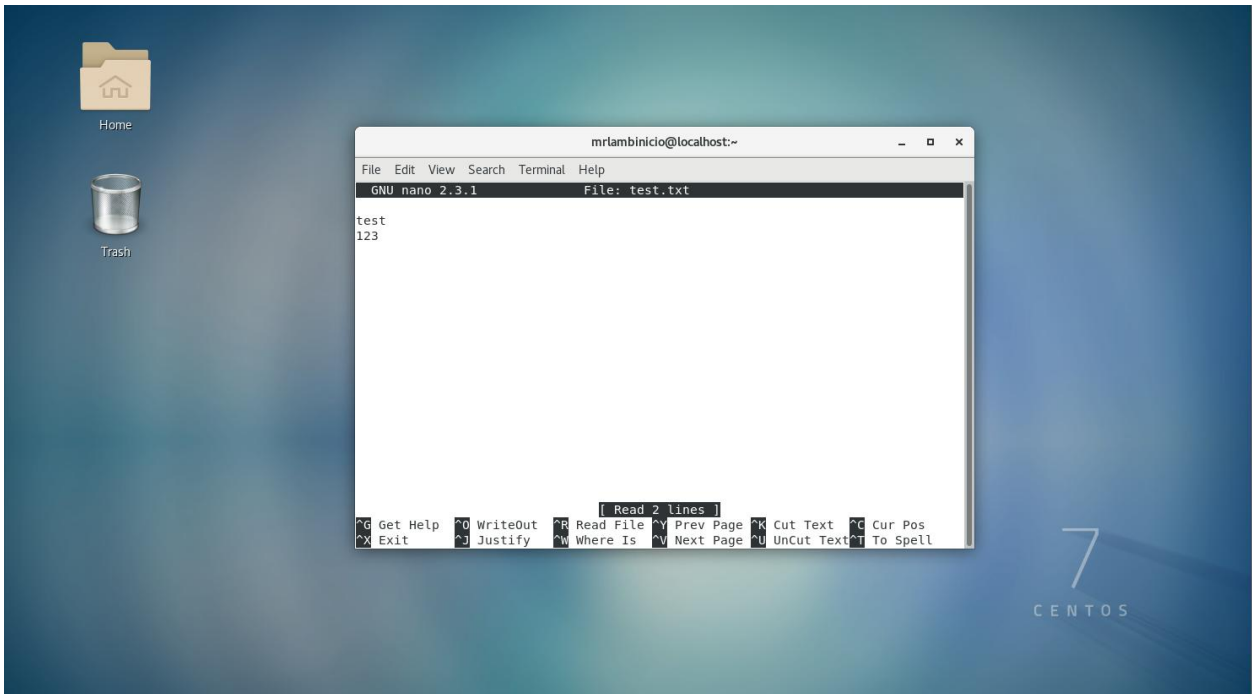


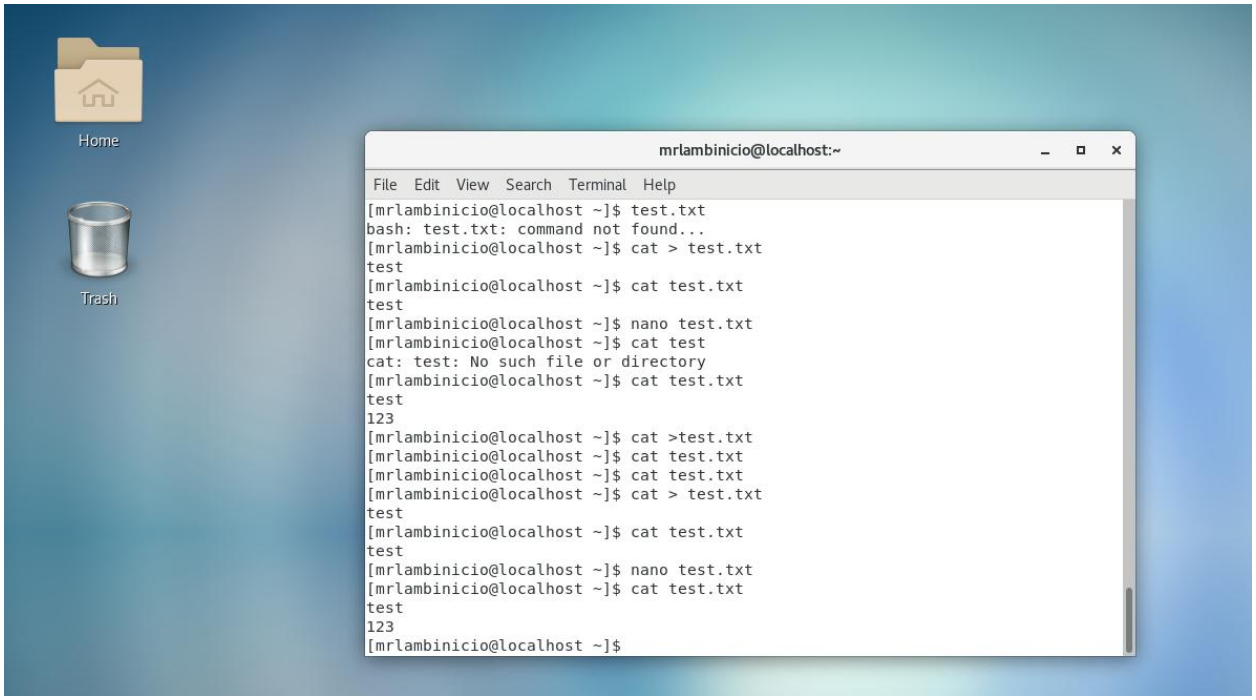


- To create a text file, use the create a file command. Thereafter, to read the file type the *cat* command, followed by the filename. To edit the text file, you can use a basic editor

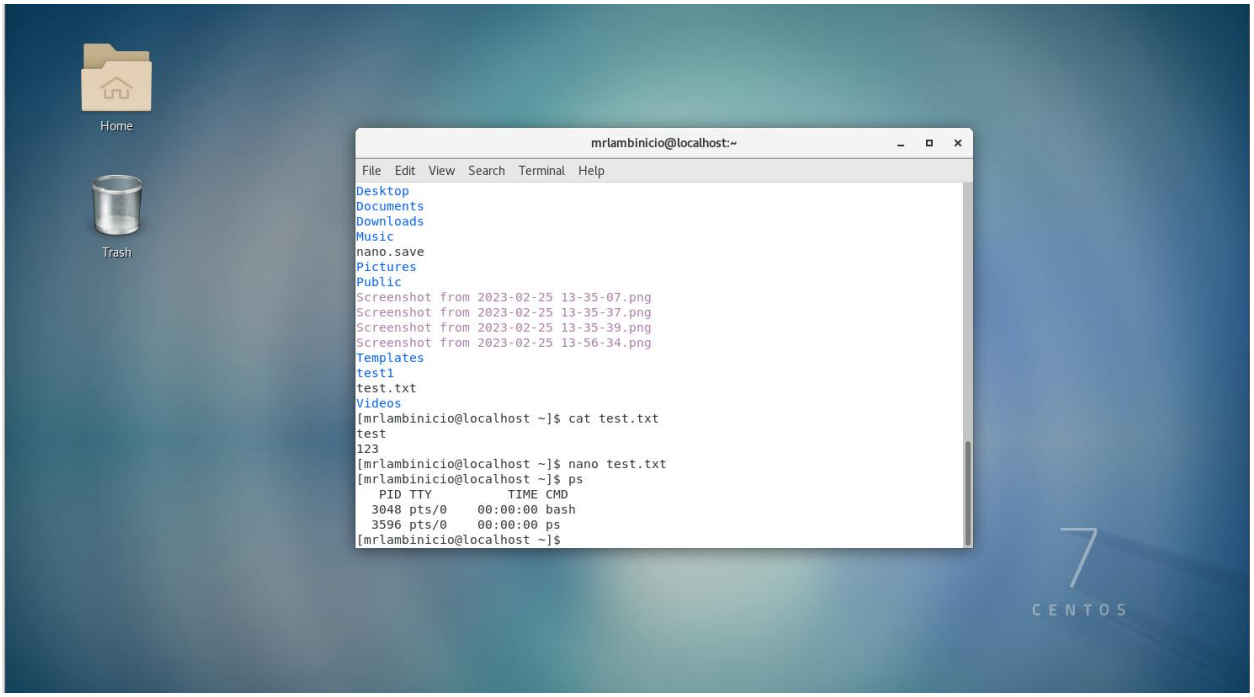
such as nano to edit the text file. To do this, type the *nano* command, followed by the file name. ex: nano test.txt.

- *Note: To exit and save, hold the ctrl key followed by pressing X.
- **Note: You may also do a quick edit using the cat > <filename> command to add text. Once finished, hit ctrl +d to exit.



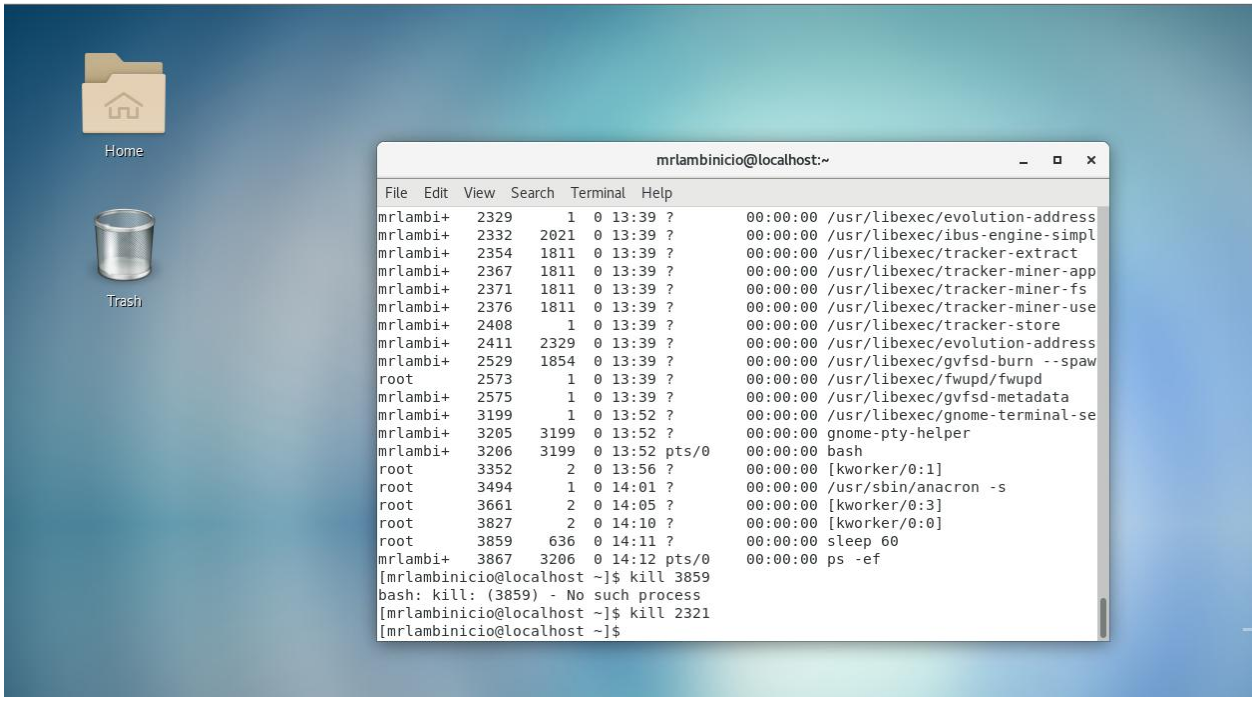


- To view the processes on the system, type the *ps* command.
- If you would like to search for a specific process not seen on the running processes, you can view all proesses by typing the *ps -ef* command.

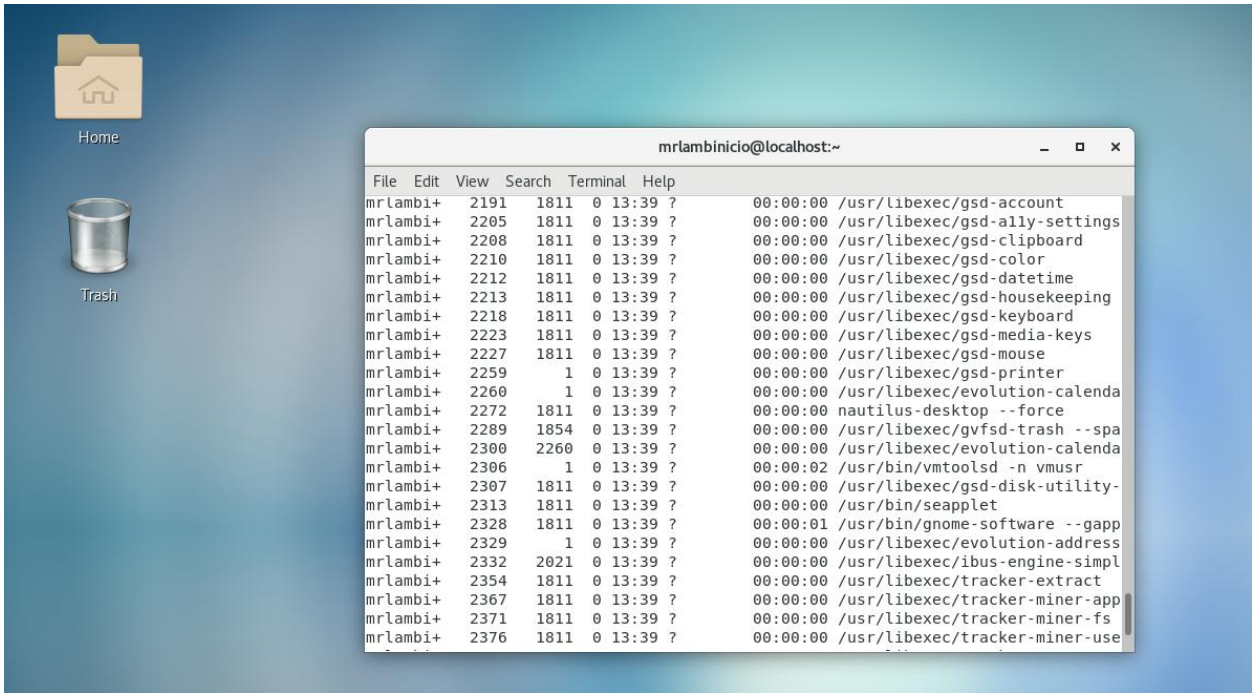


- If you would like to forcibly stop a process, you would look for the PID (or process ID) and type the *kill* command, followed by the PID. Ex: kill <PID>.

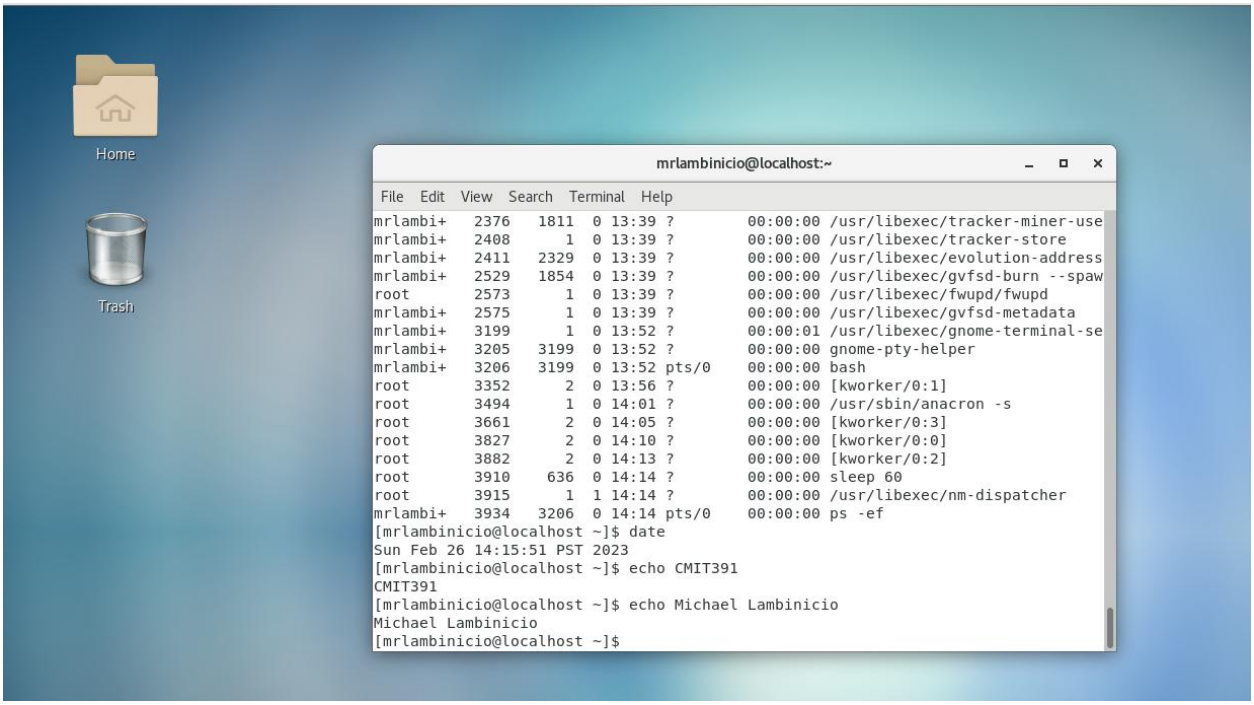
The image below shows all the processes running and selecting a specific process to force stop using its PID. The example PID process to force stop is 2321.



After, the command is executed, the image below shows the process is no longer currently running.



Part 3



Conclusion

We hope this was a helpful basic guide to help you better understand in executing certain commands within the Linux distribution. Linux as a whole is beneficial for industries such as yours as it helps keep a fluid operation without the worry of any intruders trying to gain access to valuable data that can harm not only the individuals, but your company as a whole. The more you explore with Linux, the better you will feel knowing that your data is protected, the right way! Thank you again for allowing us to be of service and earning your trust!

Sincerely,

Go2Linux Team