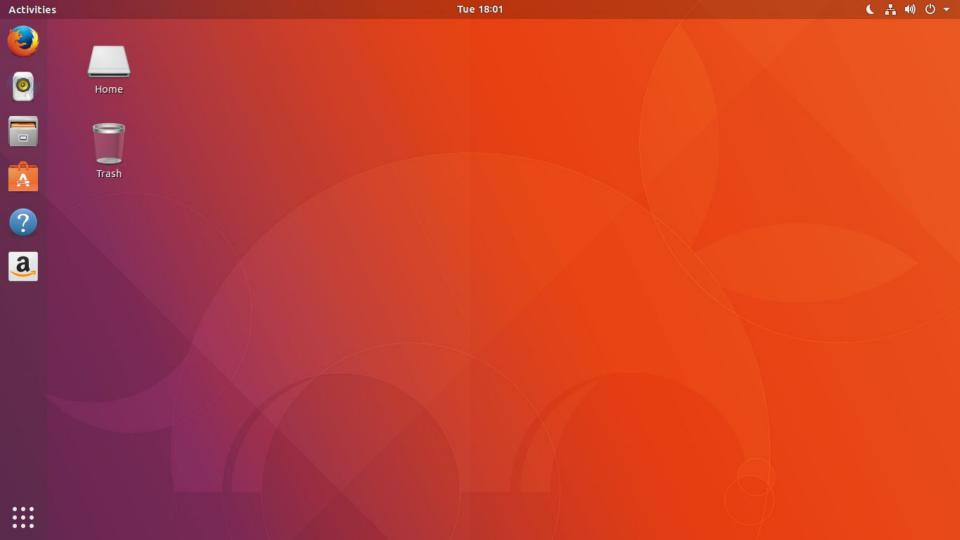
Getting Started with GNU/Linux

Bayview Computer Club - Meeting #2, October 11th, 2018

What is Linux?

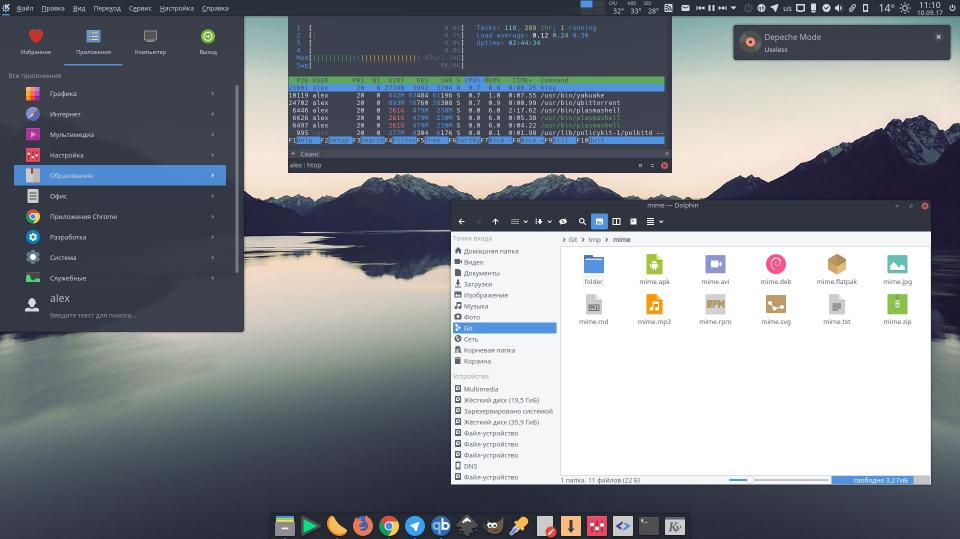
- Technically, just a kernel
- The base for operating systems to be developed on
- Abstracts core functions to allow software to run on top without directly touching the hardware

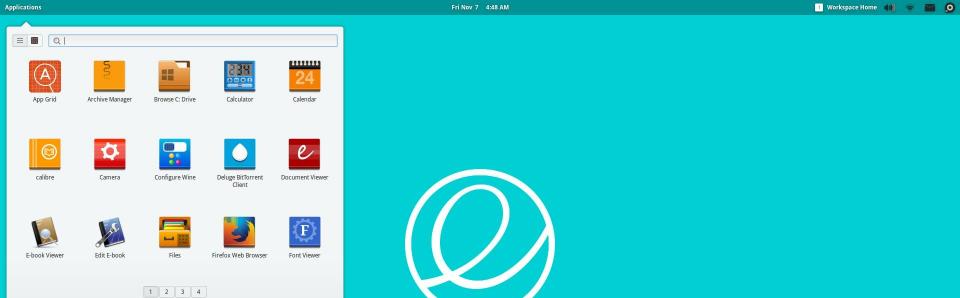
 You can also refer to Linux as the entire "system", with all of the other components creating the operating system, however the correct way to refer to the full system is GNU/Linux



What is a GNU/Linux Distro?

- A different "flavour" of Linux
- Offers different packages and a specific "look"
- All can still run the same programs
- Distro list: distrowatch.com
- Examples: Ubuntu, Debian, Arch, Fedora























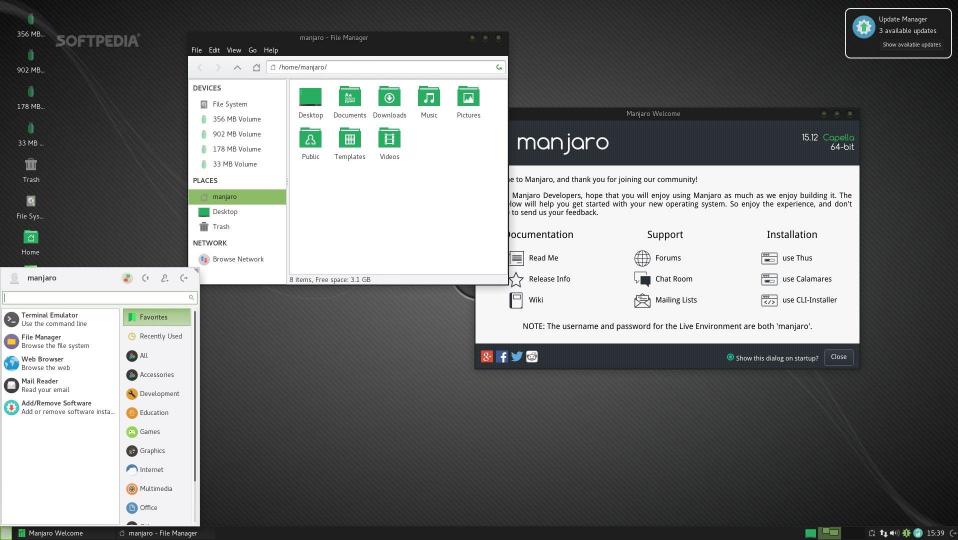


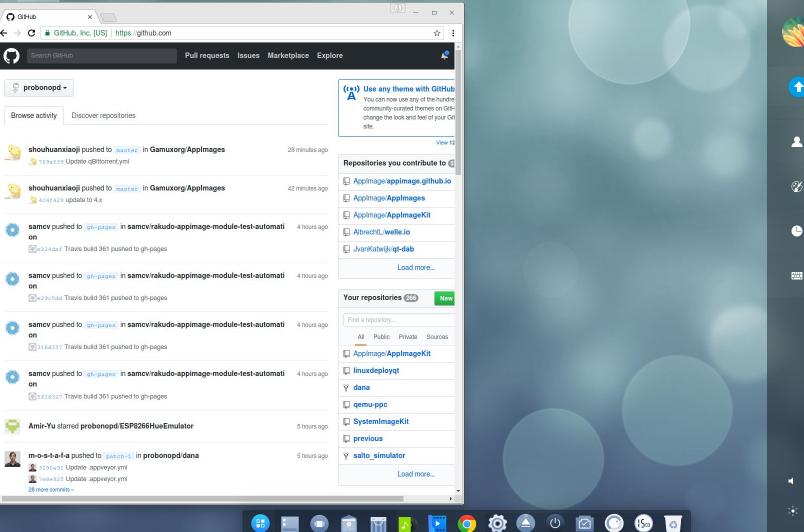














Navigation

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Let's Get Started!

SSH Client

Windows: MobaXTerm (or PuTTY, or your own SSH Client choice.)

(https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/download-home-edition.html) Get the Portable Edition

GNU/Linux, macOS: SSH (from the terminal)

Open a terminal (on macOS: Spotlight search "terminal").

Time to sign up for an account...

Line up at the front, and we'll register your account. Feel free to install the SSH client whilst you wait for the line to shorten.

Time to Connect!

Commands:

BCC-1: ssh username@10.240.90.43

BCC-3: ssh username@10.240.90.44

While you're waiting, run the command htop

Welcome to bash!

The best shell language. Period.

What is a shell?

Think of it as the file explorer in Windows or "finder" in MacOS, and that you can run programs to interact with the files (or the system itself). The shell acts as a user friendly way to interact with the kernel (it's a shell around the Linux Kernel), that makes up part of the userspace.

Try these commands!

- cd [path]
- mkdir [path]
- touch [path]

Useful Tips

Navigating folders in the terminal is important!

- cd./ Go to current directory
- cd ../ Go up one directory
- cd./hi Go into to the folder named "hi" ("cd hi" also works)

Some Folders

- Do: cd /
- / Root Directory
- /bin Binaries (programs)
- /etc Configuration files
- /home User data (C:\Users in Windows)
- /dev Device files
- /proc Process Information

Creating and Editing Files

We'll be using a utility called **nano** (but there are other text editors!).

Try:

- Command: nano testfile
- Write in the file: i luv linux
- Save it (Control-X -> Y)
- Command: cat ./testfile

Downloading files from the Internet

- Downloading a file: wget [link]
- Try This:
 - wget https://pastebin.com/raw/4U6BsFBD
 - o |s
 - o cat./4U6BsFBD
- Outputting the contents of a site: curl [link]
- Try This:
 - curl https://pastebin.com/raw/4U6BsFBD

Let's install a program!

Do: sudo apt update sudo apt install sl

(Think of sudo as running with admin permissions)

Great!
Now let's run it!

Simply run: **sl**To get the help menu, do **htop -h**

Challenge!

Try installing the program "lynx", and learn how to use it (from the terminal)!

Try This!

- Install the package "lolcat", and the package "cowsay"
- Run: cowsay hi | lolcat
- Run: echo hi | lolcat
- Run: sudo apt install sl | lolcat
- Run: sl | lolcat
- You just piped the output of commands into "lolcat", which makes it colourful!
- Wow, you learned about piping.