

Tutorat 1

Einführung in Linux

Übungsblatt

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Kommandos im Zusammenhang mit Nutzern

- `w`, `who` : angemeldete Benutzer
- `whoami` : momentaner Benutzer
- `(finger` : Informationen zu lokalen und remote Nutzern)
- `id` : Benutzer-ID und die Gruppenmitgliedschaften des momentanen Benutzers
- `last -s yesterday` : zuletzt angemeldete Benutzer
- `df -ih` : eingehängte Dateisysteme (I-Node usage, humad readable)

Ergänzungen

- `lsblk -f` : partition size (`-l` : list without the tree, `-f` : file system type)
- `lsblk -o NAME,FSTYPE,SIZE,MOUNTPOINT,LABEL`
- `sudo parted -l`, `sudo fdisk -l` (detailed)

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Kommandos im Zusammenhang mit dem System

- `uptime` : wie lange Maschine schon läuft
- `date` : aktuelles Datum
 - `date '+Datum: %d.%m.%Y, Zeit: %H:%M:%S'` , `date +"Datum: %d.%m.%Y, Zeit: %T"`
- (`top` : "Taskmanager") ➔ besser `htop`
- `hostname` : Hostname Maschine
- `free` : Menge verfügbarer freier Speicher, **Swap**: für sehr Arbeitsspeicherlastige Berechnungen)

Ergänzungen

- `cat /etc/os-release` , `cat /etc/lsb-release` oder `lsb_release -a` : linux distro version (package lsb-release) oder am besten: `screenfetch` oder `neofetch`
- `cal -3` , `cal 2021`

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- `ls -alh`: Verzeichnisinhalt untereinander auf mit Zugriffsrechten, Nutzer, Gruppe, Dateigröße, Änderungsdatum, Namen usw. (`h` für human readable, `a` für `.hidden_files`, `l` for a detailed listing with permissions)
- `cd path`: **changes** the shell's current working **directory**
 - only `cd`: changes to user's home directory (same as `cd ~`)
 - `cd ..`, `cd ../folder`, `cd folder`
- `cp file1 file2`: copy file1 to file2
 - `cp file1 ... fileN path`: **copy** a number of files to a directory
 - `cp ..`: one directory back
 - `./file` ist not needed, just `file`
- `mv file1 file2`: renames files
 - `mv file1 ... fileN path`: **move** a number of files to a different directory

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- `touch file1.txt file2.txt` : creates files
 - `touch *.txt` : overwrite files with empty files
 - in `ls -l` the date and time are when touch was run
- `rm file` : **remove** file
 - `(sudo) rm -r path` : delete file or folder at any place
 - `rm -rf path/dir` : to delete a directory and its contents, `-r` option specifies *recursive* delete to repeatedly delete everything inside dir, `-f` **forces** the delete
- `mkdir path/dir` : **makes** a new **directory** `dir`
 - `-p ~/dir1/dir2/dir3` : create fitting parent directories for `dir3`
 - `function mkcd() { mkdir $1; cd $1; }` in `~/.zshrc`, `~/.bashrc` uä.

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- `rmdir path/dir`: removes **directory** `dir`
 - if `path` isn't empty, this command fails, therefore use `rm -rf path/dir`
- `pwd`: (print working directory) simply outputs the name of the current working directory
 - `-P`: symbolic links can sometimes obscure the true full path of the current working directory
- `echo Hello World`: prints its arguments to the standard output
- `cat file1 file2`: outputs the contents of one or more files
 - is called cat because it performs concatenation
 - `cat > mail.txt` (with no filenames): input stream, exit with ctrl + d
- `tac`: like `cat` but other way round

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- `less`: page through a file, when a file is really big or when a command's output is long and scrolls off the top of the screen. See the contents of the file one screenful at a time
 - `<q>` to quit
 - enhanced version of an older program named `more`
 - `<spacebar>` to go forward in the file and the `` key to skip back one screenful
 - `/word` to search forward, and `?word` to search backward. `<n>` to continue searching
- `file file`: system guesses format of file

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- `find dir -name file -print`: find file in dir
 - accepts special pattern-matching characters such as `*`, but you must enclose them in single quotes (`'*'`) to protect the special characters from the shell's own globbing feature
- `cat ./index.md | wc -l / -w / -m / -c`: count output (line, words, chars, bytes)
 - `find /usr/share/doc -name "*.pdf" | wc -l`
- `head file` and `tail file`: `head file` shows the first 10 lines of a file, `tail` shows the last 10 lines
 - `-n`: change the number of lines to display
 - `tail +n`: print lines starting at line n
 - `grep ie /usr/share/dict/words | less`: sending the output of a grep command to less

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- `vifm`
- `grep word /path/file`: prints the lines from a file or input stream that match an expression
 - `grep word ~/dir/*`: check every file in `~/dir` that contains a word
 - `cat file1 file2 | grep -i word`: together with `cat` (but "don't cat into grep")
 - `-i`: for case-insensitive matches
 - `-v`: inverts the search, prints all lines that don't match
 - `egrep` just a synonym for `grep -E`, understands patterns known as regular expressions
- `fzf`, `rg` (ripgrep), `fd`
- `pdftopdf -in <schlagword> *.pdf`
- `which tesseract`, `whereis vim`: show path to the executable

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- `file img.png`
- `clear` or `ctrl + l`, `reset`, `exit`
- `history`
- `tr [OPTION]... SET1 [SET2]`
 - `echo abcdefg | tr a-z A-Z`: translates characteres from SET1 to SET2
 - `echo abcefg | tr -d a-c`: deletetes characters (`--delete`)
- `diff file1 file2`: differences between two text files
- `sudo -s`, get out of it with `exit`: no `sudo` each time (until timer runs out)
- `poweroff`, `shutdown now`: turn off (only `shutdown` will start a counter)
- `reboot`, `init 6`: restart

Vertiefung

Vertiefung

Special Symbols

- `!vim` or `!<history-number>`: get last typed command starting with "vim" or by number in history with the `history`-command
- `sudo !!`: run last command as sudo (if one forgot typing sudo)
- `xed file.txt &`: open application in background
- `sudo apt update -y && sudo apt upgrade -y`: serveral commands and only execute if last one worked
- `cd; ls -l`: several commands, execute one after another
- **Pipe:** `cat ./index.md | wc -l / -w / -m / -c`

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Shell Globbing (Wildcards)

- `*`: glob character, which tells the shell to match any number of arbitrary characters and substitutes all matching filenames, called expansion
- `?` glob character, instructs the shell to match exactly one arbitrary character
- `'*'`: don't expand glob character
- problems with globs because `.*` matches `.` and `..`
- `.[^.]*` or `.??*`: get all dot files except the current and parent directories

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Shell

- program that runs commands the user enters
- Bourne Shell: a standard shell in `/bin/sh` developed at Bell Labs for early versions of Unix. Every Unix system needs the Bourne shell in order to function correctly
- Bourne-again Shell: enhanced version of the Bourne shell in `/bin/bash`, `/bin/sh` is normally a link to bash
- `$` for normal user and `#` for superuser / root user

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- select multiple files with `v` and hit `enter`, `av` to continue selection again without replacing it, hit `t` to select single files, `esc` to undo everything again
- `cw`: to rename directory or file
- `:marks` to view all bookmarks, new bookmarki with `m + <any_key>` and `' + <any_key>` (h ist already set to the home directory by default)
- `za`: toogle invisible files
- `:sync`: make both windows open the same path
- `shift+s` or `:sort` and then type right letter from menu: show files in directory sorted after...
- `gA`: calculate filesize of folder
- `w` toggle file preview or `:view`

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Vifm 2 von 3

- vifm **D** für unwiederuflich löschen und **P** für ausschneiden und nicht nur kopieren
- vifm **<C-w>w** or **shift+tab**, it switches to the other pane into to scroll up and down in file preview, exit with **q**
- **tab** switches with the other pane
- **!** and **!!**
- **:trashes?** same as **:trashes**, but also displays size of each trash directory
- **:trashes** list all valid trash directories in a menu. Only non-empty and writable trash directories are shown. This is exactly the list of directories that are cleared when vifm- **:empty** command is executed.
- **:tree** for tree view

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Vim 3 von 3

- **open with:** `:f[ile]`, will open list to choose from with what to open file or files under cursor or selected files
- `=` for search-filtering
- vim `ctrl + g` or `q:`, `q/`, `q?`, `q=`, leave with `:q`
- vim quickstart: https://wiki.vim.info/index.php/Quickstart_Tutorial
- `~/.config/vim/vimrc`:

```
" yank current directory path into the clipboard
nnoremap yd :!echo -n %d | xclip -selection clipboard %i<cr>:echo expand('%"d') "is yanked to clipboard"<cr>

" yank current file path into the clipboard
nnoremap yf :!echo -n %c:p | xclip -selection clipboard %i<cr>:echo expand('%"c:p') "is yanked to clipboard"<cr>

" yank current filename without path into the clipboard
nnoremap yn :!echo -n %c | xclip -selection clipboard %i<cr>:echo expand('%"c') "is yanked to clipboard"<cr>
```

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Kleine Spielerreihen

- `wget -A pdf,mp4 -m -p -E -k -K -np <url>`
 - `wget -A pdf -m -p -E -k -K -np --user=***** --password=***** <url>`
- `curl wttr.in/Berlin`, `curl ifconfig.co (IP ADDRESS)`, `curl ifconfig.co/city` or `country`, `curl -s http://tinyurl.com/api-create.php?url...`,
`curl cheat.sh/btrfs (CHEAT SHEETS)`, `curl parrot.live`
- `tty-clock -c -C 1`
- `watch -n1 "date '+%D%n%T'|figlet -k", figlet -f block, ls /usr/share/figlet`
- `cmatrix`, `pipes (sudo pacman -S bash-pipes)`
- `fortune | cowsay -f $(ls /usr/share/cowsay/cows | shuf -n 1) | lolcat`, `(-l)`
- `youtube-dl -x --audio-format mp3 <url>`
- `mocp`, `neomutt`, `tizonia`
- `sudo apt install ascii`

Vertiefung

Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe 1 von 2

- `man command`: show **man**ual page to a command
 - `-k`: if the exact name of the command is unknown
 - often same as `comand --help` or `command -h`
 - manual pages are referenced by numbered sections: e.g. `man 5 passwd`

Section	Description
1	User commands
2	System calls
3	Higher-level Unix programming library documentation
4	Device interface and driver information
5	File descriptions (system configuration files)
6	Games
7	File formats, conventions, and encodings (ASCII, suffixes, and so on)
8	System commands and servers

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Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe 2 von 2

- `info` command: GNU Project decided that it didn't like manual pages very much and switched to another format called `info` (or `texinfo`)
- `curl cheat.sh/topic`
 - e.g. `curl cheat.sh/unziunzip`
- `tldr find`: easier to read manual
- some packages dump their available documentation into `/usr/share/doc`

Vielen Dank für eure Aufmerksamkeit!

