

Tutorat 0

SSH und PuTTY

Organisatorisches

Organisatorisches

Studienleistung

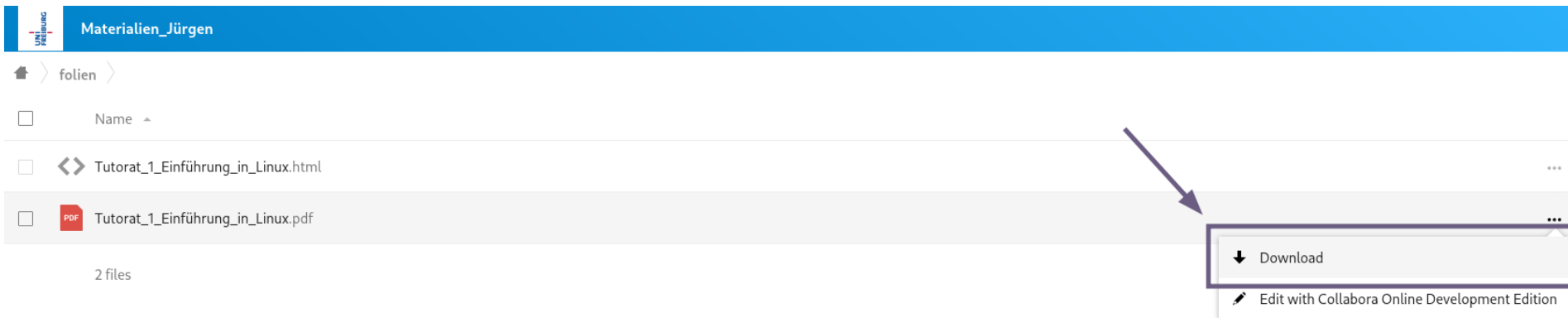
- Anmeldezeitraum **18.10.2021 -12.02.2022**
- Anmelden zur **Studienleistung** in HISinOne
- Voraussetzung zur Anmeldung zur Studienleistung ist **Anmeldung zur Übung** in HISinOne
- **12** von **15** Übungsblättern sinnvoll bearbeitet
- Regelmäßige **aktive Teilnahme** an den Tutoraten
 - aber **keine** Anwesenheitspflicht!
 - **Vorrechnen** freiwillig

➔ zeigt einfach, dass ihr bemüht seid 👍

Organisatorisches

Tutorat und Materialien

- **Uhrzeit:** 8:15 bis 9:30 (8:00 s.t geht auch, da ich sowieso da bin)
- **Materialien:** <https://nc.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/index.php/s/eWsZk9C5ceGTT44>



Folien downloaden

Organisatorisches

Feedback

- <https://forms.gle/2tGvF4ao5hAVNeRs5>

Betriebssysteme Tutorat Gruppe 6

Anonyme Möglichkeit Kritik am Tutorat loszuwerden.

Willst du irgendwas zum Tutorat loswerden?

Das Tutorat ist ja sowas von unter aller Sau, sowas hab ich ja noch nie erlebt!
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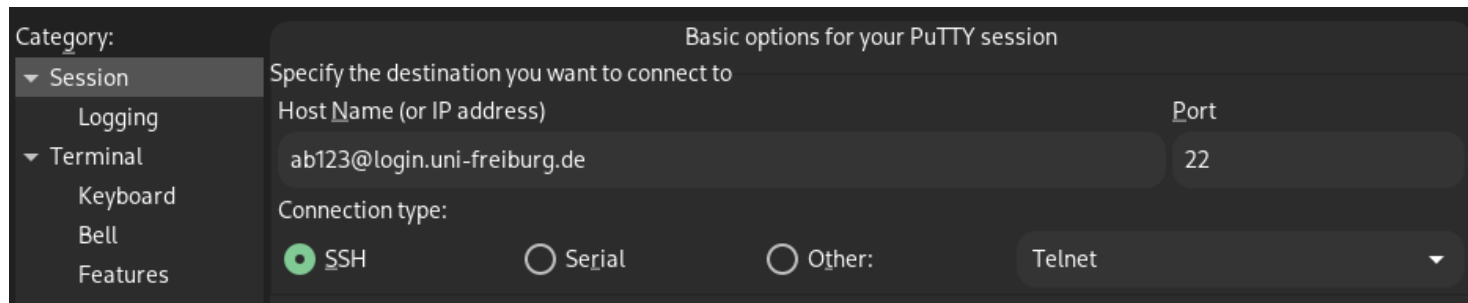
Senden[Alle Eingaben löschen](#)

SSH

SSH

Mit Server verbinden über PuTTY

- **Uni-Account:** `ssh ab123@login.uni-freiburg.de`
 - Passwort, dass man bei **HISinOne**, **Ilias** usw. eingibt
- **Poolaccount:** `ssh <poollogin>@login.informatik.uni-freiburg.de`
 - Passwort, dass man an den **PoolPC's** eingibt
 - Zugriff auf Daten von **Poolaccount** möglich



PuTTY

- zum **Verlassen** `exit`, `logout`, `ctrl + d` eingeben

SSH

Es sich bequem machen

- `~/.ssh/config`:

```
HostName login.uni-freiburg.de
Host uni
User ab123

Host tf
HostName login.informatik.uni-freiburg.de
User <poollogin>
```

- `ssh uni` oder `ssh tf` und dann da entsprechende **Passwort** eingeben

SSH

SSH-Key generieren

- `ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "username@servername.com"` : generate a new SSH key.
When "Enter a file in which to save the key" is prompted press Enter. This accepts the default filename. The passphrase can also be ignored with enter, thus a passphrase doesn't have to be typed in everytime the ssh key gets used
- existing SSH keys in `~/.ssh`
 - **private key:** `~/.ssh/id_rsa`
 - **public key:** `~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`

SSH-Key für eine Zeit merken

- `eval $(ssh-agent -s)` : ensure the ssh-agent is running
- `ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa` : add SSH private key to the ssh-agent

SSH

Keine Passwörter mehr bei SSH Verbindung (Public Key an Server weiterreichen)

- **copy all:** `ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub username@servername.com`
- **copy single:**
`scp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub username@servername.com:~/.ssh/authorized_keys`
- **add single:**
`cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub | ssh username@servername "cat >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys"`

Keine Passwörter mehr für Git

- `xclip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub` : copy the SSH key to clipboard and paste with middle mouse button (primary clipboard) to website field (e.g. Github)
- **Github:** `Account/Settings/SSH and GPG keys>New SSH key`

SSH

Mehrere Github Keys

- **nicht möglich** zwei mal den gleichen Public Key für verschiedene Accounts
- `~/.ssh/config`:

```
Host github.com
  Hostname github.com
  User git
  IdentityFile /home/<user>/.ssh/id_rsa

Host github.com-2
  Hostname github.com
  User git
  IdentityFile /home/<user>/.ssh/id_rsa_2
```

- **für zweiten Github Account:**

- `git clone git@github.com-2:<username>/<repository-name>.git`
- `git remote (add/set-url) origin git@github.com-2:<username>/<repository-name>.git`

SSH

Transfer file to server

- `scp path/to/file.txt username@servername.com:~/folder`
 - wie beim normalen `cp` ein Verzeichnis angeben



Print file from server

- `lpr path/to/file.txt -PhpXX`: print command
 - e.g. `hp14` / `hp15`
- `lpq -PhpXX`: queue

Vertiefungen

Vertiefungen

xclip

- `xclip < ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`, `xclip -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub` oder `echo "asdf" | xclip`
- `xclip -selection clipboard /etc/lsb-release` (the usual clipboard)
 - **primary** (default) - die primäre Auswahl (Kopie der letzten Markierung)


 - **secondary** - anwendungsspezifische Auswahl
 - **clipboard** - die eigentliche Zwischenablage
- `xclip -o`: print out clipboard
- **copy image:** `xclip -selection clipboard -i /home/path/image.png -t image/png`

Vertiefungen

Zugriffsrechte für `~/ .ssh`

- **.ssh directory:** 700 (`drwx-----`)
- **public key (.pub file):** 644 (`-rw-r--r--`)
- **private key (id_rsa):** 600 (`-rw-----`)
- **home directory:** at most 755 (`drwxr-xr-x`)
 - should not be writeable by the group or others
- and the home folder's user and group should be it's user and the user's group (`sudo chown <username>:users ./Documents -R`)
- (`config` and `known_hosts` are both `-r-----`)

Linux Überblick

Linux Überblick

Linux Facts

- Linus Torvalds + **Unix** → **Linux**, **Tux**: Maskottchen
 - **Unix** wurde August **1969** von **Bell Laboratories** (Forschungsabteilung der Telefongesellschaft **AT&T**) entwickelt
 - **1983** startete **Richard Stallman** das **GNU-Projekt**
 - **1991** begann **Linus Torvalds** mit der Entwicklung einer Terminal-Emulation, die sich zu einem Betriebssysteme entwickelte, welches er **1992** unter die **GNU GPL** stelle
- **Verwendung**: Server (Kubernetes), Android, "Year of the Linux Desktop"-Meme



Linux Überblick

GNU+Linux 1 von 2

- "To be fair, I'd just like to interject for a moment. What you're referring to as Linux, is in fact, GNU/Linux, or as I've recently taken to calling it, GNU plus Linux. Linux is not an operating system unto itself, but rather another free component of a fully functioning GNU system made useful by the GNU corelibs, shell utilities and vital system components comprising a full OS as defined by POSIX. Many computer users run a modified version of the GNU system every day, without realizing it. Through a peculiar turn of events, the version of GNU which is widely used today is often called "Linux", and many of its users are not aware that it is basically the GNU system, developed by the GNU Project. There really is a Linux, and these people are using it, but it is just a part of the system they use. [...]"

Linux Überblick

GNU+Linux 2 von 2

- [...] Linux is the kernel: the program in the system that allocates the machine's resources to the other programs that you run. The kernel is an essential part of an operating system, but useless by itself; it can only function in the context of a complete operating system. Linux is normally used in combination with the GNU operating system: the whole system is basically GNU with Linux added, or GNU/Linux. All the so-called "Linux" distributions are really distributions of GNU/Linux."

Linux Überblick

Linux in Zahlen

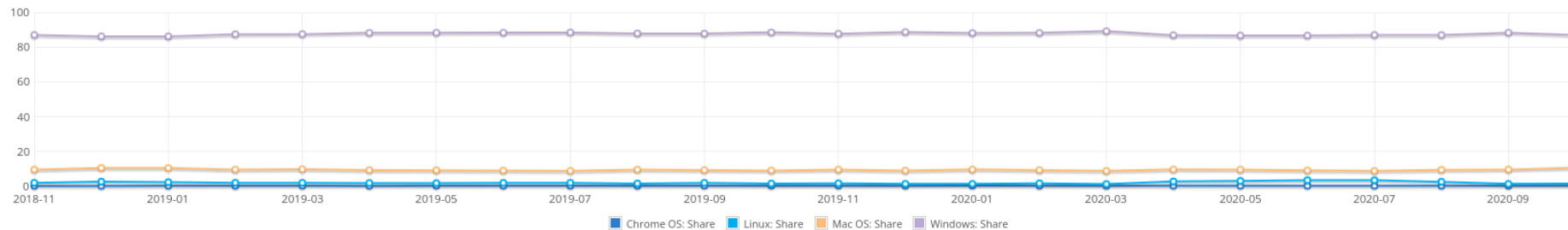
Operating System Market Share

Monthly 2018-11 to 2020-10 Run

AND OR

+ Add filter + Add group

Device Type In Desktop/laptop x Delete



Show 10 entries

Search:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Platform	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Share
<input type="checkbox"/> Windows	87.59%
<input type="checkbox"/> Mac OS	9.59%
<input type="checkbox"/> Linux	2.23%
<input type="checkbox"/> Chrome OS	0.40%
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	0.18%
<input type="checkbox"/> BSD	0.01%

Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries

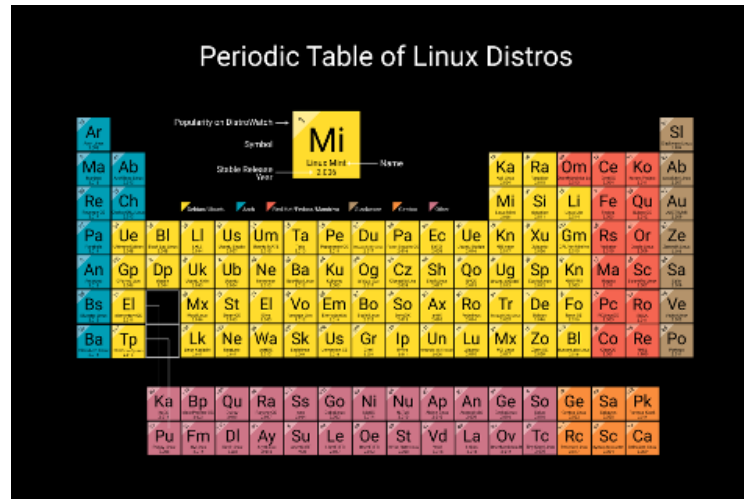
Previous 1 Next

<https://netmarketshare.com/operating-system-market-share>

Linux Überblick

Begriffe 1 von 4

- **Distributionen:** Arch, Manjaro, Linux Mint, Ubuntu, NixOS, Debian, Gentoo, LFS
- https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1b/Linux_Distribution_Timeline.svg



<https://distrowatch.com/dwres.php?resource=family-tree>

Linux Überblick

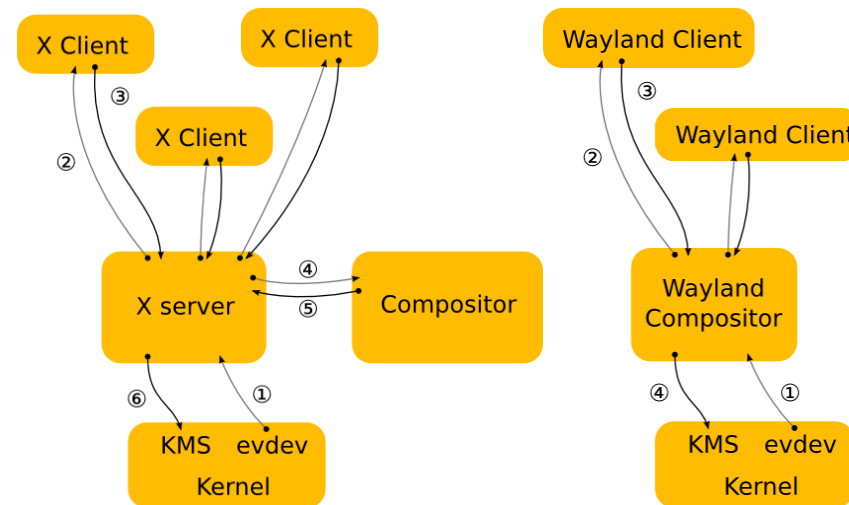
Begriffe 2 von 4

- **Desktopenvironment:** KDE, Gnome, Cinnamon, XFCE, Deepin
 - **Window manager:** → Fenster managen
 - i3, dwm, Bspwm, KWin (KDE), Qtile, awesome
 - **Stacking, Tiling, Dynamic** window manager
- **Package Manager:** `pacman`, `yay` (AUR), `apt`, `nix`, [...] `sudo make install`
- **Terminal vs Terminal Emulator** (`Alacritty`, `Kitty`, `urxvt` (rxvt-unicode), `Yakuake`, `Guake`)
 - Early user terminals connected to computers were electromechanical teleprinters/teletypewriters (**TeleTY**pewriter, **TTY**)
 - **change tty:** `ctrl + alt + fX`
 - if one is already in a tty one can just use `alt + left/right arrow`
 - **Shell:** Zsh, Bash, Fish, (Powershell, Batch → Windows), später mehr dazu

Linux Überblick

Begriffe 3 von 4

- **X11:** → Netzwerkprotokoll
 - **Compositor** → Eye-Candy's für Fenster, finaler Zeichenschritt
 - Picom (fork of Compton), Compiz
- **Wayland:** → Display-Server-Protokoll



<https://www.secjuice.com/wayland-vs-xorg/>

Linux Überblick

Begriffe 4 von 4

- **Displaymanager/Loginmanager:** LightDM, GDM (GNOME display manager)
 - displayed at the end of the boot process in place of the default shell
 - starts the **display server** and loads the **desktop environment** right after **username** and **password** were entered
 - `xorg-xinit`: xinit program allows a user to manually start an **Xorg display server**, `startx` (front-end for xinit)
 - `xinit-xsession` (AUR): provide an option to run `~/.xinitrc` as a session with `startx`
- **GTK** (`lxappearance`) vs **QT** (`qt5ct` , `kvantummanger`)
- **Pulseaudio:** `pavucontrol` (GTK and QT), `pulsemixer` (curses)
 - **Alsa:** `alsamixer` (`alsa-utils` package)
- **Initssystem:** systemd, OpenRC

Quellen

Quellen

Wissensquellen

- **Multiple Github Keys:** <https://www.cluemediator.com/multiple-ssh-keys-for-different-github-accounts>

Bildquellen

- **Tux:** By Maxo based upon the work File:Tux-G2.png - Own work based upon the work File:Tux-G2.png, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=10524355>
- **Fuck u Nvidia:** <http://lininuxrookies.blogspot.com/2013/06/linus-torvalds-descarga-su-furia-contra.html>

Vielen Dank für eure Aufmerksamkeit!

