

Tutorial of Unix/Linux

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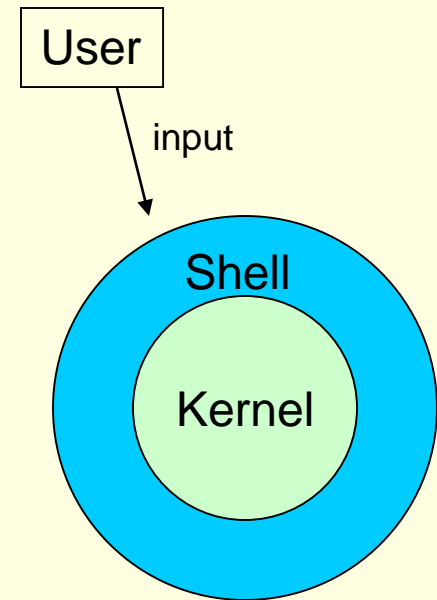
Outline

1. Overview of Unix System
2. Basic Commands
3. Relative & Absolute Path
4. Redirect, Append and Pipe
5. Permission
6. Process Management
7. Install Software
8. Text Editor
9. Foreground and Background Jobs

Overview of Unix System

Kernel & Shell

- Unix/Linux is operating system (OS).
- Unix system is described as kernel & shell.
- Kernel is a main program of Unix system. it controls hard wares, CPU, memory, hard disk, network card etc.
- Shell is an interface between user and kernel. Shell interprets your input as commands and pass them to kernel.



Unix Overview (cont.)

Multi-user & Multi-process

- Many people can use one machine at the same time.

File & Process

- Data, directory, process, hard disk etc (almost everything) are expressed as a file.
- Process is an running program identified by a unique id (PID).

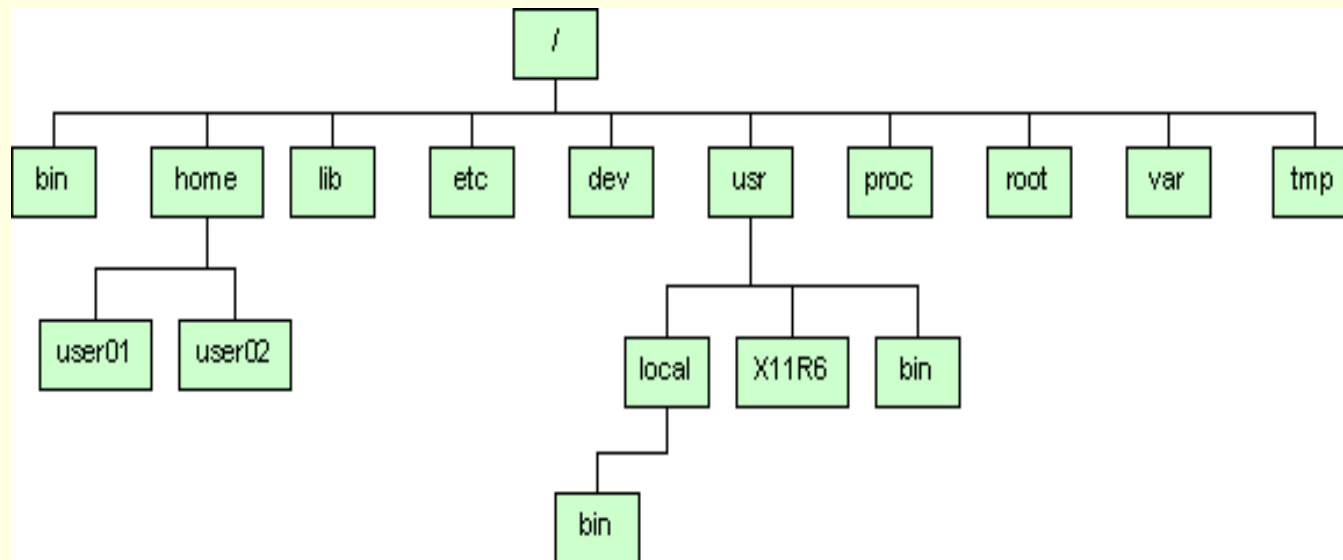
Unix Overview (cont.)

Directory Structure

- Files are put in a directory.
- All directories are in a hierarchical structure (tree structure).
- User can put and remove any directories on the tree.
- Top directory is “/”, which is called slash or root.
- Users have the own directory. (home directory)

Unix Overview (cont.)

Directory Structure



Unix Overview (cont.)

Important Directories

- `/bin` This contains files that are essential for correct operation of the system. These are available for use by all users.
- `/home` This is where user home directories are stored.
- `/var` This directory is used to store files which change frequently, and must be available to be written to.
- `/etc` Various system configuration files are stored here.

Unix Overview (cont.)

Important Directories

- /dev This contains various devices as files, e.g. hard disk, CD-ROM drive, etc.
- /sbin Binaries which are only expected to be used by the super user.
- /tmp Temporary files.

Unix Overview (cont.)

Normal user and Super user

- In Unix system, there is one special user for administrator, which can do anything.
- This special user is called root or superuser.

Case Sensitivity

- Unix is case-sensitive.
- MYFILE.doc, Myfile.doc, mYfiLe.Doc are different.

Online Manual

- Unix has well-written online manuals.

Basic Commands

How to run commands

- **Finder => Application => Utilitaires => Terminal**
- When you log on Unix machine, you will see,

[someone]\$

- One command consists of three parts, i.e. command name, options, arguments.

Example)

[someone~]\$ command-name optionA optionB argument1 argument2

Basic Commands

How to run commands

- Between command name, options and arguments, space is necessary.
- Options always start with "-"
- Example:
cd ..
ls -l .bashrc
mv fileA fileB

Basic Commands

Commands

■ ls	show files in current position
■ cd	change directory
■ cp	copy file or directory
■ mv	move file or directory
■ rm	remove file or directory
■ pwd	show current position
■ mkdir	create directory
■ rmdir	remove directory
■ less, more, cat	display file contents
■ man	display online manual

Basic Commands

Commands

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| ■ su | switch user |
| ■ passwd | change password |
| ■ useradd | create new user account |
| ■ userdel | delete user account |
| ■ mount | mount file system |
| ■ umount | unmount file system |
| ■ df | show disk space usage |
| ■ shutdown | reboot or turn off machine |

Basic Commands

1. Type following command in your directory.

```
ls  
ls -a  
ls -la  
ls -Fa
```

2. Make a directory

```
mkdir linux  
pwd  
cd linux  
pwd  
cd  
pwd  
rmdir linux
```

3. In your home directory,

```
ls .bash_profile  
cp .bash_profile sample.txt  
less sample.txt (note: to quit less, press "q")  
rm sample.txt
```

4. check disk space usage

```
df  
df -h
```

Relative & Absolute Path

- Path means a position in the directory tree.
- To express a path, you can use relative path or absolute path.
- In relative path expression, the path is not defined uniquely, depends on your current path.
- In absolute path expression, the path is defined uniquely, does not depend on your current path.

Absolute Path

- Address from the root

/home/linux/

~/linux

~: ~: Alt+N

- Similar to:

Lausanne University/Lausanne/Canton de Vaud/
Switzerland/Europe/Earth/Solar System/

Relative Path

- Relative to your current location
 - . : your current location
 - .. : one directory above your current location
 - pwd: gives you your current location
- Example
 - ls ./linux : lists the content of the dir linux
 - ls ../../ : lists everything that is two dir higher
- Similar to:
 - Go Left/turn right/take the TSOL/go

Relative & Absolute Path

■ Relative Path

```
pwd  
cd .  
pwd  
cd ..  
pwd  
cd ..  
pwd  
cd
```

■ Absolute Path

```
cd  
mkdir mydir  
pwd  
cd /Users/invite  
pwd  
cd /Users  
pwd  
cd /  
pwd  
cd /Users/invite  
cd ~/mydir
```

Redirect, Append and Pipe

Redirect and append

- Output of command is displayed on screen.
- Using “>”, you can redirect the output from screen to a file.
- Using “>>” you can append the output to the bottom of the file.

Pipe

- Some commands require input from a file or other commands.
- Using “|”, you can use output from other command as input to the command.
- On MacOSX, The Pipe sign: (**Shift+Alt+N: franc, Alt+7**)

Redirect, Append and Pipe

Commands

- head show first several lines and omit other lines.
- tail show last several lines and omit other lines.
- **grep XXX File** show lines matching pattern XXX in File

Redirect, Append and Pipe

- In home directory, type
 - `ls -l > sample.txt`
 - `less sample.txt`
- Use redirect.
 - `head -3 sample.txt`
 - `head -3 sample.txt > redirect.txt`
- Use append.
 - `tail -3 sample.txt`
 - `tail -3 sample.txt >> redirect.txt`
 - `less redirect.txt`
- Use pipe.
 - `less redirect.txt`
 - `grep Desk redirect.txt`
 - `grep -n Desk redirect.txt`
 - `man grep`
 - `tail redirect.txt | grep Desk`
 - `rm sample.txt`
 - `rm redirect.txt`

Sorting

Commands

- `sort` Sorts using the first field of each line.
- `-n` Sorts considering the numeric value of the strings
- `-k3` Sorts using the third field of each line
- `-rnk3` Sorts in reverse order, using the numeric value of the third field

Redirect, Append and Pipe

- Identify the largest file in a directory:

```
ls -la /bin/ | sort -nk5 | tail -1
```

Permission

- All of files and directories have owner and permission.
- There are three types of permission, readable, writable and executable.
- Permissions are given to three kinds of group. owner, group member and others.

Example:

```
ls -l .bash_profile
```

```
-rw-r--r--  1 cnotred  cnotred    191 Jan  4 13:11 .bash_profile
```

- r:readable, w:writable, x: executable

Permission

Command

- `chmod` change file mode, add or remove permission
- `chown` change owner of the file

Example)

`chmod a+w filename`

add writable permission to all users

`chmod o-x filename`

remove executable permission from others

`chmod a+x`

Gives permission to the user to execute a file

- `u`: user (owner), `g`: group, `o`: others `a`: all

Permission

- Check permission
`ls -l .bash_profile`
`cp .bash_profile sample.txt`
`ls -l sample.txt`
- Remove readable permission from all.
`chmod a-r sample.txt`
`ls -l sample.txt`
`less sample.txt`
- Add readable & writable premissions to file owner.
`chmod u+rw sample.txt`
`ls -l sample.txt`
`less sample.txt`
`rm sample.txt`

Process Management

- Process is a unit of running program.
- Each process has some information, like process ID, owner, priority, etc.

Example) Output of “top” command

PID	USER	PRI	NI	SIZE	RSS	SHARE	STAT	%CPU	%MEM	TIME	COMMAND
12035	nomura	15	0	1080	1080	840	R	0.3	0.2	0:00	top
1	root	15	0	472	436	420	S	0.0	0.0	0:04	init
2	root	15	0	0	0	0	SW	0.0	0.0	0:00	keventd
3	root	15	0	0	0	0	SW	0.0	0.0	0:00	kapmd
4	root	34	19	0	0	0	SWN	0.0	0.0	0:00	ksoftirqd_CPU0
5	root	15	0	0	0	0	SW	0.0	0.0	0:59	kswapd
6	root	15	0	0	0	0	SW	0.0	0.0	0:00	bdflush

Process Management

Commands

- kill Stop a program. The program is specified by process ID.
- killall Stop a program. The program is specified by command name.
- ps Show process status
- top Show system usage statistics

Process Management

- Check your process.

`ps`

`ps -u`

- Check process of all users.

`top` (To quit top, press "q")

`ps -e`

`ps -ef`

- Find your process.

`ps -ef | grep cnotred`

Install Software

- Unix system has a “*de facto* standard” way to install a software.
configure, make & make install
- Typical software installation procedure as following.
 1. Download source code. Usually, it's archived with tar command and compressed with gzip command.
 2. configure command creates Makefile automatically which is used to compile the source.
 3. Program compilation is written in Makefile.

Install Software

Commands

- gzip compress a file
- gunzip uncompress a file
- tar archive or expand files
- configure create Makefile
- make compile & install software

Install Software

Example: parallel programming library installation

```
gunzip software.tar.gz  
tar -xvf software.tar  
cd software  
./install OR make all OR ...
```


Text Editor

pico

- Programs & configuration files are text file.
- There are two popular text editors, vi and Emacs.
- Although they are very powerful and useful, it is also true that they are complicated for beginners and difficult to learn.
- pico is an easy and simple alternative.

Text Editor

Commands

- Arrow-keys Move cursor
- CTRL+a Move to the beginning of the current line.
- CTRL+e Move to the end of the current line.
- CTRL+v Move forward one page.
- CTRL+y Move backward one page.
- CTRL+w Search for text.
- CTRL+d Delete the current character.
- CTRL+k Remove (cut) current line or selected text.
- CTRL+u Paste (uncut) last cut text at the cursor position.
- CTRL+o Save (output) the file.
- CTRL+x Exit Pico, saving the file.

- Autre: xemacs, emacs

Text Editor

- Create the file Hello

`pico hello.pl`

- Write hello.pl as follows.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl  
print "Hello World\n";
```

- Make it executable

`chmod u+x hello.pl`

- Run it!

`./hello.pl`

Foreground and Background

- Running job has two modes, “foreground” and “background”
- If program is running as “background”,
the program keeps running even after your session was closed
- If program is running as “foreground”,
 Ctrl-C stop program
 Ctrl-Z let program background

Foreground and Background

- To run programs in background mode, use “&”
[nomura@ssc-1]\$ *command* &
- To get background job back into foreground mode, use “fg”
command.
[nomura@ssc-1]\$ fg

Remote Login & File Transfer

- rshd, telnetd, ftpd, sshd are server program and provide similar services, remote login & file transfer.
- The major difference is security level.
rshd < telnetd + ftpd < sshd

Commands

Client

- rsh & rcp
- telnet & ftp
- ssh & scp

Server

- rshd
- telnetd & ftpd
- sshd

Remote Login & File Transfer

Remote login & file transfer system are based on server and client model. client program on your machine ask sever program certain service remote machine.

For example, telnet server provides remote login service. ftp server provides file transfer service.

Sample client programs;

WS FTP

Internet Exploror

Eudora

FTP client

HTTP client

POP, SMTP client

Tutorial of Unix/Linux

END