

# Unix/Linux Tutorial

EECE 5640

Fall 2017

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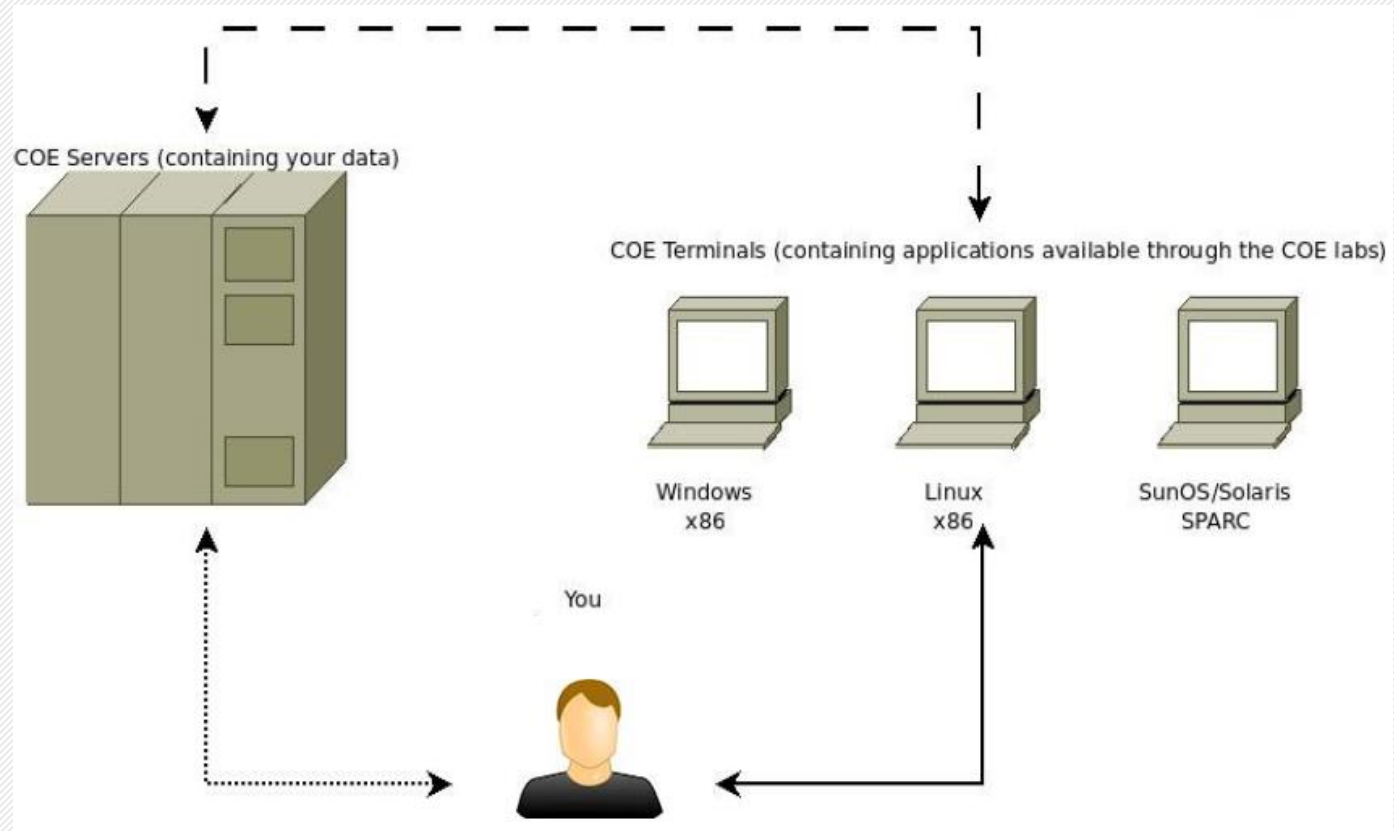
# Goal

- To provide you with simple information of what you can do on a server and how to interact with it through different commands
- We will test all of the commands and see some of the examples for bash files/scripts that we can create
  - This means we will go back and forth between presentation and commandline

# COE Lab

- Access COE computer through putty/SSH
- Open putty
  - Connect to `gateway.coe.neu.edu`
  - Enter COE username and password
- Once connected to the COE network, you can access the rest of the computers using ssh
  - `ssh -p 27 lingate`
  - This is no longer necessary as the login nodes are quite powerful. You can run everything there.

# COE Lab Architecture

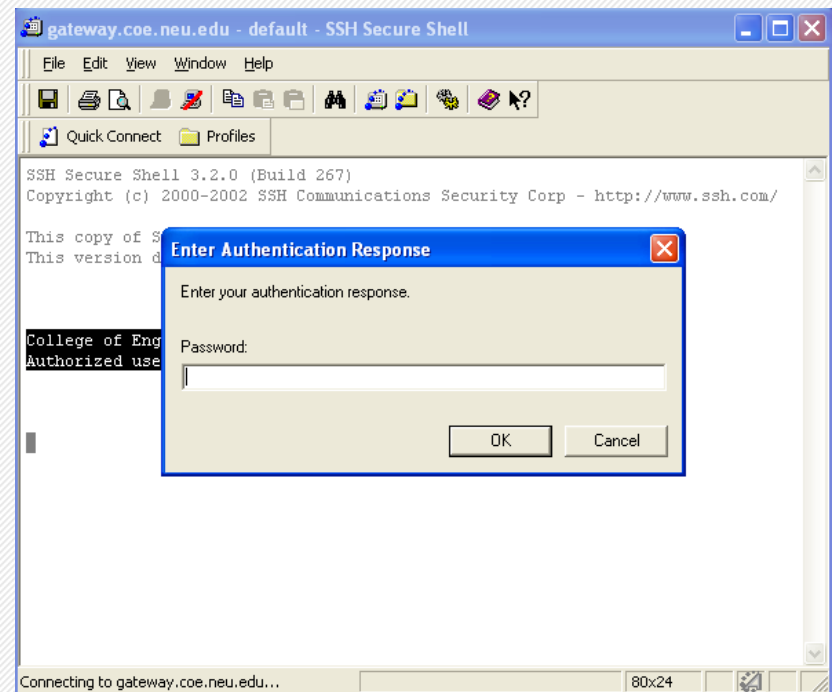
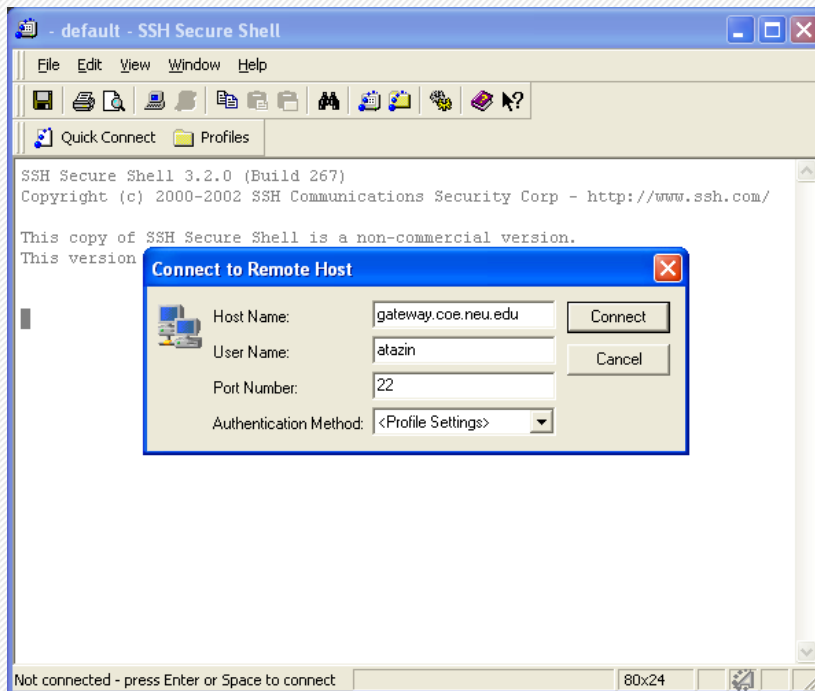


# Access COE Lab remotely

- SSH
  - “secure shell”: a network protocol for secure data communication
  - Typically used to log into a remote machine and execute commands in command-line
- SSH tools
  - In Windows: putty
  - In Linux/Mac: ssh is already installed, can be used directly from a terminal

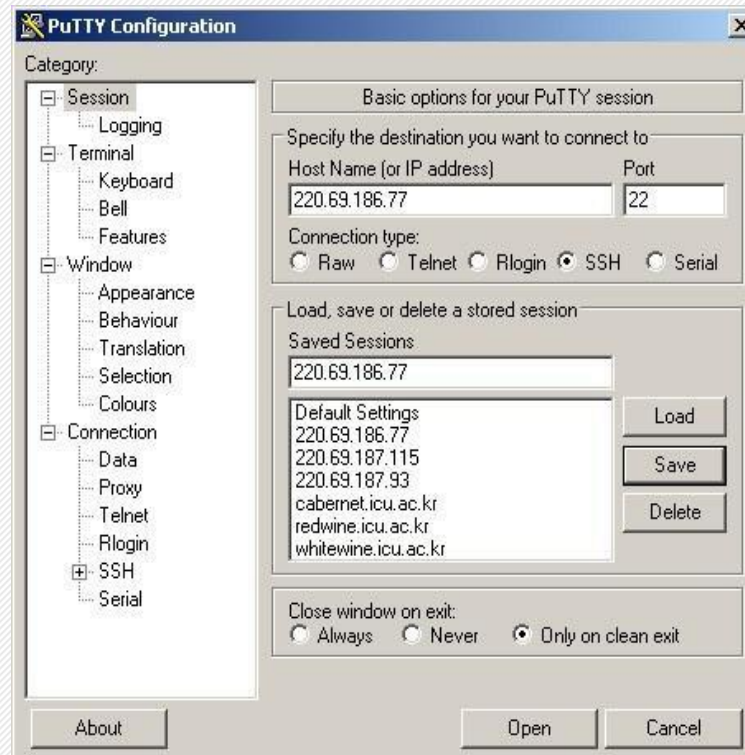
# SSH

- Logging into the gateway server



# SSH – Using Putty

- <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>



# SSH – Using Linux Terminal

```
xiangyu@xiangyu-Dell-XPS720: ~  
xiangyu@xiangyu-Dell-XPS720:~$ ssh xili@gateway.coe.neu.edu  
  
College of Engineering, Northeastern University  
Authorized users only  
  
Password:  
Last login: Sun Sep  8 19:15:05 2013 from dyn-113-53.dhcp  
Sun Microsystems Inc.  SunOS 5.10      Generic January 2005  
Sun Microsystems Inc.  SunOS 5.10      Generic January 2005  
+-----+  
      By using this system, you consent to the ECC usage policy.  
      Please read it at http://www.coe.neu.edu/computer/files/policy.htm.  
  
      Programs that keep running after you log out  
      and server programs (ones that open a network port for connections)  
      are NOT permitted except for assigned coursework.  
      If you have questions about a particular program, please see the sysadmins.  
  
      Use ssh to connect to alpha or beta  
      if you wish to use cadence on the Solaris workstations  
  
      Run /usr/local/bin/linux-load to see which Linux login hosts are busy.  
      Connect using ssh to port 27: ssh -p 27 [hostname]  
  
      Send mail to help@coe.neu.edu if there are any problems.  
+-----+  
Checking Quota...  
-bash-3.00$ █
```



# Transferring Files

- Two ways to transfer files
  - SFTP or SCP

# SCP

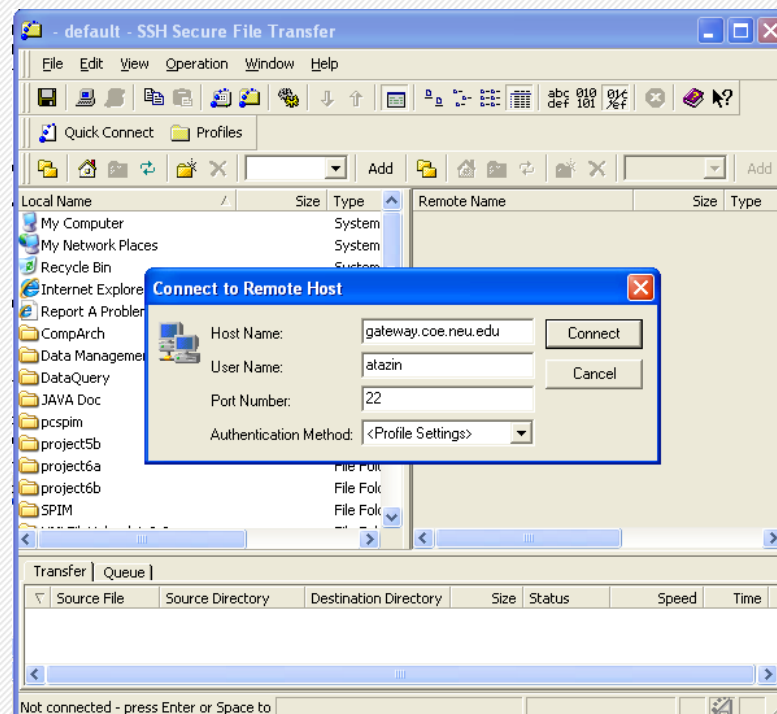
- Command line transfer
  - Use gateway.coe.neu.edu
  - Can move a file from local computer to your account on the COE computers
- Example
  - `scp localfile.txt user@gateway.coe.neu.edu:~/localfile.txt`
  - `scp user@gateway.coe.neu.edu:~/localfile.txt localfile.txt`

# SFTP

- Secure file transfer protocol
- Implementation has Windows GUI (available on COE Windows machines)
- FileZilla is another option for your personal computer

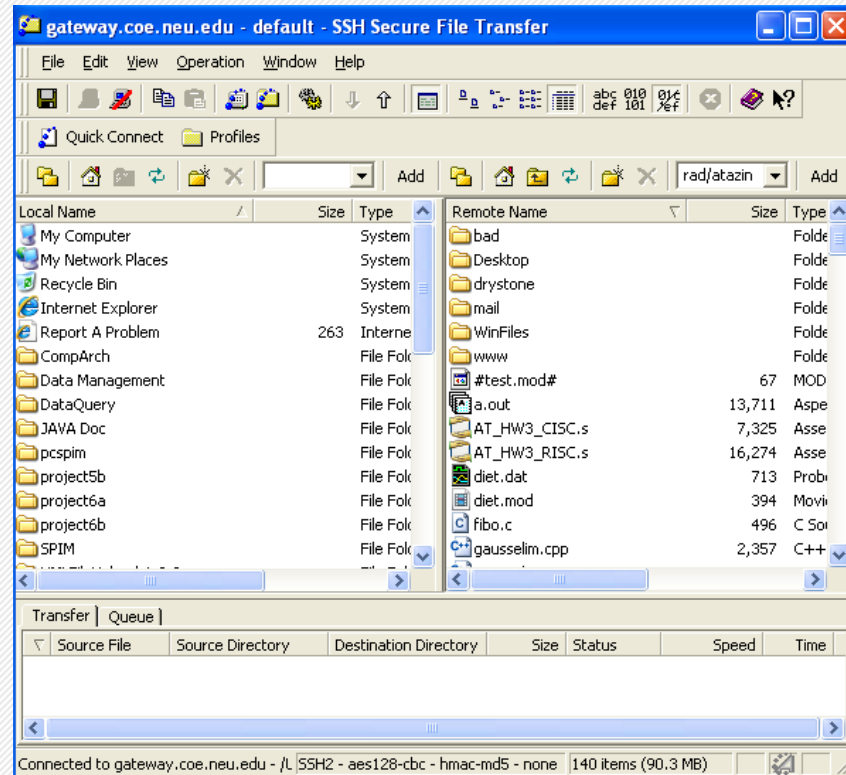
# SFTP

- Logging into the gateway server



# SFTP

- Directory listing



# The Shell

- Whenever you login to a Unix system you are placed in a program called the shell
  - Bottom left of your screen
  - To get your work done, you enter commands at this prompt
- The shell acts as a command interpreter
- Takes each command and passes it to the operating system kernel to be acted upon
- It then displays the results of this operation on your screen
- As soon as you login, the shell (bash) will execute the following file:
  - `~/.bashrc`
    - This file configures your shell, and you can modify it to do whatever you want
  - `~/.bash_aliases`
    - This file is to load any “shortcuts” you want to have

# General Commands

- Shells
  - Bourne Shell, Bourne-Again Shell, Korn Shell
  - sh, bash, ksh
- Who is connected to the server/workstation?
  - who
- Path
  - echo \$path

# General Commands

- Executable location
  - Whereis <filename>
- Full path to Current directory
  - pwd
- Running processes
  - ps
- Close connection
  - exit



# Navigation Commands

- Change directory (can receive relative and absolute paths)
  - `cd`
  - `cd ..` (change to parent directory)
  - `cd ~` (change to home directory)
  - `cd /` (change to root directory)
- List files and folders
  - `ls` (`ls -a`, `ls -l`, etc)

# Navigation Commands

- Execute file
  - `./a.out`
- Finding files
  - `find / -name game` (search starting with root)
- Viewing File Content
  - `more/less` or `cat`
- Man pages
  - `Man <command>`

# File and Directory Commands

- Copy file
  - `cp file.doc newfile.doc`
  - `cp filename /tmp`
- Copy all files to a directory
  - `cp * /home/tom/backup`
- Copy recursively
  - `cp -R /currentdir/* /home/tom/backup`

# File and Directory Commands

- Create directory
  - `mkdir <dirname>`
- Rename file
  - `mv <oldfile> <newfile>`
- Delete file
  - `rm <filename>`
- Delete directory recursively
  - `rm -R <dirname>`
  - BE VERY CAREFUL!!!

# Files and Directories

```
Seconds% ls -l  
total 104
```

```
-rwxr-xr-x  1 mfuess  systems    7316 Oct  6 15:45 nonres  
-rw-r--r--  1 mfuess  systems    3048 Oct  6 01:12 nonrestoringdiv.c  
-rw-r--r--  1 mfuess  systems    6879 Oct  6 12:57 nonrestoringdiv.s  
-rw-rw-rw-  1 mfuess  systems   17542 Oct  6 13:44 nonrestoringdiv_lingate.s  
drwxr-sr-x  2 mfuess  systems    4096 Oct 13 19:03 output  
drwxr-sr-x  7 mfuess  systems    4096 Jun 17 20:24 pin-2.6  
-rw-----  1 mfuess  systems     102 Oct  7 21:27 pin.log
```

↑  
Type of file: - =normal file, d=directory, l=symbolic link, etc...

```
Seconds% ls -l  
total 104
```

```
-rwxr-xr-x  1 mfuess  systems    7316 Oct  6 15:45 nonres  
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-rw-----  1 mfuess  systems     102 Oct  7 21:27 pin.log
```

↑  
Permissions for owner of file: r=read, w=write, x=execute, -=no permission

# Files and Directories

```
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total 104
-rwxr-xr-x  1 mfuess  systems    7316 Oct  6 15:45 nonres
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-rw-----  1 mfuess  systems     102 Oct  7 21:27 pin.log
```



Permissions for members of the group

```
Seconds% ls -l
total 104
-rwxr-xr-x  1 mfuess  systems    7316 Oct  6 15:45 nonres
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-rw-----  1 mfuess  systems     102 Oct  7 21:27 pin.log
```



Permissions for everyone

# Files and Directories

```
Seconds% ls -l
total 104
-rwxr-xr-x 1 mfuess systems 7316 Oct 6 15:45 nonres
-rw-r--r-- 1 mfuess systems 3048 Oct 6 01:12 nonrestoringdiv.c
-rw-r--r-- 1 mfuess systems 6879 Oct 6 12:57 nonrestoringdiv.s
-rw-rw-rw- 1 mfuess systems 17542 Oct 6 13:44 nonrestoringdiv_lingate.s
drwxr-sr-x 2 mfuess systems 4096 Oct 13 19:03 output
drwxr-sr-x 7 mfuess systems 4096 Jun 17 20:24 pin-2.6
-rw----- 1 mfuess systems 102 Oct 7 21:27 pin.log
```



Number of links to file or directory contents.

```
Seconds% ls -l
total 104
-rwxr-xr-x 1 mfuess systems 7316 Oct 6 15:45 nonres
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-rw----- 1 mfuess systems 102 Oct 7 21:27 pin.log
```



Owner



# Files and Directories

Seconds% ls -l

total 104

-rwxr-xr-x	1	mfuess	systems	7316	Oct	6	15:45	nonres
-rw-r--r--	1	mfuess	systems	3048	Oct	6	01:12	nonrestoringdiv.c
-rw-r--r--	1	mfuess	systems	6879	Oct	6	12:57	nonrestoringdiv.s
-rw-rw-rw-	1	mfuess	systems	17542	Oct	6	13:44	nonrestoringdiv_lingate.s
drwxr-sr-x	2	mfuess	systems	4096	Oct	13	19:03	output
drwxr-sr-x	7	mfuess	systems	4096	Jun	17	20:24	pin-2.6
-rw-----	1	mfuess	systems	102	Oct	7	21:27	pin.log

↑  
Group

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total 104

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drwxr-sr-x	2	mfuess	systems	4096	Oct	13	19:03	output
drwxr-sr-x	7	mfuess	systems	4096	Jun	17	20:24	pin-2.6
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↑  
Date



# Files and Directories

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total 104

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↑  
Time

Seconds% ls -l

total 104

-rwxr-xr-x	1	mfuess	systems	7316	Oct	6	15:45	nonres
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-rw-----	1	mfuess	systems	102	Oct	7	21:27	pin.log

↑  
Name

# Files and Directories

- To change permissions of a file or directory you use the following command:
  - `Chmod 775 <files>`
- Each number applies to the permissions column as a bit mask.
- There are many ways of using chmod so you can use `man chmod` to better understand the command.

# gcc Compilation

- Compile file
  - `gcc myfile.c` (produces `a.out` executable)
- Build *output* to an output file
  - `gcc myfile.c -o myfile`
- Generate assembly
  - `gcc -S myfile.c`
- Compiler optimization levels
  - `gcc -O<n> myfile.c`

# Text Editors

- Emacs
- Vi
- Pico
- Many more...

# Vi

- Console (screen) oriented text editor
- Has two modes of operation
  - *Command mode* with commands which cause action to be taken on the file
  - *Insert mode* in which entered text is inserted into the file

# Vi Command Mode

- To enter command mode hit ESC, type the command, and hit RETURN

# Vi Commands

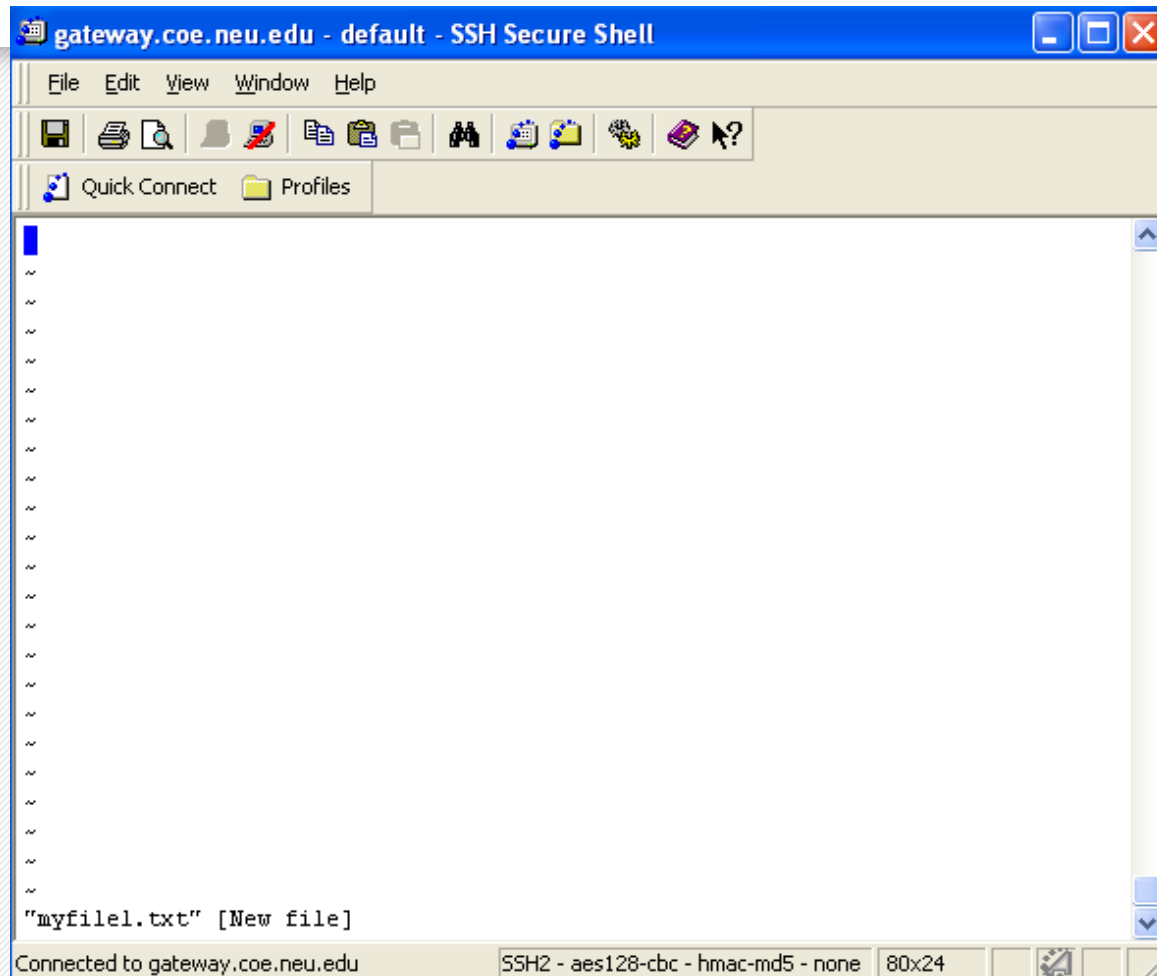
- Start Vi
  - `vi myfile.txt`
- Save modified file
  - ESC, `:w<return>`
- Save modified file and exit Vi
  - ESC, `:x<return>`
- Exit Vi without saving changes
  - ESC, `:q!<return>`

# Vi Insert Mode

- Can edit text
- Can move cursor using arrow buttons
- To enter this mode and exit command mode hit ESC and then hit s.



# Vi User Interface



# Advanced Commands

- Pipes and redirections
  - Passing the output of a command to the next one
  - Examples:
    - `ls -la | head -1` # transfers the output of ls command to head
    - `cat file | grep -c` # same
    - `./command > file.log` # stores command output in the file
- Grep
  - grep searches input files for lines containing a match to a given pattern list
- Sed
  - The sed stream editor is a text editor that performs editing operations on information coming from standard input or a file
- Awk
  - Awk is both a programming language and text processor that can be used to manipulate text data in very useful ways

# Connecting to the COE machines

- `ssh <user>@gateway.coe.neu.edu`
  - Input password
  - You're set
- There are multiple login nodes each contain a different `/tmp/` folder. You can connect to Theta (where the file is, by using the following command in the coe login server).
  - `ssh -p 27 Theta`
  - Input password again

# Advanced Commands

- Hands on experiment example
- Copy `/tmp/linux_tutorial/tutorial.tar.gz` into your home directory
- Unzip file (using alias shown before)
- Lots of experiments results. Look at the directory structure. Read some of these log files.
- 1. Find a command using pipes that can find the GPU execution time for all experiments for “cuda-basic”, remove the expression “Total GPU Execution Time” to just display the actual time, and store it in a file.
- Example output of how each line should look:

`results/zorder-sobel/tree/cuda-basic/4-1.log: 5.944800 ms`

# Advanced Commands

2. What would you change if you only want to keep the time for the experiment and remove everything else?
3. Why is this useful?

# Advanced Commands

Answers (there are many ways of doing this)

1. Command: `grep "GPU Execution Time" results/**/cuda-basic/*.log | sed "s/Total GPU Execution Time\\:/" > file.log`
2. Command: `grep "GPU Execution Time" results/**/cuda-basic/*.log | awk '{print $5}' > file2.log`
3. When you're running multiple experiments, you can search for information and display it however you want in a very convenient manner

# Simple Scripting

- Lets look at the examples available on the scripts folder.
- What do they do?

# Any questions?

- You can ask on Piazza
- How to use a command?
  - Use `man <command>`
  - You can ask Google!



# Find out More

<http://www.mcsr.olemiss.edu/unixhelp/>

Or..... use google 😊