

Linux Essentials in a Nutshell

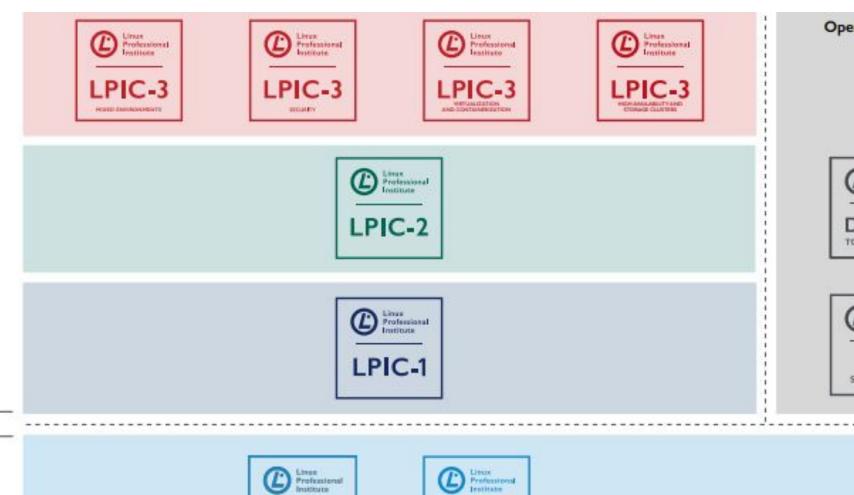
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Linux Essentials Exam

Current version is 1.6 (Exam code 010-160)

40 questions for 60 minutes

No prerequisites

Lifetime validity



Linux Essentials Topics

The Linux Community and a Career in Open Source

Finding Your Way on a Linux System

The Power of the Command Line

The Linux Operating System

Security and File Permissions





Part I

The Linux Community and a Career in Open Source

What's Linux?



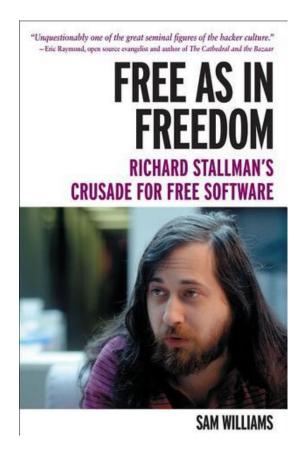
66 Hello everybody there out using minix I'm doing a (free) operating system (just a hobby, won't be big and professional like gnu) for 386(486) AT clones. This has been brewing since april, and is starting to get ready. I'd like any feedback on things people like/dislike in minix, as my OS resembles it somewhat (same physical layout of the file-system (due to practical reasons) other things). among I've currently ported bash(1.08) and gcc(1.40), and things seem to work. This implies that I'll get something practical within a few months, and I'd like to know what features most people would want. Any suggestions are welcome, but I won't promise 111 implement them (torvalds [at] kruuna.helsinki.fi) Linus

PS. Yes – it's free of any minix code, and it has a multi-threaded fs. It is NOT portable (uses 386 task switching etc), and it probably never will support anything other than AT-harddisks, as that's all I have :-(.

—Linus Torvalds 55



What's GNU?



GNU

GNU

Not

Unix



The Four Freedoms

- 0. Run the program as you wish, for any purpose
- I. Study how the program works and change it as you wish
- 2. Redistribute copies so you can help others
- 3. Distribute copies of your modified versions to others





Distributions

- Debian, Ubuntu (LTS), Linux Mint
- Fedora, CentOS, Red Hat
- openSUSE (Tumbleweed, Leap)
- Arch, Slackware, Gentoo

Explore more at http://distrowatch.com





Aplications

- OpenOffice, LibreOffice
- Thunderbird, Firefox
- GIMP, Krita, Inkscape
- Apache HTTPD, NGINX
- MySQL, PostgreSQL, MongoDB
- NFS, Samba
- C, Java, Perl, shell, Python, PHP
- dpkg, apt-get, rpm, yum, zypper







Part 2

Finding Your Way on a Linux System

Command Line Basics

Shell 101

- Pick up a Shell
- Shell Prompt
- Command Types

Commands

- Command Types
- Command Structure

Environment Variables

- General Rules
- echo
- export



Using the Command Line to Get Help

Built-in Commands

• help command

Built-in Help

- command --help
- command -h

Find Files

- locate (and updatedb)
- find

Man and Info Pages

- man
- info

Additional Documentation

/usr/share/doc/*



Using Directories and Listing Files

Files and Directories

- Hidden objects (starts with .)
- Home directories
- Home shortcut (~)

Exploring and Navigating

- Explore with Is
- Navigate with cd

Absolute vs Relative Path

- Absolute always starts with (/)
- pwd



Creating, Moving and Deleting Files

Basic Commands

- touch
- cp, mv, rm
- mkdir, rmdir

Work with Multiple File Objects

• Use *, ?, and [] for globbing

Warning

File and folder names are case-sensitive!





Part 3

The Power of the Command Line

Archiving and Compressing



- tar
- zip, unzip
- gzip, gunzip
- bzip2, bunzip2
- xz, unxz



Searching and Extracting Data from Files

Explore Files and Extract Data

- grep
- more, less
- cat, tac
- head, tail
- sort, uniq
- cut, paste, join
- wc, nl

Basic Regular Expressions

• Work with .*?[]

Manage Data Flow

- Link commands via pipes (|)
- Use stream redirection (>, <, >>)



Turning Commands into a Script

Bash Scripts Building Blocks

- Script signature
- Variables
- Arguments
- Exit status

Scripts Control Structures

- Loops (for, while, until)
- Control flow (if, case)

Text Editors

- vim
- nano

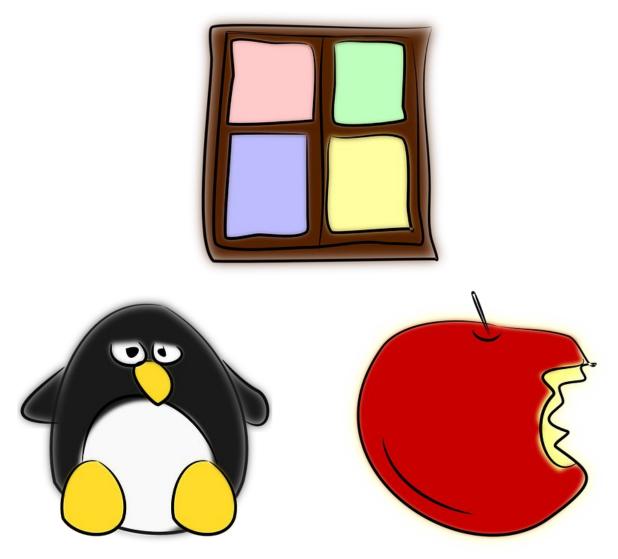




Part 4

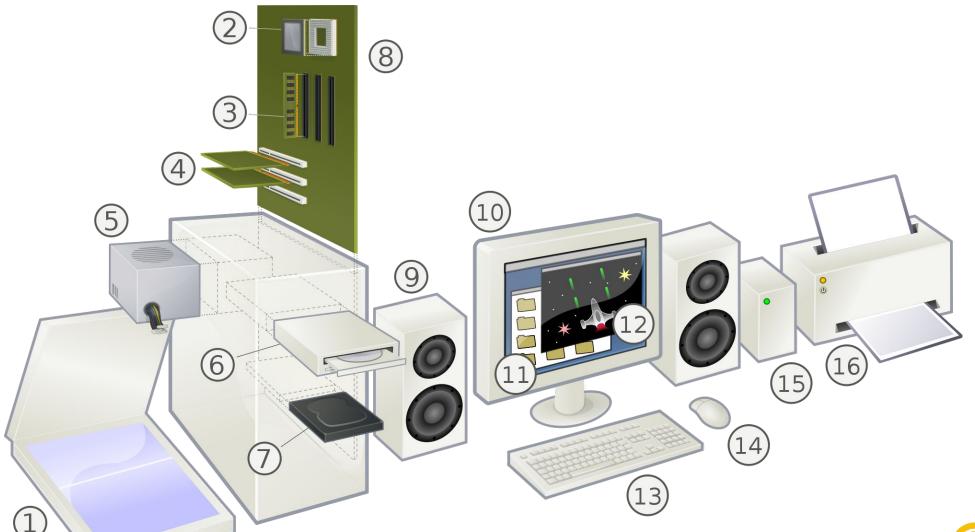
The Linux Operating System

Choosing an Operating System





Understanding Computer Hardware





Where Data is Stored

Configurations

- /etc/*
- /boot/*

Events and Logs Exploration

- /var/log/*
- journalctl
- dmesg

Process and Resources

- ps, top
- free, df

Special Folders

- /proc/*
- /sys/*
- /dev/*



Your Computer on the Network

Main Topics

- Network, interface, gateway
- IPv4 and IPv6 addresses
- DNS

Monitoring and Troubleshooting

- netstat, ss
- ping
- host

Network Configuration

- route, ip route show
- ifconfig, ip address show

Notable Files

- /etc/resolv.conf
- /etc/hosts





Part 5

Security and File Permissions

Basic Security and Identifying User Types

User Types

- Super user
- System users
- Regular users

Helpful Commands

- id, last, who, w
- sudo, su

Notable Files

- /etc/passwd
- /etc/shadow
- /etc/group



Creating Users and Groups

User Management

- useradd
- usermod
- userdel

Password Management

- passwd
- chpasswd

Group Management

- groupadd
- groupmod
- groupdel

Alternative Commands

- adduser
- deluser



Managing File Permissions and Ownership

- rwxrw-r-user group others

```
Object Type *
d = folder
- = file
l = symbolic link
```

Permissions Meaning

- \bullet r = Read
- w = Write
- x = Execute

Explore Permissions

Long listing with Is -I

Manage Permissions & Ownership

- chmod
- chown
- chgrp



Special Directories and Files

Special Directories

- /tmp
- /var/tmp
- /run

Symbolic and Hard Links

- Difference
- Working with In





Is This All?

Nooo! There is Much More!

Go deeper with topics like

- Users and groups management
- Permissions (incl. special ones) and ownership management
- Special folders and files
- Bash building blocks (if, case, and loop structures)
- Package management

Explore the detailed objectives at https://wiki.lpi.org/wiki/Linux_Essentials_Objectives_VI.6



Where Can I Study What is Missing?

Start with

https://learning.lpi.org/pdfstore/LPI-Learning-Material-010-160-en.pdf

Continue other materials available at

https://learning.lpi.org





Questions?



Demo

https://github.com/shekeriev/linux-essentials



Thank you!

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