



## Components of a {Uni|Linu}x System

• Kernel - The core OS code that manages physical resources (CPU, memory, hard drives, etc.)

• Shells – Programs providing a text-based interface to the OS, a.k.a. the command line interface (CLI)

• Commands, utilities, and applications – The large set of programs that perform specific tasks, e.g. moving files, printing documents, and browsing the web

 Compilers – Software development tools for converting human-understood languages into computer-understood languages

• Desktops / Window Managers – Software providing a graphical user interface (GUI)

# Finding your CLI

- Linux gnome-terminal (you should probably know this already)
- Mac OS X /Applications/Utilities/ Terminal.app
- Windows http://www.cygwin.com/

## Basic Syntax

- command -options... arguments...
- command A command understood by the shell or the name of a program
- options An optional set of parameters that modify the behavior of the command
- arguments Required parameters for the command

### Basic Commands

- Is Display directory contents
- pwd Prints the working directory
- cd Change the present working directory
- cp Copy file(s)
- rm Delete file(s)
- mkdir Create a directory
- rmdir Delete an empty directory
- chmod Change file permissions

### S

- Is -a
  - displays hidden (i.e., configuration) files
- Is -F
  - identifies directories and executables
- |s -|
  - gives extra file information
- Is -lah
  - shows all files with extra information and humanreadable filesizes

## Where the F\*\*\* am I?

#### • pwd

- print working directory
- ~
  - home directory
- - current directory
- ..
  - parent directory
- absolute paths: /home/username/test\_directory
- relative paths: ./test\_directory

## cd



- goes to home directory
- cd /home/username/jiggle
  - changes the **working directory**
- cd ..
  - changes working directory to /home/username

#### cp, mv

- cp test.txt test2.txt
  - makes a copy of test.txt to test2.txt
- cp ~/Desktop/test.txt ~/Documents/shopping\_list.txt
  - makes a copy of test.txt to another directory
- mv test.txt test2.txt
  - renames test.txt to test2.txt
- mv ~/Desktop/test.txt ~/Documents
  - moves test.txt from ~/Desktop to ~/Documents
- mv ~/Desktop/test.txt ~/Documents/shopping\_list.txt
  - moves test.txt from ~/Desktop to ~/Documents, and then renames it shopping\_list.txt

#### rm

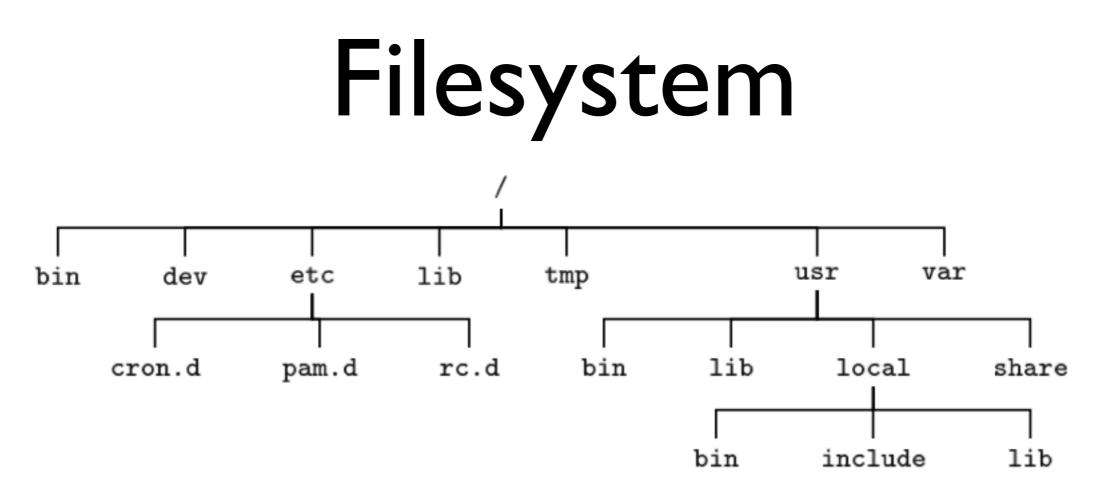
• NO RECYCLE BIN!!!

- rm test.txt
  - deletes test.txt
- rm directory\_name/
- rm: cannot remove `directory\_name': Is a directory
- rm -rf directory\_name
  - poof!

### mkdir, rmdir

\$>  s
test.txt
\$> mkdir foo
\$>  s
foo/ test.txt
\$> rmdir foo
\$>  s

test.txt



- •bin: binaries
- dev: devices
- etc: configuration scripts
- lib: libraries
- •usr: user space
- •var: logs

## Filesystem commands

- file Identify file content type
- find Search for file(s)
- locate Quickly search for files using a pre-generated database
- id Display user and group information
- du Calculate disk usage
- df Display available disk space statistics
- mount Mount a file system

## Dealing with text files

- cat Send file(s) to stdout
- echo Send command line to stdout
- more Paginate input
- less Paginate input. (and less is more)
- head Send the first few lines of input to stdout
- tail Send the last few lines of input to stdout
- tee Send stdin to stdout and to file(s)

## File permissions

- Read permission allows directory listing
- Write permission allows creating, deleting, and renaming of files within the directory
- Execute permission allows "traversing" the directory, a.k.a. using cd to change into the directory or including the directory's contents in a path.
- Order: user, group, others
- New non-executable files have permission 666(rw-rw-rw-)
- New executable files and directories have permission 777 (rwxrwxrwx)

#### chmod

feynstein: //Desktop> Is -I textfile.txt -rw-r--r-- 2 asetapen staff 382 Aug 31 15:32 textfile.txt feynstein: //Desktop> chmod 666 textfile.txt -rw-rw-rw- 2 asetapen staff 382 Aug 31 15:32 textfile.txt feynstein: //Desktop> chmod 700 textfile.txt -rwx----- 2 asetapen staff 382 Aug 31 15:32 textfile.txt

feynstein? /test2> ls -l textfile.txt -rwx----- 2 asetapen staff 382 Aug 31 15:32 textfile.txt feynstein? /test2> chmod go+rx textfile.txt -rwxr-xr-x 2 asetapen staff 382 Aug 31 15:32 textfile.txt feynstein? /test2> chmod a-w textfile.txt -r-xr-xr-x 2 asetapen staff 382 Aug 31 15:32 textfile.txt feynstein? /test2> chmod ugo-x textfile.txt -r--r--r-- 2 asetapen staff 382 Aug 31 15:32 textfile.txt

#### wildcards

- Is \*.jpg
  - lists all files with the .jpg extension
- mkdir images
- mv \*.jpg images/
  - moves all files with the .jpg extension to the images folder

#### grep

• the google of the command line

- grep wienermobile file.c
  - searches file.c for the string "wienermobile"
- grep -R "how to make" \*
  - recursively searches all files for the string "how to make"

### diff

- diff foo.txt bar.txt
  - compares the content of foo.txt and bar.txt
  - if nothing is output, they are the same!
  - otherwise, it will give you line numbers of which the files differ

## SSH

- Secure shell logs you in to a remote computer
- ssh username@linux.mit.edu
- ctrl+d to logout (or type 'logout')
- Note: look up the program scp, which allows copying files to/from a remote computer

#### processes

- A process is an OS entity associated with a running program.
- Each running program is executed as a separate process.
- Processes maintain many important pieces of information about themselves, including:
  - PID Process identification number, a unique identifier.
  - UID The identity of the user executing the program.
  - State Current status of the process, e.g. running, waiting, stopped, etc.
  - Priority A rank guiding CPU time allocation.
  - Resources Memory, files, devices, etc.

## examining processes

• There are three primary commands for viewing process information.

- ps Highly customizable display of processes.
- pstree Displays the process hierarchy.
- top A real-time display of CPU-intensive processes.

## I/O redirection

- stdin, stdout, stderr
- <
- redirect stdin to a file
- >
- redirect stdout to a file
- >>
  - redirect stdout to a file (append)
- •
- redirect stdout of one program to stdin of another
- examples
  - ps aux | grep iTunes
  - cat chapter l.txt chapter 2.txt > novel.txt

#### editors







#### • Learn one! It will make your life a lot easier.

## history

- history
- !N executes line number N from history
- ctrl+r : backwards search

• TAB completion is your friend

#### aliases



#### • alias lab='ssh <u>username@linux.mit.edu</u>'

# shell configuration file

 can house environment variables, aliases, and much more

- Ex: ~/.bashrc
- note: ~/.hgrc is a mercurial config file

## **Everything Else**

#### **READ THE MAN PAGE**

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