CSE 391
Lecture 1

introduction to Linux/Unix environment

slides created by Marty Stepp, modified by Jessica Miller & Ruth Anderson
http://www.cs.washington.edu/391/
Lecture summary

• Course introduction and syllabus
• Unix and Linux operating system
• Introduction to Bash shell
Course Staff

• Me:
  - Ruth Anderson, rea@cs
  - Office hours in CSE 460:
    • Mon 12:30-1:20pm & Tues 11-11:50am,
    • and by appointment
Course Introduction

• CSE391
  ▪ Collection of tools and topics not specifically addressed in other courses that CSE majors should know
  ▪ CSE 351 may be the first course you take that uses Linux
  ▪ Course Topics: Linux command line interface (CLI), Shell scripting, compilation tools (makefiles), version control...
  ▪ Credit / No Credit course, determined by short weekly assignments
Operating systems

- What is an OS? Why have one?
- What is a Kernel?
Operating systems

- **operating system**: Manages activities and resources of a computer.
  - software that acts as an interface between hardware and user
  - provides a layer of abstraction for application developers

- **features provided by an operating system**:
  - ability to execute programs (and multi-tasking)
  - memory management (and virtual memory)
  - file systems, disk and network access
  - an interface to communicate with hardware
  - a user interface (often graphical)

- **kernel**: The lowest-level core of an operating system.
Unix

• brief history:
  - Multics (1964) for mainframes
  - Unix (1969)
  - K&R
  - Linus Torvalds and Linux (1992)

• key Unix ideas:
  - written in a high-level language (C)
  - virtual memory
  - hierarchical file system; "everything" is a file
  - lots of small programs that work together to solve larger problems
  - security, users, access, and groups
  - human-readable documentation included
Linux

- **Linux**: A kernel for a Unix-like operating system.
  - commonly seen/used today in servers, mobile/embedded devices, ...

- **GNU**: A "free software" implementation of many Unix-like tools
  - many GNU tools are distributed with the Linux kernel

- **distribution**: A pre-packaged set of Linux software.
  - examples: Ubuntu, Fedora, CentOS

- **key features of Linux:**
  - **open source software**: source can be downloaded
  - free to use
  - constantly being improved/updated by the community
Linux Desktop

- X-windows
- window managers
- desktop environments
  - Gnome
  - KDE

- How can I try out Linux?
  - CSE Virtual machine
  - CSE basement labs
  - attu shared server
Things you can do in Linux

- Load the course web site in a browser
- Install and play games
- Play MP3s
- Edit photos
- IM, Skype
Shell

- **shell**: An interactive program that uses user input to manage the execution of other programs.
  - A command processor, typically runs in a text window.
  - User types commands, the shell runs the commands
  - Several different shell programs exist:
    - bash: the default shell program on most Linux/Unix systems
    - We will use bash
    - Other shells: Bourne, csh, tsch

- Why should I learn to use a shell when GUIs exist?
Why use a shell?

• Why should I learn to use a shell when GUIs exist?
  ▪ faster
  ▪ work remotely
  ▪ programmable
  ▪ customizable
  ▪ repeatable
### Shell commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>command</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>logs out of the shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ls</td>
<td>lists files in a directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwd</td>
<td>print the current working directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cd</td>
<td>changes the working directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>brings up the manual for a command</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$ pwd
/homes/iws/rea
$ cd CSE391
$ ls
file1.txt file2.txt
$ ls -l
-rw-r--r-- 1 rea fac_cs 0 2017-03-29 17:45 file1.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 rea fac_cs 0 2017-03-29 17:45 file2.txt
$ cd ..
$ man ls
$ exit
## Relative directories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>directory</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>the directory you are in (&quot;working directory&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..</td>
<td>the parent of the working directory (. . / . . is grandparent, etc.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ~         | your **home** directory  
|           | (on many systems, this is /home/**username**) |
| ~**username** | **username**'s **home** directory |
| ~/Desktop | your desktop |
## Directory commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ls</td>
<td>list files in a directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwd</td>
<td>print the current working directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cd</td>
<td>changes the working directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkdir</td>
<td>create a new directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rmdir</td>
<td>delete a directory (must be empty)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- some commands (cd, exit) are part of the shell ("builtins")
- others (ls, mkdir) are separate programs the shell runs
Shell commands

- many accept **arguments** or **parameters**
  - example: `cp` (copy) accepts a source and destination file path

- a program uses 3 streams of information:
  - stdin, stdout, stderr (standard in, out, error)

- **input**: comes from user's keyboard
- **output**: goes to console
- **errors** can also be printed (by default, sent to console like output)

- parameters vs. input
  - **parameters**: before Enter is pressed; sent in by shell
  - **input**: after Enter is pressed; sent in by user
Command-line arguments

• most options are a - followed by a letter such as -c
  ▪ some are longer words preceded by two - signs, such as --count

• options can be combined: ls -l -a -r can be ls -lar

• many programs accept a --help or -help option to give more information about that command (in addition to man pages)
  ▪ or if you run the program with no arguments, it may print help info

• for many commands that accept a file name argument, if you omit the parameter, it will read from standard input (your keyboard)
**Shell/system commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>command</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man or info</td>
<td>get help on a command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>clears out the output from the console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>exits and logs out of the shell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>command</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>output the system date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cal</td>
<td>output a text calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uname</td>
<td>print information about the current system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- "man pages" are a very important way to learn new commands
  
  man ls
  man man
## File commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cp</td>
<td>copy a file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mv</td>
<td>move or rename a file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rm</td>
<td>delete a file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch</td>
<td>create a new empty file, or update its last-modified time stamp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- caution: the above commands do not prompt for confirmation
  - easy to overwrite/delete a file; this setting can be overridden (how?)

- **Exercise**: Given several albums of `.mp3` files all in one folder, move them into separate folders by artist.

- **Exercise**: Modify a `.java` file to make it seem as though you finished writing it on Dec 28 at 4:56am.
Exercise Solutions

• caution: the cp, rm, mv commands do not prompt for confirmation
  ▪ easy to overwrite/delete a file; this setting can be overridden (how?)
    • Use “-i” with the command, “interactive” to prompt before overwrite

• Exercise: Given several albums of .mp3 files all in one folder, move them into separate folders by artist.
  ▪ mkdir U2
  ▪ mkdir PSY
  ▪ mkdir JustinBieber
  ▪ mv GangnamStyle.mp3 PSY/
  ▪ mv Pride.mp3 U2/

• Exercise: Modify a .java file to make it seem as though you finished writing it on Dec 28 at 4:56am.
  ▪ touch -t "201812280456" Hello.java
Basic Emacs Commands

- C- = control key          M- = meta/alt key
- read a file into Emacs:   C-x C-f
- save a file back to disk: C-x C-s
- exit Emacs permanently:  C-x C-c
- search forward:          C-s
- search backward:         C-r
- scroll to next screen:   C-v
- scroll to previous screen: M-v
- Undo:                   C-x u

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entity to move over</th>
<th>backward</th>
<th>forward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>character</td>
<td>C-b</td>
<td>C-f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>word</td>
<td>M-b</td>
<td>M-f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>C-p</td>
<td>C-n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to line beginning/end</td>
<td>C-a</td>
<td>C-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to buffer beginning/end</td>
<td>M-&lt;</td>
<td>M-&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Basic Vim Commands

• :w Write the current file
• :wq Write the current file and exit.
• :q! Quit without writing
• To change into insert mode: i or a
  ▪ Use escape to exit
• search forward /, repeat the search backwards: N
• Basic movement:
  ▪ h l k j character left, right; line up, down (also arrow keys)
  ▪ b w word/token left, right
  ▪ ge e end of word/token left, right
  ▪ 0 $ jump to first/last character on the line
• x delete
• u undo

Mounting cse homedir on VM

https://www.cs.washington.edu/lab/software/homeVMs/linuxVM#install

• Create a directory in your home directory, called csehomedir:
  ▪ cd
  ▪ mkdir csehomedir

• Now to use that directory as a “link” to your CSE files on your VM:
  ▪ sshfs username@attu: ~/csehomedir OR
  ▪ sshfs username@attu.cs.washington.edu:/homes/iws/username ~/csehomedir/

• It is a good idea to back up your files from your VM regularly.
  ▪ Actually keep your files on your CSE home directory
  ▪ Regularly move files from your VM to another location
  ▪ If you need to get a fresh VM image, you can save the files from your old VM using this procedure: "My VM Seems Broken. How Do I Recover?"

• https://www.cs.washington.edu/lab/software/homeVMs/linuxVM#faq
My VM is Broken!

https://www.cs.washington.edu/lab/software/homeVMs/linuxVM#install

• If your VM is misbehaving, first try a reboot of the VM and also of your machine. If that doesn’t work, often it is easiest just to get a fresh VM image and start over (maybe you saved the .zip file you downloaded previously?)

• BEFORE you delete your current copy of the VM, you can save the files from your current copy of the VM using this procedure:
  - See "My VM Seems Broken. How Do I Recover?“ here:
    https://www.cs.washington.edu/lab/software/homeVMs/linuxVM#faq