



# Linux Boot Camp

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# Connecting

## SSH

Windows users: MobaXterm, PuTTY, SSH Tectia

Mac & Linux users: Terminal (Just type `ssh`)

*andrewid@shark.ics.cs.cmu.edu*

# Let's Bash!

**Log in to the Shark machines and run:**

```
$ echo $0
```

```
-bash (make sure this line is correct)
```

# Let's Bash!

**Log in to the Shark machines and run:**

```
$ echo $0
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```
-bash (make sure this line is correct)
```

Not the same? Connect to the **Andrew** machines  
(`unix.andrew.cmu.edu`, **NOT** Shark) and run:

```
$ chsh -s /bin/bash
```

- **Log out, then log back into the Shark machines**

# I Need You To Make A Directory

```
$ ls
```

```
$ cd private
```

```
$ mkdir 15-213
```

```
$ cd 15-213
```

# FileZilla / File Transfers

- Download datalab-handout.tar from Autolab
- Use scp, or download and install FileZilla
  - <https://filezilla-project.org/>
  - Host: shark.ics.cs.cmu.edu
  - Username: (your Andrew ID)
  - Password: (your Andrew ID Password)
  - Port: 22
- Navigate to 15-213 folder, then drag and drop file
- Same way in reverse to download file to submit

Detailed guide: [http://cs.cmu.edu/~213/recitations/using\\_filezilla.pdf](http://cs.cmu.edu/~213/recitations/using_filezilla.pdf)

# Continue On...

```
$ ls
```

```
$ cd private
```

```
$ mkdir 15-213
```

```
$ cd 15-213
```

```
$ tar xvpf datalab-handout.tar
```

```
$ cd datalab-handout
```

# Terminal Shortcuts

The command line operates on one directory at a time (the “working directory”).

You can use these shortcuts whenever a directory or file path is expected.

	Meaning	Example
~	Home directory	<code>cp foo.txt ~</code>
.	Working (current) directory	<code>cp ~/foo.txt .</code>
..	Parent directory	<code>cp ~/foo.txt ..</code>
-	Previous directory	<code>cd -</code>
*	Match as many characters as possible	<code>cp */*.txt</code> <code>rm *.c</code>

- **Be very very very careful with `rm`!!!**
  - **There is no trash with `rm`. It is gone.**



# More Terminal Shortcuts

- Pressing tab will autocomplete file/directory names.
- Use the up+down arrow keys to scroll through your previous commands.
- Control+R lets you search your command history.
- Control+A jumps to the beginning of the line.
- Control+E jumps to the end of the line.
- Control+U clears everything to the left of the cursor.
- Control+C kills your current program.
- Control+D (on a blank line) exits the terminal.
- Control+L clears your screen.

ls <dir>

- Lists files in the present working directory, or, if specified, `dir`.
  - `-l` lists ownership and permissions.
  - `-a` shows hidden files (“dotfiles”).
- `pwd` tells you your present working directory.

```
jbiggs@blueshark ~ $ ls
cover_letter.pdf  factorial.py  Movies      resume.pdf  test.wav
demo.py           foo2.py      Music       school      timer.py
Desktop           foo.txt      Pictures    solutions.py www
display.py       Fravic.pdf   private     src
Documents        Library      public      Templates
Downloads        Minecraft.jar Public      test.py
jbiggs@blueshark ~ $ pwd
/afs/andrew.cmu.edu/usr10/jbiggs
jbiggs@blueshark ~ $
```

`cd <directory>`

- Try running `cd -` to return to the previous directory.
- Try running `cd ..` to return to the parent directory.
- Changes your present working directory.

```
jbiggs@blueshark ~ $ ls
cover_letter.pdf  factorial.py  Movies      resume.pdf  test.wav
demo.py           foo2.py      Music       school      timer.py
Desktop           foo.txt      Pictures    solutions.py www
display.py       Fravic.pdf  private     src
Documents        Library     public      Templates
Downloads        Minecraft.jar Public       test.py
jbiggs@blueshark ~ $ cd private/
jbiggs@blueshark ~/private $
```

`mkdir <dirname>`

- Makes a directory `dirname` in your present working directory.
- Directories and folders are the **same thing!**

```
jbiggs@blueshark ~ $ ls
cover_letter.pdf  factorial.py  Movies      resume.pdf  test.wav
demo.py          foo2.py     Music       school      timer.py
Desktop          foo.txt     Pictures    solutions.py www
display.py       Fravic.pdf  private     src
Documents        Library     public      Templates
Downloads        Minecraft.jar Public       test.py
jbiggs@blueshark ~ $ cd private/
jbiggs@blueshark ~/private $ mkdir 15-213
jbiggs@blueshark ~/private $ cd 15-213
jbiggs@blueshark ~/private/15-213 $
```

```
mv <src> <dest>
```

- `cp` works in exactly the same way, but copies instead
  - for copying folders, use `cp -r`
- `dest` can be into an existing folder (preserves name), or a file/folder of a different name
- `src` can be either a file or a folder

```
jbiggs@blueshark ~ $ cd private/  
jbiggs@blueshark ~/private $ mkdir 15-213  
jbiggs@blueshark ~/private $ cd 15-213  
jbiggs@blueshark ~/private/15-213 $ mv ~/Downloads/datalab-handout.  
tar .
```

```
tar <options> <filename>
```

- For full list of options, see `man tar`
- `tar` stands for **t**ape **a**rchive. Was used on tapes!
- `x` - extract, `v` - verbose, `f` - file input, `p` - keep perms
- All of our handouts will be in `tar` format.

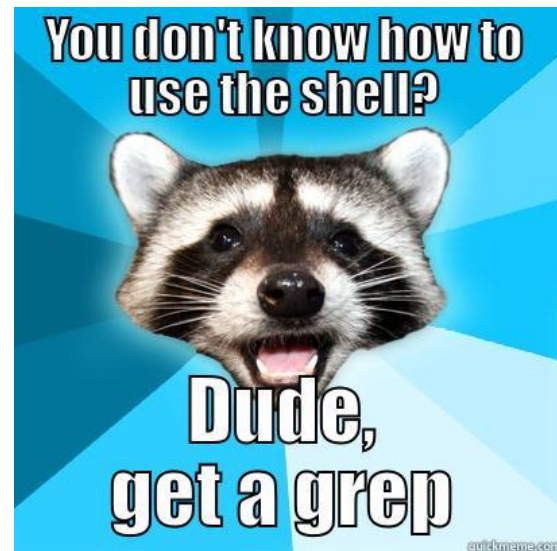
```
jbiggs@blueshark ~/private/15-213 $ tar xvf datalab-handout.tar
datalab-handout/
datalab-handout/bits.c
datalab-handout/Makefile
datalab-handout/README
datalab-handout/btest.h
datalab-handout/btest.c
datalab-handout/bits.h
datalab-handout/decl.c
datalab-handout/tests.c
datalab-handout/fshow.c
```

Also, `rm <file1> <file2> ... <filen>`

- To remove an (empty) directory, use `rmdir`
- To remove a folder and its contents, use `rm -rf`
  - **Please be careful, don't delete your project.**
  - **There is no "Trash" here. It's gone.**
  - **Contact [ugradlabs@cs.cmu.edu](mailto:ugradlabs@cs.cmu.edu) to restore.**
  - **Latest restore is up to a day old!**

# What's in a file? (using `grep`)

- `grep <pattern> <file>` will output any lines of file that have `pattern` as a substring
  - `grep -v` will output lines *without* `pattern` as substring
  - `grep -n` prints line numbers
  - `grep -R` will search *recursively*
- Try it: `grep 'phase' bomb.c`
  - `grep -n 'printf' src.c`
  - `grep -R 'unsigned' .`





# pipes and redirects

- A *pipe* redirects output from one program as input to another program.
  - Ex: `ls *.c | grep malloc`
  - Ex: `ls -l | grep jbiggs | wc -l`
- Can *redirect* output to a file.
  - Ex: `echo hello > file.txt` writes “hello” **over** file.txt.
  - Ex: `echo hello >> file.txt` *appends* “hello” to file.txt.

# Looking for something? `grep -A -B`

```
~/test
✓ $ ls
bar.txt  foo.txt  foobar.txt
~/test
✓ $ ls | grep foo
foo.txt
foobar.txt
~/test
✓ $ ls | grep bar
bar.txt
foobar.txt
~/test
✓ $ ls | grep foo > file.txt
~/test
✓ $ cat file.txt
foo.txt
foobar.txt
```

- `grep -B <x>`: include x lines **Before** match.
- `grep -A <y>`: include y lines **After** match.
- Ex: `objdump -d | grep -A 25 explode_bomb`
- Ex: `grep -B 20 return *.c`

# What's in a file? (using `cat`)

- `cat <file1> <file2> ... <filen>` lets you display the contents of a file in the terminal window.
  - Use `cat -n` to add line numbers!
- You can *combine* multiple files into one!
  - `cat <file1> ... <filen> >> file.txt`
- Good for seeing what's in small files.
- Try `cat -n bomb.c`. Too big, right?

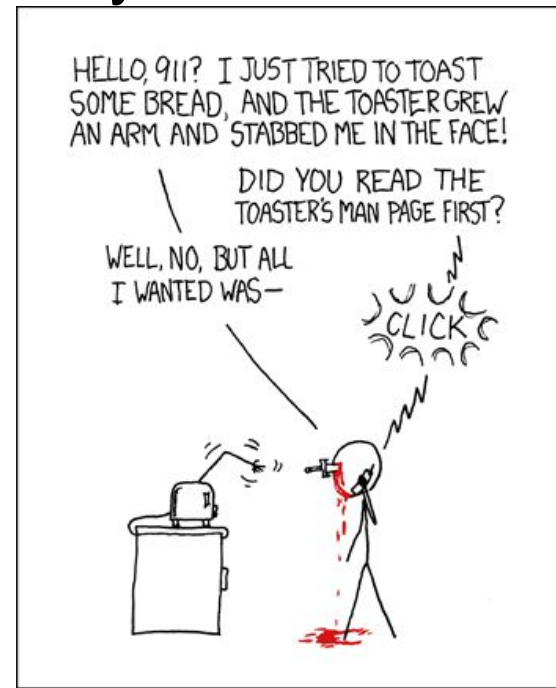


## What's in a file? (using `less`)

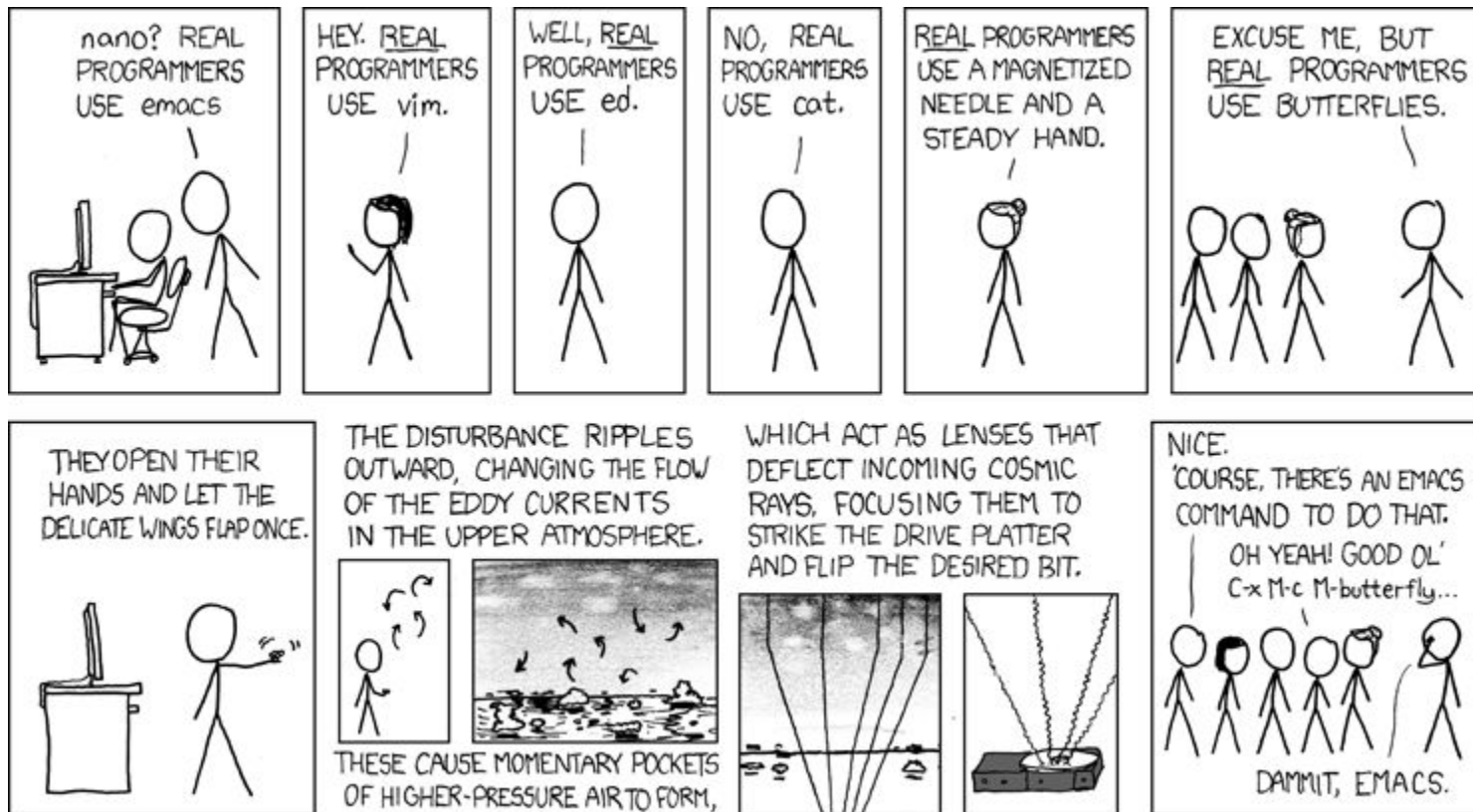
- `less <file>` will give you a scrollable interface for viewing large files **without** editing them.
  - To find something, use `/`
    - To view the next occurrence, press `n`
    - To view previous occurrence, press `N`
  - To quit, use `q`
- Try it: Open your datalab file, search for strings

man <thing>

- What is that command? What is this C standard library function? What does this library do?
- Pages viewed with `less`
- Try it!
  - `man grep`
  - `man tar`
  - `man strlen`
  - `man 3 printf`
  - `man stdio.h`
  - `man man`



# Editors (a touchy subject)



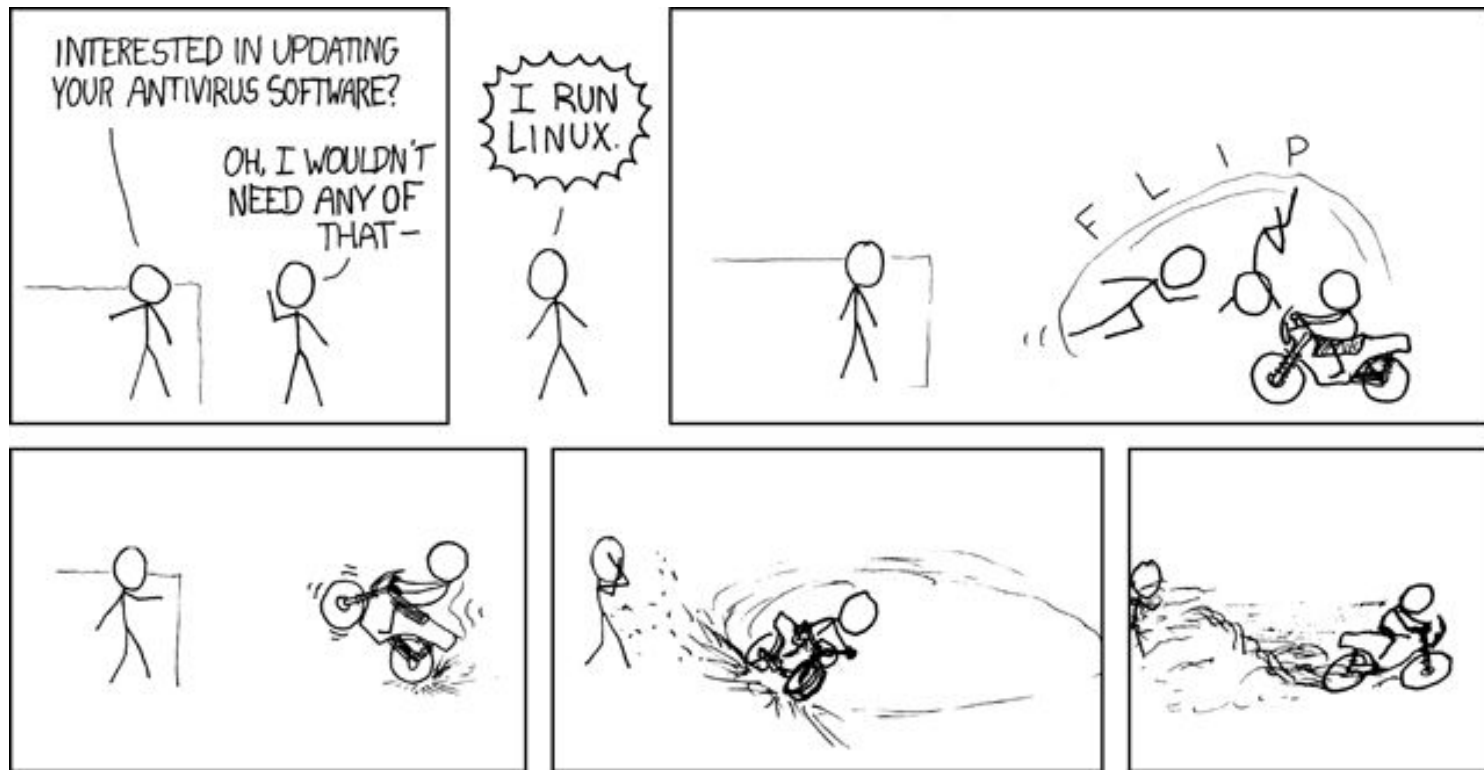
# Editors (a touchy subject)

- `vim` is nice, made for very powerful text editing
  - Try running `vimtutor` to get started learning
- `emacs` is nice, made to be more versatile
  - Emacs tutorial in emacs: “Ctrl-h t”
- `gedit` has a GUI
  - Requires X Forwarding: See Appendix
- I **strongly** recommend editing on the terminal.
- **Gist**: Use an editor with auto-indent and line numbers

# Commands related to 15-213

- `gdb`, the **GNU Debugger**, will be used for bomb lab.
- `objdump` displays the symbols in an executable.
- `gcc` is the **GNU C Compiler**.
- `make` is a configurable build system often used for compiling programs.
- We will provide other tools in the handouts as well





# Vimtutor Walkthrough

- Chapters 1-3
- Cheatsheet: <http://bit.ly/2c101J0>

# Sublime Text / Atom!

[http://cs.cmu.edu/~213/recitation/using\\_sublime.pdf](http://cs.cmu.edu/~213/recitation/using_sublime.pdf)

Resources

Ask the Course Staff!

<http://cs.cmu.edu/~213/help/>

# Resources

- Quick references: [cs.cmu.edu/~213/resources.html](http://cs.cmu.edu/~213/resources.html)
- CMU Computer Club
  - [www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~sbaugh/emacs.html](http://www.contrib.andrew.cmu.edu/~sbaugh/emacs.html)
  - [club.cc.cmu.edu/talks/fall15/power-vim.html](http://club.cc.cmu.edu/talks/fall15/power-vim.html)
  - [club.cc.cmu.edu/talks/fall15/power-git.html](http://club.cc.cmu.edu/talks/fall15/power-git.html)
- Great Practical Ideas
  - [www.cs.cmu.edu/~15131/f15/topics/bash/](http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~15131/f15/topics/bash/)
  - [www.cs.cmu.edu/~15131/f15/topics/git/](http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~15131/f15/topics/git/)
- Official manuals
  - `info bash`
  - `info emacs`
  - `:help` in Vim

# Appendix

# Editors (if you really really just want a GUI)

- Simple answer: Go to a Linux cluster on-campus, open a terminal, and run:

```
ssh -Y andrewid@shark.ics.cs.cmu.edu
```

- Now you can run `gedit <filename> &`
- *&* *forks* your process into the background so you can use the prompt without waiting for `gedit` to finish

# Editors (if you really, **really** just want a GUI)

- Not-so-simple answer: Google “How to install X Forwarding on <platform>”
  - Mac: You need XQuartz
  - Windows: You need Xming and PuTTY
- This allows you to execute GUI applications on the shark machines, but have the GUI appear on your computer.



# Fancy Terminal Shortcuts

- Bash automatically splits things up in brackets!
  - Ex: `cp foo{1,2}.txt = cp foo1.txt foo2.txt`
  - Ex: `cp foo.txt{,.bak} = cp foo.txt foo.txt.bak`
  - For when typing the same filename gets annoying
- Bash has `for` loops!
  - Ex: Append “15-213” to every file ending in `.c`  
`for file in *.c; do echo “15-213” >> $file; done`
- Have fun, but don’t break things or lose track of time

# screen

- Run simultaneous programs in different “tabs”
- <Control-a>, then press c: create new tab
- <Control-a>, then press k: kill current tab
  - Consider exiting bash rather than killing window (bad)
- <Control-a>, then press n: go to next tab
- <Control-a>, then press p: go to previous tab
- <Control-a>, then press <number>: go to tab <number>
- <Control-a>, then press a: send “Control-a” to window
- <Control-a>, then press ?: help
- All other shortcuts stay, `screen` only binds to <Control-a>