Intro to Linux

Installation and setup



Overview

We will be using:

- Virtual machines (VMWare, on windows)
- Linux mint http://ftp.heanet.ie/pub/linuxmint.com//stable/17.
 2/linuxmint-17.2-cinnamon-32bit.isou

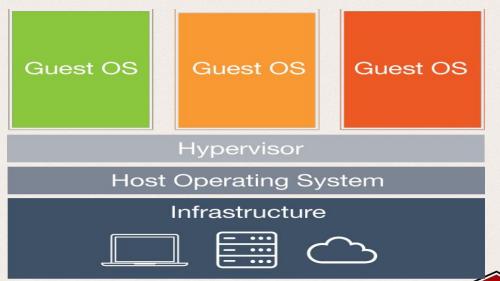
What is Linux?

A Free and Open Source Operating System perfect for development There are more linux - ubuntu, Arch, fedora, debian, gentoo



What is a Virtual Machine?

- A sandboxed, virtual computer that runs on top of a HYPERVISOR
 - VMWare, Virtualbox, Xen etc



But why use a VM...?

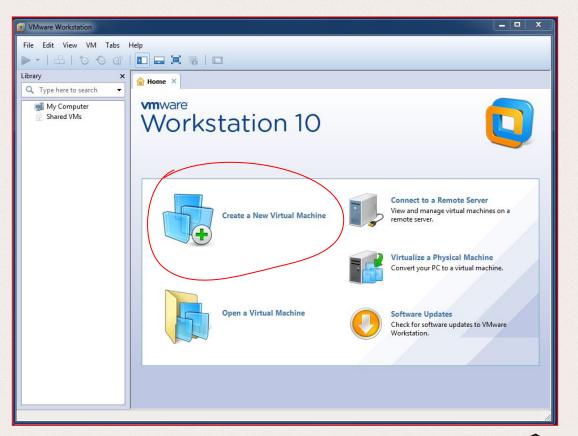
- Having access to a wide variety of Operating Systems
- Running software you don't want to install on your own computer
- Relaying network traffic to bypass restrictions
- You broke it? Just reset and try again!
- Found a good base setup for projects? Take a snapshot!
 - Snapshots are used to prevent starting from scratch every time you find yourself needing to use a VM.



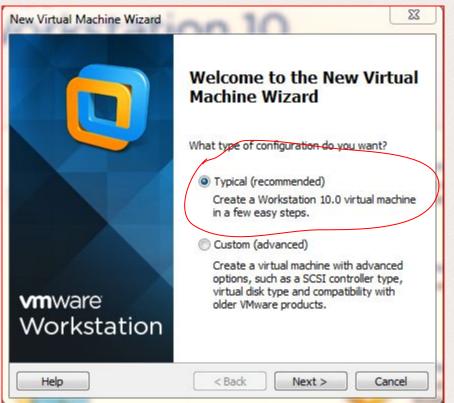
VM Setup

- Click "Create new VM"
- Choose a name
- Set OS type to: "linux"
- set version to: "linux 3.x"
- Set Memory to 1GB(can be more really depends on the machine)
- Create a new hard drive 20GB(again could be more)
- BOOT
- Choose the linux ISO as your Boot Disk

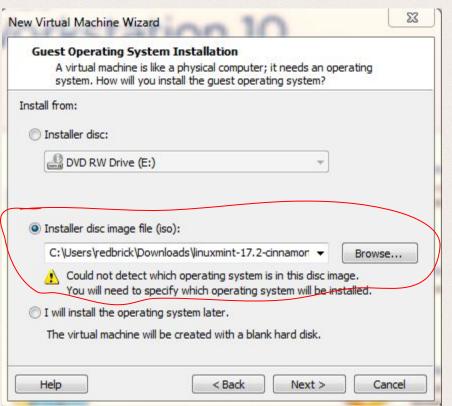




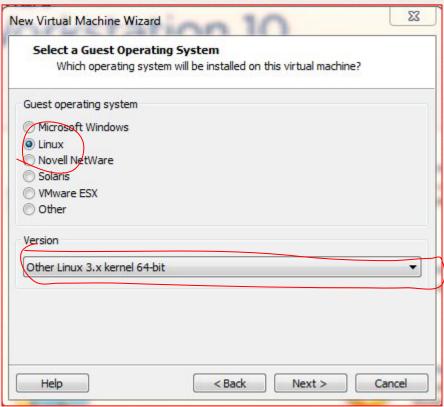




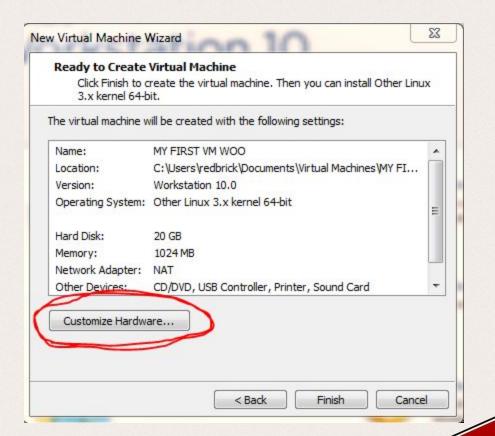




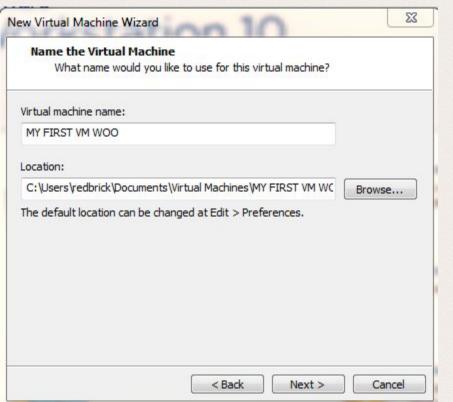




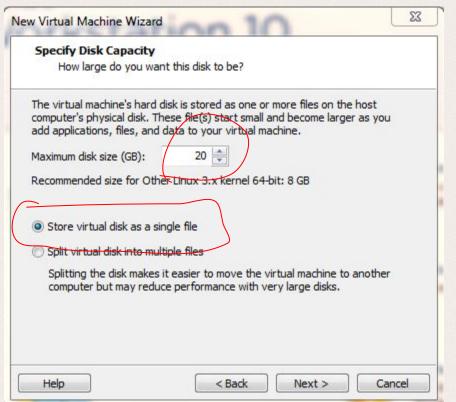




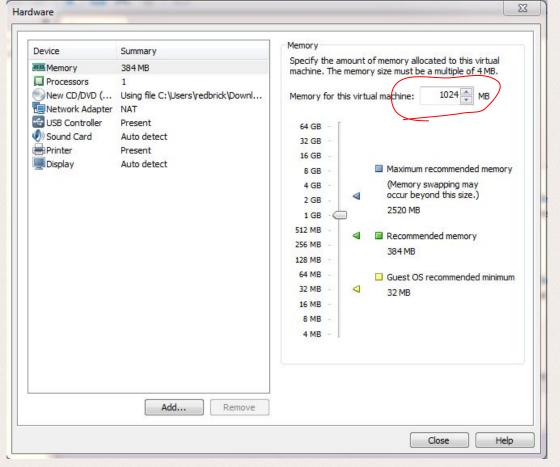
Redbrick















Machines\MY FIRST VM WOO\MY FIRST

VM WOO.vmx

Hardware compatibility: Workstation 10.0 virtual machine



Linux Installation

- Boot the Machine
 - It will boot a live machine
 - click on install linux on the desktop
- Select the Language
- select erase entire disk, if not on a vm select "something else" and "along side"
- Select Local and keyboard layout
- Put in a username and Password
- Sit back and wait



Linux

Package manager:

- Allows you to install Software
- Sudo apt-get update & sudo apt-get install htop wine vim zsh

Grep:

- Allows you to search for patterns in a commands output.
- | : Allows you to string commands together.
- "cat /etc/interfaces/networking" long output
- "cat /etc/interfaces/networking | grep gateway" only the output we want



Linux

Aliases:

- allow you to be more efficient
- You can write synonyms for commands.
- "rb" instead of "ssh \$username@login.redbrick.dcu.ie:"
 - nano .bashrc
 - put in the aliases as follows
 - alias rb='ssh \$username@pyg.redbrick.dcu.ie'
 - alias dus='du -sckx * | sort -nr' #directories sorted by size
 - whatdo='ps aux | grep \$username'



Questions?



