



ARCHIE-WeSt

Academic and Research Computer
Hosting Industry and Enterprise
in the West of Scotland

Introduction to Linux

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Unix / Linux OS

OS – operating system, a suite of programs which make the computer work

Unix – an operating system developed in 1960s, constant development. Unix has also a graphical user interface (**GUI**) similar to Microsoft Windows, however GUI is not always enough to operate smoothly and run jobs in particular.

Linux – a version of Unix (other versions: Mac OS, Sun Solaris)

Linux – **free and open source** operating system released in 1991 by Linus Torvalds. More than 90% of today's 500 fastest supercomputers run some variant of Linux. **Very stable** DOS-like environment with GUI.

Unix / Linux OS

Shell – command line interpreter

Filename Completion – by pressing the [**Tab**] key the filename (or command name) will be completed.

[**up arrow**] – by pressing the [**up arrow**] key the user will see previous commands.

history – by typing **history** at the shell the user will see all previous commands.

Useful links:

<http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teachnig/Unix/inix8.html>

<http://linuxfordummies.org/8-free-linux-manualspdf-format/>

The “shell”

In UNIX/Linux, the program that interprets commands that are typed in the terminal window is referred to as a “shell”

Upon login, a “shell” is run within the terminal window.

Common shells are **bash**, **tcsh**, **zsh**

User accounts on the HPC machine use **bash** by default

The bash environment can be configured via two files:

~/.bashrc (used to execute commands upon login)

~/.bash_profile (can be used to set environment variables)

The user

whoami - answers on question who am I?

pwd lists the **p**resent **w**orking **d**irectory

Useful when one navigates on a few machines simultaneously or uses a few usernames or has many terminals open

Home Directory & Changing Directories

Home Directory – the ‘default’ directory (folder) for a user’s account

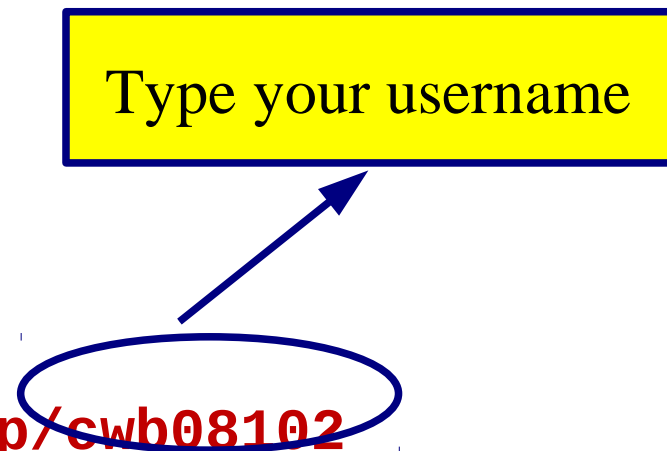
cd - change directory

- **cd job-scripts**
- **cd ../NAMD**
- **cd ..**
- **cd /lustre/strath/temp/cwb08102**

cd with no argument takes the user to their home directory

Also, `~` represents the home directory, e.g.

- **cd ~**
- **cd ~/job-scripts**



Listing Files & Directories

ls – lists the contents of a directory

- **ls** : on its own lists current directory
- **ls ~**
- **ls /lustre/strath/physics/cwb089102**

Variants:

- **ls -a** : lists hidden files and folders
- **ls -l** : long listing
- **ll -t** : long listing, files sorted by time

ls -a

```
$ ls -a
.  .bash_history  .bash_profile  bin  job-scripts  .nedit  .zshrc
.. .bash_logout  .bashrc  .emacs  .mozilla  .Xauthority
```

Refers to parent directory hidden file or folder

ls -l

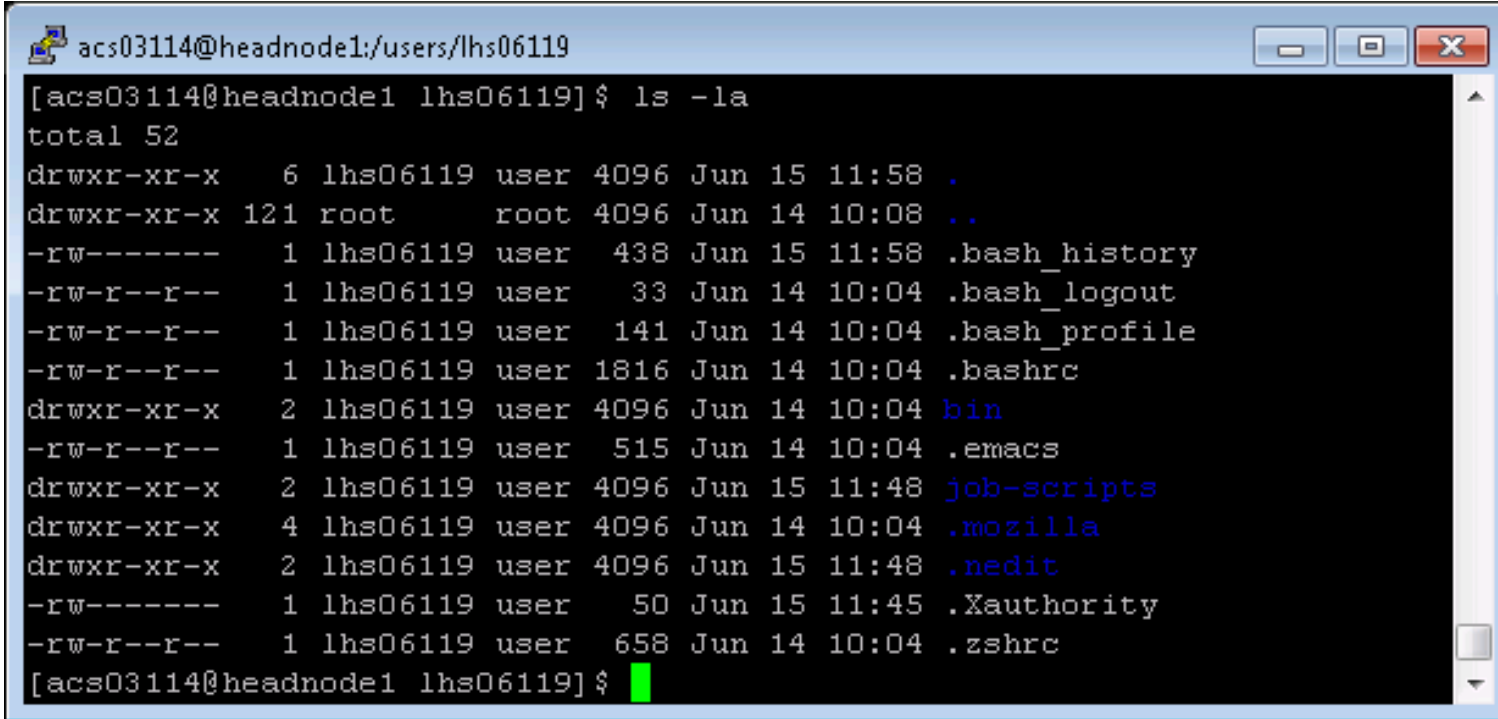
```
$ ls -l
-rw-r--r-- 1 acs03114 user 524288000 Jan 28 15:01 bigfile.500M
drwxr-xr-x 3 acs03114 user 4096 Aug 17 2010 data
```

permissions user group size date/time name

d - directory

Permissions order: **user**---**group**---**others**---

ls -al



```
acs03114@headnode1:/users/lhs06119
[acs03114@headnode1 lhs06119]$ ls -la
total 52
drwxr-xr-x  6 lhs06119 user 4096 Jun 15 11:58 .
drwxr-xr-x 121 root      root 4096 Jun 14 10:08 ..
-rw-----  1 lhs06119 user  438 Jun 15 11:58 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 lhs06119 user   33 Jun 14 10:04 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 lhs06119 user  141 Jun 14 10:04 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--  1 lhs06119 user 1816 Jun 14 10:04 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x  2 lhs06119 user 4096 Jun 14 10:04 bin
-rw-r--r--  1 lhs06119 user  515 Jun 14 10:04 .emacs
drwxr-xr-x  2 lhs06119 user 4096 Jun 15 11:48 job-scripts
drwxr-xr-x  4 lhs06119 user 4096 Jun 14 10:04 .mozilla
drwxr-xr-x  2 lhs06119 user 4096 Jun 15 11:48 .nedit
-rw-----  1 lhs06119 user   50 Jun 15 11:45 .Xauthority
-rw-r--r--  1 lhs06119 user  658 Jun 14 10:04 .zshrc
[acs03114@headnode1 lhs06119]$
```

Note: directories are coloured in this example.

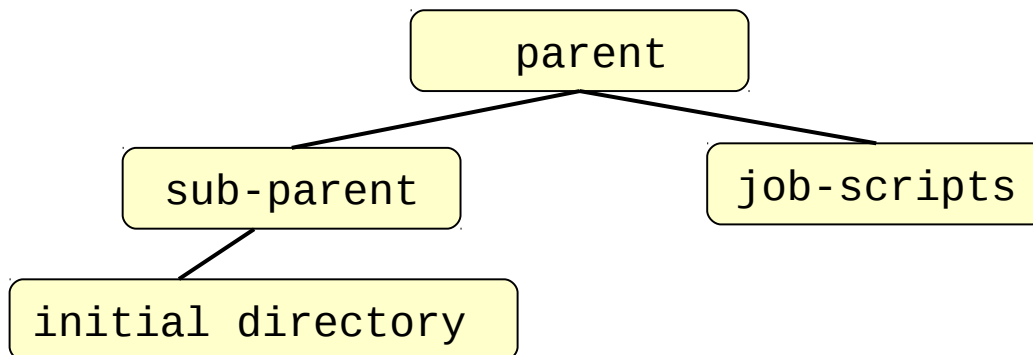
sometimes they are denoted by a trailing / e.g. **directory/**

.. (parent directory)

cd .. - changes to the parent directory

cd ../.. - goes up two directory levels

cd ../../job-scripts - displayed below



Creating & deleting directories/files

mkdir - **make directory**

mkdir *dir1* : creates a new (empty) directory (**make directory**)

rmdir *dir1* : deletes and empty directory (**remove directory**)

rm *file1* : removes (deletes) a file *file1*

rm *file1 file2 file3* : removes a list of files



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Creating & deleting directories/files

rm *file** : achieves the same as the previous command ***** is a “wildcard”. The shell ‘expands’ the wildcard and returns all filenames beginning with ‘**file**’, **?** Replaces one character

rm -rf *dir1* : deletes a directory *dir1* and all of its contents

-f : ask no questions!’

Copying files & directories

cp copy

cp *file1 file2* : creates a copy of *file1* and calls it *file2*

cp -r *dir1 dir2* : create a copy of *dir1* with all of its contents

cp */lustre/strath/physics/cwb08102/file1 .*

: copies a file *file1* from another directory to the current directory (denoted by **.**)



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Moving files and directories

mv : **move** a file

mv *file1 file2* : rename *file1*

mv *file1 ..* : moves *file1* to the parent directory

mv *file1 ~* : moves *file1* to the home directory

mv *dir1 dir2* : renames *dir1* (**-r** not necessary)

mv *dir1 ~*

mv *dir1 /lustre/strath/physics/cwb08102*

Viewing files in the terminal

To quickly view the contents of text files

more *file1*

- spacebar advances through file
- **b** for going backwards
- **q** to quit
- **/** to search for a term

head *file1* : views the first 10 lines of the *file1*

tail *file1* : views the last 10 lines of the *file1*



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Hands on

Viewing running processes

top :shows the processes (programs) running on the computer

- press **spacebar** to update
- press **q** to quit

ps :produces a static list of your running processes

ps -f :produces a “long” listing

ps -ef : lists all running processes (long format)

Redirection

To redirect output from the terminal to a file:

ps -ef > processes.txt : > creates the named file

To append to an existing file:

ps -ef >> processes.txt

To redirect system errors as well as “standard” output:

ps -ef >& processes.txt

To concatenate (merge) two files into one:

cat file1.txt file2.txt > bigfile.txt

Searching a File

grep

grep error *output.txt*

find instances of error in *output.txt*

grep error *output.txt* > *errors.txt*

find instances of error in *output.txt* and creates a new file

grep -i error *output.txt*

case insensitive search



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Command Output Re-direction

ps -ef | grep cwb08102 :find instances of error (standard errors) in *output.txt*

| re-directs the output of the command “**ps -ef**” and sends it to the second command **grep**

Kill a process

top :will show the *process_id*

kill -9 *process_id* :will kill the specified process

It is not possible to kill somebody's else process

Access rights on files....

- r (or -)** :indicates read permission (or otherwise)
- w (or -)** :indicates write permission (or otherwise)
- x (or -)** :indicates write permission (or otherwise)

and directories

- r** :allows user to list files in the directory
- w** :means that users may delete files from the directory (or move into it)
- x** :the right to access files in the directory

- rwxrwxrwx** :a file that everybody can read, write and execute (+delete)
- rw-----** :a file that only the user (owner) can read and write

Changing a file mode

chmod :changes a file **mode**. The owner can change the permission to the file

u :user

r : read

g :group

w : write (and delete)

o :other

x : execute (and access directory)

a :all

+ (-) : add (take away) permission

chmod go-rwx file1 :will remove read, write and execute permissions on the *file1* for the group and others

chmod a+rw file1 :will give read and write permission on the *file1* to all

quota

All users are allocated a certain amount of disk space

quota -v : will check the current quota and how much has been used (on home directory)

df : will print on the screen how much space is left

du : will display sizes of all files

du -s* : will display only a summary for all files and directories

df -kh : how much space is left in kB, what % is used, what % is available

File compression

gzip *file1.txt* :will compress *file1.txt* to *file1.txt.gz*

gunzip *file1.txt.gz* :will uncompress *file1.txt.gz* to *file1.txt*

zcat *file1.txt.gz* :reads gzipped files

Only text files can be compressed.

File information

file *file1* : give information about the type of the data in *file1*
(ASCII, pictures, compressed data...)

file * : information about all files in the directory

diff *file1 file2* : shows the **difference** between files 1 and 2

find .-name "*.txt" -print : will find in current directory
(.) and all subdirectories all files with the extension .txt and print
on the screen

find .-size +1M -ls : will find all files bigger than 1Mb and
display results as a short listing

History

history : will show command history list

Help – man pages

man *command_name* : help how to use the command (navigation like
under **more** [**spacebar**] to page down, [**b**] to page up, [**q**] to quit

man grep : help about **grep** command.



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Hands on

Text editors

There are various text editors, like **joe**, **vi**, **nano**, **pico** etc. and also notepad-like editors like **kwrite** or **gedit** (it depend on the OS version). vi editor is always installed.

gedit editor

gedit *file1.txt* will create *file1.txt* and open notepad-like window

gedit *file1.txt* & will work as above and keep the terminal active

gedit can be open also from Applications Menu

vi editor

Vi *file1.txt* will create and open file1.txt

Command mode – is on by the default, is used to move around and edit text. Pressing the [**Esc**] returns to command mode.

Insert mode – it is used to type (insert) text. To enter to this mode:

a insert text **a**fter the cursor

i insert text before the cursor

O **o**pen a new line above the current line

o **o**pen a new line below the current line

vi commands

- :w** - write
 - :wq** - write and quit
 - :q** - quite
 - :q!** - quite without saving changes (!)
 - :\$** - go to the end of the file
 - :100** - go to line number 100
 - :r file2.txt** - read a given *file2.txt* in the line below
 - :set number** - print the line number
 - :%s/text1/text2/g** - substitute *text1* by *text2* globally
-
- yy** - copy current line
 - P** - insert the copied line above the current line
 - r** - replace a current character by other, given after **r**. **rA** will replace a current character by A
 - x** - delete the character at the current cursor position
 - dd** - delete the current line
 - .** - repeat the last command

Remote control

ssh - secure **sh**ell

ssh is a program for logging into a remote machine and executing commands in the remote machine.

```
ssh archie-login.hpc.strath.ac.uk -l cwb08102
```

log user cwb08102 to ARCHIE-WeSt

```
ssh -X archie-login.hpc.strath.ac.uk -l cwb08102
```

log user cwb08102 to ARCHIE-WeSt using X terminal (graphic terminal)

Remote control

scp - secure copy

scp copies files over the network securely, uses ssh for data transfer.

```
scp [-r] [-p] username@host:/path/file1  
username@host2:/path/file_or_directory
```

- r** - copy the entire directory (with sub-directories)
- p** - preserve file attributes and timestamps

Remote control

```
scp file1.dat  
cwb08102@archie-login.hpc.strath.ac.uk  
:/lustre/strath/physics/cwb08102/_CPP/
```

will copy file *file1.dat* from current computer (and localisation) to given directory at ARCHIE, with the same name

```
scp file1.dat cwb08102@archie-  
login.hpc.strath.ac.uk:/lustre/strath/physics  
/cwb08102/_CPP/file2.dat
```

will copy file *file1.dat* from current computer (and localisation) to given directory at ARCHIE, with name *file2.dat*

Remote control

```
scp malpka@ce-kk-pc.chem.strath.ac.uk  
:/media/old_home/malpka/CPP/file1.dat .
```

Will take file *file1.dat* from computer named ce-kk-pc.chem.strath.ac.uk and copy it to current localisation with the same name

```
scp malpka@rc-weir40.chem.strath.ac.uk  
:/home/malpka/Documents/file1.dat malpka@ce-kk-  
pc.chem.strath.ac.uk:/media/data/TEST/
```

Will take file *file1.dat* from rc-weir computer to ce-kk-pc computer

```
scp cwb08102@archie-login.hpc.strath.ac.uk  
:/lustre/strath/physics/cwb08102/CPP/*LYS* .
```

will copy all files **LYS** from ARCHIE-WeSt to current localization with the same name

Remote control

sftp - secure file transfer program

sftp is a program for transferring files to and from a remote computer. Sftp uses secure description of ssh.

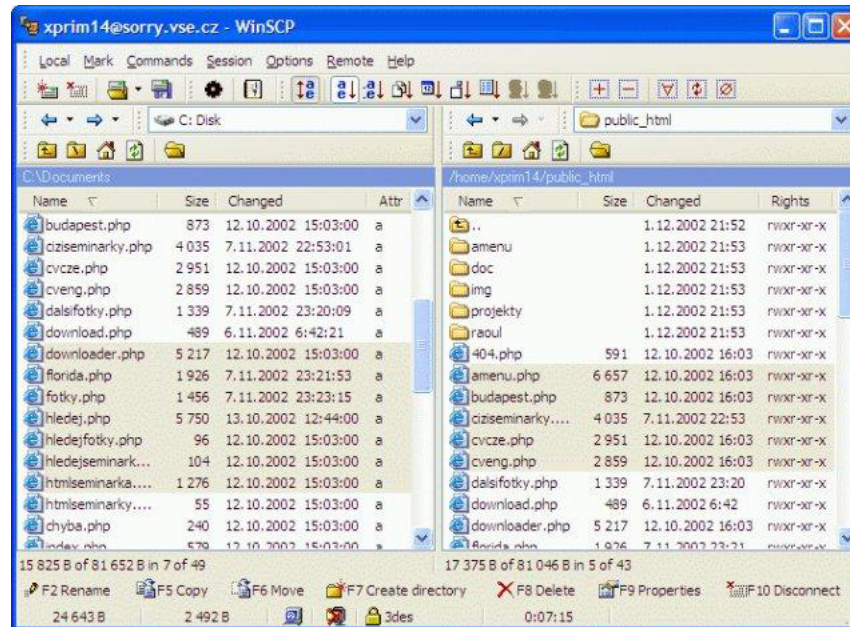
Interactive commands to be used after login to the remote computer to change directories and transfer files between the local and the remote computer

sftp

get <i>file1</i>	retrieves remote file and stores it to local computer
put <i>file1</i>	upload local file to store on remote computer
cd <i>path</i>	change remote directory to given <i>path</i>
ls	lists remote files
pwd	prints remote working directory
rename <i>file1 file2</i>	rename remote <i>file1</i>
rm <i>file1</i>	remove remote <i>file1</i>
mkdir <i>path</i>	create remote directory
rmdir <i>dir1</i>	remove remote <i>dir1</i>
<hr/>	
lcd <i>path</i>	change local directory to <i>path</i>
lpwd	prints local working directory
lls	lists local files
help	display help text (man)
quit	quit sftp

Remote control

WinSCP is a SFTP client and FTP client for Windows. Its main function is the secure file transfer between a local and a remote computer. It uses Secure Shell (SSH) and supports, in addition to Secure FTP, also legacy SCP protocol



Local Windows
Machine

Remote computer

Application interface is similar to Norton Commander. To download visit <http://winscp.net/eng/index.php>

Remote control

PuTTY is a free implementation (open source) of Telnet and SSH for Windows and Unix platforms, along with an xterm terminal emulator.

To download visit <http://www.putty.org/>

Remote desktop

The best program to have remote desktop connection between computers is **NX**.

It is open source, works for Windows, Mac OS and Linux desktop computer and connect them to remote Linux computer.

NX server runs on ARCHIE-WeSt. Users can download the client from <http://www.nomachine.com/download.php>

Instructions: <http://www.archie-west.ac.uk/archie-access>

Remote desktop

To have the remote desktop session please **connect directly to archie-w, archie-e, archie-s or archie-t.**

**Please do not leave the session.
Please log out!**



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