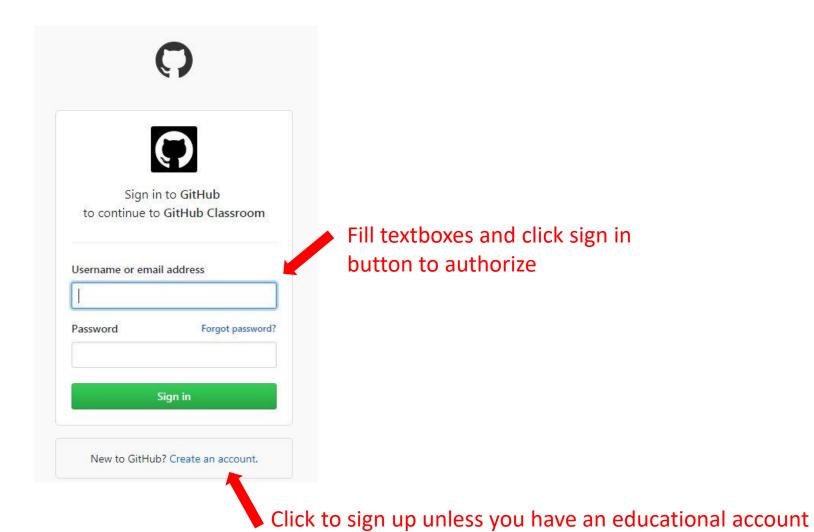


Using GitHub Classroom

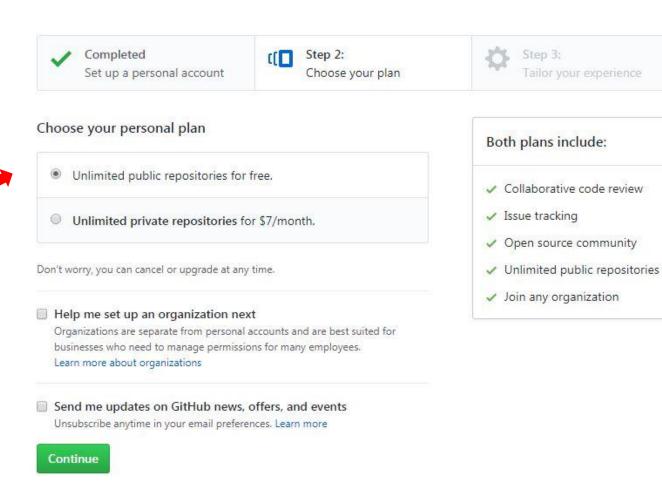
BBM103 Introduction to Programming Lab 1





Step 1: Step 3: Create personal account Create your personal account You'll love GitHub Username Unlimited collaborators **bXXXXXXX** You **MUST** create This will be your username — you can enter your organization's username next. Unlimited public repositories account with your **Email Address** ✓ Great communication bXXXXXX@cs.hacettepe.edu.tr your IDs beginning ✓ Frictionless development You will occasionally receive account related emails. We promise not to share your with 'b'. Open source community email with anyone. Password Use at least one lowercase letter, one numeral, and seven characters. By clicking on "Create an account" below, you are agreeing to the Terms of Service and the Privacy Policy. Create an account

There are two options. We recommend that you choose the 1st option unless you need a private repository.



Authorizing an OAuth application requires a verified email address.

×



Open your mailbox to verify your github account.

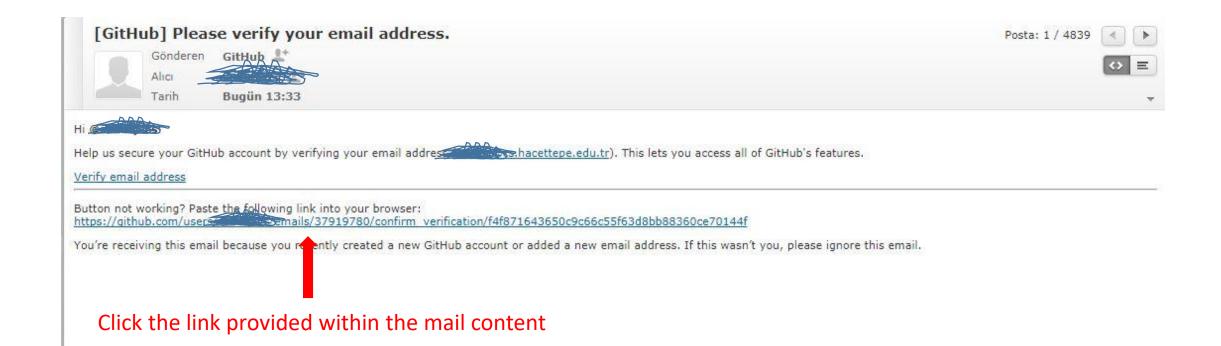


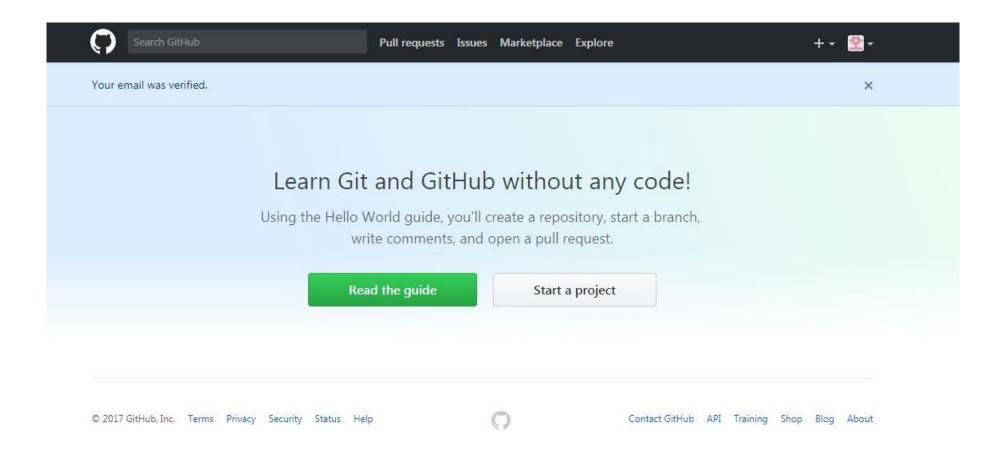
Please verify your email address

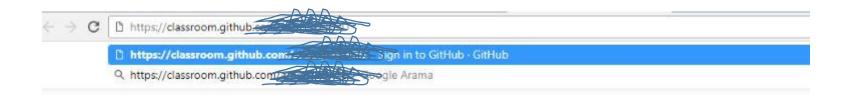
Before you can contribute on GitHub, we need you to verify your email address.

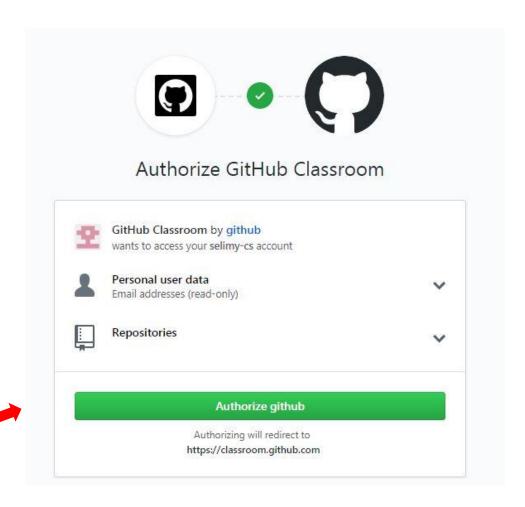
An email containing verification instructions was sent to containing verification instructions.

Didn't get the email? Resend verification email or change your email settings.

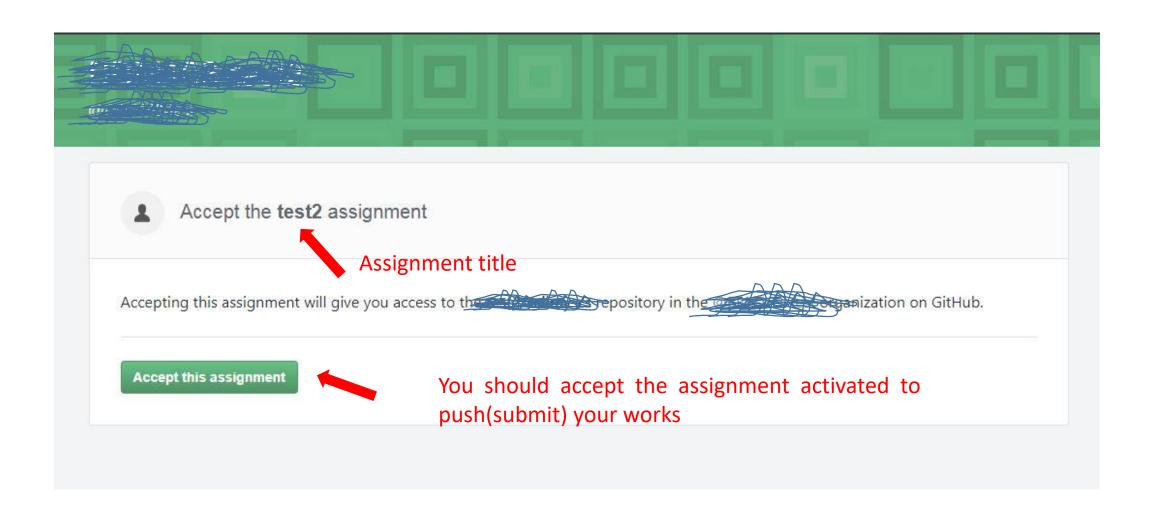


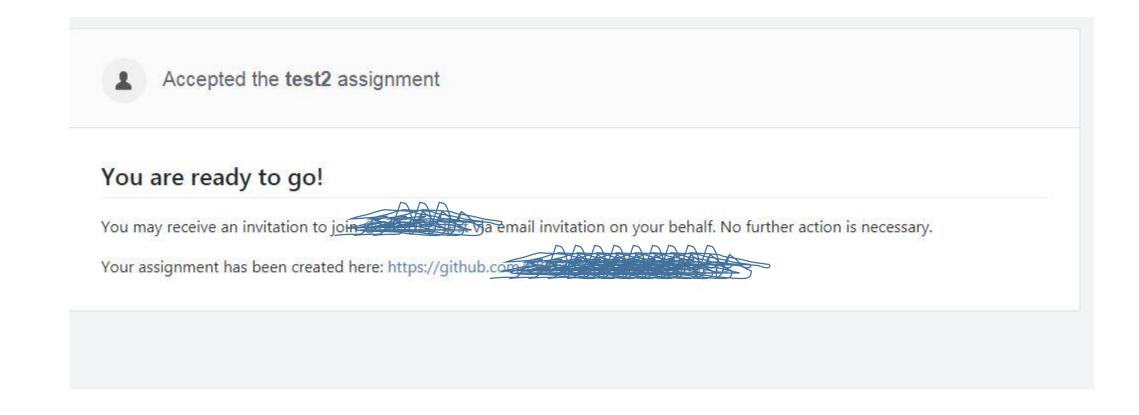


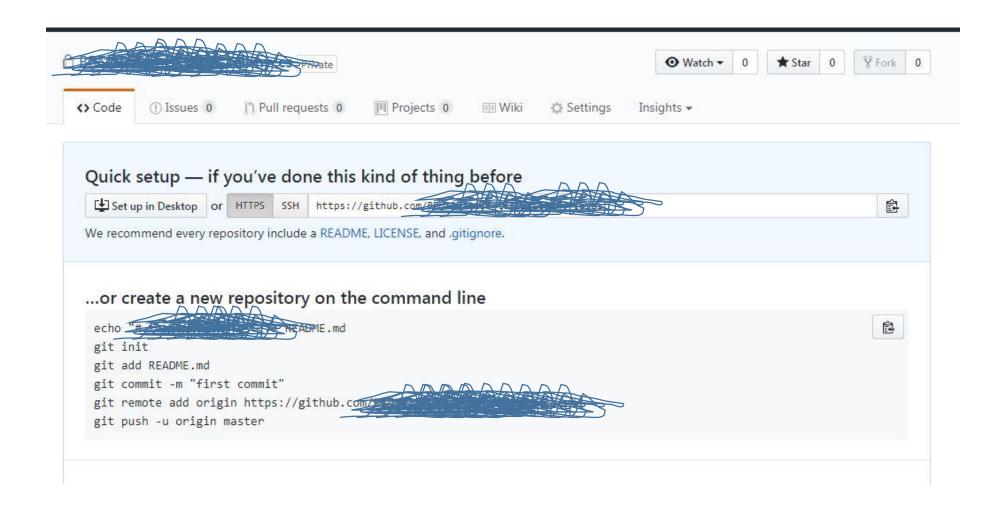




Now authorize github account.









How to Use the Linux Command Line

BBM103 Introduction to Programming Lab I

The Shell & Terminal

• The Shell is a program that takes commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform.

 Terminal Emulator is a program that opens a window and lets you interact with the shell.

Basic Commands

- When you open a terminal emulator, by default you are in the home directory of the logged in user.
- You will see the name of the logged in user followed by the hostname.
 - \$ means you are logged in as a regular user [bahargezici@rdev ~]\$
 - # means you are logged in as root. root@DESKTOP-5HD0AAS:/home/selim#

pwd

• pwd prints the full path of your current working directory.

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ pwd
/home/akd/bahargezici
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$
```

Is, II

• You can list all directories and files inside the current directory by using the **Is** (or **Is -I; II** for listings including information such as the owner, size, date last modified and permissions) command.

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls

204 cloud cloud.old Maildir public_html

[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ll

total 20

drwxr-xr-x. 5 bahargezici akd 4096 Oct 18 13:49 204

drwxr-xr-x+ 2 bahargezici akd 4096 Mar 10 2016 cloud

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Oct 9 2016 cloud.old

drwxr-xr-x+ 9 bahargezici akd 4096 Nov 17 2016 Maildir

drwxr-xr-x+ 2 bahargezici akd 4096 Mar 10 2016 public_html

[bahargezici@rdev ~]$
```

cd

• The cd command is used to change the current directory.

```
[bahargezici@rdev 204]$ ls

BBM204-17-B-2 BBM204-17-B-4 deneme4.sh input1 test

[bahargezici@rdev 204]$ cd test

[bahargezici@rdev test]$
```

To change to the parent of the current directory use cd ..

```
[bahargezici@rdev test]$ cd ..
[bahargezici@rdev 204]$
```

To return directly to the home directory use a tilde as the argument:

```
[bahargezici@rdev 204]$ cd ~ [bahargezici@rdev ~]$
```

Manipulating Files

- •cp copy files and directories
- •<u>rm</u> remove files and directories
- •mv move or rename files and directories
- mkdir create directories
- cat create new file, concatenate files

cp

• cp copies files and directories. In its simplest form, it copies a single file:

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls

204 cloud cloud.old Maildir public html pythondersleri.py

[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ cp pythondersleri.py python.py

[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls

204 cloud cloud.old Maildir public html pythondersleri.py python.py

[bahargezici@rdev ~]$
```

cp (cont.)

• You can specify the full path to where you want to copy your file:

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ cp pythondersleri.py 204/pythondersler.py
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ cd 204
[bahargezici@rdev 204]$ ls

BBM204-17-B-2 BBM204-17-B-4 deneme4.sh input1 pythondersler.py test
[bahargezici@rdev 204]$
```

rm

If you want to delete any file or directory the command is '**rm**' (for files) and '**rm -r**' (for directories).

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls

204 cloud cloud.old Maildir public_html pythondersleri.py python.py
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ rm python.py
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls

204 cloud cloud.old Maildir public_html pythondersleri.py
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$
```

mv

• mv command moves or renames files and directories depending on how it is used.

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ mv pythondersleri.py 204
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls

204 cloud cloud.old Maildir public html
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ cd 204
[bahargezici@rdev 204]$ ls

BBM204-17-B-2 deneme4.sh pythondersleri.py test
BBM204-17-B-4 input1 pythondersler.py
[bahargezici@rdev 204]$
```

```
[bahargezici@rdev 204]$ 1s

BBM204-17-B-2 deneme4.sh pythondersleri.py test

BBM204-17-B-4 input1 pythondersleri.py

[bahargezici@rdev 204]$ mv pythondersleri.py python.py

[bahargezici@rdev 204]$ 1s

BBM204-17-B-2 deneme4.sh pythondersler.py test

BBM204-17-B-4 input1 python.py

[bahargezici@rdev 204]$
```

mkdir

• If you want to create new directories the command is **mkdir**.

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls

204 cloud cloud.old Maildir public html

[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ mkdir bbml03

[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls

204 bbml03 cloud cloud.old Maildir public html

[bahargezici@rdev ~]$
```

cat

cat stands for Concatenate (birleştirmek). It is used to create new file (with or without content), concatenate files and display the output of files on the standard output.

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ cat >newFile.txt
This file is created to show how we can create file.
You must type Ctrl+D to quit
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ ls
204 bahar bbm103 cloud cloud.old Maildir newFile.txt public html
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ cat <newFile.txt
This file is created to show how we can create file.
You must type Ctrl+D to quit
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ cat newFile.txt text1.txt <final.txt
This file is created to show how we can create file.
You must type Ctrl+D to quit.
Content2 is here.
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$
```

zip & unzip

- zip and unzip commands create and extract zip archive files respectively.
- The * character serves as a "wild card" for filename expansion. By itself, it matches every filename in a given directory.

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ 1s
                                     public html
      bbm103 cloud.old Maildir
 ahar cloud final.txt newFile.txt textl.txt
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ zip bahar.zip *
 adding: 204/ (stored 0%)
 adding: bahar/ (stored 0%)
 adding: bbm103/ (stored 0%)
 adding: cloud/ (stored 0%)
 adding: cloud.old/ (stored 0%)
 adding: final.txt (deflated 13%)
 adding: Maildir/ (stored 0%)
 adding: newFile.txt (deflated 14%)
 adding: public html/ (stored 0%)
 adding: textl.txt (stored 0%)
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ 1s
      bahar.zip cloud
                          final.txt newFile.txt textl.txt
             cloud.old Maildir
                                       public html
[bahargezici@rdev ~1$
```

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ unzip bahar.zip -d baharg
Archive: bahar.zip
   creating: baharg/204/
   creating: baharg/bahar/
   creating: baharg/bbm103/
   creating: baharg/cloud/
   creating: baharg/cloud.old/
  inflating: baharg/final.txt
   creating: baharg/Maildir/
  inflating: baharg/newFile.txt
   creating: baharg/public html/
 extracting: baharg/textl.txt
bahargezici@rdev ~1$ cd baharg
[bahargezici@rdev baharg]$ 1s
      bbm103 cloud.old Maildir
                                      public html
 ahar cloud final.txt newFile.txt
                                      textl.txt
[bahargezici@rdev baharg]$
```

 Most executable programs intended for command line use provide a formal piece of documentation called a *manual* or *man page*. A special paging program called **man** is used to view them.

```
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ clear
[bahargezici@rdev ~]$ man ls
LS (1)
                                User Commands
                                                                         LS(1)
NAME
      1s - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
      ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
      List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
      Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is speci□
       fied.
      Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options
      too.
       -a, --all
             do not ignore entries starting with .
      -A, --almost-all
             do not list implied . and ..
```

ssh

• ssh (Secure Shell client) is a program for logging into a remote machine and for executing commands on a remote machine.

```
selim@DESKTOP-5HD0AAS:~$ ssh cemil@dev.cs.hacettepe.edu.tr
cemil@dev.cs.hacettepe.edu.tr's password:
```

scp

• **scp** allows files to be copied to, from, or between different hosts. It uses **ssh** for data transfer and provides the same authentication and same level of security as **ssh**.

A simple example that illustrates how to send a file to dev space.

scp <localfile> <username>@dev.cs.hacettepe.edu.tr:/home/ogr/b****/<directory>

selim@selim-PC:~\$ scp DPSO.pdf selimy@dev.cs.hacettepe.edu.tr:/home/akd/selimy/ selimy@dev.cs.hacettepe.edu.tr's password:

About chmod

- chmod is used to change the permissions of files or directories.
- Example: chmod 777 myFile

#	Permission	rwx
7	read, write and execute	rwx
6	read and write	rw-
5	read and execute	r-x
4	read only	r
3	write and execute	-wx
2	write only	-W-
1	execute only	x
0	none	

Exercise

- All tasks must be performed using linux commands:
 - 1) Make a new directory named **playing_with_linux_cmd**
 - 2) Change your current working directory to the newly created one.
 - 3) List the contents of this directory to see that it is empty.
 - 4) Create a new text file jibberish.txt and write something funny in it before closing it.
 - 5) Create another new text file **README**. txt and write your life motto in it.
 - 6) Copy jibberish.txt into a text file named wise sayings.txt
 - 7) Delete jibberish.txt
 - 8) Print out the content of wise sayings.txt
 - 9) Create a new directory named my precious and move wise sayings.txt into that newly created directory. List the content of the current working directory to make sure that you have successfully moved the file.
 - 10) Change the permission of the file wise_sayings.txt to read, write and execute.
 - 11) Change your working directory to the parent directory of playing_with_linux_cmd
 - 12) Zip playing_with_linux_cmd as gameover.zip
 - 13) Use **scp** command to copy this zipped folder from your local computer to your home directory on our remote server **dev.cs.hacettepe.edu.tr**