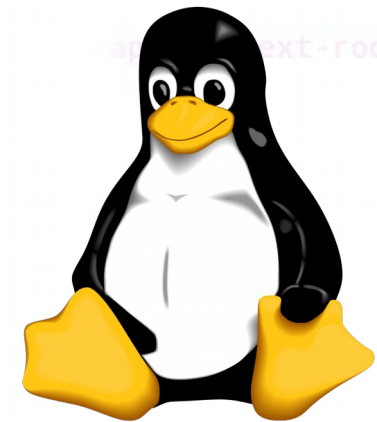


Linux

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present  
  
<!-- do not forg
```

Unix, Linux, History

Lecture №1 (версия 1.0)



Teacher

Senior teacher
(Information system department)

Арбатский Евгений Викторович

Eugene Arbatsky

Room: A-512

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present
```

```
<!-- do not forg
```

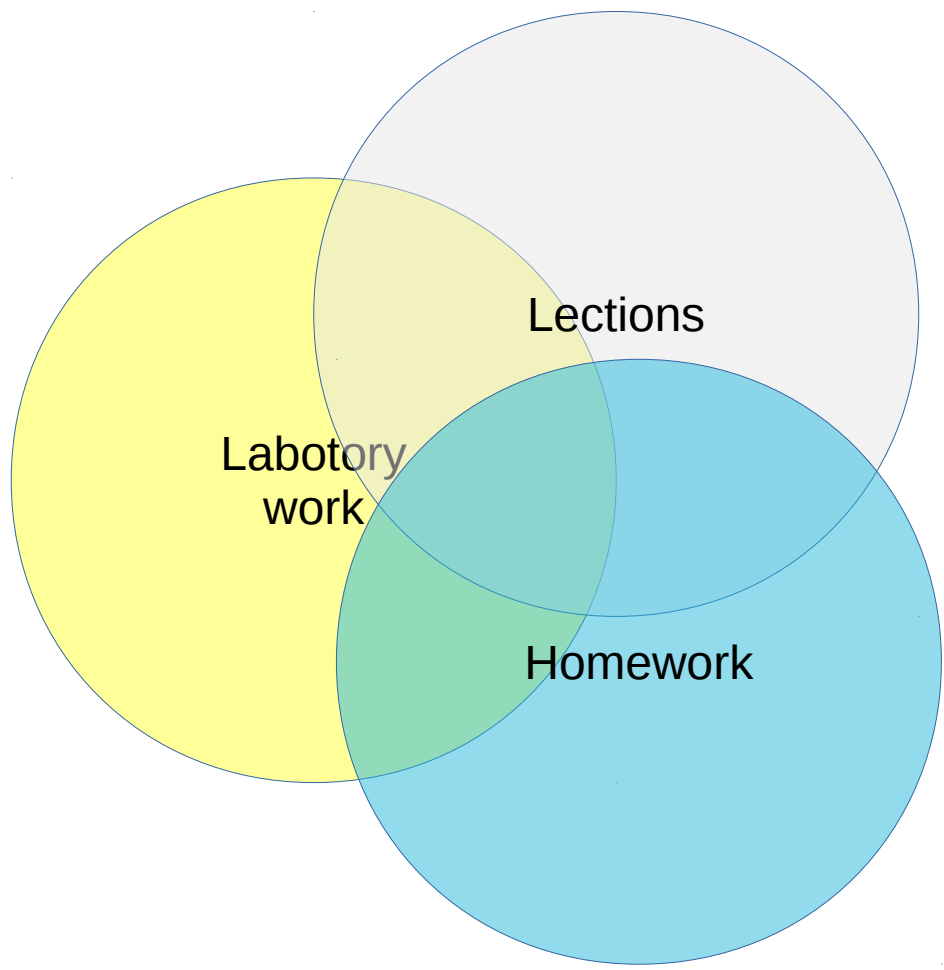
```
oot}" else="$ {gf
```

```
app.context-root
```

```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```

Состав курса



```
2 <project def
3   <target r
4     <pro
5     <ava
6     <ava
7     <ava
8     <tem
9     <ech
10  </target>
11
12  <target r
13    <tem
14    <copy
15    <!--
16    <repl
17    <
18    <
19  </repl
20  <repl
21    <
22    <
23  </repl
24  <xmlp
25  </xml
26  <dele
27  <conc
28    <
29  </cor
30  <conc
31    <
32  </cor
33 </target>
34 <target n
35   <temp
36   <copy
```

```
sent"/>
fish.web.present
<!-- do not forg
oot}" else="$gfv
app.context-root
resent">
b]"/>
```

Structure of the course

- Introduction
- Installation
- Configuration
- Shell commands
- Graphical interface
- Security
- Networking
- Programming (?)

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present
```

```
<!-- do not forg
```

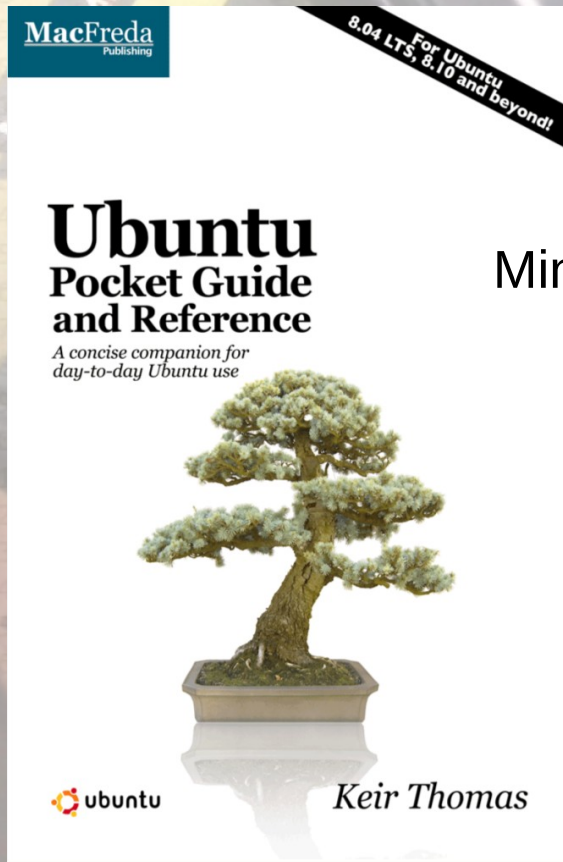
```
oot}" else="${gfv
```

```
app.context-root
```

```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```

Literature



20 years of experience
Slackware, Debian, Red Hat,
Mint, ASPLinux, Fedora, Ubuntu, Mandriva,
SUSE, OpenSUSE, DSL and more

URL

Training materials, lections

<http://elab.pro/>

```
2 <project def
3   <target r
4     <pro
5     <ava
6     <ava
7     <ava
8     <tem
9     <ech
10  </target>
11
12  <target r
13    <tem
14    <cop
15    <!--
16    <repl
17    <
18    <
19    </repl
20    <repl
21    <
22    <
23    </repl
24    <xmlp
25    </xml
26    <dele
27    <cond
28    <
29    </con
30    <cond
31    <
32    </con
33  </target>
34  <target n
35    <temp
36    <copy
```

```
sent"/>
fish.web.present
```

```
<!-- do not forg
```

```
oot}" else="$ {gf
```

```
app.context-root
```

```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```

Virtual Machine

This is a full guest operating system (which may or may not be Linux) which runs on top of a Hypervisor program on a host machine, which can be running any operating system with an available hypervisor, including all flavors of Windows, Linux and Mac OS.

An advantage of using the virtual machine images is that you can't fundamentally destroy your host system while running them, and they run as an unprivileged application, which may be more compatible with company IT policies, if applicable. A further advantage, especially with on-line classes, is that a system failure does not take you off-line.

Virtual Machine

Here are two easily obtainable low- or no-cost solutions:

- **Oracle Virtual Box** - Can be downloaded from <http://www.virtualbox.org>

Exists for Windows, Linux, MacOS and Solaris operating systems.

- **Vmware** - Exists in full-featured products such as VMware Workstation but also in a freely downloadable version, VMware Player which can be reached at <http://www.vmware.com/try-vmware.html>. While VMware Player is free of charge only for Windows and Linux host operating systems, VMware Fusion is a low cost program for the MacOS.

Task 01

- Install VirtualBox
- Create virtual machine (RAM 2GB, HDD 10Gb)
- Connect ISO-image with Ubuntu
- Start virtual machine
- Start installing Ubuntu

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present  
  
<!-- do not forg
```

```
oot}" else="$gfv
```

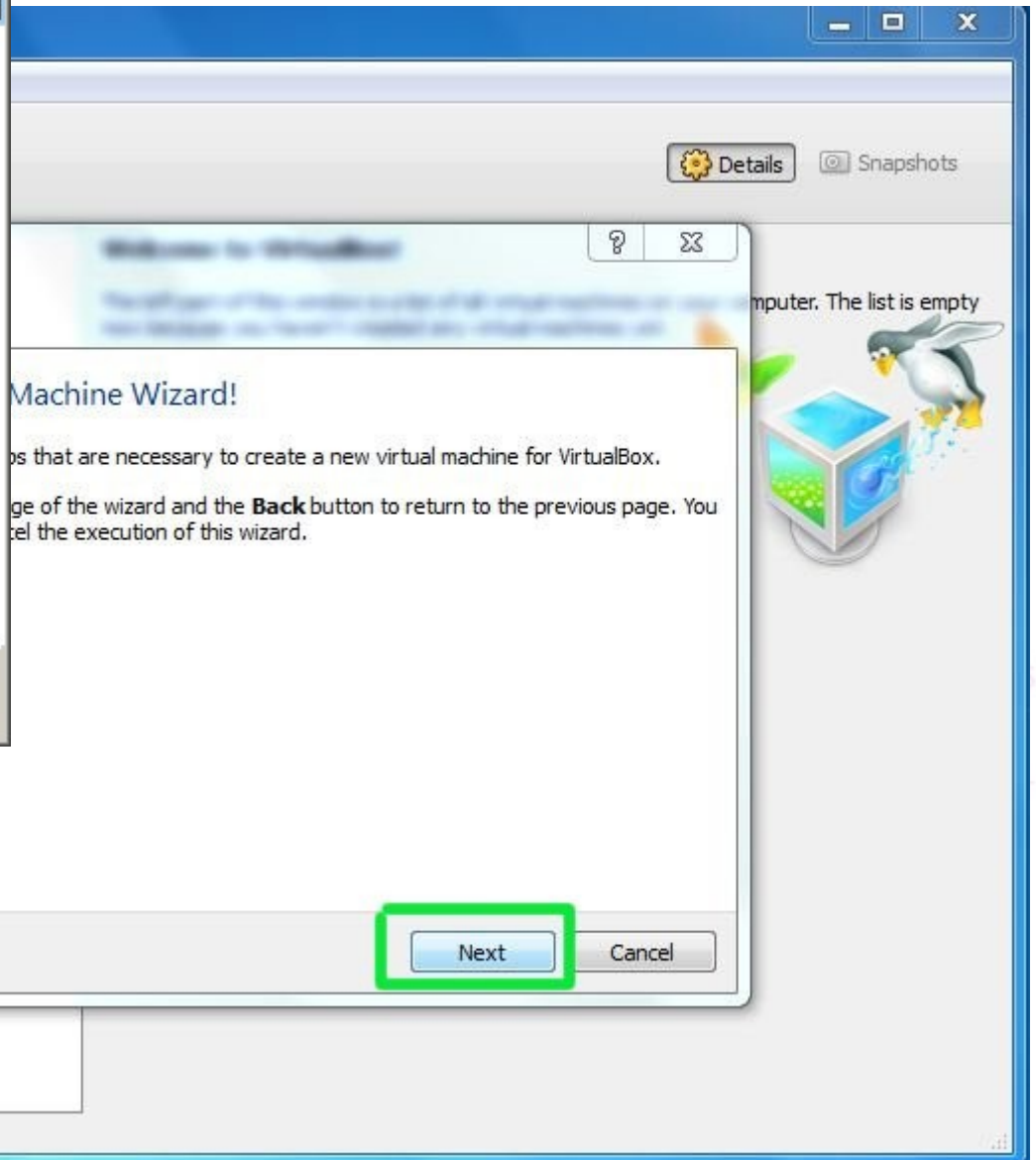
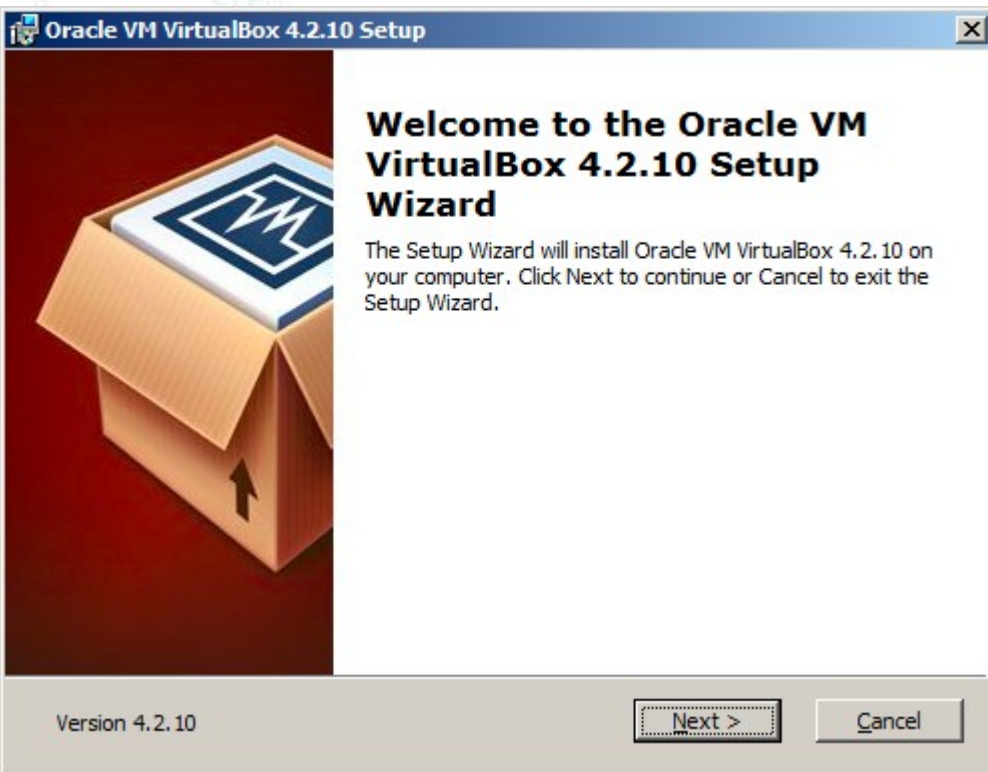
```
app.context-root]
```

```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```

VirtualBox

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present  
<!-- do not for
```



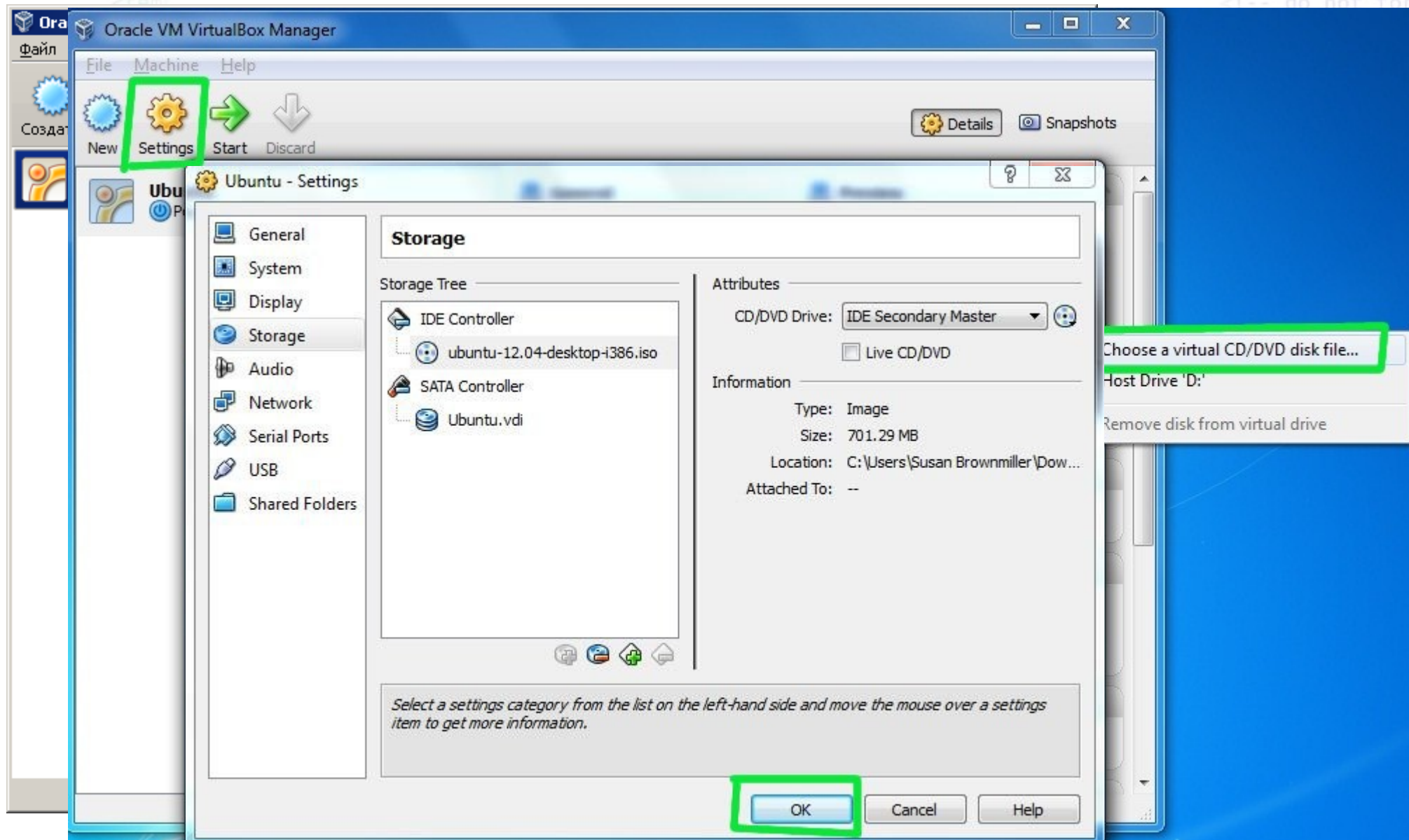
VirtualBox

```
2 <project def
3   <target
4     <pro
5     <ava
6     <ava
7     <ava
```

```
sent"/>
fish.web.present
<!-- do not forg
```

The image shows a sequence of three overlapping windows from the VirtualBox 'Create New Virtual Machine' wizard. The top window is titled 'VM Name and OS Type' and contains a text input field with 'Ubuntu' entered, highlighted with a green box. Below it, the 'OS Type' section is partially visible. The middle window is titled 'Memory' and shows a slider set to 512 MB, with a 'Next' button highlighted in green at the bottom right. The bottom window is titled 'Virtual Hard Disk' and shows the 'Start-up Disk' section with 'Create new hard disk' selected and 'Empty' chosen from the dropdown menu. A 'Next' button is also highlighted in green at the bottom right of this window.

VirtualBox



Install

Welcome

- Asturiano
- Bahasa Indonesia
- Bosanski
- Català
- Čeština
- Dansk
- Deutsch
- Eesti
- English
- Español
- Esperanto
- Euskara
- Français
- Gaeilge
- Galego
- Hrvatski
- Íslenska
- Italiano



Try Ubuntu



Install Ubuntu

You can try Ubuntu without making any changes to your computer, directly from this CD.

Or if you're ready, you can install Ubuntu alongside (or instead of) your current operating system. This shouldn't take too long.

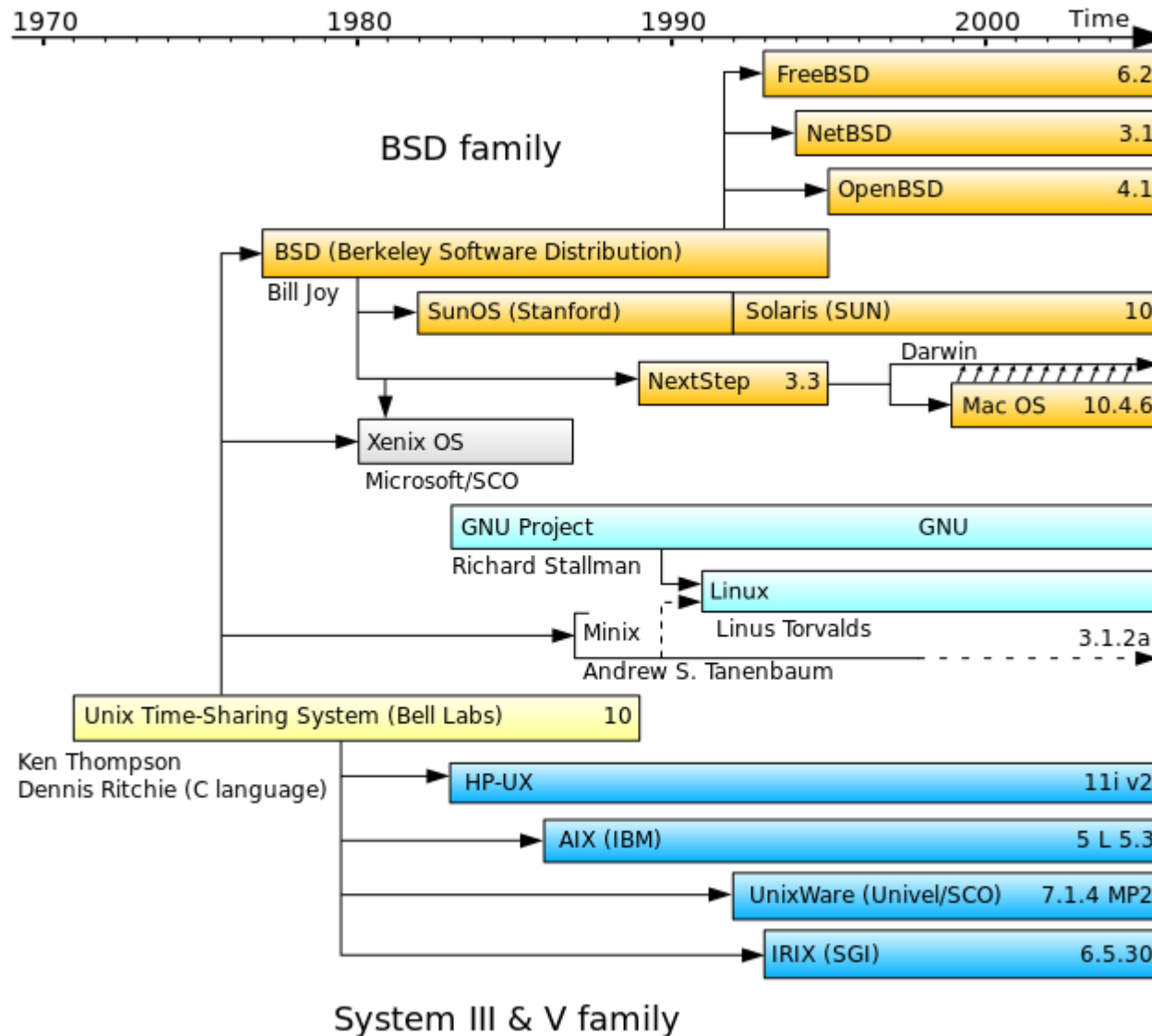
You may wish to read the [release notes](#).

Linux

Linux (pronounced /'lɪnəks/ *LIN-uks* or, less frequently, /'laɪnəks/ *LYN-uks*) is a *Unix-like* and mostly *POSIX-compliant* computer operating system assembled under the model of free and open-source software development and distribution. The defining component of Linux is the Linux kernel, an operating system kernel first released on 5 October **1991** by **Linus Torvalds**.

Linux was originally developed as a free operating system for Intel x86–based personal computers, but has since been ported to more computer hardware platforms than any other operating system. It is the leading operating system on servers and other big iron systems such as mainframe computers and supercomputers, but is used on only around 1.5% of desktop computers. Linux also runs on embedded systems, which are devices whose operating system is typically built into the firmware and is highly tailored to the system; this includes mobile phones, tablet computers, network routers, facility automation controls, televisions and video game consoles. **Android**, the most widely used operating system for tablets and smartphones, is built on top of the Linux kernel.

History



```
sent"/>
fish.web.present
```

```
<!-- do not forg
```

```
oot)" else="$gfv
```

```
app.context-root
```

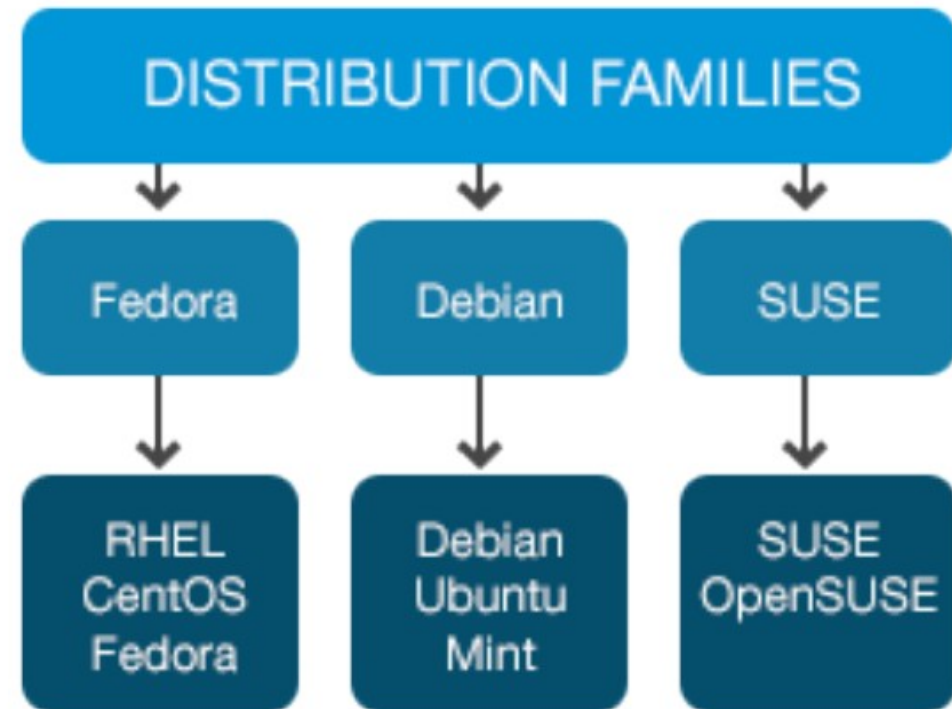
```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```

Linux Distributions

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present  
<!-- do not forg
```

- **Fedora:** Including **Fedora**, **Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)**, and **CentOS**.
- **Debian:** Including **Debian**, **Ubuntu** and **Mint**.
- **SUSE:** Including **SUSE** and **OpenSUSE**.



```
resent">  
b]"/>
```


Linux Distributions



Linux Distributions

DISTRIBUTION	LOCATION
FEDORA	http://www.fedoraproject.org
REDHAT (RHEL)	http://www.redhat.com
CENTOS	http://www.centos.org
DEBIAN	http://www.debian.org
UBUNTU	http://www.ubuntu.com
MINT	http://www.linuxmint.org
SUSE	http://www.suse.com
OPENSUSE	http://www.opensuse.org

Linux Images

All Linux distributions provide downloadable installation media in the form of optical media images (CD and/or DVD) which can be easily burned to a physical disk, or USB stick images, together with instructions on how to produce a USB drive that can be booted from for installation.

These images vary in type of machine (e.g., 64-bit or 32-bit; we recommend doing only 64-bit installs on modern hardware that supports it) or small or large (e.g., minimal or full desktop or server system).

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present
```

```
<!-- do not for
```

```
oot)" else="$gfv
```

```
app.context-root
```

```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```

Linux Images

Many popular distributions provide Live CD, DVD, or USB media which can be used to run Linux without actually installing it on your disk drives. As you can imagine, this is the safest method of experimenting with Linux if you already have a computer running another operating system.

There are disadvantages however:

- Slow startup: every time you boot up the hardware has to be examined and the operating system set up as if you were doing a fresh install.
- Performance can be poor, so more memory and CPU power may be required to make things run acceptably.
- It can be awkward to save any work or other material either on the normal hard disk or to external media etc, although it can be done. In particular, any changes in setup or any other software that is installed may be lost each time one boots up.

Startup procedure

```
2 <project def:
3   <target r
4     <pro
5     <ava
6     <ava
7     <ava
8     <tem
9     <ech
10  </target>
11
12  <target r
13    <tem
14    <copy
15    <!--
16    <repl
17      *
18      *
19    </repl
20    <repl
21      *
22      *
23    </repl
24    <xmlp
25    </xml
26    <dele
27    <conc
28      *
29    </con
30    <conc
31      *
32    </con
33  </target>
34  <target n
35    <temp
36    <copy
```

```
sent"/>
fish.web.present
```

```
<!-- do not forg
```

```
oot}" else="$gfv
```

```
app.context-root]
```

```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```

Task 02

- Shutdown VM
- Start VM
- See GRUB
- Start Ubuntu and press ESC
- See startup procedure

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present
```

```
<!-- do not forg
```

```
oot}" else="$gfv
```

```
app.context-root
```

```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```

Task 03

- Configure Ubuntu
 - System language
 - Keyboard layouts
 - Date and time
 - Information about system
 - Users

```
sent"/>  
fish.web.present
```

```
<!-- do not forg
```

```
oot}" else="$gfv
```

```
app.context-root
```

```
resent">
```

```
b]"/>
```