

Introduction to Linux

Why Linux?

- ▶ Nothing is hidden (opensource is good for education)
- ▶ It runs anywhere, on almost anything
Android, OS X, Raspberry Pi, Old PCs
- ▶ Low resource requirements
- ▶ You are likely to use it in your job, i.e, good on resume
- ▶ Free: as in beer and in freedom (apps, toolchains)
- ▶ Software development toolchain is free and high quality
- ▶ Lots of software available (communities of users)
- ▶ It conforms to you

Why not Linux?

- ▶ Occasional hardware support issues
- ▶ Won't run most Microsoft programs, many games
- ▶ If you're not paying attention, you can really screw up

Introduction to Linux

Linux is in more places than you think

- ▶ U.S. Army is the largest install base for Red Hat Linux.
- ▶ The US Navy nuclear submarine fleet runs Linux.
- ▶ In 2006, the FAA migrated to Red Hat Linux to manage air traffic.
- ▶ Over 90% of all supercomputers and IBM's *Watson* run Linux.
- ▶ Google's search clusters and other apps run on Linux.
- ▶ Almost everything that happens in Amazon's nine worldwide distribution centers is driven by Linux.
- ▶ Wikipedia uses Linux to serve up its web pages.
- ▶ The New York Stock Exchange uses Linux for its trading platform.
- ▶ Linux powers the \$10 billion Large Hadron Collider. CERN also runs Linux on its 20,000 internal servers.
- ▶ Apache HTTP Server is the dominant web server today.

Source: <http://www.comparebusinessproducts.com>

Introduction to Linux

UNIX, Linux, What's the difference?

- ▶ Linux

- ▶ Richard Stallman's goal was a free UNIX-like OS ~1983
- ▶ Written in "C" as a free alternative to UNIX
- ▶ Kernel written originally/maintained by Linus Torvalds ~1991
- ▶ Linux is more accurately called GNU/Linux



Figure: Linus Torvalds and Richard Stallman

Bottom Line: Users can hardly tell the difference

Introduction to Linux

What can I do with it?

- ▶ Do program development or uC's, Android, cross platform apps
- ▶ Start a business with nearly no software tool cost
- ▶ Bring old computers back to a useful life
- ▶ Customize your desktop the way you want it
- ▶ Customize the OS the way you want it

What can I avoid doing with it?

- ▶ Buying software
- ▶ Updating software packages separately
- ▶ Hunting for drivers
- ▶ Waiting for a big company to fix bugs
- ▶ Being on hold for an hour to get help

The Linux Shell

- ▶ The shell is your direct portal into the operating system (OS)
- ▶ Applications stand between you and the OS
- ▶ Linux + Shell programming = Software Lego Blocks
- ▶ Traditional user interface is the command line
- ▶ Shell has built-in command language
- ▶ Typically we use the Bash shell or C shell

Upside/Downside

- ▶ High level of control
- ▶ Considerable complexity
- ▶ High level of productivity possible
- ▶ Not as easy as GUI, but way more efficient (with time)

GUI or CLI?

- ▶ GUI: What you see is what you get
- ▶ GUI: But, what you see is **all** you get
- ▶ CLI: Not always the best way: CAD Tools, etc.
- ▶ GUI: Easy, but not necessarily efficient
- ▶ CLI: For power users, not novices

A CLI allows you to do things for which a program does not exist.

Accessing a Linux Machine

- ▶ Windows
 - ▶ The program PuTTY provides a window with a shell interface
 - ▶ Fill in the boxes, point and click
- ▶ Mac
 - ▶ Using built-in Unix shell, execute "ssh" command
 - ▶ `$ ssh -l username access.engr.orst.edu`
- ▶ Virtualize
 - ▶ VMWare - virtualization software hosts a guest operating system
 - ▶ Free from COE computing website
- ▶ Which distribution?
 - ▶ Ubuntu - popular, but has Windows 8-like interface
 - ▶ Mint - built on Ubuntu but with better windowing interface
 - ▶ Fedora - beta version of Red Hat
 - ▶ Red Hat Enterprise Version - This is what COE hosts