

Linux Einführung

Magdalena Reif ¹ Valentin Brandl ²

Fakultät Informatik und Mathematik

¹<magdalena.reif@st.oth-regensburg.de>

²<mail@vbrandl.net>

21. Oktober 2022

1. Linux

2. Filesystem

3. Navigation im Terminal

4. Inhalt bearbeiten

5. Unix Stuff

6. Dateien Analysieren

7. Networking

1. Linux

2. Filesystem

3. Navigation im Terminal

4. Inhalt bearbeiten

5. Unix Stuff

6. Dateien Analysieren

7. Networking

- ▶ ab 1991 von dem Finnen Linux Torvalds entwickelt
- ▶ organisiert Kernelentwicklung bis heute
- ▶ UNIX-ähnliches, POSIX-kompatibles OS

1. Linux

2. Filesystem

3. Navigation im Terminal

4. Inhalt bearbeiten

5. Unix Stuff

6. Dateien Analysieren

7. Networking

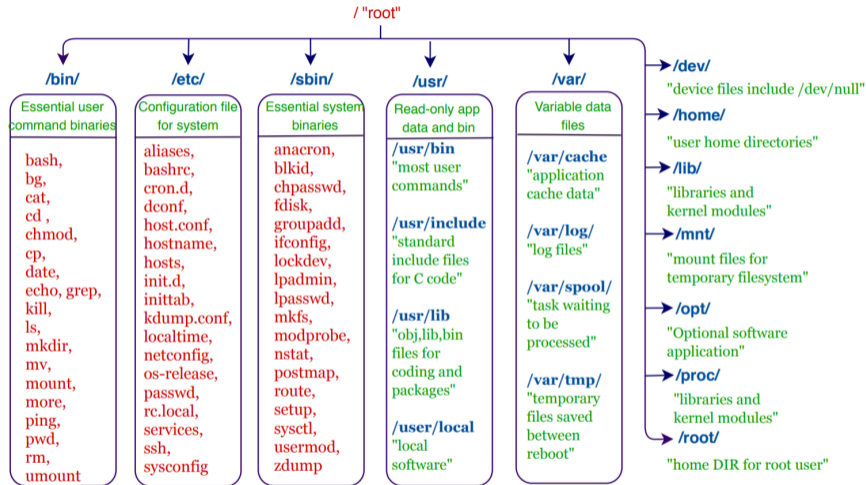


Abbildung: Verzeichnisstruktur [22]

1. Linux

2. Filesystem

3. Navigation im Terminal

4. Inhalt bearbeiten

5. Unix Stuff

6. Dateien Analysieren

7. Networking

- ▶ whoami
- ▶ pwd (print working directory)
- ▶ history
- ▶ date

- ▶ tree
- ▶ ls (list)
- ▶ ls -a -l

- ▶ `cd cd .. cd ../././..`
- ▶ absolute path
- ▶ relative path

1. Linux

2. Filesystem

3. Navigation im Terminal

4. Inhalt bearbeiten

5. Unix Stuff

6. Dateien Analysieren

7. Networking

- ▶ touch
- ▶ nano, vim und emacs
- ▶ mkdir
- ▶ rm
- ▶ chmod
- ▶ file

1. Linux

2. Filesystem

3. Navigation im Terminal

4. Inhalt bearbeiten

5. Unix Stuff

6. Dateien Analysieren

7. Networking

```
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ id  
uid=1000(me) gid=100(users) groups=100(users),1(wheel),6(disk),17(audio),19(uucp),26(video),31(davfs2),57(networkmanager),131(docker),999(adbusers)
```

```
me@morpheus:~$ w
 18:28:10 up 146 days,  5:16,  2 users,  load average: 0.74, 0.67, 0.75
USER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@      IDLE        JCPU        PCPU WHAT
me        pts/0    178.27.192.139 18:28       1.00s       4:34       0.00s w
me        pts/1    178.27.192.139 18:28       1.00s       0.01s       0.01s -bash
```

```

MAN(1)                                Manual pager utils                                MAN(1)

NAME
    man - an interface to the system reference manuals

SYNOPSIS
    man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...
    man -k [apropos options] regexp ...
    man -K [man options] [section] term ...
    man -f [whatis options] page ...
    man -l [man options] file ...
    man -w|-W [man options] page ...

DESCRIPTION
    man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is normally
    the name of a program, utility or function. The manual page associated with
    each of these arguments is then found and displayed. A section, if provided,
    will direct man to look only in that section of the manual. The default action
    is to search in all of the available sections following a pre-defined order (see
    DEFAULTS), and to show only the first page found, even if page exists in several
    sections.
  
```


1. Linux

2. Filesystem

3. Navigation im Terminal

4. Inhalt bearbeiten

5. Unix Stuff

6. Dateien Analysieren

7. Networking

cat Für Textdateien
xxd Für Binärdateien

```
[me@win5t0n tmp]$ cat testdatei  
hello, world!
```

```
[nix-shell:/tmp]$ xxd -g 1 testdatei  
00000000: 68 65 6c 6c 6f 2c 20 77 6f 72 6c 64 21 0a      hello, world!.
```

- ▶ `grep regex datainame`
- ▶ `grep --ignore-case regex datainame`
- ▶ `grep -F kein-regex datainame`

```
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ cat testfile  
a.  
b  
c  
abc  
ac  
A  
  
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ grep a testfile  
a.  
abc  
ac
```

```
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ grep a. testfile  
a.  
abc  
ac  
  
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ grep --ignore-case a testfile  
a.  
abc  
ac  
A  
  
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ grep -F a. testfile  
a.
```

- ▶ Ausgabe in Datei umleiten: `>`
- ▶ Verketteten durch pipes: `|`
- ▶ Ausgabe von `cmdA` als temporäre Datei für `cmdB`:
`cmdB <(cmdA)`

```
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ grep -F a. testfile > results  
  
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ cat results  
a.  
  
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ curl https://example.com/index.html | grep doctype  
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current  
             % Done      Speed     Dload  Upload    Total   Spent    Left   Speed  
100 1256 100 1256    0     0  2219      0  --:--:--  --:--:--  --:--:--  2223  
<!doctype html>
```



```
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ grep -F a. <(cat testfile)
a.
```

```
[me@win5t0n:/tmp]$ strings -n 10 /bin/sh
/nix/store/v6szn6fczjbn54h7y40aj7qjijq7j6dc-glibc-2.34-210/lib/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
__gmon_start__
rl_filename_stat_hook
history_write_timestamps
rl_get_termcap
write_history
rl_vi_editing_mode
rl_completion_quote_character
rl_vi_start_inserting
history_set_pos
rl_redraw_prompt_last_line
rl_terminal_name
rl_startup_hook
sh_unset_nodelay_mode
rl_function_of_keyseq_len
rl_readline_name
```

1. Linux

2. Filesystem

3. Navigation im Terminal

4. Inhalt bearbeiten

5. Unix Stuff

6. Dateien Analysieren

7. Networking

```
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ wget https://example.com/index.html
--2022-10-03 18:11:43-- https://example.com/index.html
Resolving example.com (example.com)... 93.184.216.34, 2606:2800:220:1:248:1893:25c8:1946
Connecting to example.com (example.com)|93.184.216.34|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1256 (1.2K) [text/html]
Saving to: 'index.html'

index.html          100%[=====] 1.23K  --.-KB/s   in 0s

2022-10-03 18:11:44 (39.9 MB/s) - 'index.html' saved [1256/1256]
```

```
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ curl https://example.com/index.html
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Example Domain</title>

  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
  <style type="text/css">
```

```
[me@win5t0n:/tmp]$ nmap example.com
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-03 18:21 CEST
Nmap scan report for example.com (93.184.216.34)
Host is up (0.20s latency).
Other addresses for example.com (not scanned): 2606:2800:220:1:248:1893:25c8:1946
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https
1119/tcp  closed bnetgame
1935/tcp  closed rtmp

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 16.55 seconds
```

```
[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ dig +nocomments example.com

; <<>> DiG 9.18.7 <<>> +nocomments example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;example.com.                IN      A
example.com.                 85858  IN      A      93.184.216.34
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.1#53(127.0.0.1) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Mon Oct 03 18:19:32 CEST 2022
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 56

[me@w1n5t0n:/tmp]$ dig AAAA +nocomments example.com

; <<>> DiG 9.18.7 <<>> AAAA +nocomments example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;example.com.                IN      AAAA
example.com.                 85854  IN      AAAA   2606:2800:220:1:248:1893:25c8:1946
;; Query time: 1 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.1#53(127.0.0.1) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Mon Oct 03 18:19:36 CEST 2022
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 68
```

[22]

Classic SysAdmin: The Linux Filesystem Explained. <https://www.linuxfoundation.org/blog/blog/classic-sysadmin-the-linux-filesystem-explained>. Feb. 2022. URL: <https://www.linuxfoundation.org/blog/blog/classic-sysadmin-the-linux-filesystem-explained> (besucht am 21.10.2022).