From now on, everyone is going to use Ubuntu Linux! Read this document to find out how to get started. Please read the entire document and follow all of the steps.

***Notes for everyone***

-On the VM, use the user “Ubuntu”. The password is “reverse”.

-When you close the VM, select “save state” rather than “shut down”. This will let it open faster next time.

***Choosing a computer to work on***

**If you have Ubuntu on your laptop, or have an Ubuntu VM on your laptop that is fast enough to use:**

* You will use your laptop to code! Open your VM to make sure everything works.

**Elif you are an Ashesi student or have an Ashesi account:**

* Choose one of the big lab computers. Log in with your own username and password.
* Get a flash drive from one of the instructors and plug it into the computer
* Open the flash drive. Double-click on AITI\_VM\_gnome. It will ask if you want to import. Click yes/next on everything.
* When it is done, eject the flash drive and remove it from the computer
* Make sure that you can use and log in to the VM
* This VM you installed is only available on the computer you are on, so be sure to use the same computer every day.

**Else**:

* Use one of the small lab computers. Log in with the username “student” and the password “stud3nt2011”
* The AITI\_VM should already be there. Open it to make sure it works.

***Virtual Machines***

What is a VM? VM stands for virtual machine. …

***Linux Cheat Sheet***

In Windows, when you want to find a file, you open “My Computer” and click on folders until you find the file you want. One way to do that in Linux is through the command line. When you open the Linux command line, you are in the “home” folder. You can type in commands to navigate within the file system. Here are some Linux commands to help you navigate the file system. Try each one!

**pwd** (Print working directory): Tells you the path of the folder that you are currently in.

**ls** (List): Lists all the files and folders in your current folder. For example, if you are in “Documents” and within Documents you have 2 python files and another folder, it will tell you those names.

**cd *directory\_name***(Change directory): Moves you into the specified directory. A directory is the same as a folder.

**cd** (Change directory): If you type cd without any folder name after it, you will be returned to the home folder.

Here are some commands to help you make new files and folders:

**mkdir *directory\_name*** (Make directory): Makes a new directory inside the directory you are currently in. This is like right-clicking and selecting “New Folder” in Windows.

**gedit *file\_name*** (Open file in gedit): This will open your file in the text editor. If the file already exists in the current directory (i.e. you can see the filename when you type ls), it will open it. Otherwise, it will create a new empty file with that name.

Some other useful commands that you’ve already used:

**python**: Runs the Python interactive interpreter

When you are in the Python interpreter, you can leave it by typing exit()

**python *file\_name***: Runs the Python file specified

**ctrl-C**: Exits the current program. Useful if you’re in an infinite loop!

Use the tab key to complete a command or filename for you. For example, if you’re trying to go to the Documents folder, you can type “cd Doc” and then press tab, and it should fill it in to “cd Documents”