

# Modul 2

## Raspberry OS

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### 1. Basic Linux Commands

When you first connect to the RPi with SSH, you are prompted to log in. You can log in with username pi and password raspberry:

```
login as: pi
```

```
pi@erpi.local's password: raspberry
```

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

```
pi@erpi ~ $
```

You are now connected to the RPi, and the Linux terminal is ready for your command.

The \$ prompt means that you are logged in as a regular user.

```
n          '  "  "          "          e
'          7n          '  ""          '  '  '  '  '  '
G

P  -  '  6'
e  @.7.>6 CA, D=B mfi i l XXf i n g  :> =9GEG> =9:A '  C Zgo&e

b  ""  5e  @.7.>  "          5  "  '  "          Rl f  C'  "  "
'  '          7n  e          "  "  "  "
r  7 7n  r  "  "  '          '  1  =9  '  '          :EEB5'  @9
'  '          R  =9:A7n  s  '          "  '  '  '  1  =  '  25
"          "          '  '  "  '          '  1  '  5@.
'  '          c  =9:A7n  t  '  "  '          '  7g  5  "
'  "  '          '  '          '  ""  G

P  -  '
n'  "  =6>          6  "  '  7
```

**Table 2-3:** Useful First Commands in Linux

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>more /etc/issue</code>	Returns the Linux distribution you are using
<code>ps -p \$\$</code>	Returns the shell you are currently using (e.g., bash)
<code>whoami</code>	Returns who you are currently logged in as
<code>uptime</code>	Returns how long the system has been running
<code>top</code>	Lists all of the processes and programs executing. Press Ctrl+C to close the view.

This section describes the basic commands that enable you to move around on, and manipulate, a Linux file system. When using Raspbian/Debian and Ubuntu user accounts, you often must prefix certain commands with the word `sudo`. That is because `sudo` is a program that allows users to run programs with the security privileges of the superuser. (User accounts are described in Chapter 3.) Table 2-4 lists the basic file system commands.

**Table 2-4:** Basic File System Commands

NAME	COMMAND	OPTIONS AND FURTHER INFORMATION	EXAMPLE(S)
List files	<code>ls</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a shows all (including hidden files).</li> <li>-l displays long format.</li> <li>-R gives a recursive listing.</li> <li>-r gives a reverse listing.</li> <li>-t sorts last modified.</li> <li>-S sorts by file size.</li> <li>-h gives human readable file sizes.</li> </ul>	<code>ls -alh</code>
Current directory	<code>pwd</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Print the working directory.</li> <li>-P prints the physical location.</li> </ul>	<code>pwd -P</code>
Change directory	<code>cd</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change directory.</li> <li><code>cd</code> then Enter or <code>cd ~/</code> takes you to the home directory.</li> <li><code>cd /</code> takes you to the file system root.</li> <li><code>cd ..</code> takes you up a level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>cd /home/pi</code></li> <li><code>cd /</code></li> </ul>

## JOB SHEET 2

Lakukan penggunaan perintah dasar pada software Raspberry Pi.  
Jelaskan fungsi dari perintah dasar yang digunakan.

LAPORAN HASIL PERCOBAAN: