

today's howtos

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- [How to analyze Linux system boot time with Systemd - Linux Shout](#) [2]

Systemd is a system and session manager that is responsible for managing all services running on the system over the entire operating time of the computer, from the start-up process to shutdown. Processes are always started in parallel (as far as possible) in order to keep the boot process as short as possible. But how to know which process took how much time while booting your system, well for that we can use the Systemd as well.

- [How To Install Figma on Ubuntu 20.04 LTS - idroot](#) [3]

In this tutorial, we will show you how to install Figma on Ubuntu 20.04 LTS. For those of you who didn't know, Figma is a popular tool amongst graphic designers and UI, UX designers. It can be used to create wireframes, high-fidelity interface designs, prototyping, etc. One of the most loved features of Figma is its ability to run inside a browser, which makes it platform-independent.

This article assumes you have at least basic knowledge of Linux, know how to use the shell, and most importantly, you host your site on your own VPS. The installation is quite simple and assumes you are running in the root account, if not you may need to add `?sudo?` to the commands to get root privileges. I will show you the step-by-step installation of the Figma on Ubuntu 20.04 (Focal Fossa). You can follow the same instructions for Ubuntu 18.04, 16.04, and any other Debian-based distribution like Linux Mint.

- [How To Create and Manage Groups in Linux - ByteXD](#) [4]

A group is a collection of users in Linux that shares some commonalities for the purpose of security, privilege, etc.

Linux allows its administrators to create different user groups very easily. This is convenient because you can create a user group and manage all of the user's permissions at once, instead of individually assigning permissions to each user.

If you are not familiar with Linux permissions and how to manage them, take a look at this article.

In this tutorial, we will cover how to create groups in Linux and briefly explain how to manage them.

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[What's the differences between a Docker image vs a container? - Coffee Talk: Java, News, Stories and Opinions](#) [5]

A container is a collection of one or more processes, organized under a single name and identifying ID that is isolated from the other processes running within a computing environment. That computing environment can be a physical computer or a virtual machine.

A container image is a template that defines how an image will be realized at runtime.

While containers started out as a Linux technology, you can create containers within the Windows operating system too.

The important thing to understand about Docker technology is that it has two main components: the client CLI tool and the container runtime. The CLI tool is used to execute instructions to the Docker runtime at the command line. The job of the Docker runtime is to create containers and run them on the operating system.

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[How To Install Yarn on Debian 11 - idroot](#) [6]

In this tutorial, we will show you how to install Yarn on Debian 11. For those of you who didn't know, Yarn is a package manager for JavaScript that runs on Node.js, allowing developers to manage their application dependencies. It was created to solve a set of problems with npm, such as speeding up the packages installation process by parallelizing operations and reducing errors related to network connectivity.

This article assumes you have at least basic knowledge of Linux, know how to use the shell, and most importantly, you host your site on your own VPS. The installation is quite simple and assumes you are running in the root account, if not you may need to add `?sudo?` to the commands to get root privileges. I will show you through the step-by-step installation of the Yarn on a Debian 11 (Bullseye).

- [How to Install LaTeX Editor TeXstudio 4.0.0 in Ubuntu 20.04 / 21.10 | UbuntuHandbook](#)[7]

The open-source LaTeX editor TeXstudio 4.0.0 was released! Here's how to install it in Ubuntu via PPA repository.

TeXstudio 4.0.0 offers Qt6 support which should improve HiDPI handling. And the official packages for Windows and macOS are now based on Qt6, while Linux build sticks to Qt5.

The final release is out after 8 alpha, 3 beta and 2 release candidate tests, though it's announced only with following changes...

- [How to Setup Passwordless SSH Login in Linux with Keys](#)[8]

Hello Linux geeks, it is always a good practice that Linux systems should be ssh with keys rather than the password. SSH (Secure Shell) keys gives us a secure way to login to Linux and UNIX like servers. When we access Linux systems with SSH keys then it is also known as passwordless ssh authentication.

In this post, we will learn how to setup passwordless SSH authentication with keys in Linux.

- [How to prevent a Supply Chain Attack in a Linux Environment](#)[9]

This is a type of cyberattack that seeks to damage an organization by attacking weaker elements in the supply chain. A supply chain attack can happen across any industry.

Software supply chain attacks occur when attackers insert malicious code in a poorly secured part of the software supply chain. This causes a ripple effect, in which a lot of consumers of the software are impacted by the attack.

- [Setup Load Balancing with HAProxy, Nginx and Keepalived in Linux](#)[10]

In the conventional method of hosting a server or website, the server is hosted through a single HTTP server. When the clients hit on the server, they are allowed on the server. But, what happens when multiple users, even more; thousands of clients, hit the site at a time for some query? What will happen if the server crashes? How will the single server balance the load? To answer all these questions, we can use the term 'Load balancing'. If you're looking for authentic tools for managing traffic of your server, you can definitely setup the HAProxy, Nginx, and Keepalived on Linux for load balancing.

- [This Will Make You a Command-Line Ninja | by Erik van Baaren | Python Land | Sep, 2021 | Medium](#)[11]

A well-crafted bash command or script can save hours of manual labor. This tutorial will show you exactly how easy it is to become a command-line ninja and automate those tedious tasks. If you need to polish your basics, head over to [Shell Commands Every Developer Must Know](#).

- [What Is the Linux Command Line and How Do You Use It?](#) [12]

The interface you use to view and interact with an operating system, whether text-based or graphical, is known as a shell. The first shells were text-based. This is because the earliest electronic computers were not household devices. Instead, they were giant mainframes that occupied entire rooms.

Back then, computing power was pretty low and network connections were slow. You can store very many files, and many users can sign into a system simultaneously over a very slow connection when you're only working with text.

In 1969, Dennis Ritchie and Ken Thompson at Bell Labs developed the Unix operating system, one of the first mainframe operating systems to gain widespread adoption.

Unix operated on mainframes as a shared system, with people interacting with the computer from individual terminals consisting of only a keyboard and a screen. Users did everything from creating and navigating files to transmitting data by typing commands using a shell, which the mainframe then interpreted.

If anything went wrong, a system administrator could check via a console, a dedicated text-entry, and display device used for system-related messages such as those concerning the BIOS, bootloader, or kernel. Linux is a Unix-like system that replicates much of the functionalities of Unix, but as free software available to all.

The Thompson shell (written by Ken Thompson) was the initial shell for Unix, but a replacement came from Stephen Bourne in 1979 known as the Bourne shell. In 1989, Brian Fox create the Bourne Again shell (bash for short) as a free software replacement of the Bourne shell as part of the GNU Project. This is the default shell for most Linux operating systems.

Thus we have several of the names that are still commonly used for the command line today: command line, shell, terminal, console, and bash.

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