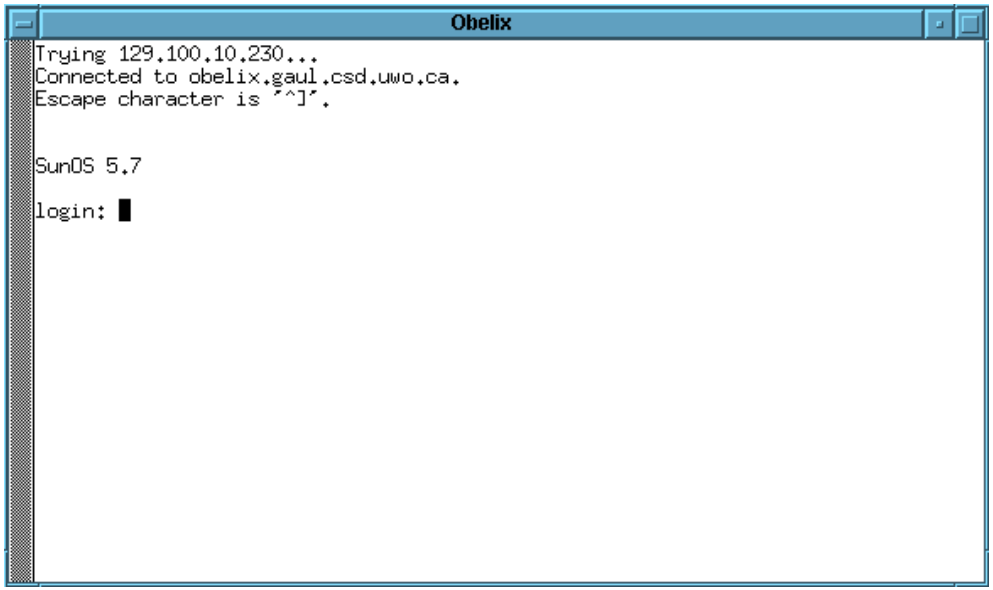
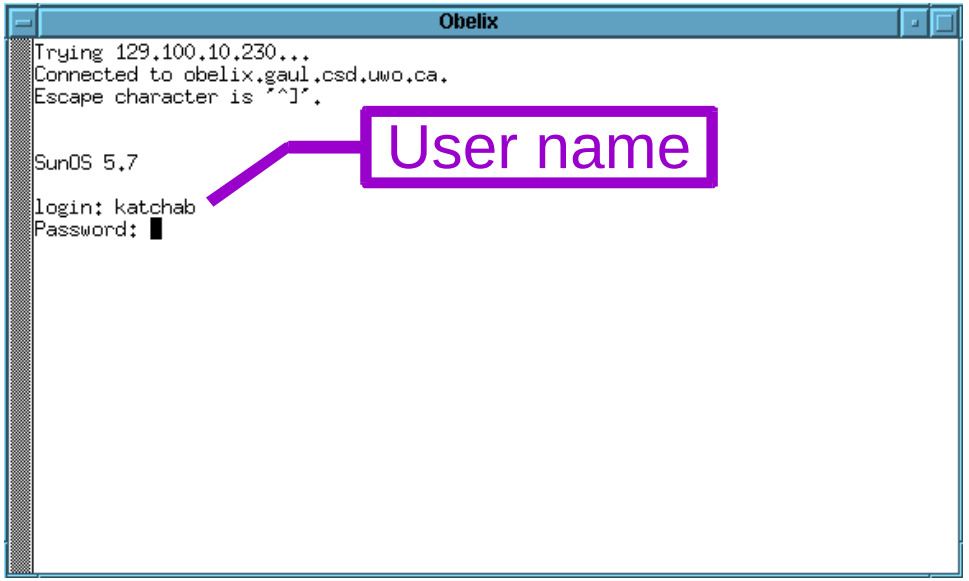
Unix Basics

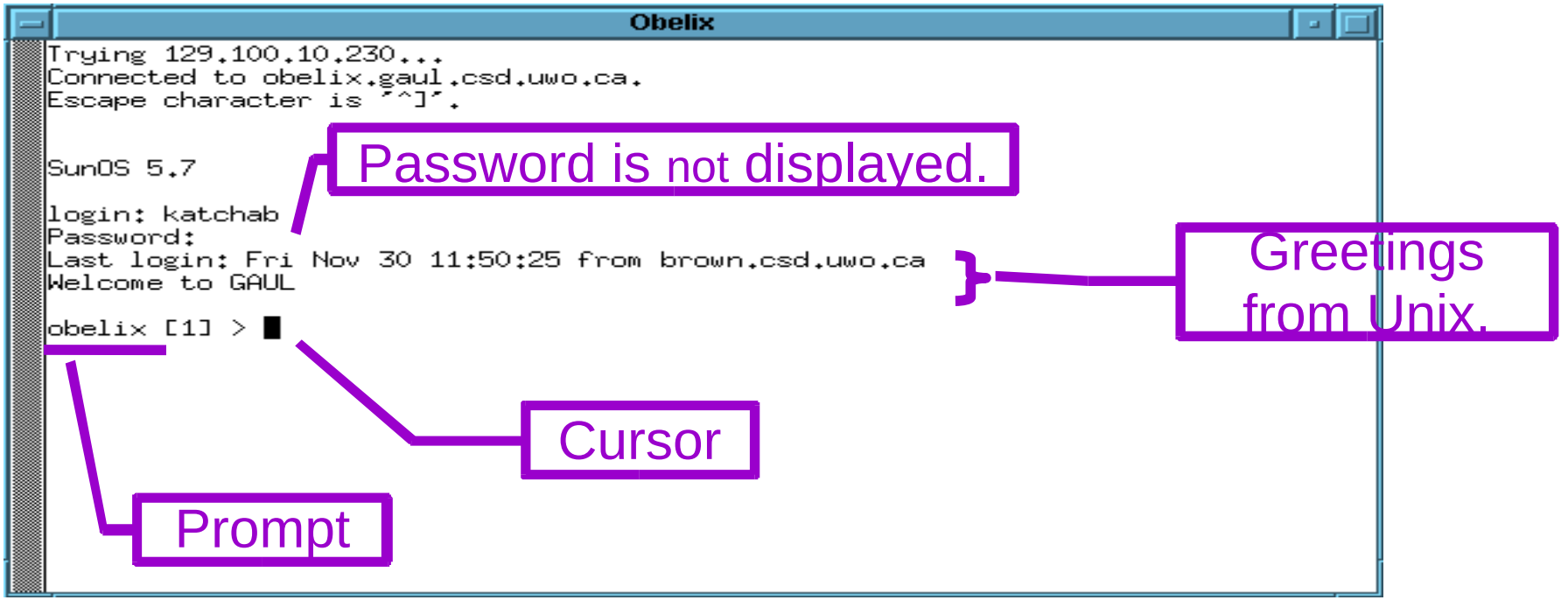
Unix Accounts

- One must have an “account” to use a Unix computer.
  - To share resources, need to tell users apart.
- Username (public) and password (private).
- You can only access the resources that are specified by your account information.
  - Accounts track, control, and limit user activity.
- There is at least one super user account in a system usually named “root”, who has absolute power over the system. (On Microsoft Windows NT/2000/XP, this account is usually named “administrator”.)

Login to Your Account

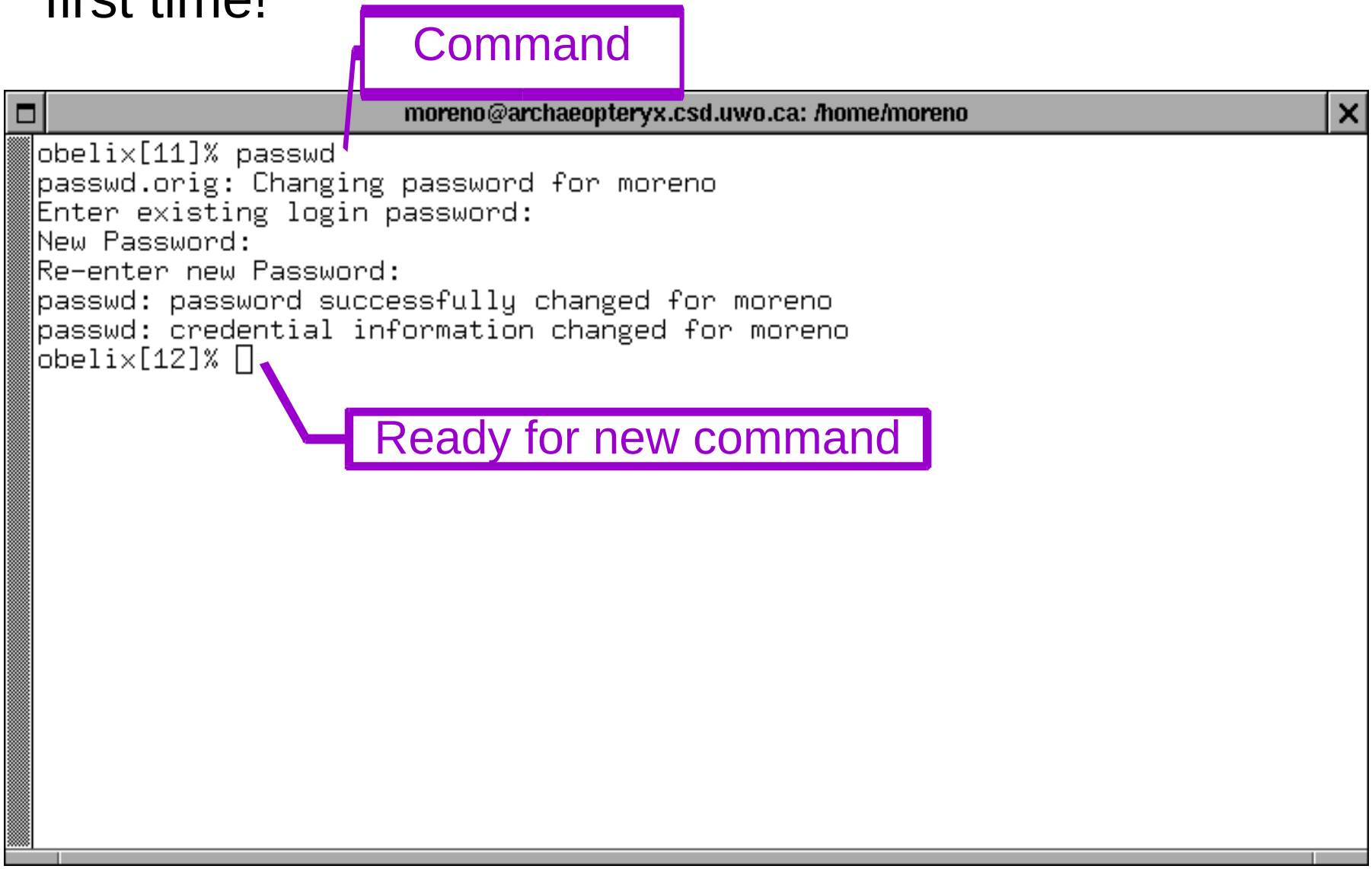






After Login

- Change password immediately after you login for the first time!



Login to Your Account from Home

- Most Unix computers support remote login.
  - Unless it is deliberately turned off.
  - ssh or telnet protocol.
- You need
  - Internet access
  - A ssh or telnet client program.
    - ssh, slogin, telnet (unix, linux, windows)
    - putty (windows)

To Make a Good Password

- A good password
  - Easily remembered by YOU
  - Difficult to be guessed by others
- Tricks to make a good password
  - Pick letters from a sentence
    - I love Unix loenx
  - Pick letters, numbers, and symbols that sound, look like, or replace a phrase
    - I hate carrots! →ih8^s!
- A bad password not only harms you
  - Attacks are much easier with a compromised account on a computer

E-mail

- mutt and pine are Unix utilities to read and send e-mail:

  obelix > mutt or obelix > pine

- Forward email to another account of yours:
  - echo youraccount@yahoo.com >> .forward
- Cancel the forwarding:
  - rm .forward

Log out

- When you’re done, don’t forget to logout!!!!!!!

obelix > exit

obelix > logout

Some Basic Commands

- who: Who are using the system.

```
obelix > who
moreno  pts/1  Sep 7 14:08
li96        pts/2  Sep 7 14:29
```

- who am i: Who am I.

```
obelix > who am i
moreno  pts/1  Sep 7 14:08
```

Some Basic Commands

- ls: List the files under current directory

```
obelix > ls
readme         cs211.2.ppt  cs211.ppt.gz  notes.zip
cs211.1.ppt    cs211.3.ppt  make/         shell/
```

- cat: Display the content of a file

```
obelix > cat readme
Unix is easy!
obelix >
```

Some Basic Commands 1

- Ctrl-c: (press <Control> and c at the same time) Interrupt the current task.

```
obelix > cat
^c
obelix >
```

- netscape or firefox: surf the net.

```
obelix > netscape        obelix > firefox
```

- lynx: surf the net.

```
obelix > lynx www.google.ca
```

Some Basic Commands 2

- man: See the manual page of a command.

```
obelix > man cat
Reformatting page.  Wait... Done
User Commands                                   cat(1)
NAME     cat - concatenate and display files
SYNOPSIS cat  [ -nbsuvet ]  [ file ... ]
DESCRIPTION
    cat  reads each file in sequence and writes it on the  stan-
    dard output. Thus:
    example% cat file
    prints file on your terminal, and:
    example% cat file1 file2 >file3
    concatenates file1 and file2,  and  writes  the  results  in file3. ....
```

- xman: Graphical, X-Windows version

Exercise 1

- telnet or ssh to your gaul account
  - telnet gaul.csd.uwo.ca
  - user name: the same as your email account @uwo.ca
  - initial password: your student id (with or without the leading zeros)

- If you have no gaul account
  - The system group is waiting for the add/drop list of the course
  - Keep on trying everyday ☺

Exercise 2

- Try the Following Commands with man
  - cd: change directory to ..
  - more: show the content of a file in pages.
  - cp: copy a file from .. to ..
  - rm: remove a file.
  - mkdir: make a directory.
  - rmdir: remove a directory.
  - mv: move a file or directory to..
- For now, do not remove or overwrite the files that are not created by yourself.

Exercise 3

- Logout