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

Password is not displayed.

Greetings from Unix.

User name

Prompt

Cursor
After Login

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

**Command**

```
obelix[11]# passwd
passwd.orig: Changing password for moreno
Enter existing login password: 
New Password: 
Re-enter new Password: 
passwd: password successfully changed for moreno
passwd: credential information changed for moreno
obelix[12]# 
```

**Ready for new command**
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

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**cat(1)**

**NAME**  cat - concatenate and display files

**SYNOPSIS**  cat  [ -nbsuvet ]  [ file ... ]

**DESCRIPTION**

- `cat` reads each file in sequence and writes it on the standard output. Thus:
  - `example% cat file`
  - `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