

## Intro. To Unix commands

- For those who've never used Unix before
- Quick tutorial to let you move around your Unix Accounts
- No discussion of inner workings of Unix
  - Take Operating Systems – CSCI-4210
- Comparisons to Windows/DOS commands

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## What are the machines?

- rcs.rpi.edu – takes you to a random OS
- rcs-sun1.rpi.edu – takes you to a Sun machine
- rcs-ibm1.rpi.edu – takes you to an IBM machine

There are others, but these should be more than enough for this course.

If you're on campus, you must use SSH (instead of Telnet) to connect to these machines.

Download TeraTerm SSH or SecureCRT

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## Very basics

- 'ls' - get directory listing
  - DOS: 'dir'
- 'ls -l' – get long file listing
- 'cd' – change directory
- 'mkdir' – make directory
  - DOS: md
- 'rm' – remove a file
  - DOS: 'del'
- 'rmdir' – remove directory

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## More basics

- 'more' – contents of a file
  - DOS: 'type'
- 'cp' – copy a file
  - DOS: 'copy'
- 'mv' – move a file
  - DOS: 'move'

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## chmod

- Change mode (permissions) of file/directory
- using 'ls -l', 10 fields of information
- ex: drwxrw-r—
- first position: 'd' (directory) or '-' (file)
- next three: user permissions:
  - 'r' – read permissions
  - 'w' – write permissions
  - 'x' – Execute permissions
- next three: group permissions
- last three: world permissions

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## chmod continued

- permissions are represented as octal numbers
- $rwrxrwx = 111\ 111\ 111 = 777$
- $rw-rw-r-- = 111\ 110\ 100 = 764$
- $rw----- = 110\ 000\ 000 = 600$
- etc.
- `chmod mode file`
- ex: `chomd 755 script.plx`
  - Give yourself all permissions, group and world read and execute permissions

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