

Some Things To Remember:

1. UNIX is case sensitive! All UNIX commands are lowercase.
2. UNIX does not use drive letters (e.g., A: or C:)! Everything is just another directory.
3. UNIX pathnames use the forward slash (/) where Windows uses the back slash (\)!
4. UNIX command options use the minus sign (-) where Windows uses the forward slash (/)!
5. The * wildcard can be used in UNIX to specify all files (same as on Windows).

Instructions:

1. Log in using your assigned username and password (from Mike Boldin).
2. Open a "This Host" or "Console" or "Terminal" window and maximize it.
3. Use the `pwd` ("Print Working Directory") command to determine which directory you are in.
4. Make a directory called `lab1` in your home directory. Change to this directory.
5. Using the `cp` command, copy all the files from the `/shared/ctec1430/lab1` directory to your new `lab1` directory. (Note that `*` and `*.*` are different. `*.*` will only copy files that have a period in the file name!) How many files were copied?
6. Enter the following command: `ls -l > temp`
This redirects the output from the `ls` command into the `temp` file.
7. Try the `cat`, `less` and `more` commands on the `temp` file.
8. Start **Adobe Acrobat Reader** and open the **SolarisSurvivalGuide.pdf** document. Read it carefully -- it contains a lot of useful information about working *efficiently and effectively* in L-5.

To start Acrobat, the command line is:

`acroread` or `/usr/local/bin/acroread`

9. Start the **CDE Text Editor (dtpad)** or **gedit** and open `lab1.txt`. Using the mouse, copy and paste command lines from the editor to your Terminal or Console window. You can also copy command lines that you type and the resulting output from the Terminal or Console window back into the editor window.

The notes that you take and answers that you copy and paste with the mouse, will be allowed for the Midterm Test.

Standard UNIX (Sun Solaris) Directories

Directory	Contents
/etc	Configuration files.
/var	Variable information, including system log files, e-mail and files being printed.
/export/home	Home directories for all regular user accounts.
/bin	Executable programs.
/sbin	Executable programs used only by the root user.
/usr	Files (data, programs, docs) used by all regular users.
/tmp	Temporary files used by the system or users.
/opt	Optional software packages
/kernel	Files used to initialize UNIX when the system is booted.
/dev, /devices	Files used to access hardware devices.
/lib	System libraries used by many UNIX programs.

Commands for Managing Files and Directories

Command	Description	Example
pwd	Print the current working directory	<i>pwd</i>
cd	Change to a different directory	<i>cd /export/home/mboldin</i>
mkdir	Make a new directory	<i>mkdir /export/home/mboldin/work</i>
rmdir	Remove an empty directory	<i>rmdir /export/home/mboldin/school</i>
ls	List the contents of a directory	<i>ls</i>
touch	Create a new, empty file	<i>touch testfile</i>
cp	Copy a file to a new location or filename	<i>cp myfile /export/home/mboldin</i>
rm	Remove (delete) a file	<i>rm myfile</i>
mv	Rename or move a file	<i>mv myfile /export/home/otheruser</i>
cat	Display the contents of a file on screen	<i>cat /export/home/mboldin/myfile</i>
less, more	Display the contents of a file on screen	<i>less /export/home/mboldin/myfile</i>
file	Display the type of file	<i>file *</i>

Using Regular Expressions

Expression Syntax	Meaning Of Syntax
*	Match zero or more characters
?	Match one character
[abc]	Match one of the characters in brackets
[^abc]	Exclude all of the characters in brackets

Other Notes

- ▶ All UNIX commands are lowercase – UNIX is case sensitive.
- ▶ Filenames can be up to 256 characters and can contain periods, numbers, and punctuation marks in addition to upper- and lower-case letters. If filenames contain unusual characters such as punctuation, you might need to enclose the filename in quotation marks when you refer to the file in a UNIX command. The use of underscores instead of spaces is recommended.
- ▶ Filenames in UNIX often don't include file extensions as used by some operating systems.

Unix Equivalents for Common DOS Commands

<i>DOS Command</i>	<i>UNIX Equivalent</i>	<i>Description</i>
<code>cd folder</code>	<code>cd directory</code>	<i>Change directory</i>
<code>cd</code>	<code>pwd</code>	<i>Get the current working directory</i>
<code>dir</code>	<code>ls -lF</code>	<i>List files</i>
<code>dir /p</code>	<code>ls less</code> <code>ls more</code>	<i>List files, one screenful at a time</i>
<code>copy</code>	<code>cp</code>	<i>Copy a file or files</i>
<code>move</code>	<code>mv</code>	<i>Move files or directories</i>
<code>ren</code>	<code>mv</code>	<i>Rename a file or directory</i>
<code>del</code> <code>erase</code>	<code>rm</code>	<i>Delete (remove) files</i>
<code>type</code>	<code>cat</code>	<i>Display (concatenate) a file or files</i>
<code>md</code> <code>mkdir</code>	<code>mkdir</code>	<i>Create (make) a directory or directories</i>
<code>rd</code> <code>rmdir</code>	<code>rmdir</code>	<i>Remove an empty directory or directories</i>
<code>help</code>	<code>man</code>	<i>Obtain help (read manual pages) on commands</i>
<code>rd /s</code> <code>deltree</code>	<code>rm -r</code>	<i>Remove a subdirectory and its contents</i>
<code>rd /s/q</code> <code>deltree /y</code>	<code>rm -rf</code> <code>rm -r -f</code>	<i>Remove a subdirectory and its contents, no questions asked</i>
<code>find</code>	<code>grep</code>	<i>Find a string (or "regular expression") in a file or file(s)</i>
<code>xcopy /e /i</code>	<code>cp -r</code>	<i>Copy a subdirectory and its contents</i>
<code>cls</code>	<code>clear</code>	<i>Clear the screen (terminal window)</i>
<code>command /?</code>	<code>command -h</code> <code>command --help</code>	<i>Get help for a particular command</i>
