ICE: Working with Unix

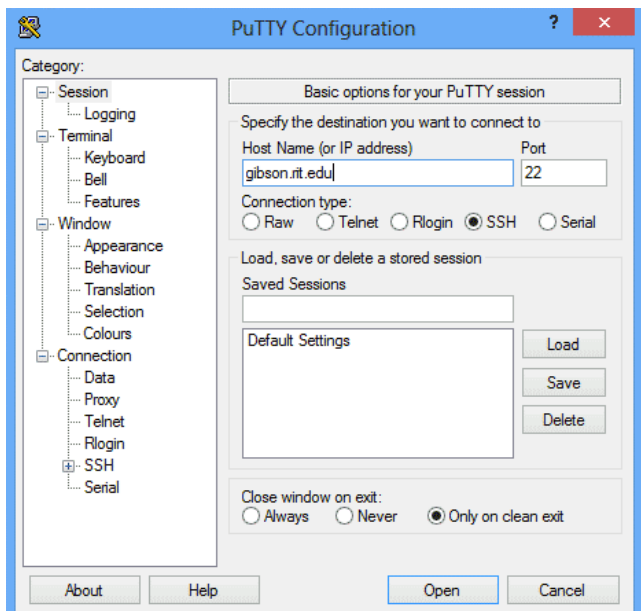*NAME:* _____

Overview

Unix isn't the most obvious or intuitive operating system in the world. So, the *best* way to learn it is by actually using it. This ICE will take you through a series of activities where you will use most of the typical Unix commands.

Part 1: Getting Started

1. Open the **Putty** application on your PC.
2. When prompted, enter **banjo.rit.edu** as the server address. Your Putty should look something like this:

3. Click **Open**, and you'll be taken into the command-line interface, connected to Banjo. When prompted, enter your user ID and then password. Note that, unlike a GUI system, *nothing* is displayed while you type the password. (The cursor will not move while you are typing.)
4. Assuming you entered everything correctly, you should now be at the Unix prompt for the Banjo server. You should also be logged into your home directory.
5. Enter the command that tells you what your current working directory is:

   What command did you enter? _____

   What was the result? _____

> NOTE: If the result of step 5 did NOT end with your user ID, get help from your Instructor or TA immediately.

Part 2: Unix Basics

1. In step 5 above, you "landed" in your login directory. Display a list of the contents in that directory. What command did you use?

    _____

2. In your login directory, create a new directory named *mydir*. What command did you use to do this?

    _____

3. Change to the directory you just created. What command did you use to do this?

    _____

4. What are the contents of this directory? What command did you use to find out?

    _____

5. Now, change back to your home (login) directory. What command did you use?

    _____

6. Delete the *mydir* directory. What command did you use?

    _____

Step 3: More Unix – Less Prompting!

1. Create a directory named *temp* in your home directory. Make *temp* your current directory. What command(s) did you use?

    _____

2. Within *temp*, create a directory named *images*. Make *images* your current directory. What command(s) did you use?

    _____

3. Within *images*, create TWO directories: *jpeg* and *gif*. What command(s) did you use?

    _____

4. List the contents of the *images* directory. What command(s) did you use? What is in the directory?

    _____

5. What is the full path to the *images* directory (starting at root). What command(s) did you use to determine this?

    _____

6. Now, "jump" to your home directory using only one command. What command did you use?

    _____

7. Create a directory named *png* in your home directory. What command(s) did you use?

    _____

8. You discover you put the *png* directory in the wrong place. It should be in your *images* directory, not your home directory. Correct this problem. There are many ways to do this. Write the command(s) you used below.

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

9. Confirm that the *images* directory now has three (3) directories in it. What command(s) did you use?

    _____

10. "Jump" back to your home directory. Using a single command, change to the *png* directory you just created. (Use an absolute reference) What command did you use?

    _____

11. Now, jump back to your home directory and then change to the *temp* directory you created earlier. Within *temp*, create a directory named *pages*. Within *pages*, create a directory named *unixICE*.

Part 4: Creating Simple Files

1. Change to your home directory, then to your **temp** directory. Type the command: **pico**

   Pico is a simple txt editor in Unix. Type in some text and then save the file with the name **example**. (Look at the commands at the bottom of the screen or search the web for help.) What did you type to save the file?

   _____

2. Exit pico. You should still be in the **temp** directory. List the contents of this directory in short form. Then list the directory in long form. What commands did you use to do this?

   _____

3. When you listed the **temp** directory, you should have seen a directory named **images** and a file named **example**. In the long format list, how can you tell what is a file and what is a directory?

   _____