

UNIX commands and FTP commands documents were along with the QA material I sent first day.
For UNIX, from command prompt, telnet [cyberspace.org](http://www.cyberspace.org) and enter user id : narat and password : nara!23 (it is not one two three , it is exclamatory symbol 23)

ftp commands are get, put, mget, mput to transfer the files from one operating system to another operating system
ftp = file transfer protocol

In UNIX , grep , ftp, scp, vi editor, zip , unzip, etc.. commands are important.
Unix commands are case sensitive.

To practice UNIX commands you do not have to install UNIX operating system on your computer. You can go to www.cyberspace.org and register userid and password.
From command prompt, (from start, run, type cmd and click ok, you will see a window command prompt ,

From here type telnet [cyberspace.org](http://www.cyberspace.org)

Enter user id and password you created in www.cyberspace.org.

You will see \$ prompt or # prompt, you can execute the below unix commands.

=====

Environment Control

Command Description

cd d Change to directory d
mkdir d Create new directory d
rmdir d Remove directory d
mv f1 [f2...] d Move file f to directory d
mv d1 d2 Rename directory d1 as d2
passwd Change password
alias name1 name2 Create command alias
unalias name1 Remove command alias name1
rlogin nd Login to remote node
logout End terminal session
setenv name v Set env var to value v
unsetenv name1 name2...] remove environment variable

Output, Communication, & Help

Command Description

lpr -P printer f Output file f to line printer
script [f] Save terminal session to f
exit Stop saving terminal session
mail username Send mail to user
biff [y/n] Instant notification of mail
man name UNIX manual entry for name
learn Online tutorial

Process Control**Command Description**

Ctrl/c * *Interrupt processes*
Ctrl/s * *Stop screen scrolling*
Ctrl/q * *Resume screen output*
sleep *n Sleep for n seconds*
jobs *Print list of jobs*
kill [%n] *Kill job n*
ps *Print process status stats*
kill -9 *n Remove process n*
Ctrl/z * *Suspend current process*
stop %n *Suspend background job n*
command& *Run command in background*
bg [%n] *Resume background job n*
fg [%n] *Resume foreground job n*
exit *Exit from shell*

Environment Status**Command Description**

ls [*d*] [*f...*] *List files in directory*
ls -l [*f...*] *List files in detail*
alias [*name*] *Display command aliases*
printenv [*name*] *Print environment values*
quota *Display disk quota*
date *Print date & time*
who *List logged in users*
whoami *Display current user*
finger [*username*] *Output user information*
chfn *Change finger information*
pwd *Print working directory*
history *Display recent commands*
!*n* *Submit recent command n*

File Manipulation**Command Description**

vi [*f*] *Vi fullscreen editor*
emacs [*f*] *Emacs fullscreen editor*
ed [*f*] *Text editor*
wc *f Line, word, & char count*
cat *f List contents of file*
more *f List file contents by screen*
cat *f1 f2 > f3 Concatenates f1 & f2 into f3*
chmod *mode f Change protection mode of f*
cmp *f1 f2 Compare two files*
cp *f1 f2 Copy file f1 into f2*
sort *f Alphabetically sort f*
split [*-n*] *f Split f into n-line pieces*
mv *f1 f2 Rename file f1 as f2*

rm f Delete (remove) file f
grep 'ptn' f Outputs lines that match ptn
diff f1 f2 Lists file differences
head f Output beginning of f
tail f Output end of f

Compiler

Command Description

cc [-o f1] f2 C compiler
lint f Check C code for errors
f77 [-o f1] f2 Fortran77 compiler
pc [-o f1] f2 Pascal compiler

Zippping Files Using ZIP

This Unix program is compatible with the zip program for DOS and Windows. To zip files, first have the files uploaded to your server, then log into your account with Telnet. Navigate to the directory where the files are that you want to zip (for instance by typing `cd www` then `cd sounds` to move to your

`/www/sounds` directory). Then type:

```
zip myzip file1 file2 file3
```

This puts the files named `file1`, `file2`, and `file3` into a new zip archive called `myzip.zip`.

Unzipping Files

Please note that the unzip method you use is defined by the filename you are trying to unzip. For example, if you are trying to unzip a file called `file.tar` - you would use the method described in "tar". Files ending in `.gzip` or `.gz` need to be extracted with the method described in "gunzip".

Zip

If you have an archive named `myzip.zip` and want to get back the files, you would type:

```
unzip myzip.zip
```

Typing `zip` or `unzip` by itself will give you a usage summary, showing nearly all the options available.

Tar

To extract a file compressed with tar (e.g., `filename.tar`), type the following command from your telnet prompt:

```
tar xvf filename.tar
```

Basically, this command means that you will see the file "explode", so don't worry when you see your screen scrolling wildly. It also means that you will see any errors in the archive.

Gunzip

To extract a file compressed with gunzip, type the following:

```
gunzip filename.tar.gz
```

then if you receive no errors, type:

```
tar xvf filename.tar
```

You can also use `compress` and `uncompress` commands

Compress filename

Uncompress filename.z

File Transfer Protocol --- FTP

**Job Oriented - Instructor Led - Face2Face -True Live Online I.T. Training for Everyone
Worldwide**

<http://www.H2KINFOSYS.com> || Training@H2KInfosys.com
USA: +1-770-777-1269 || UK: +44-0203-371-7165

What is FTP?

The FTP (File Transfer Protocol) utility program is commonly used for copying files to and from other computers. These computers may be at the same site or at different sites thousands of miles apart. FTP is a general protocol that works on UNIX systems as well as a variety of other (non-UNIX) systems.

To connect your local machine to the remote machine, type

```
ftp machinename
```

```
ftp 12.44.121.44
```

it will prompt you to enter user id and password.

Common FTP Commands

?	<i>to request help or information about the FTP commands</i>	
ascii	<i>to set the mode of file transfer to ASCII (this is the default and transmits seven bits per character)</i>	
binary	<i>to set the mode of file transfer to binary (the binary mode transmits all eight bits per byte and thus provides less chance of a transmission error and must be used to transmit files other than ASCII files)</i>	
bye	<i>to exit the FTP environment (same as quit)</i>	
cd	<i>to change directory on the remote machine</i>	
close	<i>to terminate a connection with another computer</i>	
	close brubeck	closes the current FTP connection with brubeck, but still leaves you within the FTP environment.
delete	<i>to delete (remove) a file in the current remote directory (same as rm in UNIX)</i>	
get	<i>to copy one file from the remote machine to the local machine</i>	
	get ABC DEF	copies file ABC in the current remote directory to (or on top of) a file named DEF in your current local directory.
	get ABC	copies file ABC in the current remote directory to (or on top of) a file with the same name, ABC, in your current local directory.
help	<i>to request a list of all available FTP commands</i>	
lcd	<i>to change directory on your local machine (same as UNIX cd)</i>	
ls	<i>to list the names of the files in the current remote directory</i>	
mkdir	<i>to make a new directory within the current remote directory</i>	
mget	<i>to copy multiple files from the remote machine to the local machine; you are prompted for a y/n answer before transferring each file</i>	
	mget *	copies all the files in the current remote directory to your current local

		directory, using the same filenames. Notice the use of the wild card character, *.
mput	<i>to copy multiple files from the local machine to the remote machine; you are prompted for a y/n answer before transferring each file</i>	
open	<i>to open a connection with another computer</i>	
	open brubeck	opens a new FTP connection with brubeck; you must enter a username and password for a brubeck account (unless it is to be an anonymous connection).
put	<i>to copy one file from the local machine to the remote machine</i>	
pwd	<i>to find out the pathname of the current directory on the remote machine</i>	
quit	<i>to exit the FTP environment (same as bye)</i>	
rmdir	<i>to remove (delete) a directory in the current remote directory</i>	

H2Kinfosys on Social Media:



<http://www.facebook.com/h2kinfosysllc>



<http://www.twitter.com/h2kinfosys>



<http://www.youtube.com/h2kinfosys>