

Remotely login to CSIF computers:

1. Remotely login to the CSIF computers with ssh:  
Use your kerberos username and password

Open the terminal, input:

```
ssh username@pc35.cs.ucdavis.edu
```

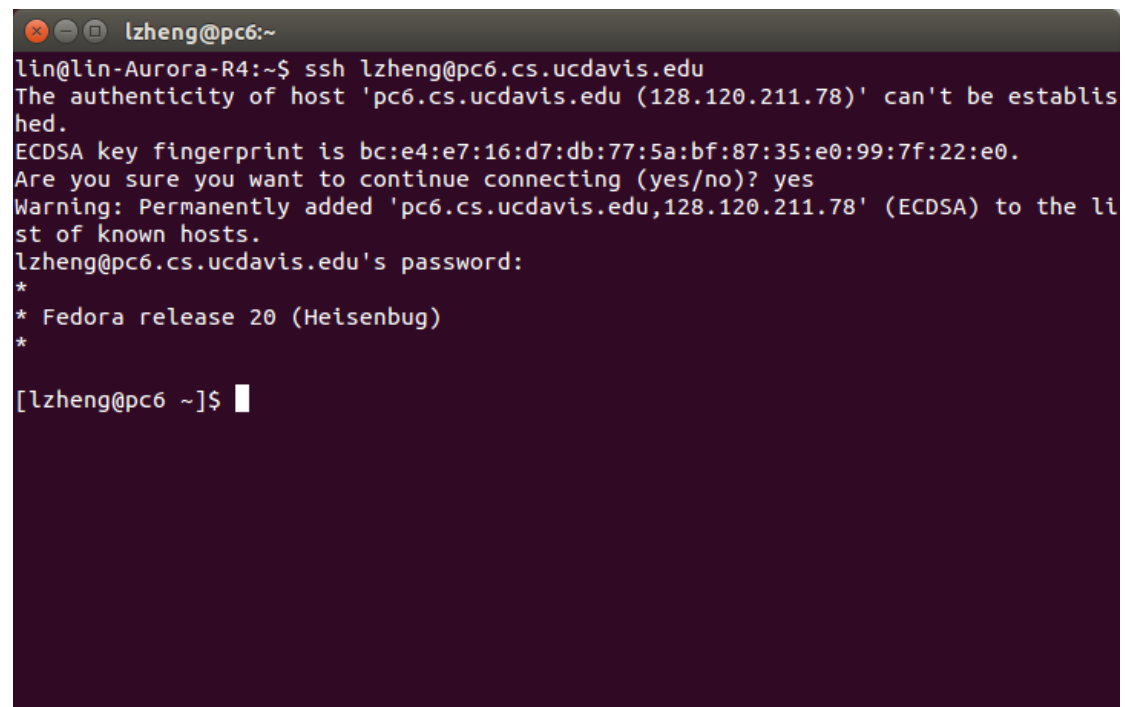
Here “username” should be replaced by our own UC Davis account's name, and “pc33” can be replaced by any number between “pc33” and “pc60”.

The first time you login a host, the system will ask if you want to continue connecting, answer “yes”, and then “return”.

After that we input our kerberos password and login (when you input the password, it will not show up on the terminal).

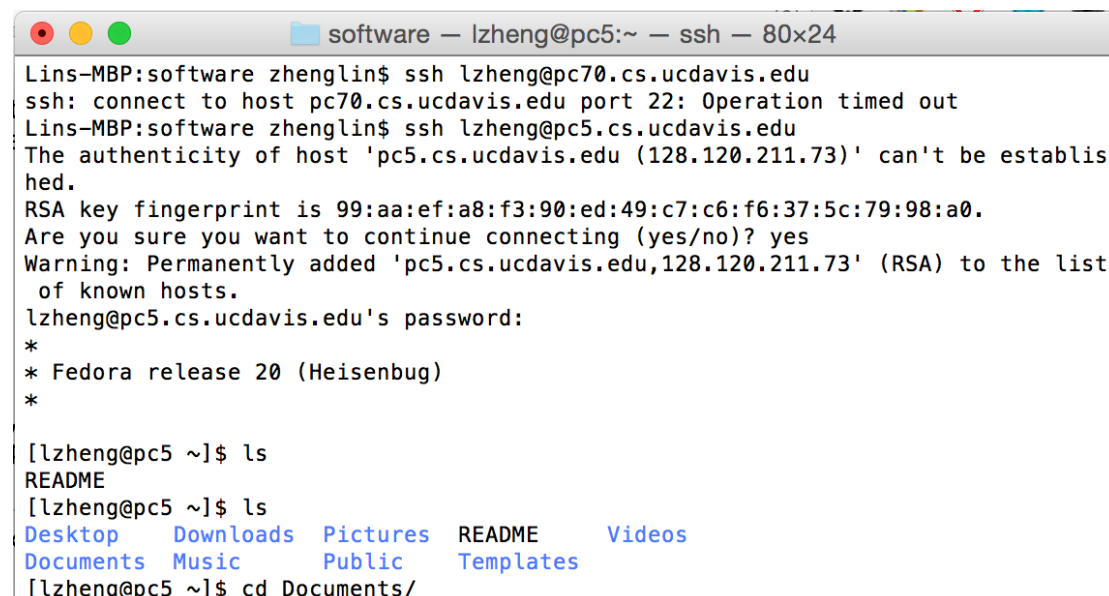
Linux, OS X Typical Scenario:

Linux screenshot (it is a previous version, so it is pc6, but in your case, replace it by number between “pc33” ... “pc60”),



```
lzheng@pc6:~  
lin@lin-Aurora-R4:~$ ssh lzheng@pc6.cs.ucdavis.edu  
The authenticity of host 'pc6.cs.ucdavis.edu (128.120.211.78)' can't be established.  
ECDSA key fingerprint is bc:e4:e7:16:d7:db:77:5a:bf:87:35:e0:99:7f:22:e0.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes  
Warning: Permanently added 'pc6.cs.ucdavis.edu,128.120.211.78' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.  
lzheng@pc6.cs.ucdavis.edu's password:  
*  
* Fedora release 20 (Heisenbug)  
*  
[lzheng@pc6 ~]$
```

OS X screenshot(it is a previous version, so it is pc5, but in your case, replace it by number between “pc33” - “pc60”):



```
software — lzheng@pc5:~ — ssh — 80x24  
Lins-MBP:software zhenglin$ ssh lzheng@pc70.cs.ucdavis.edu  
ssh: connect to host pc70.cs.ucdavis.edu port 22: Operation timed out  
Lins-MBP:software zhenglin$ ssh lzheng@pc5.cs.ucdavis.edu  
The authenticity of host 'pc5.cs.ucdavis.edu (128.120.211.73)' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is 99:aa:ef:a8:f3:90:ed:49:c7:c6:f6:37:5c:79:98:a0.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes  
Warning: Permanently added 'pc5.cs.ucdavis.edu,128.120.211.73' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.  
lzheng@pc5.cs.ucdavis.edu's password:  
*  
* Fedora release 20 (Heisenbug)  
*  
[lzheng@pc5 ~]$ ls  
README  
[lzheng@pc5 ~]$ ls  
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  README  Videos  
Documents  Music      Public    Templates  
[lzheng@pc5 ~]$ cd Documents/
```

Upload files to the server:

`cd /path`

Enter where our files are located.

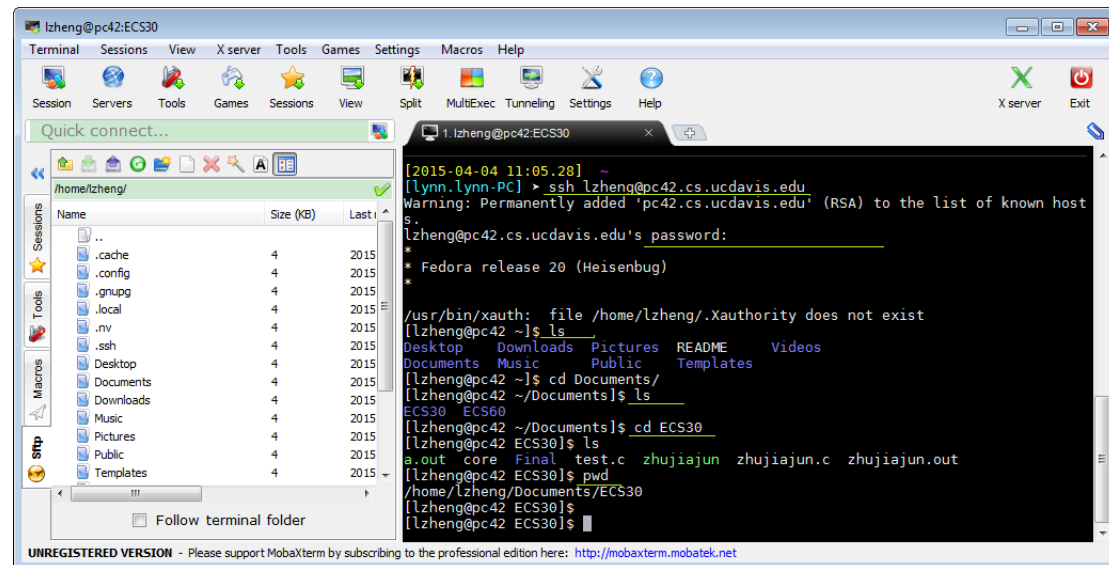
`scp myfilename username@pc20.cs.ucdavis.edu:/home/username/file/`

Windows Typical Scenario:

Download “MobaXterm” from

<http://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/>

With MobaXterm, you can drag the files you want to upload to the left area.



You can stop here.

For the Unix and Vi commands, check the files “UnixCommands.pdf”, “vi\_editor\_commands.pdf”, “ViCommands.pdf” on Smartsite: Resources/Lab Resources/Unix/Vi

## 2. Unix commands

For test, you are going to input the following commands (only the words in red) to the terminal and see what happen.

**pwd**: print working directory

**cd**: change directory

**\$cd**: no argument, return to your home directory.

**\$cd** can fail if you do not have permission to get in that directory.

**ls**: list

**\$ls -al**

drwxr-xr-x 3 barca37 users 4096 Oct 3 00:39 .local

1.types and permissions;

2.links associated with this file.

3.who owns the file.

4.groups

5.size

6.last edit

7.name

\*note: “.” and “..” from “ls -al” means current directory, parent directory.

chmod: change mode

-/rw-/r-x/r-: type/users/group/other Examples:

`$chmod u+x 'filename'`

`$chmod 754 'filename'`

mkdir/rmdir: make directory/remove directory

It can make a directory and its sub-directories in a single command.

`$mkdir prog prog/p1 prog/p2`

rmdir can remove empty only. Not empty use following:

`$rm -r directory`

cp: copy

`$cp -r dir1 dir2`

If dir2 does not exist, create dir2, same contents as dir1.

If dir2 exists, put a copy of dir1 into dir2

`$cp file1 file2`

If file2 does not exist, create file2, same contents as file1.

If file2 exists, overwrite file2 with file1's content.

mv:rename/move

`$mv dir1 dir3:`

If dir3 does not exist, rename

If dir3 exists, move it to dir3

=====

rm: remove

`$rm dir1/*` remove all files under directory "dir1", exclude hidden files. `$rm dir1/*.c`

remove all files ending with .c

There are more unix commands.

### 3. Some simple vi commands:

Open the terminal, go to the directory you want to create a file.

Input "`vi file.c`", and click key "`return`".

Basic commands

Insert/Append: `i` (for a typical scenario, you click key "`i`" to get into the input mode, input some words, and click key "`esc`" to escape the input mode, click key "`:`" and click key "`w`" then click key "`return`", you save the words you just input.)

go to 3rd line: "`:3`"

undo: "`u`"

save: "`:w`"

save and quit: "`:wq`"

Motion commands

left: `h`

right: `l`

up: `k`

down: `j`

start of line: `0`(zero) end of line: `$`

start of file: `gg`

end of file: `G`