

# **ENGINEERING COMPUTATION & DATA SCIENCE**

1.00/1.001

*Uploading Homework Assignments*

# DOWNLOAD SOFTWARE

1. Go to <https://ist.mit.edu/securecrt-fx>
2. 32 or 64 bit? <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/32-bit-and-64-bit-windows>

The screenshot shows the MIT Information Systems and Technology (IST) website. The header includes the MIT logo and the text 'Information Systems and Technology'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the header is a navigation bar with four main sections: 'GET STARTED WITH IT' (connect, configure, & go), 'OUR SERVICES' (find resources fast), 'SOFTWARE & HARDWARE' (get downloads & advice), and 'SECURE COMPUTING' (prepare, protect, & prevent). The 'SOFTWARE & HARDWARE' section is highlighted with an orange bar. Below this is a large purple banner for 'SecureCRT/FX'. Underneath the banner is a breadcrumb trail: 'Software & Hardware > SecureCRT/FX'. To the left of the main content area is a sidebar with a link '« Back to Software Grid'. The main content area is titled 'Versions' and lists two recommended versions of SecureCRT/FX: 'SecureCRT/FX 7.x for 32-bit Windows' and 'SecureCRT/FX 7.x for 64-bit Windows'. Each version has a yellow star icon and a 'Download' button. On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with links for 'IS&T SERVICES', 'Lockers', 'GET HELP', 'Search the', 'to comm', and 'Request h'.

For Faculty &

MIT | IST Information Systems and Technology

Search IS&T

**GET STARTED WITH IT**  
connect, configure, & go

**OUR SERVICES**  
find resources fast

**SOFTWARE & HARDWARE**  
get downloads & advice

**SECURE COMPUTING**  
prepare, protect, & prevent

## SecureCRT/FX

Software & Hardware > SecureCRT/FX

« Back to Software Grid

### Versions

★ recommended versions

SecureCRT/FX 7.x for 32-bit Windows ★	Download
SecureCRT/FX 7.x for 64-bit Windows ★	Download

IS&T SERVICES

Lockers

GET HELP

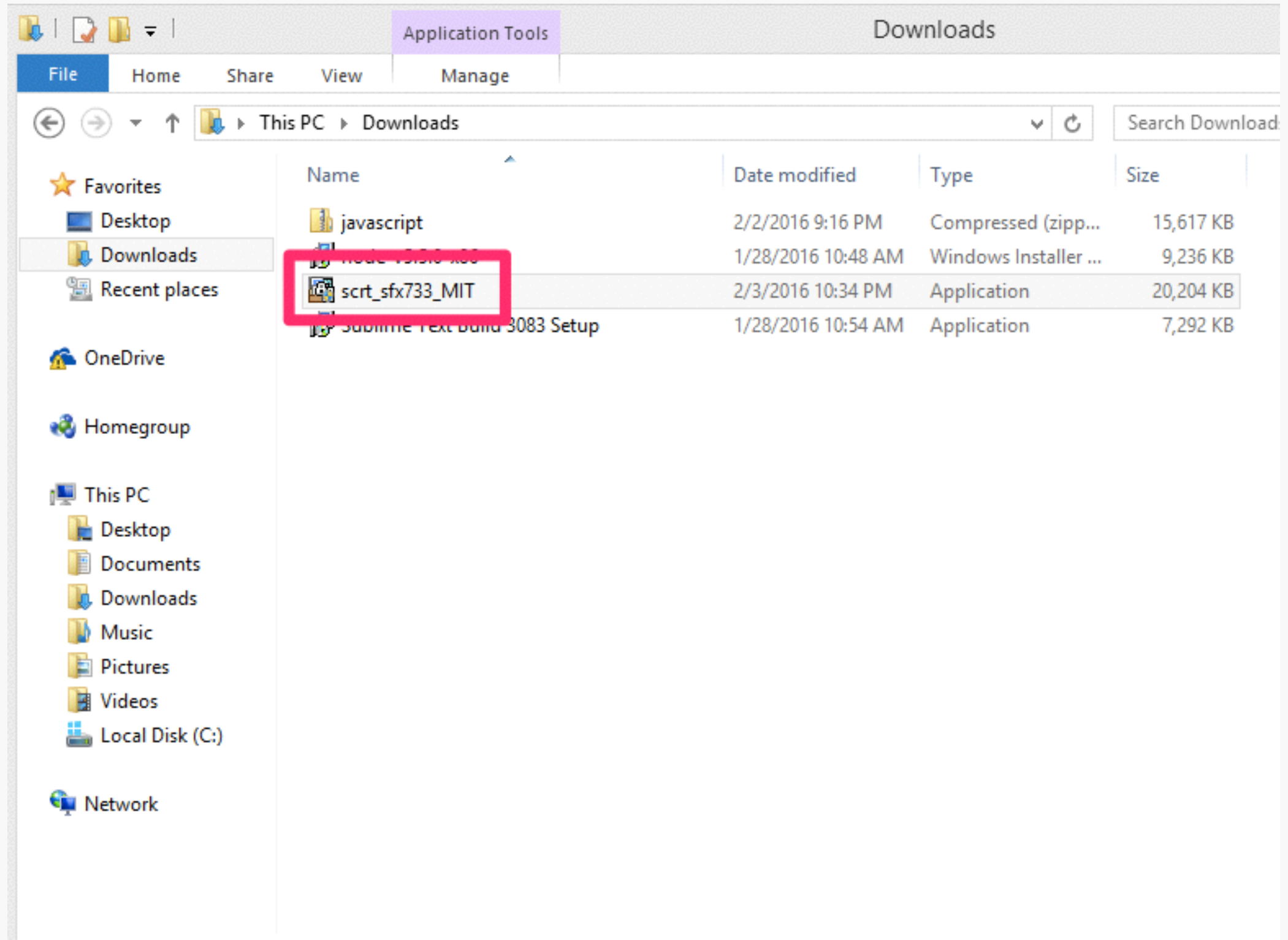
Search the

to comm

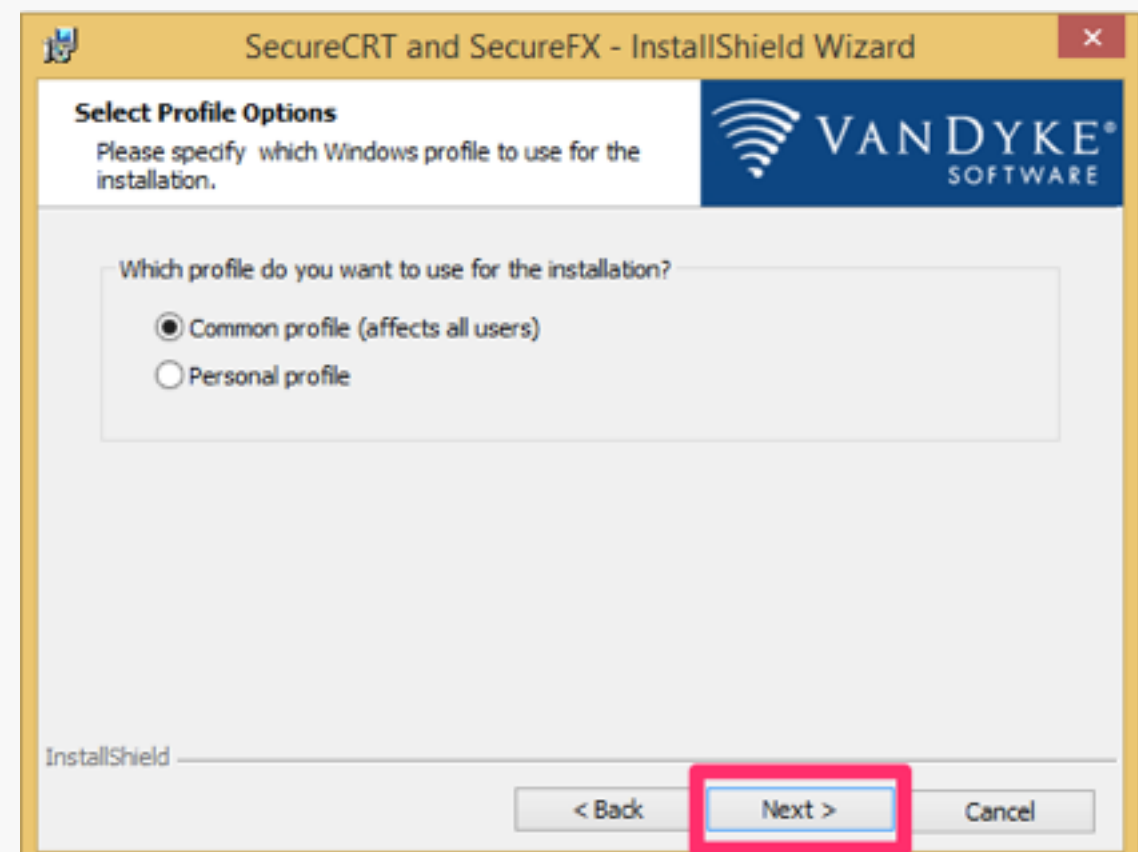
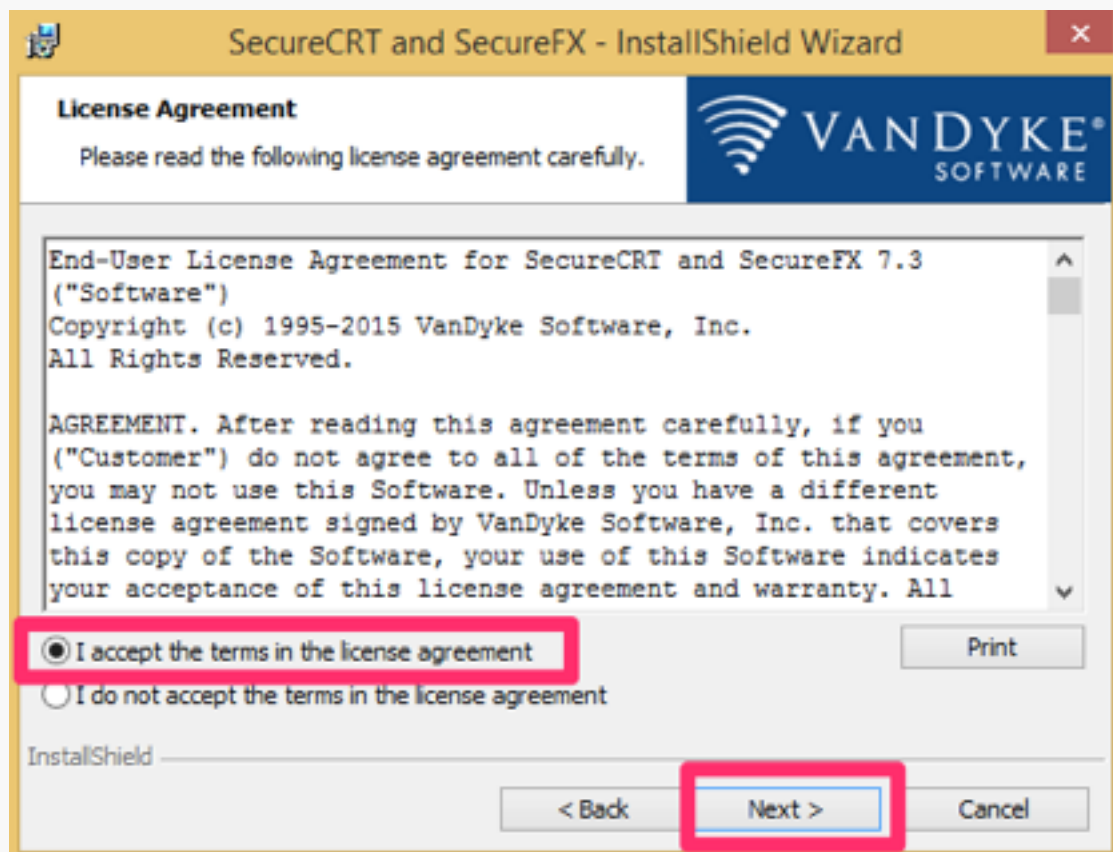
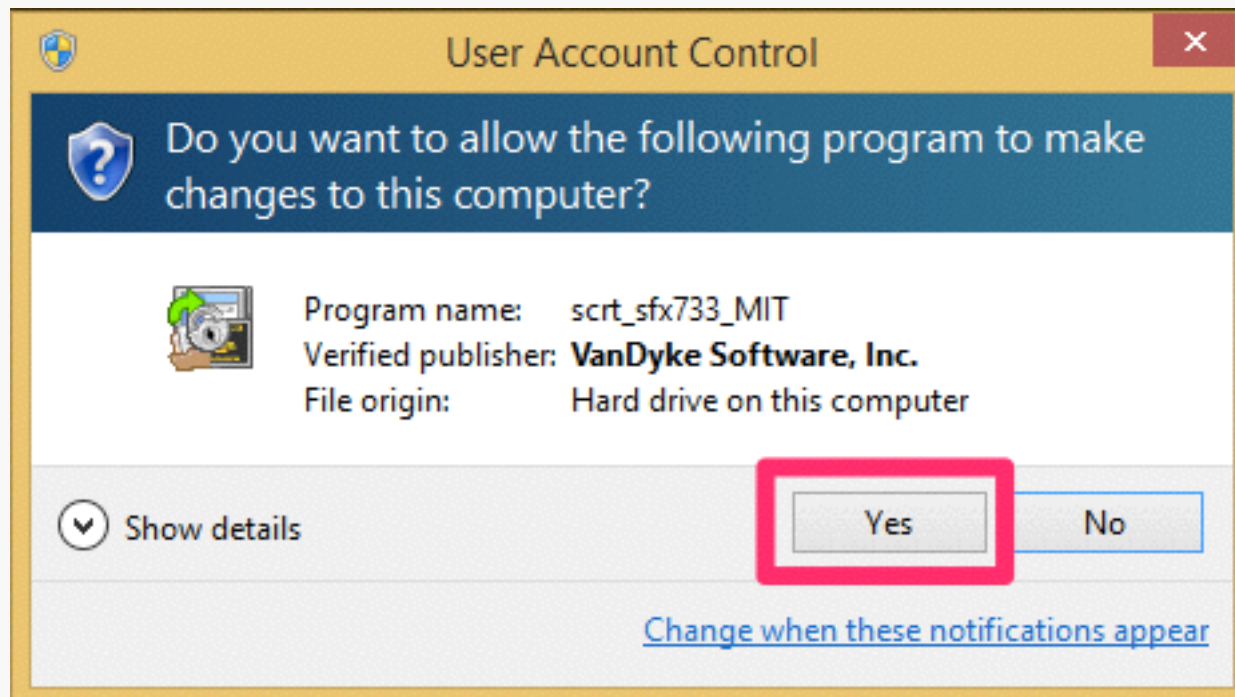
Request h

# INSTALL

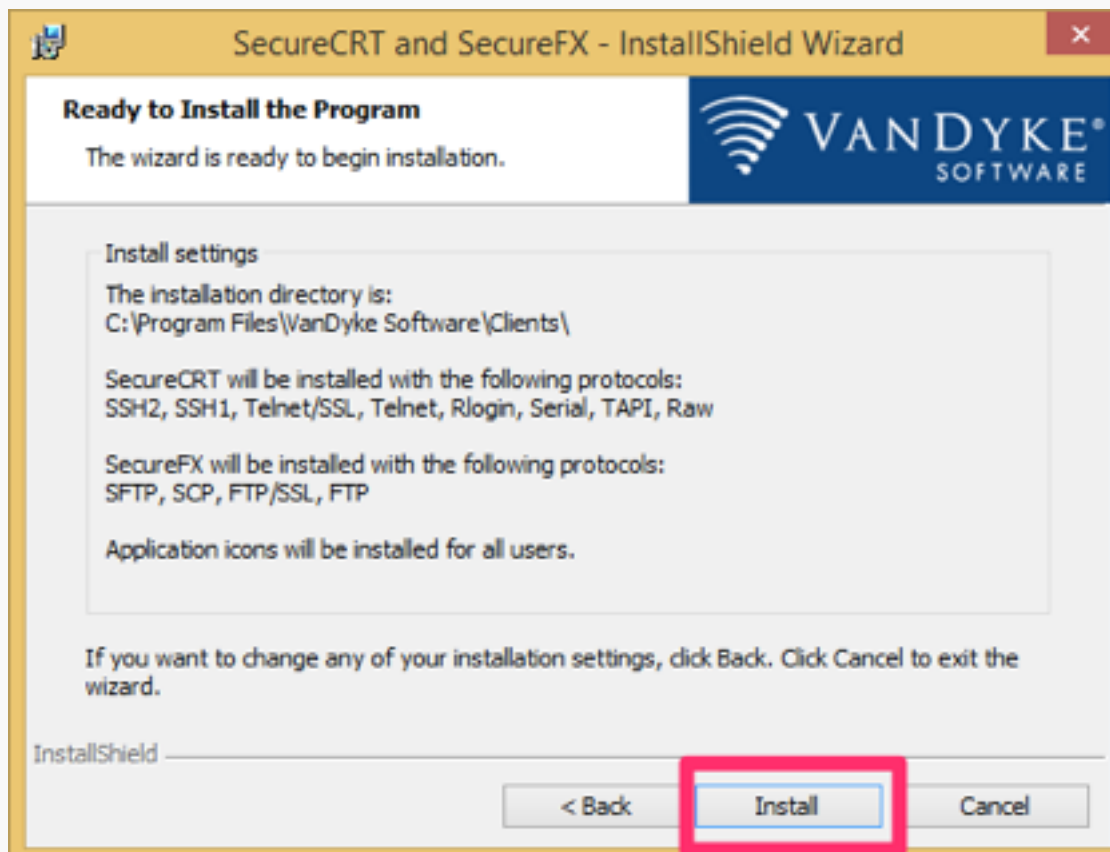
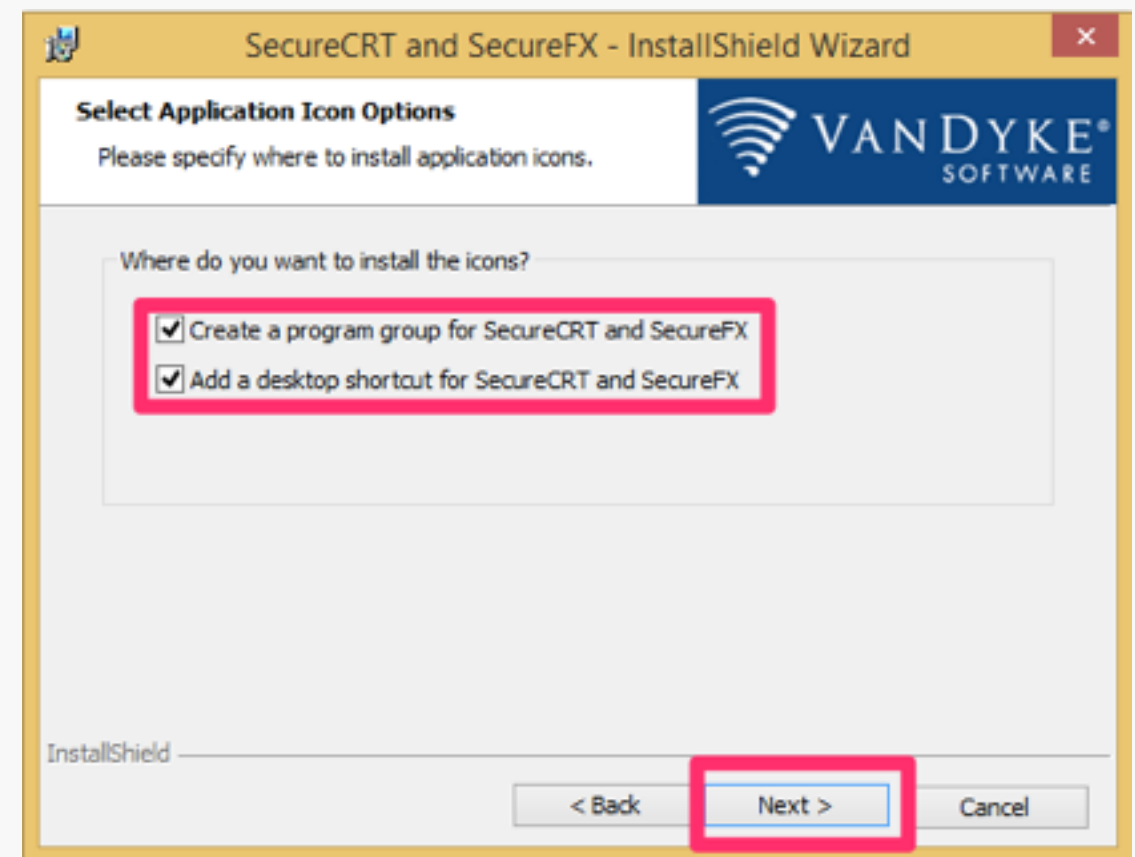
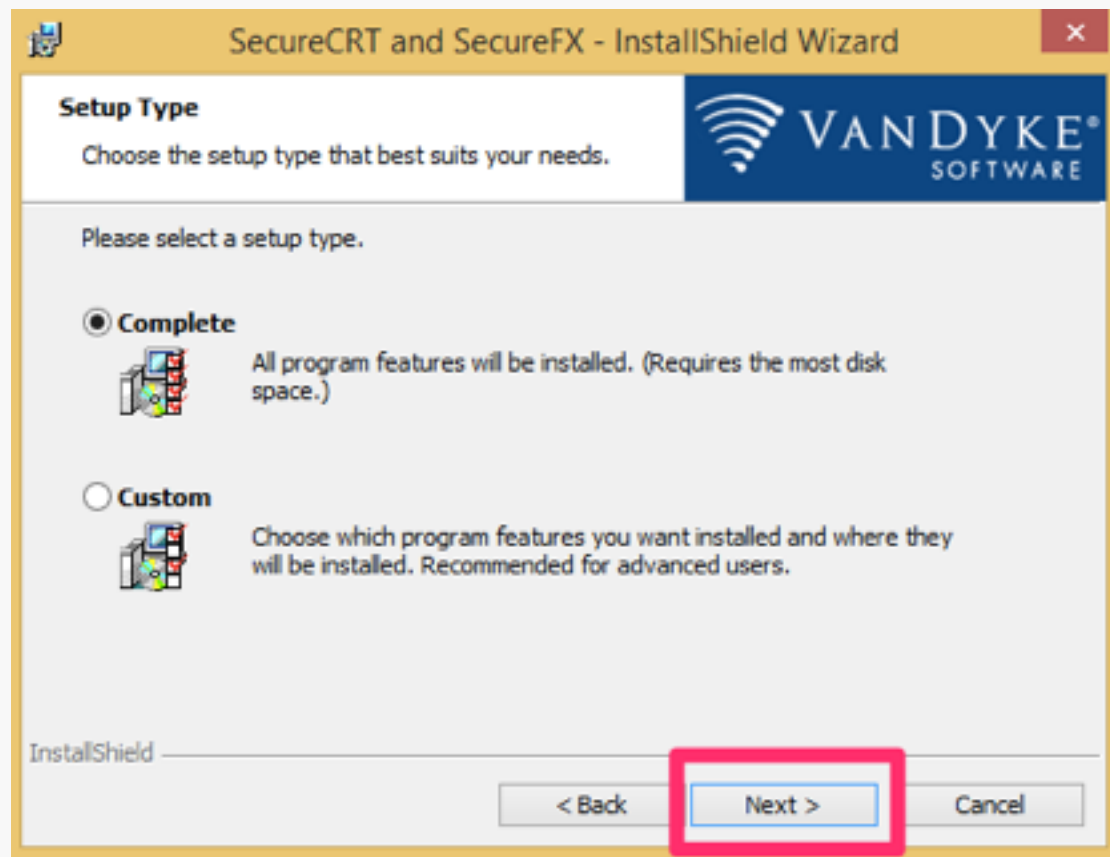
1. *Double click on the .exe file to begin installation*



# INSTALL



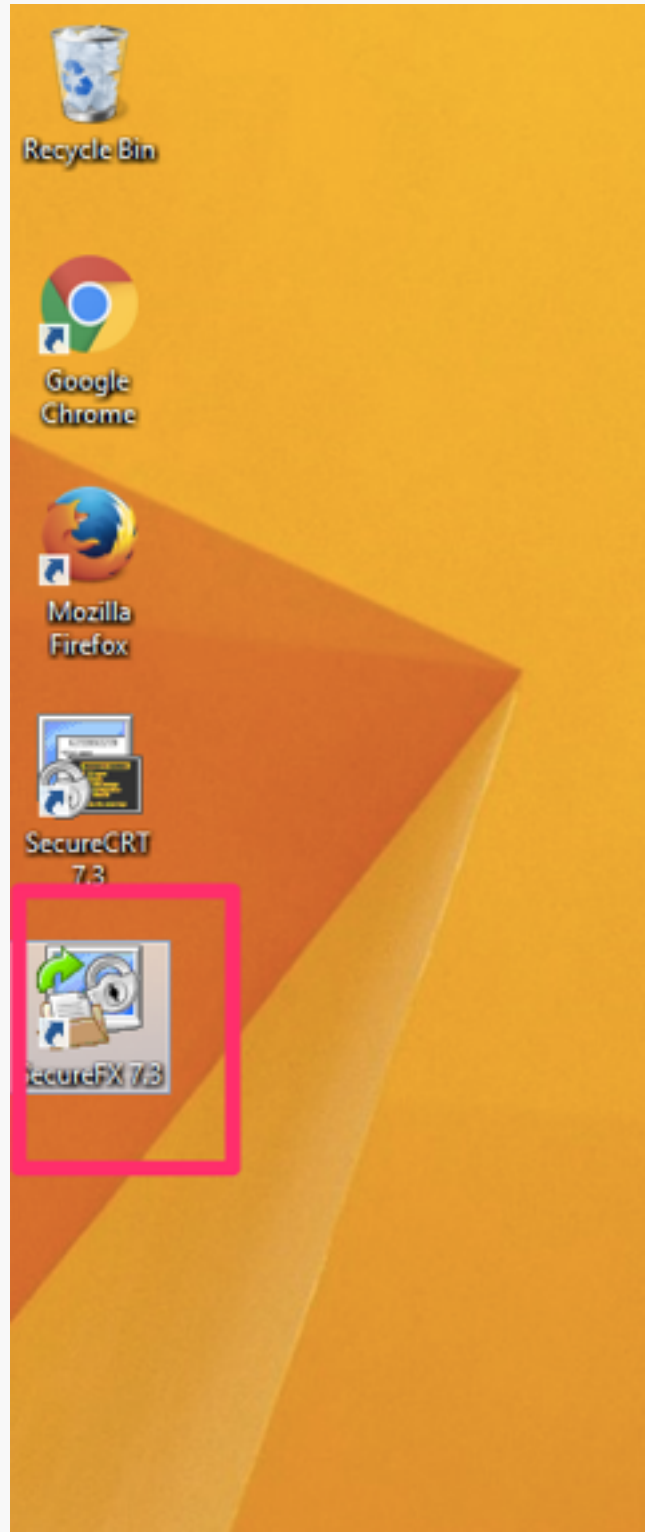
# INSTALL





# LAUNCH

1. *Start the SecureFX using the shortcut on the desktop*



# PASSPHRASE

1. *Moving ahead without a passphrase is totally fine*



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Create SecureFX Passphrase". The title bar is yellow with a red close button (X) on the right. The dialog has a blue header bar with the Vandyke Software logo and the "SecureFX" brand name. The main area has a light gray background and contains the following text: "SecureFX supports saving passwords and other sensitive data. In order to improve the security of this feature, SecureFX requires a passphrase to be created. The passphrase will need to be entered every time SecureFX starts and will be used to encrypt and decrypt sensitive data stored in the session database, such as passwords and send/expect logon scripts." Below this text are two radio button options. The first option is "Create passphrase", which is currently unselected. It is followed by two empty text input fields labeled "Passphrase:" and "Confirm:". The second option is "Do not create a passphrase", which is selected with a black dot. Below this option is a note in parentheses: "(Recommended only if you do not save passwords or other sensitive data.)". At the bottom right of the dialog are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel". The "OK" button is highlighted with a thick red rectangular border.

Create SecureFX Passphrase

**VANDYKE™** **SecureFX®**  
SOFTWARE

SecureFX supports saving passwords and other sensitive data. In order to improve the security of this feature, SecureFX requires a passphrase to be created. The passphrase will need to be entered every time SecureFX starts and will be used to encrypt and decrypt sensitive data stored in the session database, such as passwords and send/expect logon scripts.

☐ Create passphrase

Passphrase:

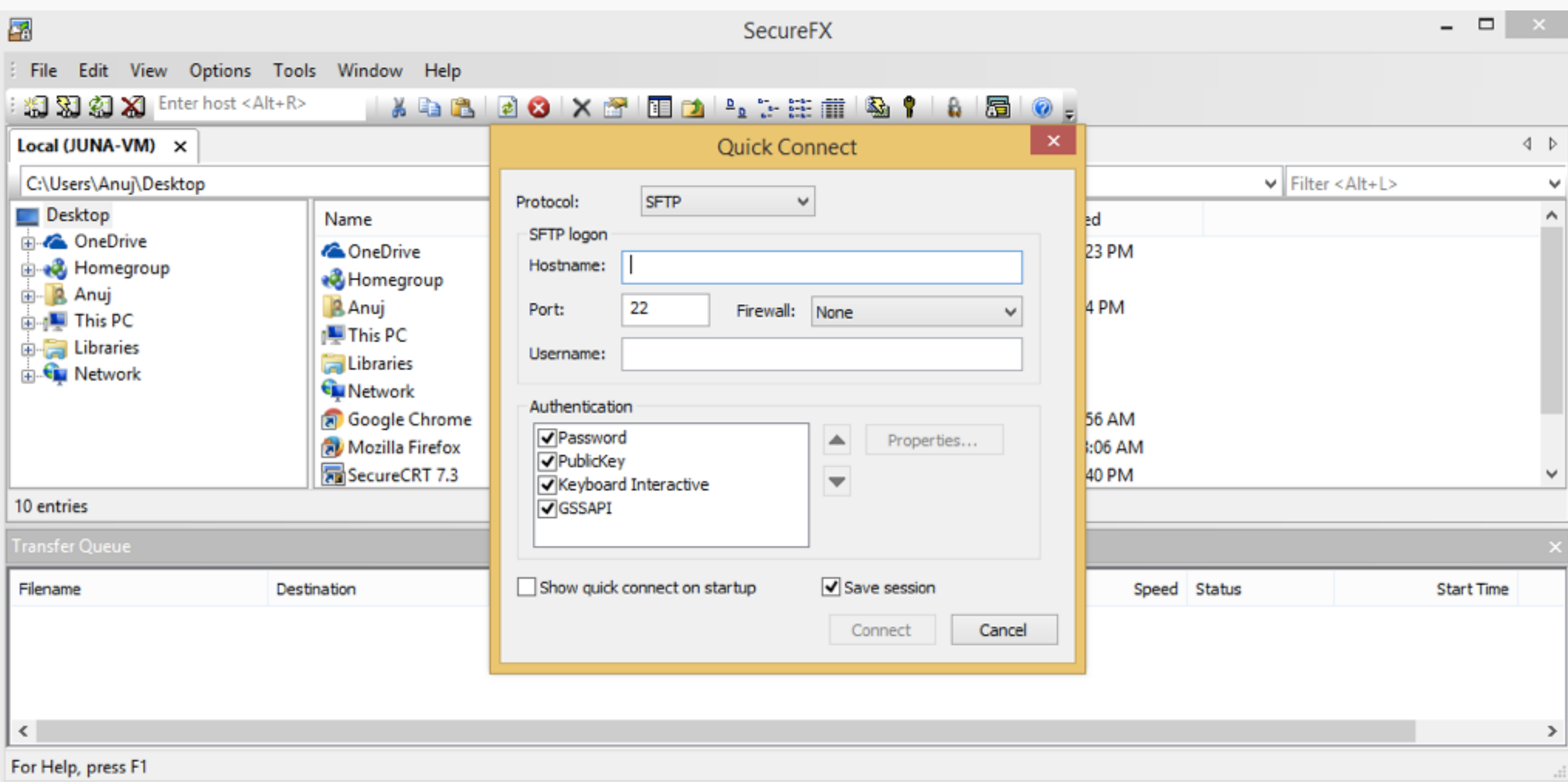
Confirm:

☒ Do not create a passphrase  
(Recommended only if you do not save passwords or other sensitive data.)

OK Cancel

# LAUNCHED

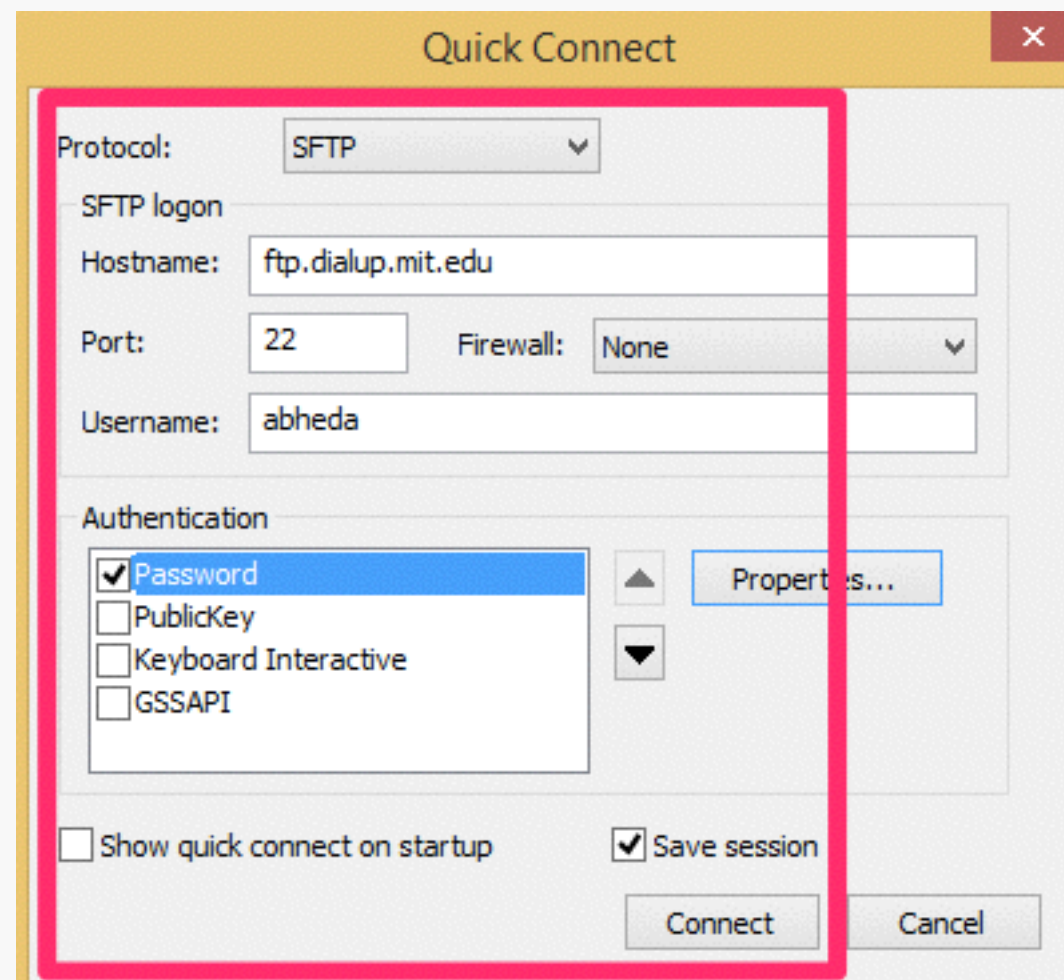
1. *Make sure you see the following screen*





# ENTER CREDENTIALS

1. Use your MIT Kerberos credentials
  - A. protocol = SFTP
  - B. hostname = ftp.dialup.mit.edu
  - C. username = <mit kerberos username>
  - D. check mark only password
  - E. click on Connect

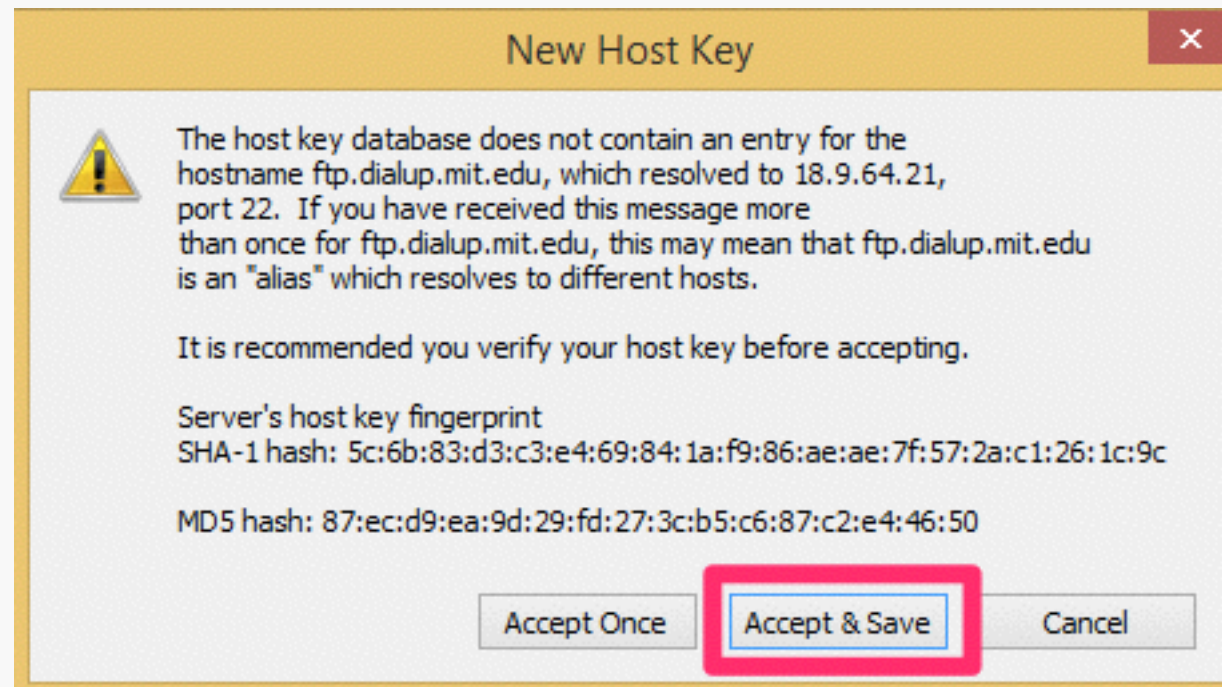


The image shows a 'Quick Connect' dialog box with a yellow title bar and a red close button. A red rectangular box highlights the 'SFTP logon' section. Inside this section, the 'Protocol' is set to 'SFTP'. The 'Hostname' field contains 'ftp.dialup.mit.edu', the 'Port' is '22', and the 'Firewall' is set to 'None'. The 'Username' field contains 'abheda'. In the 'Authentication' section below, the 'Password' checkbox is checked, while 'PublicKey', 'Keyboard Interactive', and 'GSSAPI' are unchecked. To the right of the authentication list is a 'Properties...' button. At the bottom of the dialog, there are two checkboxes: 'Show quick connect on startup' (unchecked) and 'Save session' (checked). The 'Connect' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

Field	Value
Protocol	SFTP
Hostname	ftp.dialup.mit.edu
Port	22
Firewall	None
Username	abheda
Authentication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Password <input type="checkbox"/> PublicKey <input type="checkbox"/> Keyboard Interactive <input type="checkbox"/> GSSAPI
Show quick connect on startup	<input type="checkbox"/>
Save session	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# HOST KEY

## 1. *Click on Accept & Save*



# PASSWORD

1. *Key in your password*



A screenshot of a Windows-style dialog box titled "Enter Secure Shell Password". The dialog has a yellow header bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main content area is light gray. At the top, it says "abheda@ftp.dialup.mit.edu requires a password. Please enter a password now." Below this, there are two input fields: "Username:" with the text "abheda" and "Password:" with ten black dots. To the right of the input fields are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel". The "OK" button is highlighted with a red rectangular border. At the bottom left, there is a checked checkbox labeled "Save password".

Enter Secure Shell Password

abheda@ftp.dialup.mit.edu requires a password.  
Please enter a password now.

Username: abheda

Password: ••••••••••

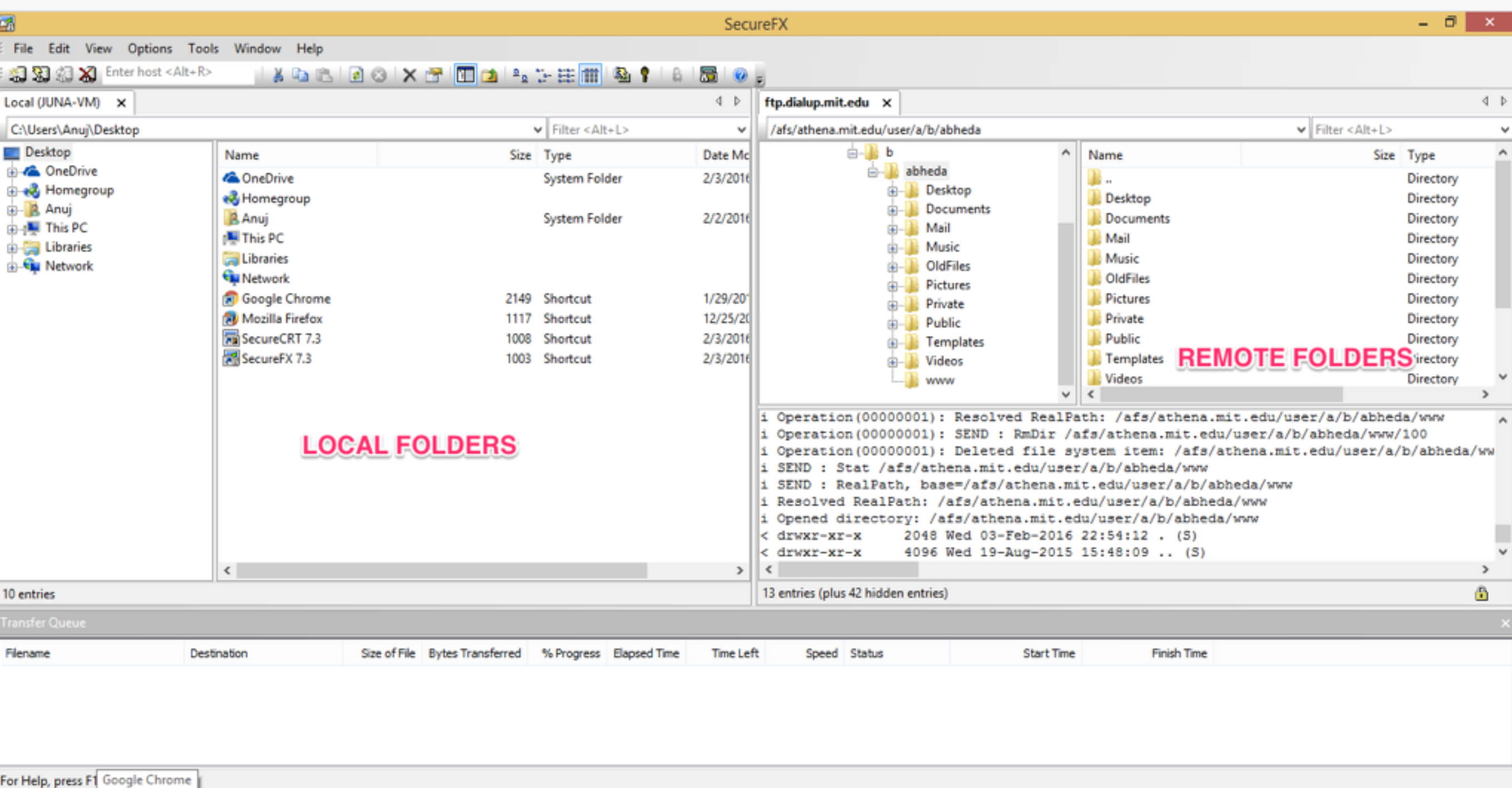
☒ Save password

OK

Cancel

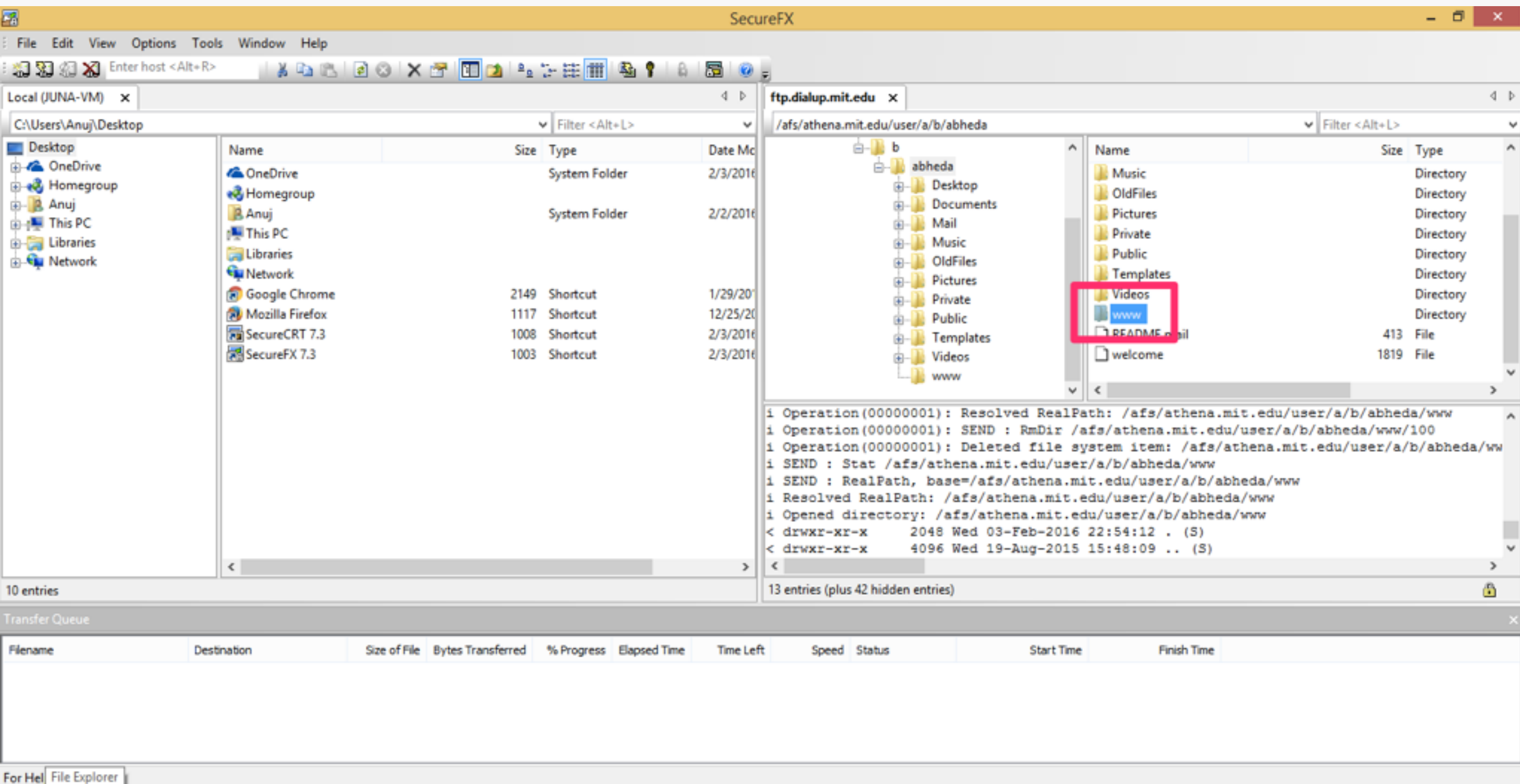
# CONNECTED

1. Once you are connected you should see something similar



# NAVIGATE TO WWW

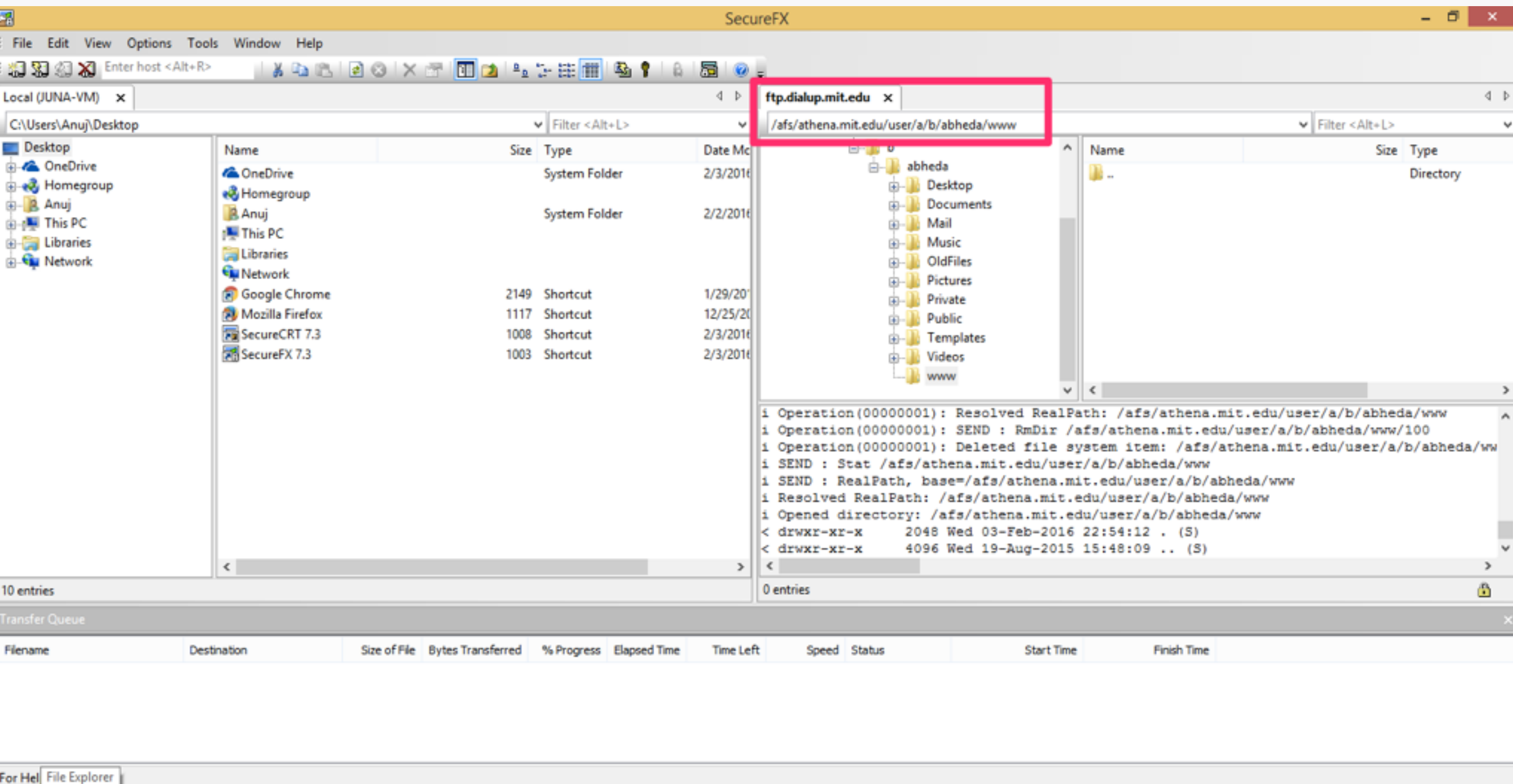
1. Scroll down on the remote folder section till you see the directory named *www*





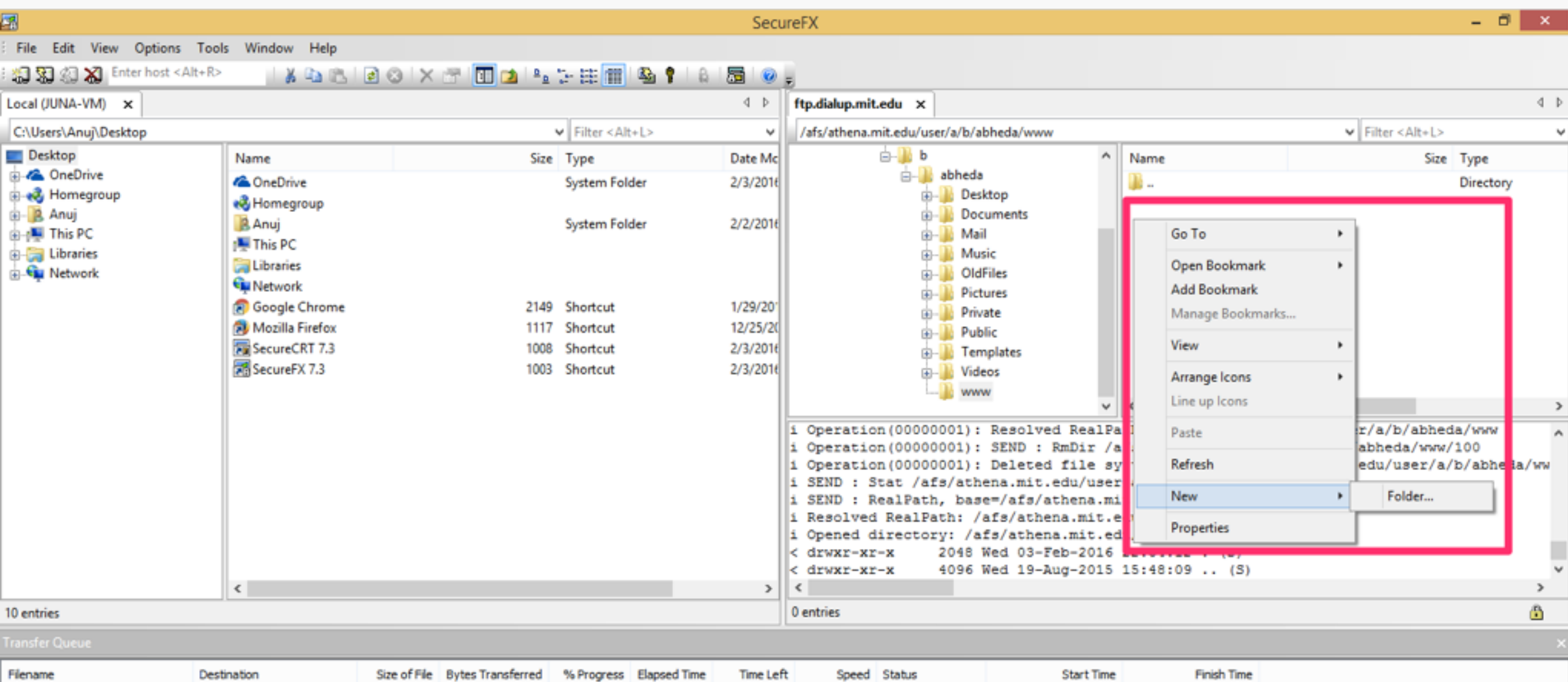
# OPEN WWW

1. Open the www folder (double click)
2. You should see www mentioned in the path on the location bar



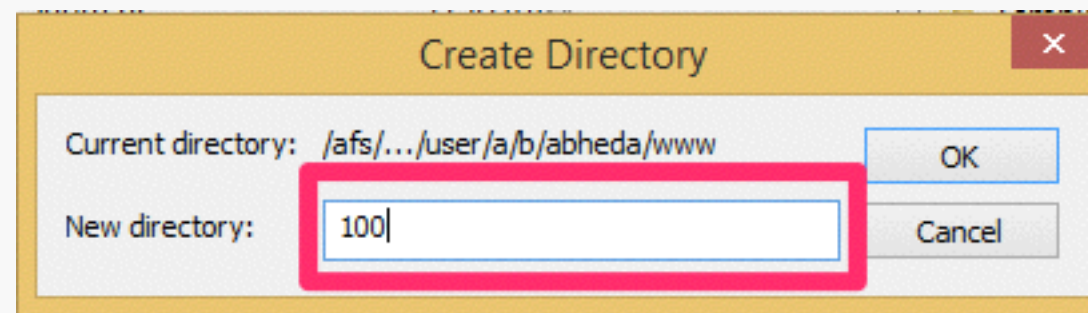
# CREATE NEW DIRECTORY

1. Right click on the remote folder section
2. Navigate to the new section on the context menu
3. Click on folder



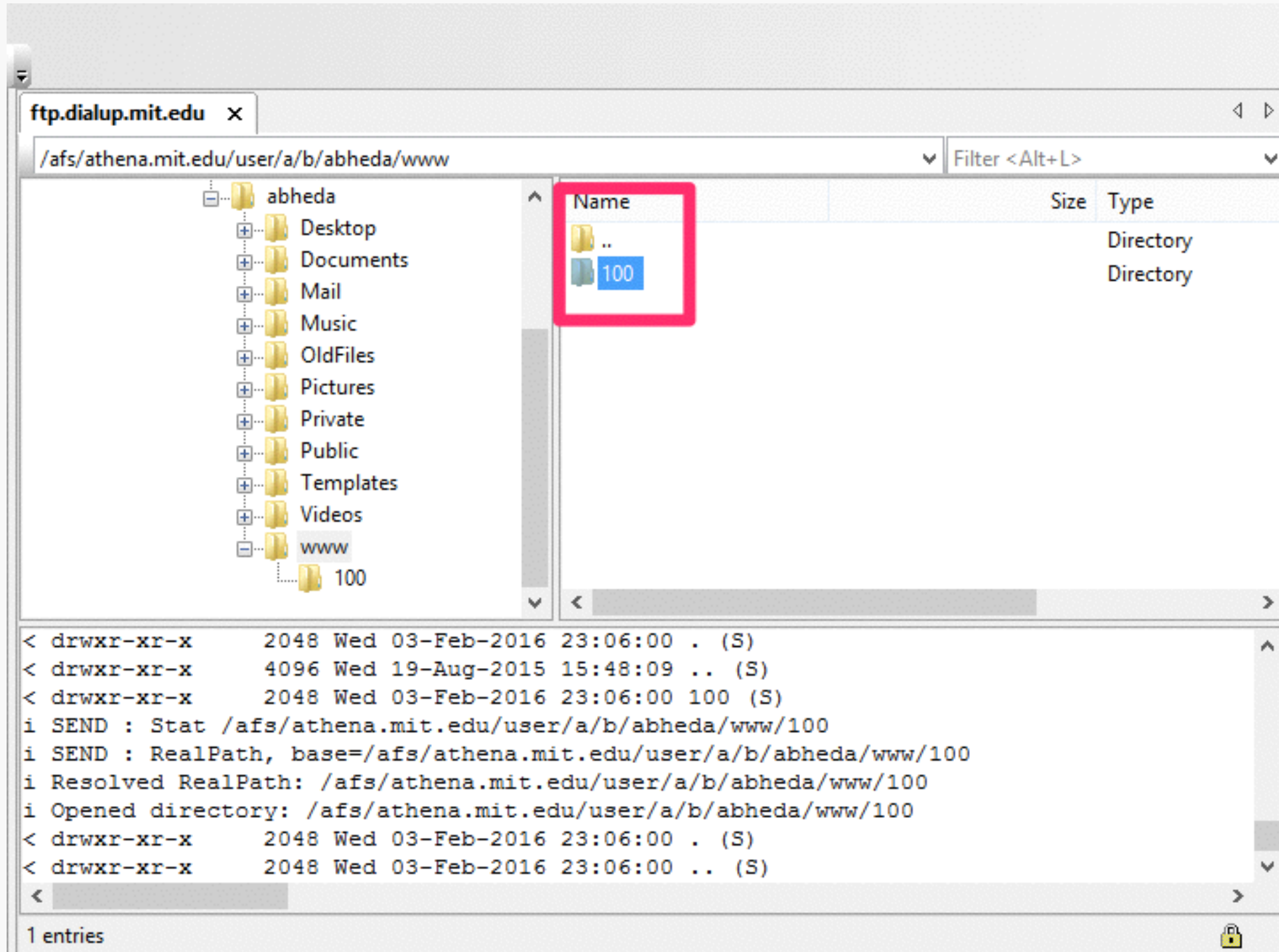
# CREATE NEW DIRECTORY

1. *Name the folder 100 for undergrads, 1001 for graduates*



# OPEN THE 100/1001 FOLDER

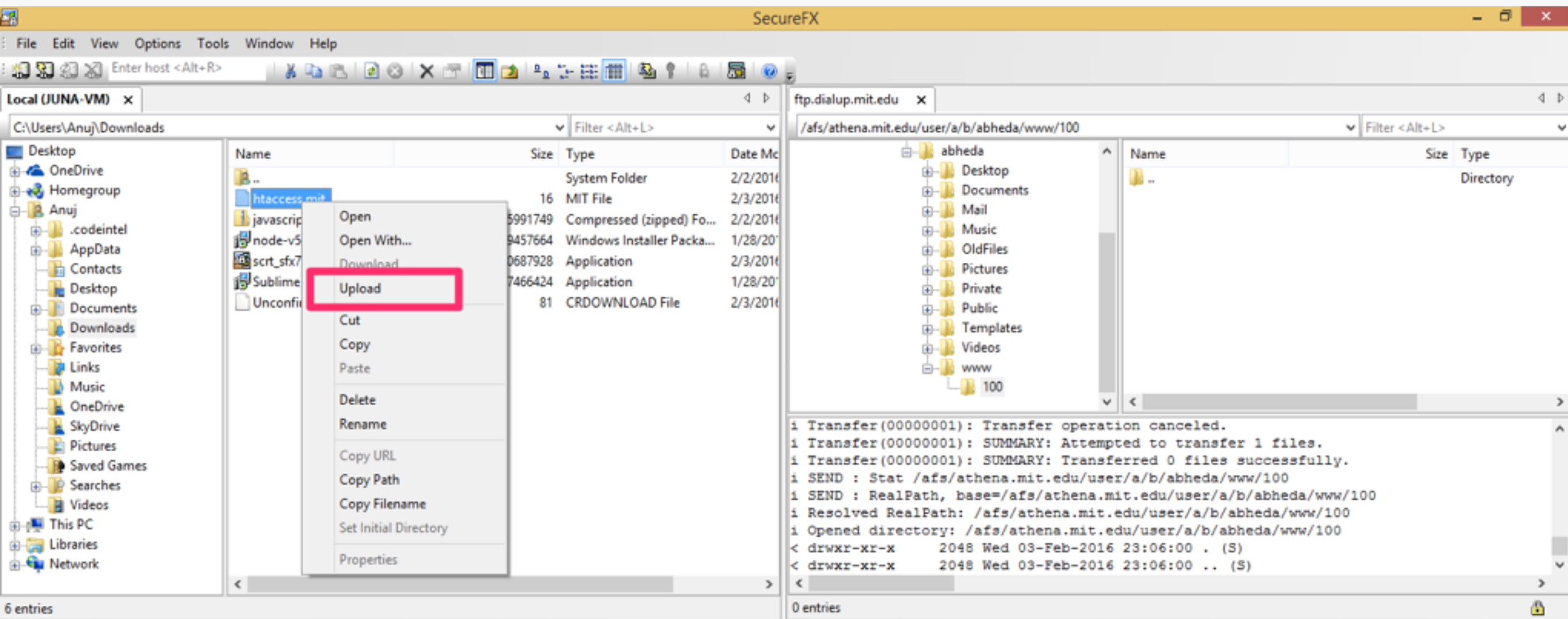
1. *Double click on 100 or 1001 to open the folder*





# DOWNLOAD AND UPLOAD htaccess.mit

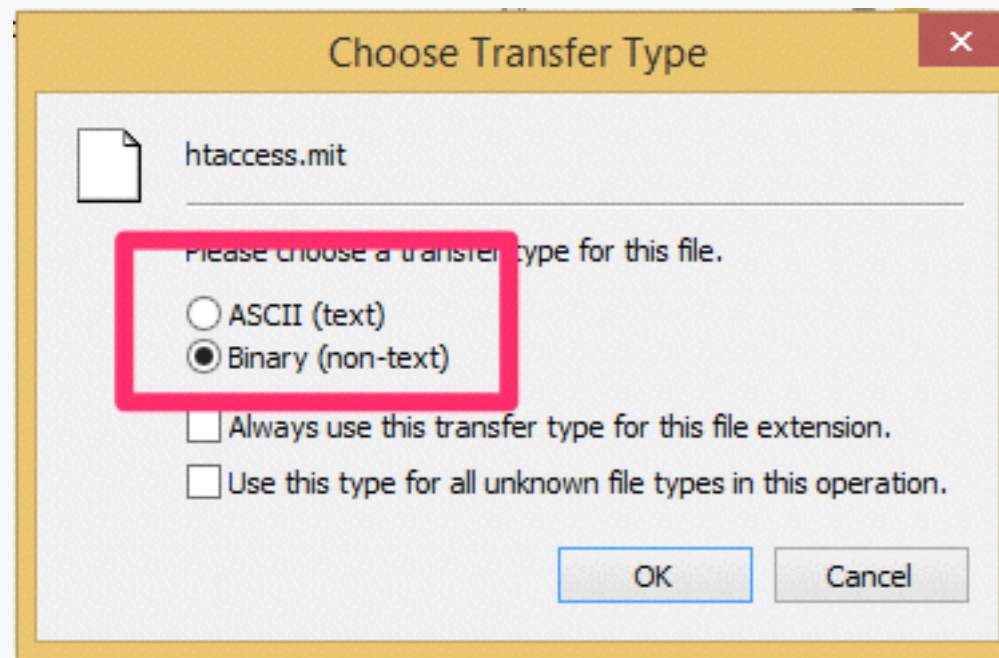
1. Download the following file <https://www.dropbox.com/s/9y46obwew4ivzxj/htaccess.mit?dl=0>
2. Navigate to your downloads folder on the left hand side local folders section
3. Right click on the htaccess.mit file and select upload





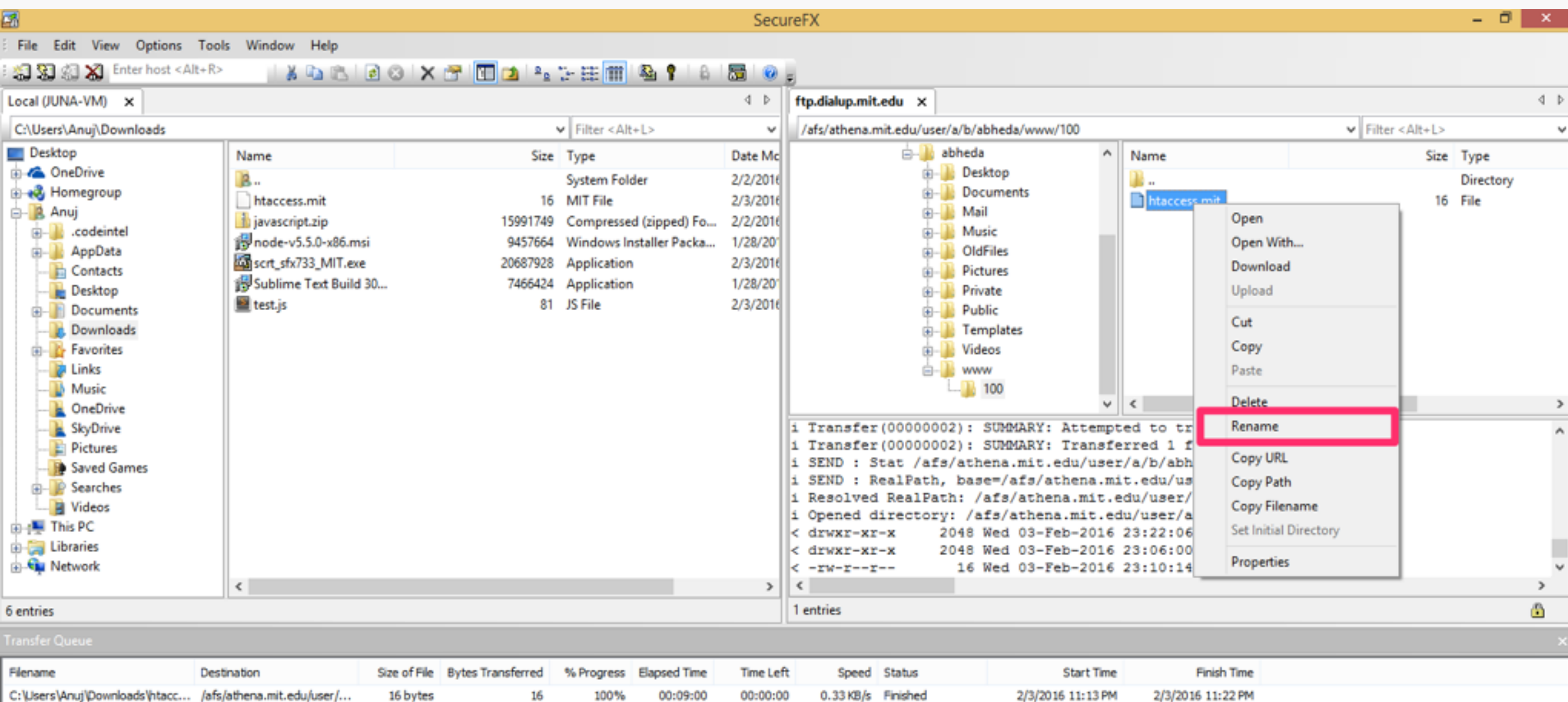
# DOWNLOAD AND UPLOAD htaccess.mit

1. *Select the binary option*



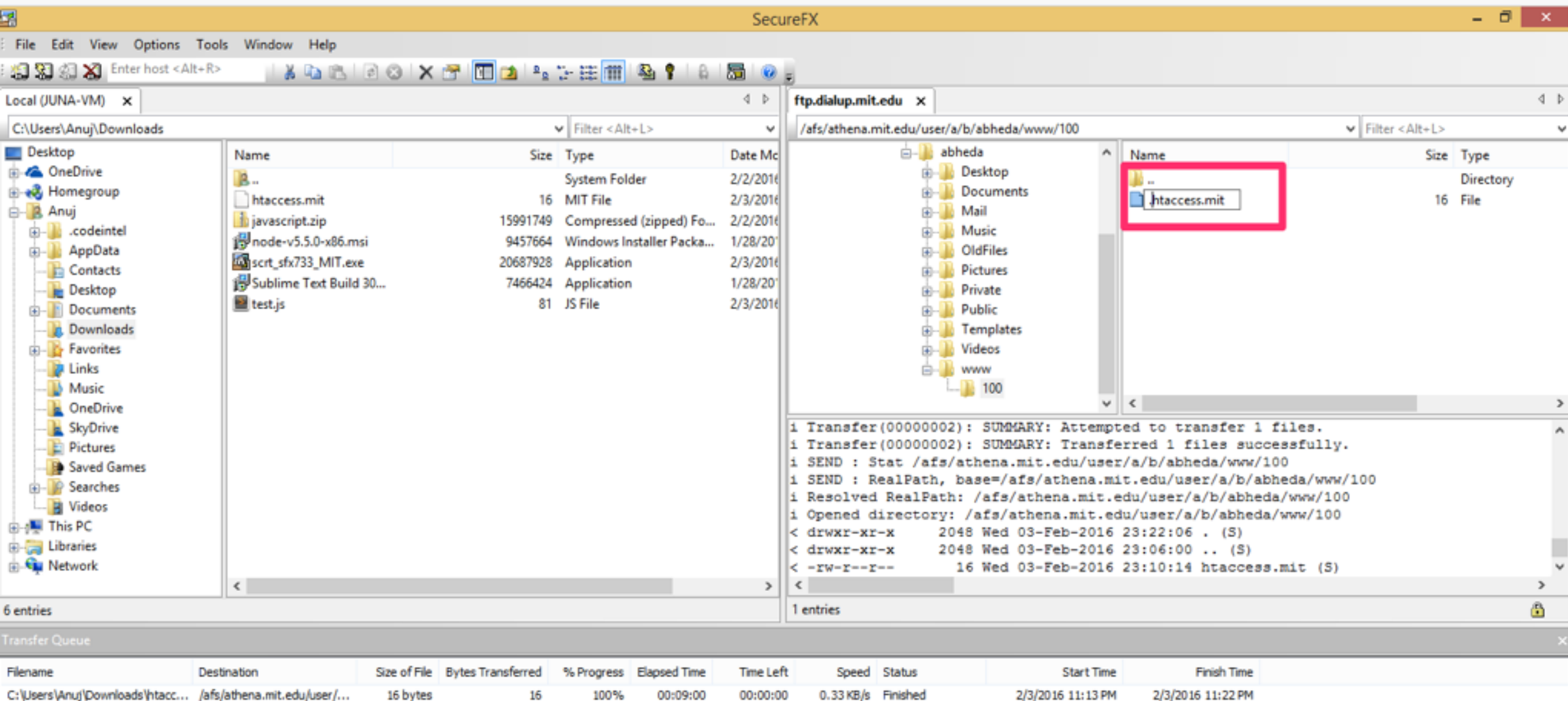
# RENAME htaccess.mit to .htaccess.mit (ADD THE DOT!)

1. *Select the htaccess.mit file, right click and select rename*
2. *Enter a . at the beginning of the name and click apply*



# RENAME htaccess.mit to .htaccess.mit (ADD THE DOT!)

1. Select the htaccess.mit file, right click and select rename
2. Enter a . at the beginning of the name and click apply



# RENAME htaccess.mit to .htaccess.mit (ADD THE DOT!)

1. *Note - the file may disappear and that is totally fine*

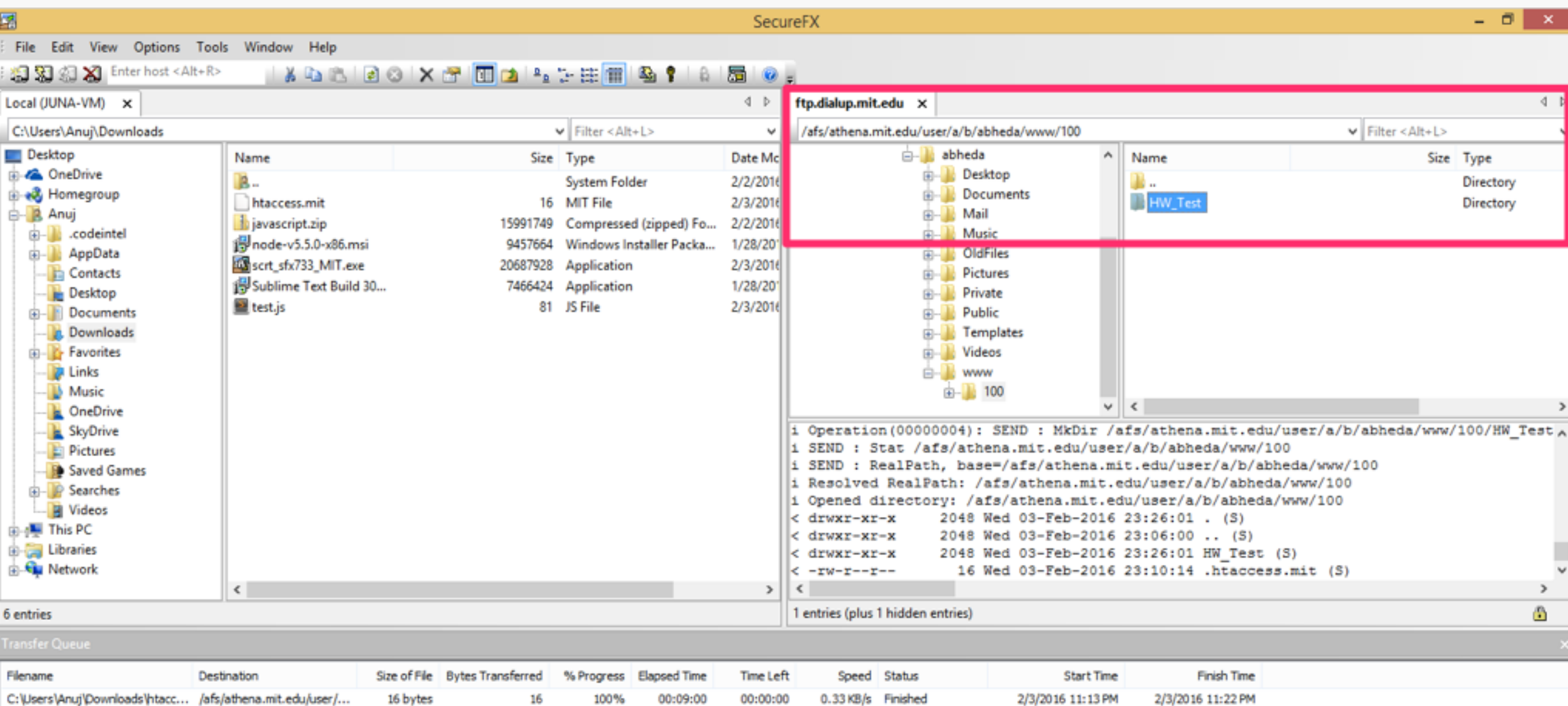
The screenshot shows a file transfer interface with two main panels. The left panel, titled 'Local (JUNA-VM)', displays the local file system at 'C:\Users\Anuj\Downloads'. It lists several files, including 'htaccess.mit' (16 bytes, MIT File, dated 2/3/2016). The right panel, titled 'ftp.dialup.mit.edu', shows the remote file system at '/afs/athena.mit.edu/user/a/b/abheda/www/100'. It lists a directory structure including 'abheda', 'Desktop', 'Documents', 'Mail', 'Music', 'OldFiles', 'Pictures', 'Private', 'Public', 'Templates', 'Videos', and 'www'. A red box highlights the 'www' directory. Below the panels, a 'Transfer Queue' window shows the progress of the file transfer. The queue contains one entry: 'C:\Users\Anuj\Downloads\htacc...' being transferred to '/afs/athena.mit.edu/user/...' (16 bytes, 100% progress, finished). The bottom status bar indicates 'For Help, press F1'.

Filename	Destination	Size of File	Bytes Transferred	% Progress	Elapsed Time	Time Left	Speed	Status	Start Time	Finish Time
C:\Users\Anuj\Downloads\htacc...	/afs/athena.mit.edu/user/...	16 bytes	16	100%	00:09:00	00:00:00	0.33 KB/s	Finished	2/3/2016 11:13 PM	2/3/2016 11:22 PM



# CREATE HW\_{NUM} DIRECTORY

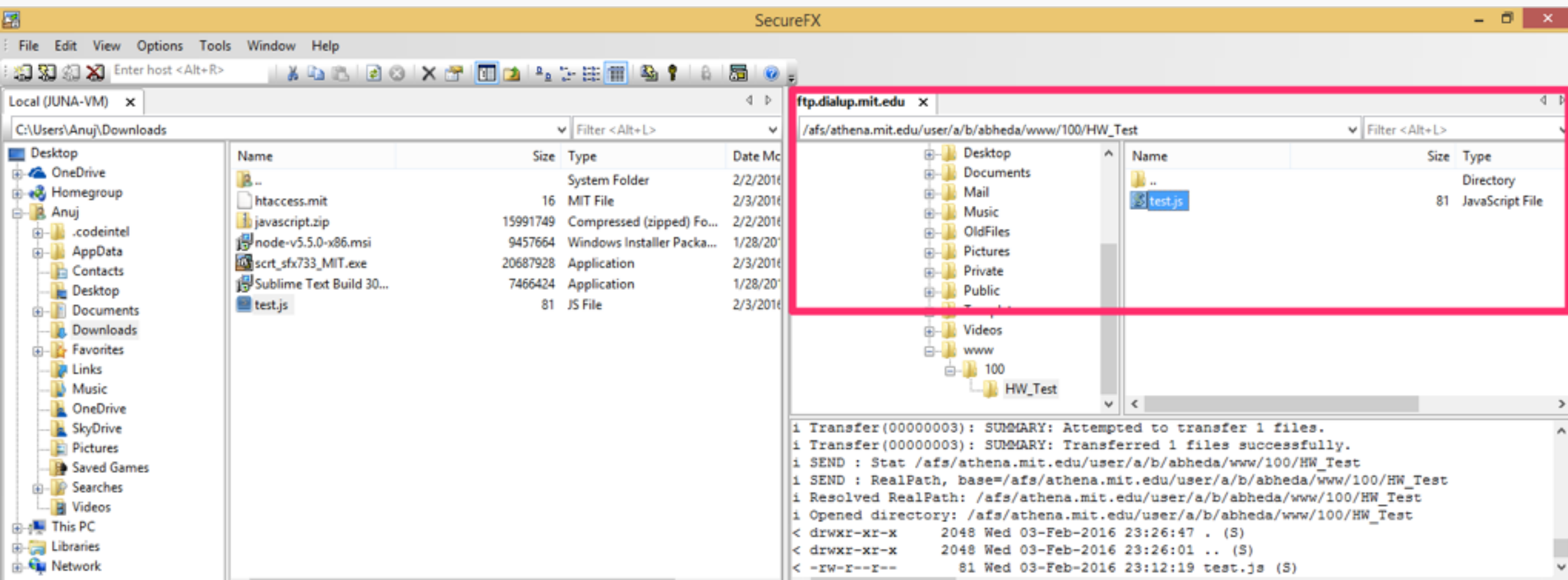
1. Ensure you are still in the 100/1001 directory (look at the top bar)
2. Right click, select new -> folder and name it HW\_Test
3. Note that in the future you will be repeating this step for every homework assignment starting with HW\_0





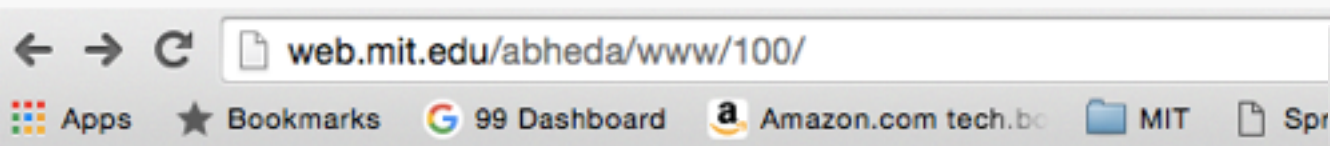
# UPLOAD ASSIGNMENT FILE(s)

1. Open the HW\_Test folder
2. Download the following file <https://www.dropbox.com/s/x8ugya9wm3g4af7/test.js?dl=0>
3. Upload the downloaded file into HW\_Test - select binary if required
4. Note that in the future you will be repeating this step for every homework assignment starting with HW\_0



# CHECK

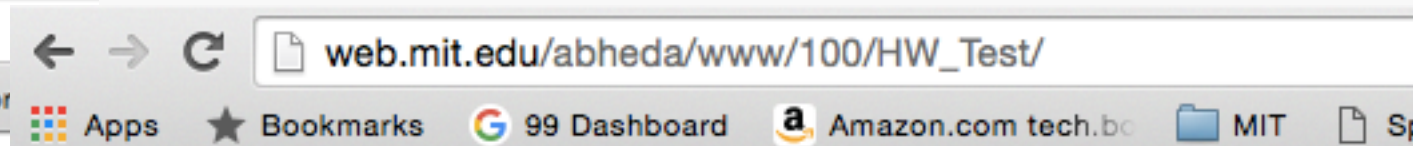
1. Open `http://web.mit.edu/<username>/www/100/`
2. Make sure you replace the username field in the above link
3. Replace 100 with 1001 in the above link for graduate version
4. If everything was ok, you should see a directory listing page with the `HW_Test` folder
5. Try accessing the `HW_Test` folder and you should be able to see the `test.js` file





## Index of /abheda/www/100

<a href="#">Name</a>	<a href="#">Last modified</a>	<a href="#">Size</a>	<a href="#">Description</a>
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>	03-Feb-2016 21:45	-	
 <a href="#">HW_Test/</a>	03-Feb-2016 21:59	-	

Apache/1.3.41 Server at web.mit.edu Port 80



## Index of /abheda/www/100/HW\_Test

<a href="#">Name</a>	<a href="#">Last modified</a>	<a href="#">Size</a>	<a href="#">Description</a>
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>	03-Feb-2016 22:01	-	
 <a href="#">test.js</a>	03-Feb-2016 21:57	1k	

Apache/1.3.41 Server at web.mit.edu Port 80