11. Logging in Remotely and Transferring Files

This Lab will deal with logging in and working on a remote computer system on which you have an account using rlogin and telnet. It will also deal with transferring files between two computer systems on which you have accounts using rcp and ftp.

Lab 11.1 – Using rlogin and telnet

Running either rlogin or telnet on your local host computer system will allow you to log in and work on a remote computer system on which you have an account. The difference is that the rlogin utility will allow you to connect only to another UNIX system whereas telnet can also be used to gain access to certain internet services that do not require that you have an account on the remote host.

Lab 11.2 - rlogin

Start off this lab by logging in the account that you don't normally log into. For those who log in to Chara, log into Mintaka and vice versa. Use the same password as your other account for simplicities sake.

When you have the account created, create a file called **remotefile** using vi with hello written in it. Log out and log in to the account you normally log into.
The people in the class using Chara will remotely login to their accounts on Mintaka while those on Mintaka will rlogin to their accounts on Chara by using the following command:

```
rlogin chara     //rlogin mintaka for those who are logged into chara
```

On some systems this will automatically log you into your account on the other account but sometimes you will be asked to enter the password that you log into the other account with. You are now in your remote account and can work away as normal. When you are finished you can logout by using the following command:

```
exit
```

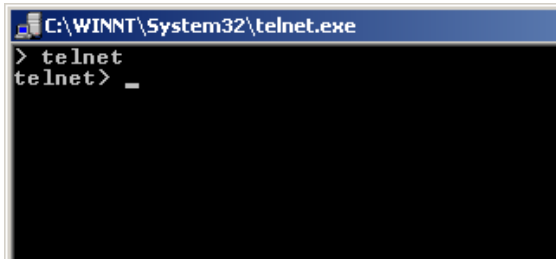
This will log you out of your remote account and back into your local account.

Lab 11.3 - telnet

Now we will use telnet to log in remotely. You might have already use telnet to log in from the start menu. Now we will use it in the UNIX system. Type the following command:

telnet

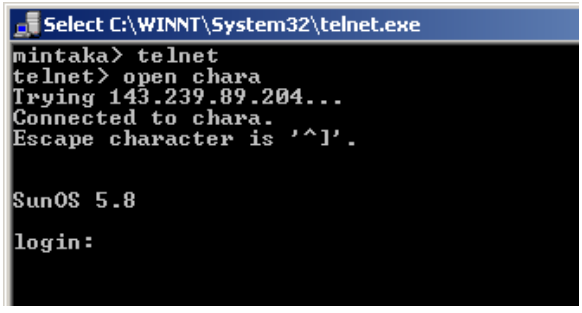
You will now be displayed with telnet> on your console. See the diagram below.



At this prompt enter the following:

Open chara *// open mintaka for those who are logged into chara*

The telnet program will try to connect to the remote host and if successful, the following will be displayed:



You will now log in as normal entering your login id and password.

To exit from the telnet mode

quit

This will log you out of the telnet connection and back into your original connection that you logged in.

Lab 11.4 – Using rcp and ftp

Rcp (Remote copy) and ftp (file transfer protocol) allow you to transfer files between two computer systems on which you have accounts. Rcp is mainly for two UNIX hosts while ftp can get files from non-UNIX hosts.

Lab 11.5 – rcp

To copy a file using rcp, simply type the rcp command, specify the remote host and the remote file followed by the local host and the new file name. No password is needed as long as you have an account on each host and they trust each other. Type the following:

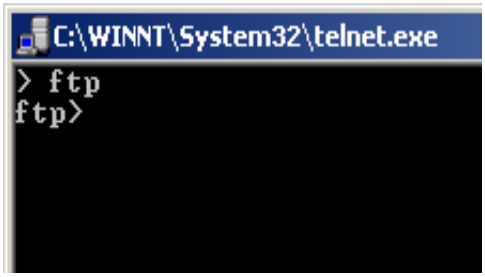
```
rcp chara:days .:mycopy  // for those with mintaka accounts replace chara with mintaka
```

Lab 11.6 – ftp

To start the ftp program type the following:

```
ftp
```

You will receive the ftp prompt as follows:



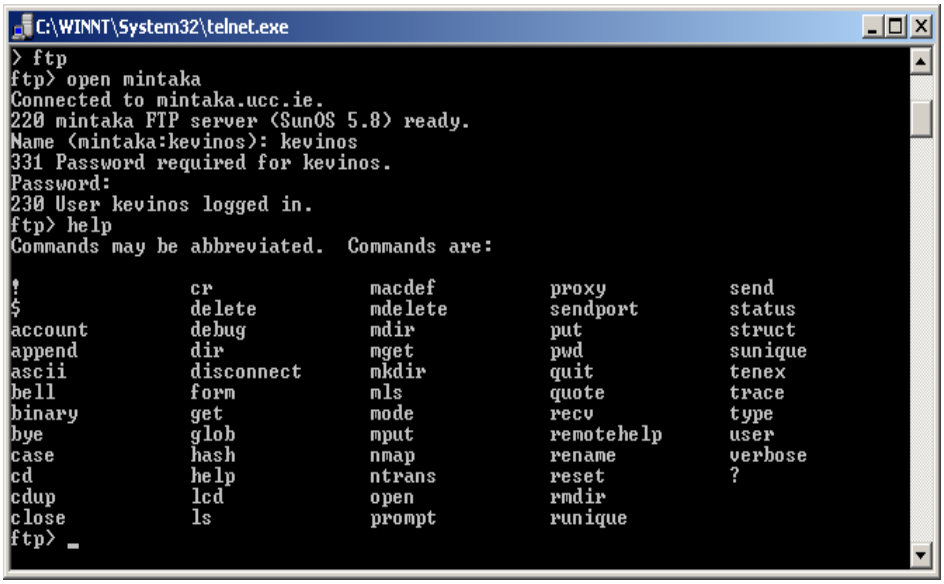
Enter the open command followed by the host you are connecting to:

```
ftp> open mintaka   //open chara if you are already on mintaka
```

You will now be prompted for your login id and password and when you have logged in successfully you will be told so.

ftp has dozens of commands, some of them similar to UNIX commands such as cd, ls, mkdir and pwd. By typing help, or ?, you will be given a list of all these commands:

```
ftp> help
```



To find out what each command does type ? followed by the name of the command:

```
ftp> ? get
```

Lab 11.6.1 – Getting a file

One of the main uses of ftp is to get a copy of a file from a remote host and this is done using the get ftp command. First go to the directory containing the file you want. You have created a file called **remotefile** earlier in this lab. To copy this file into your present host type:

```
ftp> get remotefile
```

You will get a message telling you whether the transfer was successful or not.

Lab 11.6.2 – Sending a file

You can also send a file from your current host to a remote host using the put command which is a reverse of the previous process. You should have a file in your local host account called days. Type the following:

```
ftp> put days
```

This will put a copy of the days file into the remote host account. Like the get command, you should receive confirmation of the transfer.

Lab 11.6.3 – Ending your ftp session

Once you have finished using ftp type the following:

```
ftp> quit
```

This will return you to your UNIX shell prompt.

Exercise 11.1

Genealogical information can be obtained by anonymous ftp from the host **ftp.cac.psu.edu** Log in as **anonymous** and see if you can obtain a list of useful tips for beginning genealogists or any other file you find.