

LAB #1 – Introduction/Logon

1. **Icebreaker:** Believe it or not, we do have to communicate with others being a computer scientist and electrical engineer☺ Let's get to know our peers. Get into small groups of 4-5, and answer the following about everyone in the group:

- What is your major?
- If you are cs, why do you want to be a computer scientist?
- If you are ece or a different major, why do you feel computer science is relevant to your discipline?
- Do you have any experience programming in C/C++? If so, how long?
- What did you like (or dislike) the most about your Spring Break 2014?

Write your responses in a file to be submitted to TEACH (more on that later). Please convert and submit a pdf file. For this lab, the **exercises on the computer need to be repeated by each student** in the group. This is to ensure that both students get their computers set up properly for the rest of the course!!!

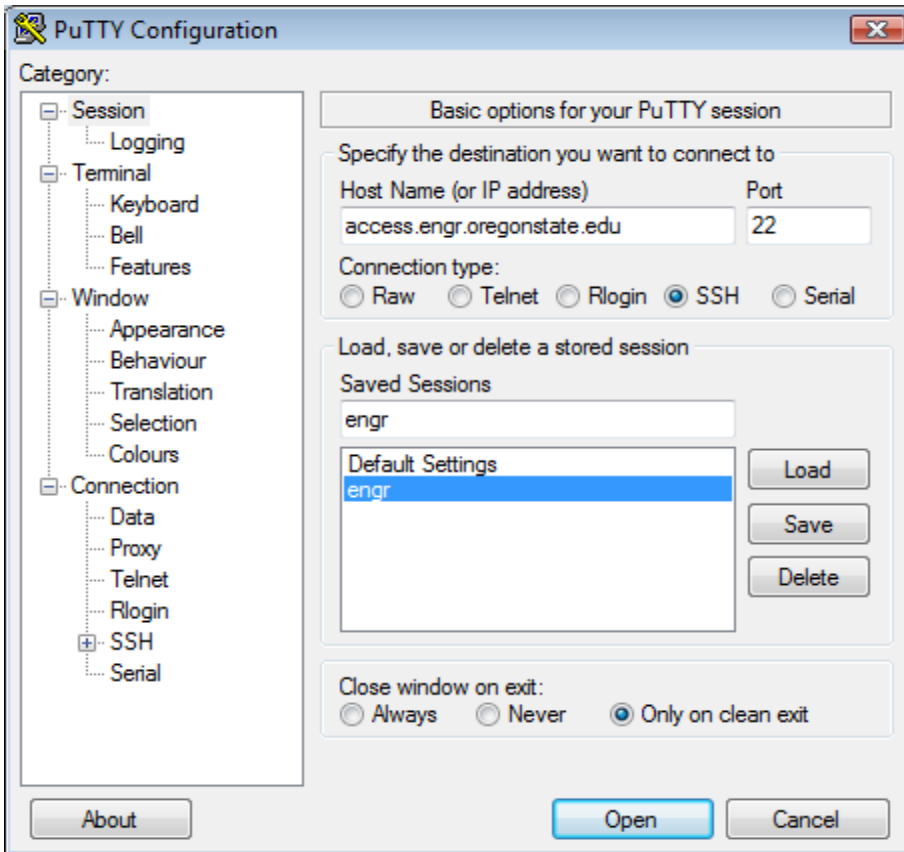
Each student must be checked off that you submitted the file correctly for 2 points.

2. First, if you are not an ENGINEERING student, then you need to go to the TEACH website and create a new account:

https://secure.engr.oregonstate.edu:8000/teach.php?type=want_auth

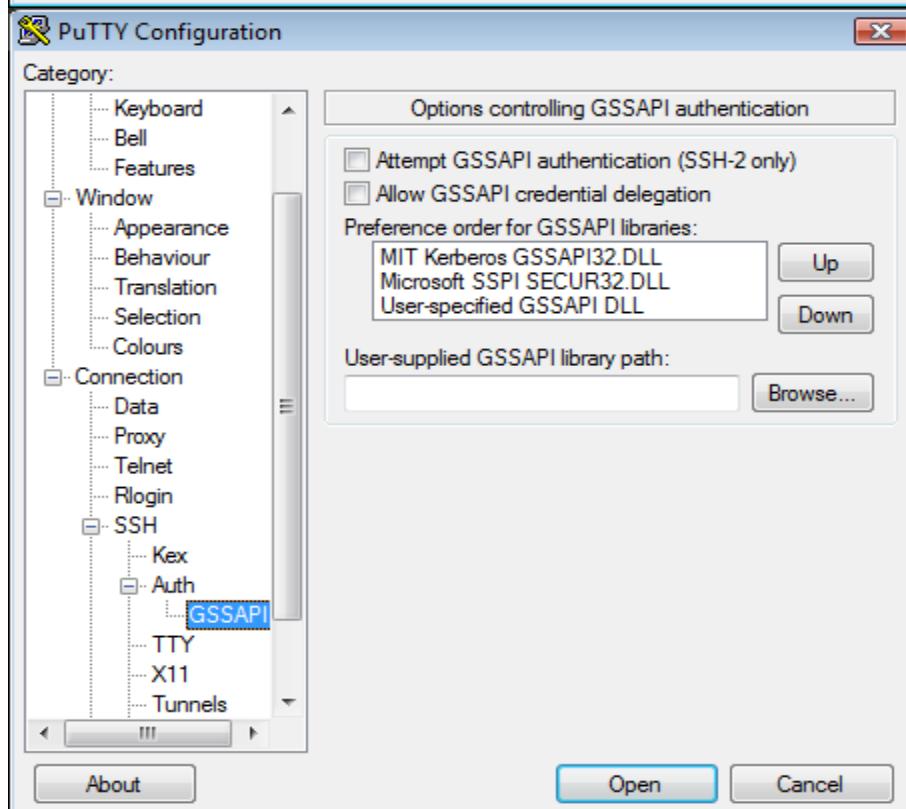
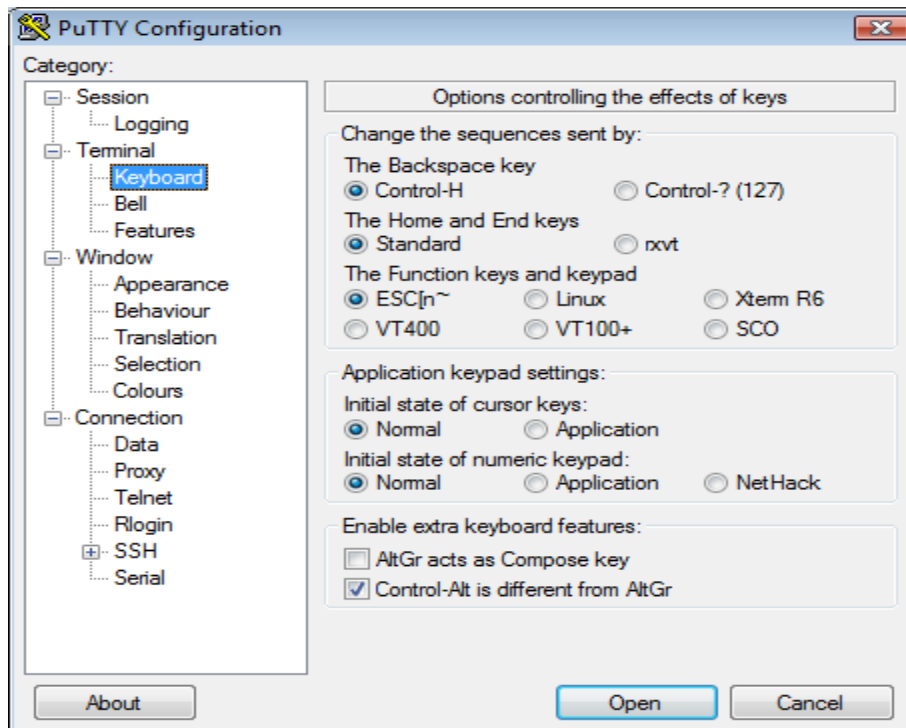
Once you have an engineering account, open PuTTY, the ssh client, and type the following address in the hostname: **access.engr.oregonstate.edu**

I suggest you load the engr host name under a saved session by typing something in the **Saved Sessions** text area and pressing the **Load** button. This makes it easier to save specific properties to the session such as font, background color, text color, etc. Then, you can simply select the saved session each time before pressing Open.

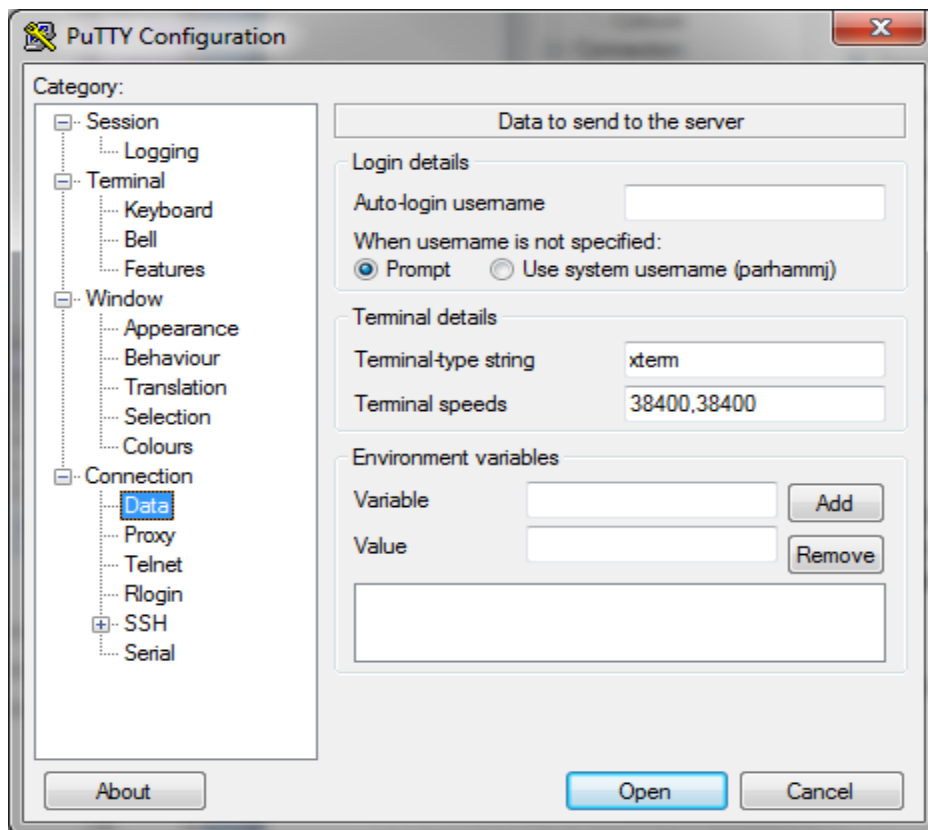


Two properties you may want to change immediately in the ENGR session is **The Backspace key** located under the **Terminal** -> **Keyboard** tab. This will eliminate those annoying ^? when pressing the backspace key in the vim text editor.

You can also eliminate the **Access denied** message that pops in Putty up after entering your user name when logging into the system by removing the check mark in the **Attempt GSSAPI authentication** box under the **Connection** -> **SSH** -> **Auth** -> **GSSAPI** tab (See first image on next page).



Another property you might want to check is the terminal type you are using. Go to the **Connection -> Data** tab, and type **xterm** in the **Terminal-type string** text area (See second image on next page). This terminal type ensures that color coding is used for your programs in the vim text editor. Don't worry if you don't understand what this means right now, you will later.



Make sure you go back to the **Session** tab and press the **Save** button before opening the ENGR session. This will save these properties and ensure that you do not have to do ALL this again.

3. Download a free Secure Shell (ssh) from OSU (preferably **PuTTY**):**
<http://oregonstate.edu/helpdocs/software/recommended-software/osuware>

Once you download putty, the file is an .exe that can be opened without being installed.

****NOTE:** If you are using a Mac or Linux laptop, then you probably have a terminal w/ ssh built into the OS. Open the terminal, and type **ssh username@access.engr.oregonstate.edu** at the prompt.

4. Now, open the ENGR session you just created, and enter your username and password at the prompt. ****Note:** You will not see anything as you type your password. This is a security feature in Linux!!!
 After a successful logon, you should get a prompt like the one below:
flip1 ~ %

At this point, both students in the pair need to get checked off that you can connect to the server correctly for 2 points.

5. At the prompt, type the following commands to look at your files and directories in your home directory. Note the differences to your lab instructor.

ls

ls -a

ls -l

ls -al

****Note:** You should notice a `.` and `..` directory listed. The `.` directory refers to your current directory, and the `..` directory refers to one directory above your current directory. The `~` refers to your home directory.

6. UNIX/Linux provides you manual pages for the commands. You are encouraged to read these manual pages when you have questions about a specific command or want more details about the options to use with a command. Use the **space bar** to scroll forward through the manual pages (one page at a time), **press b** to scroll backwards (one page at a time), and **press q** to quit the manual page. You can also use the up and down arrow keys to scroll forward and backward one line at a time, but who wants to do this?

man ls

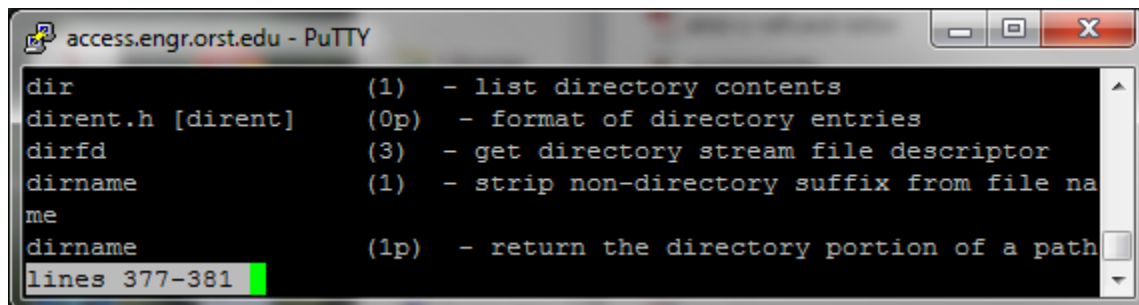
7. In addition, if you are not sure what a command is in UNIX/Linux, then you can find the appropriate command using `apropos` and a keyword. For example, what are the UNIX/Linux commands for editing a file, working with a directory, etc.

apropos editor

apropos directory

8. You may have noticed that you get more text than what can fit in your terminal window. To view data a page at a time in your terminal, you can pipe the command contents through another command called `less`. This will allow you to scroll through the pages using **space bar**, **b**, and **q** just as you did with the manual pages.

apropos directory | less



9. The files preceded by a period/dot are system files, which are hidden with a normal directory listing using ls. Let's **make sure you have your engr email messages forwarded** to an account that you check often. This is where announcements and grading comments/reports are sent. You have several options for doing this.

You can implicitly modify the Linux system file by going through TEACH:
https://secure.engr.oregonstate.edu:8000/teach.php?type=want_auth

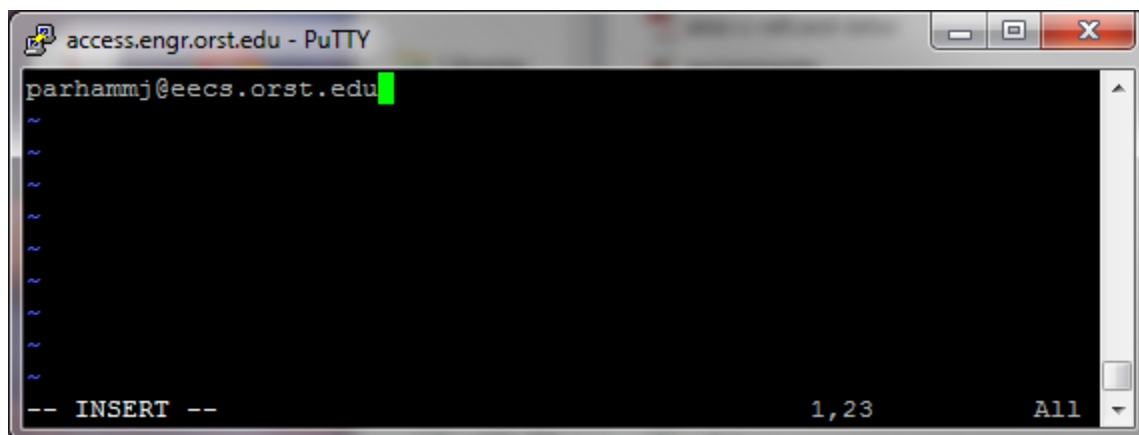
OR

You can explicitly modify/create a **.forward** system file. This system file is used to forward your email to a different location, e.g. **username@onid.orst.edu**. In order to create this file, we are going to use the vi/vim text editor.

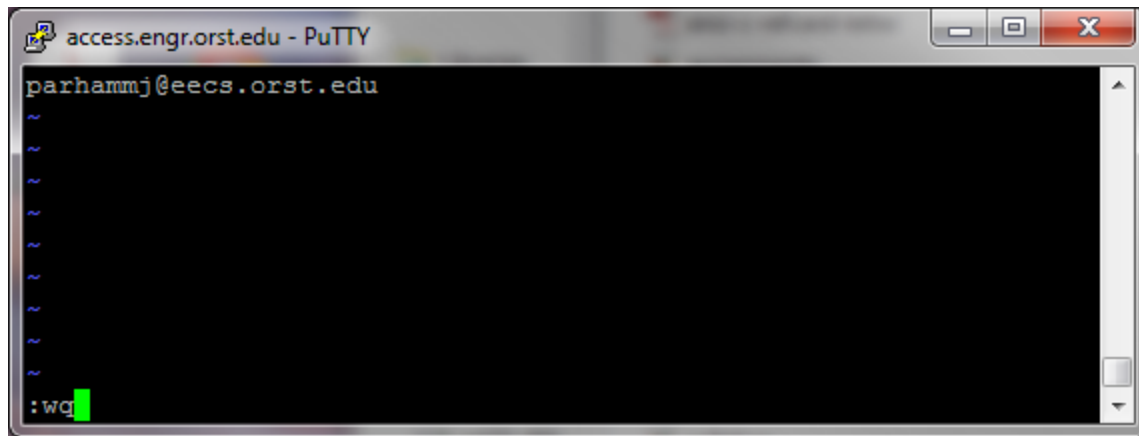
vim ~/.forward

When in vim, press **i** to put yourself in insert mode where you can type text, and you will notice the word INSERT appear at the bottom of the editor.

Now, type the email address to use when forwarding you engr email. For example, I forward my engr email to my eecs email.



To save the text you have typed, you need to press **Esc** to go back into command mode, and now you can type **:wq** to write/save the text to the file and quit (press enter after the command). You can also type **:w** and enter to write the file without quitting out of vim or **:q** and enter to quit without saving.



Below is an overview of vi/vim and a set of useful commands. **Remember you can **man vim** to see the manual pages for vi/vim. In addition, I have provided a useful vim tutorial under **Useful Links on our class website**.

One of the default editors that come with the UNIX operating system is called vi (**v**isual editor) or vim (**v**isual editor **i**mproved). [Alternate editors for UNIX include emacs and pico.]

The UNIX vi editor is a full screen editor and has two modes of operation:

- *Command mode* commands which cause action to be taken on the file, and
- *Insert mode* in which entered text is inserted into the file.

In the insert mode, every character typed is added to the text in the file; pressing the <Esc> (*Escape*) key turns off the Insert mode.

Basic Commands (in command mode):

:w<Return> - write out modified file to file named in original invocation

:wq<Return> - quit vi, writing out modified file to file named in original invocation

:q<Return> - quit (or exit) vi

:q!<Return> - quit vi without saving the latest changes

:0<Return> - move cursor to first line in file

:n<Return> - move cursor to line n

:\$<Return> - move cursor to last line in file

:set number<Return> - insert line numbers into vi file

/search<Return> - find first occurrence of search from the location of cursor in the downward direction

?search<Return> - find first occurrence of search from the location of cursor in the upward direction

n - move cursor to next occurrence of last search pattern (**in direction of search**)

j [or down-arrow] - move cursor down one line

k [or up-arrow] move cursor up one line

h [or left-arrow] move cursor left one character
l [or right-arrow] move cursor right one character
0 (zero) - move cursor to start of current line (the one with the cursor)
\$ - move cursor to end of current line
^ - move cursor to the first non-whitespace character in a line
w - move cursor to beginning of next word
b - move cursor back to beginning of preceding word
u – undo whatever you last did
x – delete current character
dd – delete current line
yy – yank line and put into buffer for pasting
p – paste text in buffer to line below cursor

i – enter insert mode and enter text before the cursor
a - enter insert mode and append text after cursor
o - enter insert mode and enter text on line below cursor
<Esc> - get out of insert mode and enter command mode

At this point, both students in the pair need to get checked off that you set up everything correctly and can execute simple commands for 2 points.

10. After you and your partner create your .forward file, make a directory in your home directory named labs, and change into the labs directory.

mkdir labs
cd labs

11. Create a directory in your labs directory named lab1, and change into the lab1 directory.

mkdir lab1
cd lab1

12. Make a note of your present working directory.

pwd

13. You can go back/up a directory by using two periods/dots together, and you can go back to your home directory by using the tilde, ~. Use the pwd to confirm you are back in your home directory.

cd ..
cd ~
pwd

14. Now, change into the labs/lab1 directory by using your **up arrow key** to take you through the history of commands you've used in the past. You should see the **cd labs** and **cd lab1** command you typed earlier. You can also change directly into the lab1 directory by using **cd labs/lab1**.

15. A good rule of thumb is to use **pwd** at any time to determine where you are, in case you forget☺ Also, don't be scared to use **ls** as often as you need to see a listing of your current directory!

16. Use the vim editor to create a C++ file containing your first C++ program.
vim hello.cpp

17. Write the infamous "hello world" program as your first piece of C++ code. Use the style guideline on the class website for suggestions on how to format your code.

```
#include <iostream>

int main() {

    std::cout << "Hello World!" << std::endl;

    return 0;
}
```

18. Compile and execute your C++ "hello world" program.
g++ hello.cpp -o hello
./hello

21. Logout of the remote machine.
exit (or logout)

At this point, for 2 points each student must be checked off that you created lab directories correctly and wrote a successful hello world program in your own lab1 directory.

22. Since you have to get your assignments off the engr server and onto the TEACH website, then we should practice now. You have two options for this. You can transfer the file to your own computer, then upload it on TEACH (look into a free sftp client such as Filezilla). Or, you can map a network drive, and choose the file from the mapped network drive. Here is some software to help you with this.

Lastly, you want to map a network drive to the ENGR server. This allows you to directly work off the server as if it were a disk drive on your computer. You can follow these instructions to map a network drive for Windows or MacOS.

Windows:

http://engineering.oregonstate.edu/computing/fileaccess/windows_file_sharing/#map_network_drive

MacOS:

<http://engineering.oregonstate.edu/computing/fileaccess/smb/>

If you want to use the drive off campus, then you must download the **Cisco VPN Client** from OSU: <http://oregonstate.edu/helpdocs/network/vpn-campus-access>

****NOTE:** You may want to put these programs on a flash drive to carry with you in your backpack. This will help you get around from any computer without needing your laptop all the time.

At this point, both students in the pair need to demonstrate moving files to the server from their computer correctly for 2 points.