Class Tutorials 1

In-class tutorials Set 1

• Read over each tutorial before you attempt it, to make sure you understand the instructions.
• Read the posted material for more information and additional examples.

• Tutorials in in this set:

1.1 Install Remote Access Tool

Log in to **AccessSheridan**.

Go to the **Software Installation** link.

In the list of applications, find **SSH Secure Shell 3** application.

Click on the link and let the application install. NOTE: your laptop must be registered on the Sheridan network.

After successful install, find the **SSH Secure Shell** application. Click on the [**start**] button in the lower left-hand corner of your monitor. Select [**Programs**].

In the list, find the menu for [**SSH Secure Shell**].

You will see two choices, [**Secure Shell Client**] and [**File Transfer**]

Also, you will find two icons on your desktop, **File Transfer** and **Shell Client** .

(Alternate free application is **putty**. You can google it and follow their instructions to download and install. Note that if you are having access problems with either of these tools, check your firewall and virus tool setting, or check with ITSC.)

1.2 Log on to Linux Remotely

In Windows, select [**Secure Shell Client**].

When the application opens, you will see the login window.

Click on the [**Quick Connect**] or the [**Connect**] menu item.

When prompted, enter:

Host: atlas.sheridanc.on.ca
Username: <Your SLATE Username>

Press [**Connect**]. For everything else, leave the defaults.

If you are logging in for the first time, authentication dialogue box will appear, accept it.

Next you will be prompted for your password.
Password: <Your SLATE Password>

Upon successful login, the grayed area, becomes active, you will see the **current message from the system administrator**, followed by the **shell prompt** with the cursor flashing (note that the prompt may vary from system to system and shell to shell-more on this subject later.

For the purpose of this tutorial, the **command prompt** will be represented as ">" at the beginning of a line, which will be followed by your blinking cursor.

Now you are ready to explore the command line interface (CLI)!

1.3 Time to Log Out

Start a bash shell session by typing
bash

Note the change. Type
exit

Note that you are back to the original prompt. Again, type
exit

Note that since you were at the login shell (the one that was presented to you upon login), this type the exit command logged you out.

You can type "**exit**" or "**logout**" at the command prompt, or you can use the Icon shortcut or Menu items to disconnect.

1.4 Setup Network Drive

Log on to Linux remotely.

Read the message from the system administrator. Find out what your \\server\drive is.

Log out.

1.5 Access Network Drive

In **Windows**, open your **Windows Explorer**.

Select [**Tools**]

Select [**Map Network Drive...**]

Select **G: drive letter**, in the **Drive: list box**, if available. If not, use any unused letter. Substitute your letter for all references to G: in these exercises.

In the **Folder: text box**, type the \\server\share assigned to you.

Press **Finish** button.

When successful, an icon listing will appear. Click on the icon and open the new location.

Note the contents, if any.

In **Notepad**, create a text file named **testNotepad.txt**

Add the content:
This is a plain text file
created with Microsoft Notepad.
It contains 3 lines of text.

Save the file to your G: drive.

In **Wordpad**, create a text file named **testWordpad.txt**

Add the content:
This is a plain text file
created with Microsoft Wordpad.
It contains 3 lines of text.

Save the file to your G: drive.

In **EditPlus**, create a text file named **testEditPlus.txt**

Add the content:
This is a plain text file
created with Microsoft EditPlus.
It contains 3 lines of text.

Save the file to your G: drive.

1.6 Verify Access in Linux

Log on to Linux remotely and enter the following commands:

List the content of your current directory, which should include testNotepad.txt, testWordpad.txt, and testEditPlus.txt *(at the prompt, type the following line, followed by the <enter> key)*

```
ls
```

List the content of the text file testNotepad.txt *(at the prompt, type the following line, followed by the <enter> key)*
```
cat testNotepad.txt
```

List the content of the text file testWordpad.txt *(at the prompt, type the following line, followed by the <enter> key)*
```
cat testWordpad.txt
```

List the content of the text file testEditPlus.txt *(at the prompt, type the following line, followed by the <enter> key)*
```
cat testWordpad.txt
```

List your history of commands and save them in a file called tutorial1.txt *(at the prompt, type the following line, followed by the <enter> key)*
```
history > tutorial1.txt
```

Note the results and your observations after executing each command.

Log out.

1.7 Get Online Help

All Unix commands are documented online. It is your primary resource for the Unix version
or Linux distribution you are using.

You can specify which command you want the manual page to view. For example, to view the syntax and semantics for the command 'who', give the command:
```
man who
```

See what happens if you don't specify any command:
```
man
```

To learn more about the online manual, try the following:
```
man man
```

Spend some time browsing through the file and the information that it provides about the Online Manual. When you are viewing the manual pages, you will notice that you are viewing only one page at a time. To move to the next page, press the [**spacebar**]. To go back to the previous page, press [**b**] key, and to quit and return to the command prompt, press [**q**].

Note the different levels of pages provides for different types of users. Try
```
man 5 passwd
```

What if you know what you want to do, but you ar not sure which command to use? The solution is to use man with the -k option (the k stands for "keyword"). For example:
```
man -k manual
```

Note that all pages have the same format and organization. Each page contains

the following sections:
NAME, SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, FILES, SEE ALSO, DIAGNOSTICS, BUGS, and AUTHOR
