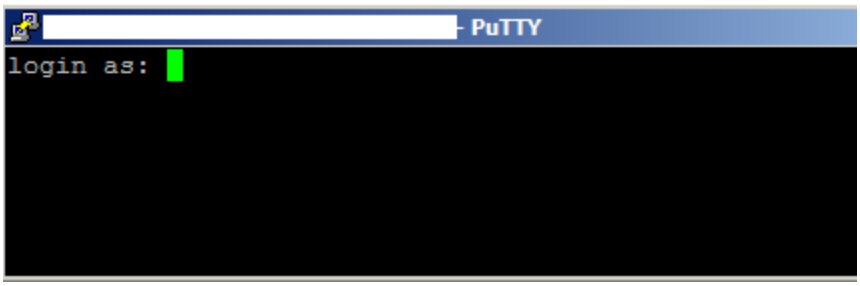
Login Unix:

- Have your userid (user identification) and password ready. Contact your system administrator if you don't have these yet.
- Type your userid at the login prompt, then press ENTER. Your userid is case-sensitive, so be sure you type it exactly as your system administrator instructed.
- Type your password at the password prompt, then press ENTER. Your password is also case-sensitive.
- If you provided correct userid and password then you would be allowed to enter into the system.



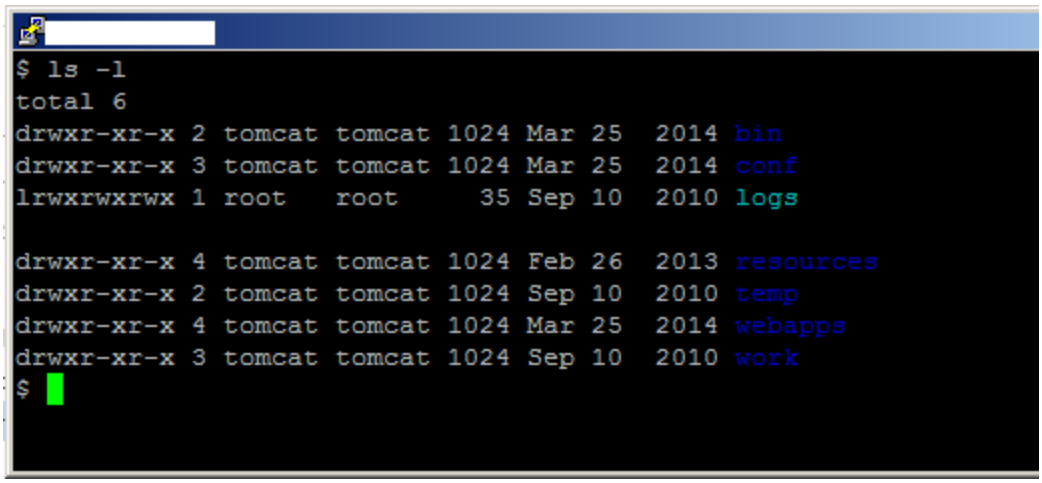
Change Password

All Unix systems require passwords to help ensure that your files and data remain your own and that the system itself is secure from hackers and crackers. Here are the steps to change your password −

- To start, type **passwd** at command prompt as shown below.
- Enter your old password the one you're currently using.
- Type in your new password. Always keep your password complex enough so that no body can guess it. But make sure, you remember it.
- You would need to verify the password by typing it again.

Listing Directories and Files

Use **ls** command to list out all the files or directories available in a directory. Below, we are using “ls –l” option.



More basic Commands:

Command	**Action**
ls	lists your files
ls –l	lists your files in 'long format'
whoami	Logged in user
more *filename*	shows the first part of a file, just as much as will fit on one screen
mv *filename1 filename2*	moves a file
cp *filename1 filename2*	copies a file
rm *filename*	Removes a file. It is wise to use the option rm -i, which will ask you for confirmation before actually deleting anything.
rm –r *filename*	Recursive delete. Means files inside directory.
rm –f *filename*	Force delete
diff *filename1 filename2*	compares files, and shows where they differ
wc *filename*	tells you how many lines, words, and characters there are in a file
chmod *options filename*	Lets you change the read, write, and execute permissions on your files.
gzip *filename*	compresses files, so that they take up much less space
gunzip *filename*	Uncompresses files compressed by gzip.
lpr *filename*	Print. Use the -P option to specify the printer name if you want to use a printer other than your default printer

mkdir *dirname*	make a new directory
cd *dirname*	Change directory. You basically 'go' to another directory
Pwd	Present working directory.
ff	Find files anywhere on the system.
ff -p	You don't even need the full name, just the beginning.
grep *string filename(s)*	Looks for the string in the files.
w	tells you who's logged in, and what they're doing
who	tells you who's logged on, and where they're coming from.
finger *username*	gives you lots of information about that user, e.g. when they last read their mail and whether they're logged in.
whoami	Returns your username.
passwd	Let's you change your password, which you should do regularly (at least once a year).
kill *PID*	kills (ends) the processes with the ID you gave.
ps –ef| grep "process"	Gives processes matching name.

vi Editor:

To Start vi

vi filename edit filename starting at line 1

To Exit vi

:x<Return>	quit vi, writing 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 even though latest changes have not been saved for this vi call