

Tutorial Set 1

1. Complete the following tutorials:

[1.1 Install Remote Access Tool](#)

[1.2 Log on to Linux Remotely](#)

[1.3 Get Online Help](#)

2. Read, view, and explore the material in Course Introduction (Module 0) and The Essence of Unix (Module 1) in preparation for next class.

1.1 Install Remote Access Tool

1. Log in to AccessSheridan.
2. Go to the Software Installation link.
3. In the list of applications, find **SSH Secure Shell 3** application link.
4. Click on the link and let the application install. NOTE: your laptop must be registered on the Sheridan network. If you are having difficulty, please see ITSC for help.
5. 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].

6. You will see two choices, [Secure Shell Client] and [File Transfer]
OR
you may find two icons on your desktop, File Transfer and Shell Client .

In all cases, the information you need:

host name: atlas.sheridanc.on.ca

user name: your Sheridan ID

Use default port: 22

Use default authentication: password

Password: your Sheridan password

ALTERNATE (you do not require both, either will do)

1. Alternate free application is putty. You can google it and follow their instructions to download and install.
Or use this link: <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>
2. You will need to download:

For Windows on Intel x86

PuTTY: [putty.exe](#)
PuTTY (the Telnet and SSH client itself)

PSFTP: [psftp.exe](#)
PSFTP (an SFTP client, i.e. general file transfer sessions much like FTP)

The download should be straight forward. The site has good documentation as well, so have a look at it. Note that if you are having access problems with any of these tools, check your firewall and virus tool setting, or check with ITSC.

Mac Users:

Find the "Terminal" or "Console" app on your system. Running this app will automatically give you access to your local Linux environment and you can do lot of the work locally.

You can connect to atlas with the ssh command. Have a look at the manual page for the ssh command and talk to me for additional instructions.

1.2 Log On To Linux Remotely

NOTE: on a Linux system, when you type a password, you do not see any stars, it looks like nothing is happening! This is a security feature! Your typing is being received and interpreted, so make sure you do not make any errors! Remember that Linux is CASE-SENSITIVE!

Using Secure Shell SSH tool

1. In Windows, select [Secure Shell Client].
2. When the application opens, you will see the login window.
3. Click on the [Quick Connect] or the [Connect] menu item.
4. When prompted, enter:
Host: atlas.sheridanc.on.ca
Username: <Your Sheridan Username>
5. Press [Connect]. For everything else, leave the defaults.
6. If you are logging in for the first time, authentication dialogue box will appear, **accept it**.
7. Next you will be prompted for your password.
Password: <Your Sheridan Password>
8. 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).
9. For the purpose of these tutorials, you may see the command prompt represented as ">" at the beginning of a line, which will be followed by your blinking cursor.
10. Now you are ready to explore the command line interface (CLI)!

Using putty tool

1. In Windows, run putty.exe app, either by clicking on the icon or from the menu.
2. When the application opens, you will see the configuration window.
3. Use the same information as above. The main difference you will find is that you will be prompted for your login after the connection and you will see the command prompt upon successful logon.

Logging in and out; choosing the correct shell

1. Start a bash shell session by typing
bash
2. Note the change. Type
exit
3. Note that you are back to the original prompt. Again, type
exit
4. 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.
5. You can type "exit" or "logout" at the command prompt regardless of what tool you use.
or
You can use the Icon shortcut or Menu items to disconnect depending on the tool you use.

1.3 Get Online Help

The best resource, the primary source, is the online manual that comes with the distribution or version you are using.

Remember that Linux is open source, which means that you, or anyone, can change and recompile the kernel. Such changes are (or should be) then reflected in the documentation.

Therefore, first try using the man (**man**ual page) command that comes with your installed system.

The following command displays information about the online manual itself:

man man

followed by the Enter key.

Use the SPACE BAR to move one page (screen) forward.

Use the B key to move one page back.

Use the Q key to quit (exit) the displaying of the manual page.

Another important thing to remember: **Linux is CASE-SENSITIVE!**

Try making some of the characters upper case and see what happens.

- For more examples, refer to material posted on SLATE.
- Spend some time perusing the online manual pages.
- You do not have to read it all, but familiarize yourself with it sufficiently to get your bearings.
- Make it a habit to view the manual page for each new command you work with.

Peruse the following pages:

- man
- bash
- ls
- pwd
- cd
- chmod

Keep a notebook and note your observations.

What kinds of errors are you encountering?

What questions come to mind when you are working in this environment?

When you encounter an error or problem, note the solution and how you found the solution?