



# UNIX Introduction

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# UNIX History (1)



❑ Before Multics there was chaos, and afterwards, too

- Multics:
  - Multiplexed information and Computing Service
  - 1965 ~ 1969
  - Bell labs, GE, MIT
  - Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie

**Lucent Technologies**  
Bell Labs Innovations



## UNIX History (2)

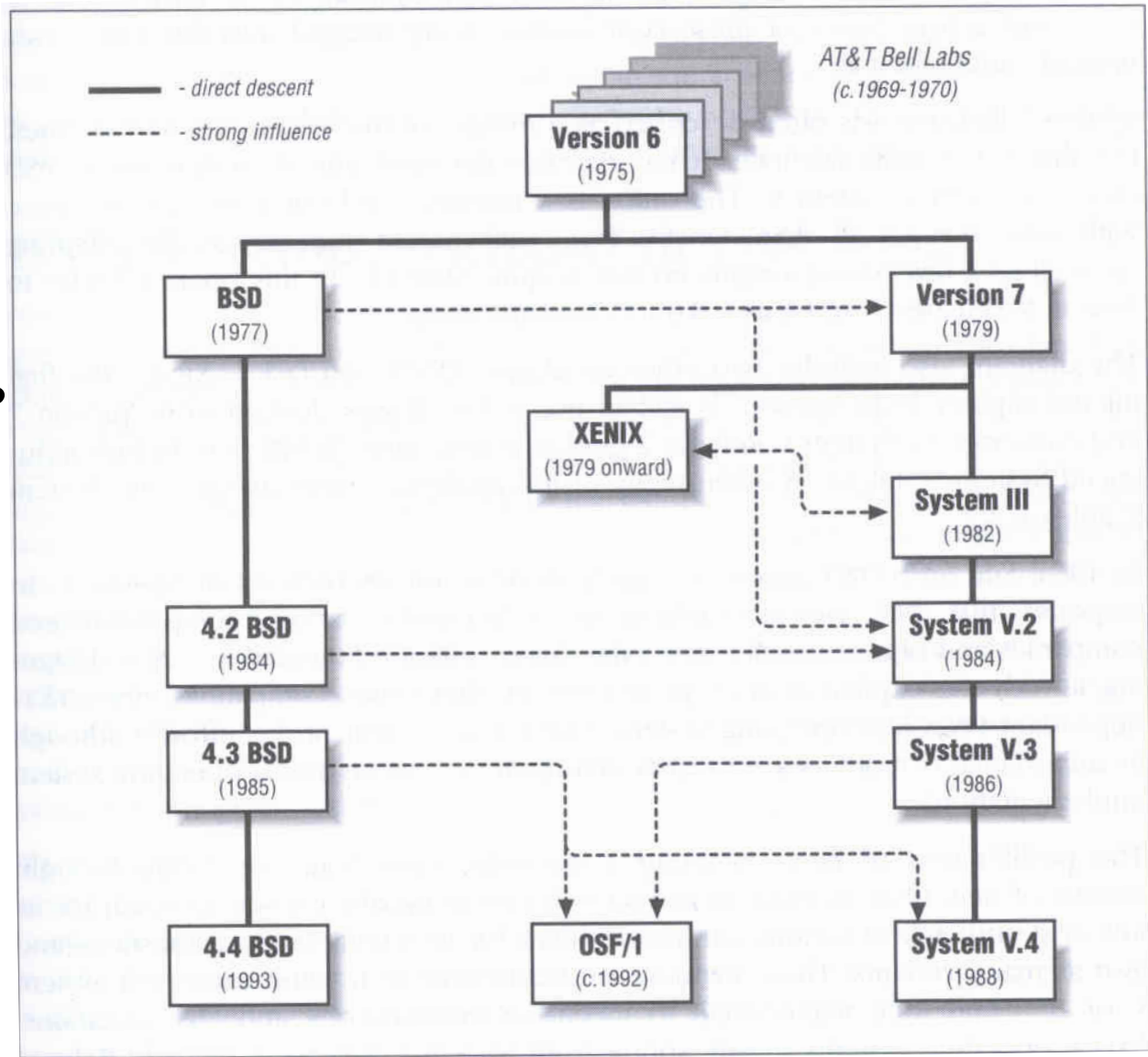
### ❑ From Multics to something else

- Ken Thompson first written a game called “Space Travel” on Multics on GE machine in 1969.
- Implement “Space Travel” on PDP-7 again.
- Thompson began to design the shell, the editor and the assembler on PDP-7.
- In 1970, Brian Kernighan suggested the name “UNIX”.



# UNIX genealogy

- ❑ AT&T
  - Version 7~10
  - System III ~ V
- ❑ UCB
  - BSD
- ❑ IBM、DEC、HP
  - OSF/1



# UNIX versions

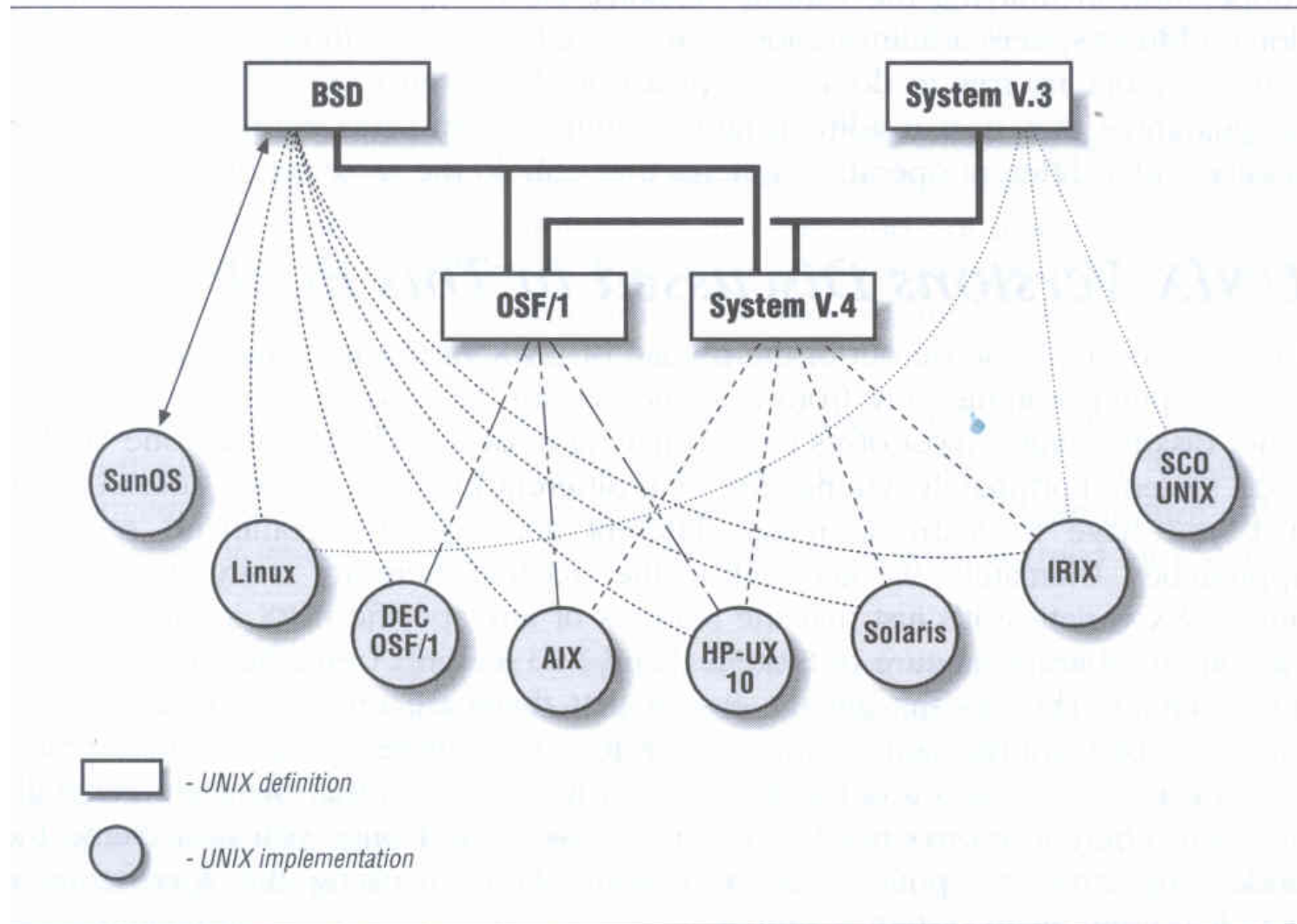


Figure 2: UNIX versions discussed in this book

# Conventions

## ❑ Syntax of commands:

- Anything between “[” & “]” – are optional.
- Anything followed by “...” – can be repeated.
- {a | b} – you should choose one of them.
- Example:

➤ bork [-x] { on | off } filename ...

bork on /etc/hosts

○

bork -x /etc/hosts /etc/passwd

○

bork -x /etc/hosts

X

bork -h /etc/hosts

X

## ❑ Globing characters

- “\*” matches zero or more characters.
- “?” match one character.
- “~” means home directory
- “~user” means home directory of user

## man pages (manual)

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### ❑ man pages (manual)

- Contain descriptions of
  - Individual command.
    - % man cp
  - File format.
    - % man rc.local
  - Library routines.
    - % man strcpy

# man command

## ❑ Command

- % man [-s section] *title* (AT&T)
- % man [section] *title* (BSD)
  - % man printf (bash printf command)
  - % man 3 printf (C Standard printf func.)
  - % man -k exit (keyword search)

## ❑ Man pages organization

%man man

AT&T	BSD	Contents
1	1	User-Level <b>commands</b> and applications
2	2	<b>System calls</b> and kernel error code
3	3	<b>Library</b> calls
4	5	Standard file format
5	7	Miscellaneous files and documents
6	6	Games and demonstrations
7	4	Device Drivers and network protocols
1m	8	System administration commands
9	9	Obscure kernel specs and interfaces



# UNIX Concepts - ID

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## ❑ User ID, Group ID

- % **id** chwong
  - uid=13029(chwong) gid=200(dcp) groups=200(dcp), 800(security), 700(ta)
- % **id** 13029
  - uid=13029(chwong) gid=200(dcp) groups=200(dcp), 800(security), 700(ta)

## ❑ Super user

- root
  - uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel), ...

## ❑ Other Important Users

- daemon: owner of unprivileged software
- bin: owner of system commands
- sys: owner of the kernel and memory images
- nobody: owner of nothing

# UNIX Concepts - Files

❏ % ls -l

• d rwx--x--x 12 chwong dcp 1024 Sep 12 16:47 public\_html/

File type

File access mode

# of inodes

File user owner

File group owner

File size

File last modify time

File name

# UNIX Concepts - File types

## □ File types

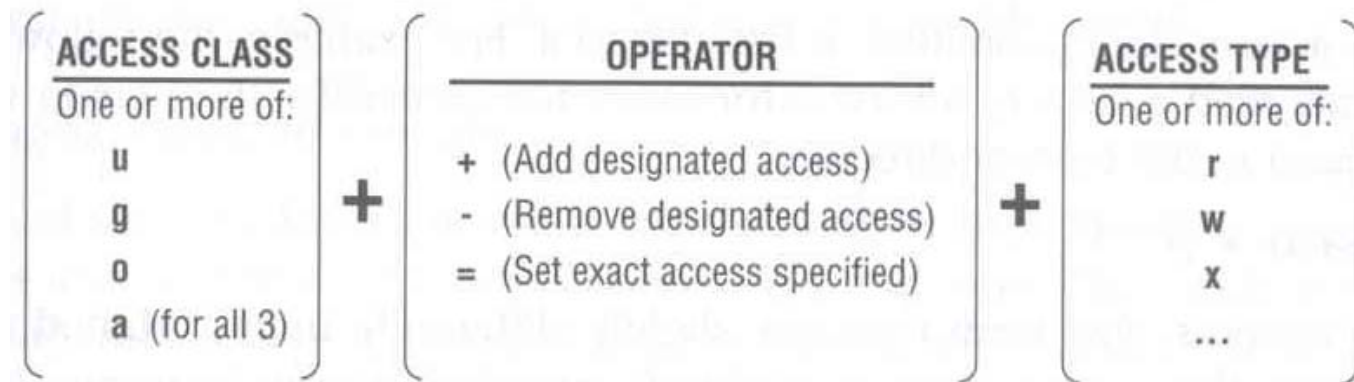
symbol	File types
b	Block device file
c	Character device file
d	Directory
l	symbolic Link
s	Socket
p	named Pipe
-	Regular file

## □ file command

- determine file type
  - % file .tcshrc → .tcshrc: ASCII text
  - % file /bin → /bin: directory
  - % file /bin/sh → /bin/sh: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (FreeBSD), dynamically linked (uses shared libs), stripped
- /usr/share/misc/magic

# UNIX Concepts - File Access Mode

- ❑ rwX r-X r-X
  - User, group, other privileges
- ❑ `chmod` command
  - % **chmod** *access-string* *file*
    - % **chmod** **u+x** **test.sh**
    - % **chmod** **go-w** **.tcshrc**
    - % **chmod** **u+w,r-w** **hehe haha**
    - % **chmod** **-R 755** **public\_html/**



# UNIX Concepts - File Protection

Command	Minimum Access Needed	
	On file itself	On directory file is in
<code>cd /home/test</code>		x
<code>ls /home/test/*.c</code>		r
<code>ls -s /home/test/*.c</code>		rx
<code>cat runme</code>	r	x
<code>cat &gt;&gt; runme</code>	w	x
<code>run-binary</code>	x	x
<code>run-script</code>	rx	x
<code>rm runme</code>		wx

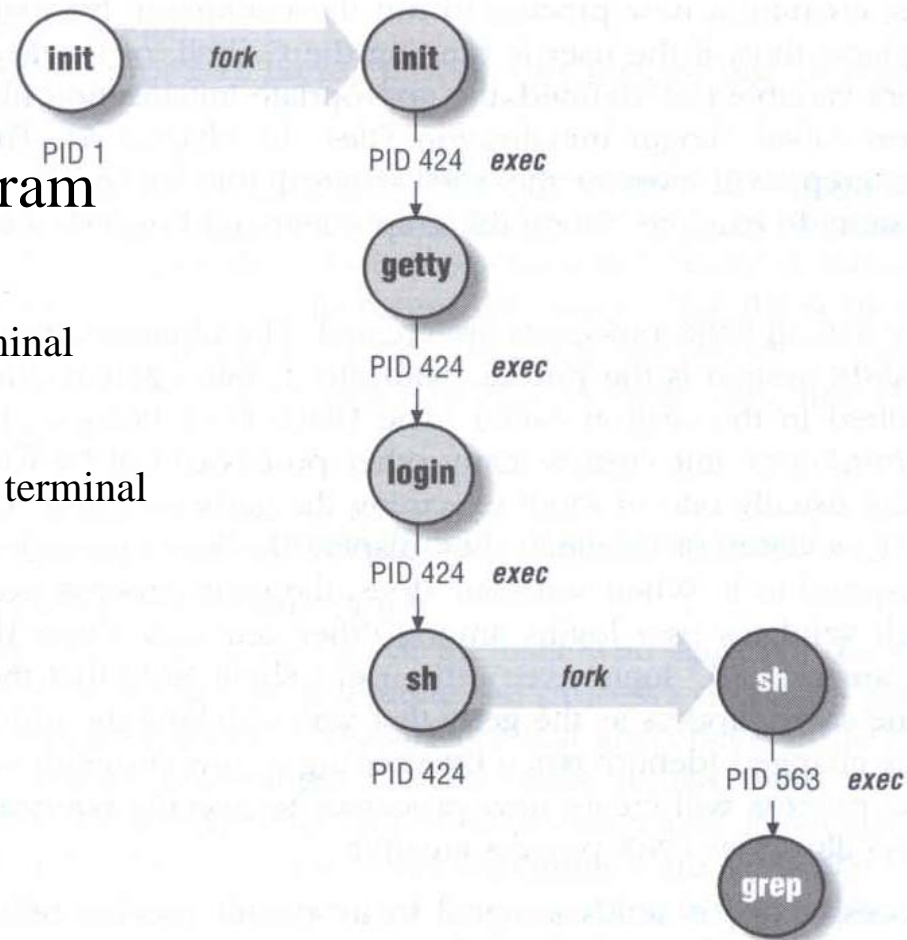
# UNIX Concepts - Process

## ❑ Process: A working program

- foreground
  - remain attached to the terminal
- background
  - can not communicate with terminal

## ❑ Process Life Cycle

- fork, exec



# UNIX Concepts - Watching Process

## ❑ ps command

- ps -aux, ps -auxww
  - USER, PID, %CPU, %MEM, VSZ RSS, TTY, STAT, START, TIME, COMMAND
    - D: in Disk
    - I: Idle
    - R: Running
    - S: Sleeping
    - T: sTopped
    - Z: Zombie
    - man ps...

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TT	STAT	STARTED	TIME	COMMAND
root	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	??	WLs	30Jul06	0:00.01	[swapper]
chwong	83736	0.0	0.5	1416	812	p4	R+	2:30PM	0:00.00	ps auxww

# UNIX Concepts - Kill Process

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## ❑ kill command

- % **kill** *–[signal\_name]* pid
- % **kill** *–[signal\_number]* pid
  - % **kill** **–HUP** 88192 (hang up, reset)
  - % **kill** **-1** 88192
  - % **kill** **–TERM** 12345 (software termination)
  - % **kill** **–15** 12345
  - % **kill** **–KILL** 3456 (kill program at OS level)
  - % **kill** **-9** 3456