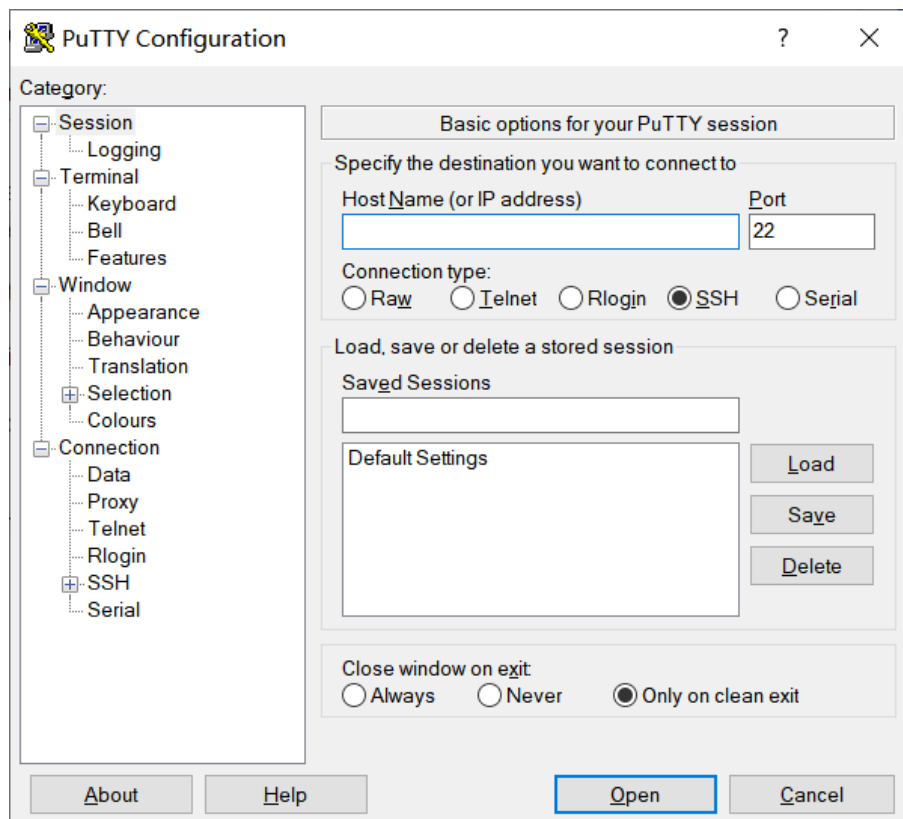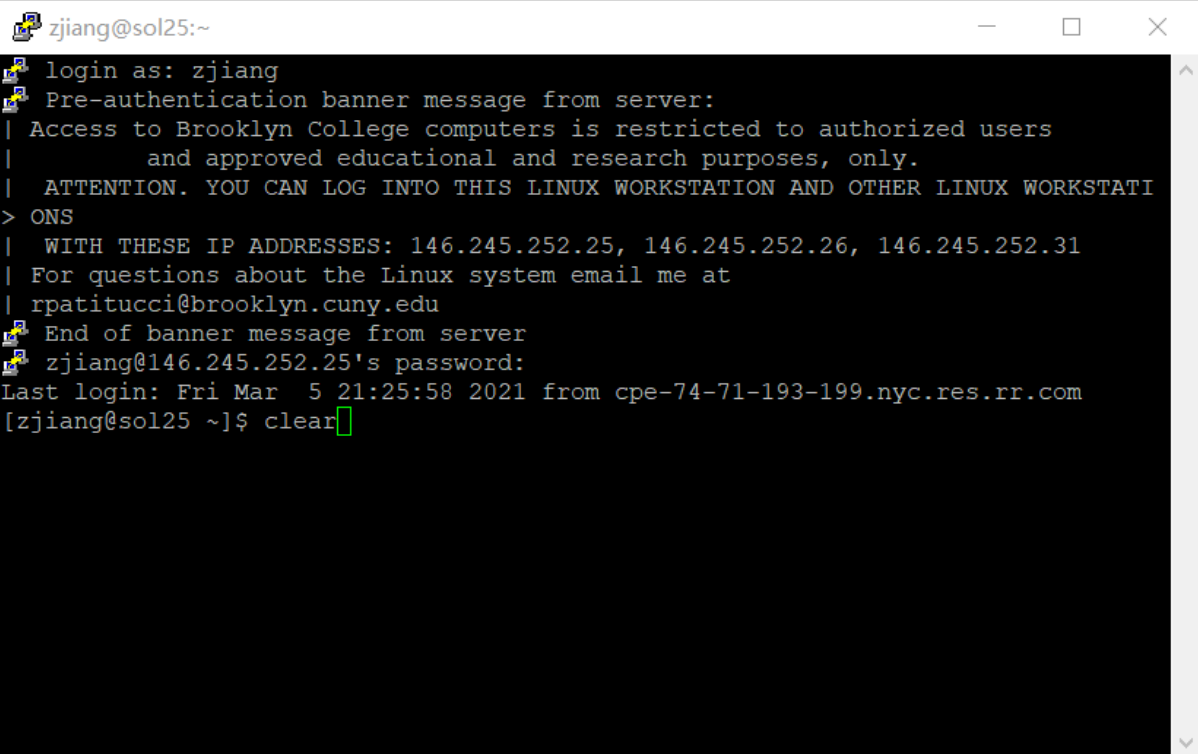Download Putty, a free SSH and telnet client for Windows.

Enter one of the IP addresses below in the Host Name
- 146.245.252.25
- 146.245.252.26
- 146.245.252.28
- 146.245.252.29
- 146.245.252.30
- 146.245.252.31
- 146.245.252.150

Click Open

Then enter your Linux username and password


```
zjiang@sol25:~                                                          —    □    ✕

  login as: zjiang
  Pre-authentication banner message from server:
| Access to Brooklyn College computers is restricted to authorized users
|         and approved educational and research purposes, only.
|   ATTENTION. YOU CAN LOG INTO THIS LINUX WORKSTATION AND OTHER LINUX WORKSTATI
> ONS
|   WITH THESE IP ADDRESSES: 146.245.252.25, 146.245.252.26, 146.245.252.31
| For questions about the Linux system email me at
| rpatitucci@brooklyn.cuny.edu
  End of banner message from server
  zjiang@146.245.252.25's password:
Last login: Fri Mar  5 21:25:58 2021 from cpe-74-71-193-199.nyc.res.rr.com
[zjiang@sol25 ~]$ clear
```

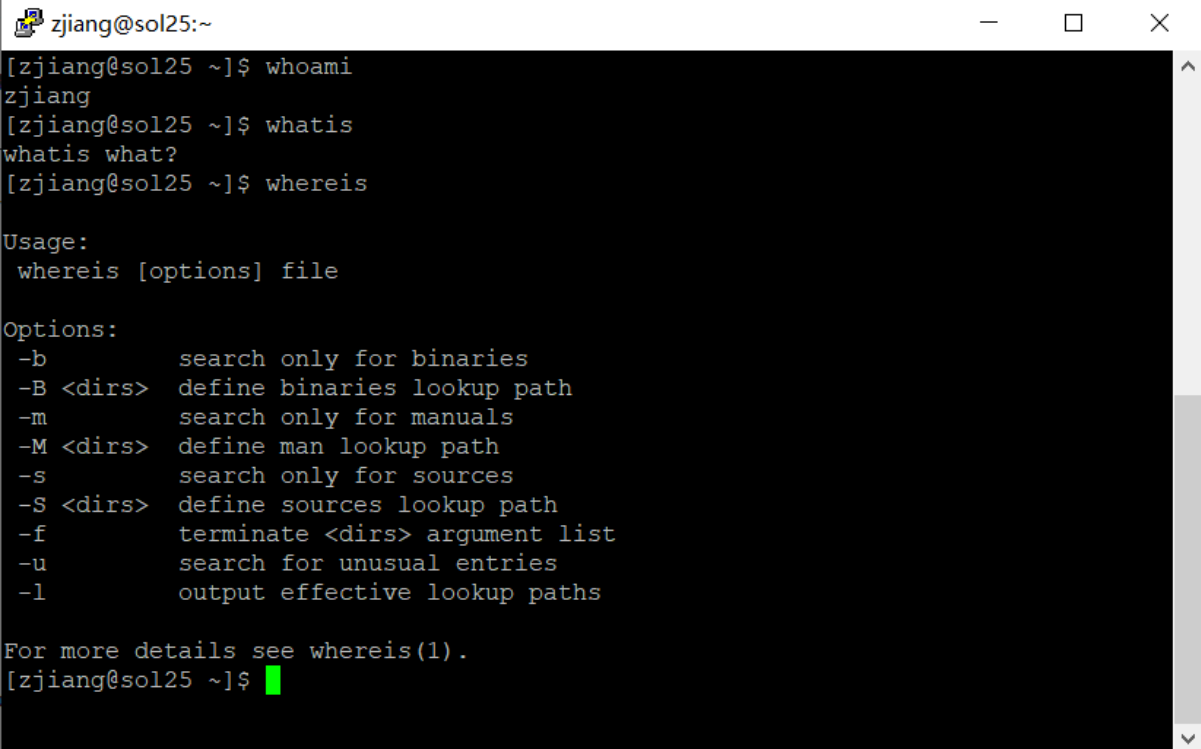I used the clear command to clear the terminal screen


```
zjiang@sol25:~                                                          —    □    ✕

[zjiang@sol25 ~]$
```

`whoami:` returns the user name of the owner of the current login session.

`whatis:` provides very brief descriptions of command-line programs and other topics related to Unix-like operating systems.

`whereis:` locates the binary, source code, and man page for any specified program.

```
zjiang@sol25:~                                              —    □    ✕

[zjiang@sol25 ~]$ whoami
zjiang
[zjiang@sol25 ~]$ whatis
whatis what?
[zjiang@sol25 ~]$ whereis

Usage:
 whereis [options] file

Options:
 -b          search only for binaries
 -B <dirs>   define binaries lookup path
 -m          search only for manuals
 -M <dirs>   define man lookup path
 -s          search only for sources
 -S <dirs>   define sources lookup path
 -f          terminate <dirs> argument list
 -u          search for unusual entries
 -l          output effective lookup paths

For more details see whereis(1).
[zjiang@sol25 ~]$ 
```
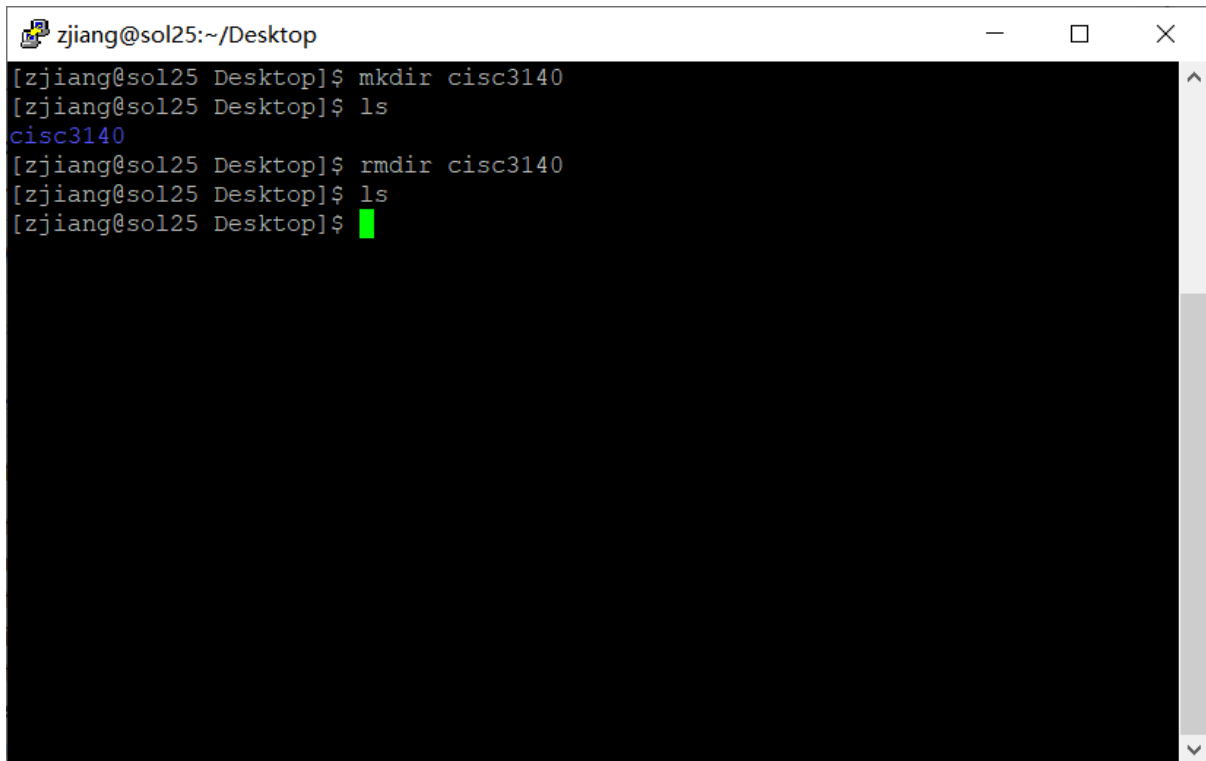
I used mkdir to make a directory called cisc3140 and used rmdir to remove the cisc3140 directory
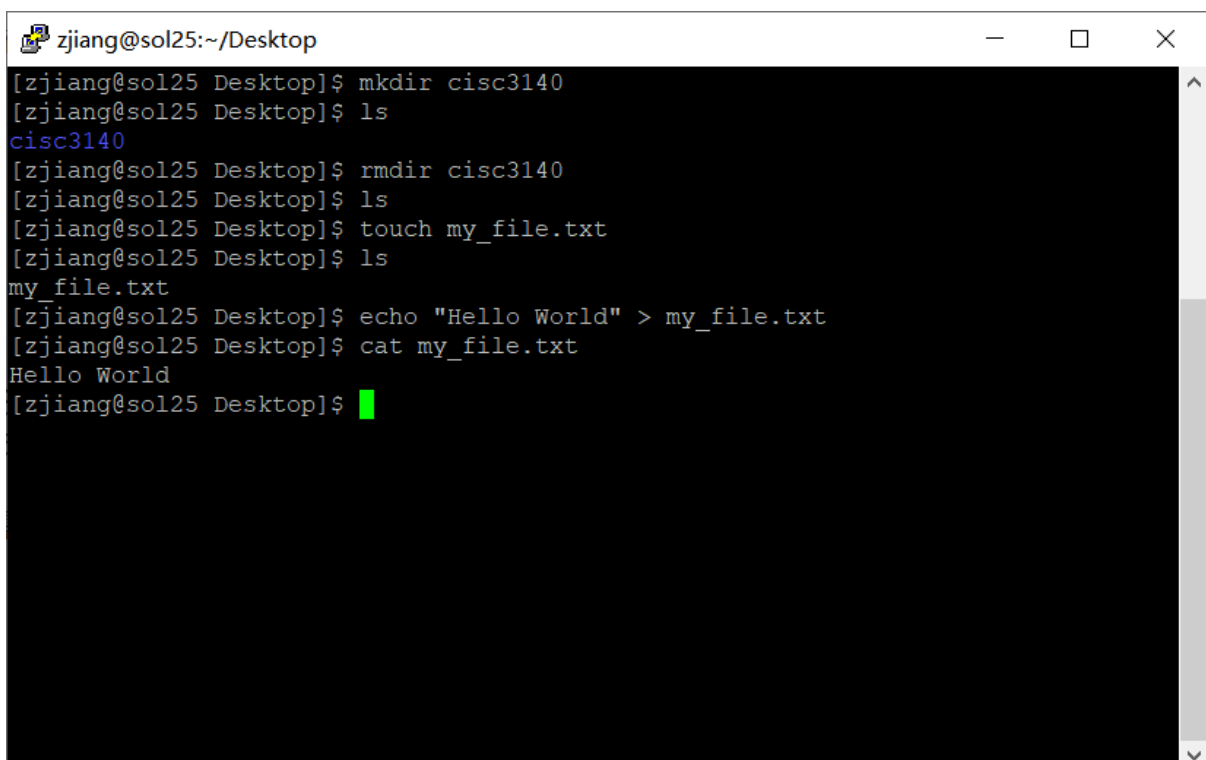
```
zjiang@sol25:~/Desktop                                          —    □    ✕
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ mkdir cisc3140
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ ls
cisc3140
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ rmdir cisc3140
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ ls
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ █
```

Use the touch command to create a file
Use echo to write into the file
Use cat command to print the file

```
zjiang@sol25:~/Desktop                                          —    □    ✕
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ mkdir cisc3140
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ ls
cisc3140
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ rmdir cisc3140
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ ls
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ touch my_file.txt
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ ls
my_file.txt
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ echo "Hello World" > my_file.txt
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ cat my_file.txt
Hello World
[zjiang@sol25 Desktop]$ █
```