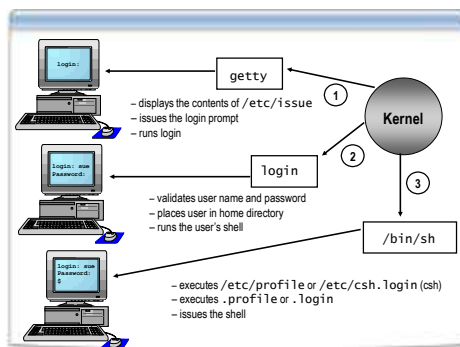**Chapter 5**

The Login Process

Overview

- What happens at logon
- The shell startup files
- The `.` command

Lesson: What Happens at Login?

getty
- displays the contents of `/etc/issue`
- issues the login prompt
- runs login

Kernel

login
- validates user name and password
- places user in home directory
- runs the user's shell

`/bin/sh`
- executes `/etc/profile` or `/etc/csh.login` (csh)
- executes `.profile` or `.login`
- issues the shell

Lesson: The Shell Startup Files

- System startup scripts
- Your startup scripts

Sytem startup scripts

- The Bourne and Korn family shells, when invoked by the login program, will look for the script `/etc/profile`.
- The C shell family will look for `/etc/csh.login` and `/etc/csh.cshrc`.
- If these files exists, they will be read into the current shell and executed.
- The system administrator controls these files.

Your startup scripts

- The Korn family shells, when invoked by the login program, will look for the script `~/.profile`.
  - After that, every time the shell is invoked, the `ENV` variable is expanded and used as filename to be started
- The C shell family will look for `~/.login` and `~/.cshrc`.
- If these files exists, they will be read into the current shell and executed.
- The user controls these files.

Lesson: The . command

- **Executes commands from file in current environment.**
  - If you run script without . command, it will invoke sub-shell.
- **Syntax**

```
. file
```

- **Example**

```
$ cat foobar
foo=hello bar=world
$ . ./foobar
$ echo $foo $bar
hello world
```

Review Exercises

- **Complete the exercises from the Learning Guide**

Topics for Review

1 Read the review topics

2 Think about what you learned in this Session in the context of your own work environment

3 Discuss your answers as a class