

Lesson Module Checklist

- Slides
- Converted WB
- Flash cards
- Page numbers
- 1st minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands
- Practice test tested and BlackBoard configured
- Primary and secondary test servers ready
- Lesson 5 troubleshooting server ready
- Q29 email script tested
- Schedule lab submittal locks
- Flash cards and timer script ready
- 9V backup battery for microphone
- Backup slides, CCC info, handouts on flash drive



Student Learner Outcomes

1. Navigate and manage the UNIX/Linux file system by viewing, copying, moving, renaming, creating, and removing files and directories.
2. Use the UNIX features of file redirection and pipelines to control the flow of data to and from various commands.
3. With the aid of online manual pages, execute UNIX system commands from either a keyboard or a shell script using correct command syntax.

Introductions and Credits



Jim Griffin

- Created this Linux course
- Created Opus and the CIS VLab
- Jim's site: <http://cabrillo.edu/~jgriffin/>



Rich Simms

- HP Alumnus
- Started teaching this course in 2008 when Jim went on sabbatical
- Rich's site: <http://simms-teach.com>

And thanks to:

- John Govsky for many teaching best practices: e.g. the First Minute quizzes, the online forum, and the point grading system (<http://teacherjohn.com/>)



Student checklist (How to attend from home or in the classroom)

- 1) Browse to the CIS 90 website Calendar page
 - <http://simms-teach.com>
 - Click CIS 90 link on left panel
 - Click Calendar link near top of content area
 - Locate today's lesson on the Calendar
- 2) Download the presentation slides for today's lesson for easier viewing
- 3) Click Enter virtual classroom to join CCC Confer session
- 4) Connect to Opus using Putty or ssh command

Student checklist (How to layout your screen when attending class)

CCC Confer

Downloaded PDF of Lesson Slides

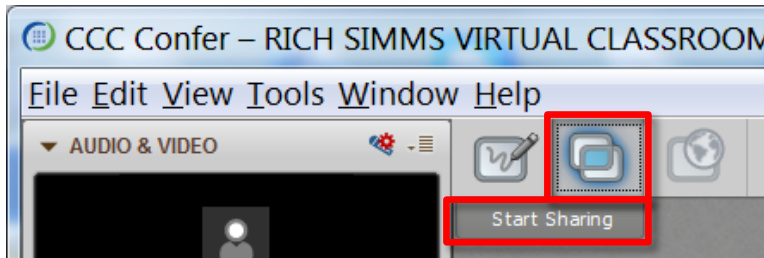
The screenshot displays a virtual classroom environment with several overlapping windows. At the top left, a browser window shows the 'Rich's Cabrillo College CIS 90 Calendar' page. In the center, a 'CCC Confer - RICH SIMMS VIRTUAL CLASSROOM' window is active, featuring a video feed of a man, a 'PARTICIPANTS' list, and a 'CHAT' window. Overlaid on the confer window is a 'Google' map titled 'Class Activity - Where are you now?'. To the right, an 'Adobe Acrobat Pro' window displays a PDF titled 'cis90lesson01.pdf - The CIS 90 System Playground'. At the bottom right, a terminal window shows login instructions and a welcome message for 'Opus'.

CIS 90 website
Calendar page

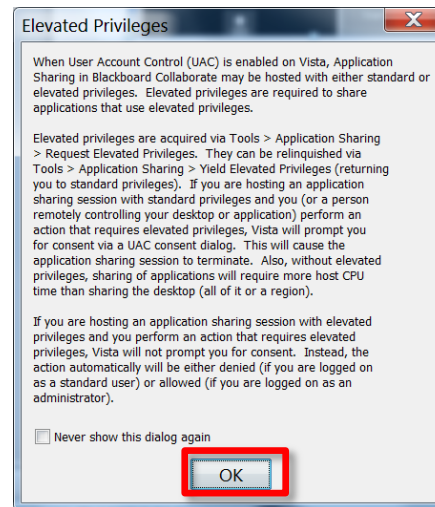
One or more login
sessions to Opus

Student checklist (To share your desktop with the class)

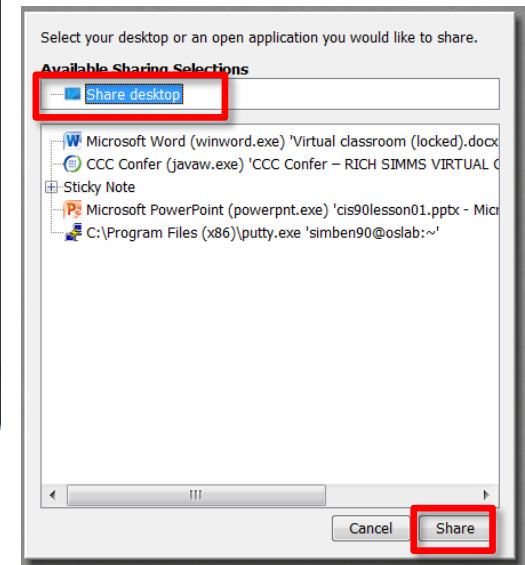
1) Instructor gives you sharing privileges



2) Click overlapping rectangles icon. If white "Start Sharing" text is present then click it as well.



3) Click OK button.



4) Select "Share desktop" and click Share button.



Instructor: **Rich Simms**

Dial-in: **888-886-3951**

Passcode: **136690**



Al



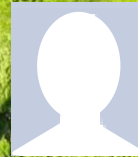
Tim



Emilio



Chris



Eddie



Clara



Ryan



Ethan



Monte



Cameron



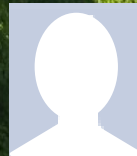
Tanner



Tess



Ahmad



Mike F.



Mario



Roberto



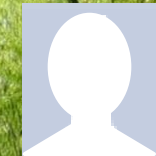
Diego



John



Efrain



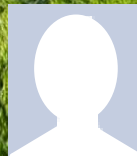
Ivers



Django



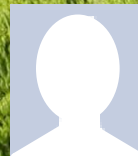
Ian



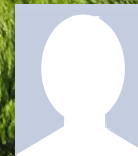
Abraham C.



Benji



Abraham N.



Mateo



Melissa



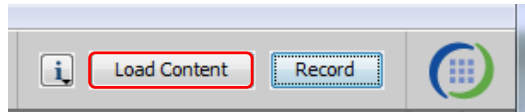
Sean



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - setup

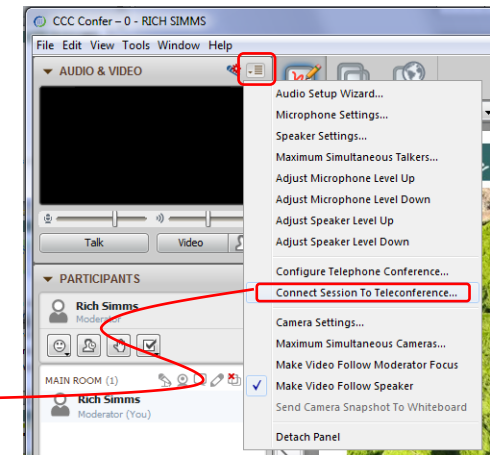
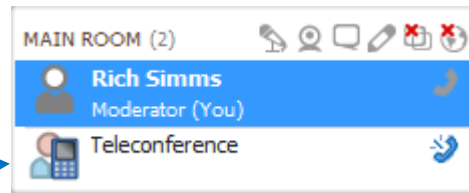


[] Preload White Board



[] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference



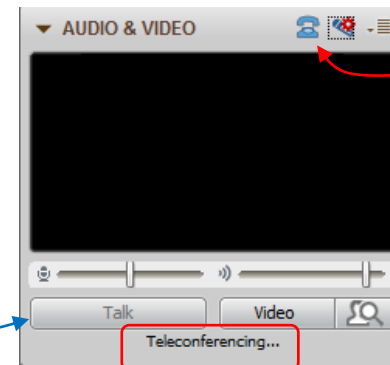
[] Is recording on?



Red dot means recording

[] Use teleconferencing, not mic

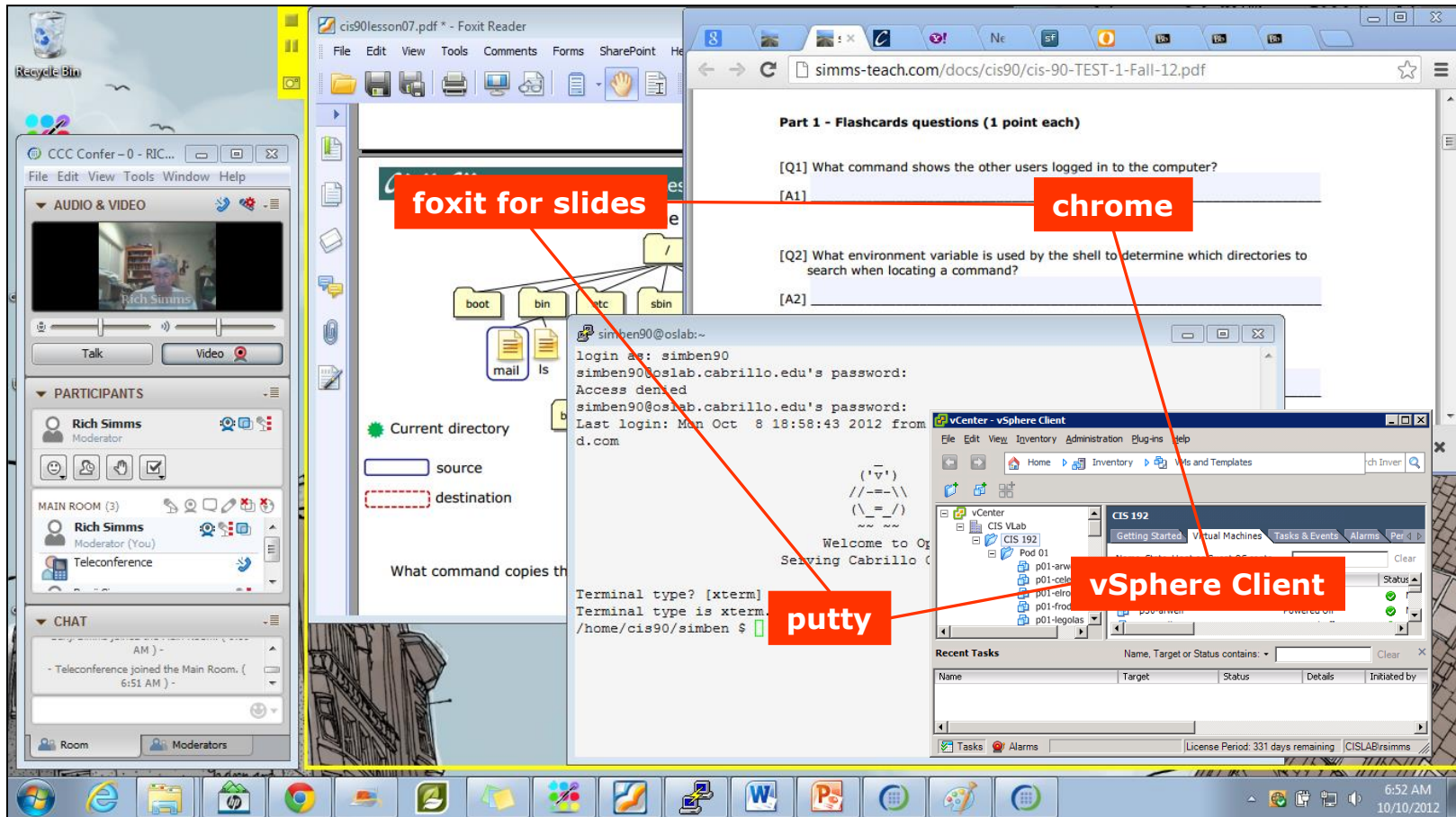
Should be greyed out



Should show as this live "off hook" telephone handset icon and the Teleconferencing ... message displayed



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - app layout

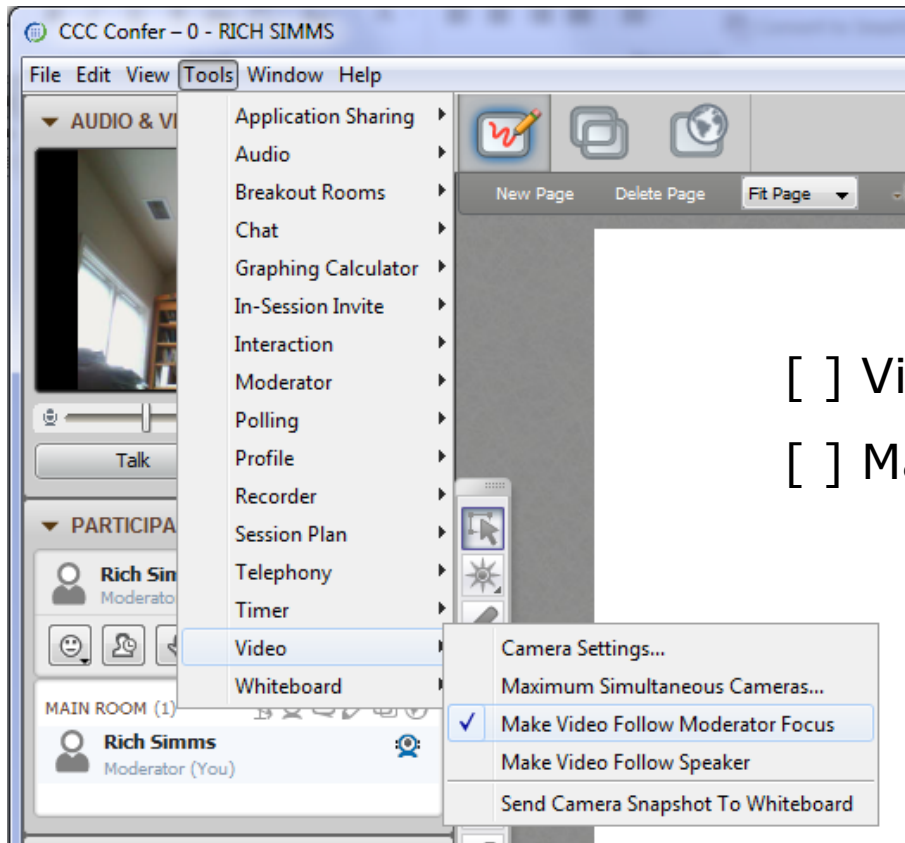


[] layout and share apps





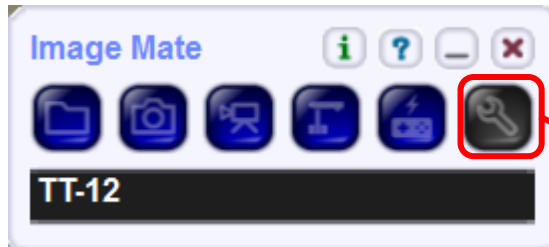
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - video



[] Video (webcam)

[] Make Video Follow Moderator Focus

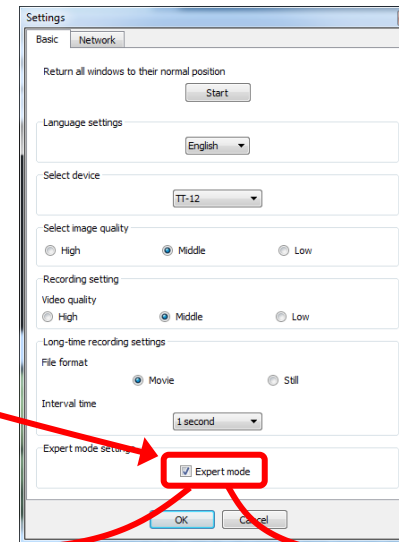
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - Elmo



Elmo rotated down to view side table



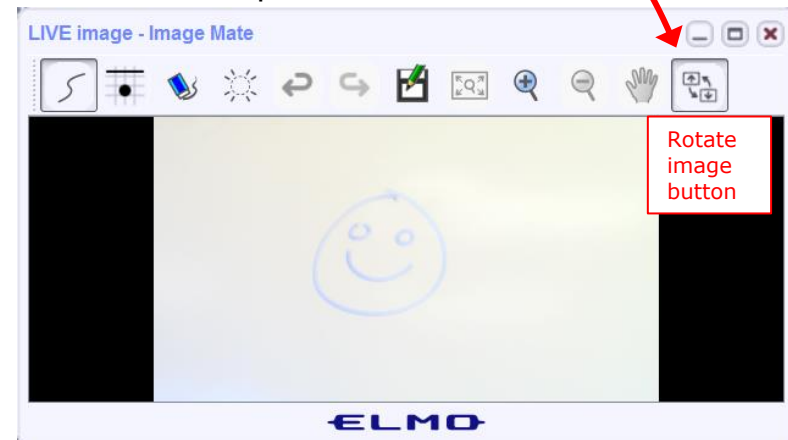
Run and share the Image Mate program just as you would any other app with CCC Confer



The "rotate image" button is necessary if you use both the side table and the white board.

Quite interesting that they consider you to be an "expert" in order to use this button!

Elmo rotated up to view white board



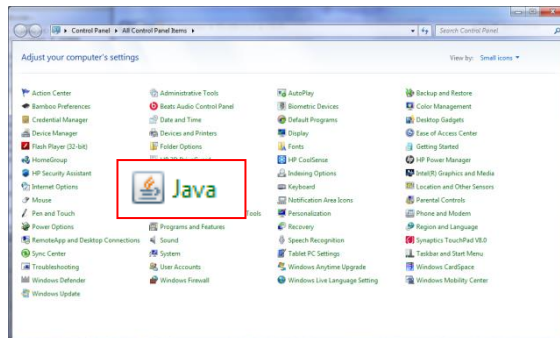
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - universal fix



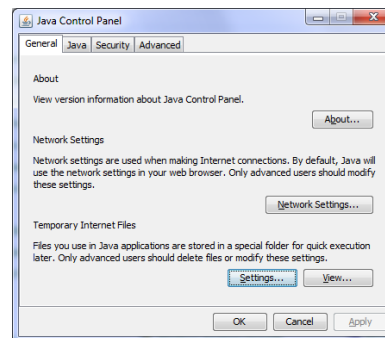
Universal Fix for CCC Confer:

- 1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
- 2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime

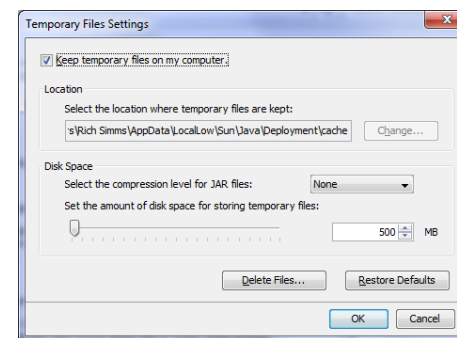
Control Panel (small icons)



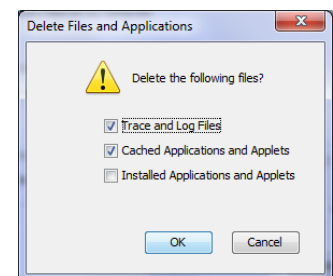
General Tab > Settings...



500MB cache size



Delete these



Google Java download



Quiz

Please answer these questions **in the order** shown:

See electronic white board

email answers to: risimms@cabrillo.edu

(answers must be emailed within the first few minutes of class for credit)

Review

Objectives	Agenda
• Review Lessons 1-4 • Practice skills • Learn about filename expansion characters	• Quiz • Questions • Trouble on the island • Everything is a file • More filename expansion characters • Lots of review • Test tips • Wrap up

Questions

Do Hand Up audio check

Questions

Lesson material?

Labs?

How this course works?

Are you enlightened yet?



Chinese
Proverb

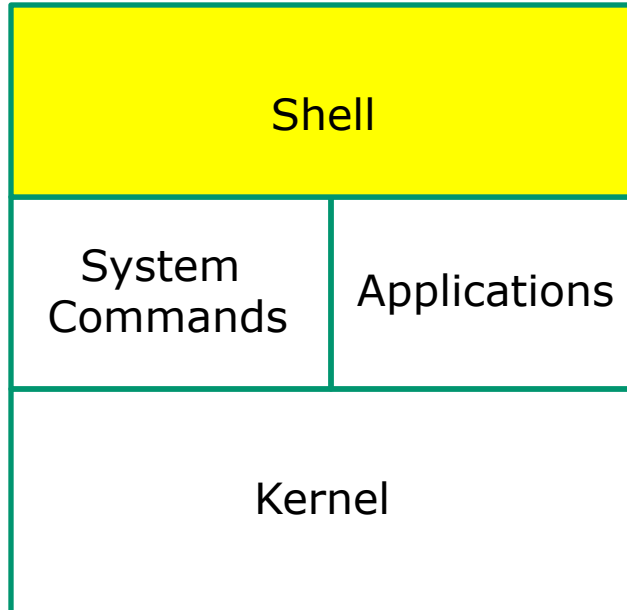
他問一個問題，五分鐘是個傻子，他不問一個問題仍然是一個傻瓜永遠。

He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask a question remains a fool forever.

Six Steps of the shell Review



Life of the Shell



- 1) Prompt
- 2) Parse
- 3) Search
- 4) Execute
- 5) Nap
- 6) Repeat



Which shell are you using?

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ ls /bin/*sh  
/bin/bash /bin/csh /bin/dash /bin/ksh /bin/rbash /bin/sh /bin/tcsh
```

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ grep simben90 /etc/passwd  
simben90:x:1201:190:Benji Simms:/home/cis90/simben:/bin/bash
```

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ ps  
  PID TTY          TIME CMD  
 4635 pts/0    00:00:00 bash  
 4785 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
```

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ echo $SHELL  
/bin/bash
```

There are many shells on Opus. They can be found in the /bin directory. Your account entry in /etc/passwd determines which shell you will use.

The shell and the command work together as a team

An example file command issued from the Yeats directory

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ file *  
mooncat:      ASCII English text  
old:          ASCII English text  
whitebirds:   ASCII English text
```

In the following slides we will walk through the six steps of the shell to show this teamwork

Step 1 - the shell prompts user for a command

Every time you hit the Enter key the shell will prompt you for another command

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $  
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $  
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $  
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $  
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ file *
```

1) Prompt

2) Parse

3) Search

4) Execute

5) Nap

6) Repeat

Step 1 - the shell prompts user for a command

The shell uses the value of the PS1 variable to make the prompt.

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ echo $PS1  
$PWD $ _
```

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ echo $PWD $  
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $
```

On your Opus account the PS1 variable gets set when you login using PS1='\$PWD \$'.

That make your prompt string be the value of the PWD variable followed by a dollar sign followed by a space. The PWD variable always shows where you are in the UNIX file tree.

Step 2 - the shell parses what you entered

The shell parses what you entered and identifies the command, the options, the arguments and any redirection

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ file *
```

1) Prompt

2) Parse

3) Search

4) Execute

5) Nap

6) Repeat

Step 2 - the shell parses what you entered

Change to your Poems/Yeats directory

file *

Command:

Options:

Number of arguments:

Arguments:

Redirection:

Put your answers in the chat window

Step 2 - the shell parses what you entered

You can practice parsing too!

file *

Command: file

Options: na

Number of arguments: **3**

Arguments: **mooncat old whitebirds**

Redirection: na

*During the parse step the shell processes any metacharacters such as the * filename expansion character. The "*" is discarded and replaced by the matched filenames.*

Step 2 - the shell parses what you entered

How many arguments is this?

file *

Use the echo command to find out

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ echo *  
mooncat old whitebirds
```

It turns out there are actually three arguments on our example file command - mooncat, old, and whitebirds!

Step 3 - the shell searches the path for your command

The shell searches your path to find the command you entered

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ file *
```

1) Prompt

2) Parse

3) Search

4) Execute

5) Nap

6) Repeat

*You can search the path yourself using the **type** and **echo \$PATH** commands*

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ type file  
file is /usr/bin/file
```

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ echo $PATH  
/usr/lib/qt-3.3/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:  
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbin:/sbin:  
/home/cis90/simben/../bin:  
/home/cis90/simben/bin:.
```

*The **file** command is found in the 4th directory of your path*

Step 4 - the shell executes the command program file

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ file *
```

1) Prompt

2) Parse

3) Search

4) Execute

5) Nap

6) Repeat

*The next step is to load the **file** command that was found into memory. The program on the hard drive becomes a **process** in memory with a unique PID (Process ID).*

*Each new process is given three file descriptors **stdin**, **stdout** and **stderr** for input and output purposes.*

*These are sometimes referred to as the three **standard IO (Input/Output) streams**.*

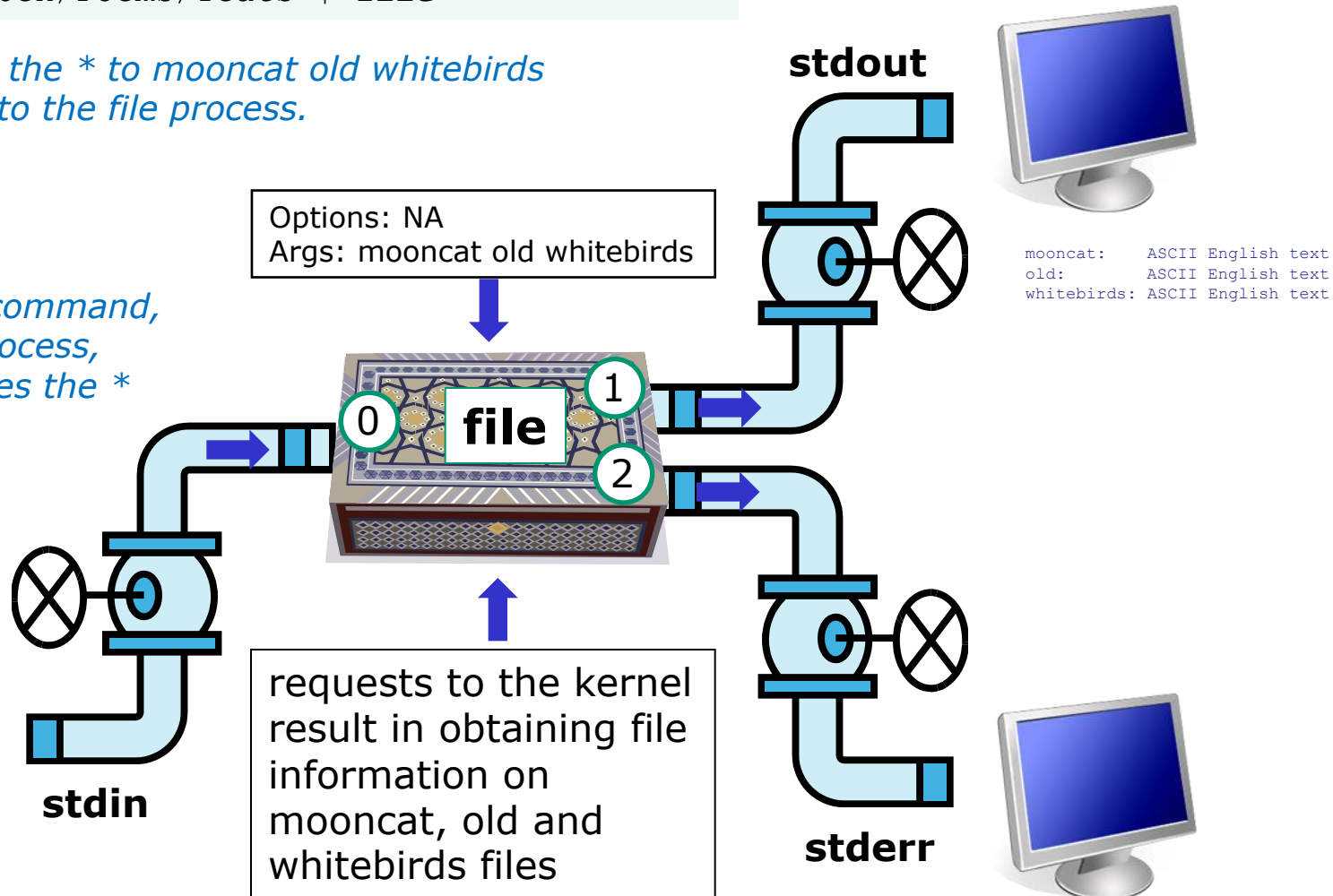
Step 4 - the shell executes the command program file

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ file *
```

*The shell expands the * to mooncat old whitebirds which are passed to the file process.*

*The file command, now a process, never sees the **

- 1) Prompt
- 2) Parse
- 3) Search
- 4) Execute
- 5) Nap
- 6) Repeat



Step 5 - the shell searches the path for your command

The shell sleeps until the command has finished

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Yeats $ file *  
mooncat:      ASCII English text  
old:          ASCII English text  
whitebirds:   ASCII English text
```

- 1) Prompt
- 2) Parse
- 3) Search
- 4) Execute
- 5) Nap
- 6) Repeat

Step 6 - the shell does it again

And then it does it all over again for the next command

- 1) Prompt
- 2) Parse
- 3) Search
- 4) Execute
- 5) Nap
- 6) Repeat

Trouble on the island today



Reminder to instructor:

On Sun-Hwa-vi, run trouble-L5 as root, rm /etc/nologin

Can you cat a file?

Warm-up Activity

From Opus, login to Sun-Hwa-L5 as follows:

ssh sun-hwa-L5

or **ssh \$LOGNAME@sun-hwa-L5**

or **ssh \$LOGNAME@sun-hwa-L5.cis.cabrillo.edu**

After logging in, try to **cat** this file: */etc/mensaje*

If successful:

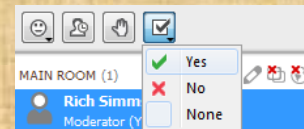
then

click green "yes" check on CCC Confer

Help your neighbor

else

Start TROUBLESHOOTING!



Hint: Lesson 2



Housekeeping

- Lab 4 is due by 11:59PM tonight
- Use the **submit** command to turn in Lab 4
- There is a **check4** script available

Fine print

- Test 1 is next week!

Test #1 is next week

Practice test available now

Test #1 is next week

Practice test available now

**Test #1 is next
week**

**Practice test
available now**

Test next week

30 points, plus some extra credit:

- Open book, open notes, open computer
- You must work alone and not help or receive help from others.
- Timed 60 minute test using Blackboard
- To be taken during the last hour of class or taken and submitted before 11:59 PM for online students that work.

Perkins/VTEA Survey

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act

POSTREPLY ↵

Search this topic...

Search

2 posts • Page 1 of 1

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act

by Rich Simms » Wed Sep 24, 2014 7:24 am

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act was originally authorized by Congress in 1984. It was reauthorized in 1998 and again in 2006. This act provides federal funding for improving career technical education (CTE) within the United States in order to help the economy.

For Cabrillo College to receive a portion of this funding students in technical classes must fill out a survey. The more surveys completed the more funds the college will receive. The survey only needs to be completed once per term by each student.

This survey can be completed online using web advisor:

Log on to WEBADVISOR at <https://wave.cabrillo.edu>

Select "STUDENTS: Click Here" (navy blue bar)

- Under "Academic Profile" Click on "Student Update Form"
- Use drop down list under "Select the earliest term for which you are registered" and click on the current term.
- Select "SUBMIT"

Scroll down to the "Career Technical Information"

- Answer questions by clicking on the circle to the left of your "Yes" or "No" answers
- You can get details about a question by clicking on blue underlined phrase
- After answering all questions Select "SUBMIT"

Then "LOG OUT"

Thank you for taking a few minutes to help Cabrillo College CS/CIS programs!

- Rich



Rich Simms

Posts: 1401

Joined: Sat Jan 16, 2010 6:47 pm



This is an important source of funding for Cabrillo College.

*Send me an email stating you completed this survey for **three points extra credit!***

Career Technical Information	
Your answers to these questions will help qualify Cabrillo College for Perkins/VTEA grant funds.	
Are you currently receiving benefits from:	
☐ Yes	TANF/CALWORKS
☐ No	
☐ Yes	SSI (Supplemental Security Income)
☐ No	
☐ Yes	GA (General Assistance)
☐ No	
☐ Yes	Does your <u>income</u> qualify you for a fee waiver?
☐ No	
☐ Yes	Are you a single parent with custody of one or more minor children?
☐ No	
☐ Yes	Are you a <u>displaced homemaker</u> attending Cabrillo to develop job skills?
☐ No	
☐ Yes	Have you moved in the preceding 36 months to obtain, or to accompany parents or spouses to obtain, temporary or seasonal employment in agriculture, dairy, or fishing?
☐ No	

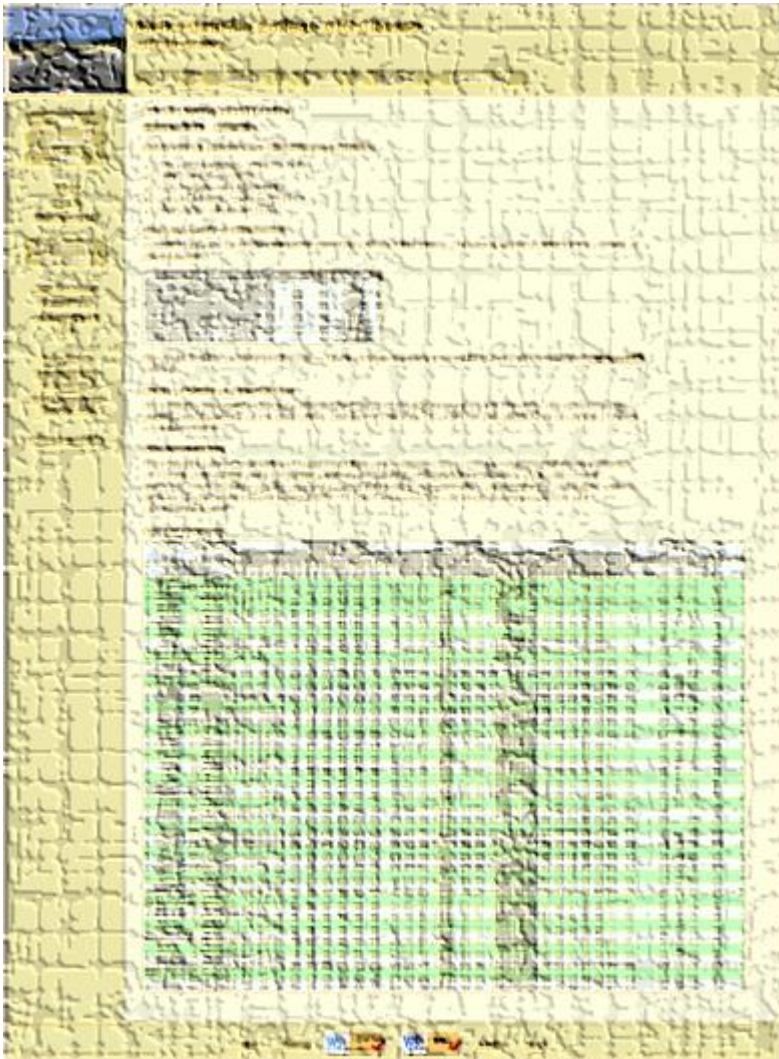
<http://oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=101&t=3191>

<http://simms-teach.com/cis90grades.php>

GRADES

Be sure and check your progress on the Grades page as the course continues on.

Send me a student survey if you haven't already to get your LOR secret code name.



The screenshot shows a web page with a yellow background and a textured pattern. At the top, there is a header with the text "CIS 90 - Lesson 5". Below the header, there is a section titled "GRADES" with a list of students and their grades. The list is organized into columns: Student Name, Section, Grade, and Status. The students listed include: John Doe, Jane Smith, Bob Johnson, Alice Brown, and Charlie White. The grades are listed as: A, B, C, D, and F. The status is listed as: In Progress, Completed, and Failed. The page also includes a sidebar with navigation links and a footer with a copyright notice.

Monitoring your grades

Points that could have been earned to date:

3 quizzes:	9 points
3 labs:	90 points
1 forum quarter:	20 points
Total:	119 points

The CIS 90 website

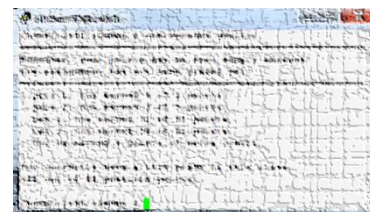


*Send me your
survey to get your
LOR code name.*

<http://simms-teach.com/cis90grades.php>

Or on Opus

checkgrades *codename*
(where *codename* is your LOR codename)



*The checkgrades script was written by
Jessie a past CIS 90 Alumnus*

Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

*At the end of the term I'll add up all
your points and assign you a grade
using this table*

Spring 2015 CyberSession Online Classes

Need units?

CyberSession begins March 23

Register Now »

Pick Up Units in Just 8 Weeks!



<http://www.cabrillo.edu/services/disted/online.html>



Entrepreneurs in Residence

Are you starting a business, or thinking about starting one?
Need some help on the details of starting a business?

The Entrepreneurship Program
offered through Cabrillo College Business and Accounting Departments
provides **free individual counseling for students** in the areas of:

Business Idea Evaluation	Online & Local Resources
Business Plan Development	College Courses for Business
Forms of Business Ownership	Intellectual Property Protection
Business Licensing and Permits	Employee Training & Development
Accounting Systems	Human Resources
Market Research	Tax Requirements
Legal Issues	Logo Design
Marketing	Financing

ADVISORS	Cathy Van Loon (831) 429-1958, cavanloo@cabrillo.edu
	Patricia Stokke pastokke@cabrillo.edu
	Terry Mullin temullin@cabrillo.edu
	Beth Regardz beth.regardz@cabrillo.edu

Register online: go.cabrillo.edu/startup



ENTREPRENEUR IN RESIDENCE

FREE individual 1-on-1
business counseling for
Cabrillo College students!



Get the help you need to take your business from
idea to **reality.**

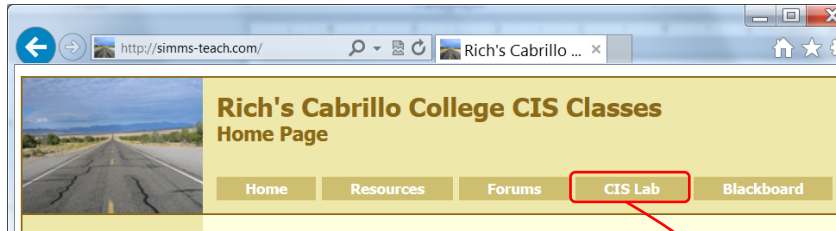
sign up at
go.cabrillo.edu/startup

Questions? ☎ (831) 429-1958 ✉ cavanloo@cabrillo.edu

Additional Resources: BUS 50, 88, 89



Want some help working the labs?



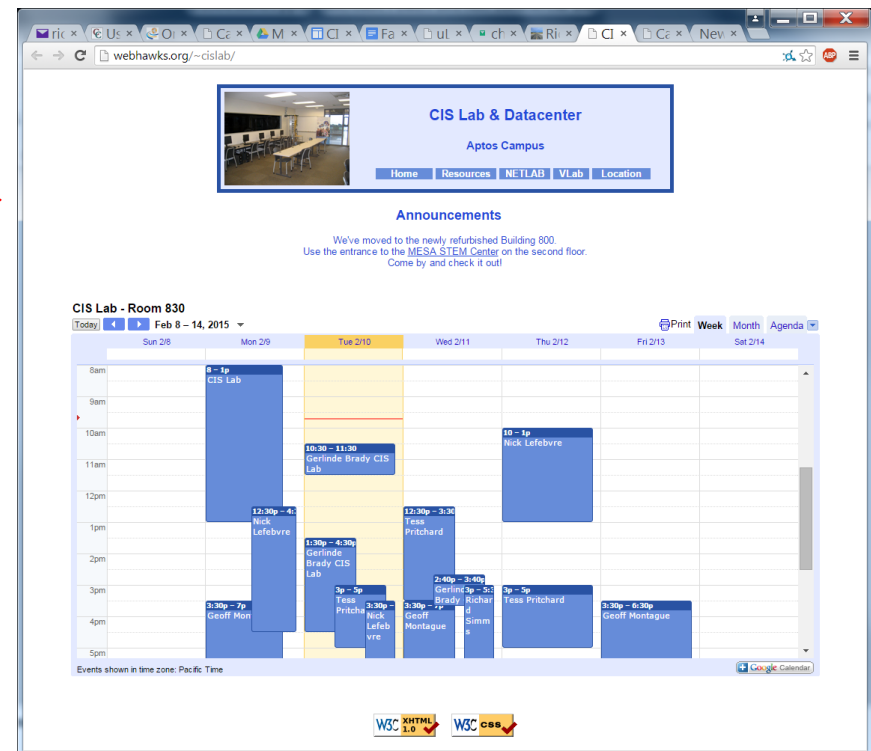
If you would like some additional come over to the CIS Lab. There are student lab assistants and instructors there to help you.

Nick and Geoff are both CIS 90 Alumni.

Tess is in our class!

Michael is the other Linux instructor.

I'm in there Wednesdays 3:00-5:30pm.



Additional CIS 90 Tutoring Available

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a phpBB forum page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=101&t=3324&sid=63dda9cf0a544936a540e216474d4c16`. The forum header is blue and contains the phpBB logo, the site name 'Cabrillo College: Computer and Information Systems', and a search bar. Below the header, a breadcrumb trail reads: 'Board index < Cabrillo College Fall 2014 Courses < CIS 90 - Fall 2014'. To the right of the trail are links for 'FAQ', 'Register', and 'Login'. The main topic title is 'Do you need tutoring ?'. Below the title are buttons for 'POSTREPLY' and a search box. To the right of the search box, it says '5 posts • Page 1 of 1'. The post itself is by 'Takashi Tamasu' and was posted on 'Thu Oct 16, 2014 9:37 pm'. The post text reads: 'I belong to the AGS (Alpha Gamma Sigma) Honor Society at Cabrillo and one of the functions this club does is offer FREE tutoring. One of the tutors listed CIS 90 as one of the classes that he is willing to tutor. If someone needs tutoring you can either submit a tutor request form at our site or tell me a number and when you can be reached at that number to arrange tutoring. [https://sites.google.com/site/cabrilloa ... edirects=0](https://sites.google.com/site/cabrilloa...edirects=0) BTW I am the tutor coordinator for AGS cheers Takashi'. On the right side of the post, a user box for 'Takashi Tamasu' shows 'Posts: 59' and 'Joined: Wed Jan 29, 2014 3:46 pm'.

(1 unread) - rich x User risimms log x Cabrillo College: x Rich's Cabrillo C x

oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=101&t=3324&sid=63dda9cf0a544936a540e216474d4c16

phpBB® creating communities
Cabrillo College: Computer and Information Systems
Forum for students in the Computer Networking and System Administration and/or Computer Support Specialist programs

Search... Search
Advanced search

Board index < Cabrillo College Fall 2014 Courses < CIS 90 - Fall 2014

FAQ Register Login

Do you need tutoring ?

POSTREPLY Search this topic... Search

5 posts • Page 1 of 1

Do you need tutoring ?
by **Takashi Tamasu** » Thu Oct 16, 2014 9:37 pm

I belong to the AGS (Alpha Gamma Sigma) Honor Society at Cabrillo and one of the functions this club does is offer FREE tutoring. One of the tutors listed CIS 90 as one of the classes that he is willing to tutor. If someone needs tutoring you can either submit a tutor request form at our site or tell me a number and when you can be reached at that number to arrange tutoring. [https://sites.google.com/site/cabrilloa ... edirects=0](https://sites.google.com/site/cabrilloa...edirects=0)

BTW I am the tutor coordinator for AGS

cheers Takashi

Takashi Tamasu
Posts: 59
Joined: Wed Jan 29, 2014 3:46 pm

LPI Linux Essentials Certificate

Linux Essentials Certificate of Achievement				
Objective	# of Questions	Cabrillo	Urban Penguin	NDG Linux Essentials
Topic 1: The Linux Community and a Career in Open Source				
1.1 Linux Evolution and Popular Operating Systems	2	CIS90 Lesson 1	1.1	Module 1
1.2 Major Open Source Applications	2	CIS90 Lesson 1	1.2	Module 2
1.3 Understanding Open Source Software and Licensing	1	CIS90 Lesson 1	1.3	Module 2
1.4 ICT Skills and Working in Linux	2	not covered	1.4	Module 3
Topic 2: Finding Your Way on a Linux System				
2.1 Command Line Basics	2	CIS90 Lesson 2	2.1	Module 4
2.2 Using the Command Line to Get Help	2	CIS90 Lesson 2	2.2	Module 5
2.3 Using Directories and Listing Files	2	CIS 90 Lesson 4	2.3	Module 6
2.4 Creating, Moving and Deleting Files	2	CIS90 Lesson 5	2.4	Module 6
Topic 3: The Power of the Command Line				
3.1 Archiving Files on the Command Line	2	CIS 90 Lesson 14	3.1	Module 7
3.2 Searching and Extracting Data from Files	4	CIS 90 Lesson 8	3.2	Module 8
3.3 Turning Commands into a Script	4	CIS 90 Lesson 13 & 14	3.3	Module 9
Topic 4: The Linux Operating System				
4.1 Choosing an Operating System	1	not covered	4.1	Module 1
4.2 Understanding Computer Hardware	2	CIS 90 Lesson 1	4.2	Module 10
4.3 Where Data is Stored	3	CIS 90 Lesson 1	4.3	Module 11
4.4 Your Computer on the Network	2	CIS 192	4.4	Module 12
Topic 5: Security and File Permissions				
5.1 Basic Security and Identifying User Types	2	CIS 191	5.1	Module 13
5.2 Creating Users and Groups	2	CIS 191	5.2	Module 14
5.3 Managing File Permissions and Ownership	2	CIS 90 Lesson 7	5.3	Module 15
5.4 Special Directories and Files	1	CIS 90 Lesson 4	5.4	Module 16



The Urban Penguin

LINUX ESSENTIALS

Home LPI

Welcome to this self study video series of tutorials. These videos can be used in preparing you for the LPI, *(Linux Professional Institute)*, Linux Essentials Certification. These materials are meant as a stand-alone learning solution in readiness for your exam and are targeted towards anyone who is aiming for the certification or just wants to know more about what Linux is and what it can offer. The Urban Penguin is an **Approved LPI Training Partner** and we provide both free training via these videos and, if you prefer to work direct with the penguin, then we can offer [online training](#) at a reasonable cost

Objective	Description	Click to Access
Intro	What is LPI Linux Essentials	Click to Access
1.1	Linux evolution and popular operating systems	Click to Access
1.2	Major Open Source applications	Click to Access
1.3	Understanding Open Source Software and licensing	Click to Access
1.4	ICT skills and working with Linux	Click to Access
2.1	Command line basics	Click to Access
2.2	Using the command line to get help	Click to Access
2.3	Using directories and listing files	Click to Access
2.4	Creating, moving and deleting	Click to Access
3.1	Archiving files from the command line	Click to Access
3.2	Searching and extracting data from files	Click to Access
3.3	Turning commands into a script	Click to Access
4.1	Choosing an operating system	Click to Access
4.2	Understanding computer hardware	Click to Access
4.3	Where data is stored	Click to Access
4.4	Your computer on the network	Click to Access
5.1	Basic security and user types	Click to Access
5.2	Creating users and groups	Click to Access
5.3	Manage file permissions and ownership	Click to Access
5.4	Special directories and files	Click to Access

Instructor led and free video based Linux Training

<http://www.theurbanpenguin.com/lpi/le.html>

*No registration, no logging in,
just click and watch the videos*

NDG Linux Essentials via Cisco Networking Academy

The screenshot shows the NDG Linux Essentials course page. The main heading is '2.3 Major Open Source Applications'. Below it, there's a paragraph about Linux and its uses. To the right, there's a terminal window titled 'Linux Terminal' showing the Ubuntu login screen with the text: 'Starting domain name service... bind9', 'Welcome to Ubuntu 12.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.17.7 x86_64)', 'Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/', 'This lab has two user accounts (username :: password)', 'root :: netlab123', 'sysadm :: netlab123', and 'Press the [Enter] key to begin...'. Below the terminal, there's a list of categories: 'Server software', 'Desktop software', and 'Tools'. At the bottom, there's a 'Test Export...zip' button and a 'Show all downloads...' link.

<https://www.netacad.com/>

*Complete course with reading, live VM
and tests. Contact me if you would like
a student account for the NDG Linux
Essentials course.*

Everything
is a file
(new)

Everything is a file in UNIX (even a terminal)

- A terminal
- A file
- A directory
- A hard drive
- A hard drive partition
- A CD
- A partition on a USB flash drive
- Kernel run-time information

*Implemented as
files in UNIX*

Everything is a file in UNIX (even a terminal)

- A terminal *e.g. /dev/pts/2*
- A file *e.g. /home/cis90/simben/letter*
- A directory *e.g. /home/cis90/*
- A hard drive *e.g. /dev/sda*
- A hard drive partition *e.g. /dev/sda1*
- A CD *e.g. /dev/cdrom*
- A partition on a USB flash drive *e.g. /dev/sdb2*
- Kernel run-time information *e.g. /proc/sys/kernel/hostname*

Everything is a file in UNIX (even a terminal)

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /dev/pts/3
```

```
crw--w----. 1 leebri90 tty 136, 3 Sep 30 16:33 /dev/pts/3
```

terminal

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /home/cis90/simben/letter
```

```
-rw-r--r--. 1 simben90 cis90 1044 Jul 20 2001 /home/cis90/simben/letter
```

file

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -ld /home/cis90/
```

```
drwxr-x---. 43 rsimms cis90 4096 Sep 16 15:00 /home/cis90/
```

directory

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /dev/sda
```

```
brw-rw----. 1 root disk 8, 0 Sep 13 17:47 /dev/sda
```

hard drive

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /dev/sda1
```

```
brw-rw----. 1 root disk 8, 1 Sep 13 17:47 /dev/sda1
```

partition

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /dev/cdrom
```

```
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 3 Sep 13 17:46 /dev/cdrom -> sr0
```

CD drive

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /dev/sr0
```

```
brw-rw----. 1 root cdrom 11, 0 Sep 13 17:46 /dev/sr0
```

*Kernel
runtime info*

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /proc/sys/kernel/hostname
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Sep 24 15:45 /proc/sys/kernel/hostname
```

File Types

Long listing code (ls -l)	Type	How to make one
d	directory	mkdir
-	regular • Programs • Text • Data (binary)	touch
l	symbolic link	ln -s
c	character device files	mknod
b	block device files	mknod

Common file types in a Linux ext_n file system

Everything is a file in UNIX (even a terminal)

Nice things about files

- you can write to them

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ echo "Rich was here" > myfile
```

- and read from them

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ cat myfile  
Rich was here
```

Class Activity

- Write to a file

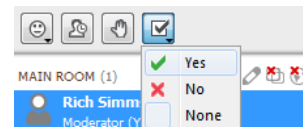
```
echo "Rumpelstiltskin was here" > myfile
```

- Read the file

```
cat myfile
```

Did it work?

Click green "Yes" check or red "No" X
on CCC Confer



Everything is a file (even a terminal)

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ tty  
/dev/pts/1
```

*Use the **tty** command to identify the specific terminal device being used*

Note this device is identified using an absolute pathname

Everything is a file (even a terminal)

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ tty  
/dev/pts/1
```

Show which terminal you are using

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ who  
simmsben pts/1      2010-09-29 07:38 (dsl-49-64-10-90.dhcp.cruzio.com)  
srecklau pts/2      2010-09-29 06:06 (62.143.60.194)  
rsimms   pts/4      2010-09-29 06:47 (dsl-49-64-10-90.dhcp.cruzio.com)
```

Use who to see who is logged in

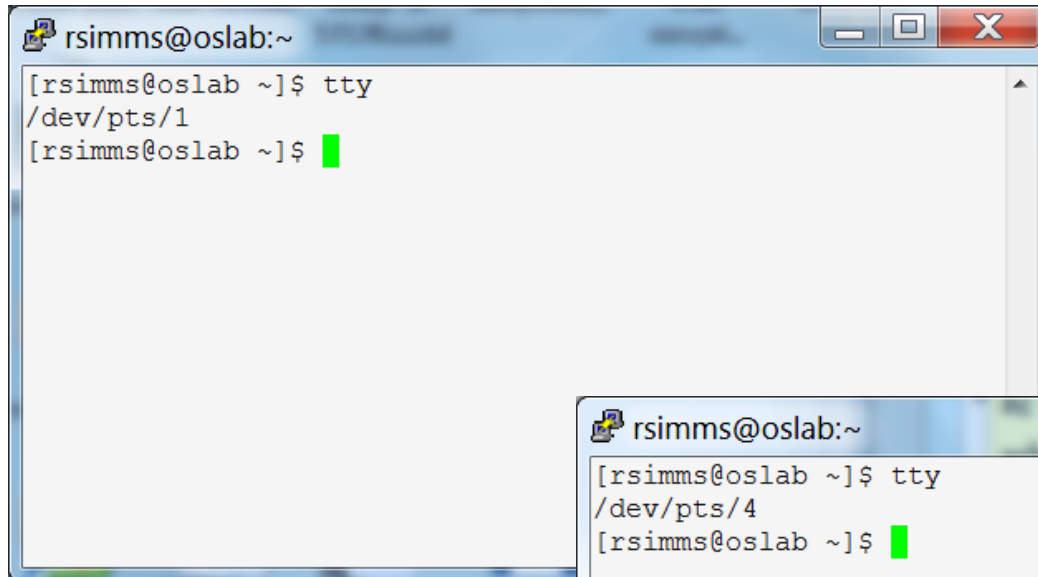
```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls -l /dev/pts/*  
crw--w---- 1 simmsben tty 136, 1 Sep 29 07:45 /dev/pts/1  
crw--w---- 1 srecklau tty 136, 2 Sep 29 07:44 /dev/pts/2  
crw--w---- 1 rsimms   tty 136, 4 Sep 29 06:48 /dev/pts/4
```

*Do a long listing to see
all the terminal devices
in use*

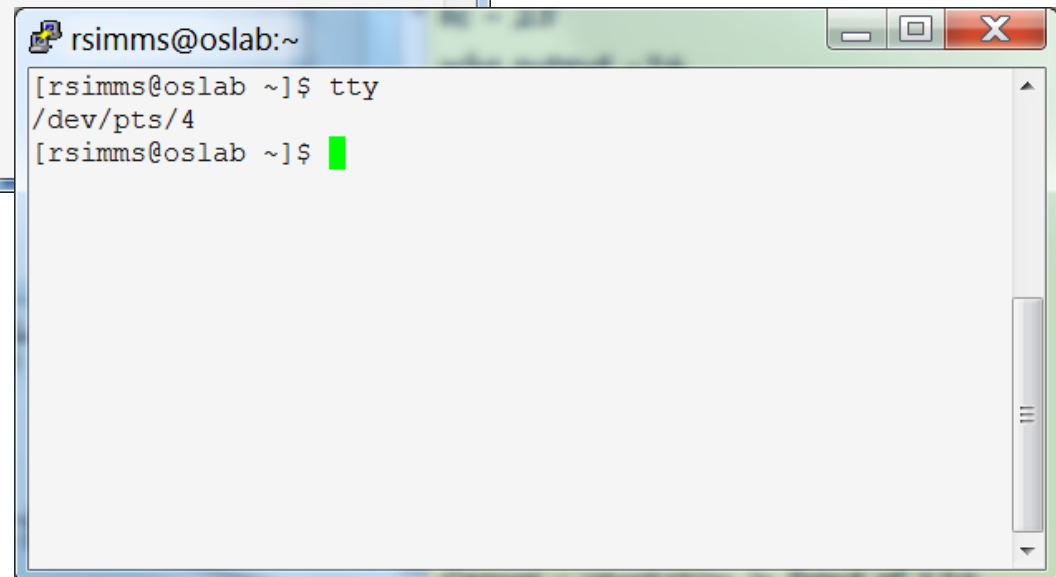
Notice the owner is someone who has logged in

Notice the file type is "c" which is a character device file

Everything is a file (even a terminal)



```
rsimms@oslab:~  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ tty  
/dev/pts/1  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$
```

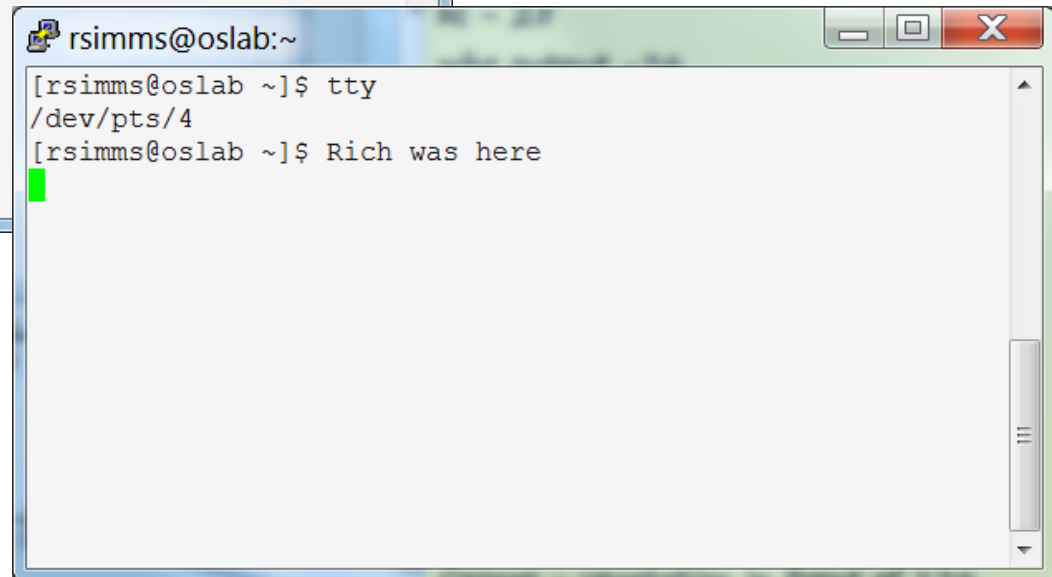


```
rsimms@oslab:~  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ tty  
/dev/pts/4  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$
```

Everything is a file (even a terminal)

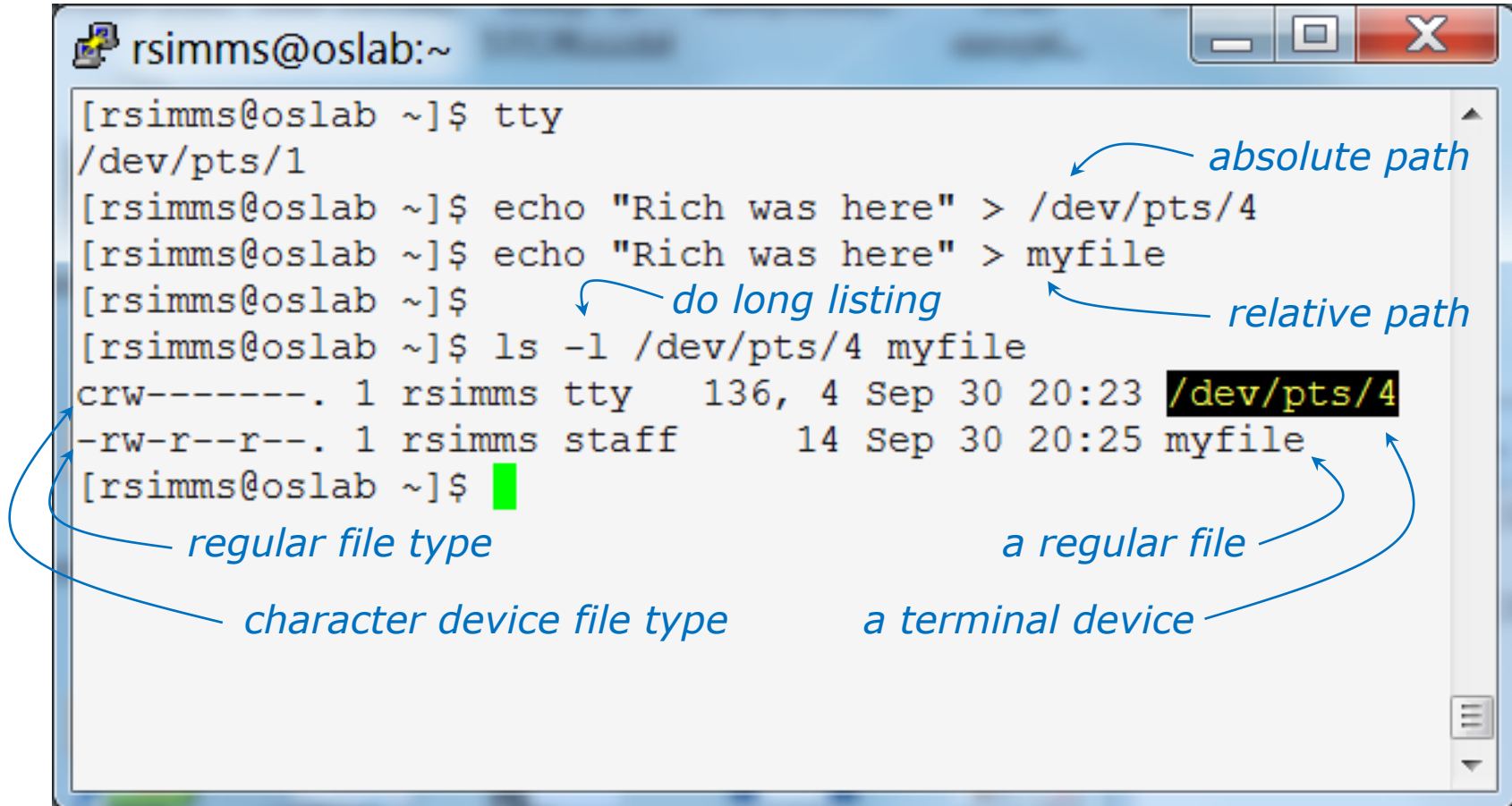


```
rsimms@oslab:~  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ tty  
/dev/pts/1  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ echo "Rich was here" > /dev/pts/4  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$
```



```
rsimms@oslab:~  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ tty  
/dev/pts/4  
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ Rich was here
```

Everything is a file (even a terminal)



```

rsimms@oslab:~
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ tty
/dev/pts/1
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ echo "Rich was here" > /dev/pts/4
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ echo "Rich was here" > myfile
[rsimms@oslab ~]$
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /dev/pts/4 myfile
crw-----. 1 rsimms tty    136, 4 Sep 30 20:23 /dev/pts/4
-rw-r--r--. 1 rsimms staff   14 Sep 30 20:25 myfile
[rsimms@oslab ~]$
  
```

absolute path (points to `/dev/pts/4`)

relative path (points to `myfile`)

do long listing (points to `ls -l`)

regular file type (points to the permissions `-rw-r--r--` of `myfile`)

character device file type (points to the permissions `crw-----` of `/dev/pts/4`)

a regular file (points to `myfile`)

a terminal device (points to `/dev/pts/4`)

Class Activity

Part I

- Login into Opus
- Use **echo "I can do it" > myfile**
- Print your new file with **cat myfile**

```
simben90@oslab:~
/home/cis90/simben $ echo "I can do it" > myfile
/home/cis90/simben $ cat myfile
I can do it
/home/cis90/simben $ tty
/dev/pts/5
/home/cis90/simben $ cat myfile > /dev/pts/9
/home/cis90/simben $
```

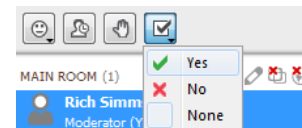
Part II

- Open a second session on Opus
- You should have two terminals now
- In both sessions use **tty** to identify the terminal devices being used
- In one terminal use **cat myfile > /dev/pts/xx** where xx is your other terminal

```
simben90@oslab:~
/home/cis90/simben $ tty
/dev/pts/9
/home/cis90/simben $ I can do it
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Did it work?

Click green "Yes" check or red "No" X
on CCC Confer



File Name Expansion

(also known as *globbing*)

Filename Expansion Metacharacters

matches all non-hidden filenames in the current directory when used alone or zero or more characters when used as a prefix, infix or postfix.

?

matches any single character in any of your current directory's filenames.

[]

matches any single character contained within the brackets.



You may also hear this process called "globbing"

Shell Parse Step

Filename expansion happens during the shell parsing step, before the command is even located or executed.

- 1) Prompt
- 2) Parse**
- 3) Search for program (along the path)
- 4) Execute program
- 5) Nap (wait till process is done)
- 6) Repeat

*The commands never see *, ?, and [] expansion characters. These characters get replaced by the shell before the command is even located and executed.*

The * Filename Expansion Metacharacter

Example: **text.*** will be expanded by the shell to match any files that start with "text."

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo text.*  
text.err text.fxd
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -i text.*  
19496 text.err 19497 text.fxd
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ file text.*  
text.err: ASCII text  
text.fxd: ASCII text
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ wc -l /home/cis90/mahtab/text.*  
11 /home/cis90/mahtab/text.err  
10 /home/cis90/mahtab/text.fxd  
21 total
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ tail -n1 ../mahtab/text.*  
==> ../mahtab/text.err <==  
number10.
```

```
==> ../mahtab/text.fxd <==  
This is line number 10.
```

The * Filename Expansion Metacharacter

Example: * is expanded to match all directories in /home/cis90 and **ti*** to match all files starting with "ti"

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l ../*/Poems/Blake/ti*
-rw-r--r--. 1 beakie90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../beakie/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 calmic90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../calmic/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 casenr90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../casenr/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 casric90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../casric/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 cis90     cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../cis/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 daweli90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../daweli/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 fahmic90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../fahmic/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 fitcon90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../fitcon/Poems/Blake/tiger
< snipped >
-rw-r--r--. 1 simben90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../simben/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 specod90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../specod/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 thinic90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../thinic/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 tilbuz90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../tilbuz/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 vasjor90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../vasjor/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 vivrut90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../vivrut/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 weljon90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../weljon/Poems/Blake/tiger
-rw-r--r--. 1 weltim90 cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 ../weltim/Poems/Blake/tiger
/home/cis90/simben $
```

The * Filename Expansion Metacharacter

Note, DOS uses *.* to match all files.

BUT, this is NOT true in UNIX

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo *.*  
Lab2.0 Lab2.1 text.err text.fxd
```

*Instead, *.* is expanded to match all files in the current directory containing a "."*

The * Filename Expansion Metacharacter

*Note the * metacharacter by itself does not match any hidden files in your current working directory*

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo *
bigfile bin delete empty Hidden Lab2.0 Lab2.1 letter Miscellaneous mission
Poems proposal1 proposal2 proposal3 small_town spellk text.err text.fxd
timecal what_am_i
```

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls -a
.          .bashrc   empty     letter    Poems     spellk
.zshrc
..         bigfile   Hidden    Miscellane proposal1  text.err
.bash_history bin       Lab2.0    mission   proposal2  text.fxd
.bash_logout delete    Lab2.1    .mozilla  proposal3  timecal
.bash_profile .emacs   .lessht   .plan     small_town what_am_i
```

The ? Filename Expansion Metacharacter

Example: **???** will match any three character file name

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo ???  
bin log
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls bin/???  
bin/app
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /bin/???  
/bin/awk /bin/csh /bin/env /bin/pwd /bin/red /bin/rvi /bin/tar  
/bin/cat /bin/cut /bin/ksh /bin/raw /bin/rpm /bin/sed
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ tail -n3 /home/cis90/grodav/bin/???  
while :  
do sleep 1  
done
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ file /home/cis90/grodav/Poems/*/???  
/home/cis90/grodav/Poems/Yeats/old: ASCII English text
```

The [] Filename Expansion Metacharacter

Example: **[12]** will match a "1" or a "2"

```
/home/cis90/simben $ head -n1 Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet[12]
```

```
==> Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1 <==
```

```
From fairest creatures we desire increase,
```

```
==> Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2 <==
```

```
When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ wc ../balcor/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet[12]
```

```
14 105 614 ../balcor/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1
```

```
14 114 631 ../balcor/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2
```

```
28 219 1245 total
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -d /etc/*[12]*
```

```
/etc/dbus-1 /etc/iproute2 /etc/pnm2ppa.conf /etc/rc2.d
```

```
/etc/DIR_COLORS.256color /etc/mke2fs.conf /etc/polkit-1 /etc/sasl2
```

```
/etc/gtk-2.0 /etc/pbm2ppa.conf /etc/rc1.d /etc/X11
```



File Name Expansion (also known as globbing)

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

The * Filename Expansion Metacharacter

Your turn now

What command would classify all files in the parent directory that start with m?

Write your answer in the chat window

The * Filename Expansion Metacharacter

Answer

What command would classify all files in the parent directory that start with m?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ file ../m*  
../mahtab: directory  
../medism: directory  
../menfid: directory  
../milhom: directory  
/home/cis90/simben $
```

The ? Filename Expansion Metacharacter



A ? matches exactly one character which could be anything

What command would list all 13 character filenames in /bin

Write your answer in the chat window

The ? Filename Expansion Metacharacter

What command would list all 13 character filenames in /bin

Answer

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /bin/??????????????  
/bin/dnsdomainname  /bin/nisdomainname  /bin/unicode_start
```


The [] Filename Expansion Metacharacter



A [] will match any character between the brackets

From your home directory, what command would print the first line of all Shakespeare sonnets ending in a 2 or 5?

Write your answer in the chat window

The [] Filename Expansion Metacharacter

From your home directory, what command would print the first line of all Shakespeare sonnets ending in a 2 or 5?

Answer

```
/home/cis90/simben $ head -n 1 Poems/Shakespeare/*[25]
```

```
==> Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet15 <==
```

```
When I consider every thing that grows
```

```
==> Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2 <==
```

```
When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,
```

```
==> Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet35 <==
```

```
Whoever hath her wish, thou hast thy Will,
```

```
==> Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet5 <==
```

```
Those hours that with gentle work did frame
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Filename Expansion Metacharacters

* ? []

What commands are there in /usr/bin that start with a "n" or "m", are 5 letters long and end with a "p"?

Hint: Use a combination of filename expansion metacharacters

Write your answer in the chat window

Filename Expansion Metacharacters

* ? []

What commands are there in /usr/bin that start with a "n" or "m", are 5 letters long and end with a "p"?

Answer

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo /usr/bin/[nm]???p  
/usr/bin/nohup
```

Filename Expansion Metacharacters

* ? []

For the command:

```
file /usr/share/man/*/ [ap]?? .8.gz
```

What arguments are actually getting passed to the **file** command to process?

Filename Expansion Metacharacters

* ? []

For the command:

```
file /usr/share/man/*/ [ap]?? .8.gz
```

What arguments are actually getting passed to the **file** command to process?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo /usr/share/man/*/ [ap]?? .8.gz  
/usr/share/man/man8/arp.8.gz /usr/share/man/man8/atd.8.gz  
/usr/share/man/man8/pam.8.gz /usr/share/man/man8/pvs.8.gz
```

Tip: Use echo to expand complicated filenames containing multiple filename expansion characters

Command Review

*Use the **man** command or google for the details*

New commands:

cal	- show calendars
clear	- clear the terminal screen
exit	- terminate your shell and log off
history	- show previous commands
hostname	- show the name of the computer being accessed
id	- show user and group id information
ps	- show processes (loaded programs) being run
ssh	- secure login to a remote system
uname	- shows kernel information
tty	- show terminal information
who	- show who else is logged on
who am i	- Identifies which login session you are using
Ctrl-Alt-F1 to Ctrl-Alt-F7	- Change between terminals and X windows (graphics)

New Files and Directories:

VMware:

Ctrl-Alt	- to move mouse cursor out of VM
----------	----------------------------------

*Use the **man** command or google for the details*

New commands:

apropos	- search for string in whatis database
bc	- binary calculator
cat	- print file(s)
cd	- change directory
echo	- print text
env	- show shell environment variables
info	- online documentation with hot links
file	- show file information
ls	- show directory contents
passwd	- change password
set	- show (or set) shell variables
type	- show command location in path
man	- manual page for a command
whatis	- command summary

New Files and Directories:

/etc/passwd	- user accounts
/etc/shadow	- encrypted passwords
/bin	- directory of commands
/sbin	- directory of superuser commands
/usr/bin	- directory of commands, tools and utilities
/usr/sbin	- directory of superuser commands, tools and utilities

New commands:

mail

?	print these commands
p <message list>	print messages
n	goto and print next message
e <message list>	edit messages
d <message list>	delete messages
s <message list> file	save (append) messages to file
u <message list>	undelete messages
R <message list>	reply to sender(s)
r <message list>	reply to all
m <user list>	mail to specific users
q	quit, saving read messages to local mbox file
x	quit, mark all mail as unread and undeleted.
h	print out active message headers

mesg

write

- UNIX mail

- Enable or disable writes to your terminal
- Write message to another user

New Files and Directories:

/var/mail

- Message store for mail

/var/mail/*username*

- Incoming mailbox for *username*

mbox

- File in users home directory where read messages are archived to

Use the **man** command or google for the details

Use the **man** command or google for the details

Commands:

cat	Print a file on the screen
cd	Change directory
file	Classify a file
head	View first several lines of a file
less	Scroll up and down long files
ls	List files
more	Scroll down long files
pwd	Print working directory
reset	Use to reset terminal window
tail	View last several lines of a file
wc	Count the words, lines or characters in a file
xxd	View (hex dump) binary/data files

New Files and Directories:

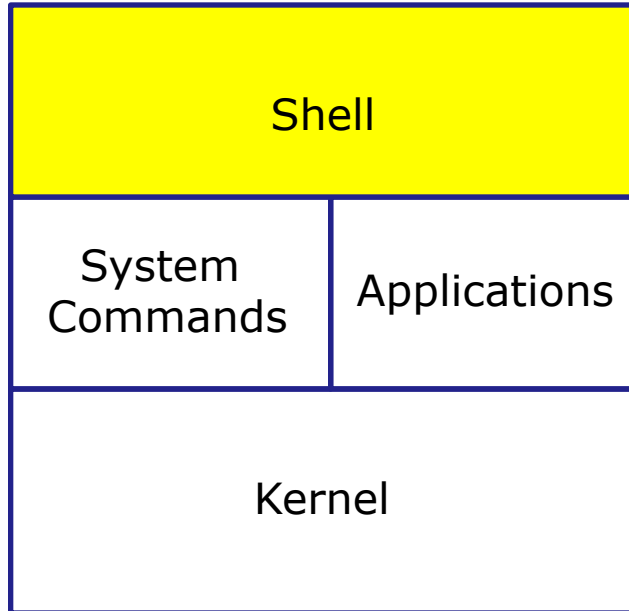
/	Root of the file tree
/home	Opus home directories
/home/cis90	CIS 90 class home directories
/home/cis90/ <i>username</i>	The home directory for CIS 90 student <i>username</i>

Command line Syntax & Parsing

(review)



Life of the Shell



- 1) **Prompt** for a command
- 2) **Parse** (interpret metacharacters, expand file names and dissect command line into options and arguments)
- 3) **Search** for program (along the path)
- 4) **Execute** program by loading into memory (becomes a process), hookup input and outputs, and pass along command line options and arguments.
- 5) **Nap** (wait till process is done)
- 6) **Repeat**

Command Syntax

Command**Options****Arguments****Redirection**

Command – is the name of an executable program file.

Options – various options which control how the program will operate.

Arguments – the objects the command is directed to work upon.

Redirection – The default input stream (stdin) is from the console keyboard, the default output (stdout) and error (stderr) streams go to the console screen. Redirection can modify these streams to other files or devices.

Command Syntax

*Shell prints
this to prompt
user to enter a
command*

Shell parses this command line



Examples

***Options** modify the
behavior of the command*

***Arguments** are what the
command works upon*

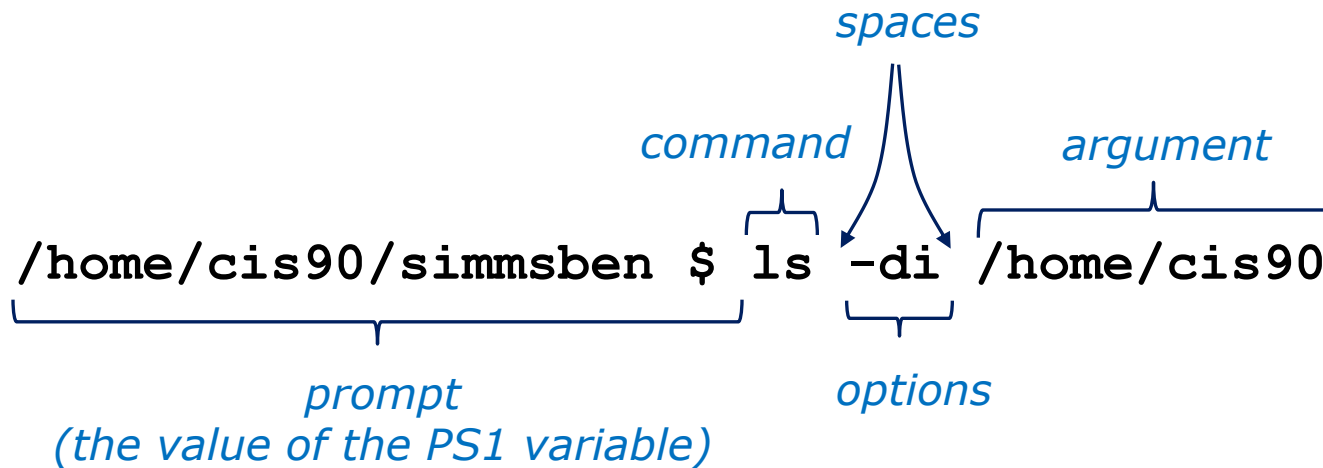
***Redirection** is covered
later in the course*

```

/home/cis90/simmsben $
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls -l
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls -lt
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls -lt Poems/
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls -lt Poems/ bin/
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls -lt Poems/ bin/ > mylist
  
```

***Spaces (blanks)** are used to separate the command,
options and arguments.*

Command Line Syntax Review



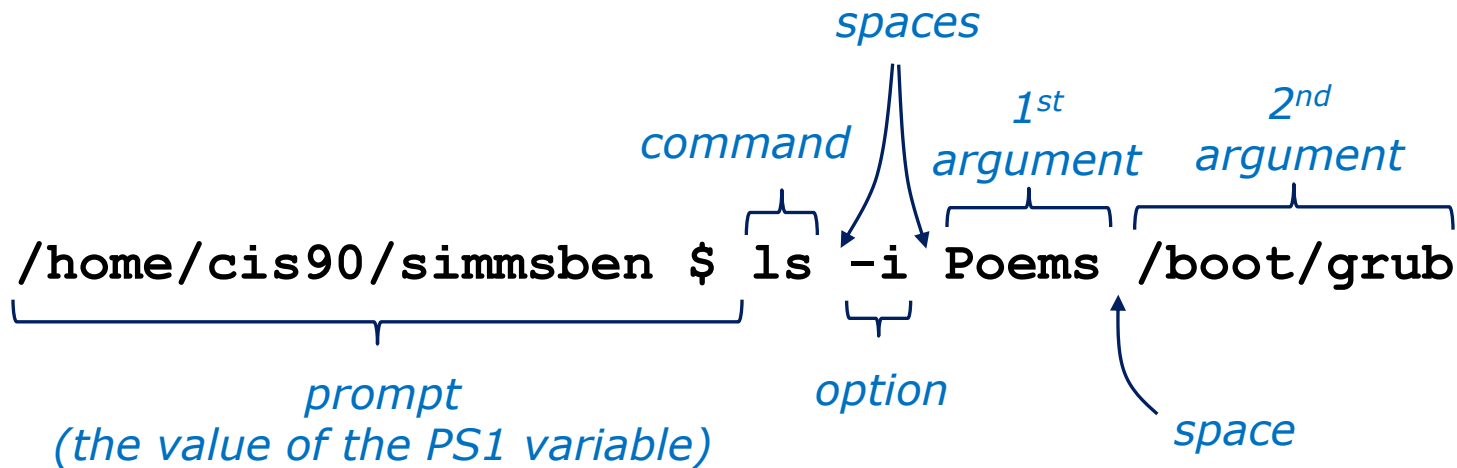
Parsing the command line above yields:

One command: **ls**

Two options: **d** and **i**

One argument: **/home/cis90** (an absolute pathname to a directory)

Command Line Syntax Review



Parsing the command line above yields:

One command: **ls**

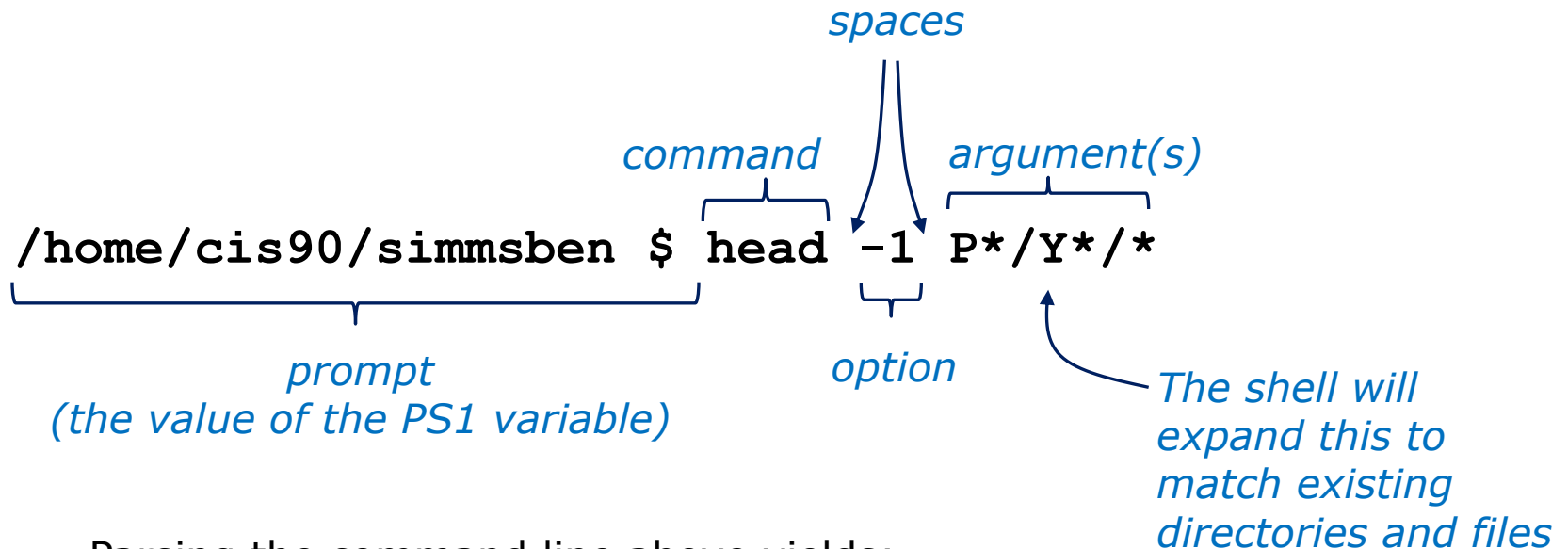
One options: **i**

Two arguments:

Poems (a relative pathname to a directory)

/boot/grub (an absolute pathname to a directory)

Command Line Syntax Review



Parsing the command line above yields:

One command: **head**

One option: **1**

Three arguments:

Poems/Yeats/mooncat (a relative pathname to a file)

Poems/Yeats/old (a relative pathname to a file)

Poems/Yeats/whitebirds (a relative pathname to a file)



Command line Syntax & Parsing

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Your turn now!

```
head -n1 /home/cis90/???t*/P*/Shake*/s????t[13]
```

Parse the command above and identify and see if you can identify:

1. The command
2. The options
3. The number of arguments:
4. The actual arguments:

Your turn now!

```
head -n1 /home/cis90/???t*/P*/Shake*/s????t[13]
```

Parse the command above and identify:

1. The command: **head**

The command is the head command

Your turn now!

```
head -n1 /home/cis90/???t*/P*/Shake*/s????t[13]
```

Parse the command above and identify:

1. The command: **head**
2. The options: **-n1**

The options are -n1 which the user added to instruct the head command to output only one line

Your turn now!

```
head -n1 /home/cis90/???t*/P*/Shake*/s????t[13]
```

Parse the command above and identify:

1. The command: **head**
2. The options: **-n1**
3. The number of arguments: 6

The number of arguments is not apparent without first processing all the filename expansion characters. You can use the echo command to see exactly how the expansion will be done.

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo /home/cis90/???t*/P*/Shake*/s????t[13]
/home/cis90/contim/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1 /home/cis90/contim/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3
/home/cis90/prites/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1 /home/cis90/prites/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3
/home/cis90/smatan/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1 /home/cis90/smatan/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Your turn now!

```
head -n1 /home/cis90/???t*/P*/Shake*/s????t[13]
```

Parse the command above and identify:

1. The command: **head**
2. The options: **-n1**
3. The number of arguments: 6
4. The actual arguments:

```
/home/cis90/contin/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1  
/home/cis90/contin/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3  
/home/cis90/prites/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1  
/home/cis90/prites/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3  
/home/cis90/smatan/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1  
/home/cis90/smatan/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3
```


Output from the command

```
/home/cis90/simben $ head -n1 /home/cis90/???t*/P*/Shake*/s????t[13]
==> /home/cis90/contin/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1 <==
From fairest creatures we desire increase,

==> /home/cis90/contin/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3 <==
Look in thy glass and tell the face thou viewest,

==> /home/cis90/prites/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1 <==
From fairest creatures we desire increase,

==> /home/cis90/prites/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3 <==
Look in thy glass and tell the face thou viewest,

==> /home/cis90/smatan/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1 <==
From fairest creatures we desire increase,

==> /home/cis90/smatan/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet3 <==
Look in thy glass and tell the face thou viewest,
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Note: the shell expanded /home/cis90/???t/P*/Shake*/s????t[13] into six arguments which match the sonnet 1 and sonnet 3 files belonging to all students in the Spring 2015 class whose first name starts with a T*

Meta Characters (review)

Metacharacters

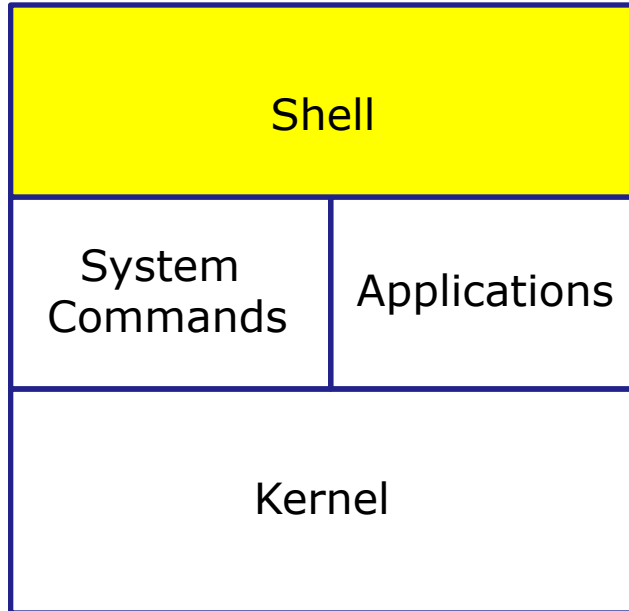
Have special interpretation by the shell

Char	Description
\	Treat the following metacharacter as a plain character. Also called "escaping" the next character.
\$	The following text is a shell (environment) variable and the value should be used.
<cr>	Carriage return marks the end of the command
;	Separates multiple commands on one line
'	used to enclose a string that the shell will not do further interpretation
"	Used to enclose a string that the shell will do further interpretation.
>	Redirects stdout (<i>more in Lesson 8</i>)
2>	Redirects stderr (<i>more in Lesson 8</i>)
*	Matches all non-hidden file names when used alone or zero or more characters when used as prefix, infix or postfix
?	Matches any single character of a file name
[]	Matches any single character contained within the brackets
#	Not an official metacharacter, but any text following the # is ignored by the shell



Life of the Shell

*The shell processes metacharacters during the **Parse** step*



- 1) **Prompt** for a command
- 2) **Parse** (interpret metacharacters, expand file names and dissect command line into options and arguments)
- 3) **Search** for program (along the path)
- 4) **Execute** program by loading into memory (becomes a process), hookup input and outputs, and pass along command line options and arguments.
- 5) **Nap** (wait till process is done)
- 6) **Repeat**

Metacharacters

#

has the ability to make everything that follows the # be ignored by the shell. Good for adding comments in scripts

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ #OK lets escape the carriage return in next example  
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```

Note there is no error message because everything after the # is ignored

Metacharacters

\$

\$ metacharacter has the ability to "show the value of"

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ EYES=brown  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo EYES  
EYES  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo $EYES  
brown  
  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo $LOGNAME  
simmsben  
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```

echo the string EYES

echo the value of the variable EYES

echo the value of the predefined environment variable LOGNAME

Metacharacters " and '

Weak "double" quotes allow the shell to process \$ metacharacters inside the quoted string

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo "I am in $PWD"  
I am in /home/cis90/simmsben
```

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo 'I am in $PWD'  
I am in $PWD  
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```

Strong "single" quotes block the shell from processing \$ metacharacters inside the quoted string

Metacharacters

;

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ #Lets put two commands on one line  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo "This is my terminal device:"; tty  
This is my terminal device:  
/dev/pts/2  
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```

the ; metachacter lets you combine several commands on one line

Metacharacters

\

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ #OK lets escape the carriage return in next example  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo Lets start line 1 here \  
> and finish it here  
Lets start line 1 here and finish it here  
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```



*The \ is used to escape the next character typed.
Use an escape to disable the special abilities of a metacharacter.*

Escaping a carriage return (the Enter key) tells the shell to keep inputting more characters from the next line for the current command being entered.

Metacharacters

\

Escaping the # means it is no longer treated as comment

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ \#OK lets put a comment here
-bash: #OK: command not found
/home/cis90/simmsben $
/home/cis90/simmsben $
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo $PS1
$PWD $
/home/cis90/simmsben $ echo \$PS1
$PS1
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```

and you get an error when the shell processes your comment

Escaping the \$ means \$ is no longer treated "the value of"

Environment Variables

(review)

Shell (Environment) Variables

common environment variables

Shell Variable	Description
HOME	Users home directory (starts here after logging in and returns with a <code>cd</code> command (with no arguments)
LOGNAME	User's username for logging in with.
PATH	List of directories, separated by <code>:</code> 's, for the Shell to search for commands (which are program files) .
PS1	The prompt string.
PWD	Current working directory
SHELL	Name of the Shell program being used.
TERM	Type of terminal device , e.g. dumb, vt100, xterm, ansi, etc.

Shell (Environment) Variables

Show variable values

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $HOME  
/home/cis90/simben
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $LOGNAME  
simben90
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PS1  
$PWD $
```

*Use echo to show the
values of variables*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PWD  
/home/cis90/simben
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $SHELL  
/bin/bash
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $TERM  
xterm
```

Shell (Environment) Variables

PATH

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH  
/usr/lib/qt-  
3.3/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbi  
n:/sbin:/home/cis90/simben/../../bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin:.
```

These are the directories in Benji's PATH in the order they will be searched:

1st: /usr/lib/qt-3.3/bin
2nd: /usr/local/bin
3rd: /bin
4th: /usr/bin
5th: /usr/local/sbin
6th: /usr/sbin
7th: /sbin
8th: /home/cis90/simben/../../bin
9th: /home/cis90/simben/bin
10th: .

The PATH variable is used by the shell to locate commands

Shell (Environment) Variables

Set variable values

Use an "=" with no spaces to set values of variables

```
/home/cis90/simben $ # Change the prompt variable
/home/cis90/simben $ PS1='[\u@\h \W]\$ '
[simben90@opus ~]$ echo $PS1
[\u@\h \W]\$
[simben90@opus ~]$
```

```
[simben90@opus ~]$ # Change it back again
[simben90@opus ~]$ PS1='$PWD $ '
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PS1
$PWD $
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Shell Variables

Set variable values

If the variable has never been used before then it is created

```
/home/cis90/simben $ myfavoritedog="Benji"  
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $myfavoritedog  
Benji
```


Shell (Environment) Variables

env command – show all environment variables

```
/home/cis90/simmsben/Poems $ env
HOSTNAME=opus.cabrillo.edu
SHELL=/bin/bash
TERM=xterm
HISTSIZE=1000
USER=simmsben
LS_COLORS=no=00:fi=00:di=00;34:ln=00;36:pi=40;33:so=00;35:bd=40;33;01:cd=40;33;01:or=01;05;37;41:mi=01;05;37;41:ex=00;32:*.cmd=00;32:*.exe=00;32:*.com=00;32:*.btm=00;32:*.bat=00;32:*.sh=00;32:*.csh=00;32:*.tar=00;31:*.tgz=00;31:*.arj=00;31:*.taz=00;31:*.lzh=00;31:*.zip=00;31:*.z=00;31:*.Z=00;31:*.gz=00;31:*.bz2=00;31:*.bz=00;31:*.tz=00;31:*.rpm=00;31:*.cpio=00;31:*.jpg=00;35:*.gif=00;35:*.bmp=00;35:*.xbm=00;35:*.xpm=00;35:*.png=00;35:*.tif=00;35:
USERNAME=
MAIL=/var/spool/mail/simmsben
PATH=/usr/kerberos/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/home/cis90/simmsben/../../bin:/home/cis90/simmsben/bin:
INPUTRC=/etc/inputrc
PWD=/home/cis90/simmsben/Poems
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
SSH_ASKPASS=/usr/libexec/openssh/gnome-ssh-askpass
SHLVL=1
HOME=/home/cis90/simmsben
BASH_ENV=/home/cis90/simmsben/.bashrc
LOGNAME=simmsben
CVS_RSH=ssh
LESSOPEN=|/usr/bin/lesspipe.sh %s
G_BROKEN_FILENAMES=1
_=/bin/env
OLDPWD=/home/cis90/simmsben
/home/cis90/simmsben/Poems $
```

*Use the **env** command to show all environment variables (a subset of the shell variables)*

Shell Variables

set command – show all shell variables

/home/cis90/simmsben/Poems \$ **set**

```
BASH=/bin/bash
BASH_ARGC=()
BASH_ARGV=()
BASH_ENV=/home/cis90/simmsben/.bashrc
BASH_LINENO=()
BASH_SOURCE=()
BASH_VERSINFO=([0]="3" [1]="2" [2]="25" [3]="1"
[4]="release" [5]="i686-redhat-linux-gnu")
BASH_VERSION='3.2.25(1)-release'
COLORS=/etc/DIR_COLORS.xterm
COLUMNS=80
CVS_RSH=ssh
DIRSTACK=()
EUID=1160
GROUPS=()
G_BROKEN_FILENAMES=1
HISTFILE=/home/cis90/simmsben/.bash_history
HISTFILESIZE=1000
HISTSIZE=1000
HOME=/home/cis90/simmsben
HOSTNAME=opus.cabrillo.edu
HOSTTYPE=i686
IFS=$' \t\n'
IGNOREEOF=10
INPUTRC=/etc/inputrc
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
LESSOPEN='|/usr/bin/lesspipe.sh %s'
LINES=24
LOGNAME=simmsben
```

```
LS_COLORS='no=00:fi=00:di=00;34:ln=00;36:pi=40;33:so=00;35
:bd=40;33;01:cd=40;33;01:or=01;05;37;41:mi=01;05;37;41:ex=
00;32:*.cmd=00;32:*.exe=00;32:*.com=00;32:*.btm=00;32:*.ba
t=00;32:*.sh=00;32:*.csh=00;32:*.tar=00;31:*.tgz=00;31:*.a
rj=00;31:*.taz=00;31:*.lzh=00;31:*.zip=00;31:*.z=00;31:*.Z
=00;31:*.gz=00;31:*.bz2=00;31:*.bz=00;31:*.tz=00;31:*.rpm=
00;31:*.cpio=00;31:*.jpg=00;35:*.gif=00;35:*.bmp=00;35:*.x
bm=00;35:*.xpm=00;35:*.png=00;35:*.tif=00;35:'
MACHTYPE=i686-redhat-linux-gnu
MAIL=/var/spool/mail/simmsben
MAILCHECK=60
OLDPWD=/home/cis90/simmsben
OPTERR=1
OPTIND=1
OSTYPE=linux-gnu
PATH=/usr/kerberos/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/home/
cis90/simmsben/..bin:/home/cis90/simmsben/bin:.
PIPESTATUS=([0]="0")
PPID=26514
PROMPT_COMMAND='echo -ne
"\033]0;${USER}@${HOSTNAME%%.*}:${PWD/#$HOME/~}"; echo -ne
"\007"'
PS1='$PWD $'
PS2='> '
PS4='+ '
PWD=/home/cis90/simmsben/Poems
SHELL=/bin/bash
SHELLOPTS=braceexpand:emacs:hashall:histexpand:ignoreeof:i
nteractive-comments:monitor
SHLVL=1
SSH_ASKPASS=/usr/libexec/openssh/gnome-ssh-askpass
TERM=xterm
UID=1160
USER=simmsben
USERNAME=
_=env
consoletype=pty
```

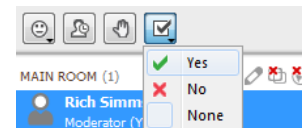
*Use the **set** command to show all shell variables (which includes the environment variables)*

Class Exercise

- Change your prompt with:
PS1='\$LOGNAME, command please: '
- Change your prompt with:
PS1='[\u@\h \W]\\$ '
- Change your prompt with:
PS1="\$PWD \$ "
Now change directories using **cd**, what happened?
- Restore original prompt with:
PS1='\$PWD \$ '

Did it work?

Click green "Yes" check or red "No" X
on CCC Confer





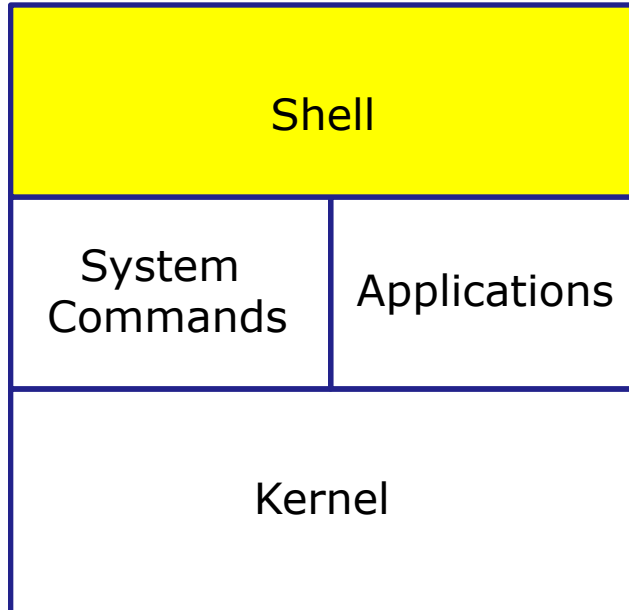
Inputs & Outputs

(continuing)



Life of the Shell

Execution begins only if the command is found



- 1) **Prompt** for a command
- 2) **Parse** (interpret metacharacters, expand file names and dissect command line into options and arguments)
- 3) **Search** for program (along the path)
- 4) **Execute** program by loading into memory (becomes a process), hookup input and outputs, and pass along command line options and arguments.
- 5) **Nap** (wait till process is done)
- 6) **Repeat**

Step 4 - the shell executes the command program file

1) Prompt

2) Parse

3) Search

4) Execute

5) Nap

6) Repeat

*The next step is to load the **file** command that was found into memory. The program on the hard drive becomes a **process** in memory with a unique PID (Process ID).*

*Each new process is given three file descriptors **stdin**, **stdout** and **stderr** for input and output purposes.*

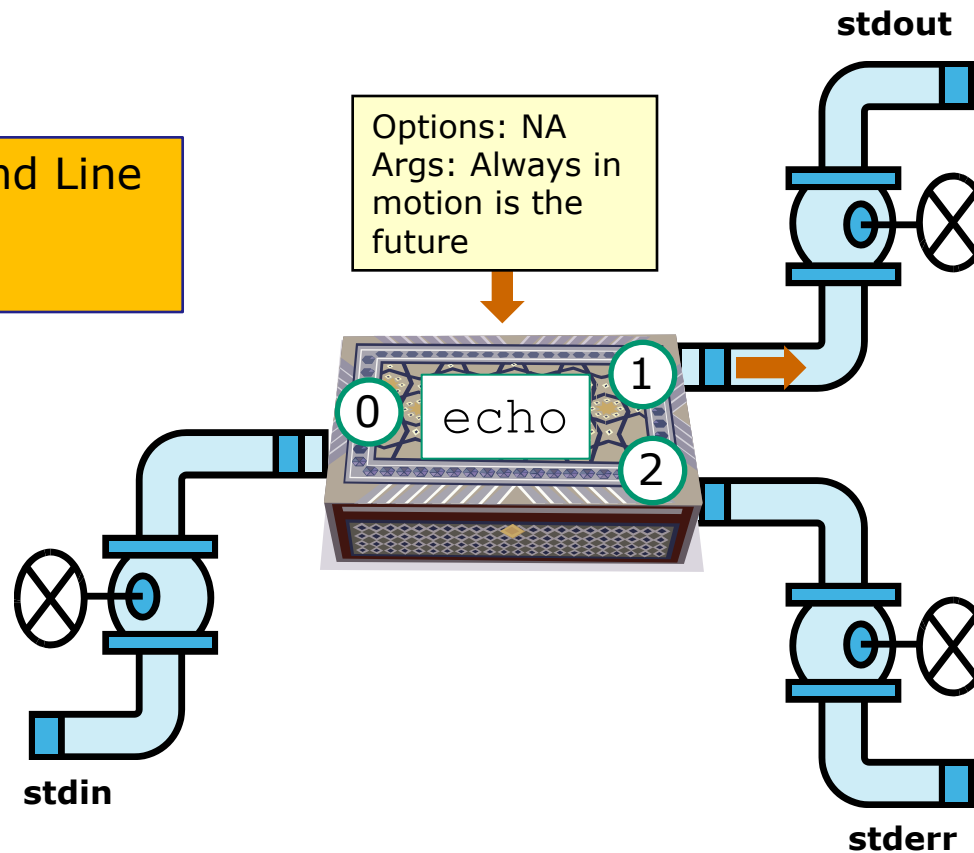
*These are sometimes referred to as the three **standard IO (Input/Output) streams**.*

Example program to process: echo command

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ echo Always in motion is the future
Always in motion is the future
[rsimms@opus ~]$
```

Inputs: Command Line

Outputs: stdout



`/dev/pts/1`



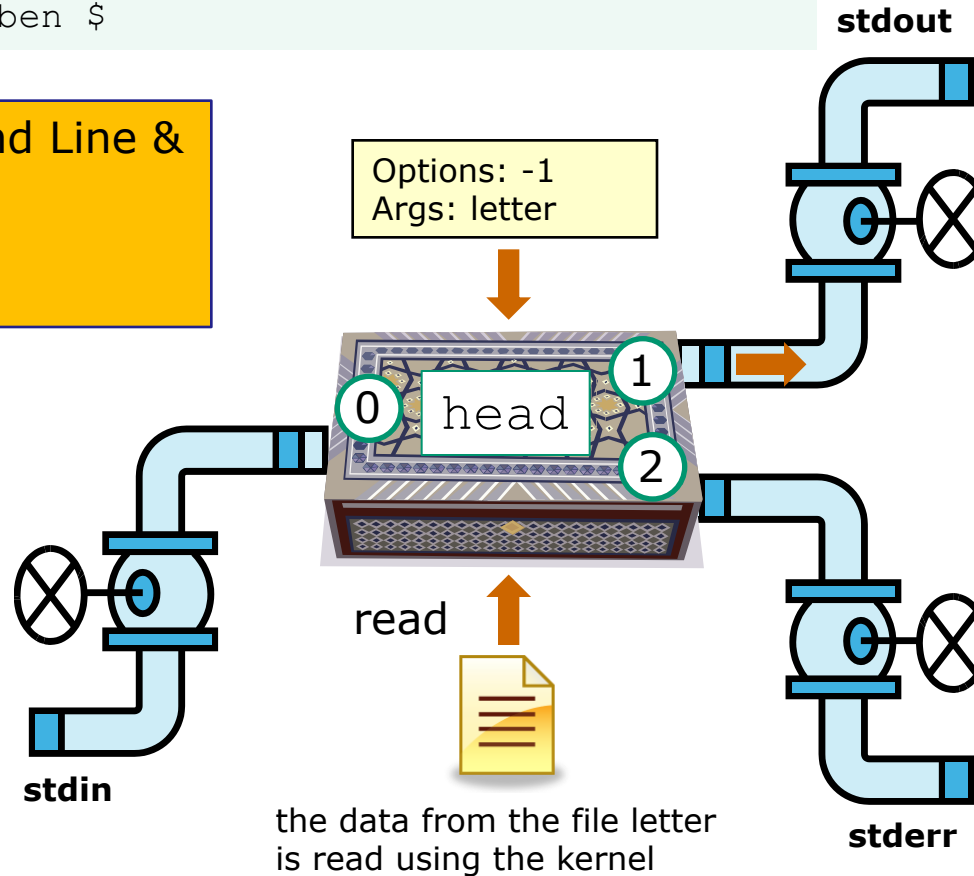
Always in
motion is
the future

Example program to process: head command

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ head -1 letter
Hello Mother! Hello Father!
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```

Inputs: Command Line & Operating System

Outputs: stdout



`/dev/pts/1`



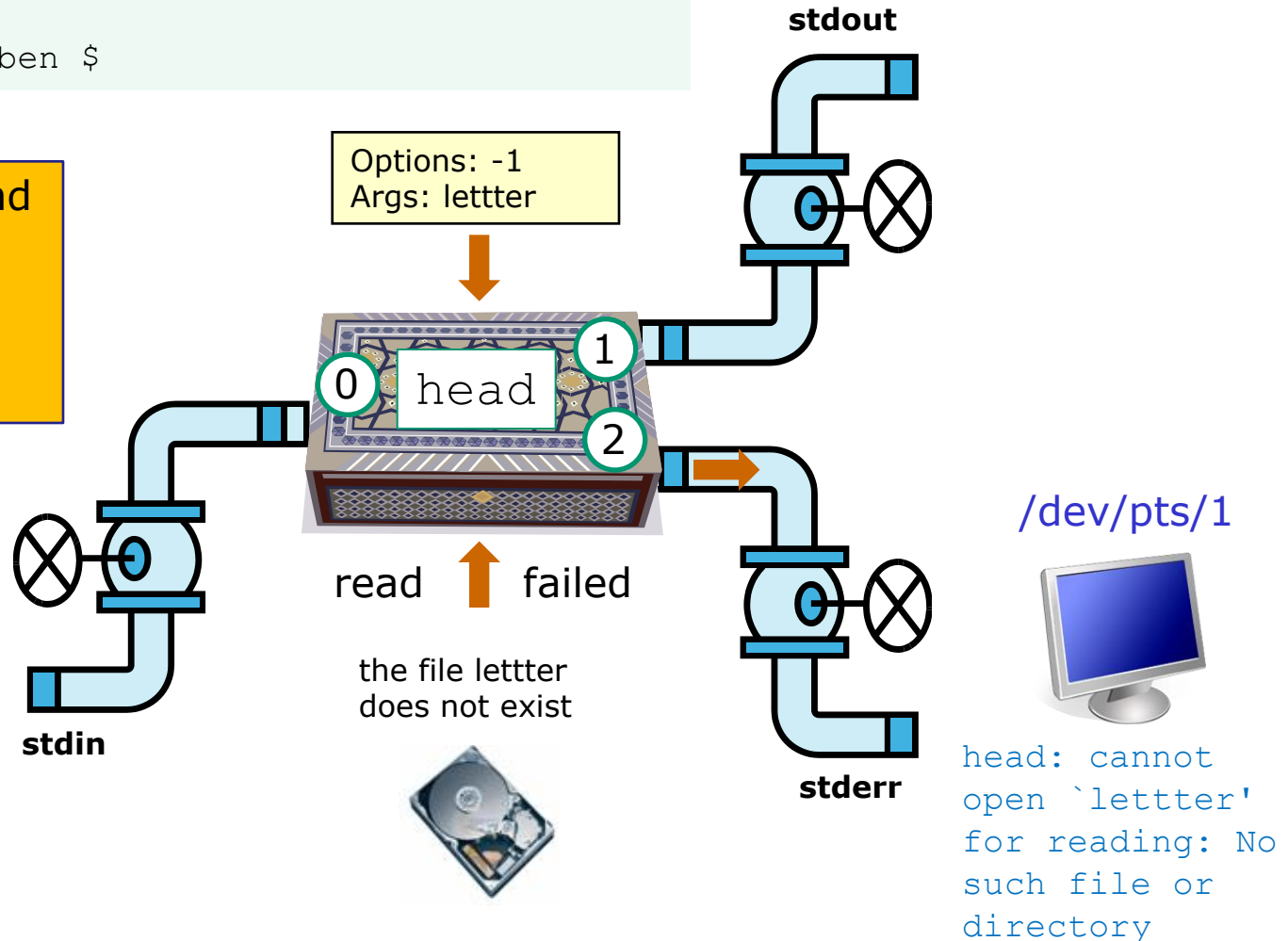
Hello Mother!
Hello Father!

Example program to process: head command

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ head -1 lettter
head: cannot open `lettter' for reading: No such
file or directory
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```

Inputs: Command
Line & Operating
System

Outputs: stderr

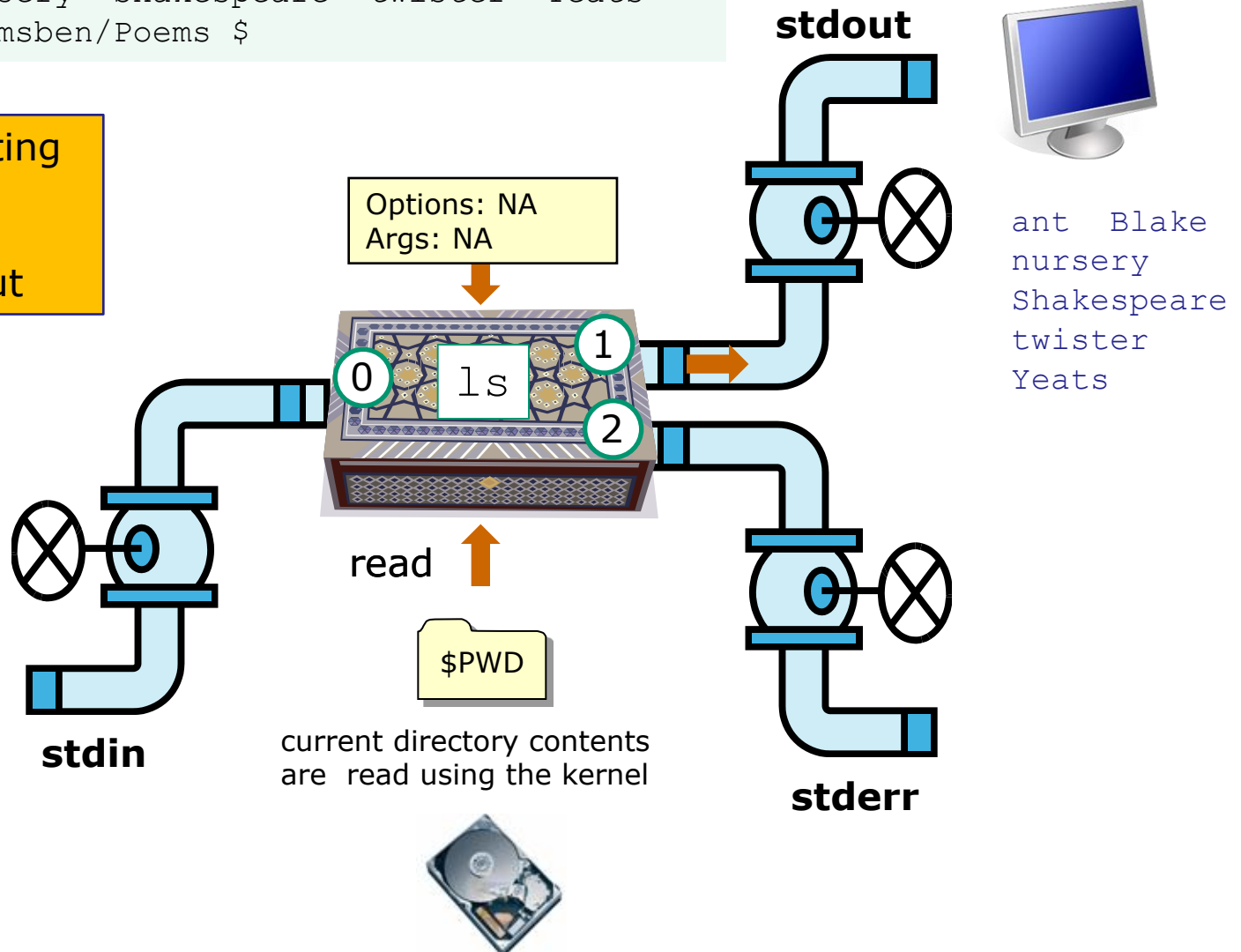


Example program to process: ls command

```
/home/cis90/simmsben/Poems $ ls
ant Blake nursery Shakespeare twister Yeats
/home/cis90/simmsben/Poems $
```

Inputs: Operating System

Outputs: stdout



Example program to process: bc command

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ bc
bc 1.06
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000 Free Software
Foundation, Inc.
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
For details type `warranty'.
2+2
4
```

/dev/pts/1

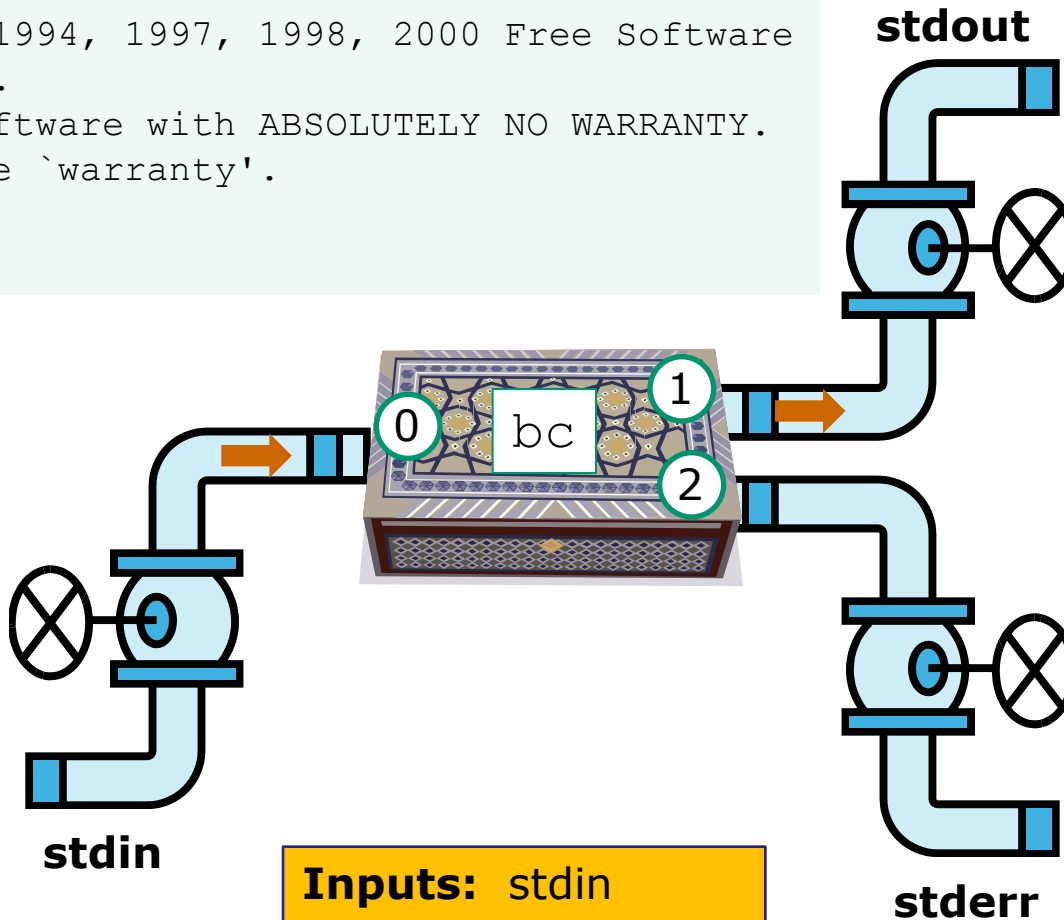


```
bc 1.06
Copyright 1991-
1994, 1997,
1998, 2000 Free
Software
Foundation, Inc.
This is free
software with
ABSOLUTELY NO
WARRANTY.
For details type
`warranty'.
4
```

/dev/pts/1



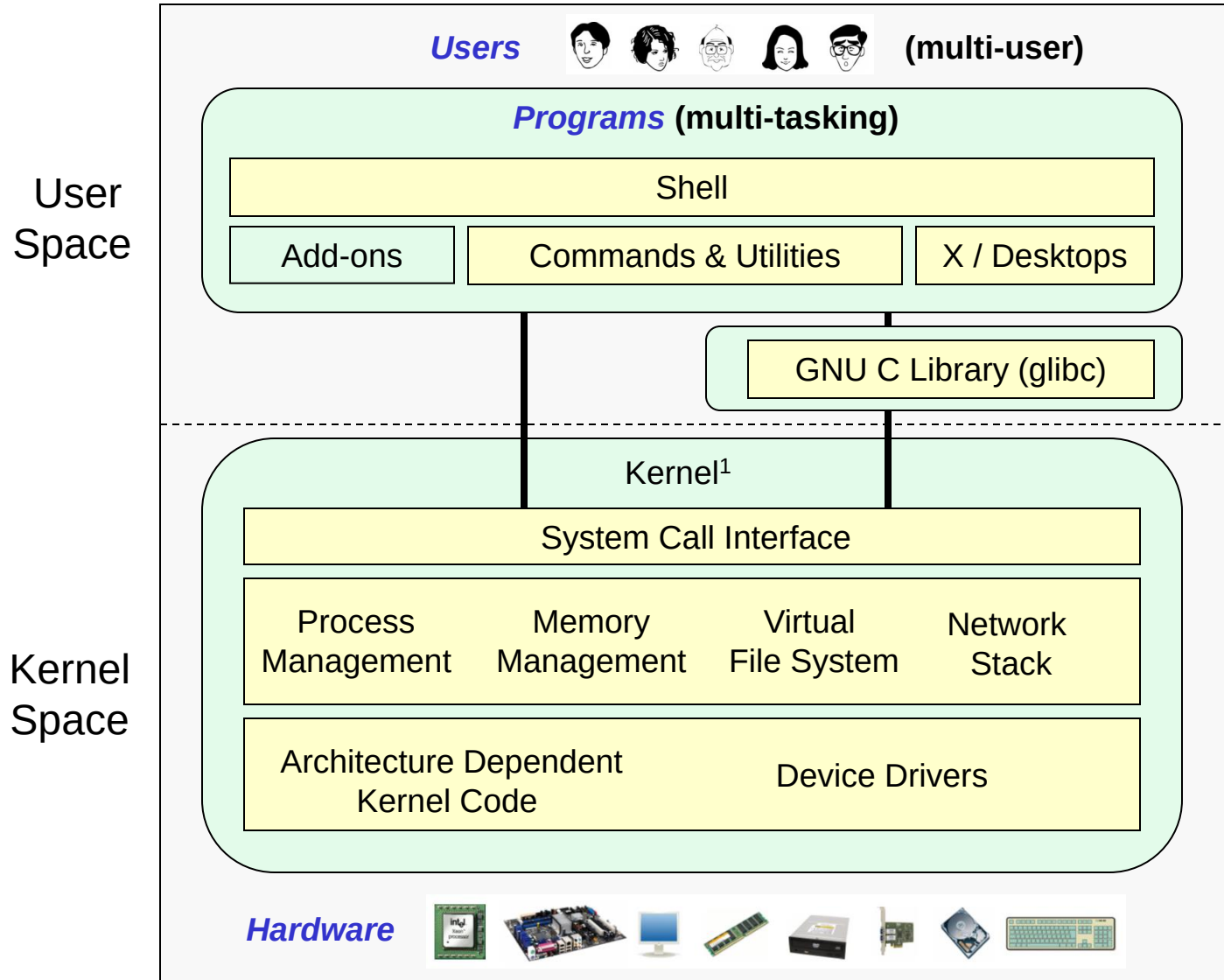
2+2



Architecture (review)



GNU/Linux Operating System Architecture



Richard Stallman started the GNU project in 1983 to create a free UNIX-like OS. He Founded the Free Software Foundation in 1985. In 1989 he wrote the first version of the GNU General Public License



Linus Torvalds, as a student, initially conceived and assembled the Linux kernel in 1991. The kernel was later re-licensed under the GNU General Public License in 1992.

¹See "Anatomy of the Linux kernel" by M. Tim Jones at <http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/library/l-linux-kernel/>

The Source for Linux Kernels



Use the **-r** option on **uname** to see which release of the kernel is running on your system

The first three numbers x.y.z indicate which kernel is being used from kernel.org.

x is the kernel version
y is the major revision number
z is the minor revision number

Anything after the dash was added by the distribution to indicate a modified kernel used by that distribution.

<https://www.kernel.org/>

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ uname -r
2.6.32-220.23.1.el6.i686
```

```
cis90@Arya-02:~$ uname -r
3.13.0-44-generic
```

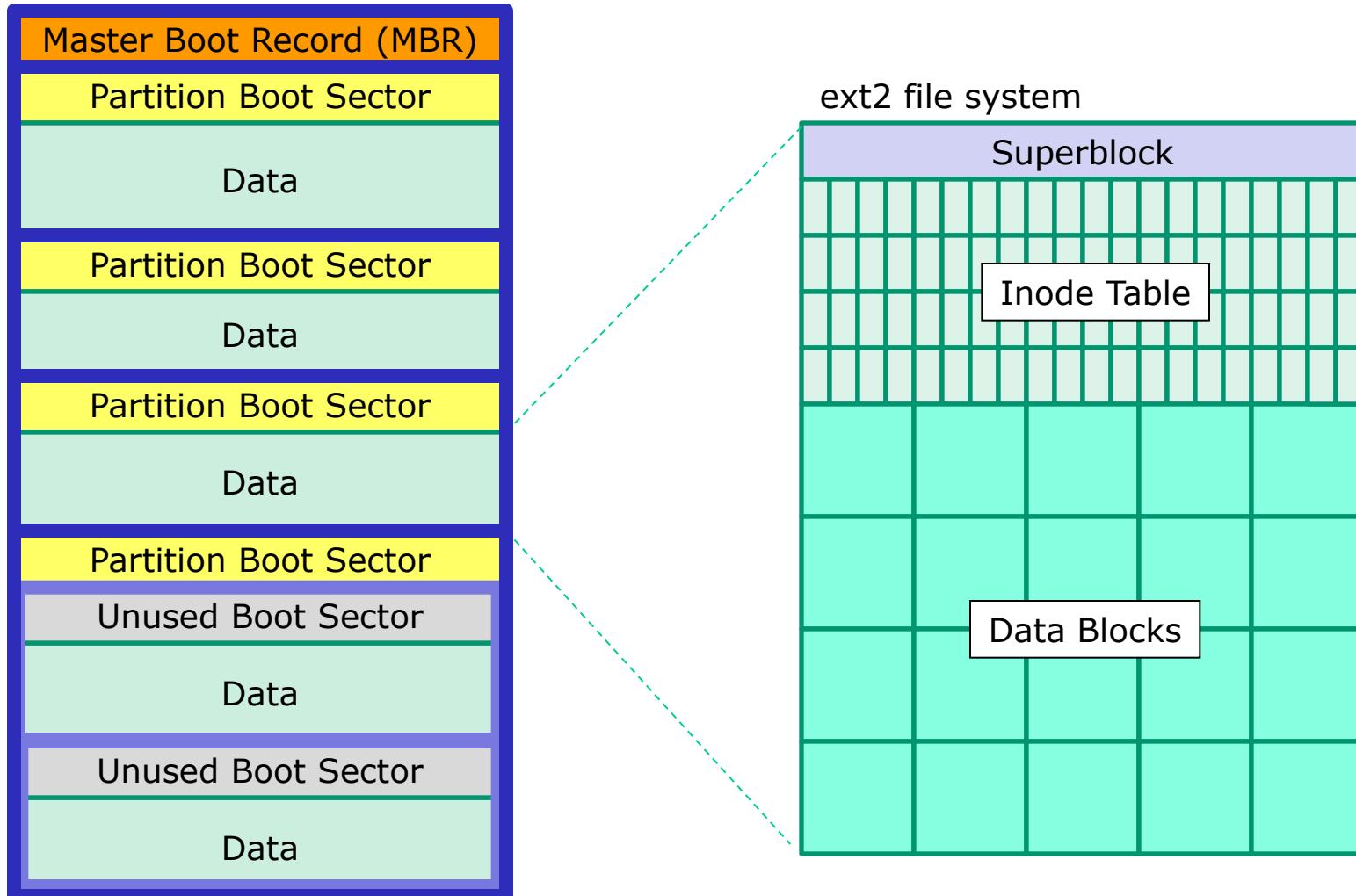
The 3.13.0 kernel on Arya is newer than the older 2.6.32 kernel on Opus

File System (review)



File Systems

Linux



The three elements of a UNIX file

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems $ ls  
ant Blake nursery Shakespeare twister Yeats
```

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems $ ls -li twister  
102625 -rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 151 Jul 20 2001 twister
```

```
/home/cis90/simben/Poems $ cat twister  
A tutor who tooted the flute,  
tried to tutor two tooters to toot.  
Said the two to the tutor,  
"is it harder to toot? Or to  
tutor two tooters to toot?"
```

filename

+

inode

+

data

filenames are stored in directories, **not** in inodes

bigfile 19470
bin 9628
letter 9662

Hello Mother! Hello Father!

Here I am at Camp Granada. Things are very entertaining, and they say we'll have some fun when it stops raining.

All the counselors hate the waiters, and the lake has alligators. You remember Leonard Skinner? He got ptomaine poisoning last night after dinner.

Now I don't want this to scare you, but my bunk mate has malaria. You remember Jeffrey Hardy? Their about to organize a searching party.

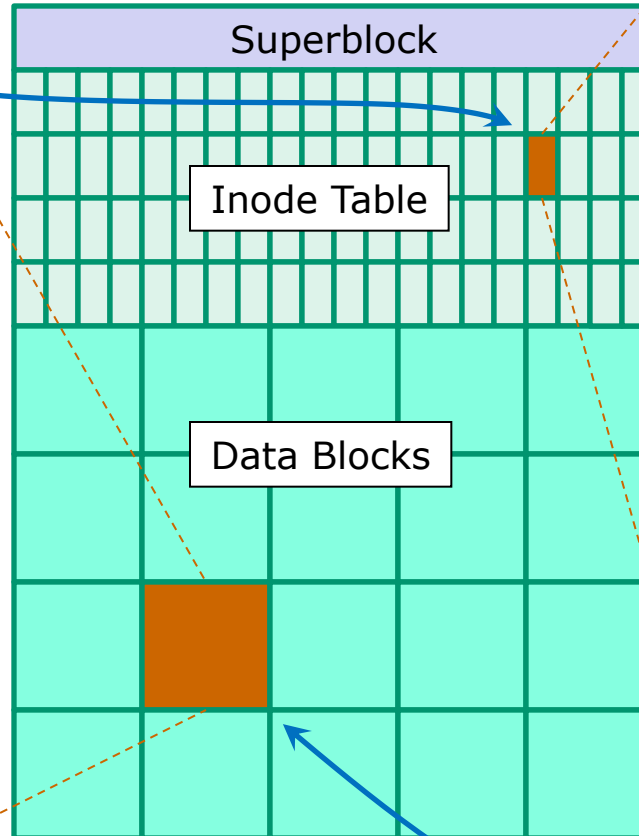
Take me home, oh Mother, Father, take me home! I hate Granada.
Don't leave me out in the forest where I might get eaten by a bear! Take me home, I promise that I won't make noise, or mess the house with other boys, oh please don't make me stay -- I've been here one whole day.

Dearest Father, darling Mother, how's my precious little brother? I will come home if you miss me. I will even let Aunt Bertha hug and kiss me!

Wait a minute! It's stopped hailing! Guys are swimming!
Guys are sailing! Playing baseball, gee that's better!
Mother, Father, kindly disregard this letter.

Alan Sherman

ext2 file system



9662	inode number
-	Type
rw-r--r--	Permissions
1	Number of links
simben90	User
cis90	Group
1044	Size
2001-07-20	Modification time
2012-09-17	Access Time
2012-08-01	Change time
Pointer(s) to data blocks	Pointer(s) to data blocks

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls -il letter
```

```
9662 -rw-r--r--. 1 simben90 cis90 1044 Jul 20 2001 letter
```

Basic File Types and Commands

Long listing code (ls -l)	Type	How to make one
d	directory	mkdir
-	regular • Programs • Text • Data (binary) <i>Use the file command to further classify files</i>	touch
l	symbolic link	ln -s
c	character device files	mknod
b	block device files	mknod

Note: Other files types includes sockets (s) and named pipes (p)

Interpreting a long listing file types

The terminal window shows the output of the command `ls -la` in the directory `/home/cis90/simmsben`. The output lists various files and directories with their permissions, owner, group, size, date, and name. Annotations on the right side of the terminal explain the meaning of the first column (file type) and the color of the file names.

File Type	File Name	Color	Annotation
d	.	Blue	All directories in the UNIX file tree contain these two hidden . and .. directories (d in column 1)
d	..	Blue	
-	.bash_history	Blue	A regular file (- in column 1) Its hidden because it starts with a .
-	.bash_logout	Blue	
-	.bash_profile	Blue	
-	.bashrc	Blue	
-	bcommands	Blue	
-	bigfile	Blue	
-	bin	Blue	
-	deleteme	Blue	
-	.emacs	Blue	
-	empty	Blue	
d	Hidden	Blue	A directory (d in column 1) Color is blue because it's a directory
-	Lab2.0	Blue	
-	Lab2.1	Blue	
-	.lessht	Blue	
-	letter	Blue	
-	mbox	Blue	
-	Miscellaneous	Blue	A hidden directory (d in column 1, name starts with .)
-	mission	Blue	
-	.mozilla	Blue	
-	.plan	Blue	
-	Poems	Blue	
-	proposal1	Blue	
-	proposal2	Blue	
-	proposal3	Blue	
-	results-el	Blue	
-	results-el1	Blue	
-	salsa	Blue	
-	small_town	Blue	Regular file (- in column 1)
-	spellk	Blue	
-	text.err	Blue	
-	text.fxd	Blue	
-	timecal	Green	regular file (- in column 1) Color is green because with execute bits are set
-	.viminfo	Green	
-	what_am_i	Green	
-	.Xauthority	Green	
-	.zshrc	Green	

Use the **file** command to get additional information about a file

Symbolic links

*A symbolic link file
(l in column 1)*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l accounts /etc/passwd
lrwxrwxrwx 1 simben90 cis90 11 Mar 7 08:52 accounts -> /etc/passwd
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7183 Mar 6 08:17 /etc/passwd
/home/cis90/simben $
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ head -5 /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
```

The accounts file in Benji's directory is a symbolic link to the /etc/passwd file.

```
/home/cis90/simben $ head -5 accounts
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
```

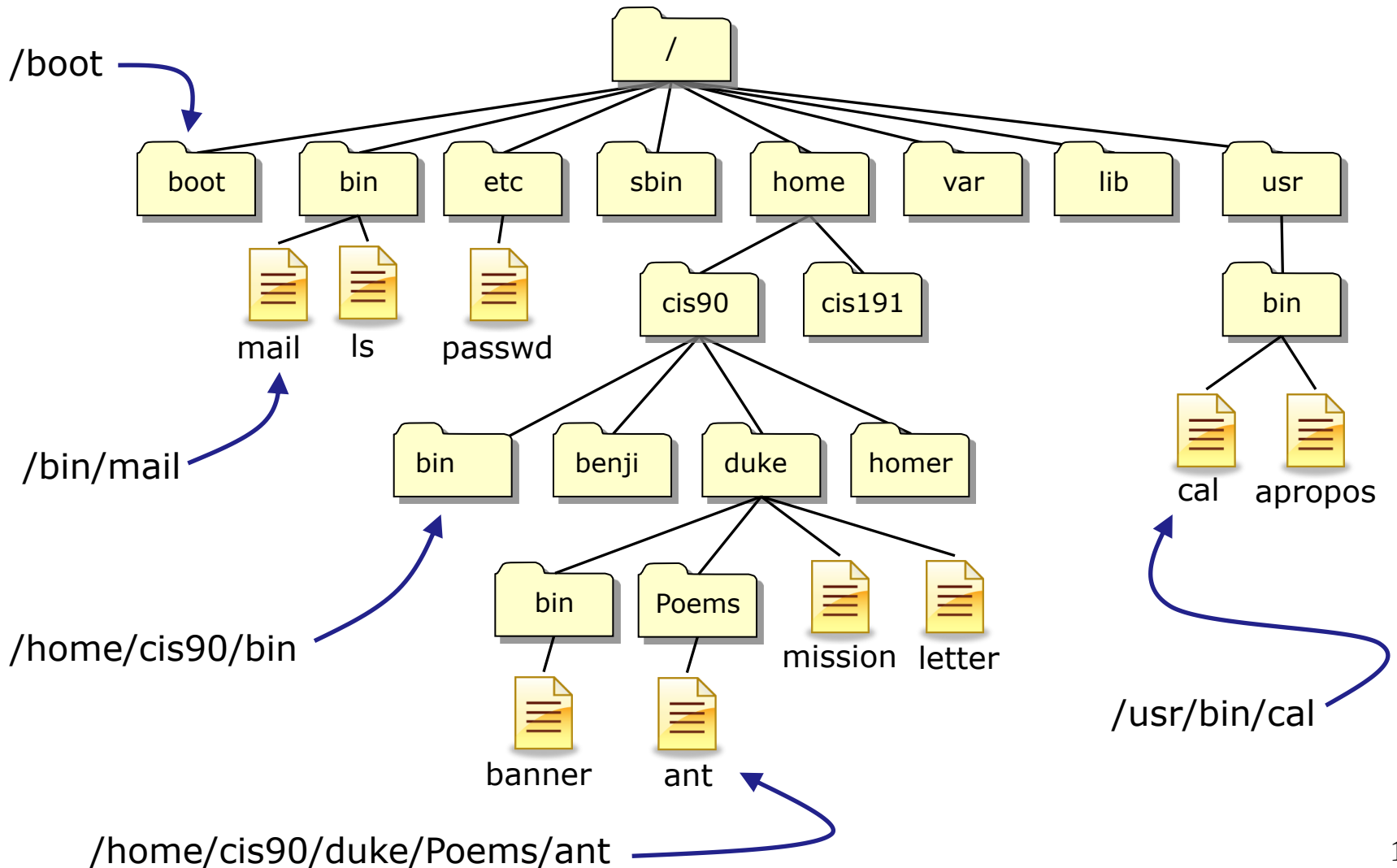
These "shortcuts" can be used for convenience

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -li accounts /etc/passwd
99983 accounts 1280173 /etc/passwd
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Note they have different inodes

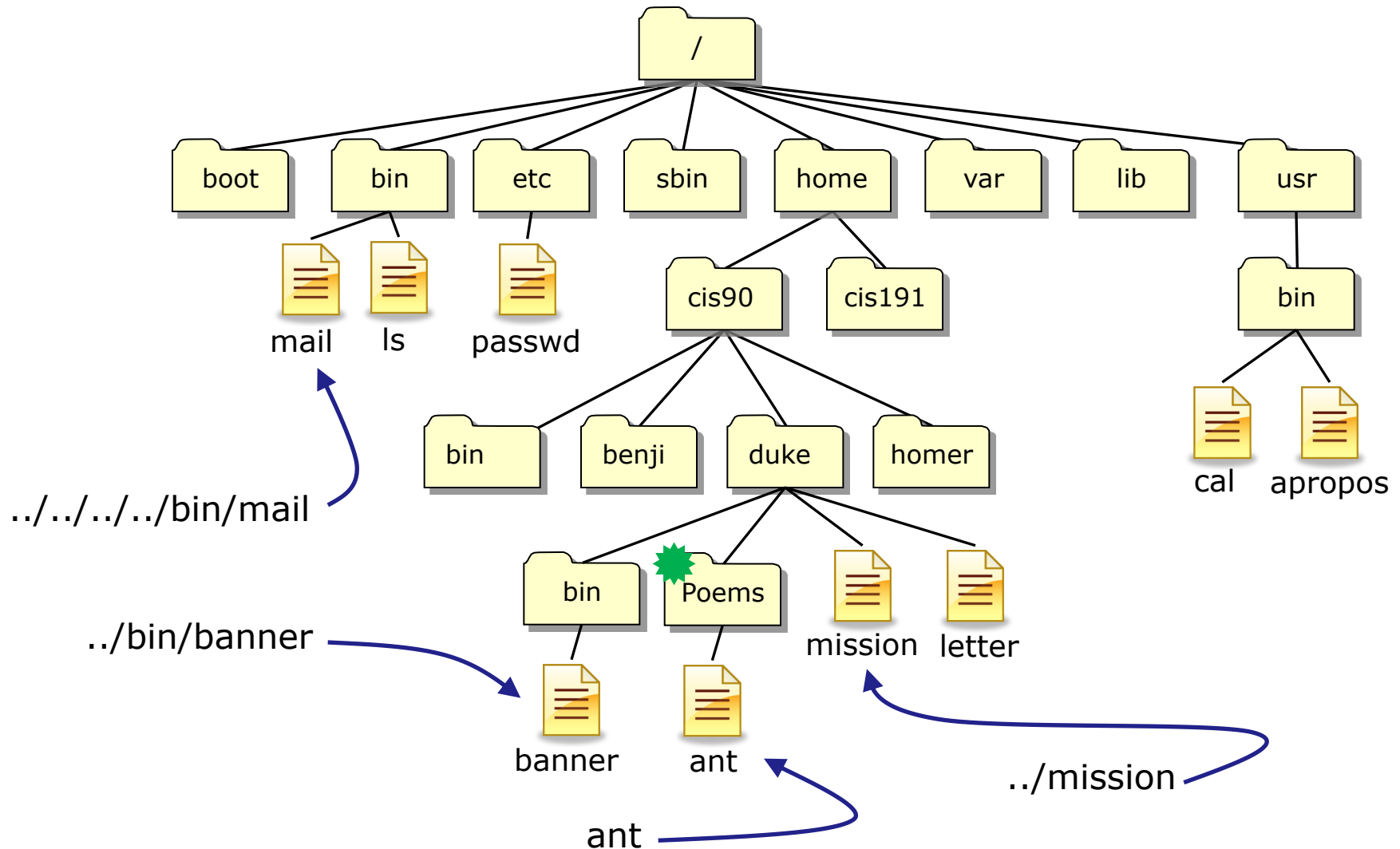
Absolute Pathnames

Start with from /



Relative Pathnames

Start from your current location in the tree



Top Level Directories

Directory	Contents
/bin	binary files forming the commands and shells used by the system administrator and users
/boot	files used during the initial boot-up process including the kernel
/dev	device files for connected hardware
/etc	system configuration files
/home	individual directories owned by each user
/lib	shared libraries needed to boot the system and run the commands in the root filesystem (i.e. commands in /bin and /sbin)
/lost+found	recovered files that were corrupted by power failures or system crashes
/mnt	mount points for floppies, cds, or other file systems
/opt	add-on software packages and/or commercial applications
/proc	kernel level process information
/root	home directory for the root user
/sbin	system administration commands reserved for the superuser (root)
/tmp	temporary files that are deleted when the system is rebooted or started
/usr	program files and related files for use by all users
/var	log files, print spool files, and mail queues

Absolute Pathname Target Practice



Analyze the absolute pathname

What directory is the file in?

What is the name of the file in that directory?

Type your answers in the chat window

CCC Confer

CCC Confer Breakout Rooms Test



Room 1



Room 2



Room 3



Room 4

*Everyone needs to be on CCC Confer today,
please use your Opus username.*

The screenshot shows the CCC Confer application window titled "CCC Confer - 0 - RICH SIMMS". The interface includes a top menu bar (File, Edit, View, Tools, Window, Help), a toolbar with icons for drawing and navigation, and a main content area. On the left, there is a sidebar with sections for "AUDIO & VIDEO", "PARTICIPANTS", and "CHAT".

Annotations with blue arrows point to specific features:

- Use this to put a green check next to your name:** Points to the "PARTICIPANTS" list, specifically to the green checkmark icon next to "Benji" in the "ROOM 1" section.
- Use the camera icon to do screen captures:** Points to the camera icon in the sidebar toolbar.
- Use normal copy and paste as well from your desktop:** Points to the main content area, which displays a terminal window with the command `echo $LOGNAME` and its output `simben90`, along with images of a roasted chicken and a stack of cookies.

The "PARTICIPANTS" list shows "Rich Simms" as the Moderator in the "MAIN ROOM (2)". Below, "Room 1" lists "Benji (You)" with a green checkmark. The "CHAT" section shows a message from "Benji" at 8:16 AM: "Hi all, my name is Benji".

I'll be sending you into virtual breakout rooms today so you can work together on various activities

CCC Confer Activity



Room 1



Room 2



Room 3



Room 4

1. Download the presentation slides for Lesson 5 from the Calendar page of the web site.
2. Locate this slide.
3. Put a green check next to your name when you have done steps 1-2.

When I see the green checks I'll distribute you the different rooms

1. In your breakout room, see if you can do the following:
 - Introduce yourselves using room chat window.
 - Use whiteboard camera icon to copy your Linux logo above. Note you can resize the screen rectangle that is copied.
 - Each student use the **echo \$LOGNAME** command in a Putty/MAC terminal and then paste a copy of their ssh session on the whiteboard.
 - Decorate your room with anything else so you will recognize it when you return.
 - Return to the main room when finished (drag your name from the breakout room back to the main room)

Flashcards

Lessons L1-L5 random



Room 1



Room 2



Room 3



Room 4

Flashcards
Deck size " "
L1=18
L2=22
L3=5
L4=26
L5=4
Total=75

Rules

- Chat window belongs to team that is up (no one else can use)
- "Final Answer" must be from someone on team that hasn't answered yet
- All team members can help each other and suggest answers

```
Instructor timer: /home/rsimms/scripts/countdown  
i=15; while [ $i -gt 0 ]; do clear; banner $i; let i=i-1; sleep 1; done; clear; banner done
```

Flash Cards

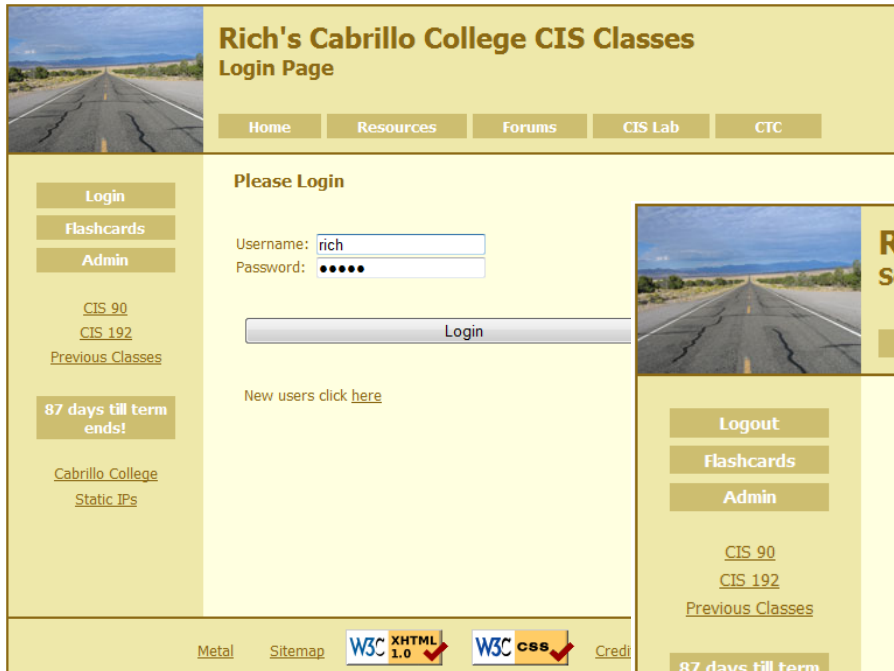
Click on Flashcards in left panel

Register if this is the first time using Flashcards

Register and choose a username and password of your choice

Logging in and using Flashcards

Login with your username and password



Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes
Login Page

Home Resources Forums CIS Lab CTC

Please Login

Username:
Password:

Login

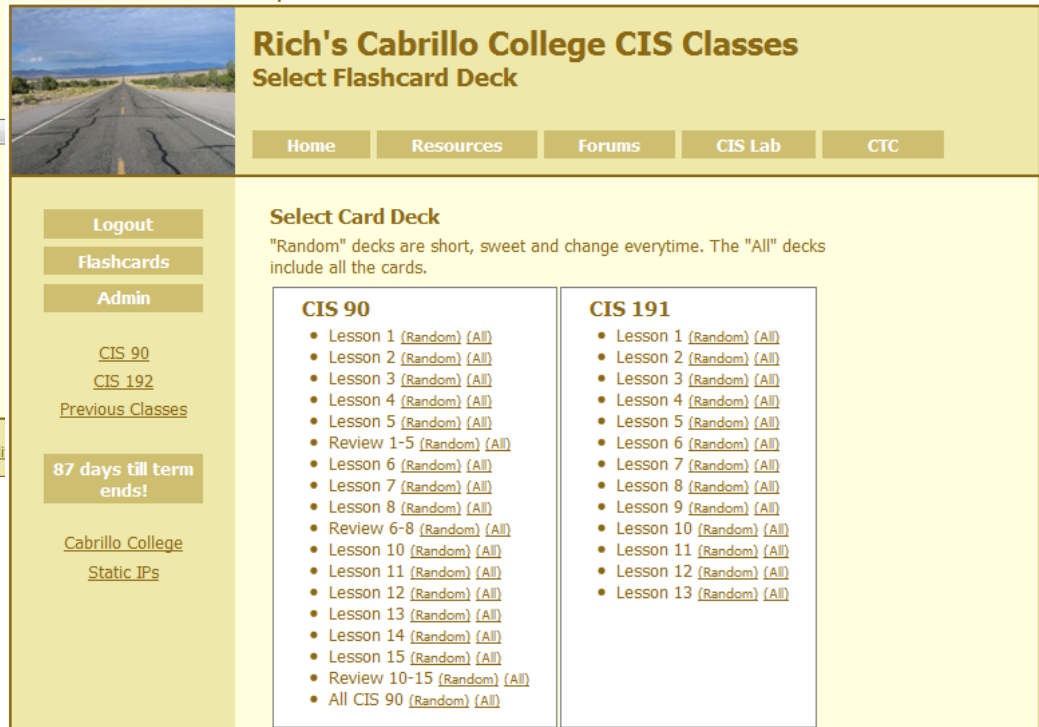
New users click [here](#)

87 days till term ends!

[Cabrillo College](#)
[Static IPs](#)

Metal Sitemap W3C XHTML 1.0 W3C CSS Credit

Select deck of cards



Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes
Select Flashcard Deck

Home Resources Forums CIS Lab CTC

Select Card Deck

"Random" decks are short, sweet and change everytime. The "All" decks include all the cards.

CIS 90	CIS 191
• Lesson 1 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 1 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 2 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 2 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 3 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 3 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 4 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 4 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 5 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 5 (Random) (All)
• Review 1-5 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 6 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 6 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 7 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 7 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 8 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 8 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 9 (Random) (All)
• Review 6-8 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 10 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 10 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 11 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 11 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 12 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 12 (Random) (All)	• Lesson 13 (Random) (All)
• Lesson 13 (Random) (All)	
• Lesson 14 (Random) (All)	
• Lesson 15 (Random) (All)	
• Review 10-15 (Random) (All)	
• All CIS 90 (Random) (All)	

Class Exercise

Flashcards

- Browse to simms-teach.com
- Register with a username and password of your choice
- Verify you can login and use the flash cards.

Test Prep



Reminder to instructor:

On Sun-Hwa-iv

- create accounts
- run setup scripts (trouble-p1, setup-shakespeare)
- rm /etc/nologin

On Opus

- /home/rsimms/cis90/test01/q29/mail-q29-P1

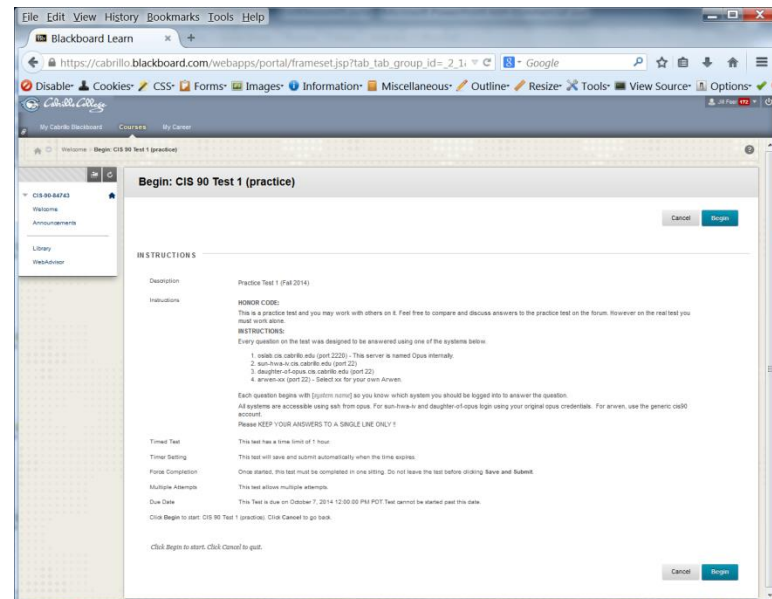
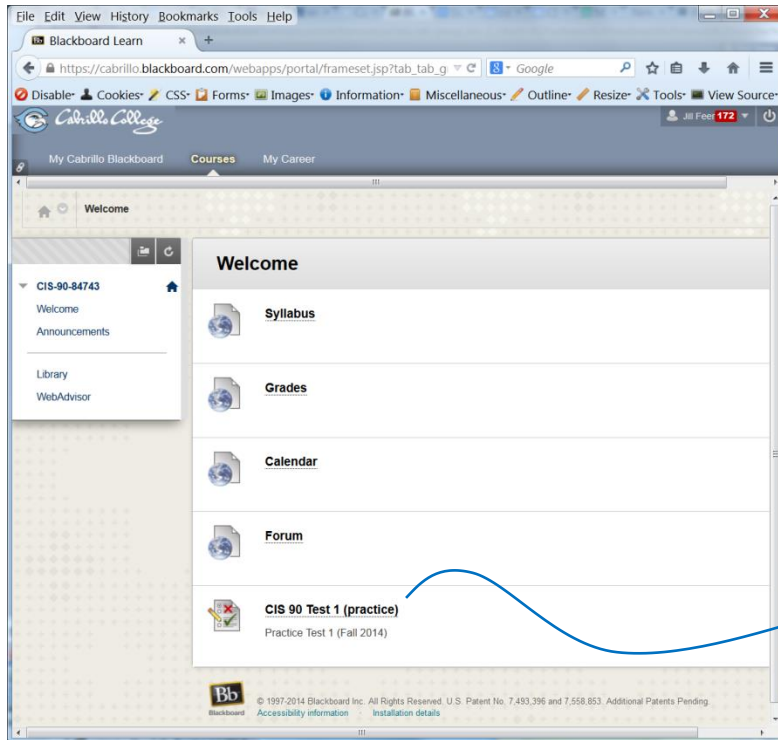


How to prepare for the test:

- Review slides for Lessons 1-5 (download and make sure you know how to electronically search PDFs)
- DO THE PRACTICE TEST
- Compare your practice test answers with others and discuss on the forum
- DO THE PRACTICE TEST
- Note the steps you take to answer each question so you can use them again on the real test
- DO THE PRACTICE TEST
- Go through the Lesson 1-5 flashcards till you feel comfortable with the material
- DO THE PRACTICE TEST
- Practice, practice, practice ... repeating Labs 1-4 never hurts!

Practice Test

A practice test is available on Blackboard.



What command ... ?

Tips on how to answer questions on lab assignments and tests

What command will do “blah, blah, blah” questions:

Examples:

- What **ls** command allows you to see the permissions of your home directory while you are in your home directory?
- What command will give you a prompt showing your current working directory path and a \$?
- What command allows you to see hidden files in your current directory?

*Tip: Always use Opus (or the appropriate VM) to test your answers for these kinds of questions. **I will!** If your command doesn't work it won't be the right answer!*

Practice Question

What **ls** command allows you to see the permissions of your home directory while you are in your home directory?

Practice Question

What **ls** command allows you to see the permissions of your home directory while you are in your home directory?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l
total 392
-rw-r--r-- 2 simben90 cis90 10576 Jul 20 2001 bigfile
drwxr-xr-x 2 simben90 cis90 4096 Feb 12 16:07 bin
-rw----- 1 simben90 cis90 606 Feb 29 22:17 dead.letter
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 0 Jul 20 2001 empty
d----- 2 simben90 cis90 4096 Feb 1 2002 Hidden
< snipped >
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 250 Jul 20 2001 text.err
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 231 Jul 20 2001 text.fxd
-rwxr-xr-x 1 simben90 cis90 509 Jun 6 2002 timecal
-rw-rw-r-- 1 simben90 cis90 25390 Feb 29 22:18 uhistory

-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 352 Mar 5 08:24 what_am_i
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Nope, that didn't work. We got permissions of all the files in the directory but we didn't get the permissions of the directory itself!

Practice Question

What **ls** command allows you to see the permissions of your home directory while you are in your home directory?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -dl /home/cis90/simben  
drwxr-xr-x 10 simben90 cis90 4096 Mar  1 10:15
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -dl ~  
drwxr-xr-x 10 simben90 cis90 4096 Mar  1 10:15
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -dl .  
drwxr-xr-x 10 simben90 cis90 4096 Mar  1 10:15 .
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -dl $HOME  
drwxr-xr-x 10 simben90 cis90 4096 Mar  1 10:15
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -dl  
drwxr-xr-x 10 simben90 cis90 4096 Mar  1 10:15 .
```

Yep, they all worked! The -d option instructs the ls command not to descend into the directory. Any of the commands above would be correct.

Practice Question

What command will give you a prompt showing your current working directory path and a \$?

Practice Question

What command will give you a prompt showing your current working directory path and a \$?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PS1=blah
blah
blahPS1="/home/cis90/simben $ "
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $
/home/cis90/simben $ cd ..
/home/cis90/simben $ cd
/home/cis90/simben $
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PS1
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Nope, that didn't work. The prompt doesn't change after changing to another directory

Practice Question

What command will give you a prompt showing your current working directory path and a \$?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PS1=blah
blah
blahPS1="PWD $ "
PWD $
PWD $ echo $PS1
PWD $
```

Nope, that didn't work either. A \$ in front of the variable name is required to use its value.

Practice Question

What command will give you a prompt showing your current working directory path and a \$?

```
PWD $ PS1=blah
blah
blahPS1="$PWD $ "
/home/cis90/simben $ cd ..
/home/cis90/simben $ cd
/home/cis90/simben $
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PS1
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Better, but still didn't work. The prompt is still not changing after cd'ing to another directory.

We need to block bash from expanding the \$PWD variable when it's being set.

Practice Question

What command will give you a prompt showing your current working directory path and a \$?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PS1=blah
blah
blahPS1='$PWD $ '
/home/cis90/simben $ cd ..
/home/cis90 $ cd
/home/cis90/simben $
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PS1
$PWD $
```

Touchdown! That worked!

The single quotes prevent bash from expanding \$PWD when setting the PS1 variable.

It is not expanded till the prompt is actually generated for the next command.

Practice Question

What command allows you to see hidden files in your current directory?

Practice Question

What command allows you to see hidden files in your current directory?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls
```

bigfile	lab01.graded	Lab2.1	mission	small_town	uhistory
bin	lab01-submitted	letter	Poems	spellk	what_am_i
dead.letter	lab02.graded	log	proposal1	text.err	
empty	lab03.graded	mbox	proposal2	text.fxd	
Hidden	Lab2.0	Miscellaneous	proposal3	timecal	

Nope, that didn't work! Hidden files start with a "." and note of these start with a "." (period)

Practice Question

What command allows you to see hidden files in your current directory?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -a
```

.	dead.letter	Lab2.0	.mozilla	.ssh
..	.emacs	Lab2.1	.plan	text.err
.bash_history	empty	.lesshst	Poems	text.fxd
.bash_logout	Hidden	letter	proposal1	timecal
.bash_profile	lab01.graded	log	proposal2	uhistory
.bashrc	lab01-submitted	mbox	proposal3	.viminfo
bigfile	lab02.graded	Miscellaneous	small_town	what_am_i
bin	lab03.graded	mission	spellk	

Bingo, that worked! Hidden files and directories start with a "." (period)

How many arguments
or “parse this
command” questions

Tips on how to answer questions on lab assignments and tests

How many arguments or “parse this command” questions

Example: The shell performs file name expansion during the Parse step. When a user types the command: **file /v*/l??/*o*.[14]** on Opus, how many arguments get passed to the **file** command? What specifically are those arguments?

Tip: Use the echo command to preview how the shell will expand arguments containing metacharacters.

***Tip:** Use the echo command to preview how the shell will expand arguments containing metacharacters.*

***TIP:** Use the echo command to preview how the shell will expand arguments containing metacharacters.*

***TIP:** Use the echo command to preview how the shell will expand arguments containing metacharacters.*

Practice Question

The shell performs file name expansion during the Parse step. When a user types the command: **file /v*/l??/*o*[14]** on Opus, how many arguments get passed to the **file** command? What specifically are those arguments?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo /v*/l??/*o*[14]  
/var/lib/polkit-1 /var/log/dracut.log-20130101 /var/log/yum.log-20130101
```

*Answer: The shell will expand **/v*/l??/*o*[14]** into the 3 arguments shown above*

Practice Question

Parse the following command on Opus:

```
wc -wl /home/cis90/d*t/*w*
```

what is the second argument passed to the **wc** command?

Practice Question

Parse the following command on Opus:

```
wc -wl /home/cis90/d*t/*w*
```

what is the second argument passed to the **wc** command?

command: **wc**

options: **w** and **l**

arguments:

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ echo /home/cis90/d*t/*w*
```

```
/home/cis90/depot/network /home/cis90/depot/newfile /home/cis90/depot/randomwords
```

*3 arguments, the
second argument is* 

Answer: /home/cis90/depot/newfile

Practice Question

Parse the following command on Opus:

```
wc -wl /home/cis90/d*t/*w*
```

Regarding the options passed to the wc command, how many and what are they?

Practice Question

Parse the following command on Opus:

```
wc -wl /home/cis90/d*t/*w*
```

Regarding the options passed to the wc command, how many and what are they?

command: `wc`

options: `w` and `l`

arguments:

`/home/cis90/depot/network`

`/home/cis90/depot/newfile`

`/home/cis90/depot/randomwords`

Answer: there are two options, w and l

Absolute/relative pathname questions:

Tips on how to answer questions on lab assignments and tests

Absolute/relative pathname questions:

Examples:

- What is the relative pathname from your home directory to the **date** command?
- What is the absolute path to the sonnet1 file in your Shakespeare directory?

*Tip: Use the **ls** command with tab completion to verify your absolute or relative pathnames*

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Tip: Use the **ls** command with tab completion to verify your absolute or relative pathnames

Practice

What is the relative pathname from your home directory to the **date** command?

Practice

What is the relative pathname from your home directory to the **date** command?

First, use the type command to find where the date command is

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ type date
date is /bin/date
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls ../
ahrmatt/      colabd/      huljef/      olscam/      rodduk/
answers/      deltas/      jimmel/      pacnan/      shidev/
.bash_profile depot/      lowmic/      phacha/      simben/
bin/          doucor/      macrya/      plajos/      varana/
blerav/       flamat/      maxsco/      plajua/      veleli/
bodian/       gueous/      mcidar/      porjon/
bunsol/       guest/       milhen/      pummas/
cheken/       helrog/      milhom/      rafdav/
cofcol/       hovdav/      milmic/      reedie/

/home/cis90/simben $ ls ../../
backup/      cis191/      cis90/      guest/      rick/      turnin/
cis164/      cis192/      cis98/      jimg/      rsimms/    .Xauthority
cis172/      cis193/      gerlinde/   mikki/      ryan/

/home/cis90/simben $ ls ../../../../
.autofsck  etc/      media/      opt/      selinux/  tmp/
bin/       home/     misc/       proc/     srv/       u/
boot/      lib/      mnt/        root/     sys/       usr/
dev/       lost+found/ net/        sbin/     tftpboot/ var/

/home/cis90/simben $ ls ../../../../bin/date
../../../../bin/date
```

Tap tab key twice to see what is in that directory

No errors so this relative pathname is GOOD!

Answer: ../../../../bin/date

Example

What is the absolute path to the sonnet1 file in your Shakespeare directory?

Practice

What is the absolute path to the sonnet1 file in your Shakespeare directory?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /
.autofsck  etc/      media/    opt/      selinux/  tmp/
bin/       home/     misc/     proc/     srv/      u/
< snipped >
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /home/
backup/    cis191/    cis90/    guest/    rick/      turnin/
< snipped >
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /home/cis90/
ahrmat/    colabd/    huljef/    olscam/    rodduk/
answers/    deltas/    jimmel/    pacnan/    shidev/
.bash_profile depot/    lowmic/    phacha/    simben/
< snipped >
cofcol/    hovdav/    milmic/    reedie/
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /home/cis90/simben/
.bash_history lab01.graded Miscellaneous/ .ssh/
< snipped >
.bashrc      lab03.graded .plan      timecal
bigfile      Lab2.0/      Poems/     uhistory
< snipped >
Hidden/      mbox      spellk
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /home/cis90/simben/Poems/
ant          Blake/    nursery    Shakespeare/ twister    Yeats/
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /home/cis90/simben/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet
sonnet1  sonnet11  sonnet17  sonnet26  sonnet35  sonnet5  sonnet9
sonnet10 sonnet15  sonnet2   sonnet3   sonnet4   sonnet7
/home/cis90/simben $ ls /home/cis90/simben/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1
/home/cis90/simben/Poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1
```

*Tap tab key
twice to see
what is in that
directory*

No errors so this absolute pathname is GOOD!

Wrap up

New commands:

NA

NA

New metacharacters:

?

Matches any single character

[]

Matches any character in the brackets

New Files and Directories:

NA

NA

Next Class

Assignment: Check Calendar Page on web site to see what is coming up.

No Quiz
No Lab due
Test !

Backup

ls command review

ls command

Use the -l option for a "long listing"

```

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
simben90@opus:~
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l
total 308
-rw-rw-r-- 1 simben90 cis90 1870 Feb 24 15:37 1976
-rw-rw-r-- 1 simben90 cis90 880 Feb 22 22:32 android
-rw-r--r-- 2 simben90 cis90 10576 Jul 20 2001 bigfile
drwxr-xr-x 2 simben90 cis90 4096 Feb 12 16:07 bin
-rw----- 1 simben90 cis90 355 Feb 24 15:40 dead.letter
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 0 Jul 20 2001 empty
d----- 2 simben90 cis90 4096 Feb 1 2002 Hidden
-r----- 1 simben90 staff 1182 Feb 16 13:17 lab01.graded
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 494 Feb 12 16:39 lab01-submitted
-r----- 1 simben90 staff 1873 Feb 23 11:58 lab02.graded
drwxr-xr-x 2 simben90 cis90 4096 Feb 17 2001 Lab2.0
drwxr-xr-x 3 simben90 cis90 4096 Feb 17 2001 Lab2.1
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 1044 Jul 20 2001 letter
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 572 Feb 22 16:07 log
-rw----- 1 simben90 cis90 65469 Feb 26 14:44 mbox
drwxr-xr-x 2 simben90 cis90 4096 Sep 11 2005 Miscellaneous
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 759 Jun 6 2002 mission
drwxr-xr-x 5 simben90 cis90 4096 Jan 18 2004 Poems
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 1074 Aug 26 2003 proposal1
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 2175 Jul 20 2001 proposal2
-rw-r--r-- 1 simben90 cis90 2054 Sep 14 2003 proposal3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 simben90 cis90 657 Feb 22 16:05 scott
  
```

total size of all
files in blocks

*On Opus,
1 block = 1024 bytes*

1. file type
 - = regular
 - d = directory
 - l = symbolic link
2. permissions
3. number of hard links
4. owner
5. group
6. size (in bytes)
7. last modified
8. filename

ls command

Using files vs directories as arguments

*Case 1: **No arguments** specified, all files in the current directory will be listed*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls  
bigfile    Lab2.0          mission        proposal3      text.fxd  
bin        Lab2.1          Poems          small_town     timecal  
empty      letter         proposal1     spellk         what_am_i  
Hidden     Miscellaneous   proposal2     text.err
```

*Case 2: With a **filename** specified as an argument, just that file will be listed*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls bigfile  
bigfile
```

*Case 3: With a **directory** specified as an argument, the contents of the directory will be listed*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls Poems/  
ant    Blake    nursery    Shakespeare    twister    Yeats
```

ls command

specifying multiple directories

*The **ls** command can take multiple arguments*

When a file is specified, just the filename is listed

When a directory is specified, the contents of the directory are listed

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls Poems/ bin/ letter
letter
```

regular file

directories

```
bin/:
app banner enlightenment hi I treed tryme zoom

Poems/:
ant Blake nursery Shakespeare twister Yeats
```


ls command example

↙ *The * is expanded by the shell and replaced with the names of all files and directories in the current directory*

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ls *
bigfile  letter  proposal1  proposal3  spellk  text.fxd  what_am_i  Files listed
empty    mission proposal2  small_town  text.err  timecal   first

bin:
app  banner  enlightenment  hi  I  treed  tryme  zoom  Then the contents of
ls: Hidden: Permission denied  each directory are
                                   listed

Lab2.0:
386  A_long_name  file.9  READNAME  this_years_annual_report
afile  annual report  junk.old.bak  sTrAnGeNeSs

Lab2.1:
1.1  filename  junk  letter  more  old  Proposal3  Proposal.old  xyz

Miscellaneous:
better_town  file.dos  fruit  manpage  mystery  salad

Poems:
ant  Blake  nursery  Shakespeare  twister  Yeats
```

Do you see the error message? ... permission issue (more in future lessons)
Do you see the symbolic link? ... in light blue (more in future lessons)

ls command

How to override showing directory contents

The contents of the directory are shown

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls bin  
app  banner  enlightenment  hi  I  treed  tryme  zoom
```

The directory itself is shown with the -d option

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -d bin  
bin
```

*Use the **d** option to list the directory itself. Without the **d** the directory contents are listed instead.*

ls command

How to override showing directory contents

The directory contents are shown

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -i bin  
9634 app 9635 banner 9636 enlightenment 9630 hi 9632 I  
9631 treed 9633 tryme 9629 zoom
```

The directory itself is shown with the -d option

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -id bin  
9628 bin
```

*Use the **d** option to list the directory itself.*

ls command

Recursively list subdirectories (-R)

ls -lR

```

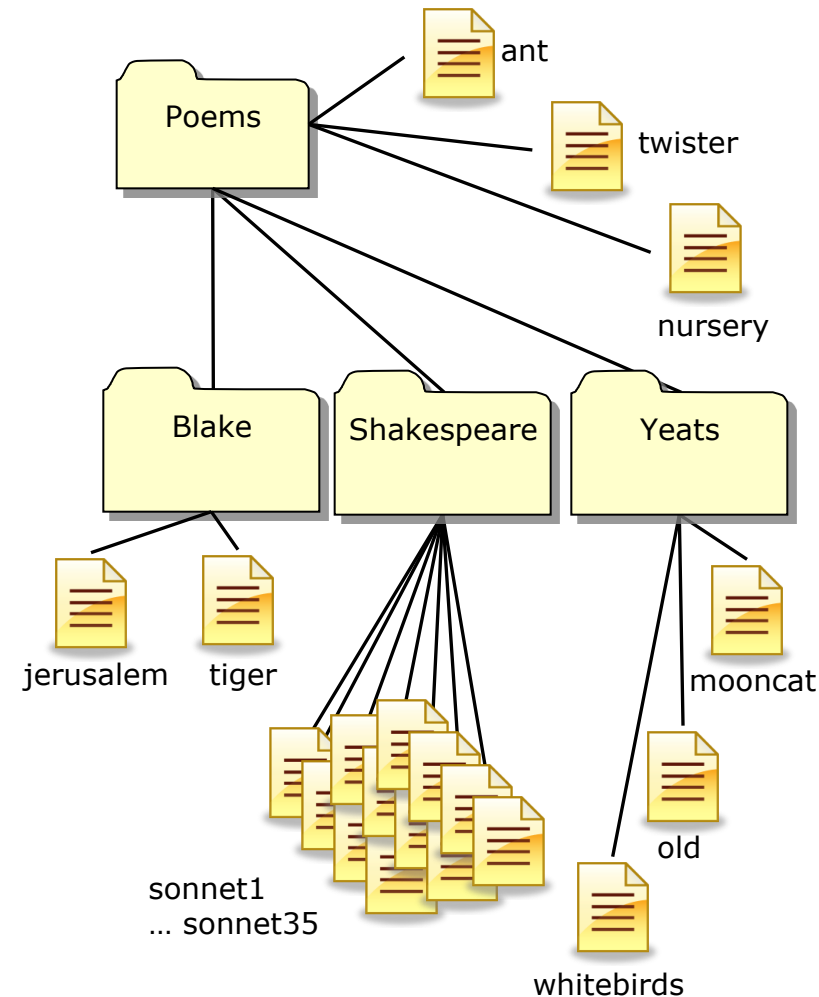
simmsben@opus:~/Poems
[simmsben@opus Poems]$ls -lR
.:
total 48
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 237 Aug 26 2003 ant
drwxr-xr-x 2 simmsben cis90 4096 Jul 20 2001 Blake
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 779 Oct 12 2003 nursery
drwxr-xr-x 2 simmsben cis90 4096 Oct 31 2004 Shakespeare
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 151 Jul 20 2001 twister
drwxr-xr-x 2 simmsben cis90 4096 Jul 20 2001 Yeats

./Blake:
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 582 Jul 20 2001 jerusalem
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 115 Jul 20 2001 tiger

./Shakespeare:
total 104
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 614 Jul 20 2001 sonnet1
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 620 Jul 20 2001 sonnet10
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 689 Oct 31 2004 sonnet11
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 618 Jul 20 2001 sonnet15
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 647 Jul 20 2001 sonnet17
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 631 Jul 20 2001 sonnet2
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 601 Jul 20 2001 sonnet26
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 615 Jul 20 2001 sonnet3
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 598 Jul 20 2001 sonnet35
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 588 Jul 20 2001 sonnet4
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 622 Jul 20 2001 sonnet5
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 581 Jul 20 2001 sonnet7
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 620 Jul 20 2001 sonnet9

./Yeats:
total 24
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 855 Jul 20 2001 mooncat
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 520 Jul 20 2001 old
-rw-r--r-- 1 simmsben cis90 863 Jul 20 2001 whitebirds
[simmsben@opus Poems]$

```



Class Exercise

- Go to your home directory, type: **cd**
- Do a long listing of every file in your home directory and sub-directories and include inode numbers

ls -l Miscellaneous/

ls -ld Miscellaneous/

ls -lR