Appendix C

DOS to UNIX QUICK GUIDE - D 02-
Setting up Linux - D 07-
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DOS to Command Line UNIX

DOS		UNIX (*Linux)	
Help commands			
`help`		`man` *`command`*	*end session with* q
`command /?`		`whatis` *`command`*	
		`apropos` *`keyword`*	
Clear screen			
`cls`		`clear`	
To Display the present working directory			
`prompt $p$g`		`pwd`	
Root directory			
\		/	
Directory Listing Commands			
`dir`	detailed	`ls -l`	detailed
`dir /w`	just file names	`ls`	just file names
`tree`	all directories and files	`ls -R`	all directories and files
Change Directory/Folder commands			
`cd`	basic command	`cd`	basic command
`cd ..`	move up one directory	`cd ..`	move up one directory
`cd \`	move to root directory	`cd /`	move to root directory
		`cd $HOME`	to \home\your home
Used to make directories/folders			
`mkdir directoryname`		`mkdir directoryname`	
`md directoryname`			

DOS		UNIX (*Linux)
File creation		
`copy con filename`	use [Ctrl] + [z] to end	`touch filename`

Filename rules

8.3	255 characters allowed avoid spaces and hyphens as first character 'hide' a filename with . for first character ('see' `w/ ls -a`)

Used to specify multiple files

`*` *or* `?`	wildcards	`*` *or* `?`	metacharacters

Text Editing

`edit filename.txt`	`vi filename.txt`

Display the contents of a text file on the monitor

`type filename`	`cat filename`

File Manipulation

`move source destination`	move	`mv source destination`	move
`rename source destination`	rename	`mv source destination`	rename
`copy source destination`	copy	`cp source destination`	copy
ex `copy aa.txt fld\aa.txt`		ex `cp aa.txt fld/aa.txt`	

File deletion

`del filename`	delete	`rm filename`	remove

Folder deletion

`rd foldername`	must be empty		
`rmdir foldername`	must be empty	`rmdir foldername`	must be empty
`deltree foldername`	will delete w/contents	`rm -rf foldername`	will delete w/contents

DOS

UNIX (*Linux)

File properties

`attrib ± ? filename`	read only, archive, sys, hidden	`chattr ± ? filename`

Folder Properties

`chmod ugo ± ? foldername`	read, write, execute
	for user, group, or other
`chmod 755 foldername`	standard web permissions
	d rwx r-x r-x
	read=4
	write=2
	execute=1
	7==4+2+1, r+w+x

To redirect output, such as from the monitor to a file

`>`	example: `type aa.txt > lpt1`	`>`	example: `cat aa.txt > lpt1`

To join commands; take the output of one command and use it as the input for another

`|`	example: (pipe) `dir | more`	`|`	example: (pipe) `ls | more`

Day and Month

`date`	`cal`
	`cal mm yyyy`

Windows	**UNIX (*Linux)**
End Command Line session	
`exit`	`exit`

Automatically replace typed text with predetermined text

auto correct	`alias xx=command`

Windows	**UNIX (*Linux)**
Searching	
search	`find filename`
search contains	`grep word` or `phrase`

End program

X

File\Close	`q`
[Ctrl]+[Alt]+[Del]	`kill`

UNIX specific items

`passwd`	change password		
	(must change at least 3 items)		
	required aspects		
	minimum 6 characters	minimum of 2 letters	minimum of 1 number
	ex `Password1`		
`command` `&`	starts command, but will run in background		
[Ctrl]+[z]	pause		

Database features

find	search for files in a directory hierarchy
grep	print lines matching a pattern, used to search for words within files
uniq	remove duplicate lines from a sorted file
diff	find differences between two files
tr	translate or delete characters, such as changing from upper case to lower case

Other useful info

`nice [command]`	runs the command as low priority
`[command];[command]`	use the ; to start multiple programs
`[command] &`	start process in background (fg will bring it back to the foreground)
`[Ctrl] [z]`	suspend process
Other useful info	continued
`df`	show free disk space (see `man df` for other options)
`ps`	show processes (see `man ps` for other options)
`free`	show remaining RAM
`dd`	convert, then copy a file... used when using Windows to download a Linux distro
`tar`	create a compressed format backup file, i.e. `tar -cvf /home/archive.tar /etc` where archive is the file created in the `/home` directory, and is a backup of `/etc`

The Kernel is the most basic part of an operating system. In DOS, the only way to access the kernel was using the DOS command prompt. But newer operating systems have options on how to interact with the kernel… these are called shells. Example: Windows can be interacted with via the command line or the graphical user interface.

But in Linux, there are many, many shell options, allowing the user to interact with the kernel in many different ways.

The Bourne shell replaced the Thompson shell in 1977, becoming the default UNIX shell

C shell uses C language-like syntax is, and is an interactive shell, mainly used to write programs called shell scripts

The KornShell is a complete, powerful, high-level programming interface for writing applications

The Bash shell, Bourne Again SHell, is an updated version of the Bourne shell, and is now the default shell for Linux

Notes:

- Everything in UNIX/Linux is treated as a file
  - `-rwxr-xr-x` ordinary file
  - `drwxrwxr-x` directory
  - `crwxrwxr-x` character device file
  - `brwxrwxr-x` block device directory

Using the VI command line text editor

Step 1, type vi filename

You are now in command mode. Go to step to start inserting text

Step 2, to insert text, type the letter "i" ...i...

You are now in insert text mode. Type your name ...Craig...

When you have finished typing, you must escape from insert mode

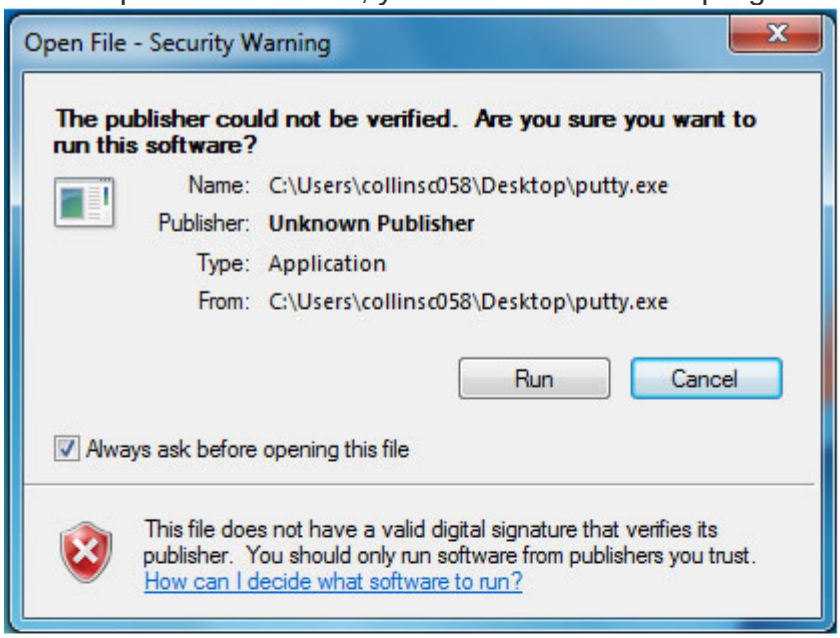
Step 3, when finished editing, hit <ESC>

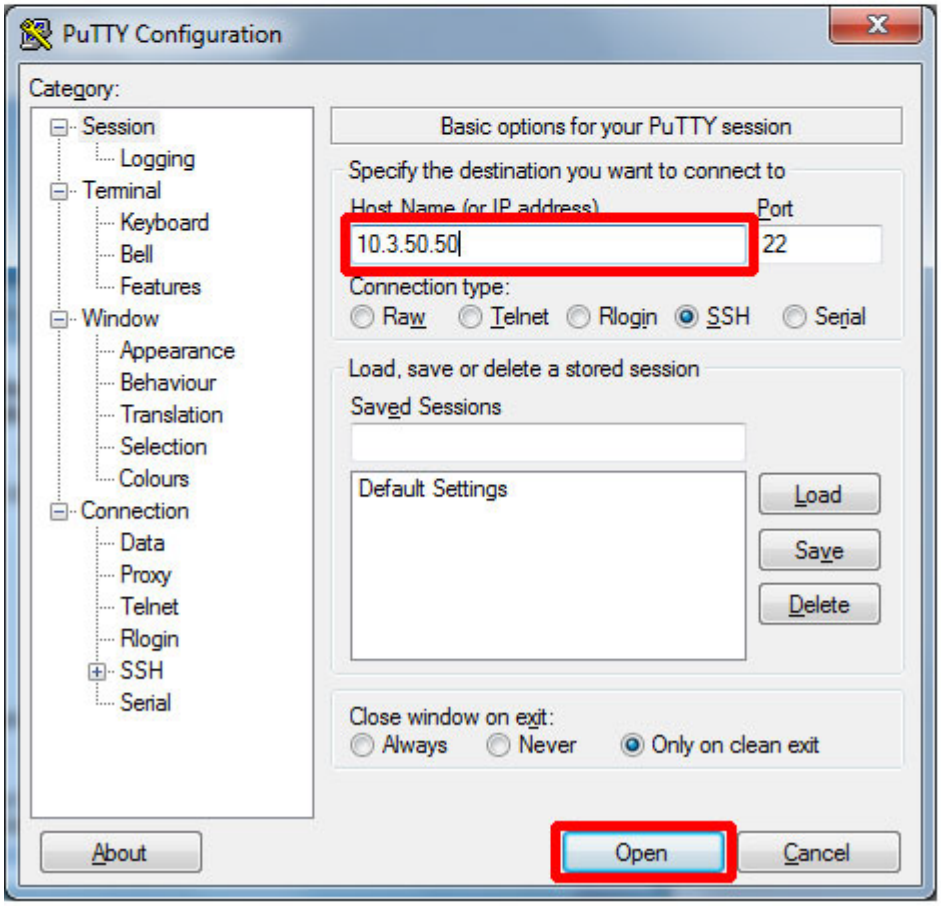
Step 4, to save and exit type (upper case, hold down the shift key) ...ZZ...

More about using VI available on Google, etc.

Server Client Setup

To set up the UNIX client, you must first start the program Start putty.exe



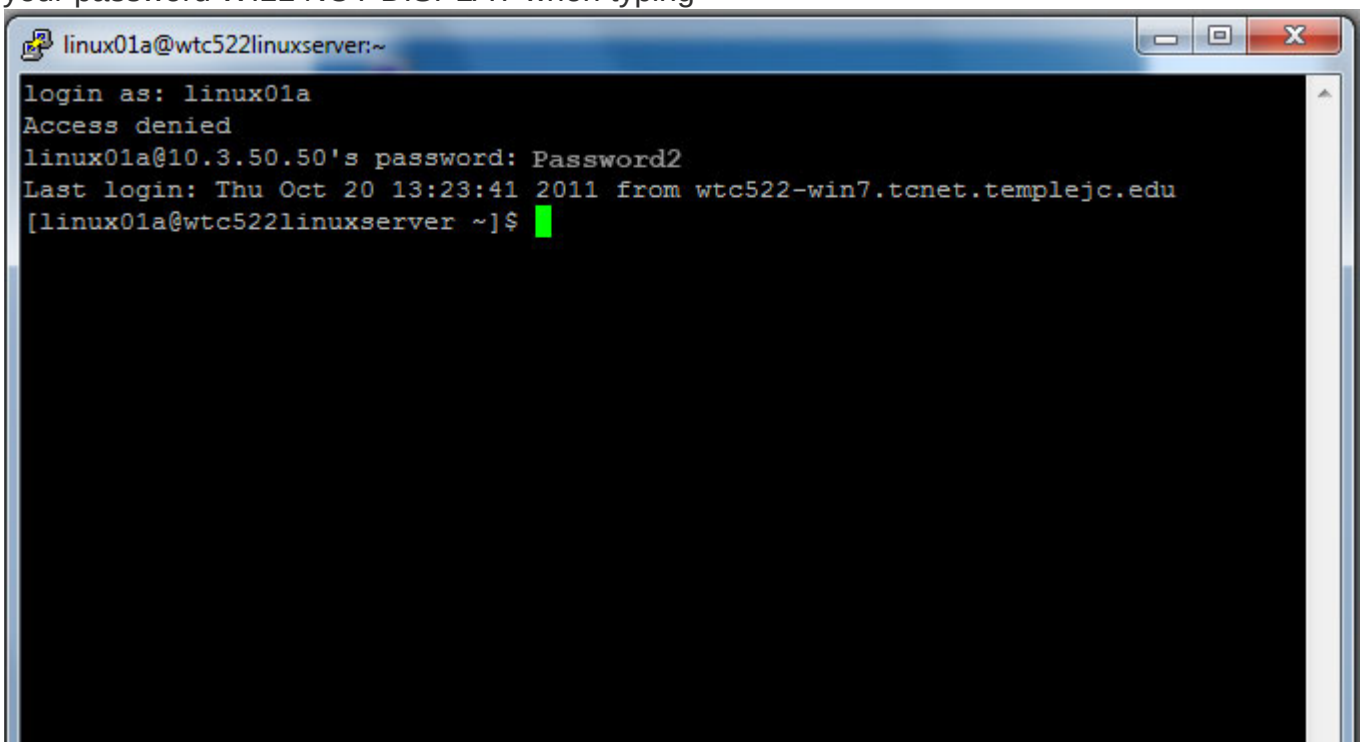


All you worry about is the Host Name (or IP address), it is 10.3.50.50, then choose Open

If you get a message about a key, choose [Yes] to trust the host and cache (save) the updated information

If you are a day student, your log in name is the linux+machine number (two digits)+a
If you are a night student, your log in name is the linux+machine number (two digits)+b

Your password will be Password2 (note the capital P and the number 2)...
your password WILL NOT DISPLAY when typing



Sample Linux Session

Desired action	Command given	Result (your result may differ)
See full path to current directory	`pwd`	`/home/linux01a`
Brief directory listing	`ls`	(nothing to display)
Make a directory called junk	`mkdir junk`	(nothing to display)
Brief directory listing	`ls`	`junk`
Long, detailed directory listing	`ls -l`	`drwxrwxr-x junk`
Create an empty text file	`touch test.txt`	(nothing to display)
Long, detailed directory listing	`ls -l`	`drwxrwxr-x junk` `-rw-rw-r-- test.txt`
Edit text file (see vi on p.C-6)	`vi test.txt`	(vi opens; insert, save/close)
or	`gedit test.txt`	

Long, detailed directory listing
You may see a back up file created (test.txt~)
	`ls -l`	`drwxrwxr-x junk`
		`-rw-rw-r-- test.txt`
		`-rw-rw-r-- test.txt~`

Remove backup file, if there	`rm test.txt~`	(nothing to display)
Long, detailed directory listing shows back up file created (~)	`ls -l`	`drwxrwxr-x junk` `-rw-rw-r-- test.txt`
Display the contents of test.txt	`cat test.txt`	(contents display)
Copy test.txt into junk calling the copy new.txt	`cp test.txt junk/new.txt`	

Recursive directory listing	`ls -R`	`drwxrwxr-x junk`
		`-rw-rw-r-- test.txt`
		
		`junk`
		`-rw-rw-r-- new.txt`

Change into the junk directory	`cd junk`	(prompt changes)
Remove new.txt	`rm new.txt`	(nothing to display)
Use arrow keys to run ls		(no file to display)

Go up one directory
or
Change into the home directory
	`cd ..`
	or
	`cd $HOME`
		(prompt changes)

Remove the junk directory	`rmdir junk`	(nothing to display)
Long, detailed directory listing	`ls -l`	`-rw-rw-r-- test.txt`
Rename test.txt to fred.txt	`mv test.txt fred.txt`	
Long, detailed directory listing	`ls -l`	`-rw-rw-r-- fred.txt`
Delete all files in this directory	`rm *.*`	(nothing to display)
Long, detailed directory listing	`ls -l`	(nothing to display)

Try Calendar command `cal` to display current month
Try Calendar command `cal 12 2010` to display December of 2010
Try Calendar command `cal 9 1752` to display September of 1752

1st Linux Lab
Documentation 30% (Fill sheet out, later you will submit your answers in D2L)

man
What does the command do?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
How do you end the man session

ls
What does the command do?
What is the DOS equivalent?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
After doing the activity, come back and fill in the examples
Write out one example of how the command was entered into Linux in this lab

mkdir
What does the command do?
What is the DOS equivalent?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
Write out one example of how the command was entered into Linux in this lab

cat
What does the command do?
What is the DOS equivalent?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
Write out one example of how the command was entered into Linux in this lab

cp
What does the command do?
What is the DOS equivalent?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
Write out one example of how the command was entered into Linux in this lab

rm
What does the command do?
What is the DOS equivalent?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
Write out one example of how the command was entered into Linux in this lab

rmdir
What does the command do?
What is the DOS equivalent?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
Write out one example of how the command was entered into Linux in this lab

mv
What does the command do?
What is one DOS equivalent?
What is the other DOS equivalent?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
Write out one example of how the command was entered into Linux in this lab

chmod
What does the command do?
What is the syntax for the command?
(Syntax does not include specific drives or directories)
Write out one example of how the command was entered into Linux in this lab

Linux Activity 40% (Fill sheet out, later you will submit your answers in D2L)

Log into the Linux account, and make sure you are in your home directory
(~ folder)

Create a folder. ITSC 1305-01 students will call this folder test1.
1305-02 students will call this folder test2.

Exact command typed into Linux to create folder:
_____ _____
Change into the new folder. Exact command typed into Linux:
___ _____
Use touch to create a file called test.txt. Exact command typed into Linux:
touch test.txt
Start a linux editor, Exact command typed into Linux:
vi test.txt
Now edit the file to include your name in the text file. Save and exit.
Display the contents of your text file. Exact command typed into Linux:
_____ _____
Create a folder named web. Exact command typed into Linux:
_____ _____
Display a simple directory listing. Exact command typed into Linux:
_____

Should look something like youraccount@myserver ~ $
web test.txt

Copy your text file into the folder called web. Exact command typed into Linux:

_____ _____

Run a recursive directory listing to see the contents of all directories, Exact command typed into Linux:

___-___

Should look something like youraccount@myserver ~ $

```
web          test.txt

web
test.txt
```

Change into the web folder. Exact command typed into Linux:

_____ _____

Rename the text file in the web folder to index.htm. Exact command typed :

___ _____ _____

Change from the web folder to your test folder. Exact command typed:

cd ..

Set the web folder to standard Internet folder permissions. Exact command:

_____ ____ web

Display a detailed directory listing to verify the permissions were set.
Exact command typed into Linux:

__-__

Display the Calendar for September of 1752. Exact command typed into Linux:

_____ _____ _____

Change into the web folder. Exact command typed into Linux:

__ _____

Command used to delete your index.htm file. Exact command typed into Linux:

_____ _____

Command used to move from web folder back to your 'test' folder.
Exact command typed into Linux:

__ ___

Command used to delete empty web folder. Exact command typed into Linux:

_____ _____

Command used to delete your test.txt file. Exact command typed into Linux:

_____ _____ (do not use wildcards for this)

If there are extra files, such as a test.txt~ file, make sure you delete that, too; perhaps rm *.*

Move out of your test1 or test2 folder to your home folder .
Exact command typed into Linux:

cd $HOME

Command used to delete your test1 or test2 folder. Exact command typed:

_____ _____

There should be nothing left in your starting folder… remove all strays.

Command used to log out

_____

Hands On Q&A 30% (Fill this sheet out, you will submit your answers in D2L)

Use the class website, or whatis to get a description of a command, or apropos to search for keywords to locate a command

Command or character used to search for a file _____
Command /character to take the output of man ls and use it as the input of the more command: man ls ___more
Command or character used to redirect output, say from the monitor to a printer _____
Command or character used to search for words or phrases within files _____
Command or character used to remove duplicate lines from a file _____
Command or character used to show differences in files _____
Command or character used to change lower case to upper case _____

Go to the Quizzes area of D2L and answer the Lab 7 questions, using this as a guide.

Graphical Linux

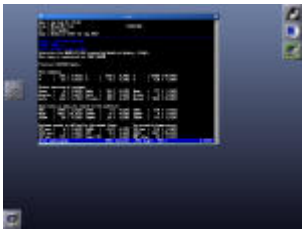
The Linux GUI is derived from the MIT X-Windows system (UNIX GUIs started in 1978), and is actually fairly close to the Xerox Alto computer (1972; the 'first' PC with GUI). (Windows started life as Interface Manager in 1981 and also copied many ideas from the Alto.)

The Linux GUIs that most people know (GNOME, KDE) are derivatives of HP-VUE (from the early 1990's).

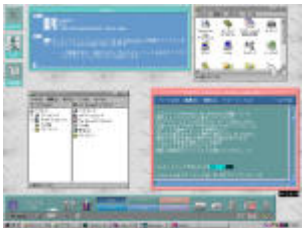
The OSX Apple operating system is called AQUA, and runs on a UNIX kernel, though they released their first GUI based system in 1984.

Alto

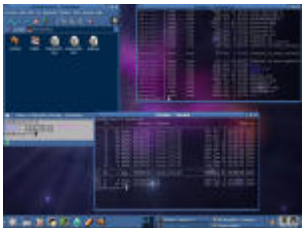
X-window



HP-VUE

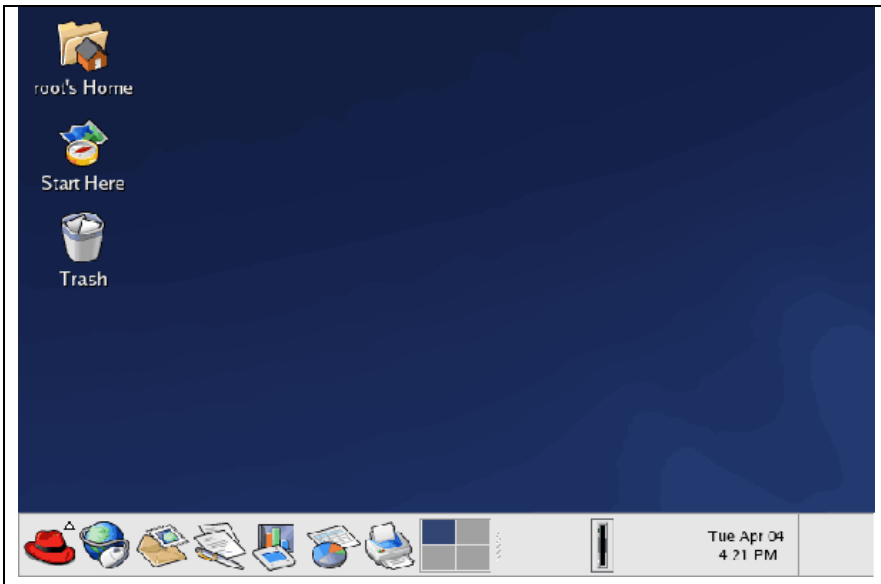


KDE



OS X

Views of the Red Hat 9 Server: Gnome

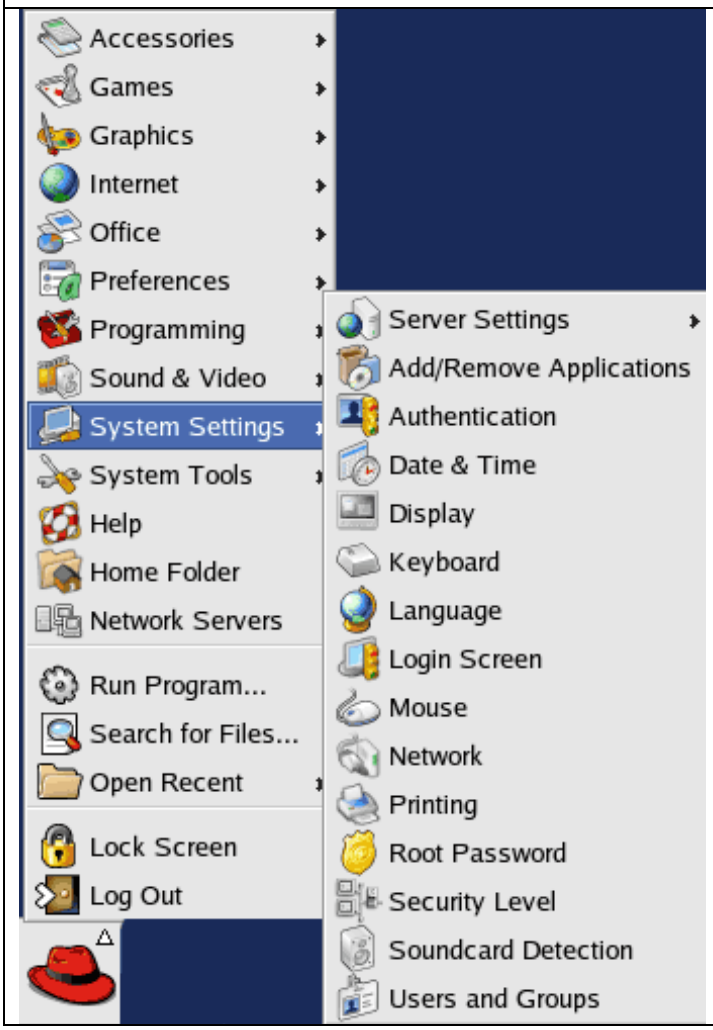


Home is like (My Computer)

Start and the Red Hat are like the Start button

Trash is like the Recycle Bin

This panel is like the Task Bar



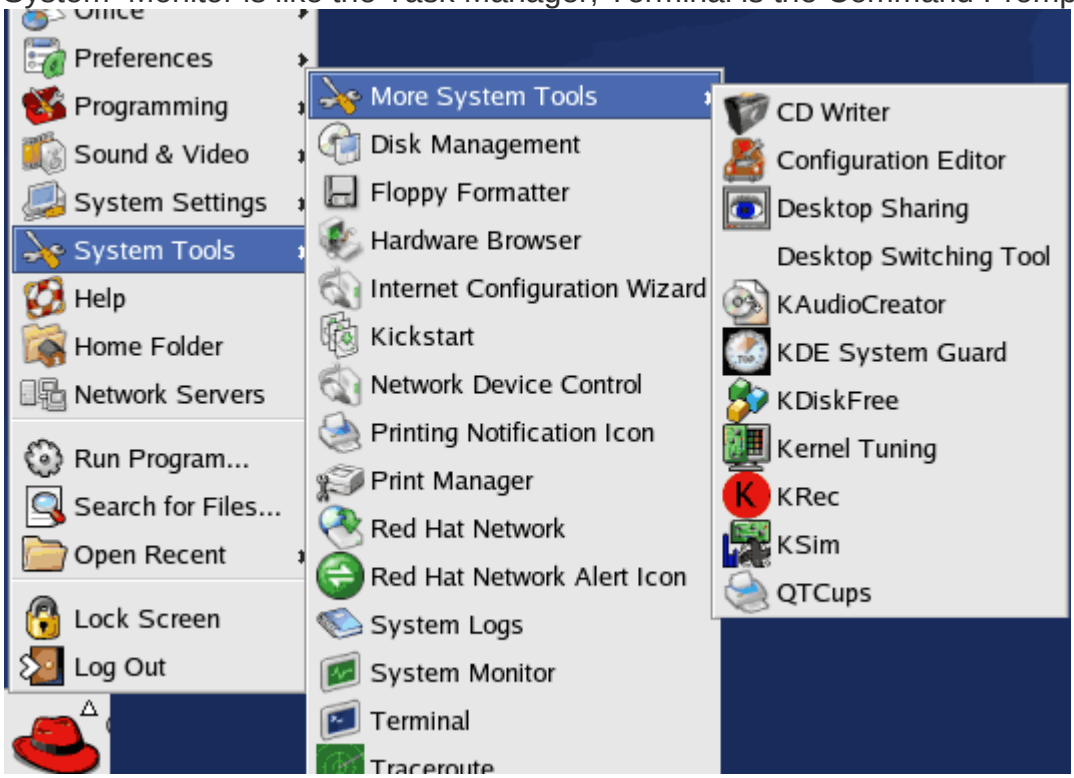
Note arrows still mean More Options

In any GUI OS, somewhere you will find something like the Windows Control Panel

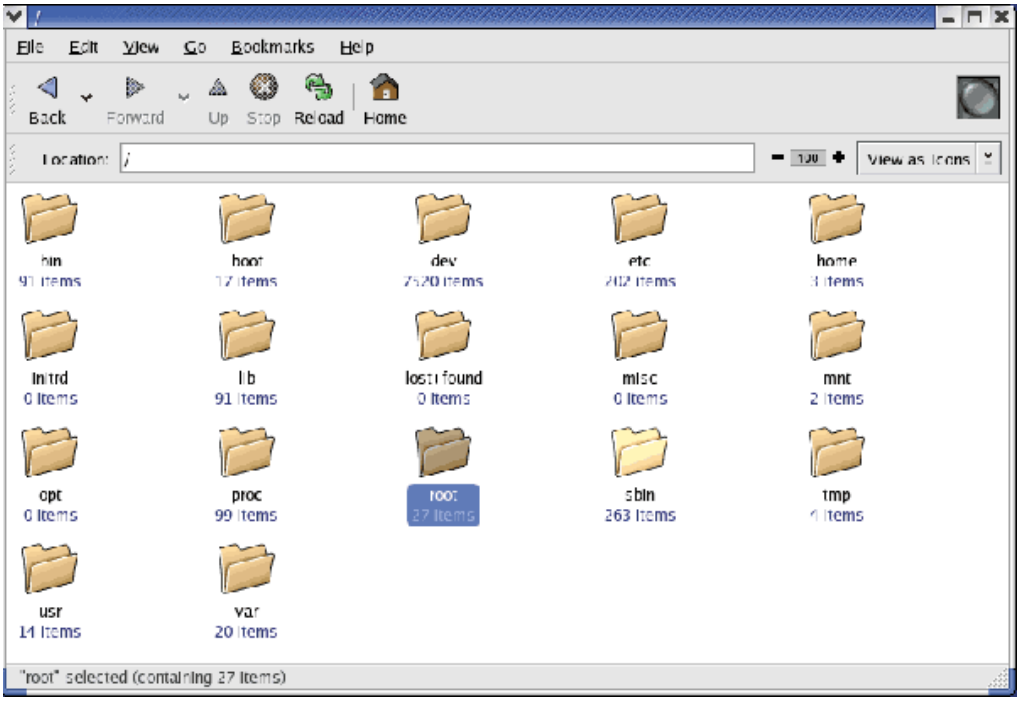
Note … still means a Dialog box will open

All the features you would expect from a graphical user interface are present, just not exactly where you would find them in Windows

System Monitor is like the Task Manager, Terminal is the Command Prompt.



There will be a tool like My Computer to browse folders, minimize, maximize, close



Popular Linux distros and some of the included software

http://www.ubuntu.com/

Mozilla Firefox web browser and Open Office Productivity software

http://fedoraproject.org

Mozilla Firefox web browser and Abiword Productivity software

Other Popular Linux distros

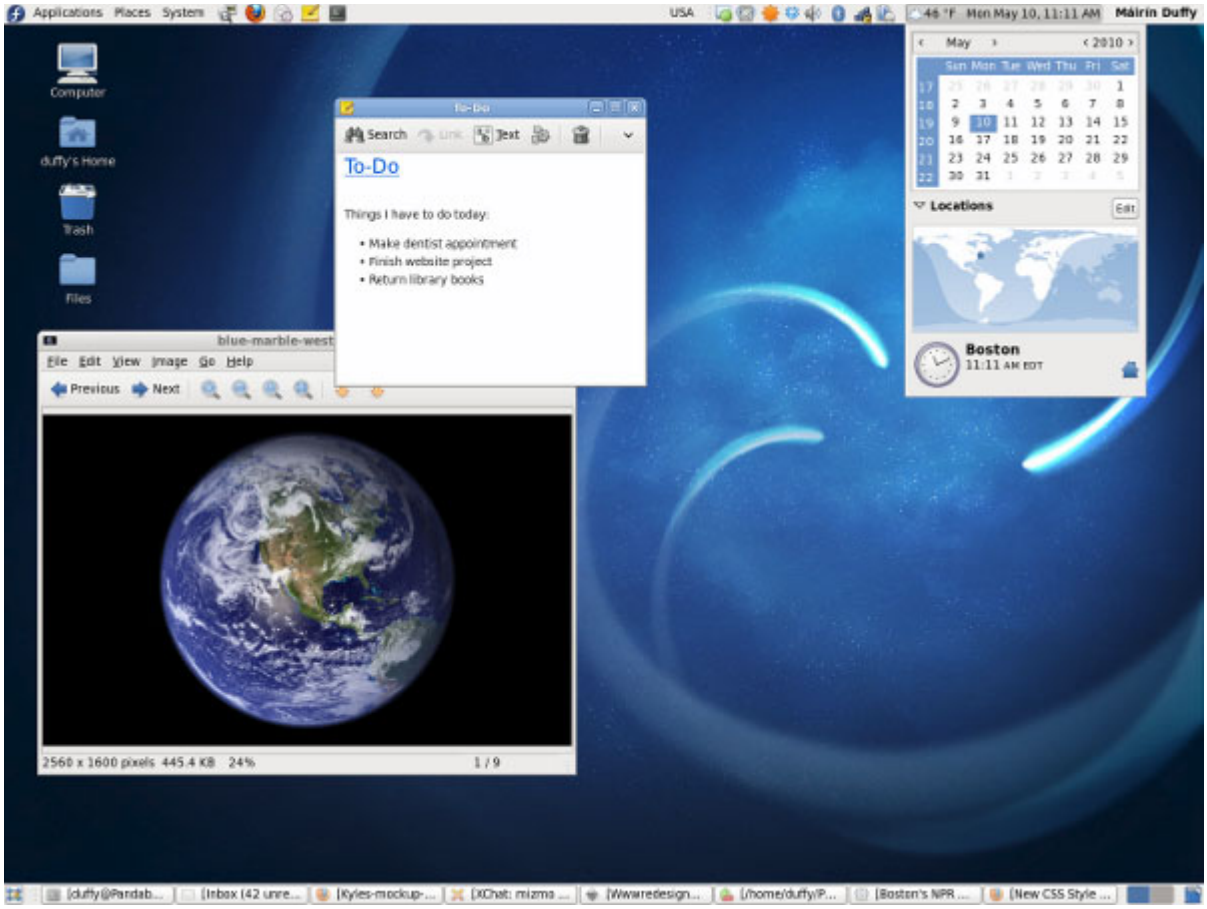
See also http://www.linux.org/dist/list.html for

Slackware

Linux is UNIX like, so what about UNIX?
http://www.unix.org/what_is_unix.html
In 1994 Novell (who had acquired the UNIX systems business of AT&T/USL) decided to get out of that business. Rather than sell the business as a single entity, Novell transferred the rights to the UNIX trademark and the specification (that subsequently became the Single UNIX Specification) to The Open Group (at the time X/Open Company). Subsequently, it sold the source code and the product implementation (UNIXWARE) to SCO.

You also wish to Google BSD (foundation of Apple Darwin kernel), Solaris, HP-UX, and AIX

A later versions of Red Hat, this is Fedora Core 13; note the panel has been split so only the ‘task manager’ is at the bottom. The Red Hat replacement for the Start button is now a Fedora logo/Applications, and at the top of the screen. Places is like (My) Computer, and System is like the Control Panel. GNOME 2



The Fedora minimize button, maximize button, and close button are very similar to the Windows buttons. Not exactly the same, but similar.

You can Right click to get a shortcut menu, you can Alt Tab between windows.

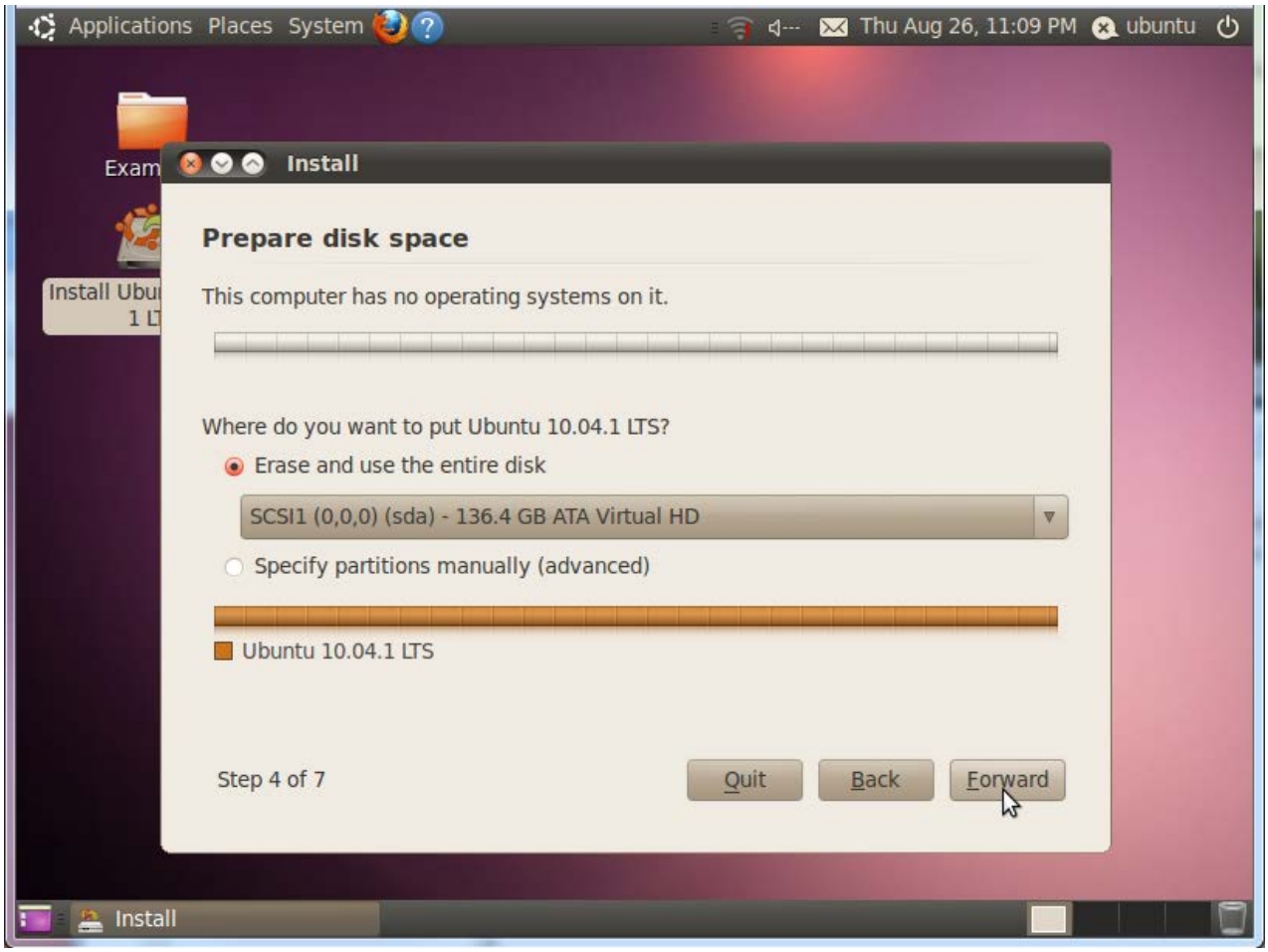
Almost every version of Linux includes open source software such as AbiWord or Open Office, and often a nice array of games.

Of course you can’t get Microsoft Office, or iTunes, or Turbo tax for Linux, but you can often find a lot of free, open source software, and using RPM or Yum can make installing software fairly easy.

Ubuntu
One of the most popular versions of Linux is Ubuntu.

Note: while Fedora and Ubuntu both use Gnome as the desktop shell, there are differences. The Applications menu logo is different, and the top panel includes a shut down button on the top right.

A bigger difference is the minimize button, maximize button, and close buttons have changed shape and are placed differently.



Another nice feature in Fedora and Ubunu is the Live disk option.

Simply insert the disk and boot, and use a the OS without installing it… when you shut down and remove the disk, you can restart back to your old OS.

The installers are very good, and many installers can add Linux to your system and leave Windows in place, letting you choose which OS to use when you boot… but please note that if you do install Linux on your computer at home, there is a chance that it REMOVE Windows… so install at home at your peril.
More on the Linux GUI, and GNOME 3 after the lab.

2nd Linux Lab: Installation and GUI

1. True or False:
   Most Linux installations are free
2. True or False:
   You can download many Linux installation program files from the Internet, then burn them to CD
3. True or False:
   The Graphical User Interface is required in order to use Linux
4. True or False:
   You can easily add Linux to your computer without worrying about Windows
5. True or False:
   Linux requires a more powerful computer, called a Workstation, to run

After installation

Hands On 30%
Be prepared to discuss:

1. Does right click in GNOME work?
2. Do Maximize, minimize, restore down work in GNOME?
3. What do you use, instead of the Start button in GNOME?
4. What Graphical Internet Browser is installed in most Linux systems?
5. What Word Processor is installed with many version of GNOME?

Go to the Quizzes area of D2L and answer the Lab 8 questions, using this as a guide.

Apple Macintosh

Below is a sneak peak at a Mac, a UNIX variant that runs the Aqua graphical user interface.

The biggest things to remember about a Mac are:

1) there is one title bar… it stays at the top and changes based on what is selected as the active window,

2) the keyboard is different and there are different keyboard shortcuts

3) the mouse has one button, you use Control+Click instead of right-click

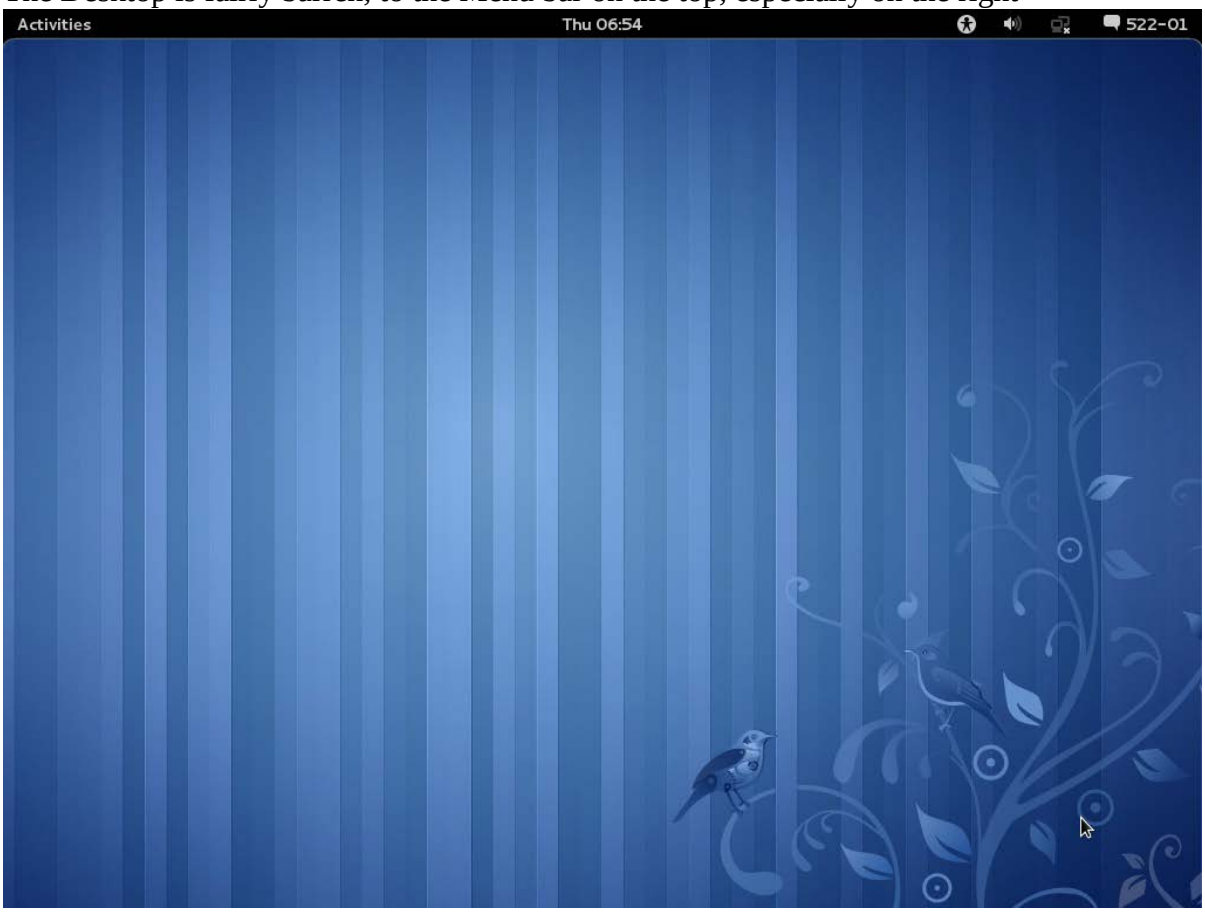
4) you can close a windows and leave the program running… so you must Quit programs when finished with them.

While more similar to Ubuntu than Windows, I'll bet you could drive it. But just like driving someone else's car where you may have to look around to find the lights, you might have to click a few menus to find the right item to do the job. Remember, Operating Systems all do the same thing, so they by nature are very similar in how you use them.

Therefore don't choose an OS because you like the OS, choose the OS that runs the software you want to run.

I strongly suggest you take a LOT of Notes as you explore the different systems (the more notes you take on Fedora and Ubuntu, the easier the capstone lab will be to write…)

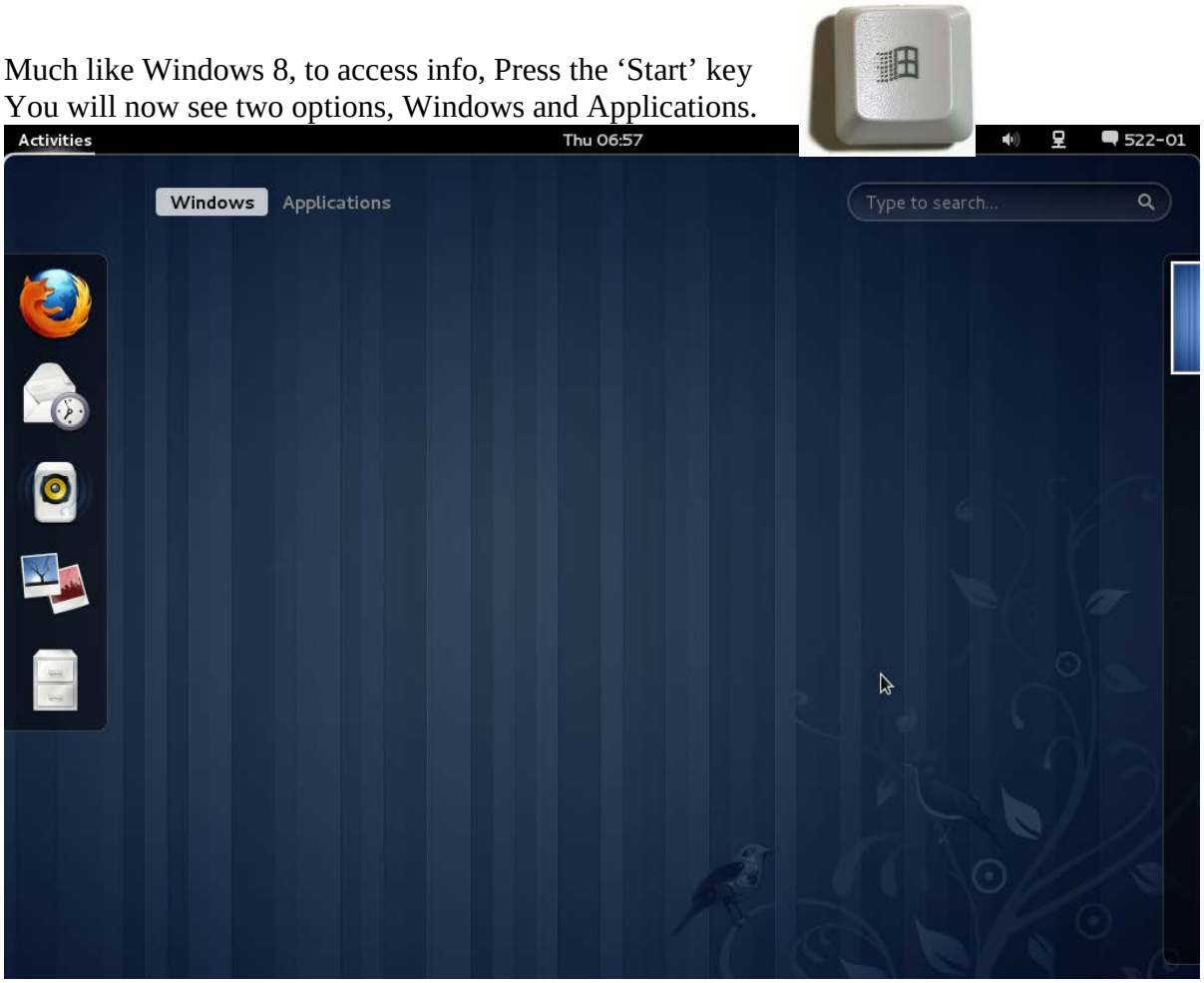
Newer GNOME 3 Linux Interface
The Desktop is fairly barren, to the Menu bar on the top, especially on the right



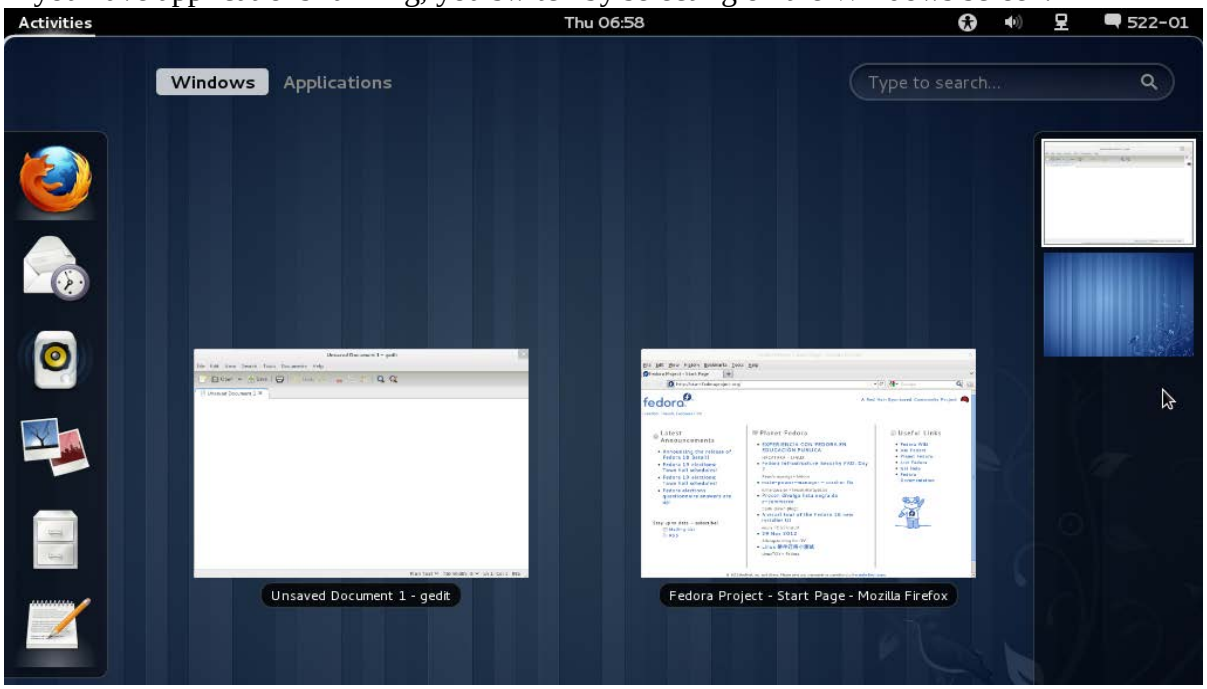
Accessibility settings, Volume, Network Connection, and user options

Enable the network connection, if there is an X showing on the Network icon, click to turn on

Much like Windows 8, to access info, Press the ‘Start’ key
You will now see two options, Windows and Applications.



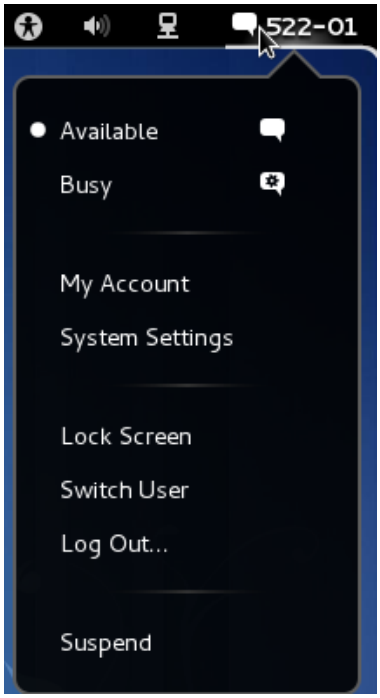
Quick Launch on the left for browser, and browsing files. Switch windows is on the right.
If you have applications running, you switch by selecting on the Windows screen.



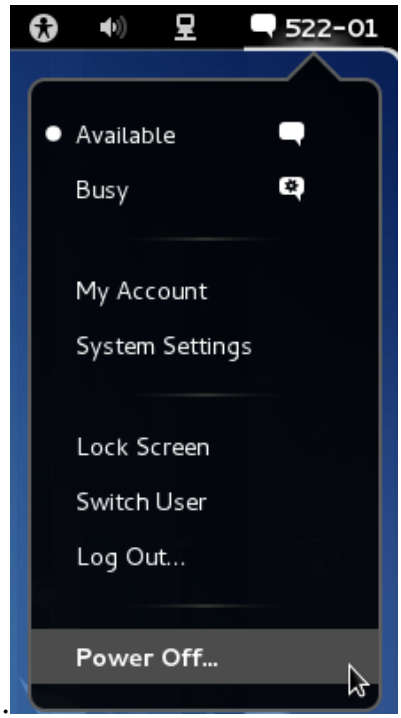
Right click a menu on a program window to maximize, minimize, or restore down.

Click on Applications to browse for programs by category, or to search.

Finished? Click on the User options icon top right.



Press the Alt key….



Web page lab

After reviewing the researching the history of Linux GUI's
Use the Linux Gnome GU to perform the following guided activities:

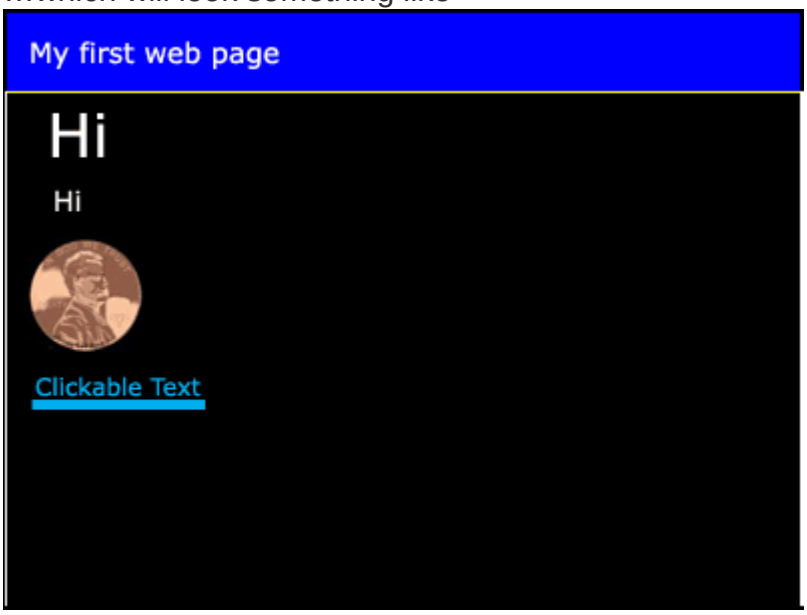
- Read about adding the disk mounter utility to the panel, mount and browse a floppy, then unmount the floppy (**`mount unmount`** equivalent)
- Under the Applications\System tools, view the System Monitor, a Windows Task Manager (**`ps`** equivalent)
- Under the System setting, note the Windows Control Panel style items of Preferences and Administration
- On the Places menu, look over the Network item, the My Computer type items, Search, etc.
- Open your users HOME folder (**`cd`** $HOME equivalent) and view any contents in the folder (**`ls`** equivalent)
- Right click to create a directory there, using your name (**`mkdir`** equivalent)
- Experiment with OpenOffice

  As this is a guided activity, experimentation will be key. Focus on the process of using the GUI, including specific menu items on the RedHat icon of the task bar, or desktop icons. Note how right clicking and help menus works, and list Windows equivalents, when relevant.
- Open a folder in Linux, and create a web page using gedit and Firefox, as directed in Making Web Pages, ala IMED 1316.
- Delete any files or folders created in the exercise.
- You may wish to add notes, and transfer your answers to a Word document *yourname*-lab9.rtf. You may upload your web page files or your notes for your personal use in the Lab 9 dropbox... nothing is required to be placed in the dropbox and there is no quiz for lab 9..
  Points for Lab 9 are awarded solely on the basis of the instructor seeing you create the web page and experimenting.
- If you missed the class where the web page was created, follow the directions and when finished log into D2L, and upload your web page and any images, into the Lab 9 Dropbox in order to get credit.

Web Page portion Following the directions in
http://www.templejc.edu/dept/cis/CCollins/common/1st-web-page.html
when finished you should have something like the following

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>My First Web Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY TEXT="#FFFFFF"
BGCOLOR="#000000">
Hi<BR>
<H2>hi</H2>
<img src="prez.jpg"><br>
<a href="http://www.templejc.edu"> Clickable Text </a>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

…which will look something like



Capstone lab

Purpose: To allow the student to evaluate the operating systems covered in class, based on what they learned. This isn't a research paper, you use your notes, not the Internet. Due the last class period before finals.

The paper must be typed using these guidelines: (Plagiarism will result in a '0' for this lab)

- Title/Cover Sheet
- A 1000+ word report created using Microsoft Word. Will be about 3 pages, double spaced. Must be double spaced using a 12-point Times font and no more than 1 inch margins.
- Must include an introduction and overview.
- Must include a bold, clearly labeled section on the strengths of DOS
- Must include a bold, clearly labeled section on the weaknesses of DOS
- Must include a bold, clearly labeled section on the strengths of Windows
- Must include a bold, clearly labeled section on the weaknesses of Windows
- Must include a bold, clearly labeled section on the strengths of Linux
- Must include a bold, clearly labeled section on the weaknesses of Linux
- The conclusion should include a recap of the high points of the paper, to bolster an expressed opinion of which OS is best for a situation, based on what you learned in class.

Content	points
Intro	3
Overview	5
DOS Weakness: **BOLD** Label	3
DOS Weakness Content	5
DOS Strength: **BOLD** Label	3
DOS Strength Content	5
Windows Weakness: **BOLD** Label	3
Windows Weakness Content	5
Windows Strength: **BOLD** Label	3
Windows Strength Content	5
Linux Weakness: **BOLD** Label	3
Linux Weakness Content	5
Linux Strength: **BOLD** Label	3
Linux Strength Content	5
Recap	5
Conclusion	10
Delivery	**points**
Coversheet	3
1000+ words, 12 pt font	20
Double spaced	3
1" Margins	3
Total	100

Format Requirements

The following is a sample to use as a format for your term paper. Please follow these guidelines carefully. Failure to do so will result in a lower total score. See also Tips on writing a term paper on the class web site.

Title Page

Jane Doe (student's Name)

R. Craig Collins (Instructor's Name)

ITSC 1305 (Course)

[Due Date]

OS Comparison (title)

[Body of report...Double-spaced,12 pt font, 1" margins, at least 1000 words (about three full pages)]

Intro and overview xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
In this paper, I will discuss topic 1, topic 2, and topic 3. xx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Strengths of DOS xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Weaknesses of DOS xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Jane Doe p. 2

Strengths of Windows xxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Weaknesses of Windows x xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Strengths of Linux xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Jane Doe p.3

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Weaknesses of Linux xxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Recap and conclusion xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxx discussed topic1, topic 2, ... and topic 6. Based on xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxx conclude that xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Linux Review

Before continuing, verify you are caught up with class participation discussions and MUDs. To check your progress: in the D2L classlist, choose the circular blue icon next to your name ; to check your Discussion progress, use the dropdown Tool and select Discussions...choose Apply.
You will need to scroll down to see which discussions you have and have not posted to. Your participation grade will be penalized at the end of the semester for discussions you have not posted to.

Feel free to copy this to a word document and send it to me... I won't give you the right answers necessarily, but I'll let you know where you still need a little work.
Hint: highlight the questions on the web page version of this document.

Now that you are mastering the theory, it is time to ramp up the tests a bit..This will be a fairly challenging test.

Just as there are no multiple choice job interviews, the third test is designed to see not what you recognize, but what you have learned. The test and review below, have more picky fill in the blank and short answer /short essay questions, where you have to write out a short phrase or a short paragraph to answer the question. You'll have 40-45 minutes for the test, so you will need fairly rapid recall to finish in the allotted time. Go over your completed review frequently, though, and you'll do just fine!

Don't forget, there are study suggestions on the class web site.

PS, The third part of the final will include the same information as Test 3.
I also suggest you Log into D2L, chooses Quizzes, then choose to take the Practice Test.

Linux (can you supply the Linux version of the following DOS commands?)

DOS
```
help (end session w/ 'Alt' F X)
/?
(Keyword search of help commands used in Linux?)
cls

$p$g
\
/

dir
dir /w
tree
```

```
cd

md or mkdir
copy
copy con filename
edit filename
type
move
rename

del
rd
deltree
exit  to logout of command prompt session
```

Linux Concepts

```
attrib ±x file    chmod ugo±rwx folder

                      ugo=user (owner) group others (such as web visitors)
                chmod 755 foldername Shortcut to set standard web settings
                      ugo
                      444 read
                      2-- write
                      111 execute

passwd (must change at least 3 items)
               Required aspects to UNIX password:
               2 characters; 1 number; min 6; caps are different
               sample: Password1
```

Linux as a database commands

A command used to merge files to the screen, or simply view a file on the screen
A command used to combine items
Command or character used to search for a file
Command or character used to search within a file
Command or character used to run multiple commands
Command or character used to take output of one command as the input of another
Command or character used to redirect output
Command or character used to compare files
Command or character used to remove differences in files
Command or character used to change lower case to upper case

Be prepared to discuss

Shells (types, such as bash, C, or Korn; allows interaction between user/kernel)
The types of users that permissions apply to (user/owner, groups, and others)
How UNIX treats everything (as a file, - is regular file, d is directory, c is character or I/O device, or b for block, as in drives)

Be prepared to discuss, in the GUI

GNOME is based on _____ licensing
Start Menu equivalent / Task Bar equivalent
Do right-click, windows controls, 'Alt' 'Tab' work the same? Help? Using a floppy?
Mozilla browser

Notes: