CS1101: Lecture 3
UNIX Session Basics

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Course Homepage
`http://www.cs.ucc.ie/~osullb/cs1101`

- Logging-in;

  – Example: Logging In;

- The Command Prompt;

  – Example: Viewing your files;

- Changing your password;

  – Example: Changing Your Password;
  – Choosing a Password;

- Logging-out.

Logging In

- Since UNIX allows more than one person to use it at any one time, it requires you to identify yourself;

- Username – other phrases: user-id, login etc;

- Password;

- The password restricts use of your account to those who know the password.

- Memorise your password, don't write it down, don't share it with anyone else!

- How do I use my username and password?

Example: Logging In

- There are various ways that UNIX prompts for a username and password;

- The following is a text-based interaction, but the principle is exactly the same for a window-manager environment:

```
Digital UNIX (wisdom.ucc.ie) (ttyp1)

login:
```

- When you type your username:

```
Digital UNIX (wisdom.ucc.ie) (ttyp1)

login: osullb
Password:
```

Example: Logging In (continued)

- When you type your password:

```
Digital UNIX (wisdom.ucc.ie) (ttyp0)

login: osullb
Password:
Last login: Wed Oct  4 10:08:40 from yeats.ucc.ie

Digital UNIX V4.0F  (Rev. 1229); Mon Feb  7 13:17:30 GMT 2000

  By logging in we assume you have read, and agree to, the conditions
  laid down in the acceptable usage policy.
--------------------------------------------------------------------
              1) pico or vi    is your EDITOR
              2) elm or pine   is your MAIL program
              3) gcc           is your C compiler (type man gcc)
              4) javac         is your java compiler
              5) java          runs your java app
              6) appletviewer  runs your java applet
--------------------------------------------------------------------
                        type more /etc/motd to re-read this me

wisdom.ucc.ie:~>
```

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The Command Prompt

- The the following sequence of characters is the *command prompt*:

```
wisdom.ucc.ie:~>
```

- This is the prompt at which you enter any commands that you would like the computer to execute.

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Example: Viewing Your Files

- A simple example interaction with UNIX using the `ls` command:

```
wisdom.ucc.ie:~> ls
bin      iimb    nsmail
wisdom.ucc.ie:~>
```

- Another example using a different form of the `ls` command:

```
wisdom.ucc.ie:~> ls -l
total 3
drwxr-x---  6 osullb   system      512 Oct  5 16:33 bin
-rw-r--r--  1 osullb   system      873 Feb 18  2000 iimb
drwxr-x---  2 osullb   system      512 Aug 10  1999 nsma
wisdom.ucc.ie:~>
```

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Changing Your Password

- Immediately after logging in for the first time, you should change your password;

- This ensures that you are the only user with easy access to your account;

- In the interests of security change your password if you believe someone knows it or has used your account with your permission;

- Your personal password is your choice entirely.

- How do you change your password?

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Example: Changing Your Password

- Change your password using the UNIX `passwd` command:

```
wisdom.ucc.ie:~> passwd
Changing password for osullb.

Old password:
```

- Enter your new choice of password:

```
wisdom.ucc.ie:~> passwd
Changing password for osullb.

Old password:
New password:
```

- And confirm it by typing your new password again:

```
wisdom.ucc.ie:~> passwd
Changing password for osullb.

Old password:
New password:
Retype new password:

Done
wisdom.ucc.ie:~>
```

Choosing a Password

Pick a password that:

- is at least 6 characters long;

- is not obvious or easy to guess;

- is not your own name;

- is not a regular word;

- is not the name of a common object;

- has some upper- and lower-case in it;

- has at least one digit in it.

Logging-out

- When you've finished your work session, you should log out to protect the integrity of your account;

- Use the UNIX `logout` command;

- Example:

```
wisdom.ucc.ie:~> logout

login:
```

- Alternatively, use the *end-of-file character*, by holding the `Ctrl` pressed and then the `D` key on the keyboard:

```
wisdom.ucc.ie:~> ^D

login:
```