

UNIX NOTES

All of these can be executed after you telnet to calliope.arhu.umd.edu and login with your glue login/password. Make sure you use a secure telnet application.

BASIC COMMANDS

List files: "ls"

List files with more information: "ls -l"

List hidden files: "ls -a"

Remove file: "rm <filename>"

Change directory: cd <path>, for example at the root I might type "cd /export/software/arhu/engl/www/Faculty/Chays/" to get to my directory.

Change directory- back: "cd" takes you back to the root. "cd.." takes you back one directory

GROUPS

□

To see what your primary group is, type: "id", the group listed under "gid" is your primary group

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To see what groups you are a member of type: "grep <your-glue-id> /etc/group"

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To see the members of arhu groups, type: "grep arhu-<groupname> /etc/group", for example "grep arhu-danc /etc/group"

To see the members of all arhu groups type: "grep arhu- /etc/group"

To add someone to a group type: "grp add <user glue id> <groupname>"
For example "grp chays arhu-musc" will add chays to the arhu-musc group.

To remove someone from a group type: "grp remove <user glue id> <groupname>"□

To see the members of all arhu groups type: "grep arhu- /etc/group"

To see what netgroups a user belongs to, type: "hesinfo <username> ngbyuser"

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To see what users are in a netgroup, type: "ngquery <netgroup>"

RIGHTS

To view the rights assigned and owner of files in a directory, type: "ls -l"

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You will see something that looks like this for each file in the directory, "-rwxr--r--."

This set of r's w's and x's indicates that the owner has read, write and execute privileges while the group and other users only have read privileges. The owner of the file is also listed with this command.

You might see something that looks like this:

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 chays arhu-engl 7592 Feb 26 08:46 quiet.html
```

The file “quiet.html” belongs to chays as the individual owner and to the group arhu-engl.

To break it down the permissions-

d will show up in the first slot for directories. This is a file (quiet.html) so there is a **-** in the 1st slot. .

The next 3 slots are for the owner (chays in this case). The owner can read, **r**, and write, **w**, the file but not execute, **-**.

The next 3 slots are for members of the arhu-engl group. They can read, **r**, and write, **w**, the file but not execute, **-**. The last 3 slots are for the public. They can read, **r**, the file but not write, **-**, or execute, **-**.

A directory might look something like this-

```
drwxrwsr-x 2 chays arhu-engl 512 Feb 26 13:22 chays
```

□

CHANGING GROUPS

To change the group associated with a file or directory, type: “chgrp <new arhu-group> <file or directory name>”

For example: “chgrp arhu-engl quiet.html”

You can do this with any file or directory you own.

CHANGING PRIVILEGES

To add group write privileges to a file, type “chmod g+w (<file name>”

For example, “chmod g+w quiet.html” will allow members of the files group (arhu-engl in the example for this help sheet) to write to the file.

To remove group write privileges to a file, type chmod g-w <file name>”

You can use wild card characters to change multiple files. For example, to change the rights of all the files in the current directory type “chmod g+w *.” “

SYMBOLIC LINKS

To make a symbolic link for someone, while logged in as them and in their home directory, type: “ln -s directory newfile”

Example:

```
ln -s /export/software/arhu/danc/www danc.www
```

This will create a link to the dance www directory named danc.www. Note from Kathy- Please stay consistent when naming symbolic links. I've always used xxxx.www to make it clear that it is a link to the web directory.

(If you forget what to type after the a command, simply type the command and press enter and the system will give you the syntax for the command.)