Introduction to *Unix* at DESY

There are only a few commands that you have to know in order to get started on Unix. These will be presented in this introduction. For a more detailed description of the syntax of the commands and the available options, you can consult the help files (so called manual pages) on the computer system or read a good Unix book from the DESY library (e.g. Mark Sobell, *A Practical Guide to Unix System V* or W. Abrahams and B.R. Larson, *Unix for the Impatient*).

Unix commands sometimes have cryptic names and a very strict calling sequence for their options and parameters. The commands are case sensitive, as are the file names on the system, but most of the Unix commands are all lower case letters. Options are usually preceded by a – (minus) sign, or sometimes by a + (plus) sign. The general syntax is:

command –options parameters

but of course there are exceptions. Most commands allow more than one option. These options can either be put individually on the command line (e.g. cmd -1 -2 -3 ...) or combined to a single option string (e.g. cmd -123..).

File and Directory Names

Unix has a tree like file and directory structure, where you can address any file or directory with its absolute path name starting at the file system root (denoted by /), or with a name relative to your current position in the file tree. Examples:

.	the dot denotes the current working directory
..	two dots denote the directory above the current one
/usr/local/bin/xrsh	is an absolute path name for the command file xrsh
subdir	is the name of a subdirectory below the current one
../*otherdir*	is a directory parallel to the current one
~	your home directory
~*username*	home directory of another user
.controlfile	name of a control file in the current directory (e.g. for mail, editors, etc) usually these ”dot files” are found in the home directory

Manipulate Files

Wildcards (? single character, * word) are very useful in handling files. Be very careful when you use wildcards with the copy, move, or remove command. Unix will delete or overwrite existing files without warning.

cat *name*	list file with name *name*
head *name*	list first 10 lines of file (option -*number*, e.g. head -20 for first 20 lines)
tail *name*	list last 10 lines of file (option -*number*, e.g. tail -20 for last 20 lines) **tail -f** continuously lists the end of a file
less *name*	list file page by page (other pagers are **more, pg**)
cp *name newname*	copy file to new name or new directory
mv *name newname*	move file to new name or new directory
rm *name*	remove file (option -i will prompt you before deletion)
file *name*	analyze file type and contents
find *path-name expression*	find a file in the file tree (relatively slow)
locate *name*	locate a file in the file tree (fast, based on a periodically updated list)
ln *name newname*	link an existing file with name *name* to a new location/name *newname*

Manipulate Directories

mkdir *name*	create a directory with name *name*
rmdir *name*	remove the (empty) directory with name *name*
cd *name*	change to working directory with name *name*
pwd	print (=list) name of the current working directory
ls *name*	list contents of the directory with the name *name*
	if *name* is omitted, the current working directory is listed.
	(options -l long detailed listing, -a lists also dot files)
	e.g. **ls -al** will list all files in the current directory in the long form

Editors

There is a large variety of editors on Unix. The basic editor **vi** is cryptic to learn but very powerful, while other editors, like **pico**, are very easy to learn but have only a limited number of commands. The editor that is recommended because of its widespread usage on all kinds of Unix platforms and VMS is *emacs*.

vi	standard Unix editor (see USG/93/01)
pico	an easy to use editor (see USG/93/02)
emacs	the recommended editor (see emacs reference card and USG/93/07)
xedit	an X based editor
ted	a Motif style editor

Shells

The interaction between the user and the Unix system is controlled by a program called shell. There are two basic families of shells, the Bourne shell and the C shell family. High level shells are recommended for interactive work, while shell scripts should be written in a low level shell (sh). At DESY the following shells are supported:

sh	basic Bourne shell
ksh	Korn shell, which is a Bourne shell with additions
zsh	Z shell, which is a Bourne shell with more additions
csh	basic C shell
tcsh	C shell with many additions

Printing

All PostScript printers at DESY are accessible from all computer platforms. The print request is spooled via central print servers which recognise various formats (e.g. text, PostScript, dvi, metafiles, etc.) and print them accordingly.

lp *name*	print file (on System V Unix systems)
	options: -d*printer*, -n*number-of-copies*, -o*DESY-option*
	e.g. **lp -dr02ps3 -n5 -oc** *name*
	will print 5 copies of the file *name* on r02ps3 in a compressed format
lpr *name*	print file (on BSD Unix systems)
	options: -P*printer*
	e.g. **lpr -Pr02ps3** *filename* will print on r02ps3
lpdest	list all printer destinations (DESY command)
lpq (lpstat)	list jobs on the print queue submitted by lpr (lp)
lprm (cancel)	remove job from the print queue submitted by lpr (lp)

Manipulate Variables

The behaviour of programs and of the shell is controlled by variables or environment variables. Variables in the Bourne shell family have upper case names while variables in the C shell family have lower case names. Variables are only valid for the current shell, while the values of environment variables are accessible on all subshells.

echo $*VAR*	list value of variable *VAR* (remember: variable names are case sensitive)
VAR=value	set variable *VAR* (in Bourne shell family)
set *var=value*	set variable *var* (in C shell family)
export *VAR*	export value of variable *VAR* to the environment (in Bourne shell family)
setenv *var value*	export value of variable *var* to the environment (in C shell family)
set	list values of all local variables
env	list values of all environment variables

Command Execution

Commands can be executed in the foreground or the background. In foreground execution, input is read from the keyboard and output is written to the screen. If the command does not need input, the keyboard is locked until the command execution is finished. To avoid the keyboard locking, commands can be placed in the background for execution. This is achieved by appending an ampersand (&) to the end of the command. Examples:

ls -al	will be executed in the foreground
mosaic &	will be executed in the background

Whenever a command is executed, the system will start a process and assign a unique process id (pid) to it. For commands which are executed in the background, a job number will be assigned in addition. Background commands can be monitored on all but the Bourne shell with the following commands:

jobs	get a list of all background commands, where the returned lines mean: **[job-number] process-id status command-name**
stop %*n*	stop job with job number *n*, can be restarted with bg %*n*
kill %*n*	kill job with job number *n*
notify %*n*	request notification from job *n* if status changes
fg %*n*	move job *n* to the foreground and restart if necessary

All processes can be manipulated with the following commands:

ps	list all processes started from your current window
ps -ef	produce a full listing of all processes on the (System V) machine
ps -aux	produce a full listing of all processes on the (BSD) machine
kill *pid*	kill command with process id *pid*
CTRL-Z	stop current foreground command
bg	move current stopped foreground process to the background and restart

Note: background does not imply batch. All jobs for H1/ZEUS should be started using the NQS batch system.

Redirection and Piping

In Unix, the output of a command is usually written to the screen and the input usually given from the keyboard. Error messages are printed to a file called standard error (usually the screen). These standard file assignments can be redirected to or from any other file by the usage of a less-than-sign

(<) or a greater-than-sign (>) preceded by a 1 (optional) for standard output and 2 for standard error. On csh and tcsh the standard error cannot be redirected independently of the standard output.

cmd <file-in >file-out	will get its input from *file-in* and write its output to file *file-out*
cmd >>file-out	will append the output to an existing file *file-out*
cmd 1>*file-out* 2>*error*	will write output to a file with the name *file-out* and error messages to a file with the name *error*
cmd >&file-out-err	will write output and error messages to a file with the name *file-out-err*

Instead of redirecting the output to a file, it could also be redirected to the input stream of another command. This is called piping and the piping symbol is a vertical bar (|). It is quite often used for listing the output page-by-page or executing search commands, e.g.

ps -ef | grep *string*	will look for a string in the list of all processes
news X11 | less	will list the news item about X11 page-by-page

How to Get Help

The standard way to get help on a Unix machine is with the so called manual pages. If the manual page for a command is installed on a system, you will get this manual page by typing:

man *name-of-the-command*

The disadvantage of the man command is that you need the exact spelling of the command name in order to read the corresponding manual page. If you don't know the name of the command you are looking for, some machines allow for an index-driven search for the manual page:

apropos *keyword*	will produce a list of manual pages containing this keyword
man -k *keyword*	will produce a list of manual pages containing this keyword
xman	an X-based manual browser tool (click on help-button to get help)
info	description for GNU products
xinfo	an X-based description for GNU products
insight	a Motif interface to the SGI documentation

Network Access

On the network there are two types of host: those who have a trusted relationship to each other and those who do not. The system administrator of a host will establish a trusted relationship only if all userids on the related hosts are unique. With the help of the .rhosts file you yourself can establish a trusted relationship between single users on single hosts. The .rhosts file should only be writeable by the user (i.e. the file should have the protection `-rw-r--r--`). The entries in this file consist of *hostname username* pairs.

telnet *hostname*	create an interactive connection to a remote host
rlogin *hostname*	create an interactive connection to a trusted host
3270 *hostname*	create an interactive connection to an IBM host
xrsh *hostname*	create a connection to a trusted host with full X access
ftp *hostname*	copy files from or to a remote host
rcp *file1 file2*	copy files from or to a trusted host, the filenames on other hosts can be specified as *userid@host:filename* or *host:filename*

Miscellaneous Commands

chmod *rights file*	change access rights (who±right) of files or directories, e.g. **chmod** g+x *filename* will add execution right for members of the same group
passwd	change your password
who	list all logged in users on local machine
finger *user@host*	list information about users on local or remote machines
last	display last login information of users on the system
grep *string file*	find a string or regular pattern in a file
diff *file1 file2*	display differences between two text files
cmp *file1 file2*	display differences between two binary files
sort	sort files in lexical/numerical order skipping fields/characters
cut	cut out columns, characters, etc from a file
uc	uncosyfy NEWLIB members which have been copied with ftp from the IBM
df	display free space on disk
du [-k]	display space used by directories and files [in kilobytes]
tar	tape file archiver (files with name *name*.**tar**)
cpio	copy file archives in and out
(un)compress	compress or uncompress files (files with name *name*.**Z**)
which *name*	display the full path name for the command with name *name*
wc	count lines, words, and characters in a file
talk *user@host*	talk to another user on a remote host

Text Formatting and Displaying

latex	run LaTeX
xdvi	display dvi files on an X-terminal
dvips	create a PostScript file from a dvi file
a2ps	convert ASCII text to PostScript for printing (good for manual pages) the command will send the PostScript output directly to the printer e.g. **man a2ps** | **a2ps** will print the manual pages for a2ps
ghostview	display PostScript files on an X-terminal

Electronic Mail and Information Services

There is a wide variety of mail interfaces on Unix. The standard **mail** or **mailx** are not recommended. Instead try using one of the programs mentioned in the following table:

pine	a simple e-mail program using the pico editor
elm	a wide spread electronic mail program
mh	another mail message handling system
xmh	an X based mail interface to mh
mmh	a Motif style interface to mh
vm	a mail interface for emacs

Important system messages are displayed when you log on to the system. This message-of-today can be reviewed with the command **less /etc/motd**. Other more long-term system news are kept in the local news system, while information which should be accessible on more than one computer is posted to one of the DESY newsgroups. These newsgroups are readable from **mosaic** and any of the many newsreaders, and to post messages you have to invoke one of the newsreaders listed below. None of the newsreader, however, is completely satisfactory. We recommened **tin** if you are a first time user or **mosaic** if you only want to read newsgroups.

less /etc/motd	display message-of-today
news	display system news
mosaic	a Motif style document browsing program, netnews reader, information source, phonebook interface, ... (see USG/93/06)
tin	a netnews interface for VT style terminals
xrn	an X based newsreader
mxrn	a Motif style newsreader
gnus	a netnews interface for emacs

Programming

C and FORTRAN programs can easily be maintained and run under Unix. To run a program you just type the name of the executable. The program is compiled and linked with the same command:

cc *progname*	C compiler, e.g. **cc myprog.c** compiles the C program myprog.c and creates an executable named a.out
CC *progname*	C++ compiler
f77 *progname*	FORTRAN 77 compiler, e.g. **f77 -o myprog myprog.f -L/cern/pro/lib -lpacklib** compiles and links a FORTRAN program myprog.f with the CERN packlib and creates an executable with the name myprog

Some compiler options are used frequently, others are machine dependent. In the next table some of the most common options are listed:

-o *name*	change the name of the executable from a.out to *name*
-static	allocate local variables statically and set value to zero
-O*level*	set the optimize level
-g	create additional symbol table for debugging
-c	just compile and produce an object file with the ending .o
-l*name*	use the library lib*name*.a for linking
-L *dir*	directory where the lib*name*.a libraries are kept (on HP only available for fort77 compiler, not for f77) the cernlibs are in /cern/pro/lib or /usr/local/cern/pro/lib the naglib is in /usr/local/naglib

Other options can be found by consulting the corresponding manual pages for the compiler.
If you have to maintain a larger program which consists of many subroutines and header files (some of which may be dependent on each other), you might want to put down the creation rules for the program executable in a file called makefile and keep your object codes in a private library.

make	maintain, update, and regenerate groups of programs see **man make** and USG documentation (USG/93/11)
ar *option library files*	archive object files in library, options are: t - table of contents of archive r - replace file in archive d - delete file from archive e.g. **ar r libmylib.a sub.o** will replace subroutine sub.o in libary mylib
dbx	a debugger
gdb	a GNU debugger
cvd	a debugger with Motif interface

To use any of the debuggers your program needs to be compiled with the -g option. Note that this will enlarge the size of the executable.