

Getting Started With UNIX, Pine E-mail, and Emacs: Quick Reference Card

UNIX

1. Log in and log out

Type *username* at system login prompt.
Type *password* at password prompt.
Type *exit* or *logout* to log out.

2. Read msgs program

Type *y* to read the current message.
Type *n* to skip the current message.
Type *q* to postpone reading messages
until next time you login.

When reading message, press the *spacebar*
to see next screen.

3. Change password

Type *passwd* and follow the directions or visit
www.bu.edu/computing/accounts/kerberos on the Web.

4. Find name of current directory

Type *pwd*.

5. Change working directory

Type:
cd to change to your home directory.
cd directory-name
to change to another directory.

6. List files and directories

Type:
ls for listing of current directory
ls -F to get a listing that marks sub-directory
names by appending a */* character to them.
ls -l for a long listing of current directory
ls -a for a listing of files beginning with a *“.”*

7. Change file permissions

Type *chmod users+permission filename*
where *users* is a combination of *u* (user
or owner of file), *g* (group), and *o* (others)
and *permission* is a combination of *r*
(read), *w* (write), and *x* (execute)
(no spaces around the + or -)

8. Create directories

Type *mkdir directory-name*

9. Remove empty directories

Type *rmdir directory-name*

10. View a file

Type *more filename*.
When viewing a file, press the *spacebar*
to see next screen, or *q* to quit.

11. Print a file

Type *lpr filename*
Type *lpr -Pprintername filename*
See www.bu.edu/cc/support/printing/locations
for a list of available printers

12. Copy (duplicate) files and directories

Type:
cp source-file destination-filename
to copy a file into another name
cp source-file destination-directory
to copy a file into another directory
cp -r source-directory dest-directory
to copy a directory into another name

13. Move (rename) files and directories

Type:
mv source-file destination-filename
to rename a file or directory
mv source-file destination-directory
to move a file into another directory

14. Remove (delete) files and directories

Type:
rm filename to remove a file
rm -i filename to interactively remove a file
rm -r directory-name
to remove a directory and all of its contents

15. Manual pages

Type:
man command
to read information about “command”
apropos topic
to list manual pages related to “topic”

16. Help available on the Web

Help is available at www.bu.edu/cc

17. Special characters

*** wild card
!! repeat previous command

18. Pathnames

simple: One filename or directory name to
access local file or directory
absolute: List of directory names from root
directory (first */*) to desired filename or
directory name, each separated by a */*.
relative: List of directory names from current position
to desired filename or directory name, each
name separated by */*.

Getting Started With UNIX, Pine E-mail, and Emacs: Quick Reference Card

PINE E-MAIL CLIENT

1. Read e-mail in Pine

At the UNIX prompt type `pine`. Your mail will be displayed on the screen. The current message is highlighted. Press the RETURN key to read the current message. If a message is longer than one screen press the spacebar to see the next screen.

2. Display mail message index

Type `i` to return to the message index. Press the spacebar to see the next index page, `-` to see the previous page.

3. Delete e-mail

Type `d` to mark the current message for deletion. Type `u` to undelete the current message.

4. Compose and send e-mail

Type `c` to enter the Pine message composer. You will be prompted for the e-mail address of the recipient(s), a one-line subject, and a list of addresses that should receive carbon copies. After answering these questions you may compose your message. Type `Ctrl-x` to send the message; press `y` when asked if the message should be sent.

5. Print e-mail

Press `%` to send the current message to the default printer.

6. Reply to e-mail

Type `r` to reply to the current message. If the original message was sent to more than one person you will be asked if the reply should be sent to everyone. You will also be asked if a copy of the original message should be included in your reply.

7. Quit and save e-mail

Type `q` to quit Pine. Answer `y` to the questions. All messages marked for deletion will be removed. All the mail you have read and not deleted will be saved in your `received` folder. All unread mail will remain in your system mailbox.

8. Read saved e-mail

To read mail you have saved in your `received` folder, type `l` to go to the folder list and select the folder named `received`.

9. Help with e-mail

Type `Ctrl-g` or `?` (varies by screen) in Pine to read the online help. At the UNIX prompt type `man pine` to read the Pine manual page.

EMACS TEXT EDITOR

1. Edit a file

At the UNIX prompt type `emacs filename` to edit a file. When the editor starts, everything you type will be inserted into `filename`. The delete key will remove text in `filename`.

2. Move the cursor around within a file

To move your cursor around the file, use the arrow keys on your keyboard or the following keystrokes: (`C-x` means to hold down the CONTROL key while typing `x`. `M-x` means to press *and release* the ESCAPE key, then type `x`.)

<code>C-a</code>	Move to beginning of the line
<code>C-e</code>	Move to end of the line
<code>C-v</code>	Scroll to next screen
<code>M-v</code>	Scroll back to previous screen
<code>M-<</code>	Move to top of file
<code>M-></code>	Move to end of file

3. Save changes and exit emacs

Type `C-x C-s` or `C-x C-\` (if you are emulating a vt100 terminal) to save your changes.

Type `C-x C-c` to quit Emacs.

4. Cancel a command

Type `C-g` to cancel an Emacs command.

5. Undo changes

In order to undo any mistakes, type `C-x u` or `C-_`. This may be done repeatedly to undo multiple changes.

6. Online Emacs help

Type `C-h t` to start the interactive tutorial. Type `C-x p` to toggle display of Emacs commands. Type `C-h` for online help.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON UNIX, EMACS, AND E-MAIL

Consult online man pages for additional information, i.e. type `man command` at your system prompt to read information about "command".

Attend a tutorial offered by the Office of Information Technology at the beginning of each semester. See www.bu.edu/computing/tutorials for more information.

Pick up one of the free handouts: A Brief Introduction to UNIX Computer Systems at Boston University, Using Pine, or Getting Started with Emacs. These handouts and additional documentation are also available on the Web at www.bu.edu/cc.