# Connecting to Unix Michael B. Spring Department of Information Science and Telecommunications

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#### Overview

- Preliminaries
   Learning about Unix
   A note about different systems
- Making a connection
   Using a telnet connection
   Using a workstations
   PC X Servers

### A Note about Learning Unix

- Structural models are important
   Just what is an operating system
- ⇒ Figure out how to find information ■Online resources
- Unix can't be taught it must be learned
   Goofing around is a good way to learn
   Try things out
   Listen to others "Why not use touch –r file file"

#### A Note about different systems

- ⇒ Linux is not Solaris is not OSF Unix. ■There are Unix OS variations across platforms
- The csh is not ksh is not bash
   There are shell variations that make a difference in both commands, options, and script capabilities
- CDE is not Openwin is not twm ■There are differences in X window managers for different platforms and OSs

#### Making a connection

- ➡ There are a couple ways to work on Unix.
- The simplest, most basic approach:
   "Telnet from a PC or a terminal to a Unix system.
   "Use command line Unix commands to do work
   "Use Unix line editors to work on files
- A mixed mode approach
   Use PC tools to create or manipulate files
   Use FTP to move files back and forth
   Telnet to Unix to execute commands and manipulate files

#### Making a connection (2)

An advanced Unix approach
 Use a workstation running an X Window System
 Use graphical Unix editors and tools
 Use Xterms to execute commands

An advanced mixed mode approach

 Run PC software to make the PC an X-Terminal
 Establish either an XDM or Telnet connection to a Unix system

Run graphical editors and tools on the Unix system with their displays set to the address of your X-Terminal

#### A PC telnet session

#### Run telnet

On the start menu of an MS windows machine, there is a menu item called "Run"

- ■Select this item and type "telnet" in the text box ■When the DOS window opens with the telnet prompt, type "open" and the name of the machine to connect to: open paradox.sis.pitt.edu
- ■When the machine responds, login to the remote host ■When done, "exit" from the remote machine, and close the DOS window







## Using a Workstation

A workstation provides the most natural access to Unix resources
 Login at the login screen
 Start at least one xterm session
 Run an graphical applications you wish
 Tailor your environment







# Using a PC as an Xserver

- Configure the Lan Workplace Pro
   ■Set your terminal type
   ■Set the mode of operation
- Open a telnet session to one or more hosts
   Run X applications as if you were at a workstation

Run commands at the command line













