



# Unix Tools

Michael B. Spring

Department of Information Science and Telecommunications

University of Pittsburgh

[spring@imap.pitt.edu](mailto:spring@imap.pitt.edu)

<http://www.sis.pitt.edu/~spring>

# Overview

## ⇒ Editors

- nedit
- vi

## ⇒ Browsers/HTML Editors

## ⇒ Mail Tools

## ⇒ Utilities

- xv
- xman
- ftp

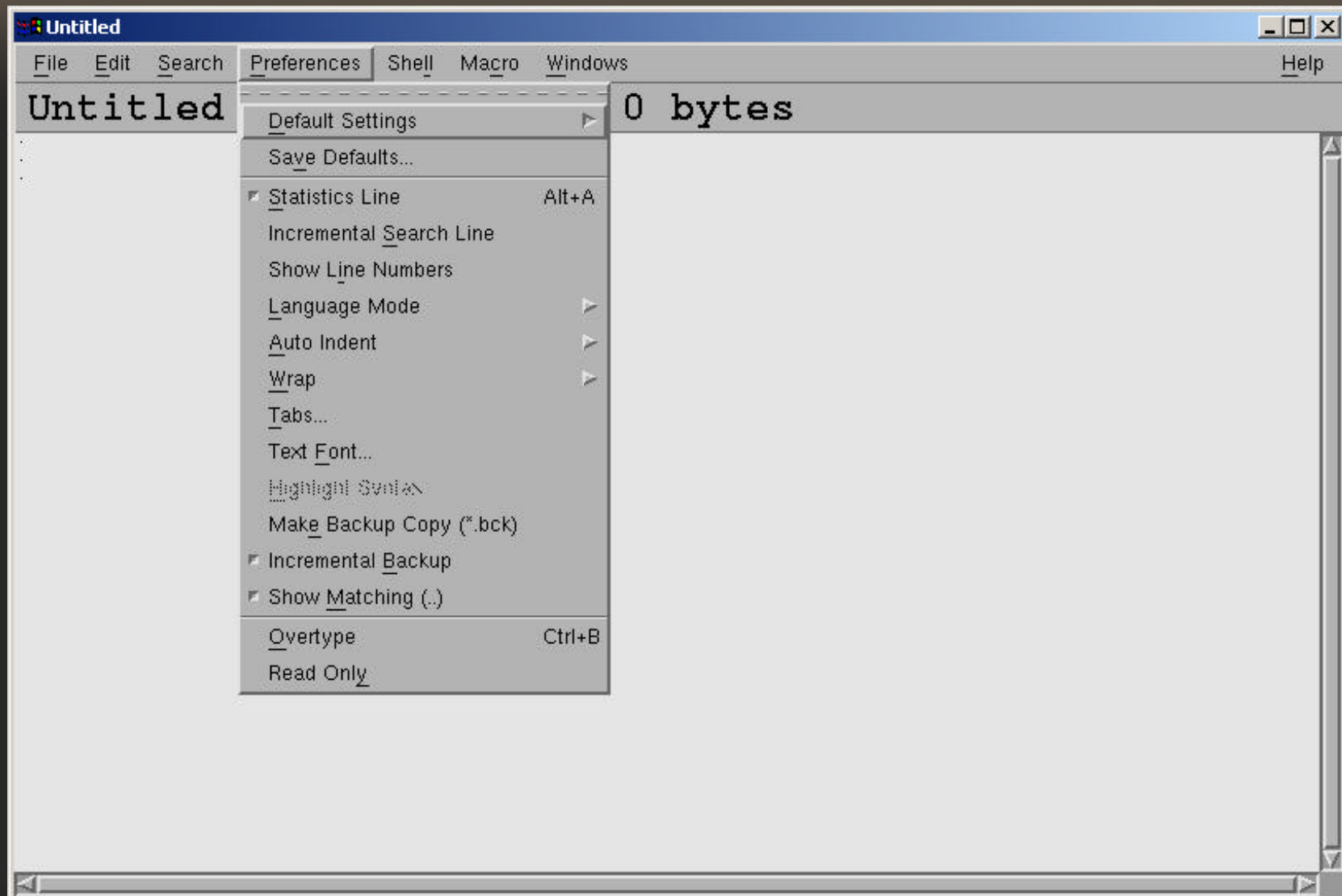
# Editors

- ⇒ There are a variety of editors
  - vi and pico
  - emacs and xemacs
  - Nedit
- ⇒ The line editors are vi (universal), pico (very simple), emacs (very powerful).
- ⇒ The graphical editors are nedit (powerful but simple) and xemacs (very powerful and not too hard to learn)

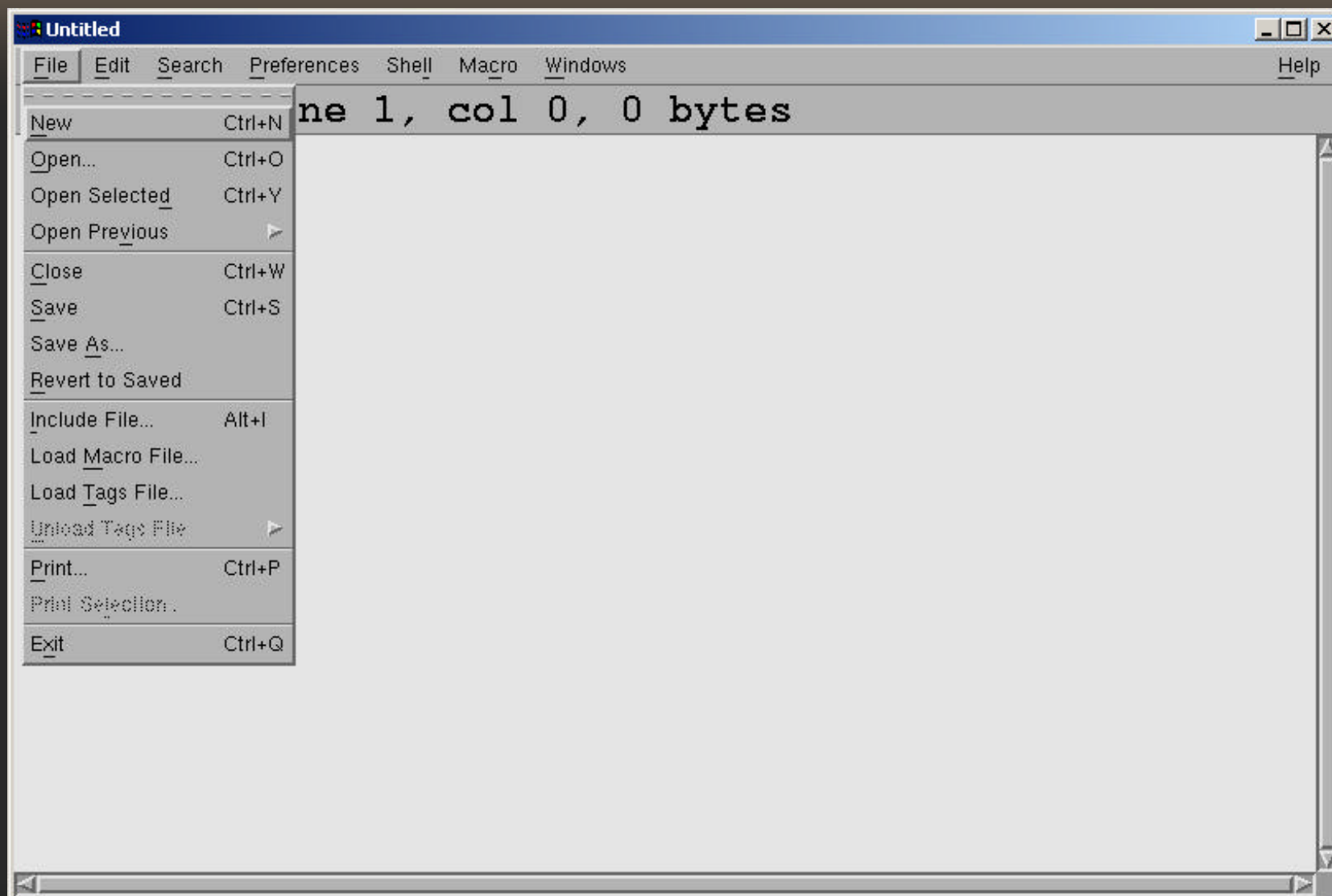
# Nedit as an editor

- ⇒ You must be in an X Window System environment to run nedit
- ⇒ It is relatively simple to use and has a little built in help
- ⇒ It is important to keep in mind:
  - Preferences are at two levels, immediate and saved
  - Really useful for programming – syntax, braces, include files, indents, etc.

# Nedit Preferences Menu



# Nedit File Menu



# vi as an editor

## ⇒ vi is a modal editor

- To shift between command and entry mode:
  - Type “ESC” to get to command mode
  - Type i(insert), a(append) R(replace), and others to go to edit mode

## ⇒ vi is a very simple but powerful line editor

## ⇒ There are 75+ commands, but a dozen will do

## ⇒ Commands in vi can be:

- character or sequence optionally preceded by a num
- : command – a : followed by one or more characters
- command preceded by a \ or !

# Starting vi

- ⇒ Type `vi filename` to edit a file
  - If file exists, it is opened, if not it is created
- ⇒ vi displays lines beyond the end of file by using the "~" character
- ⇒ The line at the bottom of the screen is used to enter commands
- ⇒ For practice purposes, use a Unix command to generate fodder for a file to be edited
  - `ls -la > testfile.dat`
  - `vi testfile.dat`



# Basic vi commands

- ⇒ Some of the important file handling commands are:
  - :w (write) or :r (read) file
  - :q quit
  - :wq will save the file, if it had been named, and exit
  - :q! will quit abandoning any changes
- ⇒ The basic movement commands are:
  - h – left
  - j – down
  - k – up
  - l – right
- ⇒ PC cursor keys may work as well
- ⇒ The command u undoes the last edit – it is only one deep

# vi – getting around

- ⇒ In command mode most commands can be preceded by a number
- ⇒ Other movement commands include:
  - H top line, M middle line, L last line
  - ^F, ^B one screen forward, backward
- ⇒ Searching commands include:
  - /text – searches forward for text
  - &text – searches backward for text
  - /, & repeat last search, either forward or backward
- ⇒ nG will take you to line n, G will take you to the last line

## vi – entering text

- ⇒ From command mode, a number of commands can be issued to enter text:
  - i will start text insert mode just before the current position – this is basically the only command you need
  - a will start append mode – right after the current position
  - r will replace the current character and return to command mode
  - R will go into replacement mode
- ⇒ These modes (with the exception of r) continue until the user types the ESC key

# Vi – deleting and modifying text

## ⇒ Commands to delete text include:

- x delete a single character
- dd delete current line
- D delete remainder of line
- dw delete word

## ⇒ Commands to copy text include

- yy will copy a single line
- p will put it down – works on both dd and yy

## ⇒ Both yy and dd take number prefixes, p doesn't use a number

# More commands

## ⇒ Movement

- 0 moves to the start of the current line
- \$ moves to the end of the current line
- W, w, B, b move forward and backward words

⇒ u will undo the last command

⇒ . Will repeat the last command

⇒ J will join two lines

# vi – executing commands

- ⇒ `:! cmd` will execute the command `cmd` presenting the output in vi. Hitting the enter key will return to vi
- ⇒ `:!! cmd` will pipe the result of command into the current cursor location
- ⇒ `:%! cmd` will pipe the current contents to `cmd` and replace the editor contents with the result
  - Take care in that a bad command will cause the error message to replace the current contents

# The .exrc file

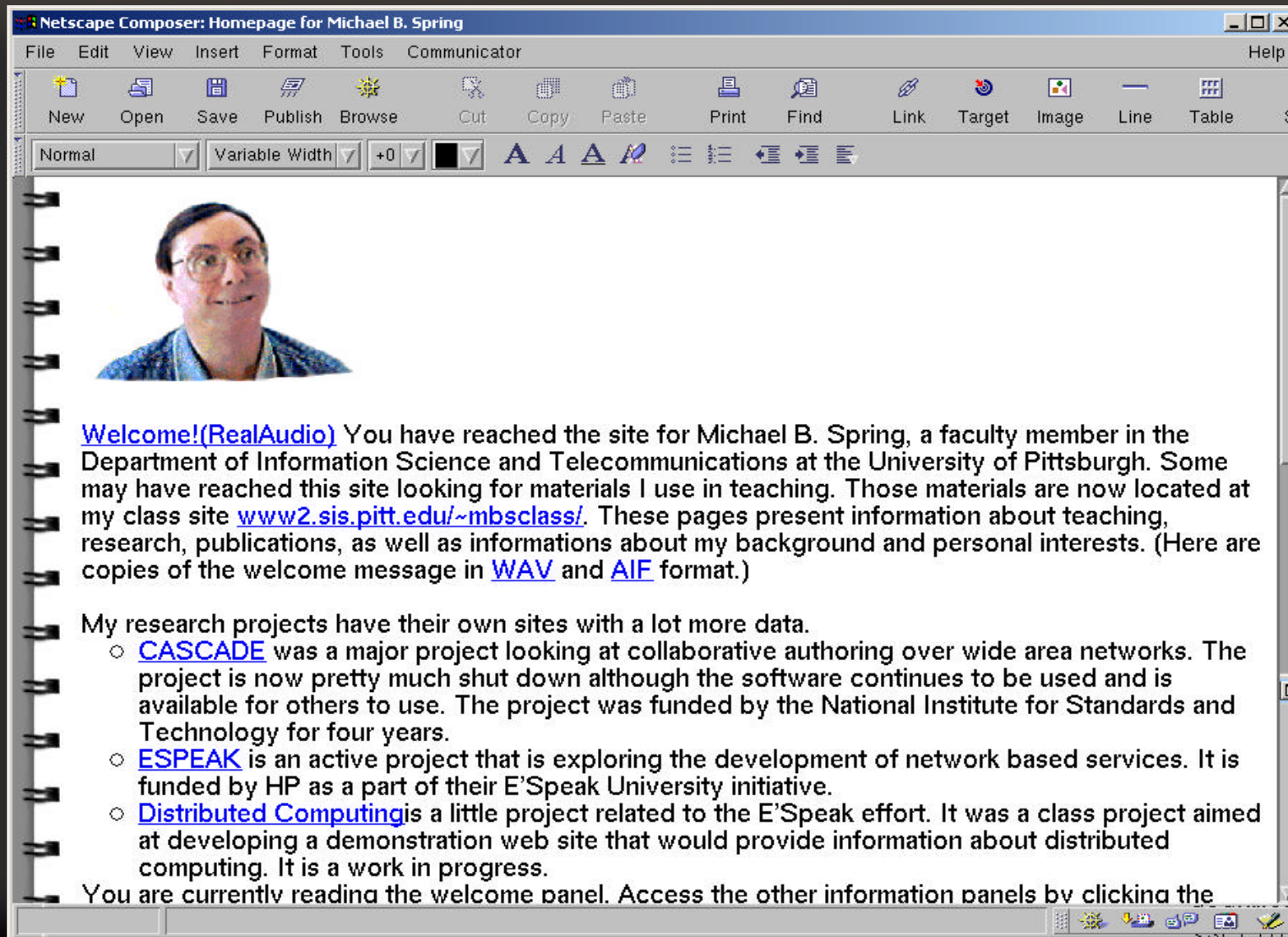
- ⇒ vi is based on the ex editor
- ⇒ The .exrc file thus defines resources or startup conditions for ex and vi
- ⇒ Some common setting might include:
  - set number
  - set showmode
  - set ignorecase
  - set wm=10
  - ab tstr rstr
  - map c commandsequence

# Browsers/HTML Editors

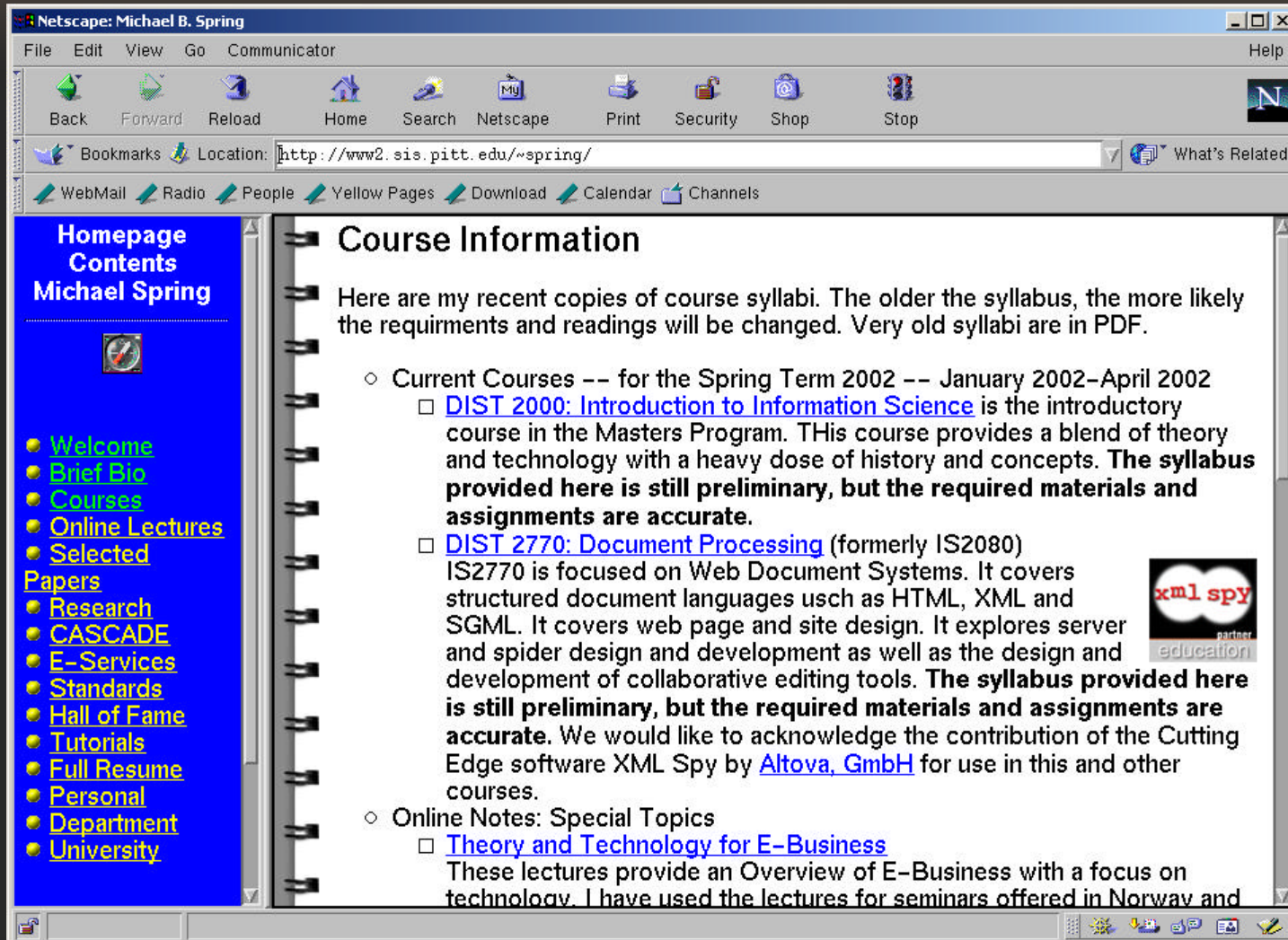
- ⇒ Netscape is the default browser on Unix
- ⇒ Hotjava also is installed on solaris
- ⇒ Netscape can be used:
  - For viewing web sites
  - Editing webpages (composer)
  - Keeping address books
  - Reading imap mail



# Composer



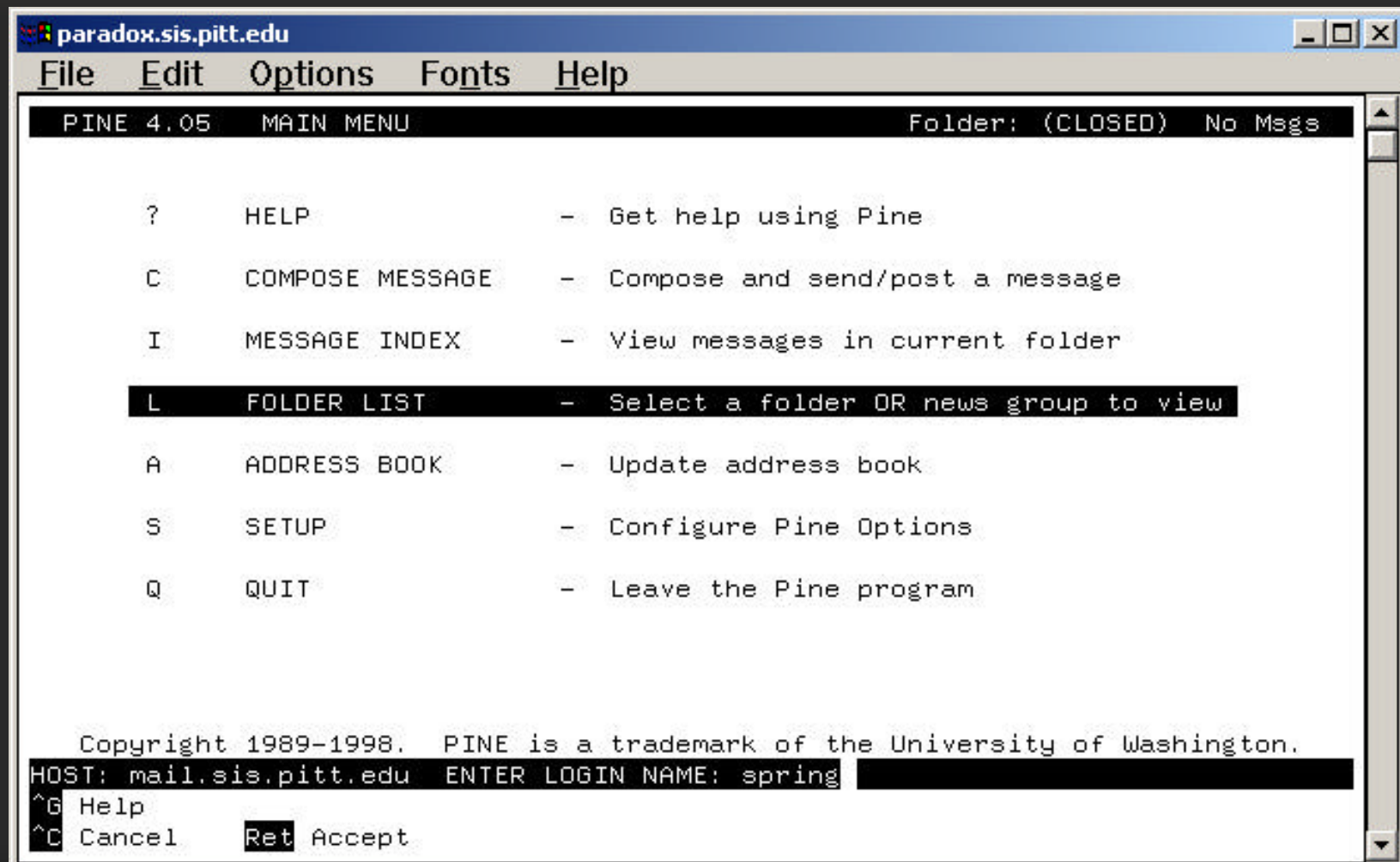
# Navigator



# Mail Tools

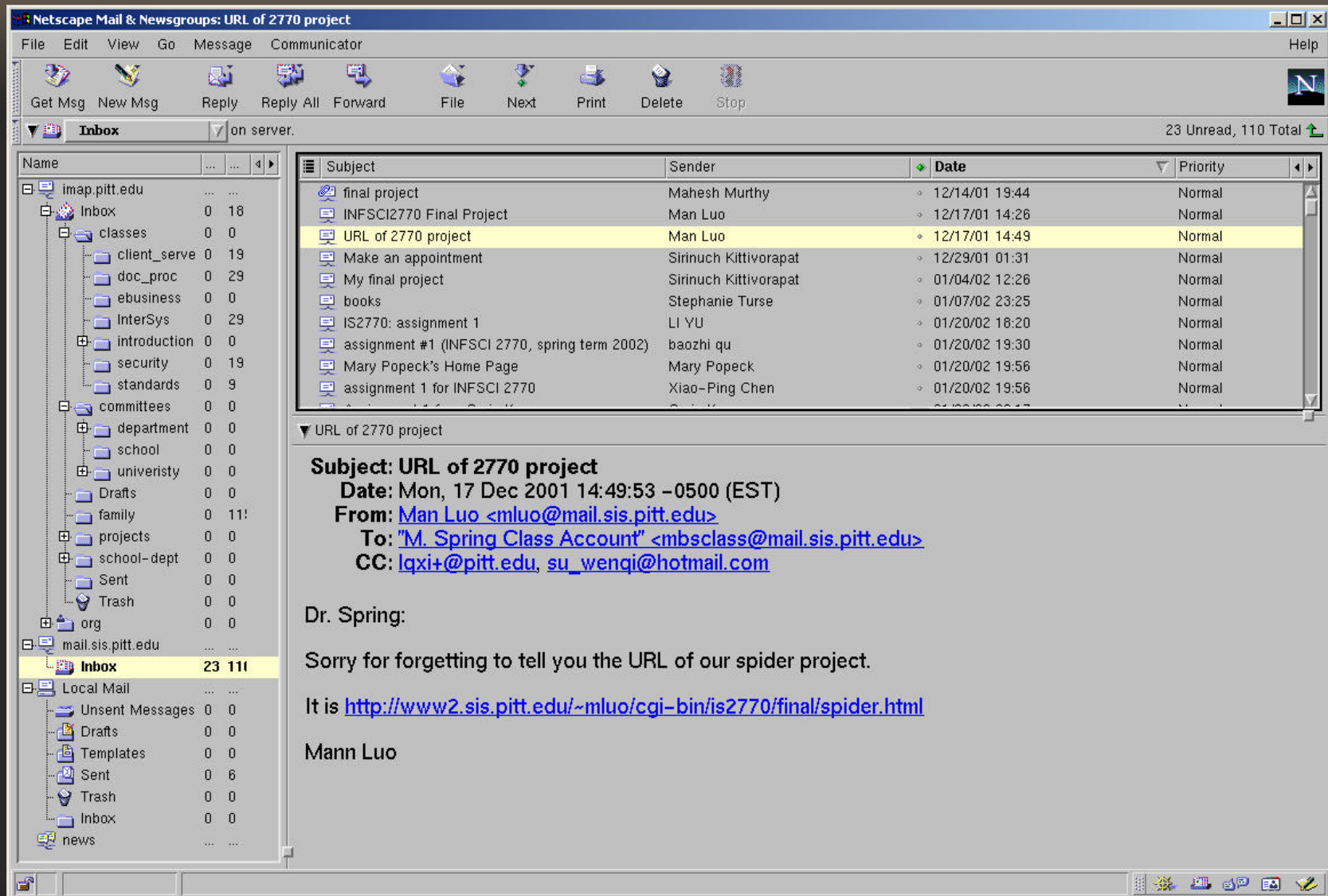
- ⇒ The mail tools used on Unix are multiple and all are imap and pop compliant
  - pine exists as a command line mail tool
  - mailtool is the default solaris mailtool
  - netscape provides a powerful mail capability

# pine





# Messenger



# Utilities

- ⇒ There are numerous utilities on Unix
- ⇒ Two of the command line utilities are:
  - grep
  - ftp
- ⇒ Two of the graphical utilities are:
  - xv
  - xman

# grep

- ⇒ The General Regular Expression Program or grep is a program to search streams
  - allows the user to search a standard I/O stream for terms or patterns
  - Allows the numbering of lines
  - Allows non matches to be displayed
  - Allows counts to be developed
- ⇒ Helps with voluminous data streams

paradox.sis.pitt.edu

File Edit Options Fonts Help

```
wiklom 8472 8372 0 13:00:50 pts/13 0:01 pine
rrizzo 10147 10137 0 15:25:53 pts/23 0:01 pine
pclark 10271 10264 0 15:32:22 pts/14 0:00 pine
{521}paradox:images$ ps -ef | wc -l
175
{522}paradox:images$ ps -ef | grep pine
aliang 10240 10236 0 15:30:45 pts/49 0:00 pine
mokuda 7466 7462 0 Jan 30 pts/7 0:00 pine
ahammad 22435 27222 0 Feb 04 pts/18 0:05 pine
ajamal 5795 5791 0 09:02:26 pts/28 0:01 pine
spring 10284 10054 0 15:33:45 pts/5 0:00 grep pine
digernes 7922 7908 0 12:06:15 pts/36 0:01 pine
jacobson 8725 8721 0 13:25:21 pts/24 0:03 pine
chatrees 8973 8969 0 13:43:07 pts/50 0:00 pine -i
jarauz 9019 9014 0 13:47:04 pts/51 0:00 pine
ahammad 21334 10555 0 Jan 31 pts/34 0:01 pine
hkarimi 4930 4926 0 06:27:02 pts/26 0:13 pine
rflynn 10006 10215 0 15:16:07 pts/4 0:01 pine
jacobson 19482 19473 0 Feb 04 pts/21 0:02 pine
swillms 5607 5601 0 08:42:51 pts/39 0:03 pine
xiaobing 9612 9607 0 14:38:36 pts/44 0:01 pine
sujata 6347 6332 0 09:55:39 pts/15 0:01 pine
mheo 9736 9713 0 14:50:44 pts/56 0:01 pine
gwync 7364 7359 0 11:31:53 pts/40 0:00 pine
rcox 9703 9325 0 14:46:19 pts/8 0:01 pine
sujata 7965 7950 0 12:13:28 pts/42 0:02 pine
cholyeun 9207 8560 0 14:10:41 pts/33 0:01 pine
siriluck 6617 6613 0 10:20:08 pts/3 0:01 pine
jacobson 9095 9091 0 13:57:50 pts/47 0:06 pine
djoudrey 10117 10113 0 15:23:56 pts/29 0:00 pine
smasters 10041 10037 0 15:18:17 pts/35 0:04 pine
wiklom 8472 8372 0 13:00:50 pts/13 0:01 pine
rrizzo 10280 10137 0 15:33:20 pts/23 0:00 pine
pclark 10271 10264 0 15:32:22 pts/14 0:00 pine
{523}paradox:images$
```



# ftp

⇒ ftp stands for file transfer protocol

- It was one of the first network programs in Unix
- The ftp works through a client/server program set
- The host system runs a server called ftpd
- The client runs a client program normally called ftp
- Some systems allow restricted “anonymous” ftp

⇒ PC based interfaces tend to hide the underlying ftp commands, Unix ftp is normally command line

- ftp does automatic conversion of line endings as needed
- To turn this feature off, use binary mode

paradox.sis.pitt.edu

File Edit Options Fonts Help

```
{523}paradox:images$ ftp augment.sis.pitt.edu
Connected to augment.sis.pitt.edu.
220 augment.sis.pitt.edu FTP server (SunOS 5.6) ready.
Name (augment.sis.pitt.edu:spring): spring
331 Password required for spring.
Password:
230 User spring logged in.
ftp> pwd
257 "/export/home/spring" is current directory.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful.
150 ASCII data connection for /bin/ls (136.142.116.28,58940) (0 bytes).
2
Chajongs_Parser
G_CASCADE
Mail
NEWSEAL.BMP
NEWSEAL2.BMP
SISReport
agent.dat
base16.c
bin
cas_ballot
cs
ctemp
curmud1.dat
curmud2.dat
curmud3.dat
docuverse
dp
espeak
htdocs
humor
images
is
```

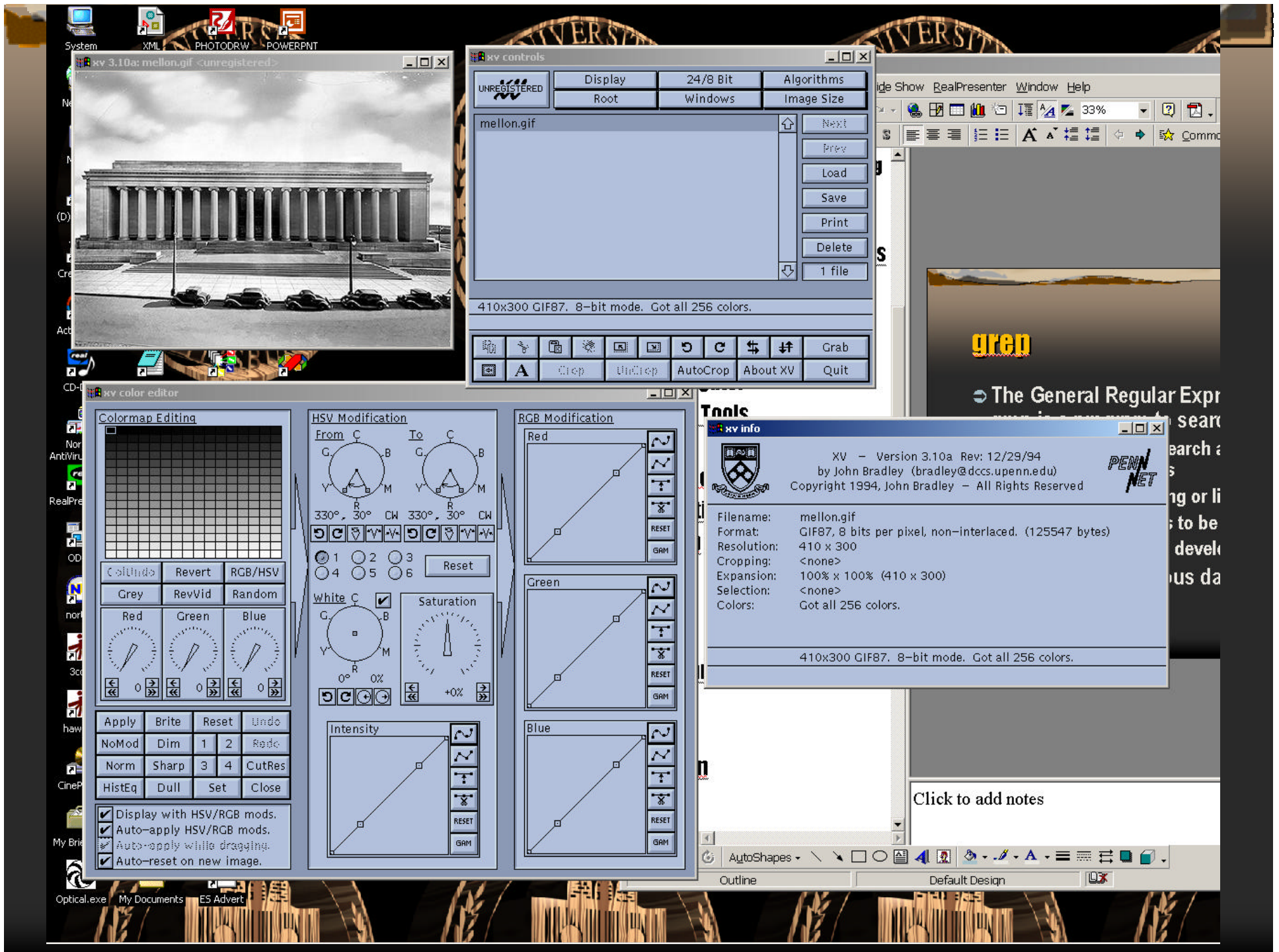
# Common ftp Commands

- ⇒ get will get a single file
- ⇒ put will put a single file
- ⇒ binary specifies that files are to be moved byte for byte
  - text mode does pc to unix conversion of line endings
- ⇒ prompt turns off prompting for mget and mput
  - mget will get multiple files
  - Mput will put multiple files
  - hash prints a hash mark for each block moved
- ⇒ Commands like cd and pwd operate on the remote system
- ⇒ “! Command” allows a command to be executed locally from within ftp

## XV

⇒ An image display and manipulation utility

- Allows editing of the color palette
- Allows display of image information
- Allows file type conversion
- Allows resizing and cropping



# xman

⇒ A utility to view man pages

- Allows index and pages open simultaneously
- Allows easy browsing – recognition versus recall
- Allows scrolling back and forth
- Allows model of “sections”



Manual Page

OptionsSectionsMore...

Directory of: (1) User Commands

gtac	gtail	gtbl	gtk-config	gtr
gtroff	gtsort	guavac	guil	gunexpand
guniq	gunits	<b>gunzip</b>	guuencode	gwc
gzexe	gzip	h2ph	h2xs	hash
hashcheck	hashmake	hashstat	hdf	hdfis
hdfpack	hdfunpac	hdp	head	help
helpdate	helpgid	helpint	helpitem	helpopen
helppath	helprange	helpstr	helptime	helpuid
helpviewer	helpyorn	hipstopgm	history	host

User Commands

GZIP(1)

NAME

gzip, gunzip, zcat - compress or expand files

SYNOPSIS

```
gzip [ -acdfhlLnNrtvV19 ] [-S suffix] [ name ... ]
gunzip [ -acfhLlNnrtvV ] [-S suffix] [ name ... ]
zcat [ -fhLV ] [ name ... ]
```

DESCRIPTION

*Gzip* reduces the size of the named files using Lempel-Ziv coding (LZ77). Whenever possible, each file is replaced by one with the extension **.gz**, while keeping the same ownership modes, access and modification times. (The default extension is **-gz** for VMS, **z** for MSDOS, OS/2 FAT, Windows NT FAT and Atari.) If no files are specified, or if a file name is "-", the standard input is compressed to the standard out-