

This document contains sections on UNIX Aliases , Using vi, Transferring Files by Diskette, Using FTP, Determining UNIX Release Levels

# 1. UNIX Aliases

## Concept

UNIX has the ability to define substitute commands for other system commands. This is generally used to create a short,easy-to-type command that will execute a command requiring a long character string.

## Setting a Temporary Alias

For example, to make UNIX understand the DOS dir command, enter:

```
% alias dir ls
```

Hereafter, for the current login session, keying dir will generate the UNIX command ls, which is the equivalent of the Windows dir /w command. To alias the standard dir command without arguments, enter:

```
% alias dir ls ?l
```

## Setting a Permanent Alias

Aliases may be set automatically on system startup by placing the desired alias line entry in the .cshrc file located the user's default directory. See your UNIX documentation for details.

EnterpriseSMS ships with certain system aliases preset in the .cshrc file. Their action is as follows:

Alias	Command	Action
tl	team_lui	Displays system processes
Lsout	ls-l *.out *core*.log CT**	Directory listing of .out, core, .log files present in the directory
cd	""cd \!*; set prompt= ""["`hostname` ]<`pwd` >% ""	Changes the current directory to the user's home directory
Amag	RunForms	Starts the DCS
dcs	cd /usr/admin/LANG\$	Makes the Oracle forms directory current
Dxf	cd /usr/ocs/dxf	Makes the map directory current
ocs	cd /usr/ocs	Makes the OCS program directory current
Rts	cd /usr/rts	Makes the SMS program directory current
ims	cd /usr/ims	Makes the image program directory current
ivs	cd /usr/ivs	Makes the IVS program directory current

Alias	Command	Action
ams	cd /usr/ams	Makes the AMS program directory current
aws	cd /usr/ocs	Makes the OCS program directory current
act	cd /usr/activation	Makes the activation directory current
nim	cd /usr/sim/bin	Makes the SIM program directory current
sim	cd /usr/sim/bin	Makes the SIM program directory current
pro	cd /usr/amm/process	Makes the CCM program process directory current
amm	cd /usr/amm/process	Makes the CCM program process directory current
ccm	cd /usr/amm/process	Makes the CCM program process directory current
dat	cd /usr/amm/amm_data_files	Makes the CCM datafile directory current
local	cd /usr/local/bin	Makes the server program directory current
q	cd /tmp/qs	Makes the queue temporary directory current
res	cd /usr/ocs/res/\$LANG	Makes the language directory current
common	cd /usr/common	Makes the server common directory current
exload	cd /usr/u/sysmgr/exload	Makes the exload directory current
sys	cd /usr/sysadmin	Makes the sysadmin directory current
user	cd /usr/sysadmin/user	Makes the sysadmin user directory current
install	cd /usr/admin/install	Makes the admin installation directory current
motif	xinit	Starts the motif window system

## 2. Using the vi Editor

The vi editor is supplied with all UNIX variants for the purpose of editing script files. The following commands represent the bare minimum information required to edit script files. The editor has a tremendous amount of depth, and a reference manual should be acquired should the editor be used on a regular basis.

### Starting vi

vi filename

This opens filename in command mode. If filename does not exist, a new file with that filename is created.

## General Commands

Command	Description
<esc>	Ends input mode
:!	Runs an operating system command in vi.
!:<enter>	Returns to vi.

## Moving the Cursor

Command	Description
h	Cursor Left
l	Cursor Right
k	Cursor Up
j	Cursor Down
w	Word Forward
b	Word Backward
)	Sentence Forward
(	Sentence Backward
H	Top of Screen
M	Middle of Screen
L	Bottom of Screen
G	Last Line of File
nG	Go to Line (n = line number)

## Screen Scrolling or Paging

Command	Description
<Ctrl-D>	Down Half Screen
<Ctrl-U>	Up Half Screen
<Ctrl-F>	Down Full Screen

<Ctrl-B>	Up Full Screen
<Ctrl-E>	Down One Line
<Ctrl-Y>	Up One Line
:\$ or G	End of File
:H	Top of File

## Changing Text

Command	Description
cc	Changes a Line
cw	Changes a word. Put cursor on first character of the word to change. Type cw and a \$ appears at the end of the word. Type the new word. When finished, press <Esc>.
rx	Replaces a character with x. Put the cursor under the character to change. Type r and the new character.
D	Deletes Rest of Line
dd	Deletes Current Line (cursor may be anywhere on the line)
dw	Deletes Word. Place the cursor at the beginning of the word to be deleted.
x	Deletes Character at cursor
X	Deletes Character before cursor
u	Undoes Last Line
U	Restores Last Line (if the cursor has not moved since the last change)
.	Repeats Last Line
~	Switches Case of letter

## Cutting and Pasting

Command	Description
y(object )	Yanks object into undo buffer
Yw	Yanks word into undo buffer

Yy	Yanks current line into undo buffer
P	Inserts text from undo buffer after the cursor or current line
P	Inserts text from undo buffer before cursor or before current line

### Insert Mode

Command	Description
a[Text]	Inserts the Text after the cursor
A[Text]	Inserts the Text at the end of the line
i[Text]	Inserts the Text before the cursor
I[Text]t	Inserts the Text at the beginning of the line
O	Adds an empty line below the current line
O	Adds an empty line above the current line
<Ctrl-H> or <Backspace>	Corrects the last character
<Ctrl-W>	Corrects the last word
<Esc>	Switches between Insert and Command mode

### Search

Command	Description
/Text	Searches for the next occurrence of Text
/	Searches again for next occurrence of previous Text search. Search will return to the top of file and begin the search again.

### Quit and/or Save

Command	Description
:w!	Saves what has been edited thus far. The ! enforces the write.
:q!	Quits without saving any edits. The ! enforces the quit.
:wq!	Writes file and quits
ZZ	Writes file and quits

## 3. Using Diskettes

### Unix to Unix

#### Writing to Diskette

To write to a diskette, enter:

```
% tar -cpvf /dev/fd0 filename1filename2
```

where filename1 is the current path and name of the file on disk, and filename2 is the name of the file to be written on the diskette.

#### Examples

The command:

```
% tar -cpvf /dev/df0 b*.frm
```

copies all files starting with b and having the extension .frm from the current directory to diskette, keeping the same filename.

The command:

```
% tar -cpvf /dev/df0 /usr
```

copies all files in the directory /usr to diskette. The /usr directory is also created on diskette, containing the copied files. When the files are copied from diskette back to hard disk they are automatically placed in the /usr directory.

The command:

```
% tar -cpvf /dev/df0 /usr/aws /usr/amm
```

copies all files in the directories /usr/aws and /usr/amm to diskette. The directories are created on diskette, and contain the copied files. When the files are copied back to hard disk, they are automatically placed in their respective directories.

#### **Viewing a Directory Listing of the Diskette**

```
% tar -tpvf /dev/fd0
```

#### **Reading from Diskette/Writing to Hard Disk**

#### Examples

The command:

```
% tar -xpvf /dev/fd0
```

copies all files on the diskette to the hard disk. Files are placed in the directories in which they are located on the diskette. If the files are located in the diskette root directory, they will be placed in the current directory on disk.

The command:

```
% tar -xpvf /dev/fd0 /usr/u/sysmgr/file1
```

copies the file file1 from the diskette to disk, placing it in the directory /usr/u/sysmgr.

## DOS/Windows to UNIX

To read files from a DOS/Windows diskette to UNIX:

```
% dosread -a filename1filename2
```

where filename1 is the name of the file on diskette, and filename2 is the desired name of the file when written to disk. If the name is to remain the same, filename2 is omitted. The -a argument is used only when the files to be copied are text files; use no argument if the files are binary.

To write files to a DOS/Windows diskette from UNIX:

```
% doswrite -a filename1filename2
```

where filename1 is the name of the file on disk, and filename2 is the desired name of the file when written to diskette. If the name is to remain the same, filename2 is omitted. The -a argument is used only when the files to be copied are text files; use no argument if the files are binary.

### Troubleshooting and Options

An attempt to copy files from disk to diskette will fail if:

- The diskette is not formatted;
- The diskette has DOS files on it.

Additional options to these commands may be displayed by entering either man dosread or man doswrite at the UNIX prompt.

## 4. Transferring Files Across the Network (FTP)

UNIX uses FTP (File Transfer Protocol) to copy files from one machine to another on the same network. Files may also be FTP'd to and from DOS/Windows machines using the FTP provided with those operating systems.

### Procedure (To copy from another system to your system)

1. Log in to your system using the sysmgr login. Change directories to the directory where the files from the other system will be copied.
2. Start the FTP program:

```
% ftp remotesystemname
```

where the remotesystemname is either the network name of the desired system or its IP address.

3. Enter the username and password to log into the remote system:

```
user: [username]  
password: [password]  
230 User sysmgr logged in
```

ftp>

4. Change directories to the directory in which the files to be copied reside:

ftp> cd directory name

5. Set the transfer for *binary* or *ascii* (text) by entering the transfer type as follows:

ftp> transfer type

6. To transfer the file, enter the command:

ftp> get filename

for each file to be transferred. When finished, enter:

7. ftp> quit

### **Procedure (To copy from your system to another system)**

1. 1. On your system, make the directory containing the files to be copied to the other machine current. Log in to your system using steps 1-3 of the prior procedure.

2. 2. Change directories to the directory in which the files to be copied reside:

ftp> cd directory name

3. 3. Set the transfer for *binary* or *ascii* (text) by entering the transfer type as follows:

ftp> transfer type

4. 4. To transfer the file, enter the command:

ftp> put filename

for each file to be transferred. Use the full directory path that the files are to be copied into. If no directory path is given, files will be transferred into the default login directory on the remote system. When finished, enter:

5. ftp> quit

### **FTP Tips**

FTP contains many commands other than those used in the above procedures. To view a full list of FTP commands, type ? at the FTP prompt.

- To transfer multiple files with a single command, FTP provides the mput and mget commands.
- Transferring binary files, such as graphics or program files, with the transfer type set to ASCII will corrupt the files on the target machine

## 5. Shutting Down UNIX Systems

UNIX systems should never be powered off while running. To do so risks file corruption, to a much greater extent than risked when a DOS or Windows machine is powered off. A proper UNIX shutdown will take 3 to 5 minutes to complete. To properly shut down EnterpriseSMS and UNIX in preparation for a power off:

1. Inform all system users of the impending shutdown. All EnterpriseSMS Stations should be exited prior to shutdown.
2. Shut down EnterpriseSMS using the team\_stop utility.
3. In a UNIX window on the system server, log in using the root password.
4. Enter:

```
# shutdown now
```

#### Other Shutdown Options

- shutdown -Fr automatically restarts UNIX (thereby restarting EnterpriseSMS0 after shutdown).
- shutdown with no arguments starts the shutdown process 1 minute after command entry. Messages are sent to logged on users informing them of the impending shutdown.
- Other arguments to the shutdown command may be viewed by entering the command man shutdown at a UNIX prompt.

## 6. Determining the UNIX Release Level

At the UNIX prompt, enter the following:

```
% uname -a
```

The system returns:

```
AIX amcdemo 1 4 0023481EE000
```

This returns release level 1.4. The version must be known (in this case, the version level is 4.1.4.)