

# Beginner's Guide to UNIX, Emacs, Elm and Netscape

## 1.0 General Concepts

**Cursor:** the arrow on the desktop, or an "I" beam in the text window.

**Keyboard Hints:** Caps locks are only for capital letters – you need the **Shift** key to obtain any special characters such as "{" or "}". Unix and C are case sensitive – an *A* is different from an *a*.

**Mouse:** First button on the left – MB1, center button – MB2, right button – MB3

**Logging on:** Move the mouse or hit the **Shift** key to "wake up the machine". Type in your user name and press **Return**. Type in your password and press **Return**. A window will eventually come up, just wait for it.

## 2.0 DECterm Window

**Activating the window:** Whenever you want to type something in a window, you have first to activate it. Click the arrow cursor once in the window to activate it – the top border changes color.

**Resizing the window:** Position the arrow pointer in the box in the top right corner of the window. Hold MB1 down and the cursor will change. Drag the mouse to stretch or shrink the border. Release the button when the outline is the size that you want.

**Moving the window:** Position the arrow pointer on the black tile bar and hold down MB1; drag the outline of the window to the position you want on the screen.

**Scroll Bars:** Position arrow pointer on Options Menu and hold down MB1. Drag Down to Display and release button. Click on Vertical Scroll Bar and Record lines off top. Then click OK. The scroll bar gives you the ability to move the text window up and down. If you position the pointer on either arrow at the end of the slider and then click MB1 once, the window will scroll in that direction one line at a time. You can also click on the scroll bar section that does not contain the slider, scrolling one screen at a time. A third way to scroll is to click and drag the pointer on the slider, moving the window while dragging the mouse.

## 3.0 Emacs

1. At the prompt in the DECterm window type **emacs filename &** (wait for **emacs** window).
2. Use the **Space** bar, the **Tab** key, the arrow keys and mouse to move inside the work area. The scroll bar helps you to move the text window.
3. Use backspace key to delete text. Use **Cut**, **Paste** and **Copy** from the **Edit** menu to cut and move around text. Text areas have to be selected before performing any of these operations .
4. Selecting text: Click MB1 at the beginning of the desired area. Click MB3 (right side) at the end of the area.
5. Use the **Save Buffer** option on the **File** menu to save your file.
6. Use the **Exit** option on the **File** menu to quit **emacs**.

## 4.0 Unix Commands for Files

### Referring to a file

`/usr1/macman/sample.c` – refers to file `sample.c` from the directory `macman` from `usr1`  
`sample.c` – refers to the file `sample.c` in the current directory

### Removing a filename

`rm filename` – where `filename` is the name of a file that can contain a path and wildcards

### Changing the name or location of a file

`mv a b/c` – moves file `a` into directory `b` under the new name `c`  
`mv old new` – moves file `old` to the new file `new`. The original file is removed.

### Copying a file

`cp filea dirb/filec` – makes a new file `filec` in directory `dirb` with the same contents as `filea`

### Concatenating files

`cat file1 file2 > file3` – creates `file3`, which consists of the contents of `file1` and `file2` in that order. The input files are unchanged.

### Display the contents of a file

`more filename` – displays a file, one page at a time. Pressing the **Space** bar displays the next screen and a **q** will quit.

### Printing a file

`lpr filename` – prints a file onto the printer in CCC

### Directory commands

`ls` – lists standard file and subdirectory names in alphabetical order  
`ls -l` – lists long file descriptions  
`ls -a` – lists all file and subdirectory names, including hidden ones  
`pwd` – prints the working directory  
`cd ..` – moves up one level of the path  
`cd ~` – returns to your home directory  
`cd subdir` – changes to the specified subdirectory of the current directory  
`cd complete-path` – changes to the specified directory regardless of the current directory  
`mkdir subdir` – makes a new subdirectory  
`rmdir directory` – removes a directory if empty

## 5.0 Elm Mailing Program

Type **elm** at the prompt in the DECterm window to start the mailing program.

### Commands:

**arrow keys** – select a message. Current message is highlighted in the message list.

**Return** – read the selected message

**d** – delete current message

**m** – send a message. Specify the email address where the message should be delivered and the subject of the message. The **emacs** editor will be invoked to allow you to type in the contents of the message. After exiting the editor type **s** to send the message or **f** to forget it.

**r** – reply to a message. Allows you to reply to the sender of an incoming message. Usage is similar to the **m** command, the email address does not have to be specified.

**f** – forward a message

## 6.0 Netscape

1. At the prompt in the DECterm window type **netscape &** (wait for the **Netscape** window).
2. In the **Location** window type the address of the page you want to load. To reach the main course page type

**<http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~dgreuc/cs1005/>**

3. After a page is loaded, you can follow various links to additional pages. The links are indicated as underlined words. By clicking the mouse on the link, the corresponding page is loaded.
4. You can return to the previous page by clicking the mouse on the **Back** button in the upper icon bar.
5. You can print a page by clicking on the **Print** button. In the pop-up window indicate the print command you want to use for printing the page. For example for printing the page on the printer **psz**, type in

**lpr -Ppsz**

6. Occasionally some of the links will lead you to files represented in postscript format. In these cases the file will be shown on screen by the **ghostview** utility. To print the file, choose the **Print** option from the **File** menu of the **ghostview** window.
7. You can store the current page address as a bookmark for further rapid access to the page. To this purpose select **Bookmarks** from the main menu and then select **Add bookmark...** . The title of the page will appear on your bookmark list. For future access to the page just select its title from the bookmark list and the page will be loaded automatically.