Lesson Module Checklist
- Slides
- WB converted

- Flash cards
- Page numbers
- 1st minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands

- LabX1 and Project posted
- Timer lock set on turnin directory

- Materials uploaded
- Backup slides, CCC info, handouts on flash drive
- Check that backup room headset is charged
- Spare 9v battery for mic

Student Learner Outcomes

1. Navigate and manage the UNIX/Linux file system by viewing, copying, moving, renaming, creating, and removing files and directories.
2. Use the UNIX features of file redirection and pipelines to control the flow of data to and from various commands.
3. With the aid of online manual pages, execute UNIX system commands from either a keyboard or a shell script using correct command syntax.

Introductions and Credits

Jim Griffin
- Created this Linux course
- Created Opus and the CIS VLab
- Jim's site: http://cabrillo.edu/~jgriffin/

Rich Simms
- HP Alumnus
- Started teaching this course in 2008 when Jim went on sabbatical
- Rich's site: http://simms-teach.com

And thanks to:
- John Govsky for many teaching best practices: e.g. the First Minute quizzes, the online forum, and the point grading system (http://teacherjohn.com/)

Student checklist
(How to attend from home or in the classroom)

1) Browse to the CIS 90 website Calendar page
   - http://simms-teach.com
   - Click CIS 90 link on left panel
   - Click Calendar link near top of content area
   - Locate today's lesson on the Calendar

2) Download the presentation slides for today's lesson for easier viewing

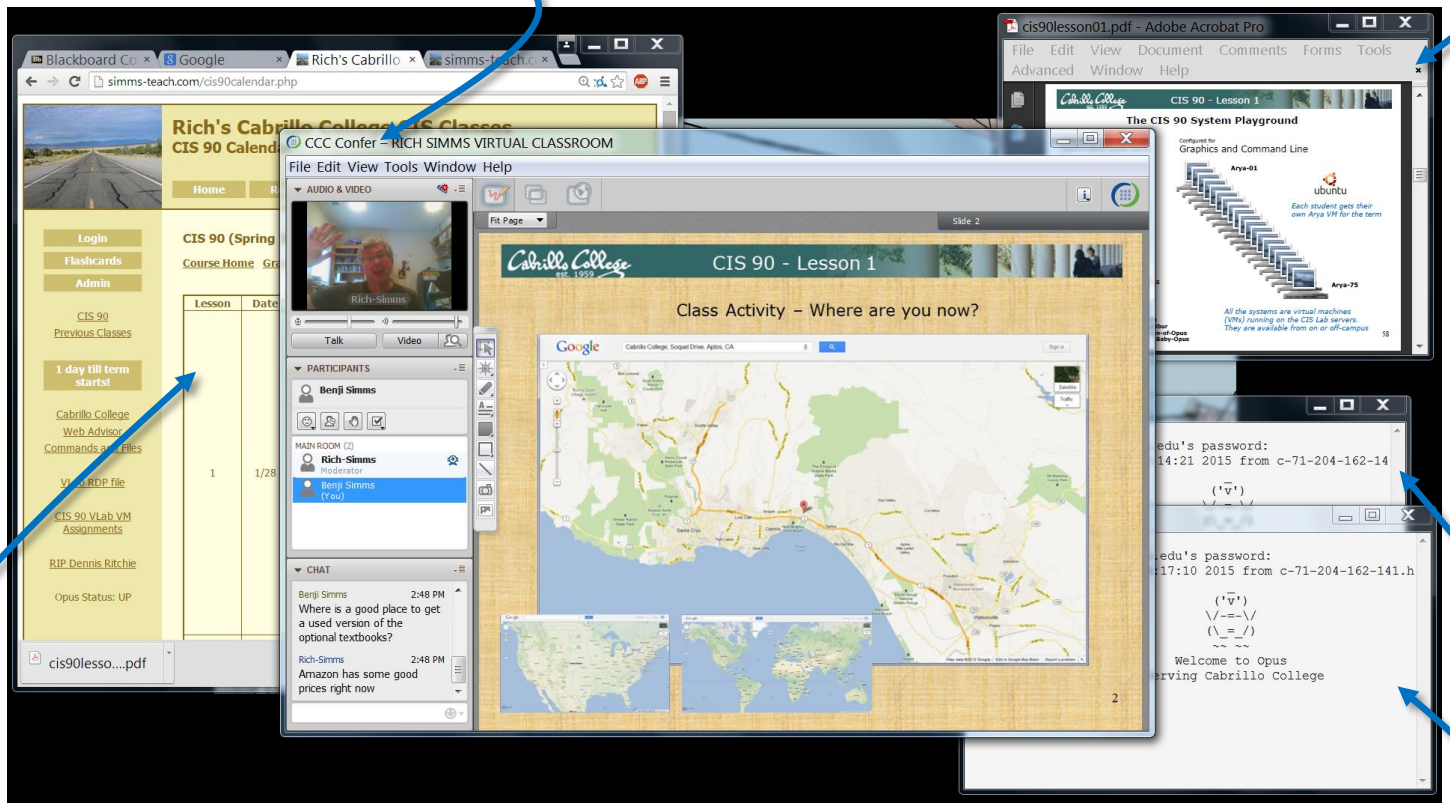
3) Click Enter virtual classroom to join CCC Confer session

4) Connect to Opus using Putty or ssh command

Student checklist
(How to layout your screen when attending class)

CCC Confer

Downloaded PDF of Lesson Slides

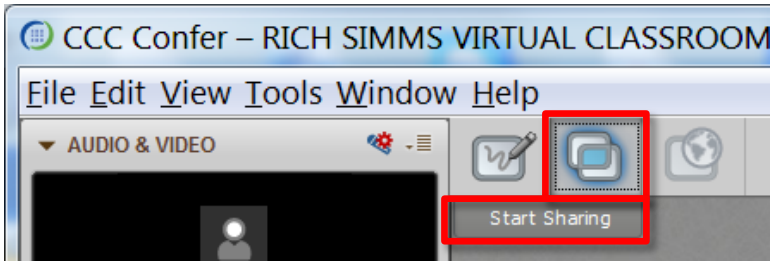


CIS 90 website Calendar page

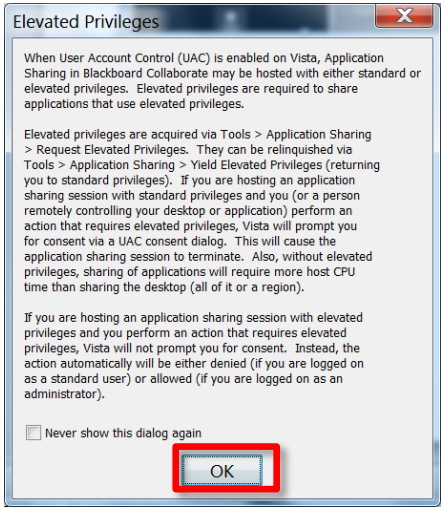
One or more login sessions to Opus

Student checklist
(To share your desktop with the class)

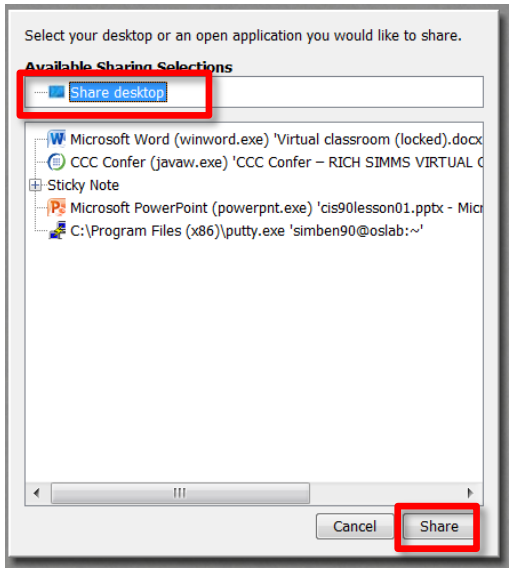
1) Instructor gives you sharing privileges



2) Click overlapping rectangles icon. If white "Start Sharing" text is present then click it as well.



3) Click OK button.



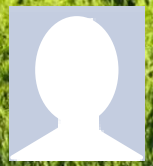
4) Select "Share desktop" and click Share button.

Instructor: **Rich Simms**
Dial-in: **888-886-3951**
Passcode: **136690**


Al

Tim


Emilio


Chris


Eddie


Clara


Ryan

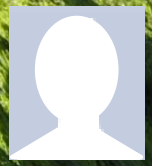

Ethan


Monte


Cameron


Django

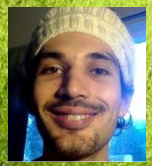

Tess


Ahmad


Mike


Mario

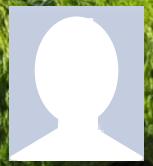

Roberto


Benji

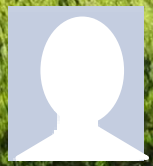

John


Efrain


Mateo


Ian

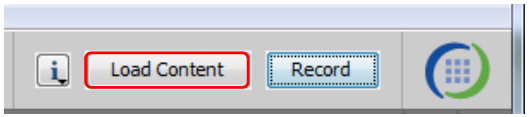

Abraham C.


Abraham N.

Email me (risimms@cabrillo.edu) a relatively current photo of your face for 3 points extra credit

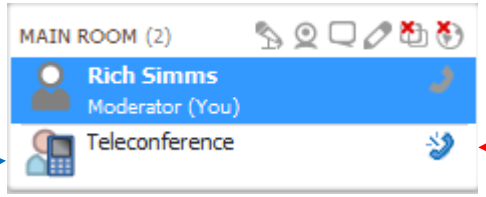
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - setup

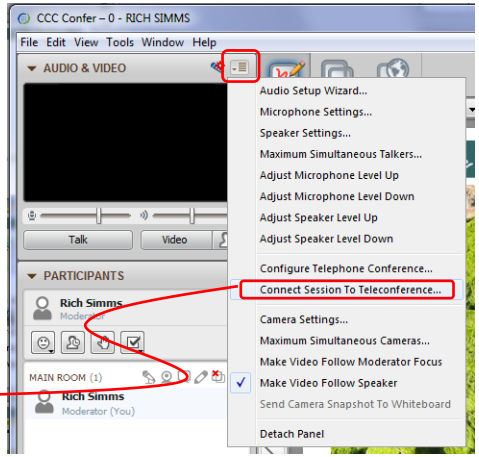
[ ] Preload White Board



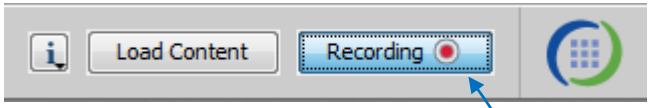
[ ] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference





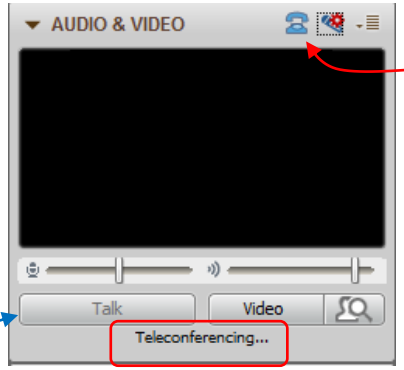
[ ] Is recording on?



Red dot means recording

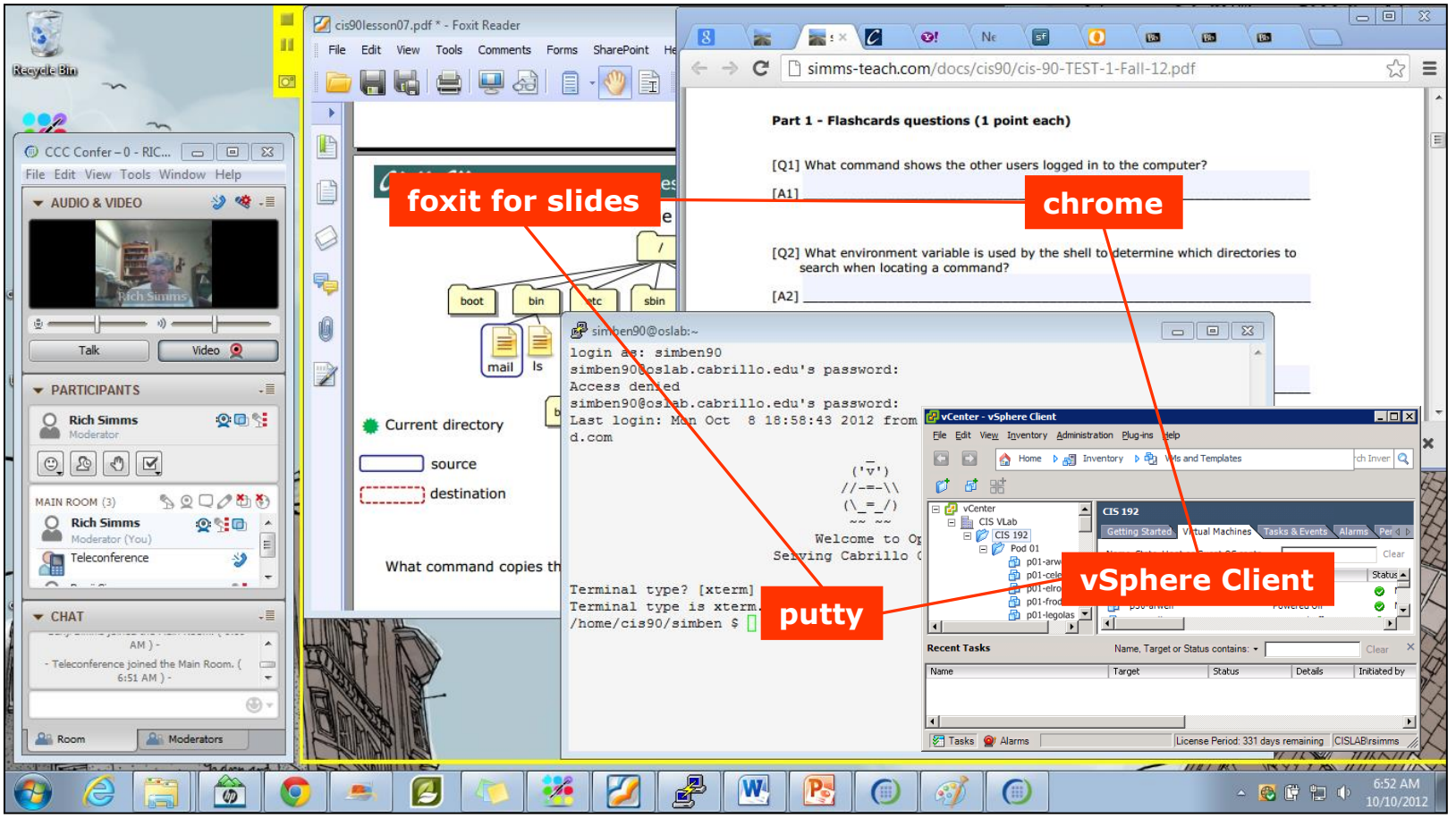
[ ] Use teleconferencing, not mic

Should be greyed out



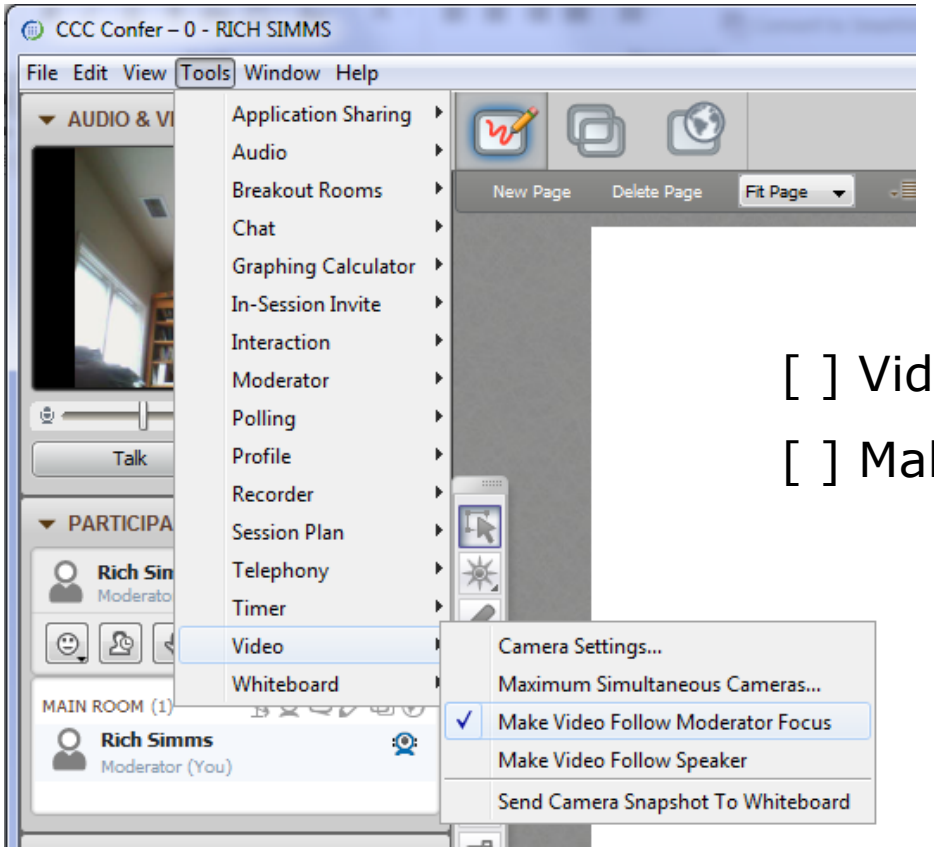
Should show as this live "off hook" telephone handset icon and the Teleconferencing … message displayed

Rich's CCC Confer checklist - app layout



[ ] layout and share apps

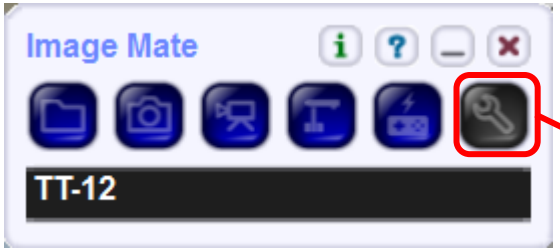
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - video

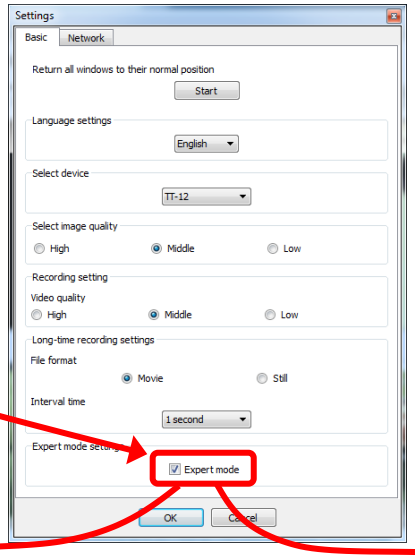


[ ] Video (webcam)

[ ] Make Video Follow Moderator Focus

Rich's CCC Confer checklist - Elmo



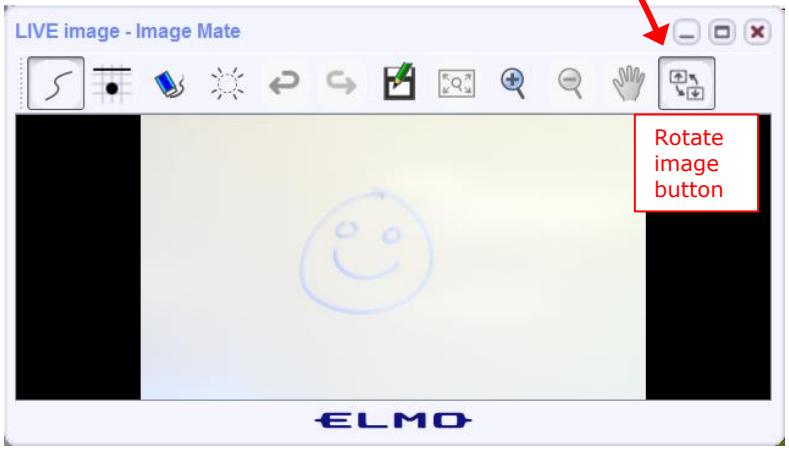


The "rotate image" button is necessary if you use both the side table and the white board.

Quite interesting that they consider you to be an "expert" in order to use this button!

Elmo rotated down to view side table

Elmo rotated up to view white board

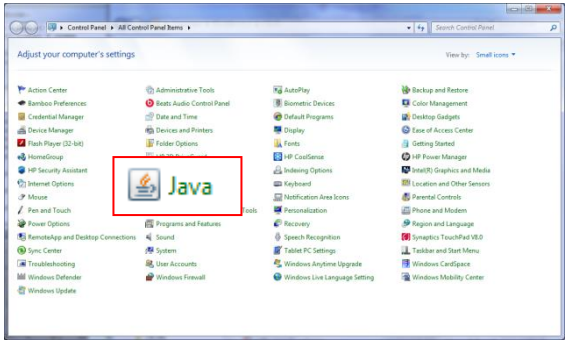


Run and share the Image Mate program just as you would any other app with CCC Confer

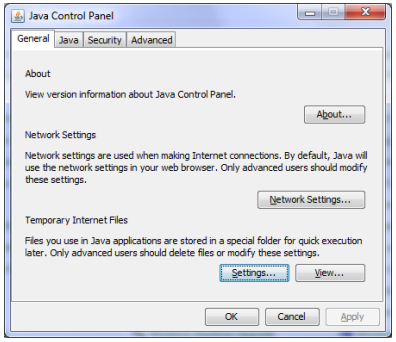
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - universal fix

Universal Fix for CCC Confer:
1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime

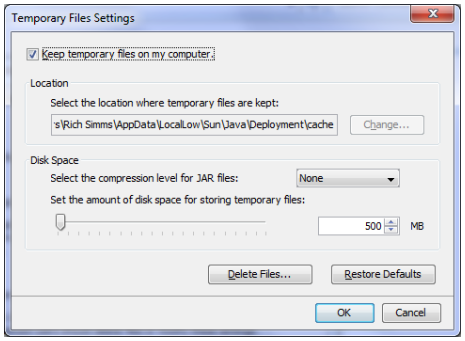
Control Panel (small icons)



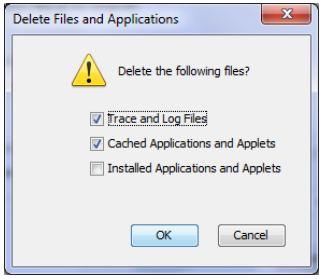
General Tab > Settings…



500MB cache size



Delete these



Google Java download

Quiz

Please answer these questions **in the order** shown:

See electronic white board

email answers to: risimms@cabrillo.edu

(answers must be emailed within the first few minutes of class for credit)

Shell Scripting and Printing

Objectives	Agenda
• Understand how to write a script and how they run. • Learn how to print and manage print jobs waiting to print.	• Quiz • Questions • Breaking things in Lab 10 • Extra Credit Answer • Lesson 12 review • Grok that? • Housekeeping • Shell scripting • Final project myscript • Final project grading rubric • Final project permissions • Umask again! • Final project getting started • Final project forum tips • Scripting tips - echo • Scripting tips - $(some command) • Scripting tips - date • Tips on script names • Review how scripts are run • Printer configuration using CUPS • Printing in Linux • Managing print jobs • Wrap up

Sound Check

*Students that dial-in should mute their line using *6 to prevent unintended noises distracting the web conference.*

*Instructor can use *96 to mute all student lines.*

Questions

Questions?

Lesson material?

Labs? Tests?

How this course works?

- Graded work in home directories
- Answers in /home/cis90/answers

Who questions much, shall learn much, and retain much.
- Francis Bacon

If you don't ask, you don't get.
- Mahatma Gandhi

Chinese Proverb	他問一個問題，五分鐘是個傻子，他不問一個問題仍然是一個傻瓜永遠。 *He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask a question remains a fool forever.*

Breaking things in Lab 10

The path (PATH) variable … a Review

- Lab 10 often results in clobbered paths and students may think all the commands have disappeared!
- The path is a list of directories each containing commands, programs and scripts.
- The path is used by the shell to locate commands to run.
- The PATH variable defines the directories (separated by ":"s) and the search order.
- If your path gets clobbered it is possible to run commands. However to do that you must specify the full absolute pathname. For example you can always run the **tty** command as follows:

```
/home/cis90/simben $ /usr/bin/tty
/dev/pts/0
```

The path (PATH) variable … a Review

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH
/usr/lib/qt-3.3/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/sbin:
/usr/sbin:/sbin:/home/cis90/simben/../bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin:.
```

1. What is the fourth directory on this path?
2. Can you name the first command, in alphabetic order, found in this directory?

Put your answers in the chat window

Backup and remove your path

```
/home/cis90/simben $ oldpath=$PATH
/home/cis90/simben $ unset PATH
```

Backup your current path

```
/home/cis90/simben $ tty
-bash: tty: No such file or directory
```

The tty command can no longer be run by typing just it's name

```
/home/cis90/simben $ /usr/bin/tty
/dev/pts/0
```

Instead the full absolute pathname must be used

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$oldpath
/home/cis90/simben $ tty
/dev/pts/0
```

Restore your path to what it was

Class Activity

Backup and remove your path variable:

```
/home/cis90/simben $ oldpath=$PATH

/home/cis90/simben $ unset PATH
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH

/home/cis90/simben $ tty
/home/cis90/simben $ /usr/bin/tty
```

Don't restore your path yet. We will build it up one directory at a time

Making a path

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls letter
-bash: ls: No such file or directory

/home/cis90/simben $ /bin/ls letter
letter
/home/cis90/simben $
```

A temporary workaround is to specify the full path to the command

Making a path

Some commands still work without a path … why?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo "I want my path back"
I want my path back

/home/cis90/simben $ type echo
echo is a shell builtin

/home/cis90/simben $ type type
type is a shell builtin
```

Making a path

Fixing the path, one directory at a time …

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ls letter
-bash: ls: No such file or directory
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=/bin
/home/cis90/simben $ ls letter
letter
```

*The **ls** command is in /bin so lets put that on the path*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ stat letter
-bash: stat: command not found
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$PATH:/usr/bin
/home/cis90/simben $ stat letter
  File: `letter'
  Size: 1059            Blocks: 16         IO Block: 4096
regular file
Device: fd00h/64768d    Inode: 102594      Links: 1
Access: (0644/-rw-r--r--)  Uid: ( 1000/simben90)   Gid: (
90/   cis90)
Access: 2012-04-30 15:43:28.000000000 -0700
Modify: 2012-03-20 10:31:30.000000000 -0700
Change: 2012-04-30 07:34:30.000000000 -0700
```

*The **stat** command is in /usr/bin so lets append that directory too*

Making a path

```
/home/cis90/simben $ allscripts
-bash: allscripts: command not found
```

*The **allscripts** shell script is in /home/cis90/bin so let's add that directory to the path as well*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$PATH:/home/cis90/bin
/home/cis90/simben $ allscripts

**************************************************************
*                Fall 2012 CIS 90 Online Projects            *
**************************************************************
1) Andrew
2) Ben
3) Benji
4) Bryn
5) Carlile
6) Carlos
  <snipped>
21) Ray
22) Rita
23) Sean C.
24) Sean F.
25) Shahram

99) Exit

Enter Your Choice:
```

Making a path

```
/home/cis90/simben $ datecal
bash: datecal: command not found
```

*The **datecal** shell script is in your own bin directory so lets add that to the path as well*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$PATH:/home/cis90/simben/bin
/home/cis90/simben $ datecal

Tue May  8 14:30:59 PDT 2012

     April 2012              May 2012               June 2012
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa    Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa    Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7                 1  2  3  4  5                 1  2
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14     6  7  8  9 10 11 12     3  4  5  6  7  8  9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21    13 14 15 16 17 18 19    10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28    20 21 22 23 24 25 26    17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30                   27 28 29 30 31          24 25 26 27 28 29 30


/home/cis90/simben $
```

Making a path

```
/home/cis90/simben $ dogbone
-bash: dogbone: command not found
```


```
/home/cis90/simben $ ./dogbone
What is your name? Benji
What is your favorite bone? Chicken
Hi Benji, your favorite bone is Chicken
```

A temporary workaround is to put a ./ in front of the command

How can I run a script in the current directory without having to put a ./ in front of it?

Making a path

Easy … add the "." directory to the path

```
/home/cis90/simben $ dogbone
-bash: dogbone: command not found
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$PATH:.
/home/cis90/simben $ dogbone
What is your name? Benji
What is your favorite bone? Chicken
Hi Benji, your favorite bone is Chicken
```

Making a path

Rebuilding the path by appending directories one at a time

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unset PATH
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH

/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=/bin
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH
/bin
```

Start with /bin which has all the essential UNIX/Linux commands

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$PATH:/usr/bin
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH
/bin:/usr/bin
```

Append /usr/bin which has hundreds of additional UNIX/Linux commands

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$PATH:/home/cis90/bin
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH
/bin:/usr/bin:/home/cis90/bin
```

Append the CIS 90 class bin directory

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$PATH:/home/cis90/simben/bin
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH
/bin:/usr/bin:/home/cis90/bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin
```

Append your own student bin directory

```
/home/cis90/simben $ PATH=$PATH:.
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH
/bin:/usr/bin:/home/cis90/bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin:.
```

Append the current directory

CIS 90 class bin directory

Student bin directory

Current directory

.bash_profile

Making the path permanent using .bash_profile

```
/home/cis90/simben $ cat .bash_profile
# .bash_profile

# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
        . ~/.bashrc
fi

# User specific environment and startup programs

PATH=$PATH:/home/cis90/bin:$HOME/bin:.
BASH_ENV=$HOME/.bashrc
USERNAME=""
PS1='$PWD $ '
export USERNAME BASH_ENV PATH
umask 002
set -o ignoreeof
stty susp
eval `tset -s -m vt100:vt100 -m :\?${TERM:-ansi} -r -Q `

/home/cis90/simben $
```

This customizes the normal path by appending the class bin directory, the student's bin directory and the "current" directory

Extra Credit Special Answer

Extra Credit Special (from Lesson 12)

1) Why did the prompt change?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ bash
[simben@opus ~]$ exit
exit
/home/cis90/simben $
```

2) What command could be issued prior to the bash command above that would prevent the prompt from changing?

For 2 points extra credit, email risimms@cabrillo.edu answers to **both** questions before the Lesson 13 class starts

Lesson 12 Review

The rules of the road for variables

Process Rule #1: When a shell forks a child, only copies of exported variables are made available to the child.

Process Rule #2: A child can modify the variables it receives but those modifications will not change the parent's variables.

. and source

. *<script-name>*
source *<script-name>*

equivalent

Sometimes it is desirable to run a shell script that will initialize or change shell variables in the parent environment.

To do this, the shell (bash) provides a **.** (dot) or **source** command, which instructs the shell to execute the shell script itself, without spawning a child process to run the script, and then continue on where it left off.

In the generic example above, the commands in the file *<script-name>* are run by the parent process, and therefore, any changes made to the environment will last for the duration of the login session.

exec command

exec <*command*>

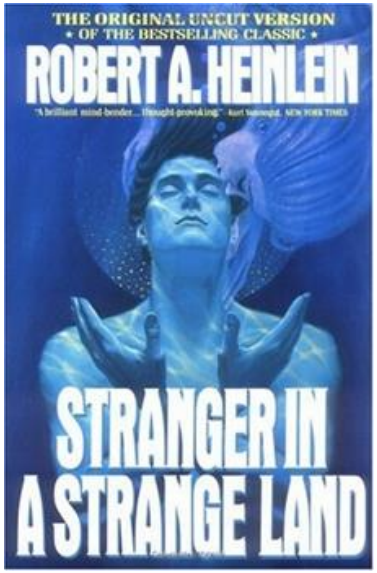
If a UNIX command is run using the **exec** <*command*>, the bash code in the process is overlaid by the <*command*> code, when finished the process will terminate.

For example:

exec clear

This will have the effect of clearing the screen and logging off the computer

grok that?


THE ORIGINAL UNCUT VERSION
OF THE BESTSELLING CLASSIC
ROBERT A. HEINLEIN
STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND

The flowers script
/home/cis90/bin/flowers

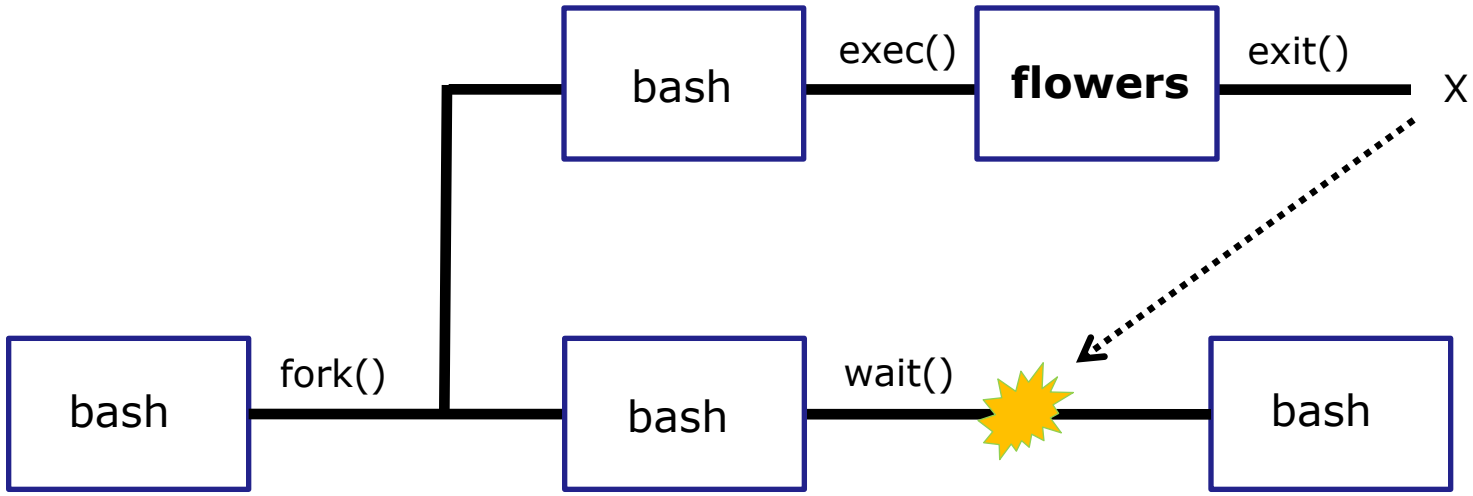
```
#!/bin/bash
#
# Useful alias:
#   alias go='echo roses are \"$roses\" and violets are \"$violets\"'
#
echo
echo "==> Entering child process <=="
ps -f
echo "==> showing variables in child <=="
echo "  " roses are '"'$roses'"'
echo "  " violets are '"'$violets'"'
echo "==> setting variables in child <=="
roses=black
violets=orange
echo "  " roses are '"'$roses'"'
echo "  " violets are '"'$violets'"'
echo "==> Leaving child process <=="
echo
```

Show the parent, child and the ps processes

Show the values of the roses and violets variables

Set the values of the roses and violets variables to new values

The flowers script
/home/cis90/bin/flowers



*Use the **flowers** script to test your understanding of how variables are handled with child processes*

The flowers script
/home/cis90/bin/flowers

```
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers

==> Entering child process <==
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
simben90 17518 17512  0 08:32 pts/0    00:00:00 -bash
simben90 17568 17518  0 08:33 pts/0    00:00:00 /bin/bash /home/cis90/bin/flowers
simben90 17575 17568  8 08:33 pts/0    00:00:00 ps -f
==> showing variables in child <==
   roses are ""
   violets are ""
==> setting variables in child <==
   roses are "black"
   violets are "orange"
==> Leaving child process <==

/home/cis90/simben $
```

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# Useful alias:
#   alias go='echo roses are \"$roses\" and violets are \"$violets\"'
#
echo
echo "==> Entering child process <=="
ps -f
echo "==> showing variables in child <=="
echo "   " roses are '"'$roses'"'
echo "   " violets are '"'$violets'"'
echo "==> setting variables in child <=="
roses=black
violets=orange
echo "   " roses are '"'$roses'"'
echo "   " violets are '"'$violets'"'
echo "==> Leaving child process <=="
echo
```

Create an alias to show variable values

Note, the double quotes are escaped. We don't want bash to treat them as special metacharacters. We just want the double quotes preserved so they can be seen in the output of the echo command.

```
/home/cis90/simben $ alias go='echo roses are \"$roses\" and violets
are \"$violets\"'

/home/cis90/simben $ alias go
alias go='echo roses are \"$roses\" and violets are \"$violets\"'

/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "" and violets are ""
```

Since there are no shell variables named roses or violets the echo command prints nothing for them.

Use the alias to show the values of the two variables

```
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "" and violets are ""
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ roses=red
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "red" and violets are ""
```

Now the roses variable has been created and initialized

```
/home/cis90/simben $ violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
```

Now the violets variable has been created and initialized

Use the alias to show the values of the two variables

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unset roses
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "" and violets are "blue"
```

Now the roses variable no longer exists

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unset violets
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "" and violets are ""
```

Now the violets variable no longer exists

Activity

```
/home/cis90/simben $ roses=red; violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep roses
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep violets
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers
```

Will the flowers script see the values of the roses and violets variables?

Write your answer in the chat window

***NO**, the roses and violets variables were not exported*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers

==> Entering child process <==
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
simben90 25106 25059  0 17:16 pts/8    00:00:00 -bash
simben90 27052 25106  0 17:19 pts/8    00:00:00 /bin/bash /home/cis90/bin/flowers
simben90 27059 27052  0 17:19 pts/8    00:00:00 ps -f
==> showing variables in child <==
   roses are ""
   violets are ""
==> setting variables in child <==
   roses are "black"
   violets are "orange"
==> Leaving child process <==

/home/cis90/simben $
```

The child cannot view the values of the parent's non-exported variables (Rule #1)

Activity

```
/home/cis90/simben $ roses=red; violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ export roses
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep roses
roses=red
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep violets
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers
```

Will the flowers script see the value of the roses variable or the violets variable?

Write your answer in the chat window

***Yes**, the flowers script can see the roses variable now which was exported*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers

==> Entering child process <==
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
simben90 25106 25059  0 17:16 pts/8    00:00:00 -bash
simben90 32147 25106  0 17:27 pts/8    00:00:00 /bin/bash /home/cis90/bin/flowers
simben90 32154 32147  0 17:27 pts/8    00:00:00 ps -f
==> showing variables in child <==
   roses are "red"
   violets are ""
==> setting variables in child <==
   roses are "black"
   violets are "orange"
==> Leaving child process <==

/home/cis90/simben $
```

The child now sees the value of roses but not violets (Rule #1)

Activity

```
/home/cis90/simben $ roses=red; violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ export roses violets
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep roses
roses=red
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep violets
violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers
```

Will the flowers script change the values of the roses and violets variables?

Write your answer in the chat window

***No**, the flowers script which runs as a child process cannot change the parent's variables*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers

==> Entering child process <==
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
simben90 28732 28724  0 17:51 pts/0    00:00:00 -bash
simben90 29383 28732  0 18:11 pts/0    00:00:00 /bin/bash /home/cis90/bin/flowers
simben90 29390 29383  0 18:11 pts/0    00:00:00 ps -f
==> showing variables in child <==
   roses are "red"
   violets are "blue"
==> setting variables in child <==
   roses are "black"
   violets are "orange"
==> Leaving child process <==

/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
/home/cis90/simben $
```

The child can only change copies of the parents variables

The child cannot change the parent's variables (Rule #2)

Activity

```
/home/cis90/simben $ roses=red; violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ export roses violets
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep roses
roses=red
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep violets
violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
/home/cis90/simben $ . flowers
```

Will the flowers script change the values of the roses and violets variables?

Write your answer in the chat window

***Yes**, if sourced, flowers will not run as a child process and can change the parent's variables*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ . flowers

==> Entering child process <==
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
simben90 28732 28724  0 17:51 pts/0    00:00:00 -bash
simben90 29480 28732  0 18:15 pts/0    00:00:00 ps -f
==> showing variables in child <==
   roses are "red"
   violets are "blue"
==> setting variables in child <==
   roses are "black"
   violets are "orange"
==> Leaving child process <==

/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "black" and violets are "orange"
/home/cis90/simben $
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ cat .bash_profile
# .bash_profile

# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
        . ~/.bashrc
fi

# User specific environment and startup programs

PATH=$PATH:$HOME/../bin:$HOME/bin:.
BASH_ENV=$HOME/.bashrc
USERNAME=""
PS1='$PWD $ '
export USERNAME BASH_ENV PATH
umask 002
set -o ignoreeof
stty susp
eval `tset -s -m vt100:vt100 -m :

/home/cis90/rodduk $
```

And now you know why the bash login scripts are sourced rather than run as child processes.

*Note: the **.** (dot) and **source** commands are equivalent*

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ cat .bashrc
# .bashrc

# User specific aliases and functions

# Source global definitions
if [ -f /etc/bashrc ]; then
        . /etc/bashrc
fi
alias print="echo -e"
```

Activity

```
/home/cis90/simben $ roses=red; violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ export roses violets
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep roses
roses=red
/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep violets
violets=blue
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
/home/cis90/simben $ exec flowers
```

What will happen is flowers is exec'ed?

Write your answer in the chat window

The flowers script runs to completion and your session ends

Housekeeping

Previous material and assignment

1. Lab 10 due by 11:59PM tonight
2. Use the **check10** script to check your work
3. After you submit your lab10 file you may comment out your riddle command in .bash_profile
4. The Extra Credit Labs X1 and X2 (30 points each) are available.
5. The Final Project is available and due in **two weeks**.

Cabrillo College Job Fair
Wednesday April 29th @ 10-2 (Cabrillo College Quad)

CS/CIS Technology Career Workshop
Friday May 8th @ Noon (room 828 or 829)

Fall 2015 Linux Classes and Prerequisites

CIS 90 Introduction to UNIX/Linux

Provides a technical overview of the UNIX/Linux operating system, including hands-on experience with commands, files, and tools.
Transfer Credit: CSU.

Section	Days	Times	Units	Instructor	Room
89005	W	01:00PM-04:05PM	3.00	R.Simms	OL
&	Arr.	Arr.		R.Simms	OL

Section 89005 is an ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester online during the scheduled times by remote technology with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online.

89006	W	01:00PM-04:05PM	3.00	R.Simms	828
&	Arr.	Arr.		R.Simms	OL

Section 89006 is a Hybrid ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester at the scheduled times with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online.

CIS 191AB UNIX/Linux Installation, Configuration and Administration

Introduces skills required to administer UNIX/Linux systems. Prerequisite: CIS 90 or equivalent skills.

Section	Days	Times	Units	Instructor	Room
88994	Arr.	Arr.	4.00	M.Matera	OL

Section 88994 is an ONLINE course. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online.

88995	TH	01:00PM-05:05PM	4.00	M.Matera	828
&	Arr.	Arr.		M.Matera	OL

Section 88995 is a Hybrid ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester at the scheduled times with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online.

CIS 81 Networking Fundamentals and Theory (Cisco CCNA 1)

Presents networking protocols, standards, concepts, and terminology including Ethernet, ARP, ICMP, IP addressing, subnetting, switches, hubs, routers, TCP, UDP, OSI Model and other standards and protocols. Hybrid Requisite: Completion of or concurrent enrollment in CIS 72. Recommended Preparation: Eligibility for MATH 154.
Transfer Credit: CSU.

Section	Days	Times	Units	Instructor	Room
89002	M	09:30AM-01:35PM	4.00	R.Graziani	828
&	Arr.	Arr.		R.Graziani	OL

Section 89002 is a Hybrid ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester at the scheduled times with an additional 50 min online lab per week. Students will be required to show that they meet the course prerequisites. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online.

CIS 81 is a prerequisite to CIS 192 Linux Network Administration offered next spring

Final Exam

Test #3 (final exam) is MONDAY May 18 7-9:50AM

Monday	5/18	**Test #3 (the final exam)** **Time** • 7:00AM - 9:50AM in Room 828 **Materials** • Test (blackboard) **CCC Confer** • Enter virtual classroom • Class archives		5 posts Lab X1 Lab X2

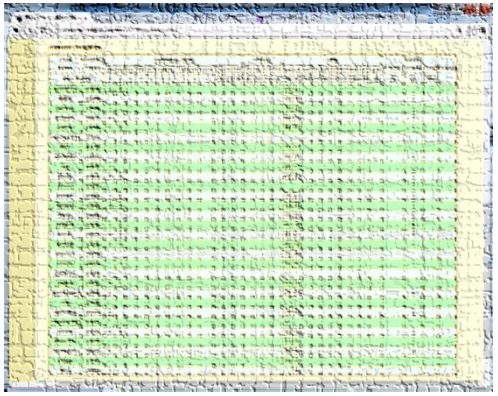
Extra credit labs and final posts due by 11:59PM

- All students will take the test at the same time. The test must be completed by 9:50AM.
- Working and long distance students can take the test online via CCC Confer and BlackBoard.
- Working students will need to plan ahead to take time off from work for the test.

Monitoring your grades

Points that could have been earned:	
9 quizzes:	27 points
9 labs:	270 points
2 tests:	60 points
3 forum quarters:	60 points
Total:	**417 points**

The CIS 90 website



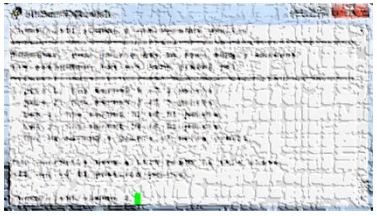
http://simms-teach.com/cis90grades.php

Send me your survey to get your LOR code name.

Or on Opus

`checkgrades` *`codename`*

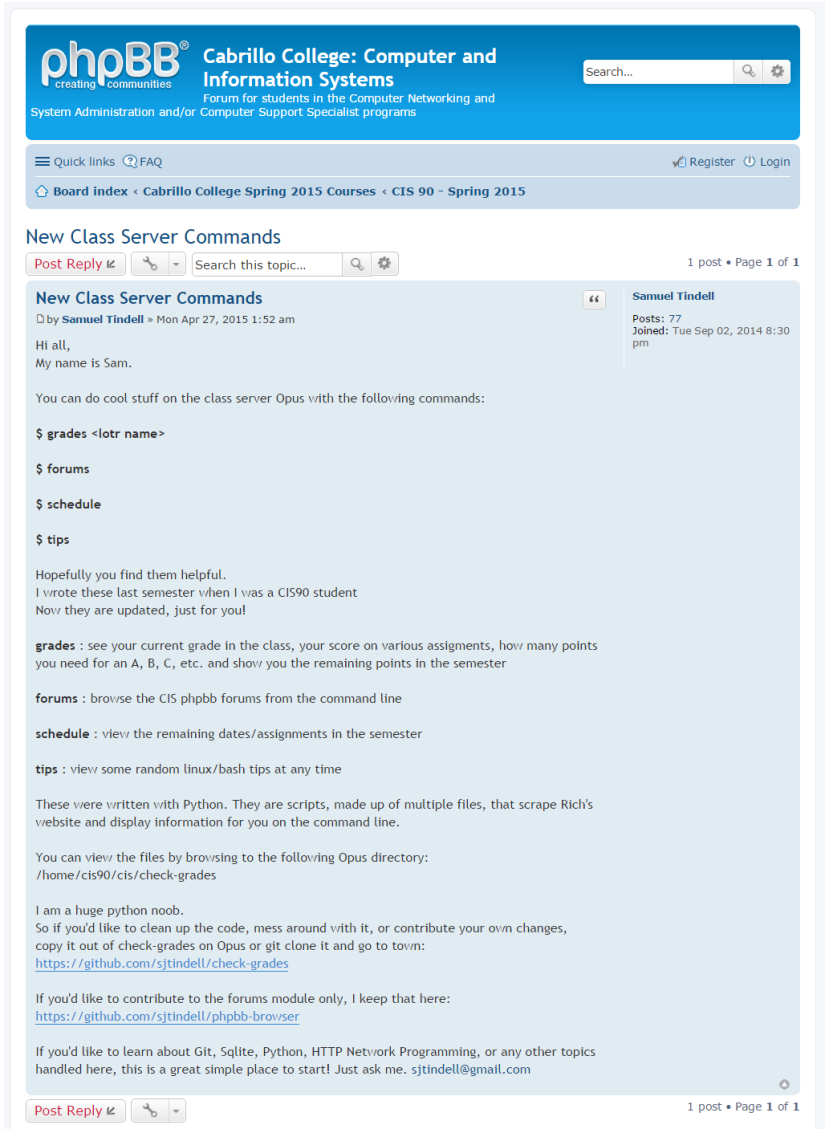
(where codename is your LOR codename)



The checkgrades script was written by Jessie a past CIS 90 Alumnus

Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

At the end of the term I'll add up all your points and assign you a grade using this table



phpBB creating communities
Cabrillo College: Computer and Information Systems
Forum for students in the Computer Networking and System Administration and/or Computer Support Specialist programs
Search...
Quick links FAQ Register Login
Board index ‹ Cabrillo College Spring 2015 Courses ‹ CIS 90 - Spring 2015

New Class Server Commands

Post Reply | Search this topic... | 1 post • Page 1 of 1

New Class Server Commands
by **Samuel Tindell** » Mon Apr 27, 2015 1:52 am

Samuel Tindell
Posts: 77
Joined: Tue Sep 02, 2014 8:30 pm

Hi all,
My name is Sam.

You can do cool stuff on the class server Opus with the following commands:

$ grades <lotr name>

$ forums

$ schedule

$ tips

Hopefully you find them helpful.
I wrote these last semester when I was a CIS90 student
Now they are updated, just for you!

grades : see your current grade in the class, your score on various assigments, how many points you need for an A, B, C, etc. and show you the remaining points in the semester

forums : browse the CIS phpbb forums from the command line

schedule : view the remaining dates/assignments in the semester

tips : view some random linux/bash tips at any time

These were written with Python. They are scripts, made up of multiple files, that scrape Rich's website and display information for you on the command line.

You can view the files by browsing to the following Opus directory:
/home/cis90/cis/check-grades

I am a huge python noob.
So if you'd like to clean up the code, mess around with it, or contribute your own changes, copy it out of check-grades on Opus or git clone it and go to town:
https://github.com/sjtindell/check-grades

If you'd like to contribute to the forums module only, I keep that here:
https://github.com/sjtindell/phpbb-browser

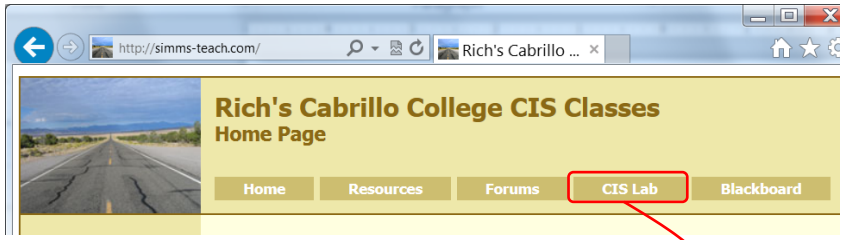
If you'd like to learn about Git, Sqlite, Python, HTTP Network Programming, or any other topics handled here, this is a great simple place to start! Just ask me. sjtindell@gmail.com

Post Reply | 1 post • Page 1 of 1

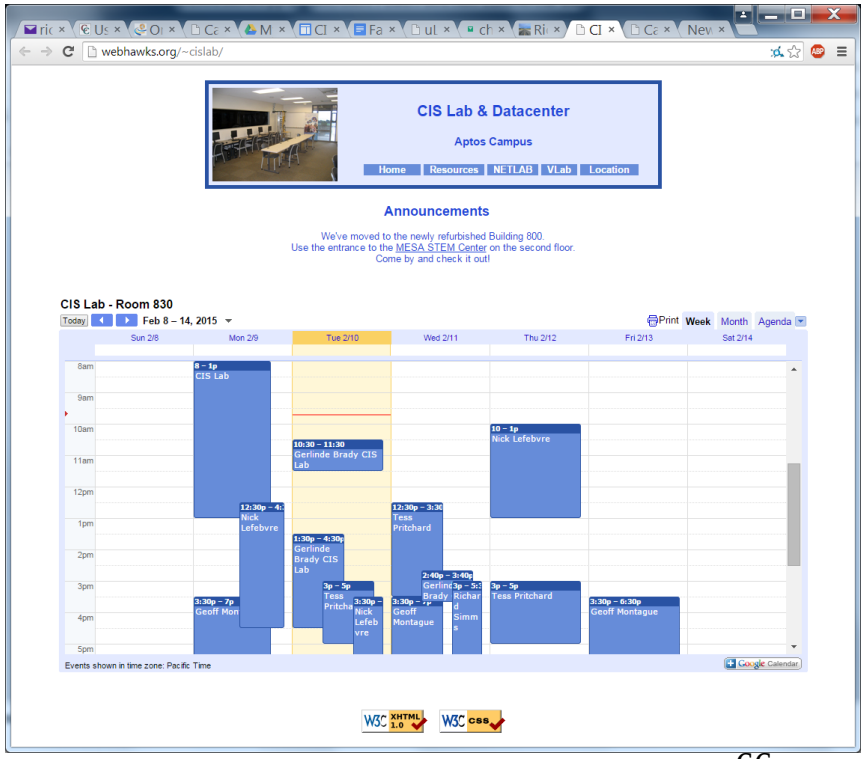
Sams' commands are available again:

grades *<LOR code name>*
forums
schedule
tips

Want some help working the labs?



If you would like some additional come over to the CIS Lab. There are student lab assistants and instructors there to help you.



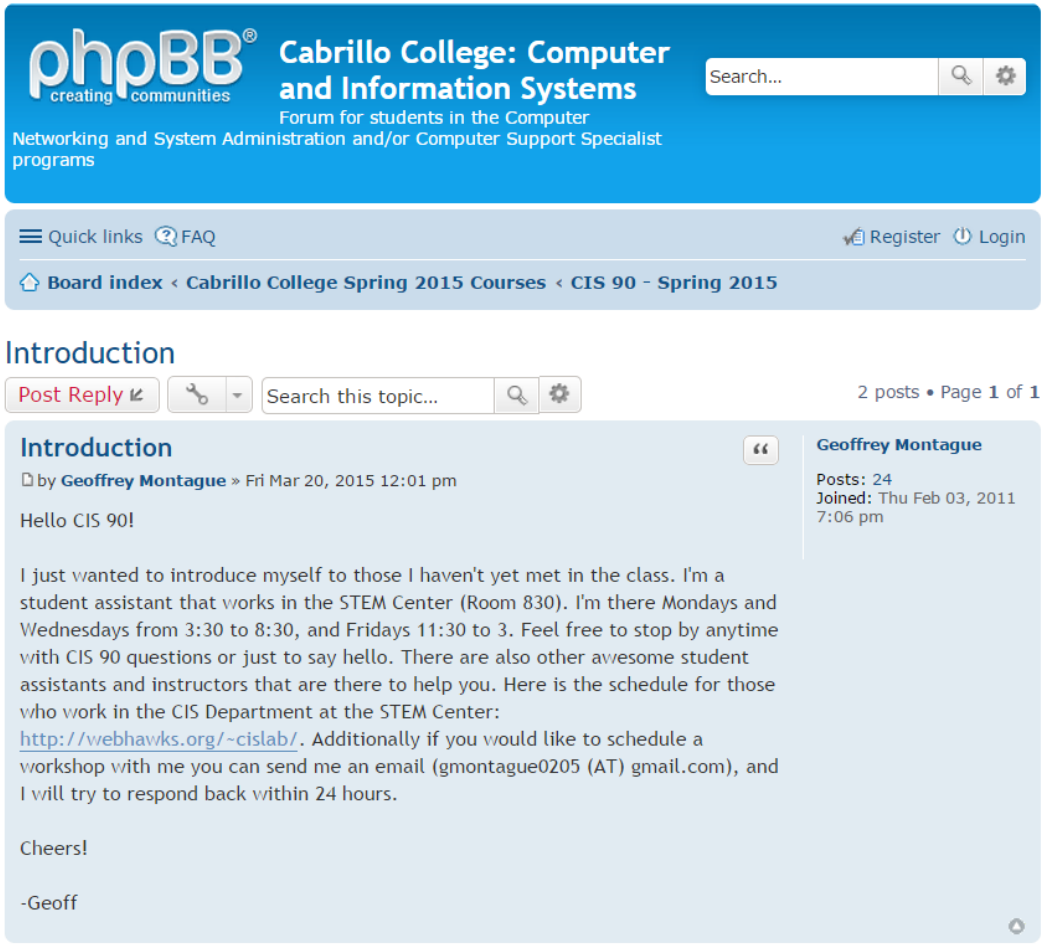
Nick, Sean, and Geoff are CIS 90 Alumni.

Tess and Mike F. are in our class!

Michael M. is the other Linux instructor.

I'm in there Wednesdays 3:00-5:30pm.

CIS 90 Tutoring Available

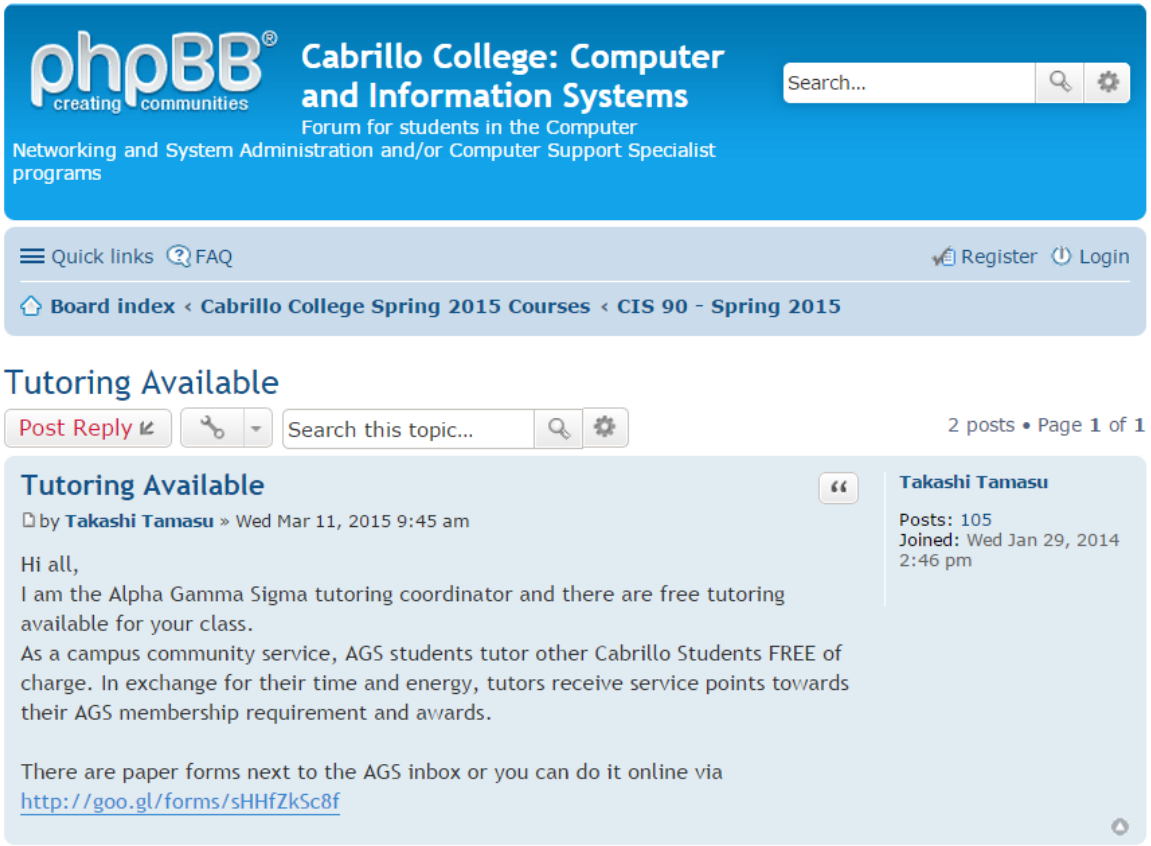


Geoffrey Montague

Contact Geoff at:

gmontague0205 (AT) gmail.com

More CIS 90 Tutoring Available



Takashi Tamasu

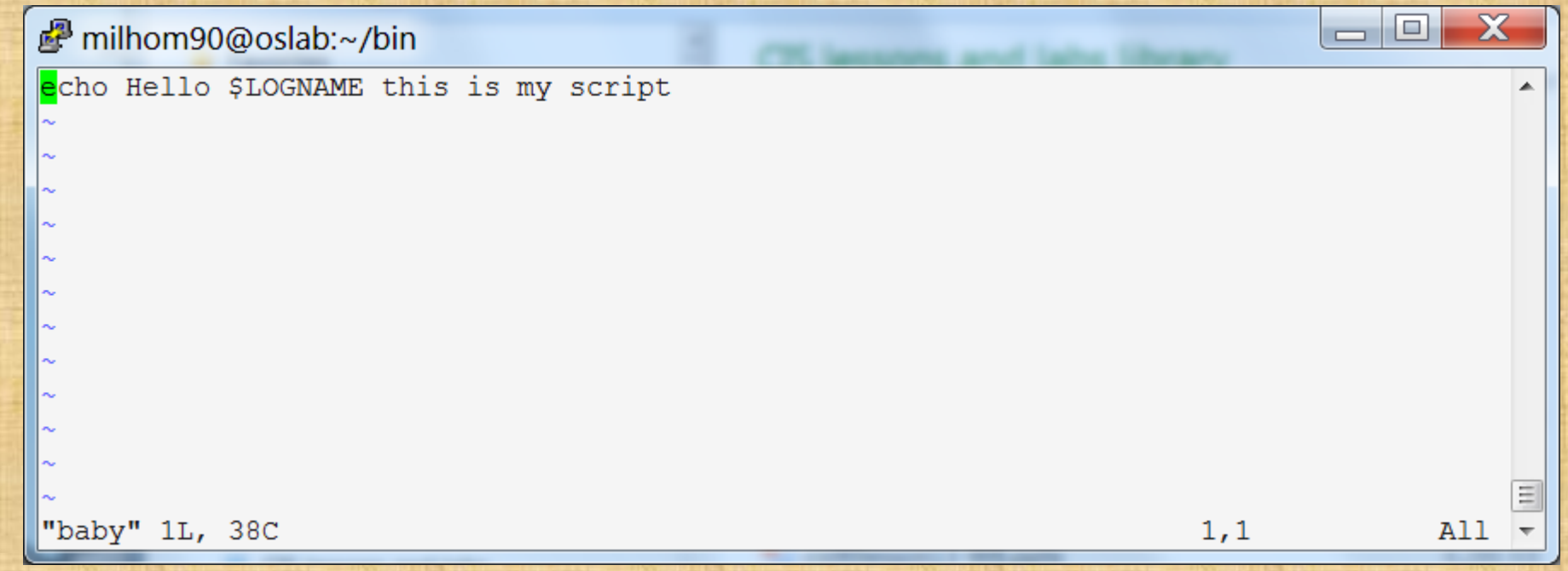
Scripting

Shell Scripts

- In its simplest form a shell script can just be a list of commands in a file
- Execute "x" permissions must be enabled on the script file.
- The script must either be on your path or you must use an absolute pathname to run it.

Shell Script Examples

```
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ vim baby
```

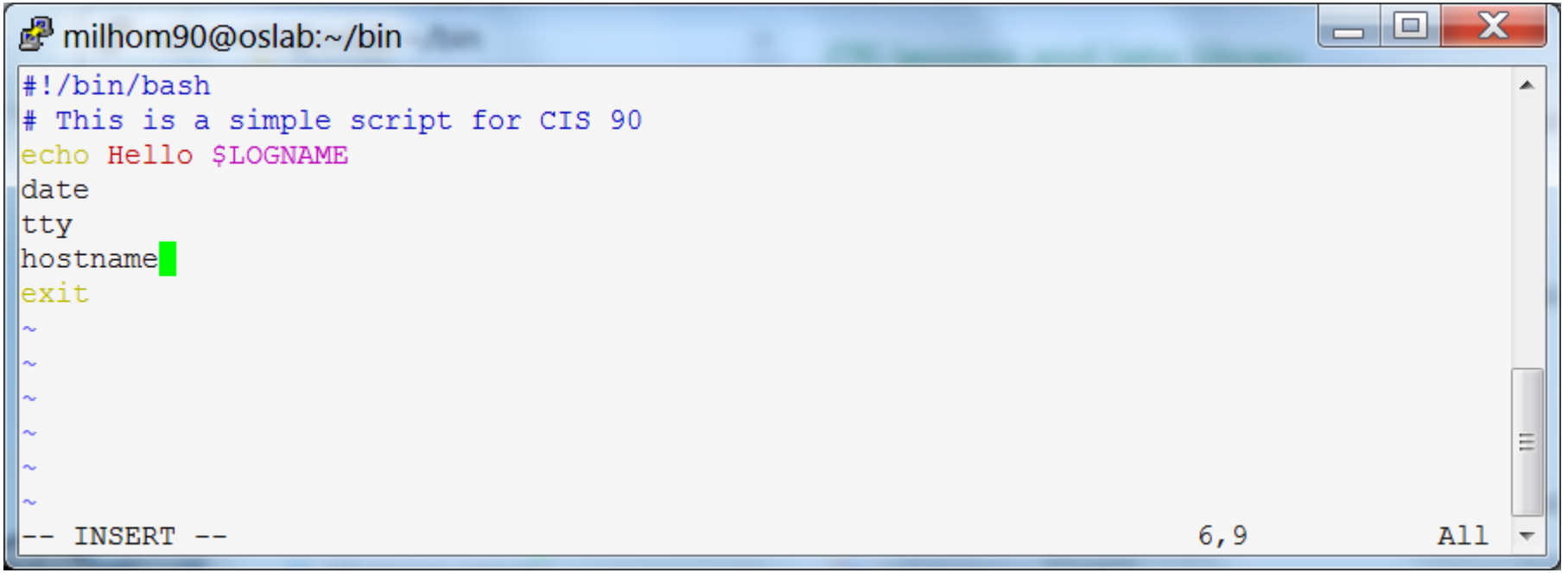


use Esc **:wq** *to save file and quit vi*

```
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ chmod 750 baby
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ baby
Hello milhom90 this is my script
```

Shell Script Examples

```
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ vim toddler
```

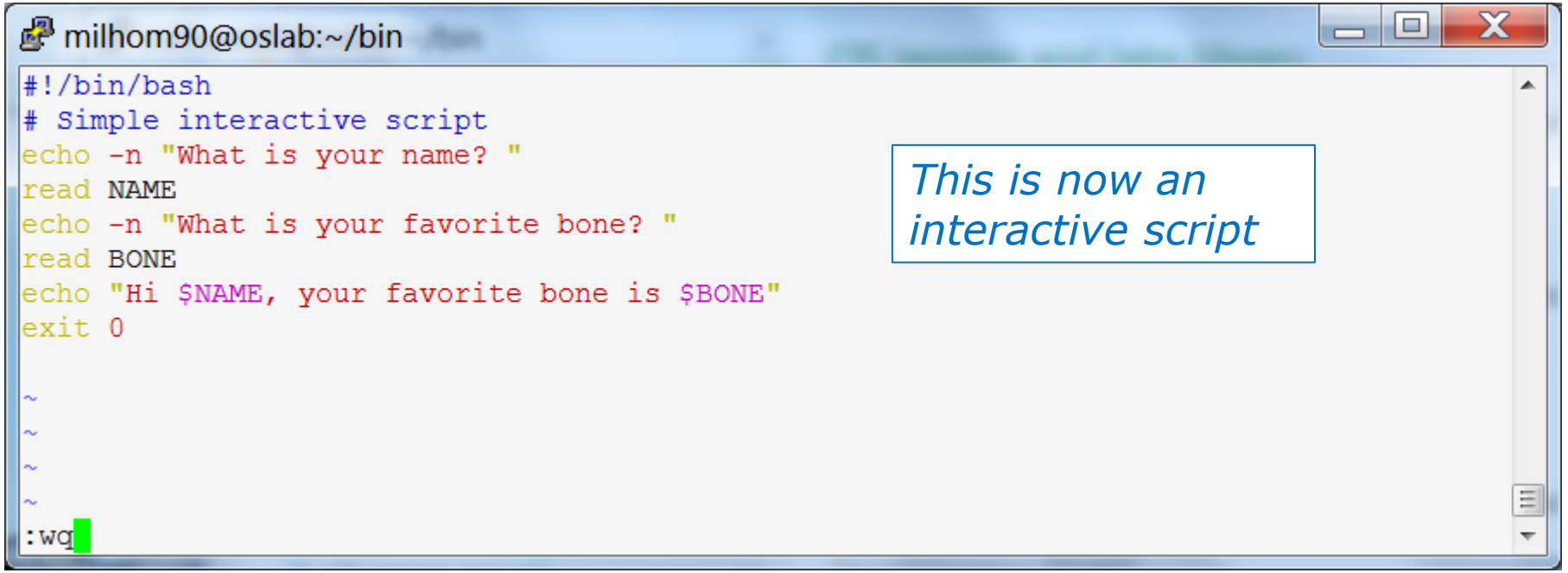


use Esc **:wq** *to save file and quit vi*

```
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ chmod 750 toddler
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ toddler
Hello milhom90
Mon Nov 25 17:57:15 PST 2013
/dev/pts/9
oslab.cishawks.net
```

Shell Script Examples

```
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ vim dogbone
```



use Esc **:wq** *to save file and quit vi*

```
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ vim dogbone
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ chmod 750 dogbone
/home/cis90/milhom/bin $ dogbone
What is your name? Homer
What is your favorite bone? Turkey
Hi Homer, your favorite bone is Turkey
```

Final Project myscript

milhom90@oslab:~/bin

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
        clear
        echo -n "
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Task 1
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: "
        read RESPONSE
        case $RESPONSE in
          1)    # Commands for Task 1
                ;;
          2)    # Commands for Task 2
                ;;
          3)    # Commands for Task 3
                ;;
          4)    # Commands for Task 4
                ;;
          5)    # Commands for Task 5
                ;;
          6)    exit 0
                ;;
          *)    echo "Please enter a number between 1 and 6"
                ;;
        esac
        echo -n "Hit the Enter key to return to menu "
        read dummy
done
~
                                                        1,1           All
```

You will modify and extend this script for your final project

Final Project

If you did not do this last week, please do so now

Getting Started

1) On Opus, cd to your home directory and enter:
   cp ../depot/myscript bin/

2) Give your script execute permissions with:
   chmod +x bin/myscript

3) Run the script:
   myscript

Final Project

*Before leaving class today you want to make sure can run your **myscript** from **allscripts***

Final Project Grading Rubric

Grading rubric (60 points maximum)

Possible Points	Requirements
30	Implementing all five tasks (6 points each): • Requirements for each task: – Minimum of 10 "original" script command lines – Has comments to explain what it does – Has user interaction
25	You don't have to do all of these but do at least five: • Redirecting stdin (5 points) • Redirecting stdout (5 points) • Redirecting stderr (5 points) • Use of permissions (5 points) • Use of filename expansion characters (5 points) • Use of absolute path (5 points) • Use of relative path (5 points) • Use of a PID (5 points) • Use of inodes (5 points) • Use of links (5 points) • Use of a GID or group (5 points) • Use of a UID or user (5 points) • Use of a signal (5 points) • Use of piping (5 points) • Use of an environment variable (5 points) • Use of /bin/mail (5 points) • Use of a conditional (5 points) The maximum for this section are 25 points.
5	Present your script in front of the class
Points lost	
-15	Fails to run from **allscripts**
-15	Other students in the class are unable to read and execute your script.
-15	Error messages are displayed when running one or more tasks
-up to 90	No credit for any task which contains unoriginal script code that: • Doesn't give full credit to the original author • Doesn't indicate where the code was obtained from • Doesn't include licensing terms • Violates copyright or licensing terms
Extra credit	
30	Up to three additional tasks (10 points each)

Final Project permissions

Permissions

A past forum post …

Ha Ha Class

by [redacted] on Tue May 12, 2009 12:22 pm

I'm sure this is some kind of payback for last week "Hacking" attempt

I will find out who did this

~~~~~~

ps. Im going to pass

Uh, oh … someone got hacked!
~~~~~~

Group Write Permissions

ls -l /home/cis90/*/bin/myscript

rsimms@oslab:~

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ ls -l /home/cis90/*/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 allahm90 cis90   784 Apr 22 10:39 /home/cis90/allahm/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 camabr90 cis90   716 Apr 22 10:56 /home/cis90/camabr/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 copchr90 cis90  1285 Apr 22 10:38 /home/cis90/copchr/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 fegmic90 cis90   738 Apr 22 10:37 /home/cis90/fegmic/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 lilcla90 cis90   784 Apr 22 10:37 /home/cis90/lilcla/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 lopemi90 cis90   710 Apr 22 10:36 /home/cis90/lopemi/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 marmat90 cis90   698 Apr 22 10:44 /home/cis90/marmat/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 mcgmon90 cis90   737 Apr 22 10:38 /home/cis90/mcgmon/bin/myscript
-rwxr-x---. 1 milhom90 cis90  4729 Apr 21 09:19 /home/cis90/milhom/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 moocam90 cis90   748 Apr 22 10:37 /home/cis90/moocam/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 oreefr90 cis90   779 Apr 22 10:41 /home/cis90/oreefr/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 permar90 cis90   716 Apr 22 10:46 /home/cis90/permar/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 prites90 cis90  8713 Apr 26 17:22 /home/cis90/prites/bin/myscript
-rwxr-x---. 1 simben90 cis90 10512 Apr 21 09:17 /home/cis90/simben/bin/myscript
[rsimms@oslab ~]$
```

*Which **myscript** files can only be edited by their owner?*
Which ones could be edited by anyone in the CIS 90 class?
Which ones could be edited by anyone on Opus?

Group Read and Execute Permissions

rsimms@oslab:~

```
[rsimms@oslab ~]$ /home/cis90/bin/checkmyscripts
-rwxr-x---. 1 simben90 cis90 10512 Apr 21 09:17 /home/cis90/simben/bin/myscript
-rwxr-x---. 1 milhom90 cis90 4729 Apr 21 09:19 /home/cis90/milhom/bin/myscript
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/rodduk/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/contim/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/harian/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/lipjoh/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/logrya/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 moocam90 cis90 748 Apr 22 10:37 /home/cis90/moocam/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 oreefr90 cis90 779 Apr 22 10:41 /home/cis90/oreefr/bin/myscript
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/whiwil/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 allahm90 cis90 784 Apr 22 10:39 /home/cis90/allahm/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 camabr90 cis90 716 Apr 22 10:56 /home/cis90/camabr/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 copchr90 cis90 1285 Apr 22 10:38 /home/cis90/copchr/bin/myscript
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/corben/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/ebeeth/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 fegmic90 cis90 738 Apr 22 10:37 /home/cis90/fegmic/bin/myscript
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/feredu/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 lilcla90 cis90 784 Apr 22 10:37 /home/cis90/lilcla/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 lopemi90 cis90 710 Apr 22 10:36 /home/cis90/lopemi/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 mcgmon90 cis90 737 Apr 22 10:38 /home/cis90/mcgmon/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 permar90 cis90 716 Apr 22 10:46 /home/cis90/permar/bin/myscript
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 prites90 cis90 8713 Apr 26 17:22 /home/cis90/prites/bin/myscript
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/nieabr/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/atirob/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
-rwxrwxr-x. 1 marmat90 cis90 698 Apr 22 10:44 /home/cis90/marmat/bin/myscript
ls: cannot access /home/cis90/espale/bin/myscript: No such file or directory
[rsimms@oslab ~]$
```

Which myscript files cannot by run by classmates?

Class Activity

Note: One of the requirements for the final project is setting permissions on your script so that all cis90 members can read and run it.

To meet this requirement use:

```
cd
chmod 750 bin bin/myscript
ls -ld bin bin/myscript
```

umask again!

Permissions

Why can other classmates write to my scripts?

Before Lab 10

```
/home/cis90/simben/bin $ umask
0002
/home/cis90/simben $ rm newscript; touch newscript
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l newscript
-rw-rw-r-- 1 simben cis90 0 Nov 23 16:17 newscript
/home/cis90/simben $ chmod +x newscript
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l newscript
-rwxrwxr-x 1 simben cis90 0 Nov 23 16:17 newscript
```

After Lab 10

```
/home/cis90/simben $ umask
0006
/home/cis90/simben $ rm newscript; touch newscript
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l newscript
-rw-rw---- 1 simben cis90 0 May 12 08:44 newscript
/home/cis90/simben $ chmod +x newscript
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l newscript
-rwxrwx--x 1 simben cis90 0 May 12 08:44 newscript
```

Because your umask setting allows group members to have write permission on any new files you create!

Permissions

```
[rodduk90@opus bin]$ cat /home/cis90/rodduk/.bash_profile
# .bash_profile

# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
        . ~/.bashrc
fi

# User specific environment and startup programs

PATH=$PATH:$HOME/../bin:$HOME/bin:.
BASH_ENV=$HOME/.bashrc
USERNAME=""
PS1='$PWD $ '
export USERNAME BASH_ENV PATH
umask 002
set -o ignoreeof
stty susp
eval `tset -s -m vt100:vt100 -m :\?${TERM:-ansi} -r -Q `
```

Note your umask is defined in .bash_profile which runs every time you login. In lab 10 you change this setting to 006.

Class Activity

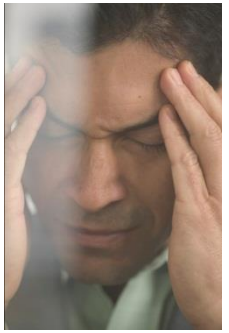
- Change your umask to 026
- Can group or other users modify future new files now?
- Try it, **touch** a new file and check the permissions with **ls -l**
- How would you make this a permanent umask setting?

Final Project Getting Started

What takes longer?

Writing the script?

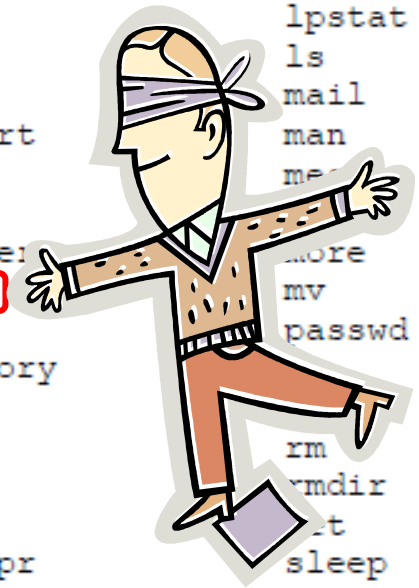
Or deciding what to script?



One way to get started … select a random command to build a script around

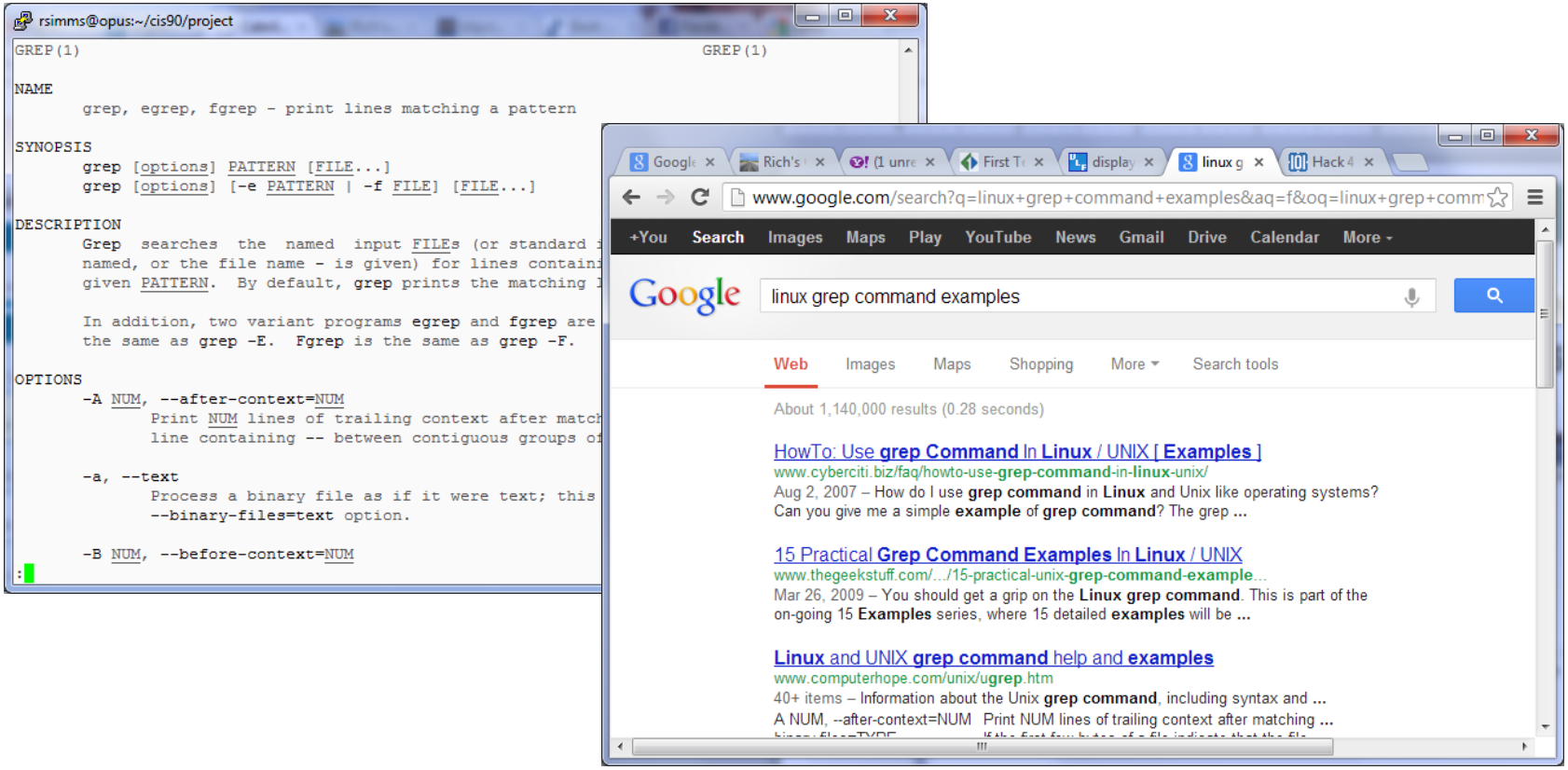
Commands

.	echo	lpstat	sort
at	env	ls	spell
banner	exit	mail	su
bash	export	man	tail
bc	file	me	tee
cal	find		touch
cancel	finger	more	type
cat	grep	mv	umask
cd	head	passwd	uname
chgrp	history		unset
chmod	id		vi
chown	jobs	rm	wc
clear	kill	rmdir	who
cp	ln		write
date	lp/lpr	sleep	xxd



For this example we will pick the grep command

Research your command by reading the man page and googling examples



Review the various options and arguments for the command

Next, decide what you want to do with the command you selected. For this example we will:

1. Start a new task in **myscript**
2. Customize the menu for the new task
3. Start with a simple **grep** command
4. Add some simple interaction
5. Add successive grep commands that experiment with different options
6. Iterate till happy with it.

Start hacking the menu!

Customize the menu options for Task 1

Before

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
        clear
        echo -n "
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Task 1
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: "
        read RESPONSE
        case $RESPONSE in
          1)    # Commands for Task
                ;;
          2)    # Commands for Task
                ;;
"myscript" 37L, 546C
```

After

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
        clear
        echo -n "
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Hacking with the grep command
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: "
        read RESPONSE
        case $RESPONSE in
          1)    # Commands for Task 1
                ;;
          2)    # Commands for Task 2
                ;;
-- INSERT --                                    10,5-12       Top
```

www.catb.org/jargon/html/H/hacker.html

hacker: n.

[originally, someone who makes furniture with an axe]

1. A person who enjoys exploring the details of programmable systems and how to stretch their capabilities, as opposed to most users, who prefer to learn only the minimum necessary. RFC1392, the *Internet Users' Glossary*, usefully amplifies this as: A person who delights in having an intimate understanding of the internal workings of a system, computers and computer networks in particular.

2. One who programs enthusiastically (even obsessively) or who enjoys programming rather than just theorizing about programming.

3. A person capable of appreciating *hack value*.

4. A person who is good at programming quickly.

5. An expert at a particular program, or one who frequently does work using it or on it; as in 'a Unix hacker'. (Definitions 1 through 5 are correlated, and people who fit them congregate.)

6. An expert or enthusiast of any kind. One might be an astronomy hacker, for example.

7. One who enjoys the intellectual challenge of creatively overcoming or circumventing limitations.

8. [deprecated] A malicious meddler who tries to discover sensitive information by poking around. Hence password hacker, network hacker. The correct term for this sense is *cracker*.

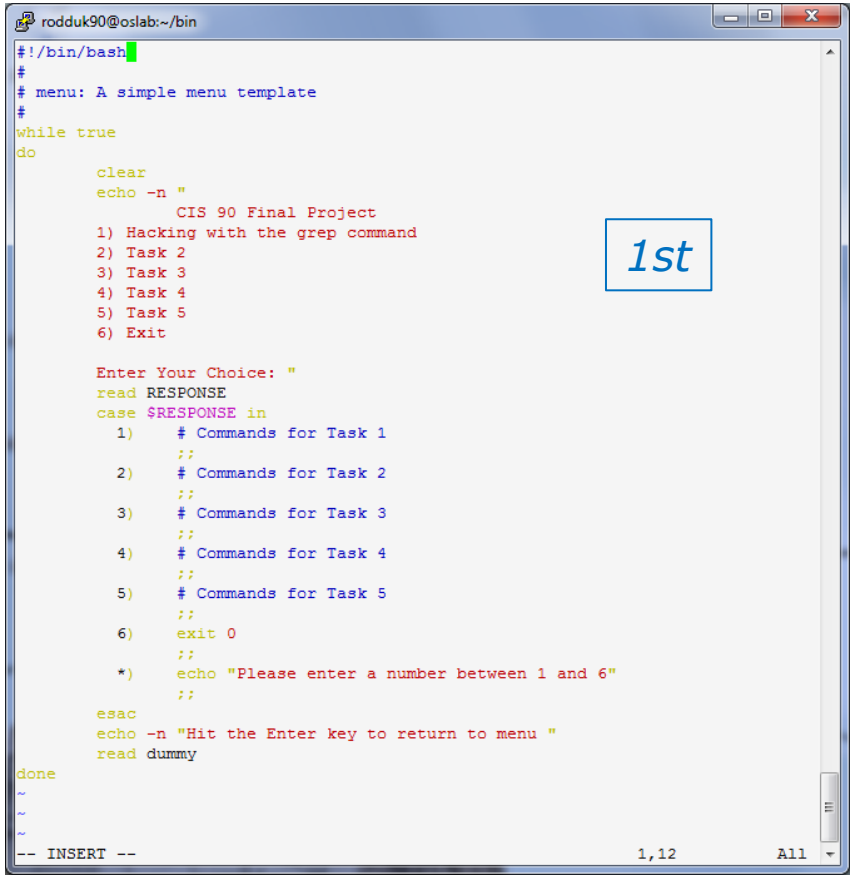
The term 'hacker' also tends to connote membership in the global community defined by the net (see *the network*. For discussion of some of the basics of this culture, see the How To Become A Hacker FAQ. It also implies that the person described is seen to subscribe to some version of the hacker ethic (see *hacker ethic*).

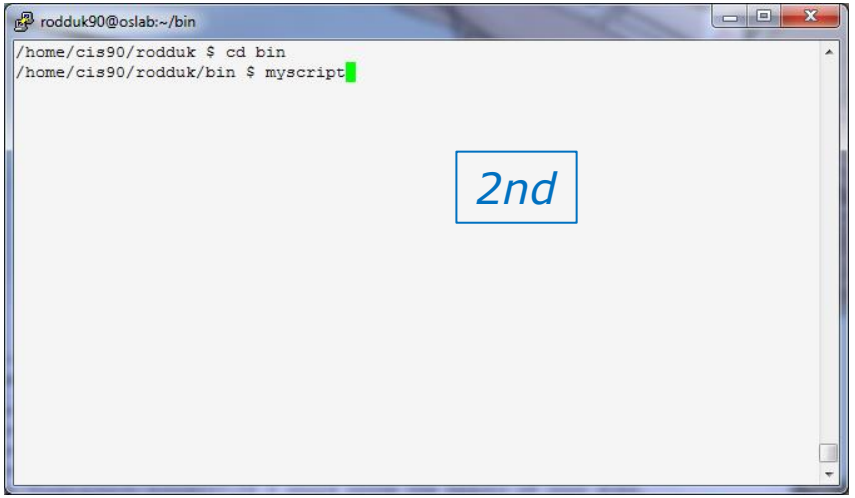
It is better to be described as a hacker by others than to describe oneself that way. Hackers consider themselves something of an elite (a meritocracy based on ability), though one to which new members are gladly welcome. There is thus a certain ego satisfaction to be had in identifying yourself as a hacker (but if you claim to be one and are not, you'll quickly be labeled *bogus*). See also *geek*, *wannabee*.

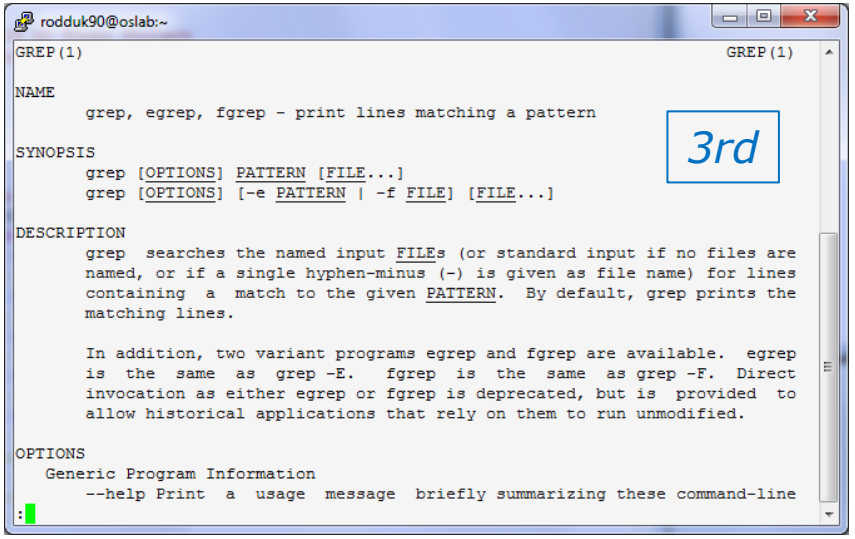
This term seems to have been first adopted as a badge in the 1960s by the hacker culture surrounding TMRC and the MIT AI Lab. We have a report that it was used in a sense close to this entry's by teenage radio hams and electronics tinkerers in the mid-1950s.

Hacking (building, exploring) is not cracking (malicious)

Layout your work area on the screen







Utilize screen real estate with multiple windows:

- *the 1st for vi,*
- *the 2nd for testing **myscript**,*
- *and a 3rd for experimenting or showing man pages*

Test your menu change

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
        clear
        echo -n "
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Hacking with the grep command
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: "
        read RESPONSE
        case $RESPONSE in
          1)    # Commands for Task 1
                ;;
          2)    # Commands for Task 2
                ;;
          3)    # Commands for Task 3
                ;;
          4)    # Commands for Task 4
                ;;
          5)    # Commands for Task 5
                ;;
          6)    exit 0
                ;;
          *)    echo "Please enter a number between 1 and 6"
                ;;
        esac
        echo -n "Hit the Enter key to return to menu "
        read dummy
done
~
~
~
"myscript" 37L, 569C written                                1,11          All
```

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Hacking with the grep command
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice:
```

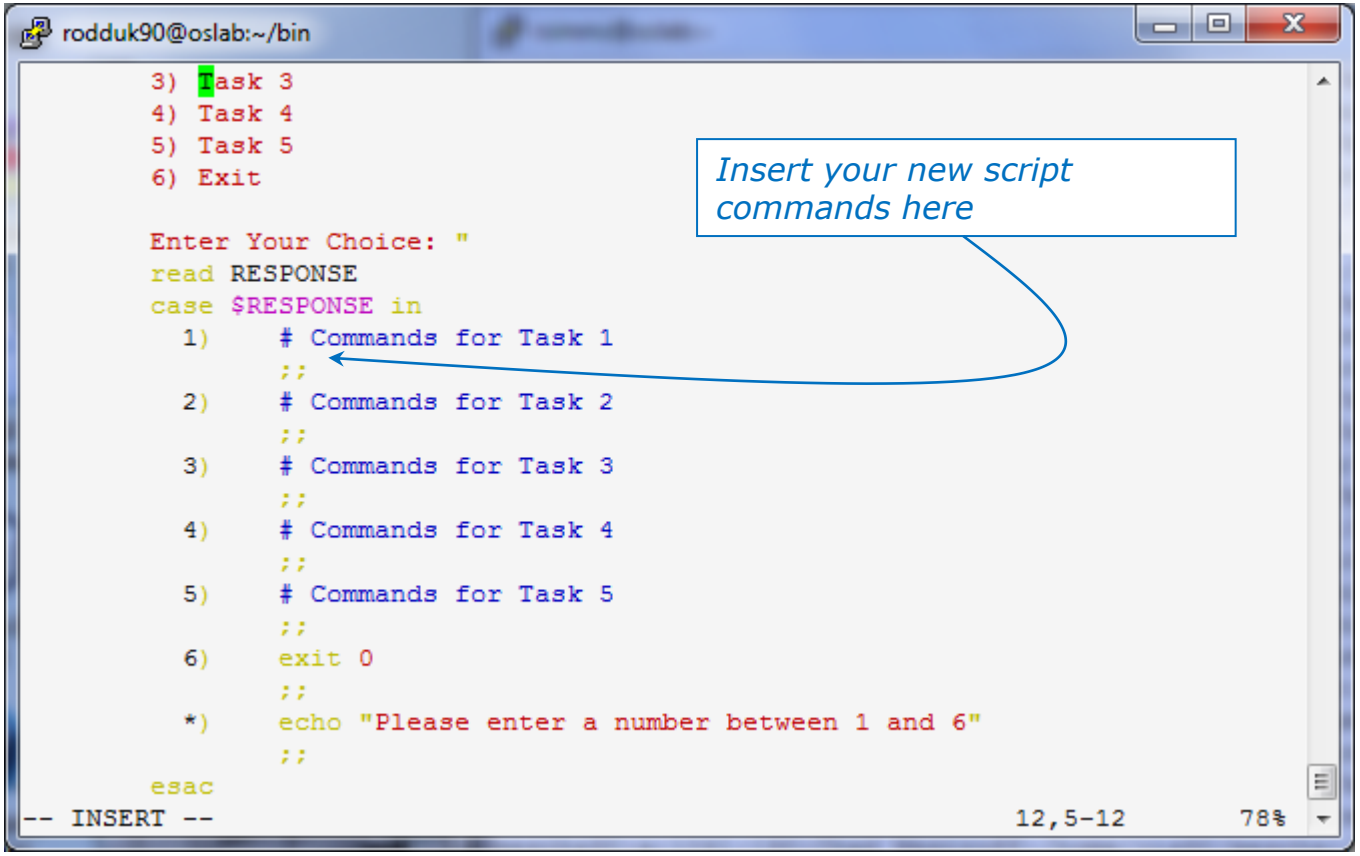
Changes work!

rodduk90@oslab:~

```
GREP(1)                                                          GREP(1)

NAME
       grep, egrep, fgrep - print lines matching a pattern

SYNOPSIS
       grep [OPTIONS] PATTERN [FILE...]
       grep [OPTIONS] [-e PATTERN | -f FILE] [FILE...]

DESCRIPTION
       grep  searches the named input FILEs (or standard input if no files are
       named, or if a single hyphen-minus (-) is given as file name) for lines
       containing  a  match to the given PATTERN.  By default, grep prints the
       matching lines.

       In addition, two variant programs egrep and fgrep are available.  egrep
       is  the  same  as  grep -E.  fgrep  is  the  same  as grep -F.  Direct
       invocation as either egrep or fgrep is deprecated, but is  provided  to
       allow historical applications that rely on them to run unmodified.

OPTIONS
   Generic Program Information
       --help Print  a  usage  message  briefly summarizing these command-line
:
```

*Run **myscript** in the 2nd window and verify your changes work*

Find the location to insert your new task commands



Now its time to add some commands to the task.

*Be sure to insert commands **after** the generic comment and **before** the ;;*

Add a simple command first and test it

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
        clear
        echo -n "
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Hacking with the grep command
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: "
        read RESPONSE
        case $RESPONSE in
          1)    # Commands for Task 1
                grep beauty poems/*/*
                ;;
          2)    # Commands for Task 2
                ;;
          3)    # Commands for Task 3
                ;;
          4)    # Commands for Task 4
                ;;
          5)    # Commands for Task 5
                ;;
          6)    exit 0
                ;;
          *)    echo "Please enter a number between 1 and 6"
                ;;
        esac
        echo -n "Hit the Enter key to return to menu "
        read dummy
done
~
~
"myscript" 38L, 593C written                                21,15-29      All
```

*Experiment with a **grep** command in 3rd window*

*In the 1st window add the new grep command then save with **<esc>:w** (don't quit vi)*

*Run **myscript** in the 2nd second window to test change.*

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Hacking with the grep command
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: 1
grep: poems/*/*: No such file or directory
Hit the Enter key to return to menu
```

Oops, the change broke the script! Why? Because the relative path (beauty poems//*) does not work from the bin directory*

rodduk90@oslab:~

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ grep beauty poems/*/*
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1:That thereby beauty's rose might never die,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet10:     That beauty still may live in thine or thee.
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet11:Herein lives wisdom, beauty, and increase;
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet17:If I could write the beauty of your eyes,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:Then being ask'd, where all thy beauty lies,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:How much more praise deserv'd thy beauty's use,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:Proving his beauty by succession thine.
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet4:Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy?
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet4:      Thy unus'd beauty must be tomb'd with thee,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet5:Beauty's effect with beauty were bereft,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet7:Yet mortal looks adore his beauty still,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet9:But beauty's waste hath in the world an end,
poems/Yeats/old:And loved your beauty with love false or true,
/home/cis90/rodduk $
```

Fix it and test again

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
        clear
        echo -n "
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Hacking with the grep command
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: "
        read RESPONSE
        case $RESPONSE in
          1)    # Commands for Task 1
                grep beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
                ;;
          2)    # Commands for Task 2
                ;;
          3)    # Commands for Task 3
                ;;
          4)    # Commands for Task 4
                ;;
          5)    # Commands for Task 5
                ;;
          6)    exit 0
                ;;
          *)    echo "Please enter a number between 1 and 6"
                ;;
        esac
        echo -n "Hit the Enter key to return to menu "
        read dummy
done
~
~
"myscript" 38L, 612C written                                21,33-47      All
```

Fix task in 1st window by using an absolute pathname then save with ***<esc>:w***

Re-run ***myscript*** *in the 2nd second window and test your change. To do this quickly hit* ***Ctrl-C*** *then <****up arrow****> key.*

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Hacking with the grep command
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: 1
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1:That thereby beauty's rose might ne
ver die,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet10:  That beauty still may live in th
ine or thee.
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet11:Herein lives wisdom, beauty, and i
ncrease;
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet17:If I could write the beauty of you
r eyes,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:And dig deep trenches in thy beauty
's field,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:Then being ask'd, where all thy bea
uty lies,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:How much more praise deserv'd thy b
eauty's use,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:Proving his beauty by succession th
ine.
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet4:Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy?
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet4:   Thy unus'd beauty must be tomb'd
 with thee,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet5:Beauty's effect with beauty were be
reft,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet7:Yet mortal looks adore his beauty s
till,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet9:But beauty's waste hath in the worl
d an end,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Yeats/old:And loved your beauty with love false or true
,
Hit the Enter key to return to menu
```

Fix worked!

```
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet5:Beauty's effect with beauty were bereft,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet7:Yet mortal looks adore his beauty still,
poems/Shakespeare/sonnet9:But beauty's waste hath in the world an end,
poems/Yeats/old:And loved your beauty with love false or true,
/home/cis90/rodduk $
```

Add some interaction

Let's add some interaction

```
1)  # Commands for Task 1
    echo "Are you ready to search for beauty in the poems?"
    read dummy
    grep beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
    ;;
```

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
        clear
        echo -n "
                CIS 90 Fin
        1) Hacking with th
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice:
        read RESPONSE
        case $RESPONSE in
          1)    # Commands for Task 1
                echo "Are you ready to search for beauty in
                read dummy
                grep beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
                ;;
          2)    # Commands for Task 2
                ;;
          3)    # Commands for Task 3
                ;;
          4)    # Commands for Task 4
                ;;
          5)    # Commands for Task 5
                ;;
          6)    exit 0
                ;;
          *)    echo "Please enter a number between 1 and
                ;;
        esac
        echo -n "Hit the Enter key to return to menu "
        read dummy
done
"myscript" 40L, 711C written
```

rodduk90@oslab:~/bin

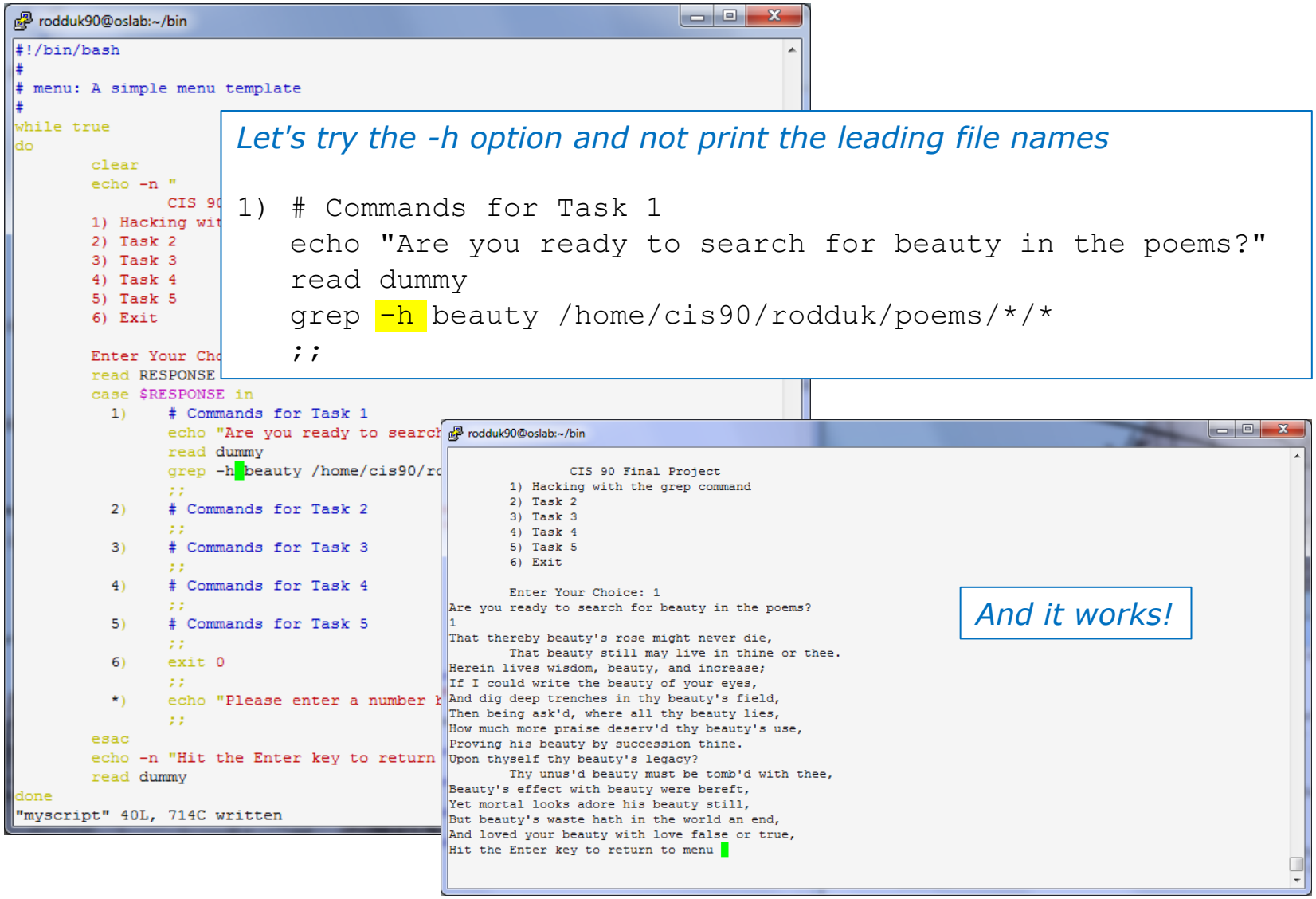
```
                CIS 90 Final Project
        1) Hacking with the grep command
        2) Task 2
        3) Task 3
        4) Task 4
        5) Task 5
        6) Exit

        Enter Your Choice: 1
Are you ready to search for beauty in the poems?

/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet1:That thereby beauty's rose might never die,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet10:  That beauty still may live in thine or thee.
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet11:Herein lives wisdom, beauty, and increase;
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet17:If I could write the beauty of your eyes,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:Then being ask'd, where all thy beauty lies,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:How much more praise deserv'd thy beauty's use,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet2:Proving his beauty by succession thine.
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet4:Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy?
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet4:   Thy unus'd beauty must be tomb'd with thee,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet5:Beauty's effect with beauty were bereft,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet7:Yet mortal looks adore his beauty still,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Shakespeare/sonnet9:But beauty's waste hath in the world an end,
/home/cis90/rodduk/poems/Yeats/old:And loved your beauty with love false or true,
Hit the Enter key to return to menu
```

And it works!

Try a new option on the command

Let's try the -h option and not print the leading file names

```
1)  # Commands for Task 1
    echo "Are you ready to search for beauty in the poems?"
    read dummy
    grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
    ;;
```

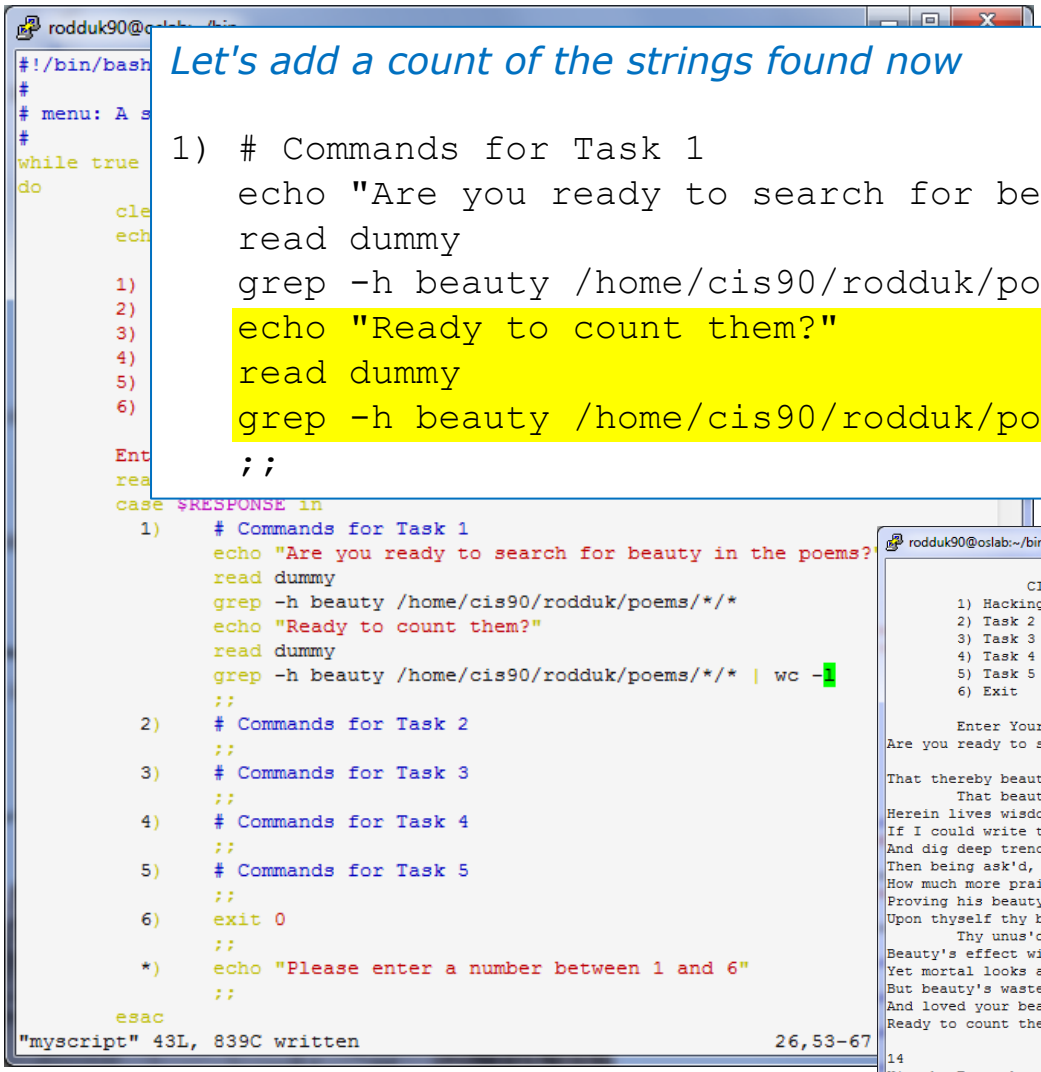


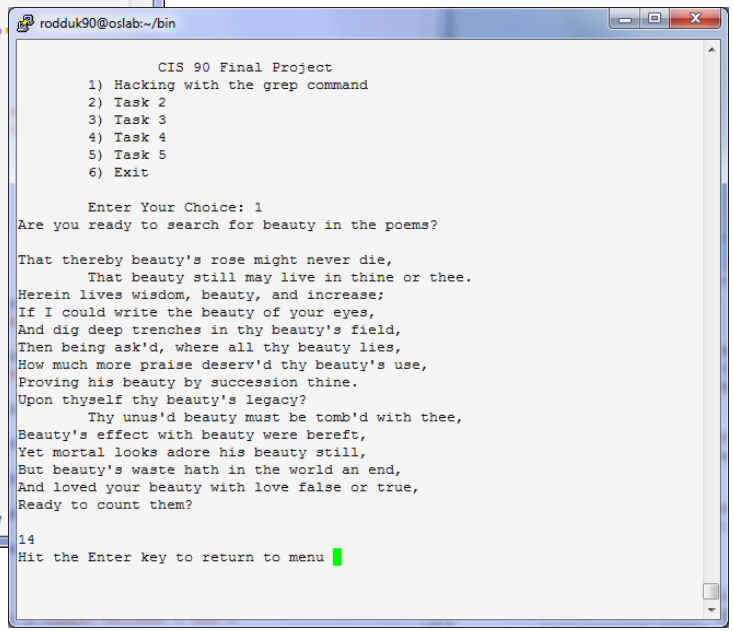
And it works!

Add a new feature

Let's add a count of the strings found now

```
1)  # Commands for Task 1
    echo "Are you ready to search for beauty in the poems?"
    read dummy
    grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
    echo "Ready to count them?"
    read dummy
    grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/* | wc -l
    ;;
```





How many points so far?

Let's score our mini-script so far

```
1) # Commands for Task 1
   echo "Are you ready to search for beauty in the poems?"
   read dummy
   grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
   echo "Ready to count them?"
   read dummy
   grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/po
   ;;
```

Implementing all five tasks (6 points each):

- Requirements for each task:

NO –Minimum of 10 "original" script command lines

NO –Has one or more non-generic comments to explain what it is doing

✔ –Has user interaction

You don't have to do all of these but do at least five:

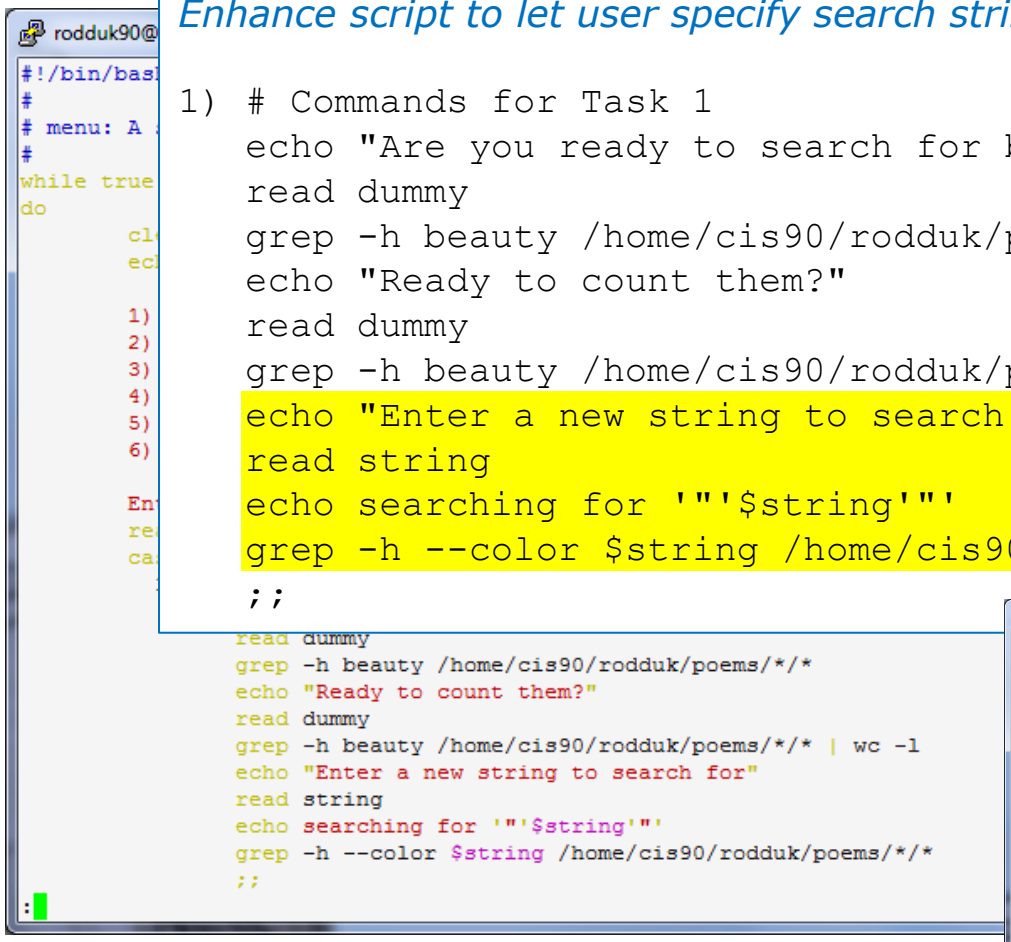
- Redirecting stdin (5 points)
- Redirecting stdout (5 points)
- Redirecting stderr (5 points)
- Use of permissions (5 points)
- ✔ Use of filename expansion characters (5 points)
- ✔ Use of absolute path (5 points)
- Use of relative path (5 points)
- Use of a PID (5 points)
- Use of inodes (5 points)
- Use of links (5 points)
- Use of scheduling (5 points)
- Use of a GID or group (5 points)
- Use of a UID or user (5 points)
- Use of a /dev/tty device (5 points)
- Use of a signal (5 points)
- ✔ Use of piping (5 points)
- Use of an environment variable (5 points)
- Use of /bin/mail (5 points)
- Use of a conditional (5 points)

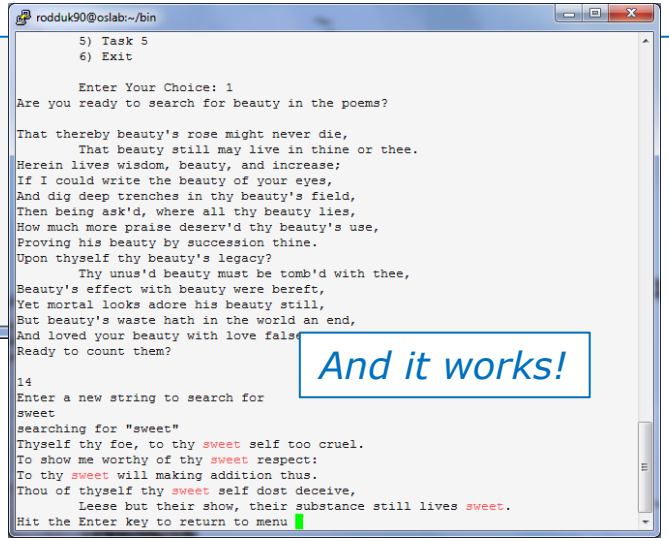
The maximum for this section is 25 points.

Make another enhancement

Enhance script to let user specify search string and use color

```
1)  # Commands for Task 1
    echo "Are you ready to search for beauty in the poems?"
    read dummy
    grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
    echo "Ready to count them?"
    read dummy
    grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/* | wc -l
    echo "Enter a new string to search for"
    read string
    echo searching for '"'$string'"'
    grep -h --color $string /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
    ;;
```





And it works!

Check the score again

Let's re-score modified script

```
1)  # Commands for Task 1
    echo "Are you ready to search for beauty in the poems?"
    read dummy
    grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poems/*/*
    echo "Ready to count them?"
    read dummy
    grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/po
    echo "Enter a new string to search f
    read string
    echo searching for '"'$string'"'
    grep -h --color $string /home/cis90/
    ;;
```

Implementing all five tasks (6 points each):
- Requirements for each task:
  - ✔ –Minimum of 10 "original" script command lines
  - NO –Has one or more non-generic comments to explain what it is doing
  - ✔ –Has user interaction

You don't have to do all of these but do at least five:
- Redirecting stdin (5 points)
- Redirecting stdout (5 points)
- Redirecting stderr (5 points)
- Use of permissions (5 points)
- ✔ Use of filename expansion characters (5 points)
- ✔ Use of absolute path (5 points)
- Use of relative path (5 points)
- Use of a PID (5 points)
- Use of inodes (5 points)
- Use of links (5 points)
- Use of scheduling (5 points)
- Use of a GID or group (5 points)
- Use of a UID or user (5 points)
- Use of a /dev/tty device (5 points)
- Use of a signal (5 points)
- ✔ Use of piping (5 points)
- Use of an environment variable (5 points)
- Use of /bin/mail (5 points)
- Use of a conditional (5 points)

The maximum for this section is 25 points.

Bing - one task done that meets minimum requirements!

Add some comments to help others understand what you are doing

```
1)      # Task 1 - grep command explored

        # Simple grep for "beauty"
        echo "Are you ready to search for beauty in the poems?"
        read dummy
        grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poem

        # Same as before but counts matches to
        echo "Ready to count them?"
        read dummy
        grep -h beauty /home/cis90/rodduk/poem

        # Prompt user to supply search string
        echo "Enter a new string to search for
        read string
        echo searching for '"'$string'"'
        grep -h $string /home/cis90/rodduk/poe
        ;;
```

Implementing all five tasks (6 points each):
- Requirements for each task:
  - ✔ –Minimum of 10 "original" script command lines
  - ✔ –Has one or more non-generic comments to explain what it is doing
  - ✔ –Has user interaction

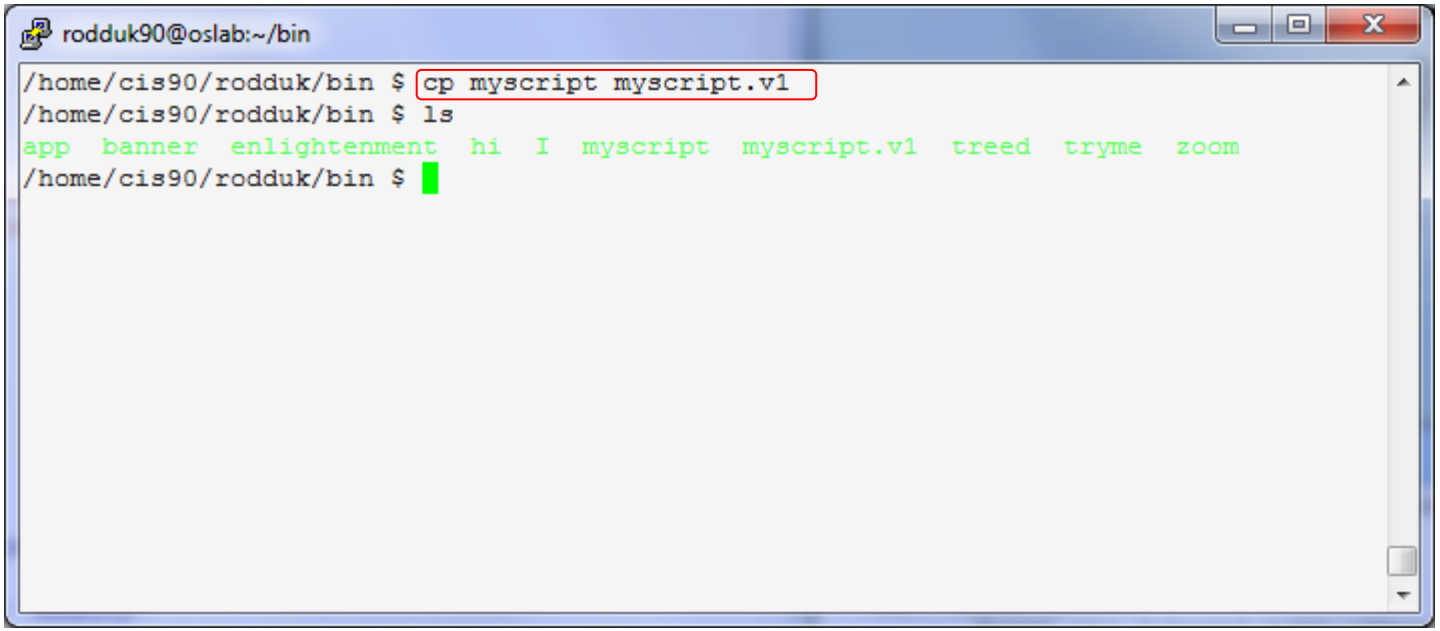
You don't have to do all of these but do at least five:
- Redirecting stdin (5 points)
- Redirecting stdout (5 points)
- Redirecting stderr (5 points)
- Use of permissions (5 points)
- ✔ Use of filename expansion characters (5 points)
- ✔ Use of absolute path (5 points)
- Use of relative path (5 points)
- Use of a PID (5 points)
- Use of inodes (5 points)
- Use of links (5 points)
- Use of scheduling (5 points)
- Use of a GID or group (5 points)
- Use of a UID or user (5 points)
- Use of a /dev/tty device (5 points)
- Use of a signal (5 points)
- ✔ Use of piping (5 points)
- Use of an environment variable (5 points)
- Use of /bin/mail (5 points)
- Use of a conditional (5 points)

The maximum for this section is 25 points.

And has fulfilled three of the five requirements for the overall project!

Backup your work!

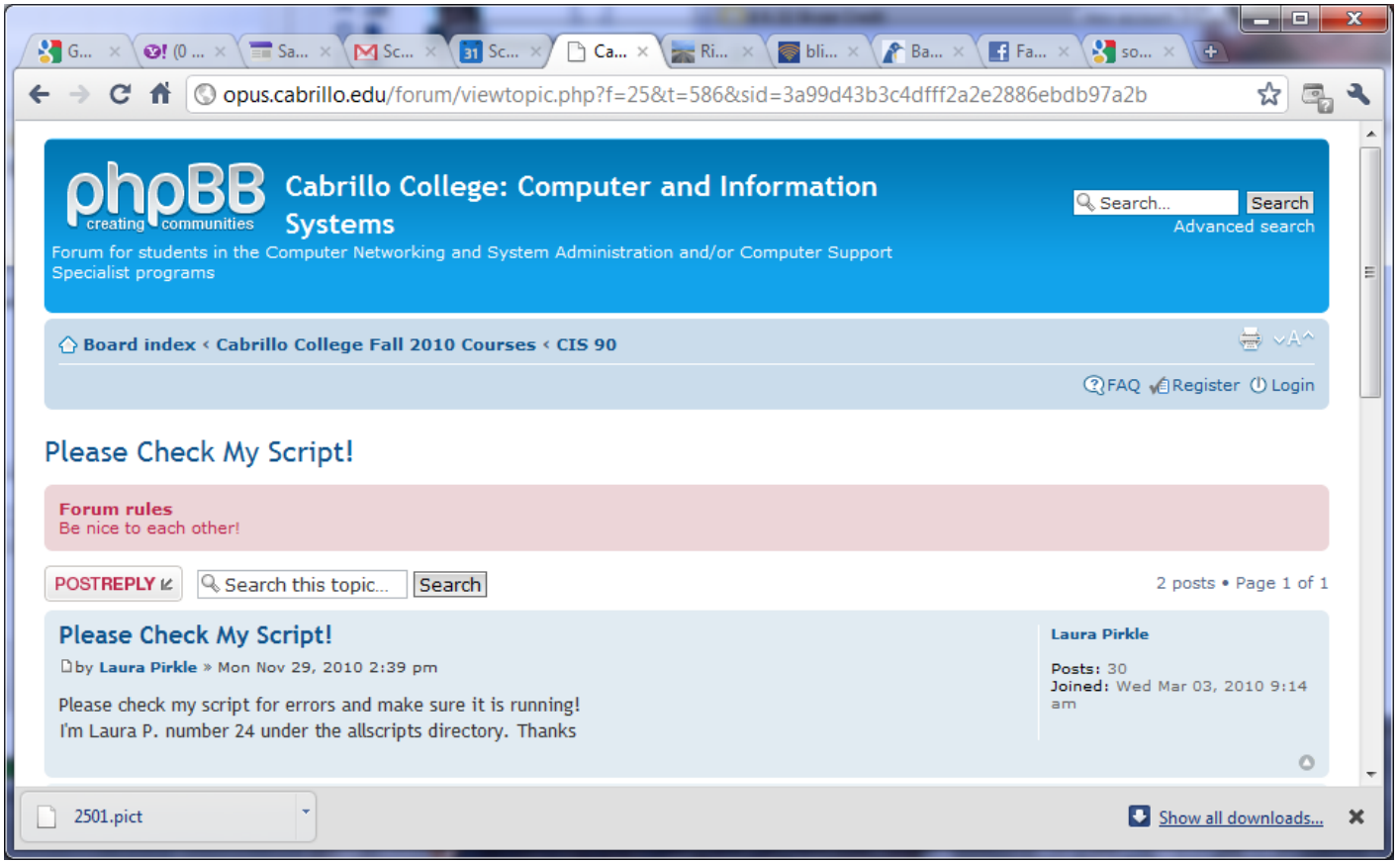
cp myscript myscript.v1 *after first day of work*



cp myscript myscript.v2 *after second day of work*
cp myscript myscript.v3 *and so on …*
cp myscript myscript.v4

Always be able to revert back to an earlier version in case you clobber the current one!

Testing your script



The ask others on the forum to check your script and give you feedback

Plan extra time for:

- Figuring our how to do what you really want to do!
- Removing syntax errors
- Removing logic errors
- Posting script code on the forum and asking others to view it and suggest how to fix it
- Sleeping on it

Don't wait till the last minute to start your project!

Final Project forum tips

Use the forum effectively to get scripting help

Not so good …

Preview:
Help!

My script is getting weird error

- Homer

Not enough information has been provided on this post for others to help

Use the forum effectively to get scripting help

Better … but requires viewer to log into Opus and you may have modified the script since posting

Preview:

Help!

My script is getting weird error

My script is here:
/home/cis90/milhom/bin/myscript

And this is the error:

CODE: SELECT ALL

```
/home/cis90/simben/bin $ ./script99
simben90
-rwxr-x--- 1 simben90 cis90 10489 Apr 30 07:33 /home/cis90/simben/bin/myscript
./script99: line 8: unexpected EOF while looking for matching `"'
./script99: line 16: syntax error: unexpected end of file
/home/cis90/simben/bin $
```

- Homer

This post provides the location of the script and the error message which enables others to help you find and fix the problem

Use the forum effectively to get scripting help

B | i | u | Quote | Code | List | List= | [*] | Img | URL | Flash | Normal | Font colour

Preview:

Help!

My script is getting weird error

This is the script:

CODE: SELECT ALL

```
#!/bin/bash
# Test script
#
echo $LOGNAME
dir=/home/cis90/simben
ls -l $dir/bin/myscript
if [ -f "$dir/bin/myscript ]; then
  echo you have a myscript file in the bin directory
else
  echo there is no myscript file in your bin directory!]
fi
exit
```

And this is the error:

CODE: SELECT ALL

```
/home/cis90/simben/bin $ ./script99
simben90
-rwxr-x--- 1 simben90 cis90 10489 Apr 30 07:33 /home/cis90/simben/bin/myscript
./script99: line 8: unexpected EOF while looking for matching `"'
./script99: line 16: syntax error: unexpected end of file
/home/cis90/simben/bin $
```

- Homer

Best ...

This post shows both the script and the error using code tags which enables others to help you find and fix the problem.

Scripting Tips echo

Silence is golden

Many UNIX commands that run successfully produce no output

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ alias details=file
[simben90@opus bin]$ cp quiet quiet.bak
[simben90@opus bin]$ value=002
[simben90@opus bin]$ umask $value
[simben90@opus bin]$ cat quiet > /dev/null
[simben90@opus bin]$ > important_file
```

Silence is golden

Running or sourcing a script full of UNIX commands that produce no output …. still produces no output!

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ cat quiet
alias details=file
cp quiet quiet.bak
value=002
umask $value
cat quiet > /dev/null
> important_file
```

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ quiet
[simben90@opus bin]$
```

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ source quiet
[simben90@opus bin]$
```

Silence is golden

You can use the echo command in your scripts to provide:

- *interaction*
- *feedback*
- *tracing (for debugging)*

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ cat quiet
alias details=file
cp quiet quiet.bak
value=002
umask $value
cat quiet > /dev/null
> important_file


[simben90@opus bin]$ quiet
[simben90@opus bin]$
```

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ cat not-so-quiet
alias details=file
cp quiet quiet.bak
value=002
umask $value
echo TRACE: value=$value
cat quiet > /dev/null
echo "Quiet script successfully completed"

[simben90@opus bin]$ not-so-quiet
TRACE: value=002
Quiet script successfully completed
```

Scripting Tips

$(*some-command*)

Utilizing $(*some-command*)

The **$** metacharacter provides the "value" of both variables, e.g. $PS1 or commands, e.g. $(*some-command*):

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PS1
$PWD $

/home/cis90/simben $ echo $(grep love poems/Shakespeare/* | wc -l)
11

/home/cis90/simben $ myname=$(grep $LOGNAME /etc/passwd | cut -f5 -d":")
/home/cis90/simben $ echo My name is $myname
My name is Benji Simms
```

This is useful when you want to insert the output of a command into a sentence being echoed

Scripting Tips

date

Utilizing the date command

```
/home/cis90/simben $ date
Wed Nov 26 15:35:53 PST 2008


/home/cis90/simben $ date +'%r'
04:14:26 PM
/home/cis90/simben $ time=$(date +'%r')
/home/cis90/simben $ echo "At the tone the time will be $time"
At the tone the time will be 04:15:02 PM


/home/cis90/simben $ date +'%A'
Tuesday
/home/cis90/simben $ day=$(date +'%A')
/home/cis90/simben $ echo "Today is $day"
Today is Tuesday
```

See the man page on date for lots of other % codes

Class Activity

Your turn, make a script by adding the following two lines to a file named *mydate* using the vi editor:

```
echo "Hola $LOGNAME"
echo Today is $(date +'%m/%d/%Y')
```

Give the script execute permissions and run it:

```
/home/cis90/simben $ chmod +x mydate
/home/cis90/simben $ mydate
```

Copy and paste the output of your script into the chat window

tips on script names

Don't name your scripts "script"

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ ls -l script
-rwxr-x--- 1 simben90 cis90 47 Nov 23 16:44 script

[simben90@opus bin]$ cat script
echo "Hello from the script file named script"
```

What would happen if your ran the script above?

Don't name your scripts "script"

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ cat script
echo "Hello from the script file named script"

[simben90@opus bin]$ script
Script started, file is typescript
```

Why the heck doesn't my script do what it's supposed to do?

Don't name your scripts "script"

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ cat script
echo "Hello from the script file named script"

[simben90@opus bin]$ script
Script started, file is typescript
```

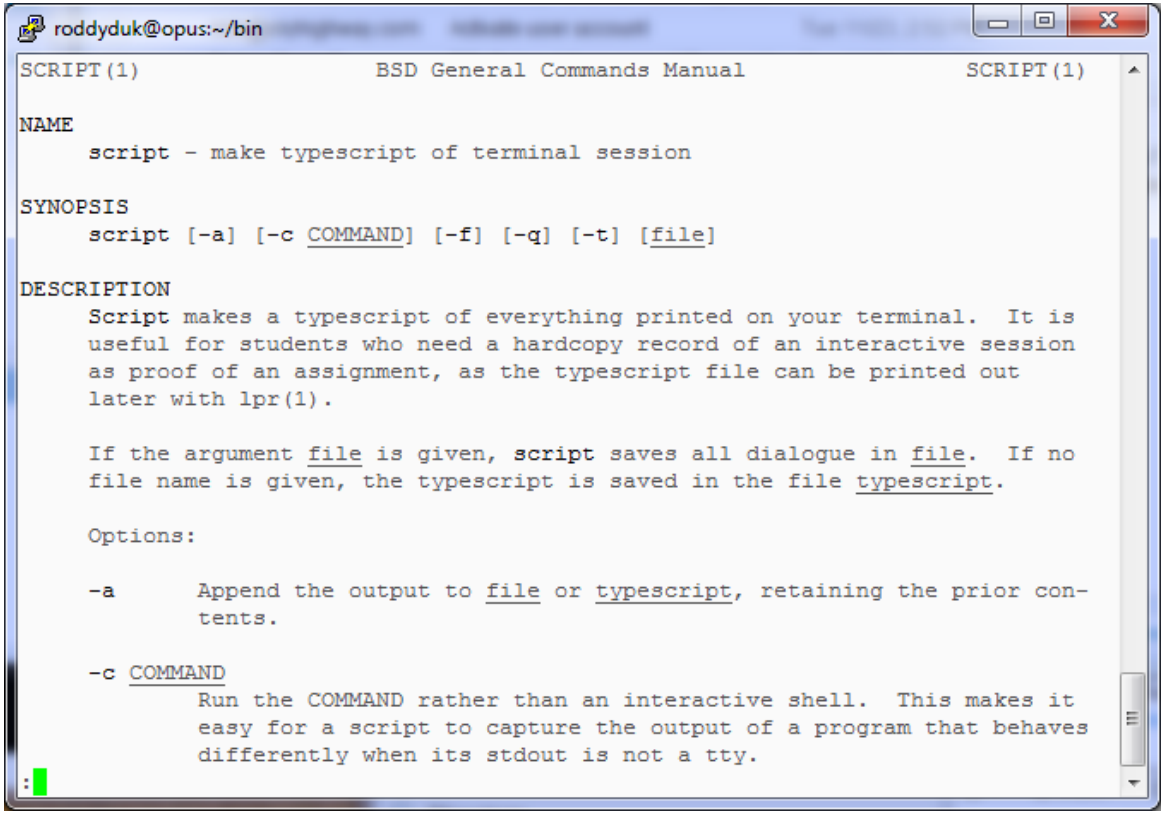
Why the heck doesn't my script do what it's supposed to do?

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ Where is my script?
bash: Where: command not found
[simben90@opus bin]$ exit
Script done, file is typescript
[simben90@opus bin]$ cat typescript
Script started on Wed 13 May 2009 08:00:02 AM PDT
[simben90@opus bin]$ Where is my script?
bash: Where: command not found
[simben90@opus bin]$ exit

Script done on Wed 13 May 2009 08:00:47 AM PDT
[simben90@opus bin]$
```

Don't name your scripts "script"

Why doesn't script do what it is supposed to do? … because script is the name of an existing UNIX command!

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ man script
[simben90@opus bin]$
```



Don't name your scripts "script"

There are (at least) two files named script on Opus

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ type script
script is hashed (/usr/bin/script)
[simben90@opus bin]$ file /usr/bin/script
/usr/bin/script: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1
(SYSV), for GNU/Linux 2.6.9, dynamically linked (uses shared libs),
for GNU/Linux 2.6.9, stripped
```

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ type /home/cis90/simben/bin/script
/home/cis90/simben/bin/script is /home/cis90/simben/bin/script
[simben90@opus bin]$ file /home/cis90/simben/bin/script
/home/cis90/simben/bin/script: ASCII text
[simben90@opus bin]$
```

***Question**: Why did bash run the script in /usr/bin instead of the script in /home/cis90/simben/bin?*

Don't name your scripts "script"

***Question**: Why did bash run the script in /usr/bin instead of the script in /home/cis90/simben/bin?*

*The Linux **script** command is in this directory*

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ echo $PATH
/usr/kerberos/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/home/cis90/bin:
/home/cis90/simben/bin:.
```

*Our script, named **script**, is in this directory*

***Answer**: bash searches the path in the order the directories are listed. It finds the script command in /user/bin first.*

Don't name your scripts "script"

To override the PATH you can always specify an absolute pathname to the file you want to run:

```
[simben90@opus bin]$ /home/cis90/simben/bin/script
Hello from the script file named script

[simben90@opus bin]$ ./script
Hello from the script file named script
```

Note the shell treats the . above as "here" which in this case is /home/cis90/simben/bin

Try the script command

- Use the **script** command to start recording
- Type various commands of your choice
- Type **exit** or hit **Ctrl-D** to end recording
- Use **cat typescript** to see what you recorded

This would be a good way to record a session such as working one of the lab assignments for future reference.

Review

```
function runningScript ()
{
```

The rules of the road for variables

- Rule 1: A child process can only see variables the parent has exported.
- Rule 2: A child process cannot change the parent's variables.

Running a Script

```
/home/cis90/simben $ cat mydate
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hola $LOGNAME"
date +'%m/%d/%Y'
echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
```

Add this line to the last script we made

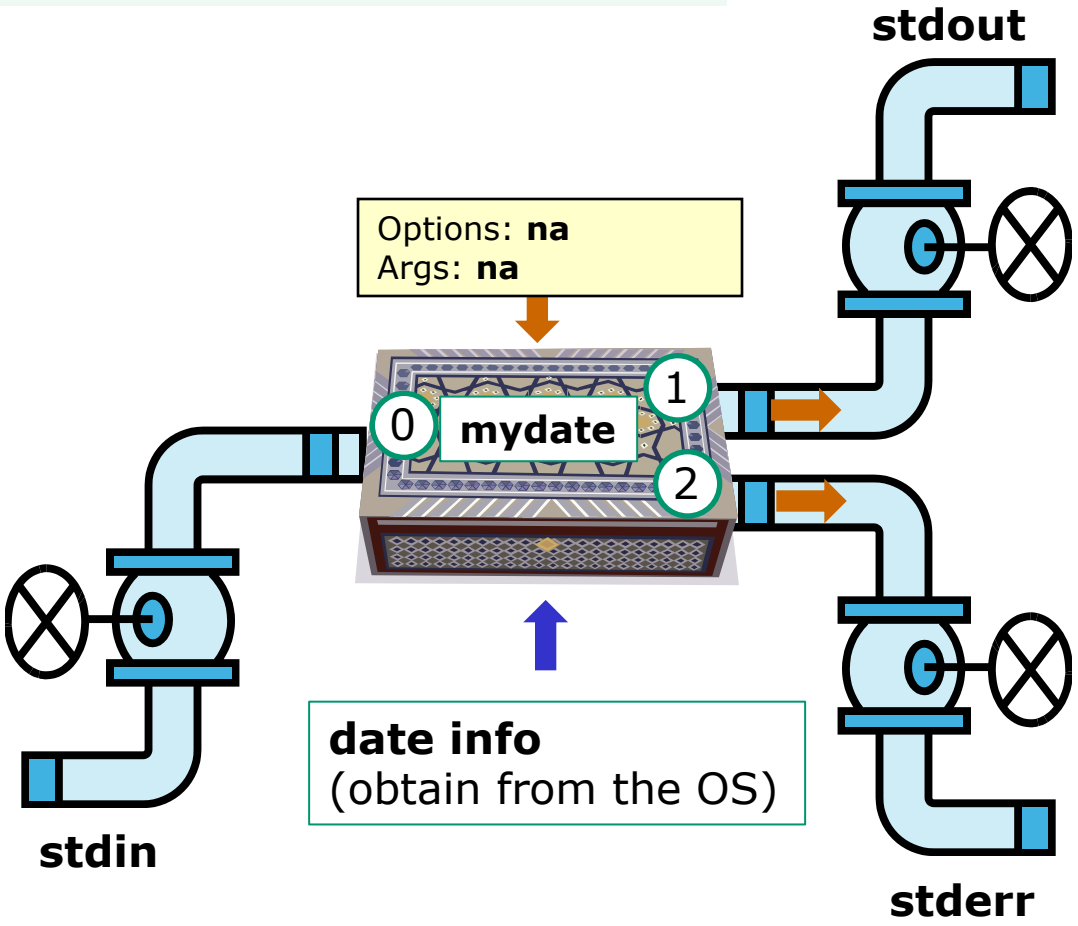
Don't initialize them yet

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mydate
Hola simben90
05/16/2013

/home/cis90/simben $
```

Because the variables don't exist yet the last echo statement prints a blank line

Running a Script

$ mydate



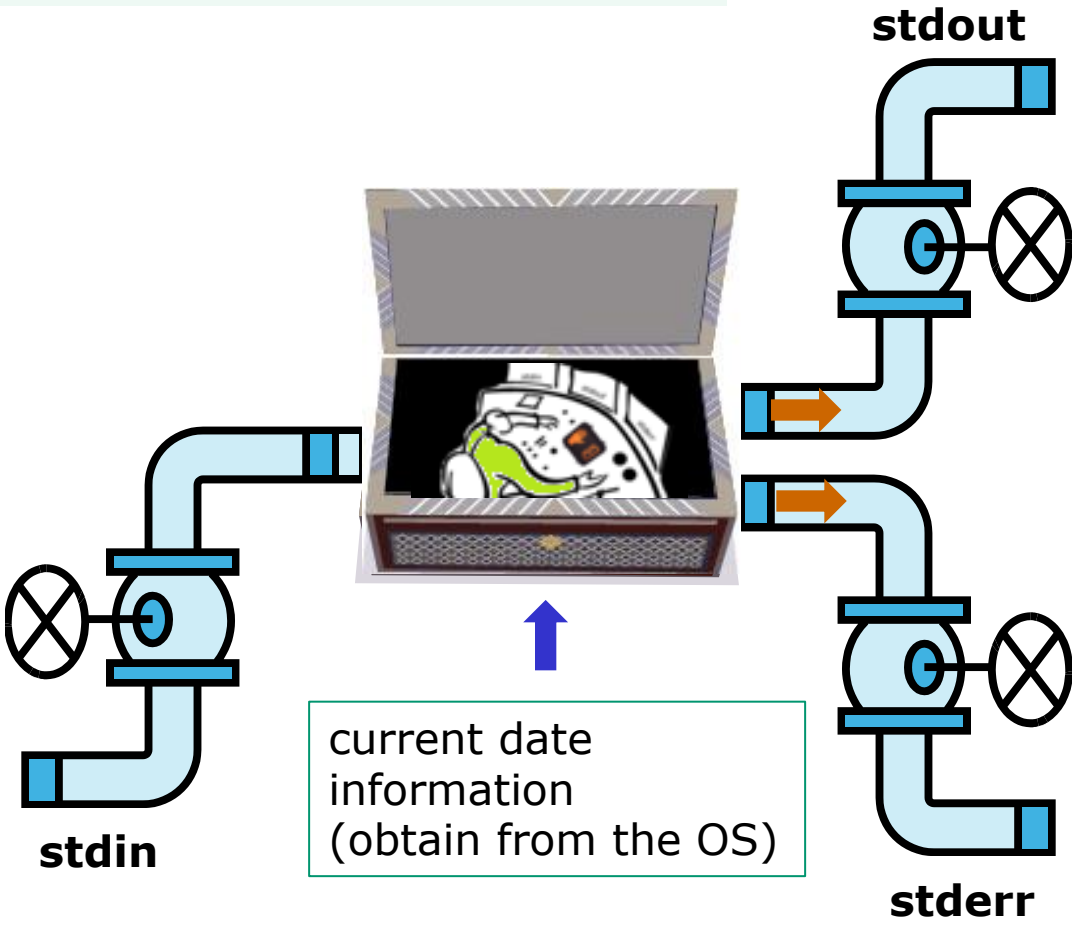

```
Hola simben90
05/09/2013
```

*In this example, ouptput from **myscript** goes to stdout.*

stdout has not been redirected so it goes to the default terminal device (your screen).

Running a Script

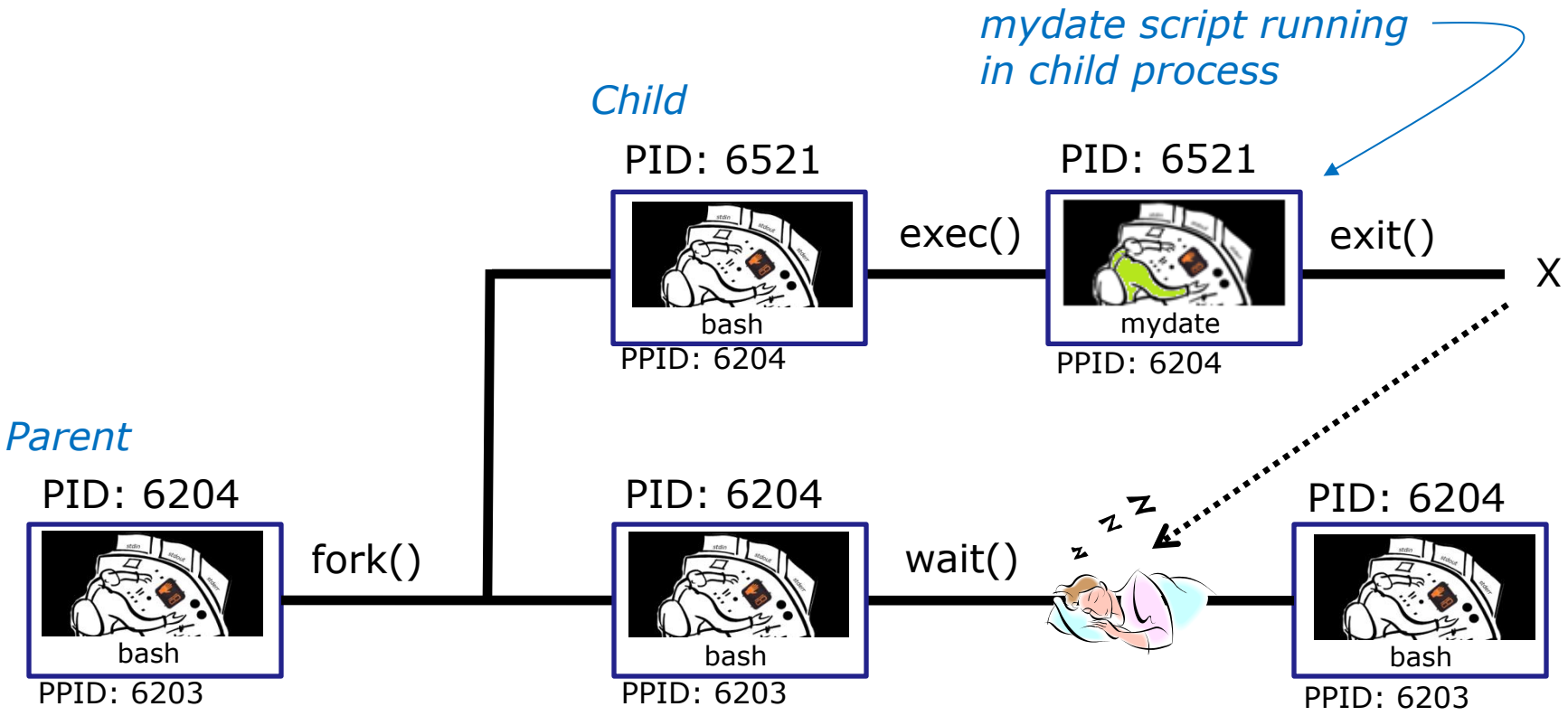
```
$ mydate
```




```
Hola simben90
05/16/2012
```

A sneak peek into memory to see what our process looks like!

Running a Script



*Whenever you run any command, program, or script it runs as a **child process***

Running a Script

```
/home/cis90/simben $ cat mydate
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hola $LOGNAME"
date +'%m/%d/%Y'
echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
```

In the parent process, initialize the three variables

```
/home/cis90/simben $ myvar1=Tic; myvar2=Tac; myvar3=Toe
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
Tic Tac Toe
```

*What happens if we run **mydate** now?*

Running a Script

```
/home/cis90/simben $ cat mydate
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hola $LOGNAME"
date +'%m/%d/%Y'
echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3

/home/cis90/simben $ myvar1=Tic; myvar2=Tac; myvar3=Toe
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
Tic Tac Toe

/home/cis90/simben $ mydate
Hola simben90
05/09/2012

/home/cis90/simben $
```

*Running **mydate***
(as a child process)

Why no Tic Tac Toe output?

Running a Script

```
/home/cis90/simben $ export myvar1
/home/cis90/simben $ mydate
Hola simben90
05/09/2012
Tic

/home/cis90/simben $ export myvar2
/home/cis90/simben $ mydate
Hola simben90
05/09/2012
Tic Tac

/home/cis90/simben $ export myvar3
/home/cis90/simben $ mydate
Hola simben90
05/09/2012
Tic Tac Toe
```

Rule 1: A child process can only see variables the parent has exported

Running a Script

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
Tic Tac Toe

/home/cis90/simben $ cat mydate
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hola $LOGNAME"
date +'%m/%d/%Y'
echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
myvar1=red myvar2=white myvar3=blue
echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3

/home/cis90/simben $ mydate
Hola simben90
05/09/2012
Tic Tac Toe
red white blue

/home/cis90/simben $ echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
Tic Tac Toe
```

Add these new lines

Rule 2: A child process cannot change the parent's variables.

Running a Script

Unless we want them to

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
Tic Tac Toe

/home/cis90/simben $ source mydate
Hola simben90
05/09/2012
Tic Tac Toe
red white blue

/home/cis90/simben $ echo $myvar1 $myvar2 $myvar3
red white blue
```

Sourcing a script causes the instructions to be run in the parent process. A child process is not created

```
}
while no-comprende
do
  runningScript
done
```

Printers

Sneak Peak for CIS 90 Students

Two predominate types of printers

- Thermal inkjet technology
- Laser, drum, toner technology

So many ways to hook them up …

Now:
- Network
- USB
- Wireless (Bluetooth, IR)

Back then:
- Serial cable
- Parallel printer cable

Printer Configuration

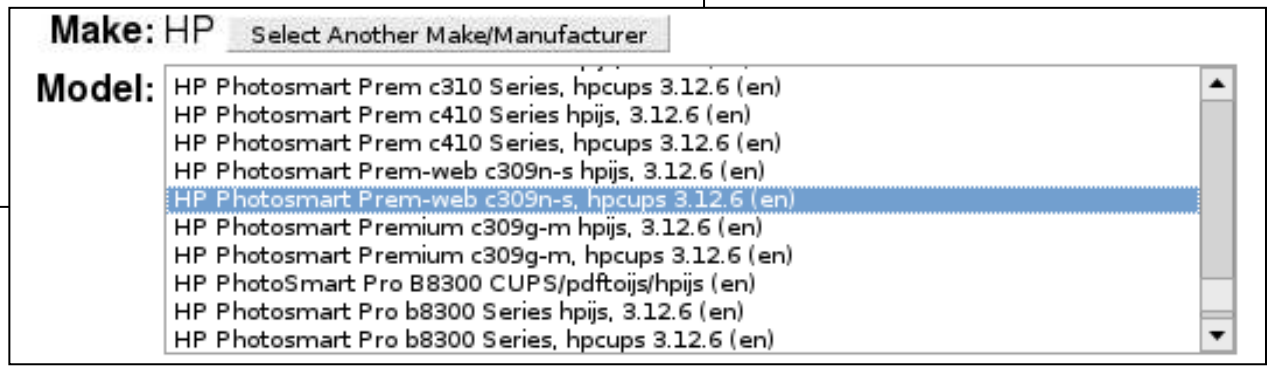
Instructor Configuration Notes

(portwenn) NoPar#**show ip dhcp binding**
HP Photosmart Premium 18:A9:05:01:2D:30 => 172.30.1.xxx
Banana Pi (BP01) 02:d5:09:c0:f0:0f => 172.30.1.xxx

apt-get update
apt-get install tightvncserver
vncserver
apt-get install cups
apt-get install iceweasel

ssh <bp01-ip> 'vncserver'
TightVNC Viewer (www.tightvnc.com, typical install)
(opus) Remote Host: <bp01-ip>:5901

service cups start
Internet > iceweasel
http://localhost:631
AppSocket/HP JetDirect
socket://<printer-ip>:9100



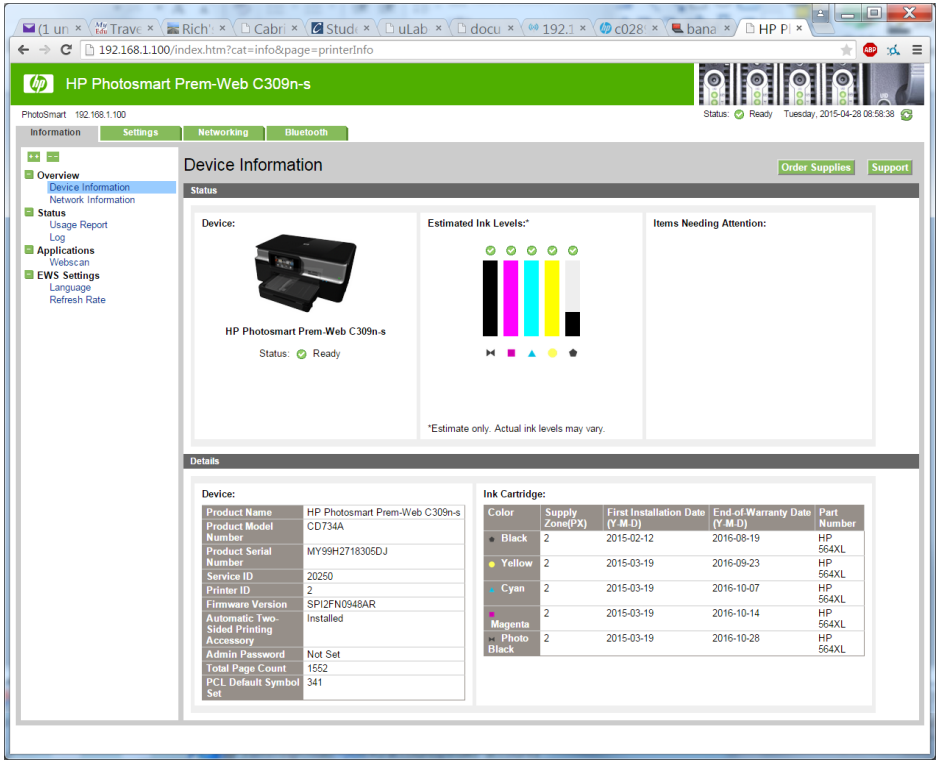
CUPS

Example printer configuration

Printer: HP PhotoSmart Premium C309n-s
Connection: LAN

CUPS

Networked HP printers have a built in web-server

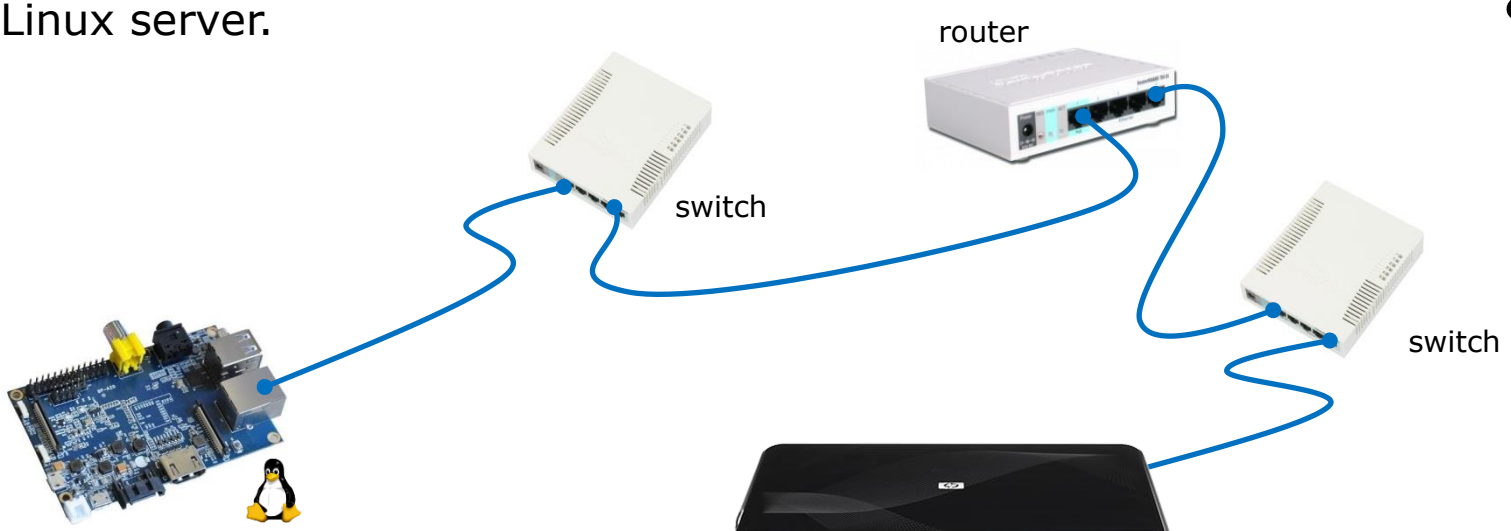


IP Address for this printer is 192.168.1.100

CUPS

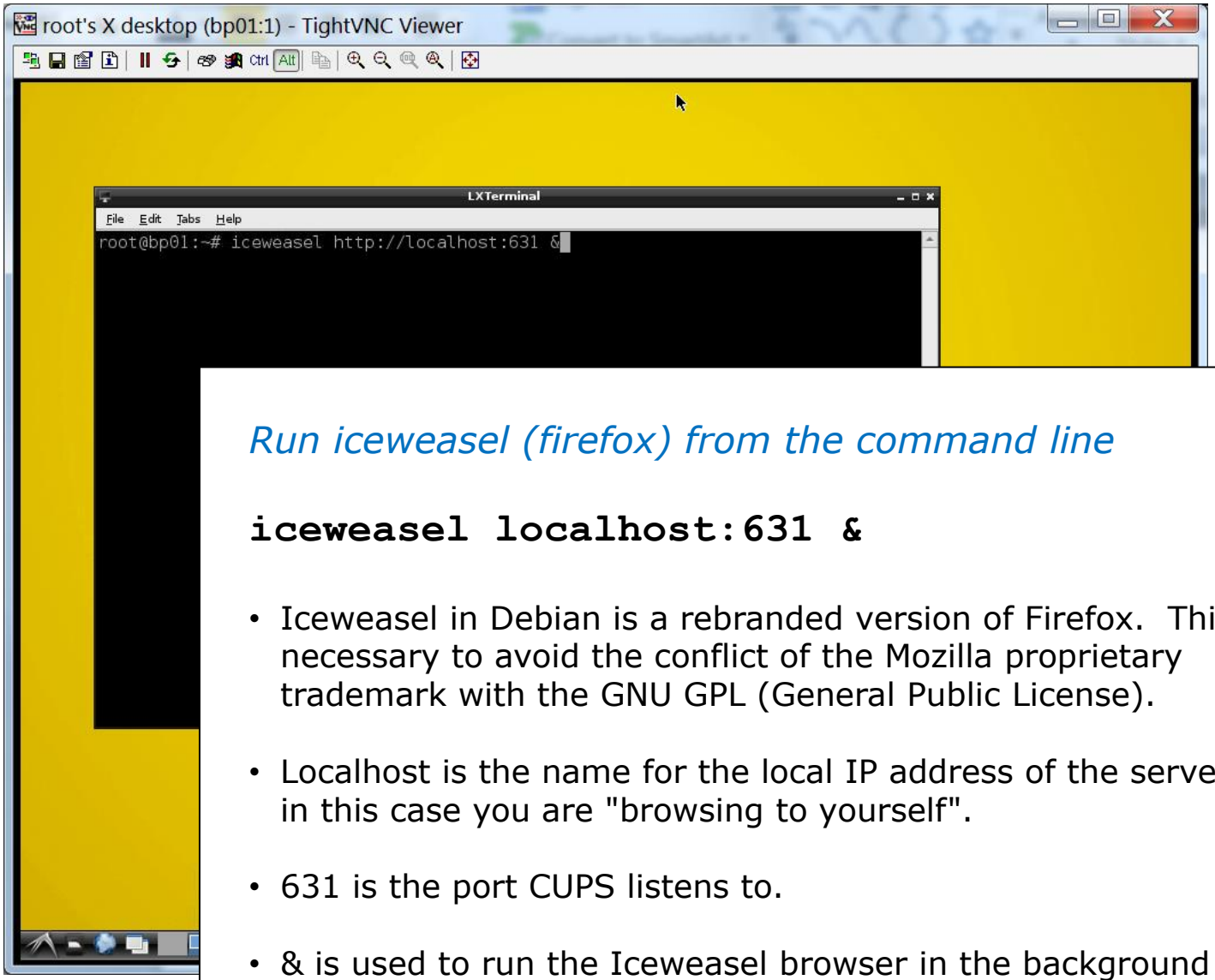
CUPS

This example will show how to add an HP PhotoSmart Premium C309n-s printer located on a different subnet than the Linux server.



Banana Pi running Raspian GNU/Linux 7 (bp01)
IP: 192.168.88.148

HP PhotoSmart Premium C309n-s (inky)
IP: 192.168.1.100



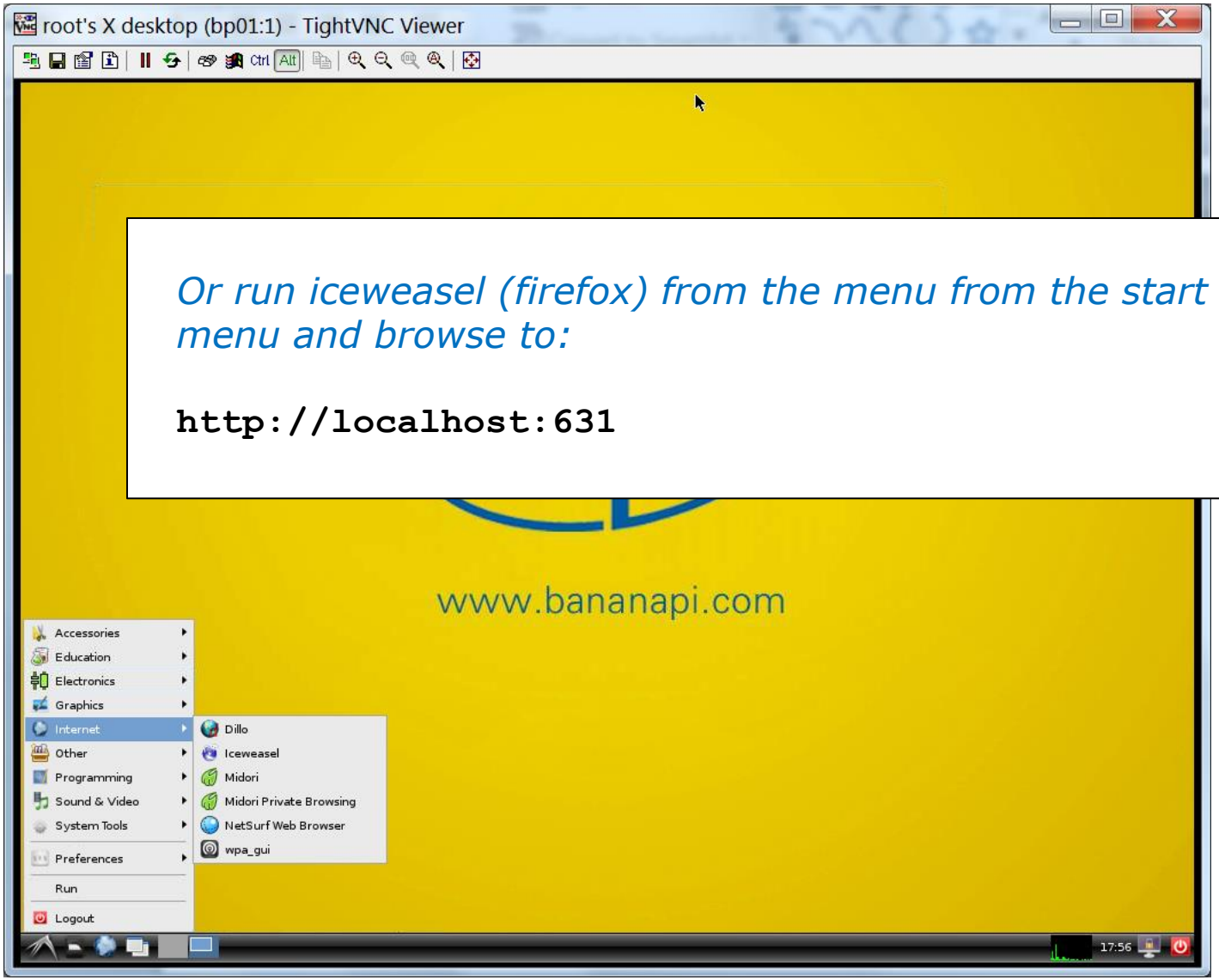
FYI
CIS 192

Run iceweasel (firefox) from the command line

`iceweasel localhost:631 &`

- Iceweasel in Debian is a rebranded version of Firefox. This was necessary to avoid the conflict of the Mozilla proprietary trademark with the GNU GPL (General Public License).
- Localhost is the name for the local IP address of the server since in this case you are "browsing to yourself".
- 631 is the port CUPS listens to.
- & is used to run the Iceweasel browser in the background so we can continue to enter more commands in the terminal session if desired.

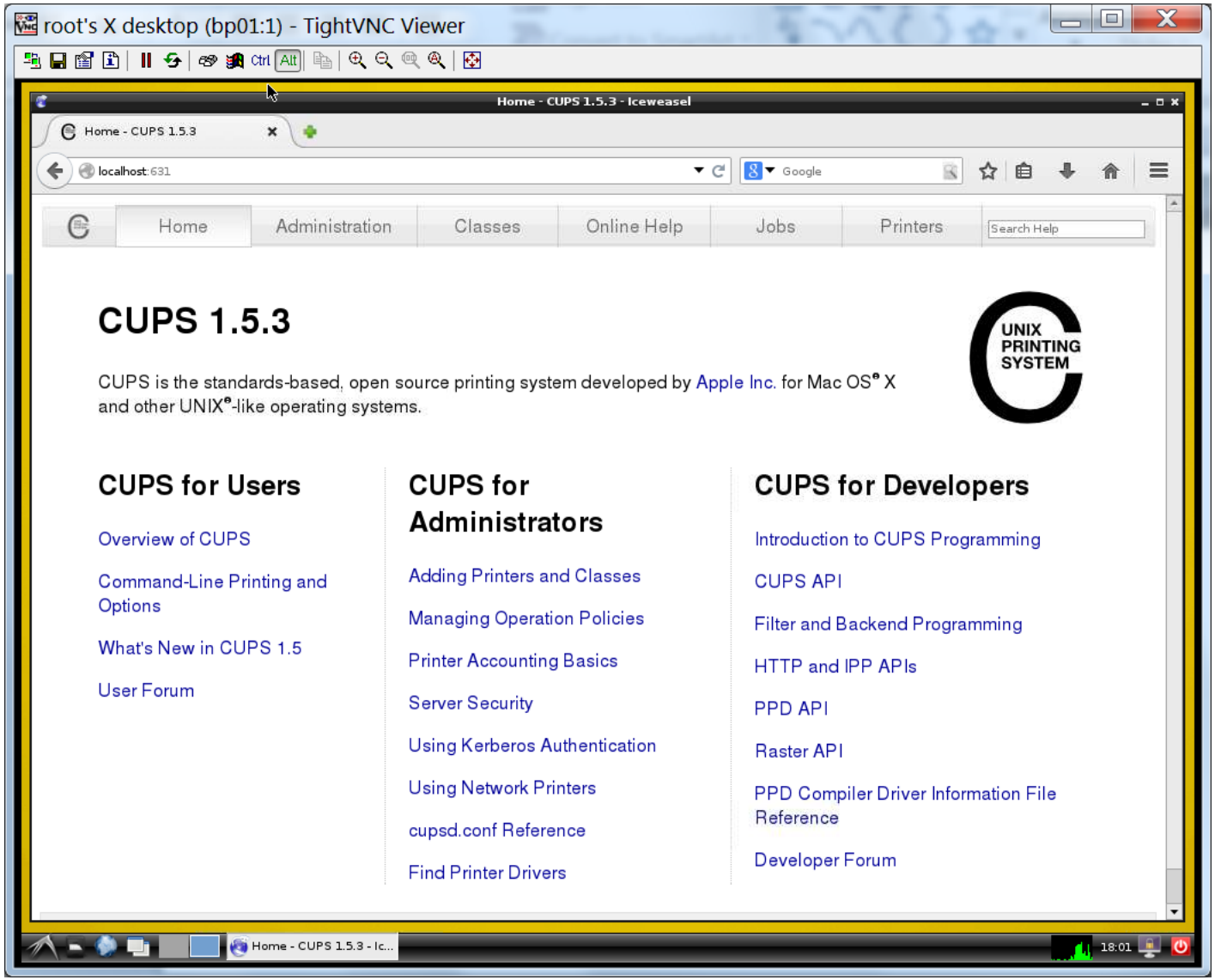
CUPS



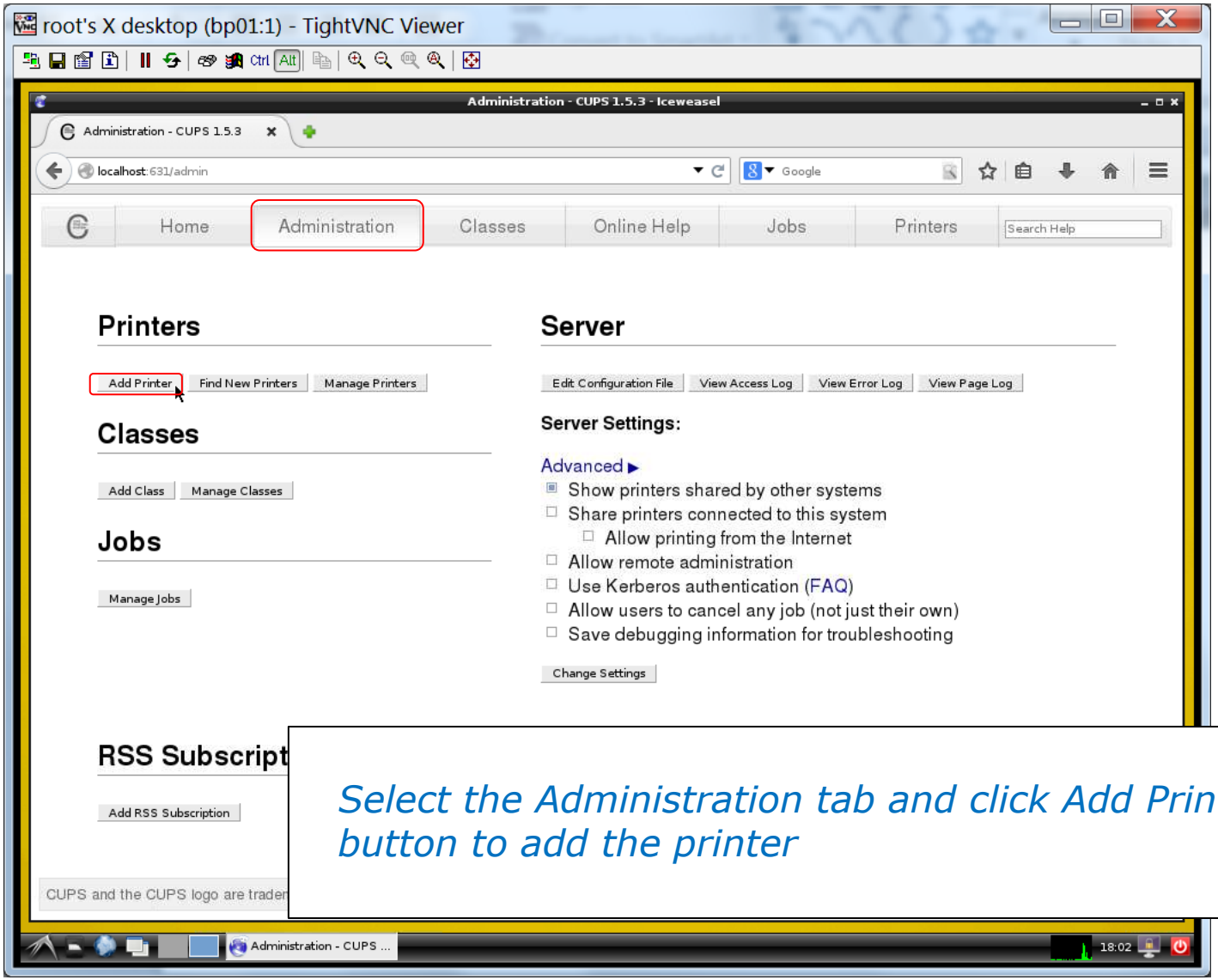
FYI
CIS 192

Or run iceweasel (firefox) from the menu from the start menu and browse to:

`http://localhost:631`

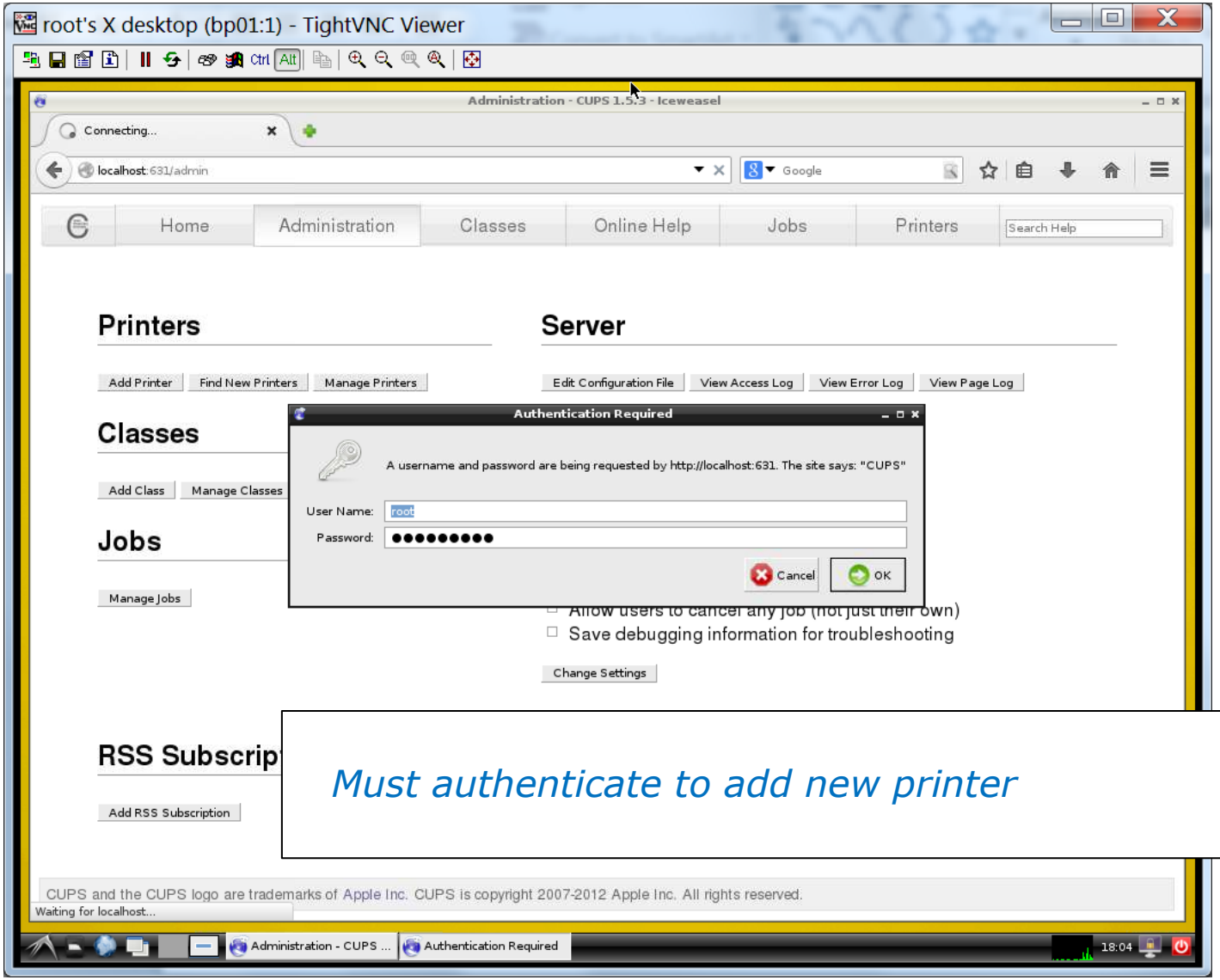

root's X desktop (bp01:1) - TightVNC Viewer
Home - CUPS 1.5.3 - Iceweasel
Home - CUPS 1.5.3
localhost:631
Google
Home
Administration
Classes
Online Help
Jobs
Printers
Search Help
CUPS 1.5.3
CUPS is the standards-based, open source printing system developed by Apple Inc. for Mac OS® X and other UNIX®-like operating systems.
UNIX PRINTING SYSTEM
CUPS for Users
Overview of CUPS
Command-Line Printing and Options
What's New in CUPS 1.5
User Forum
CUPS for Administrators
Adding Printers and Classes
Managing Operation Policies
Printer Accounting Basics
Server Security
Using Kerberos Authentication
Using Network Printers
cupsd.conf Reference
Find Printer Drivers
CUPS for Developers
Introduction to CUPS Programming
CUPS API
Filter and Backend Programming
HTTP and IPP APIs
PPD API
Raster API
PPD Compiler Driver Information File Reference
Developer Forum
Home - CUPS 1.5.3 - Ic...
18:01

FYI
CIS 192



Select the Administration tab and click Add Printer button to add the printer

FYI CIS 192



Must authenticate to add new printer

FYI
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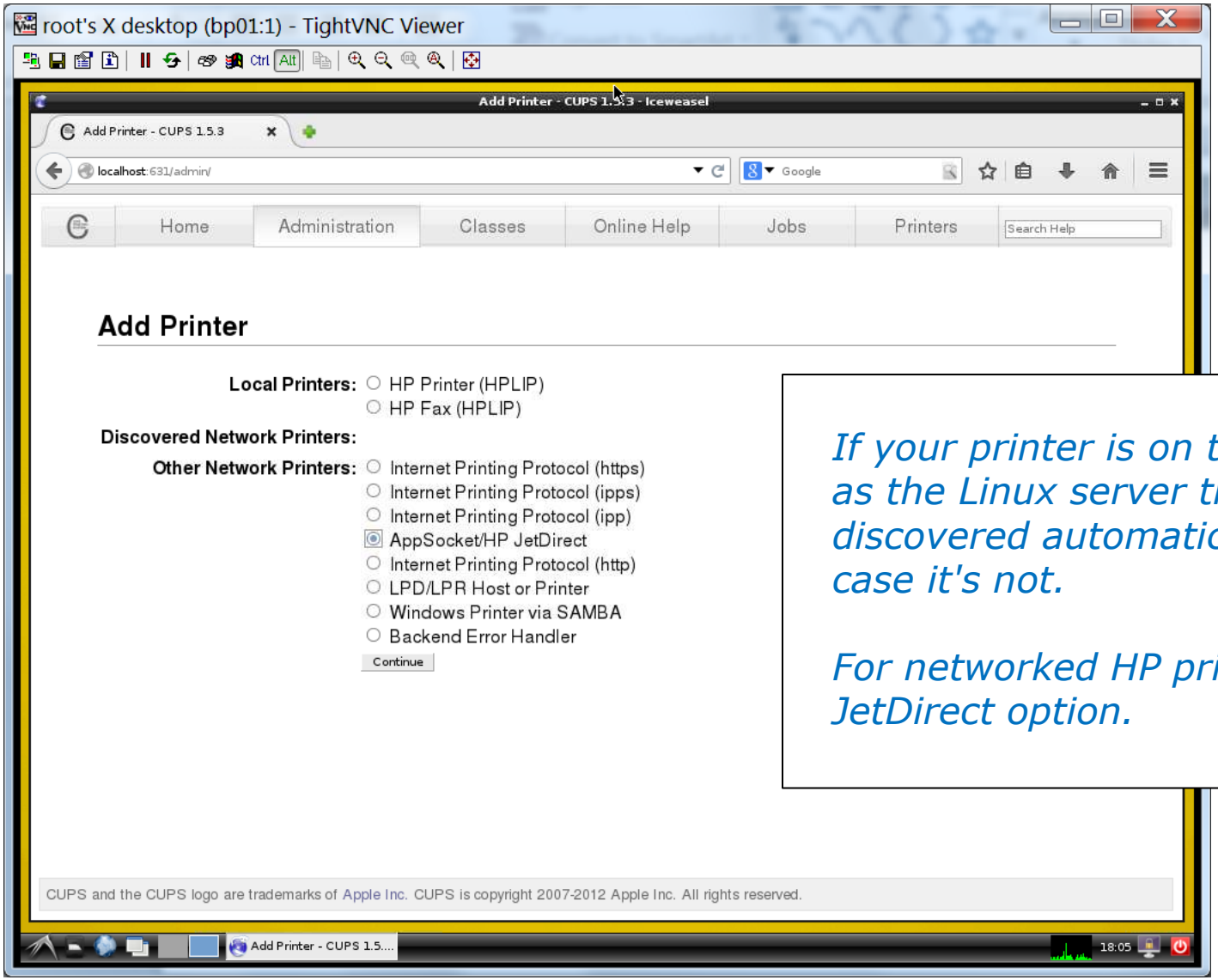
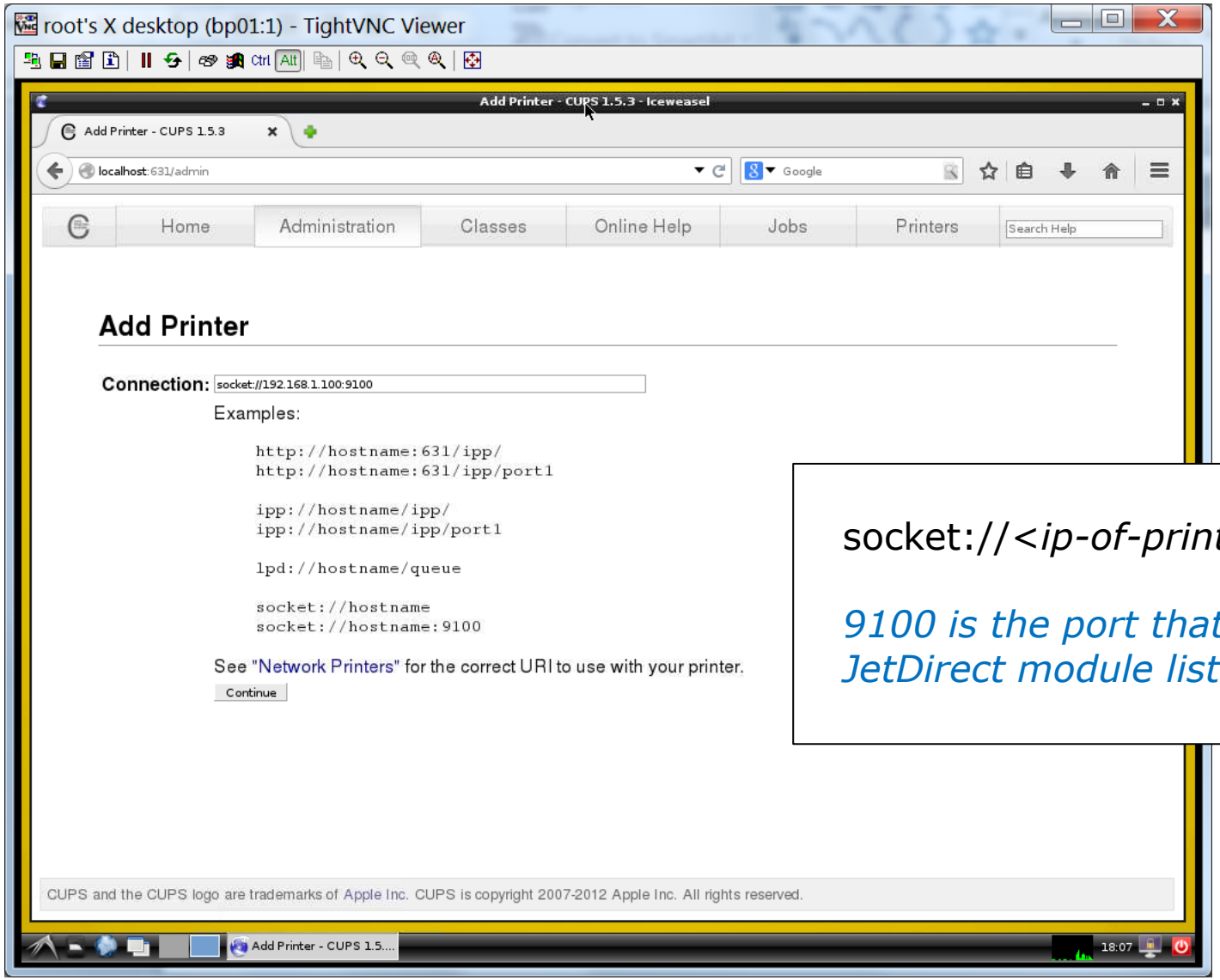


If your printer is on the same subnet as the Linux server then it will be discovered automatically. In this case it's not.

For networked HP printers select the JetDirect option.



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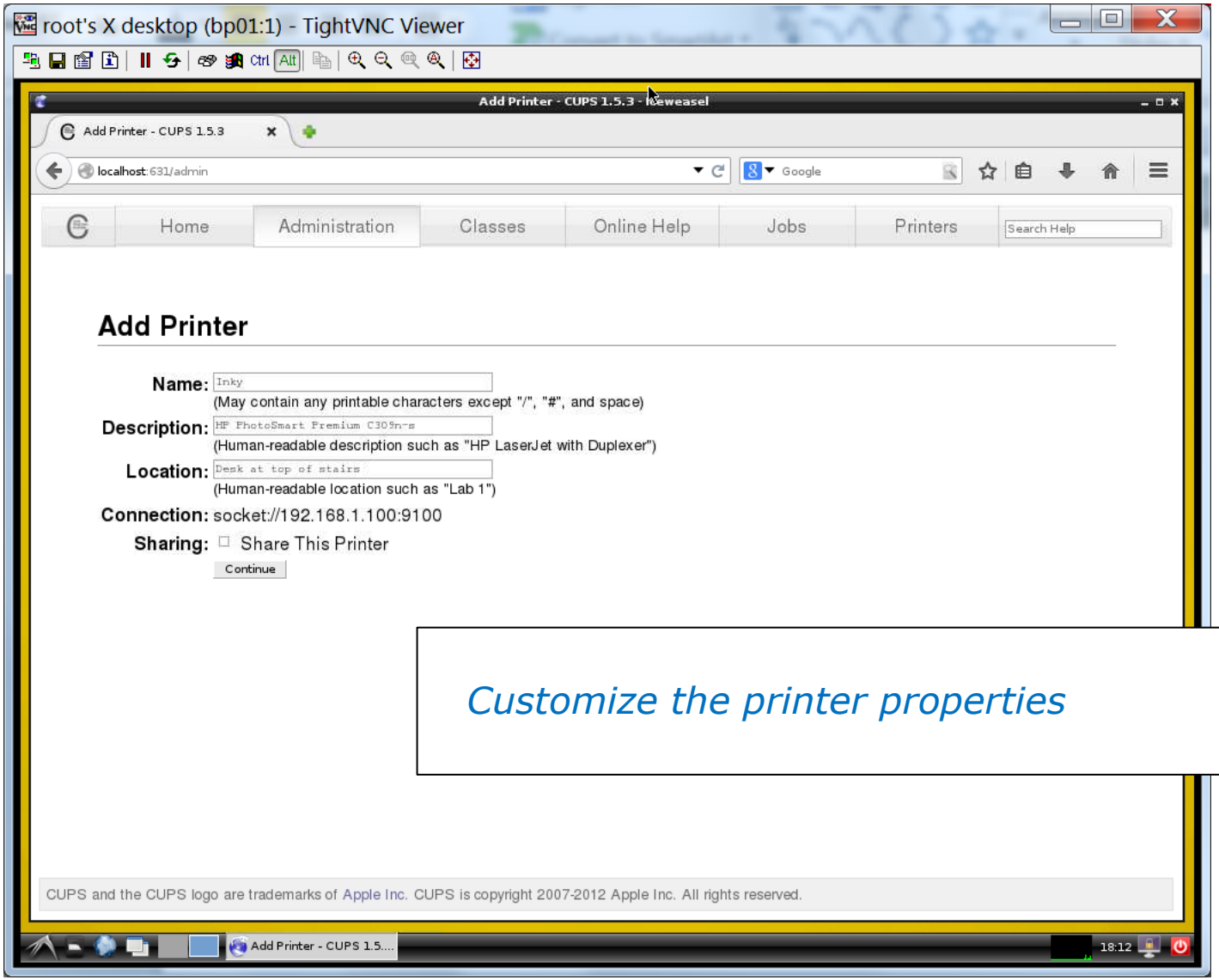
socket://<*ip-of-printer*>:9100

9100 is the port that the HP JetDirect module listens to



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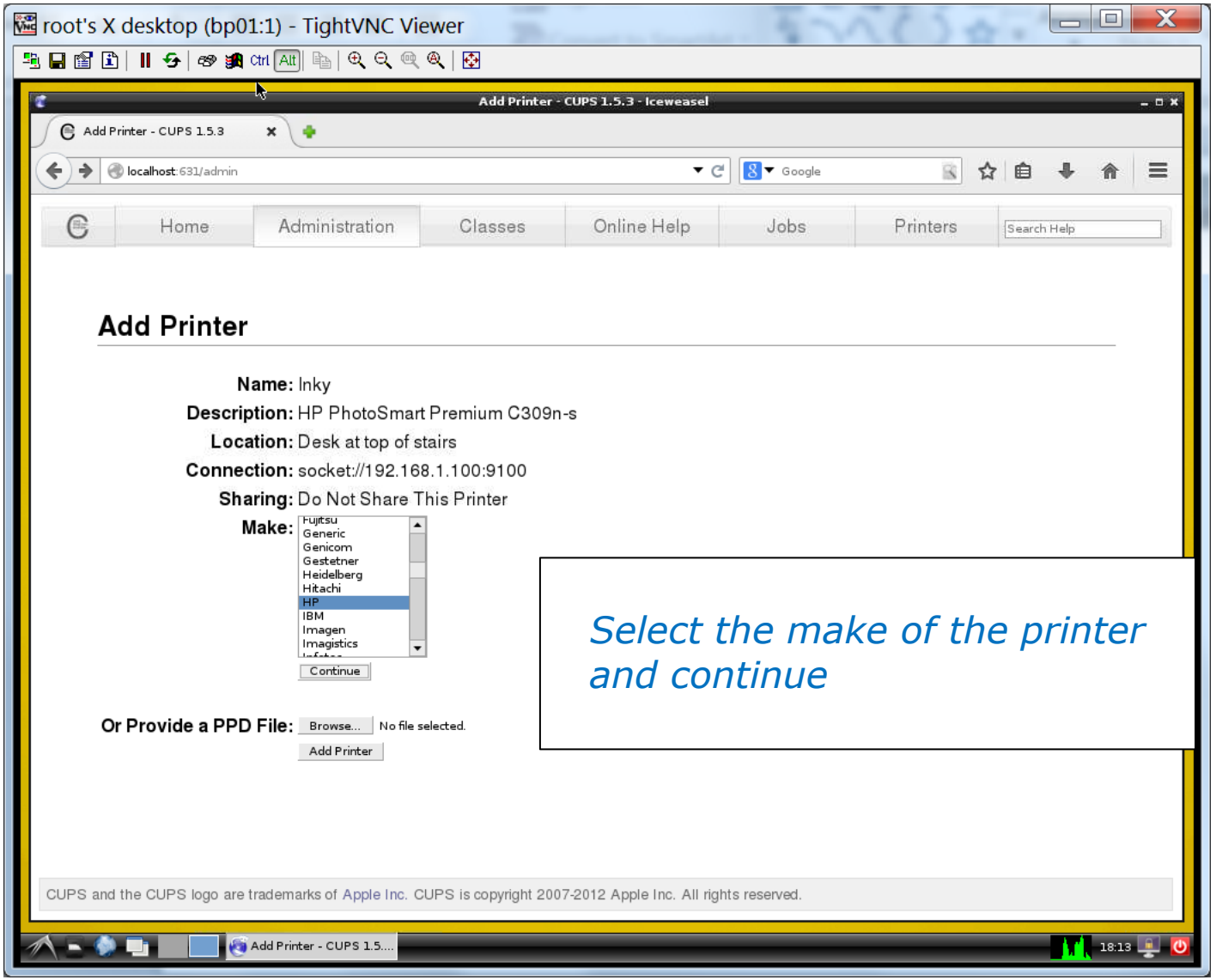
Customize the printer properties



Select the make of the printer and continue

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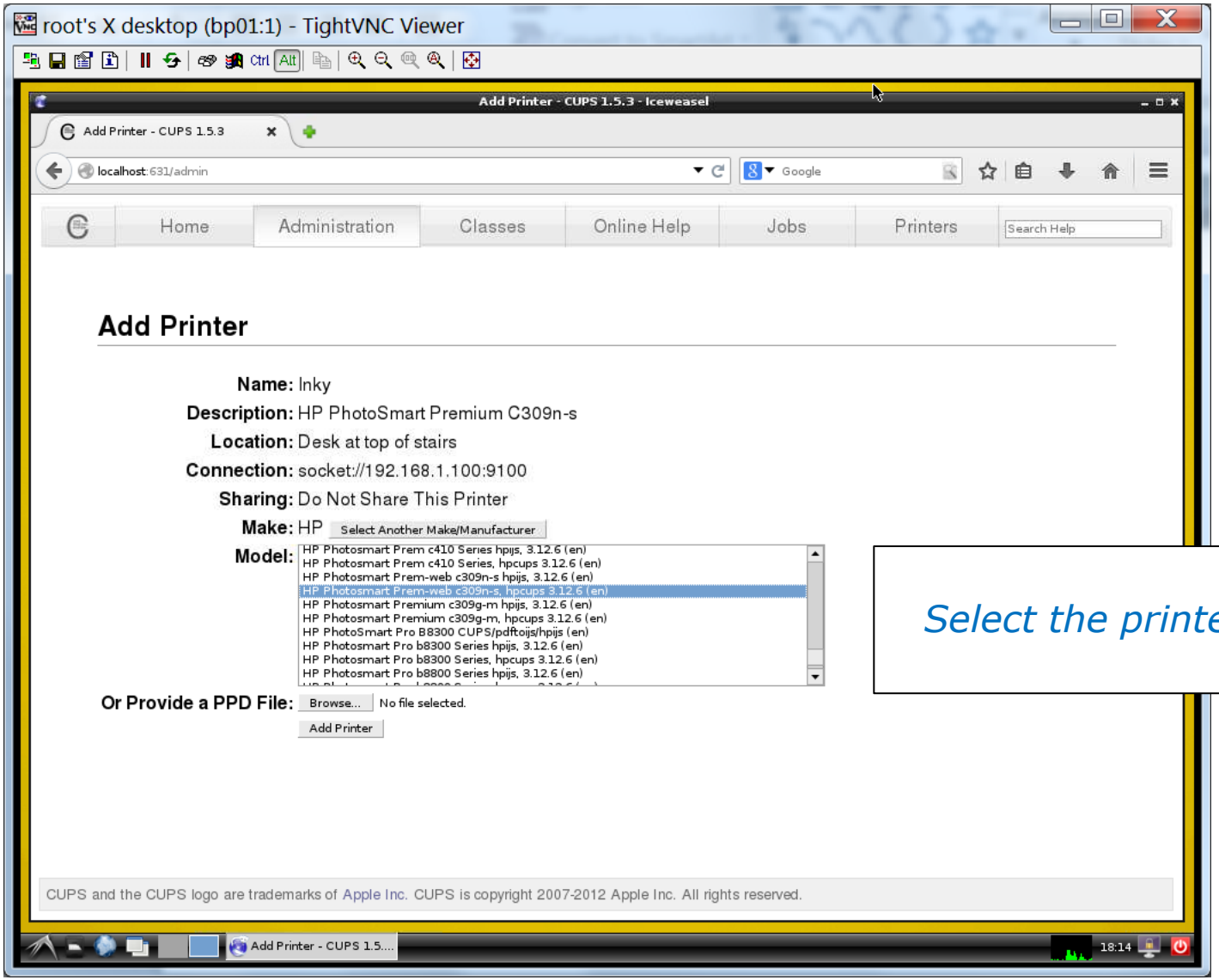

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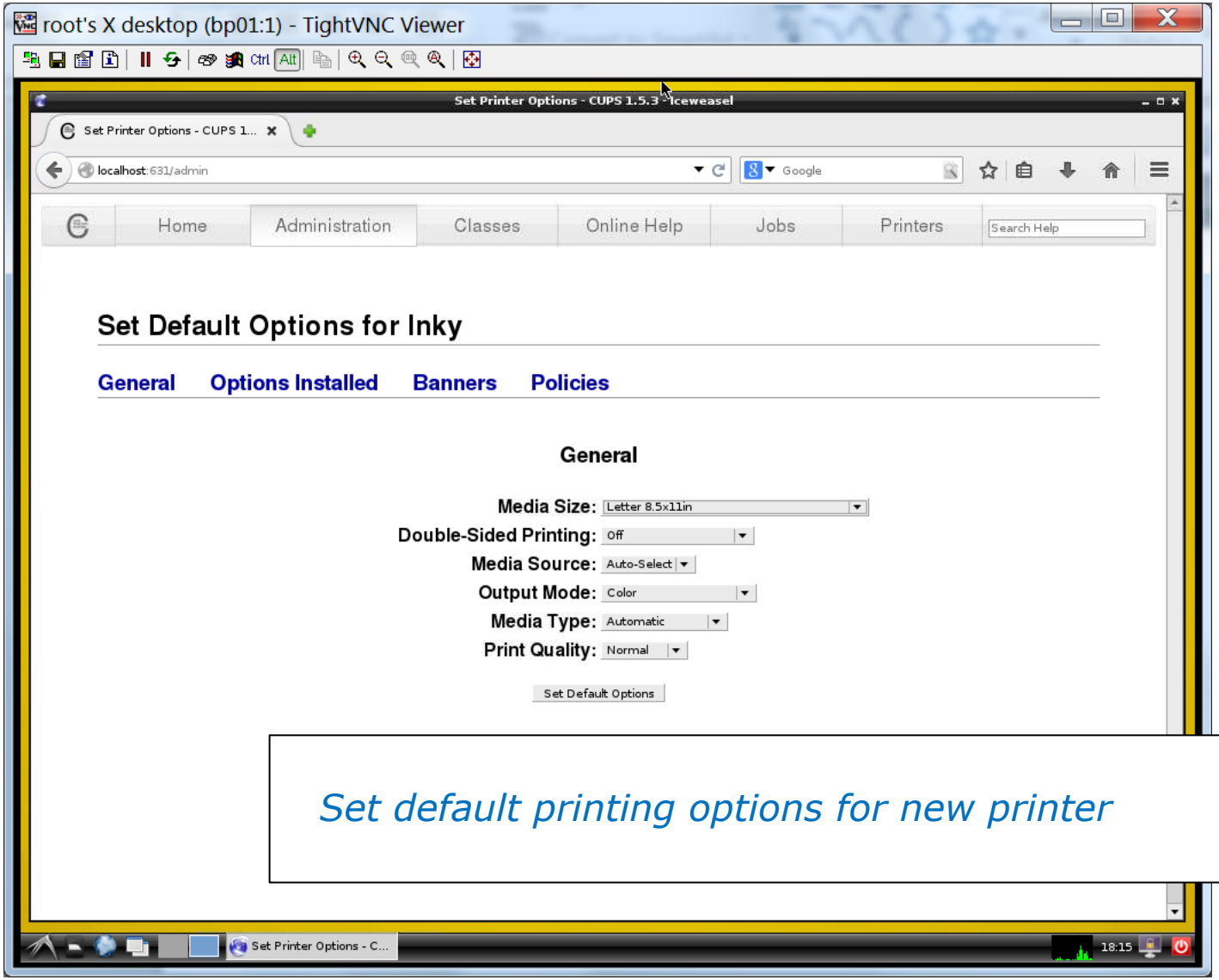
Select the printer driver



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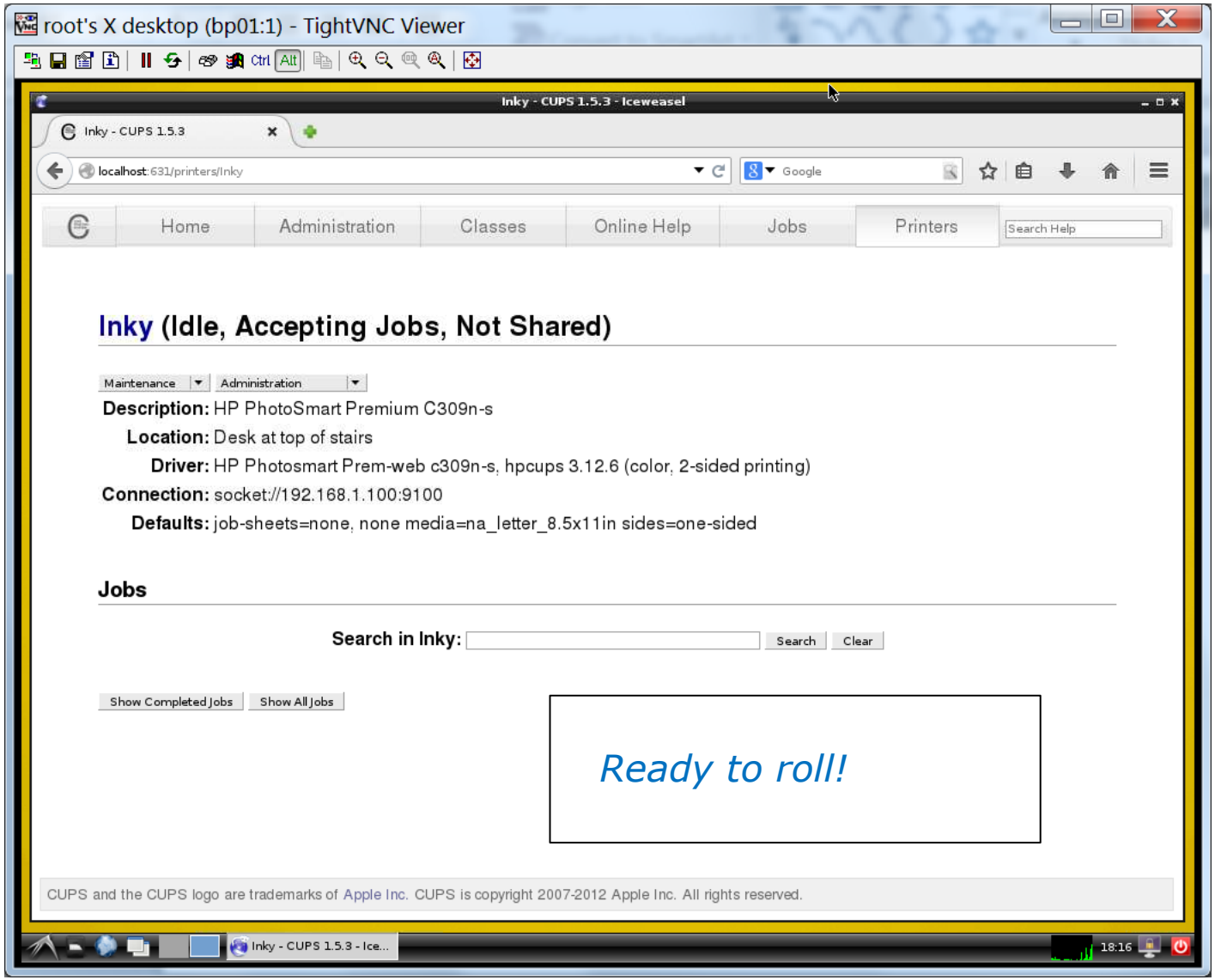
Set default printing options for new printer


root's X desktop (bp01:1) - TightVNC Viewer
Inky - CUPS 1.5.3 - Iceweasel
Inky - CUPS 1.5.3
localhost:631/printers/Inky
Google
Home
Administration
Classes
Online Help
Jobs
Printers
Search Help
Inky (Idle, Accepting Jobs, Not Shared)
Maintenance
Administration
Description: HP PhotoSmart Premium C309n-s
Location: Desk at top of stairs
Driver: HP Photosmart Prem-web c309n-s, hpcups 3.12.6 (color, 2-sided printing)
Connection: socket://192.168.1.100:9100
Defaults: job-sheets=none, none media=na_letter_8.5x11in sides=one-sided
Jobs
Search in Inky:
Search
Clear
Show Completed Jobs
Show All Jobs
Ready to roll!
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Inky - CUPS 1.5.3 - Ice...
18:16


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Printing in Linux

Printing Commands

The ATT System V way
- lp (to print)
- lpstat (queue management)
- cancel (to remove jobs)

The BSD (Berkeley Software Distribution) way
- lpr (to print)
- lpq (queue management)
- lprm (to remove jobs)

BSD is a branch of UNIX that was developed at the University of California, Berkeley

And now CUPS …
- Provides both System V and Berkeley based command-line interfaces
- Supports new Internet Printing Protocol
- Works with Samba

CUPS

lpstat command

Syntax: **lpstat** [*options*]

```
rsimms@hugo:~$ lpstat -p
printer HP_LaserJet_1320_series is idle.  enabled since Tue 08 May
2012 08:46:45 PM PDT
```

The –p option will show the available printers

```
rsimms@hugo:~$ lpstat -p -d
printer HP_LaserJet_1320_series is idle.  enabled since Tue 08 May
2012 08:46:45 PM PDT
system default destination: HP_LaserJet_1320_series
```

The –d option will identify the default printer

CUPS

lpstat command

On Opus

What printers are available on Opus?

Which is the default printer?

Write your answers in the chat window

CUPS

lp and lpr commands

*Use **lp** (or **lpr**) to print files*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ lp lab10
request id is hplaser-5 (1 file(s))

/home/cis90/simben $ lp -d hplaser lab10
request id is hplaser-6 (1 file(s))
```

*With **lp**, use the –d option to manually select the printer*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ lpr lab10

/home/cis90/simben $ lpr -P hplaser lab10
```

*With **lpr**, use the –P option to manually select a printer*

CUPS

lp and lpr commands

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo "Print Me Quietly" | lpr -P hplaser
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Note that both lp and lpr will read from stdin.

This allows output from another command to be piped in

CUPS

Practice Printing

On Opus, print your lab10 and letter files

```
lp lab10
lpstat


lpr letter
lpstat


echo "Print Me Quietly" | lpr -P hplaser
lpstat
```

Managing Print Jobs

CUPS

Showing jobs waiting to print

```
[root@benji ~]# lpq
hp7550 is not ready
Rank    Owner   Job     File(s)
Total Size
1st     root    22      myfile
1024 bytes
2nd     root    23      myfile
1024 bytes
3rd     root    24      myfile
1024 bytes
4th     root    25      myfile
1024 bytes
```

*Use **lpq** or **lpstat** with no options to show spooled print jobs*

```
[root@benji ~]# lpstat
hp7550-22               root              1024   Sat
15 Nov 2008 12:20:23 PM PST
hp7550-23               root              1024   Sat
15 Nov 2008 12:20:28 PM PST
hp7550-24               root              1024   Sat
15 Nov 2008 12:20:31 PM PST
hp7550-25               root              1024   Sat
15 Nov 2008 12:20:34 PM PST
```

CUPS

Removing/canceling pending print jobs

```
[root@benji ~]# lpq
hp7550 is not ready
Rank    Owner   Job     File(s)
Total Size
1st     root    22      myfile
1024 bytes
2nd     root    23      myfile
1024 bytes
3rd     root    24      myfile
1024 bytes
4th     root    25      myfile
1024 bytes

[root@benji ~]# cancel 22
[root@benji ~]# cancel 23
[root@benji ~]# lprm 24
[root@benji ~]# lprm 25

[root@benji ~]# lpq
hp7550 is not ready
no entries

[root@benji ~]# lpstat
[root@benji ~]#
```

*Use **cancel** or **lprm** to remove print jobs*

CUPS

Practice Printing

On Opus

```
lpq
lpstat
```

```
cancel <print job number>
lpq

lprm <print job number>
lpq
```

Wrap up

Commands:

lp, lpr	- Linux print command
cancel, lprm	- cancel print job
lpq, lpstat	- Show print queue

Web:

http://hostname:631	- CUPS web based management utility
http://hostname:9100	- HP JetDirect printer

Next Class

Assignment: Check Calendar Page on web site to see what is due next week.

No Quiz
No Lab due

Work on final project - due in two weeks!

Optional extra credit labs

Project Workshop

- See if you can get one "starter" task scripted and working before leaving class today.
- Grade your starter script using the Final Project rubric

Implementing all five tasks (6 points each):
- Requirements for each task:
  - –Minimum of 10 "original" script command lines
  - –Has one or more non-generic comments to explain what it is doing
  - –Has user interaction

You don't have to do all of these but do at least five:
- Redirecting stdin (5 points)
- Redirecting stdout (5 points)
- Redirecting stderr (5 points)
- Use of permissions (5 points)
- Use of filename expansion characters (5 points)
- Use of absolute path (5 points)
- Use of relative path (5 points)
- Use of a PID (5 points)
- Use of inodes (5 points)
- Use of links (5 points)
- Use of scheduling (5 points)
- Use of a GID or group (5 points)
- Use of a UID or user (5 points)
- Use of a /dev/tty device (5 points)
- Use of a signal (5 points)
- Use of piping (5 points)
- Use of an environment variable (5 points)
- Use of /bin/mail (5 points)
- Use of a conditional (5 points)

The maximum for this section is 25 points.

Backup