

Lecture 11: UNIX - Introductory Commands

who

Displays the information about the co-users

```
$"who <Enter>
```

```
rs          tty02  May 24    12:29
supriya     tty03  May 24    12:15
ajay        tty01  May 24     1 :10
```

am i display the information of the user who issued this command.

-T displays the write permission status for all logged-in users.

-H displays column headings above the regular output.

UNIX is a multi-user environment i.e. more than one user can work on the system at any point of time. The **who** command is used to get the information about the users currently working on the system.

Example:

```
$ who        <Enter>
```

```
rs          tty02  May 24    12:29
supriya     tty03  May 24    12:15
ajay        tty01  May 24     1:10
```


The command may be used in different ways:

1. If the system allows logging in without a password then this command executed at the prompt by a user displays the following screen:

```
$ passwd
Choose Password
1. Pick a Password
2. Pronounceable password will be generated for you
Enter choice (Default is 1)
```

Option 1 allows the user to define a password; else a password is generated by the system.

2. A user already having a password and wishing to change it will see the following screen, asking for the old password and then prompting the user to enter the new password.

Example: changing password by a user.

```
$ passwd <Enter>
setting password for user: student
old password:

Choose password
1. pick a Password
2. Pronounceable password will be generated for you Enter choice
(Default is 1)
Please Enter new password (at least five characters) New-Password
Re-enter new password
```

The passwd command prompts for re-typing the password to verify that the user remembers the password. If the two password entries match, only then the password is changed otherwise an error message is flashed on the screen and the user may get another chance.

Note that a user can change only his/her own password. It is only the Super User who can inactivate or change a user's password, another point of interest is that even the Super User cannot find out what a user's self assigned password is.

Review Questions:

Fill in the blanks:

1. The UNIX Operating System initially originated as _____ user Operating System.
2. _____ developed the UNIX operating system in 1969.
3. _____ capability involves the performance of more than one task at a time.
4. A _____ controls the system operation and is often used as an ordinary user terminal as well.
5. In order to identify the user to the system we use the _____ name.
6. _____ command displays the current system data and time.
7. _____ command installs or changes the password for the user.

II. State true or false:

1. UNIX is a multi-user operating system.
2. The mesg command is used to send messages.
3. With the write command, you can write to other user terminals.
4. To display a calendar, the cal command is used.
5. Only the Super user can change the password.
6. The UNIX operating system was written in the C language.
7. The UNIX system can be ported to any machine without changing the existing tools.
8. Only authorized users can access the UNIX system.
9. A Password is mandatory for every user.
10. To exit from the UNIX system you can type logout at the prompt.

Practical Session

1. Log on to the UNIX system.
2. Give yourself a password.
3. Logout from the system.

4. Login again to the system and observe the differences.
5. Try and change your password. What are the changes you observe?
6. Enter your old password and observe the system's response.
7. What would happen if you enter a wrong login name and your login name is associated password?
8. Display the current system date and time and record your observations displayed.
9. Display in which terminal you are working.
11. Try to send a message to your friend.
10. Display the names and the terminal numbers of all the users currently working on the s'/f>=r
12. Using the banner command display "Welcome to RU."
13. Display the calendar for the month.
14. Display the calendar for the month and year of your birth.
15. Try the following commands and record your observation.
 - (i) `$ date "+ % "`
 - (ii) `$ date "+ %m"`
 - (iii) `$ date "+%D"`
 - (iv) `$ date" +%a/%T"`
 - (v) `$ date "+%T"`
 - (vi) `$ date "+%r"`