

+++++++mah br0ke unix guide+++++++

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1

To get started with unix, you need a telnet application such as Better Telnet, and a server that you have an account at. You probably have one with your isp <as long as t's not aol>. Try to open a connection your isp's domain name <ie supernet.com>. It should bring up something like this:

Sun OS 5.6

login:

Type the login you use to connect to your isp, and the password.

Sun OS 5.6

login: The Mentor
password:

Nothing will appear when you type your password. It is a simple, effective security measure for people who happen to be looking over your shoulder. They won't know the length of it. Then, it will probably say you have mail, and bring up a command prompt:

You Have Mail.

\$

Some servers use something called "e-z-shell" <or something of the sort>. That will bring up a menu that you use numbers or letters to navigate with. Look for the number/letter that says "Unix System" or "quit to system". Something like that.

2

Now that you're on, you need to know some commands.

mkdir-make a directory

mkdir --<one option; given when "help" is typed here> <the directory you want to create.

nothing on some options>

passwd-allows you to change the password for an account.

passwd <account>

mail-enter the mail system <probably "pine">

pwd-shows what directory you are in.

cd-change directory

cd /usr/bin

cat-shows on screen of what is contained in a file.

cat /etc/passwd would list the "passwd" file.

su-change accounts. You will be prompted by a password after you type the account you want to change to.

su <account you want to change to>

rm-remove a directory

rm user

who-lists users on the system

who am i-lists info about you

3-misc. info-things to do

A good place to start out is taking the "passwd" file out of the "/etc" directory. The first entry should look something like this:

root:x:0:1:operator:/:bin/sh

That means he is a super user. Anyone with a "0" in the first <the first slot is you user number> slot is a super user. The "1" is what group they are in. The "operator" is a comment <sometimes that is blank. A lot on the time it will hold the user's real name.>.

The home directory is is the root </>.

If you are lucky you will see an account like this:

superuserx::0:1:/bin:/bin/sh

That is an unpassworded super user account. You can tell it's unpassworded, because in the encrypted password slot there is nothing.

using the *

You can manipulate all files that start with what you type in:

rm The_Leftist*

that would remove all files like The_Leftist1, The_Leftist.3, etc. that are in the same directory <the one that you are in now>.

This was just a basic outline of the system. If you really want to learn about it, buy a book.

Also, if you do manage to get a good account, don't do something stupid like delete all their files. Don't think you have to "leave your mark" or whatever...