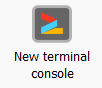
# MIS2402 – In class activity – 01

## Scavenger Hunt

### Instructions (with instructor’s help):

1. Take a moment to review the Linux commands that you will learn in this activity. They are listed in the table at the end of this document.
2. Log into one of the workstations in the lab. Open the application named Bitvise.
3. Connect to the class server. Your instructor will provide you with a username and password. The class server’s hostname is: misdemo.temple.edu
4. After your successful login, click the “New terminal console” icon in Bitvise.  
    
5. When you are connected, you see a greeting like the one shown below:

Welcome to misdemo.temple.edu
This is a limited shell.
Allowed commands are:
ls, pwd, cd, mkdir, rmdir, rm, cp, mv,
cat, nano, history, wget, unzip, exit

1. Maximize this window. Next, after you do that, at the prompt, type in this wget command:  
     
   wget **https**://misdemo.temple.edu/classexamples/scavengerhunt.zip
2. Unzip the file with an “unzip” command. This will create a folder named scavengerhunt.

unzip -q scavengerhunt.zip

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| ALERT! – If you, by some chance, enter the above command ***twice*** then Linux will prompt you asking if you want to overwrite the files you unzipped the first time. That prompt would look like:  replace scavengerhunt/a/e/nothing.txt? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename:  It is OK to type **A** and press **Enter** in response to that question. |

1. Type the ls command and press enter to list the contents of the current working directory. You will see something like this:

The “ls” command



The output

You’ll notice that the output is color coded.

The **red** **text** represents a zip file (a compressed file) it can be unzipped to create files and folders.

The **dark** **blue** text represents a folder. Folders are also called directories. We use the words “folder” and “directory” interchangeably.

The light blue text is for a special folder called “wwwroot”. This special kind of folder is properly called a “symbolic link”. We don’t need “wwwroot” today. We will come back to use this special folder another day.

1. Type cd scavengerhunt and press enter. You have now gone down into the scanvengerhunt folder. Type the pwd command to print the working directory.



1. Type ls again to list the contents of the directory.



You can see that there are four folders named “a”, “b”, “c” and “d” as well as a file named seeme.txt

1. To go back up a level in the folder you can type cd .. and press enter

The command is cd followed by a space and two dots. The two dots ( .. ) refer to the directory *above* the current working directory. When you type cd .. it means: “change the working directory to the one that is above where I am now.”

1. Go back down into the scavenger\_hunt folder.



1. Type nano seeme.txt to open the seeme.txt file in an editor. The seeme.txt file contains instructions for you to read. Press Control-X to quit the editor.

### Instructions (on your own):

1. Continue to use cd and nano to explore the contents of the scavengerhunt folder. You will find that some files named clue.txt contain words for you to take note of.

As you go, type in the clue words you find in this box. There are a total of 13 words to be found.

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| **Word** | **Folder it was found in** |
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HINT: If you ever get lost and don’t know where you are in the folder hierarchy, you can issue a pwd command to print the working directory. You can also issue this command:   
cd ~

The cd command, followed by a tilde (~) means “take me home”. It will always return you to your “home” folder… the default location assigned to you when you logged in.

1. Once you have found all 13 words, unscramble the words to make a sentence. Put your sentence in this box.

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1. Finally, type the history command. Copy / paste the output off your history command into this box.

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1. Type exit to quit the session.
2. Upload this word document to the corresponding assignment out on canvas.

CONTINUED

### The scavenger hunt directory structure.

A diagram of a folder hierarchy.


This is the directory hierarchy of the scavenger hunt folder.

If you wanted to navigate down into the “H” folder. You could type three commands:

cd scavengerhunt

cd b

cd H

To go up a level, you can type

cd ..

(This would put you “up” into the “b” folder.)

If you ever get lost, you can type:

cd ~

cd scavengerhunt

The tilde (~) represents your “home” directory.

### Linux commands used in this activity

This is not the full list of commands you will use in this class, but it is certainly an excellent place to start.

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| Command | Notes |
| wget | This command will retrieve a file from a url. You are “getting” a file from “the web”… thus the name: wget. We will use wget to bring zip files into your account on misdemo.temple.edu.   Its most basic usage is:  wget <<url goes here>> |
| unzip | This command will decompress a zip file, creating the folders and files that are stored in the file.  unzip <<zip file name goes here>> |
| ls | List the contents of the current working directory. We use the words “directory” and “folder” interchangeably. |
| pwd | Print Working Directory (pwd) is the command that shows you what directory you are currently in. |
| cd | Change Directory (cd) is the command used to move up and down the hierarchy of folders.  To go “down” into a folder:  cd <<foldername>>  To go “up” a folder:  cd ..  To go back to your home folder (where you started from!)  cd ~ |
| nano | The text editor we will use in this class is called nano. To view and/or edit a text file type:  nano <<filename>>  To quit the editor and get back to the Linux command prompt, type ^X (that is, hold down the control key and press x) |