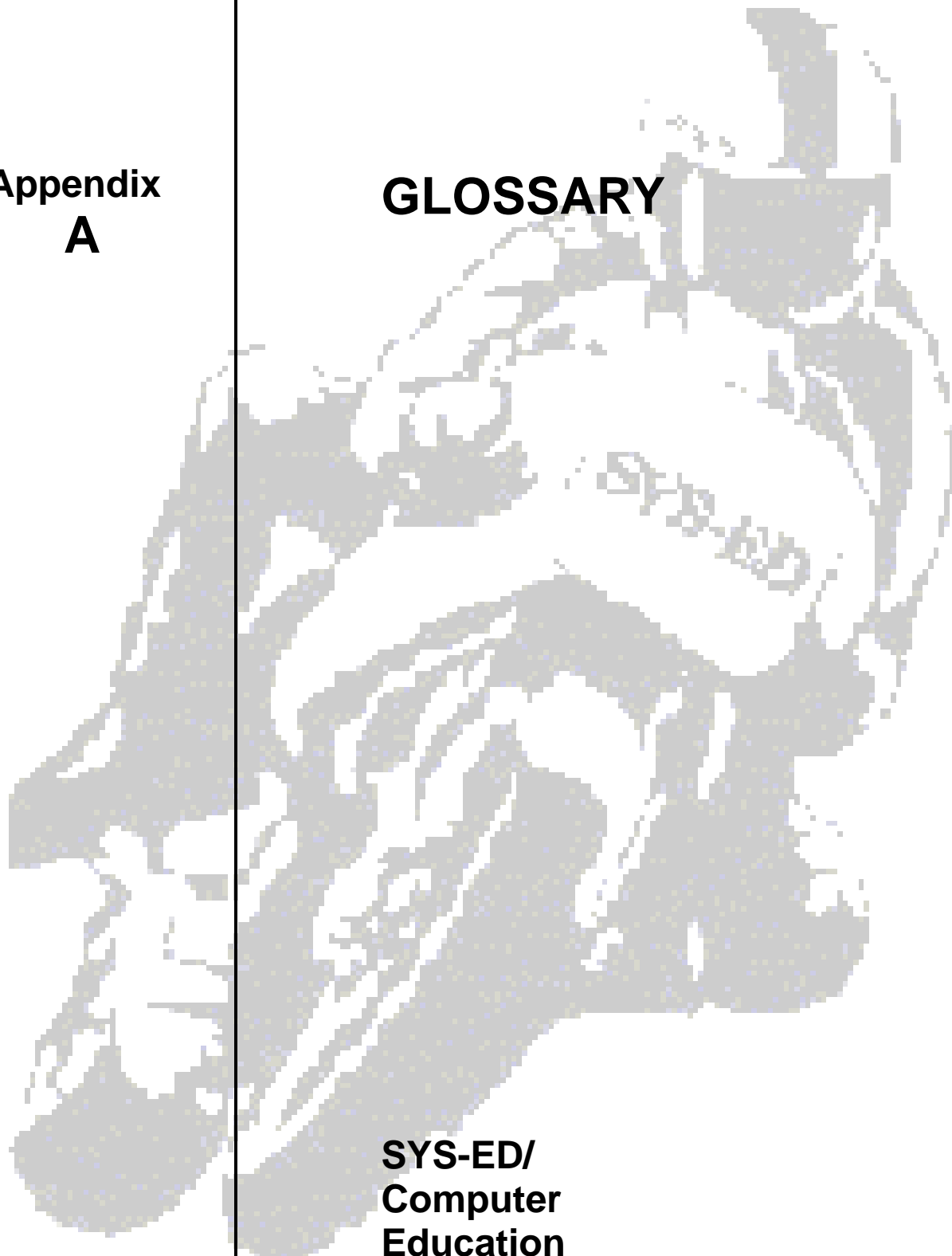


**Appendix
A**

GLOSSARY



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Symbol or Term	Explanation
\$#	Number of arguments passed to a script.
\$@	Holds the arguments; unlike \$* it has the capability for separating the arguments.
\$*	Holds the arguments.
	Logical OR when between two patterns.
:	The transform command.
	LOGICAL OR.
&&	LOGICAL AND.
-x	Turns on the shell script trace option.
+x	Turns off the shell script trace option.
. dum.sh	The dot means dum.sh is executed in the current shell. It is used for changing the env value.
Absolute Pathnames	Indicates the path of directories that must be navigated from the root to a directory or file.
AIX	IBM Corporation version of UNIX.
Argument	Group of one or more characters passed to a program.
Array	An ordered collection of data storage locations, each of which holds the same type of data. Each storage location is called an element of the array or member.
ASCII Table	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. ASCII characters use only seven of the bits in a (8-bit) byte.
Backslash (\)	Changes the interpretation of the next character in some way.
Bash	The bash is fairly similar to the Korn shell. Developed by the Free Software Foundation, it has several of the C shell's features.
Batch queue	A mechanism for organizing multiple jobs. A batch queue receives job requests from users and then executes the jobs one at a time.
Binary file	A file with non-text characters, which is a directly executable file.
Bin	A directory, which holds executable programs or scripts.
Block size	Size of the file system represents the size of the actual number of blocks present in the file system. The block size is the largest amount of data that a UNIX filesystem will allocate. The filesystem block size is different from a disk's physical block size.
Bourne Shell sh	Oldest and most readily available UNIX shell; the Bourne shell has fewer features than all the others shells.
Break	Breaks out of a loop, break n determines the loop number to break out of.

Symbol or Term	Explanation
BSD UNIX	Acronym for Berkeley Software Development. BSD introduced virtual memory, networking, and the fast file system.
Buffer	Temporary storage area within the computer's memory.
Continue n	Skips through a loop; n specifies loop to proceed to.
C Shell csh	Developed at Berkeley Software Development Company, it is the most widely used and interactive shell.
CUT	Remove specific chunks of data from an input source.
CDPATH	Specifies a list of directories to be searched when executing a change directory.
Command Line	Entering a command on the command line instructs the computer what to execute after the Return key has been entered. The shell interprets the command and executes the program. UNIX commands are case sensitive.
Core dump	Large files generated for debugging.
Default	When choices are provided and none is entered, the default option is selected. A default will typically be the most common choice. The default file for many UNIX programs is the standard input.
Directory Tree	All directories on a UNIX system are organized into a hierarchical structure. The parent directory of the tree is known as the root directory and is written as a forward slash (/). The root is the top most directory and contains all the subdirectories.
Dot (.) files (.cshrc, .login, .profile)	Files which are executed by default when the shell is started.
Double quote (")	Used around a part of a UNIX command line where the shell should do variable and command substitution, but no other interpretation.
Escape	Escaping a character or a string of characters changes the way it is interpreted.
Export	Allows a local value to be made available to the sub-shells. [export atif]
EXPR	Evaluates arguments as expressions.
Filesystem	A file is the unit of storage in UNIX and files are organized into directories.
Full-duplex	Communications between a terminal and a computer where data flows in both directions at the same time.
Fragment	A fragment is a portion of a disk block; it usually is one-eighth of a block.
getopts	Used to manage command line arguments for shell scripts.
grep	The string search command
GNU	A system of software planned to eventually be a freely available substitute for UNIX.
Hardcoded	A value that can't be changed.

Symbol or Term	Explanation
Inode	A data structure that describes a file. The number of inodes, and the maximum number of files, is set when the filesystem is created.
Job	One UNIX command or a set of programs.
Job Number	Shells with job control assign a job number to every command that is stopped or running in the background.
Library Functions	Packages of system calls and other functions for programmers.
Load Average	An measure of CPU usage; it is defined as the average number of jobs in the run queue plus the average number of jobs that are blocked while waiting for disk I/O.
NFS: Network File System	Allows UNIX and many non-UNIX systems to share files via a TCP/IP network.
Newline character	The character that marks the end of a line of text.
Null	Empty, zero-length, with no characters. It is not the same as an ASCII NULL character.
Octal number	The base 8 numbering system; with the digits 0 through 7. Octal numbers can be converted to binary.
Portable	A program that can be used on more than one version of UNIX or across many platforms.
POSIX	An open computer operating system that is similar to UNIX.
Process	A name for a program that is running on the system; a single execution thread or a single stream of computer instructions.
PID: Process ID	UNIX assigns every process an ID number when it starts.
Priority	A number that determines how or when often the kernel will run a process.
Kernel	Core operating system of a UNIX operating system, it provides memory management, I/O services, and all other low-level services.
Korn shell (ksh)	Designed for writing complex scripts; it has most of the C shell features and is a standard part of UNIX System V Release 4.
Hash table	Hashing data into the format of a hash table allows specially designed programs to perform rapid data searches.
Home Directory	Upon login to a UNIX system, the user is placed in the home directory.
i-number	A number used by UNIX to identify files. Each file's i-number is stored in a directory, along with the filename.
Optind	Option index, works with getopt.
Option switch	Typed on a command line to modify the way that a UNIX command works. It usually starts with a dash (-).

Symbol or Term	Explanation
Partition	A portion of a disk drive. UNIX disk drives typically have eight partitions, although not all are in use.
Pipe	A UNIX mechanism for sending the output of one program directly to the input of another program. All UNIX systems support pipes.
Process	A process can be described as a program that is running on the system, a process is a single execution thread, or a single stream of computer instructions.
PID: Process ID	UNIX assigns every process an ID number, known as a PID when it starts. The PID is unique whilst the process is running and can be re-assigned when killed.
Prompt	Form in which a program asks for information.
PS1	Prompt variable for the bourne shell. \$PS1 = \$prompt in Cshell.
PS2	Second prompt variable for the bourne shell.
Read	Reads entered value from command line into a variable. Returns 0 unless EOF.
Read	Reads entered value and stops shell from interpreting backslash characters at EOF.
ReadOnly	Makes a variable readonly.
Read-only filesystem	When a filesystem is read-only then non-administrators can only read the contents. Filesystems are typically set up to allow write access to users who have the proper permissions.
Recursive	A program or routine that re-executes itself or repeats an action over and over.
Relative Pathnames	A file or directory can be located with a relative pathname; the location will be in relation to the working directory.
Search path	List of directories that the shell searches to find the program file to be executed.
SCSI	Standard interface for disk and tape devices used widely on operating systems. It stands for Small Computer Systems Interface.
SED	Stream editor.
Shell	Interface between the UNIX operating system and the user; it converts the users commands into instructions for the operating system. The shell reads and interprets command lines arguments and also runs those programs. Common shells include Bourne sh, Korn ksh, and C csh shells, as well as bash and tcsh.
Shell prompt	Signal from a shell that the shell is ready to read a command line.
Single quote	The ' character; it is used around a part of a UNIX command line where the shell should do no interpretation.
Sleep	Suspends execution, for specified number of seconds.
SORT	Sorts contents of argument in a specified order.
Special file	An entity in the Unix filesystem, which accesses I/O devices.

Symbol or Term	Explanation
Subdirectory	A directory inside another directory.
Swapping	Technique that the UNIX kernel uses to clean up physical memory. The kernel moves entire processes from memory to disk and then reassigns the memory to some other command.
System call	Making a call to functions provided by the systems directly; it is the lowest interface to the UNIX operating system.
Tcsh	An extended version of the C shell.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control/Protocol Internet protocol is the standard used by any system connecting to the Internet.
Timestamp	UNIX filesystem stores the times that each file was modified, accessed, or had a change to its inode; these times are the timestamps.
Termcap	Stands for terminal capabilities; which are a common way to describe terminals to UNIX.
Terminal emulator	Program that makes a computer display act like a terminal.
tr	The transform command.
Uuencode, uudecode	Utilities that create ASCII versions of files characters into an ASCII (7-bit) format - and decode them back into the original binary format. It is used for transferring data across communications links that can't transfer binary (8-bit) data.
White space	Series of space or TAB characters.
Working directory	Working directory or Cwd current working directory is the directory currently being worked in. Unless UNIX is instructed otherwise, all commands that have been entered apply to the files in the working directory.