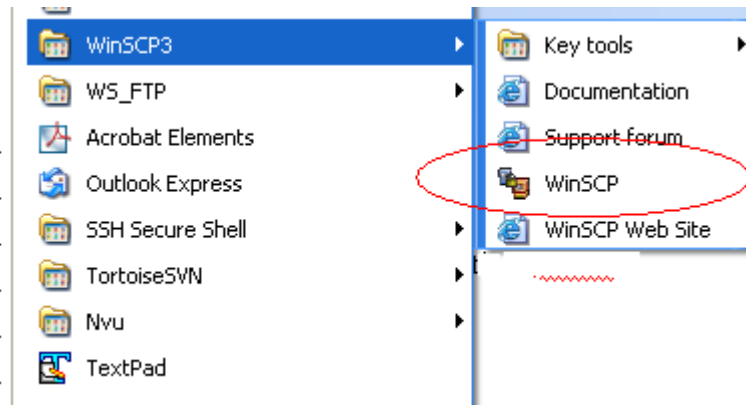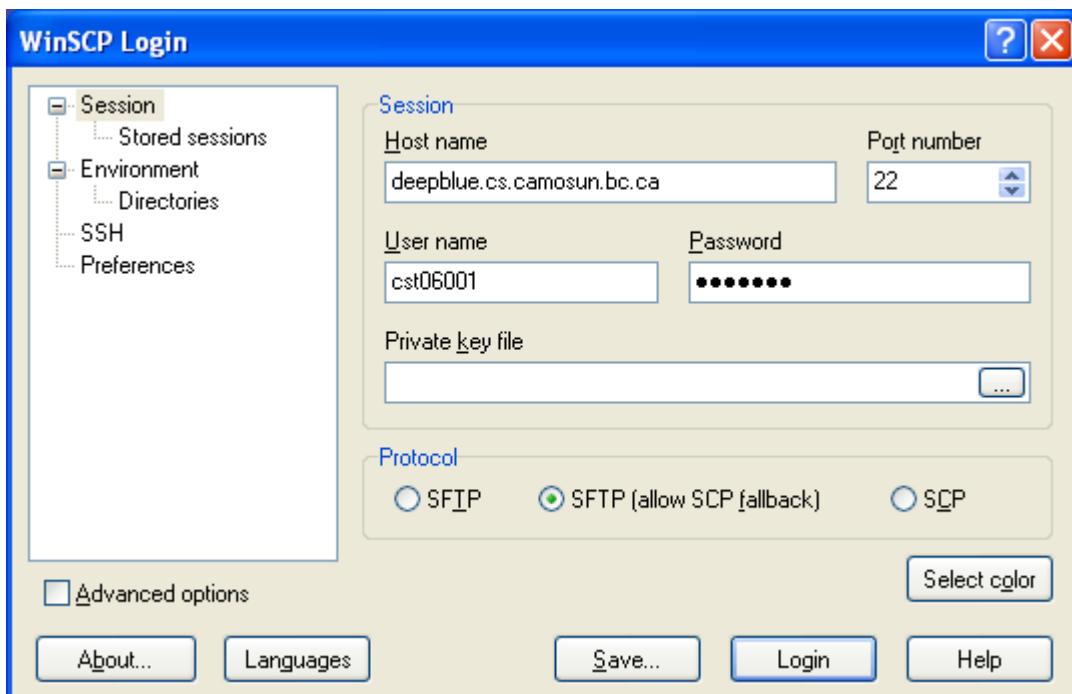## Start WinSCP

Before you start WinSCP make sure you have it installed on your computer. You can get the WinSCP software from www.winscp.net.

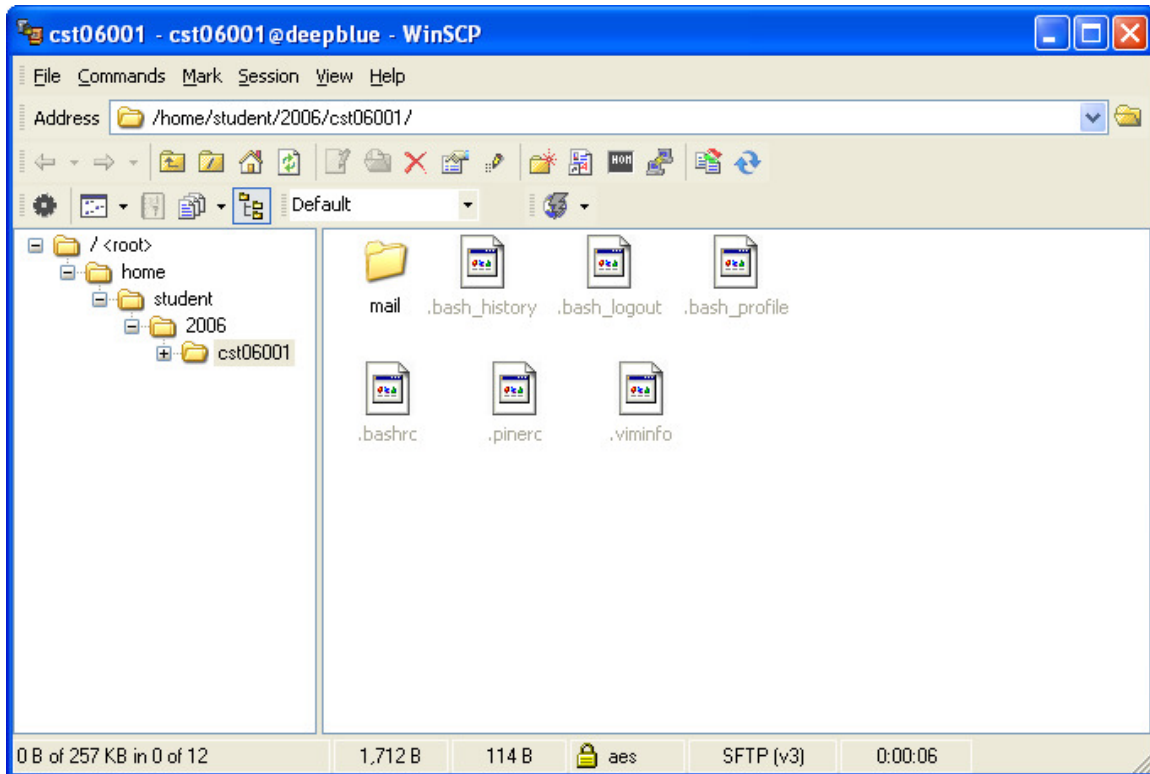From the Windows Start button, select the WinSCP program group and the WinSCP client.

The WinSCP Login panel will appear. Fill in the Host name, your user name and password entries.
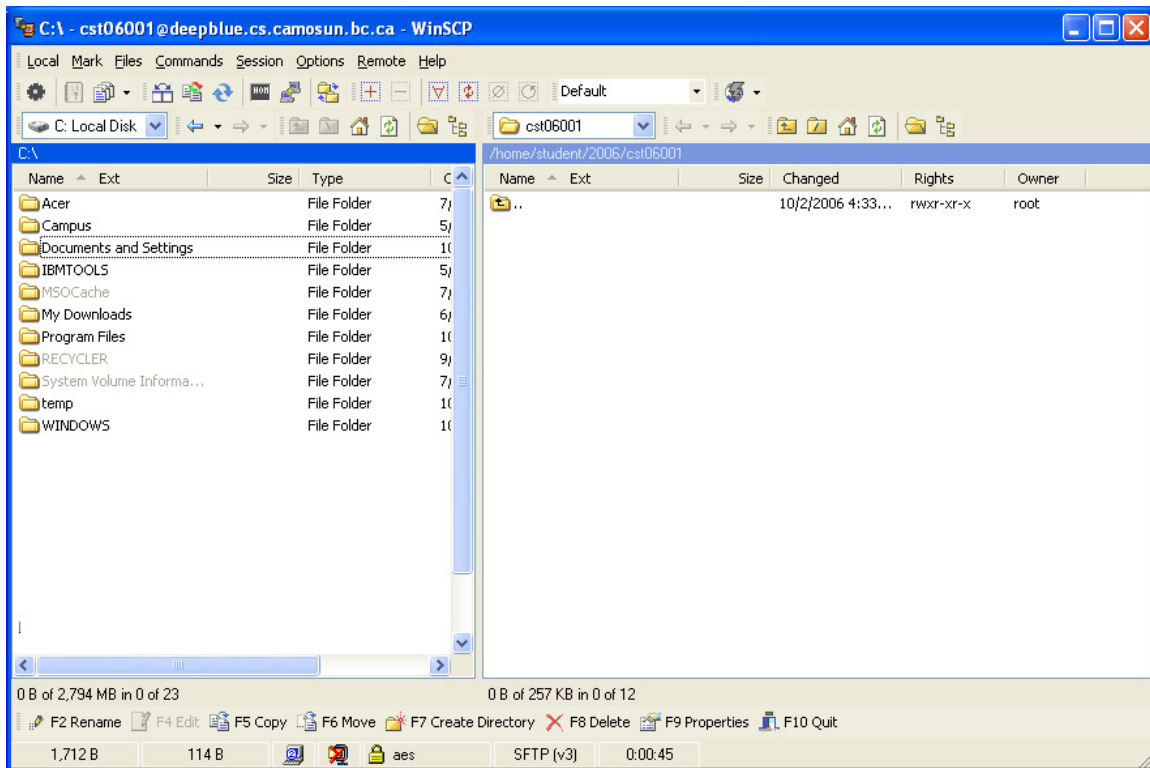

Click Login button to connect.

If the connection worked (no problem with user ID or password), the WinSCP interface window will appear.

If the interface window looks like this:

You can alter the view to make it look like this:

…by following the directions in the "Make the WinSCP panel interface into two panels" section.

The right panel by default shows your home directory contents.

To copy files and folders from the local (C: drive) to the remote account (deepblue), simply select one or more of them in the left panel (hold the shift key down to do a range select or hold the control key down to do multiple select), then drag them over to the right panel.

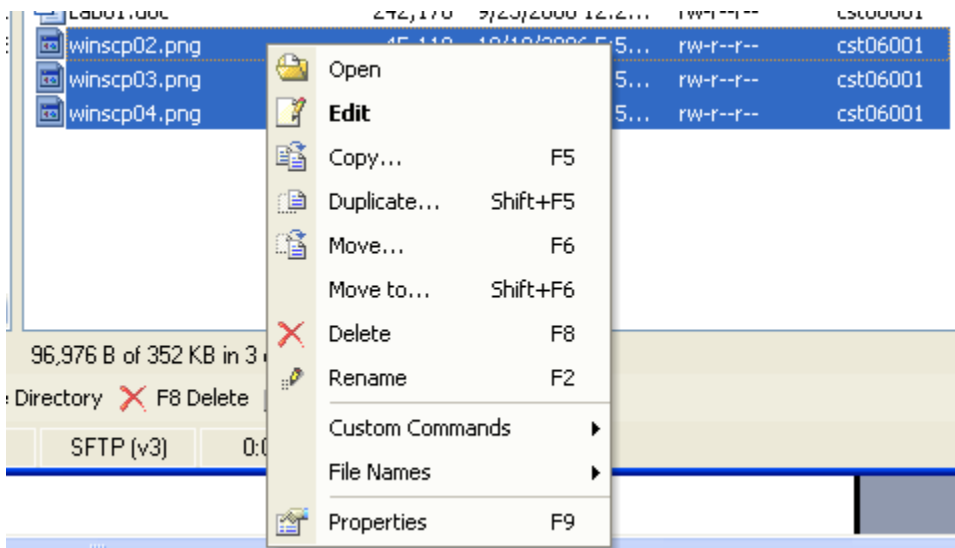WinSCP confirms the transfer with the dialogue
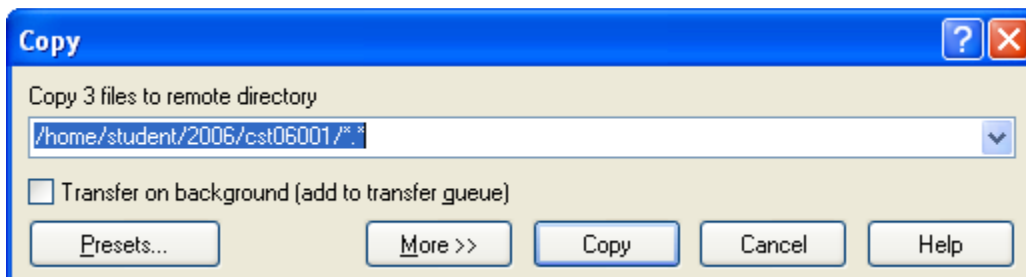
Click Copy to confirm the copy action.

WinSCP displays the copy process in a window
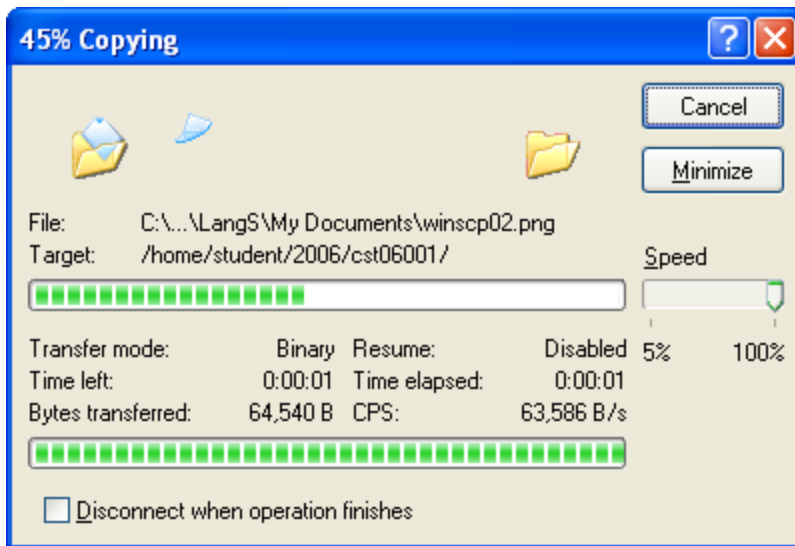
WinSCP supplies a context menu so you can select files in the right panel (deepblue) and act on them in some way (rename, delete, move or edit). The right mouse button provides the context menu.


To quit WinSCP

When you are finished using WinSCP, click on Commands from the main menu and select Quit. The F10 key is a shortcut you can use as well.
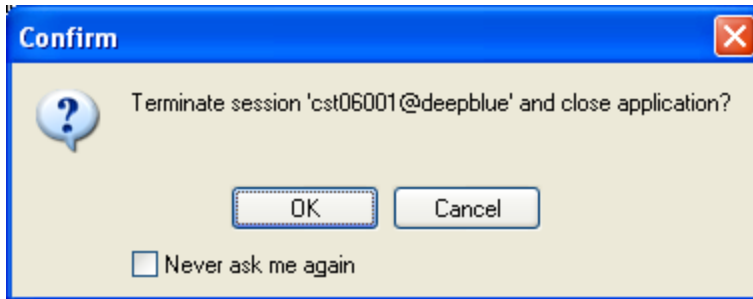
Click OK to confirm you want to end the WinSCP session.

Enable Web server access to your public_html folder

Create the public_html folder if it doesn't exist at the home directory of your deepblue account.   Right click on the public_html folder and select the Properties option at the bottom of the context menu.   Check that the public_html folder has given "Others" execute permission. This permits the web server on deepblue to gain access to your internet material under the public_html folder. If "Others" do not have "execute" permission, then the web server will not be able to see your internet content.
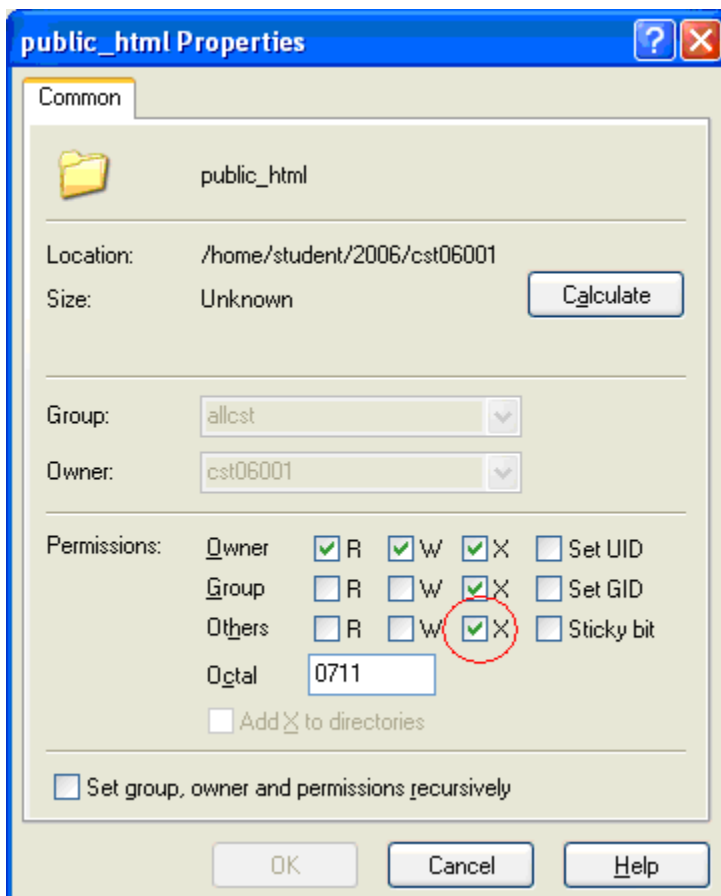
This makes the URL http://www.cs.camosun.bc.ca/~cst06xxxx "internet" active providing you have provided a file index.html in your public_html folder.

Make the WinSCP panel interface into two panels

Click on View in the main menu at the top and select Preferences, or press ctrl alt P.

In the Preferences window select the Interface option under Environment and click on the Norton Commander option.
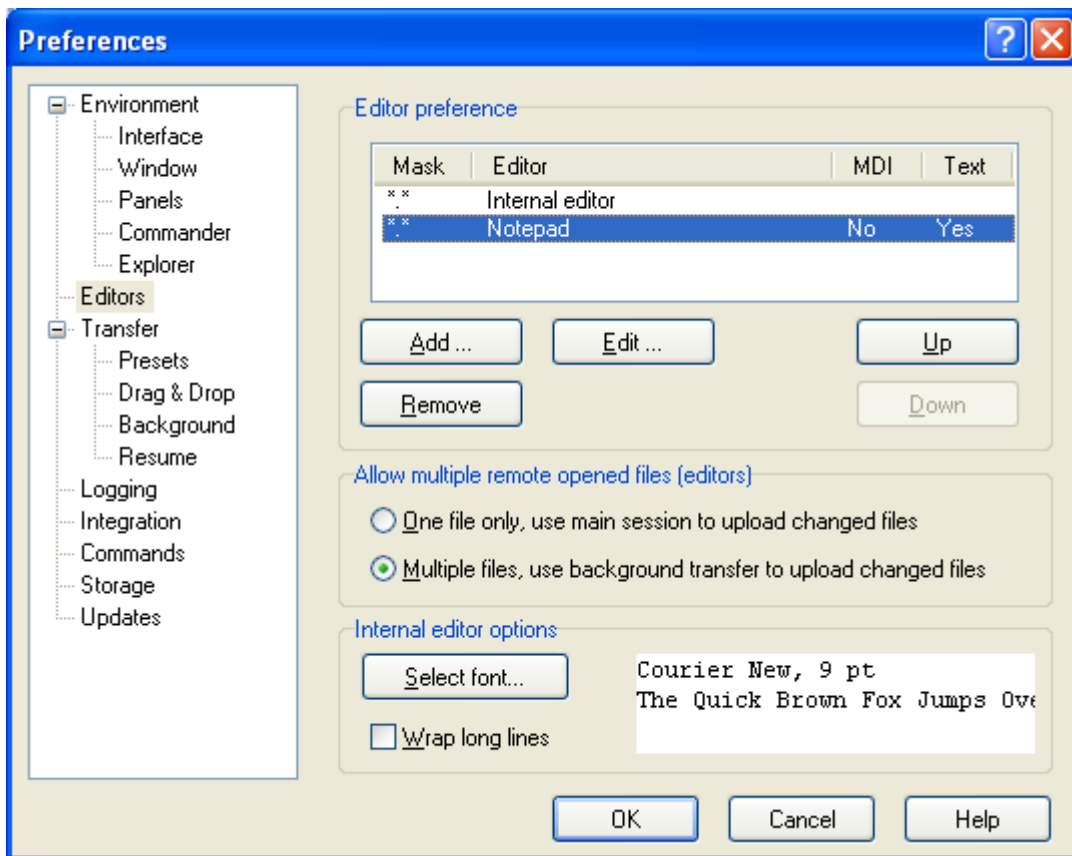
Click OK to confirm the change.

You will have to exit the WinSCP application and restart it to see your recent interface change.

Make the WinSCP panel start TextPad when you select Edit on a remote file
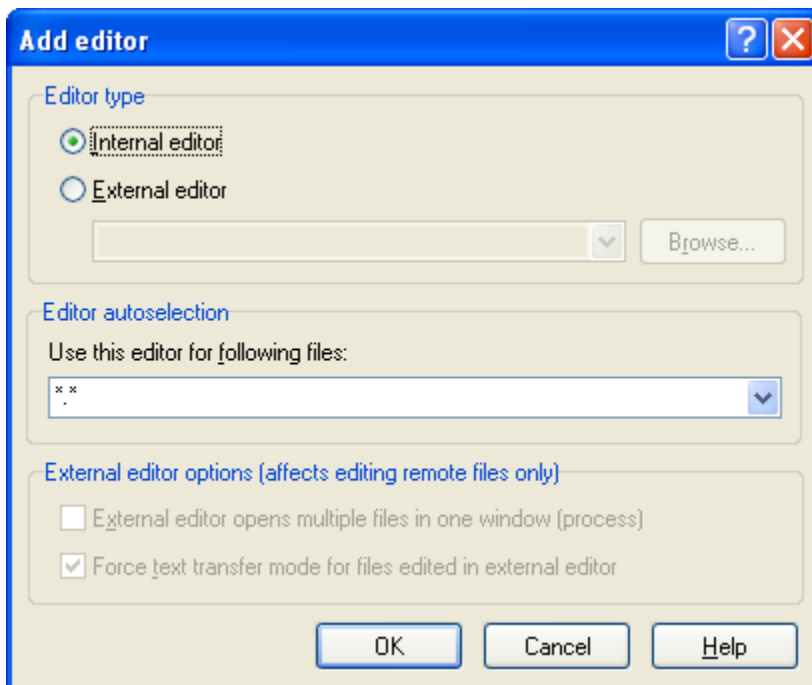
Before you start this process, make sure you have downloaded and installed TextPad onto your computer.

Click on View in the main menu at the top and select Preferences, or press ctrl alt P.

In the Preferences window select the Editors option.

Click on the Add … button.

Click on the External editor radio button, then click on the now active Browse button.

Browse to C:\Program Files\TextPad 4\ and select the TextPad.exe application.

Click OK to confirm the new external editor selection.

Click on the Up button to move the highlighted TextPad entry on the editor list to the top of the list. This makes TextPad the default editor.

Click OK to confirm the change.

This process will work similarly for Notepad++ as the default editor instead of Textpad.

To Connect to an SSH client in terminal mode

Before you start make sure you have downloaded and installed SSH on your computer. Or you can download the PuTTY.exe program separately instead of installing SSH. If you download the PuTTY.exe program instead of SSH though, make a note of where you keep that file because later in the process you need to tell WinSCP where it is.

Click on View in the main menu at the top and select Preferences, or press ctrl alt P.

In the Preferences window select the Integration option
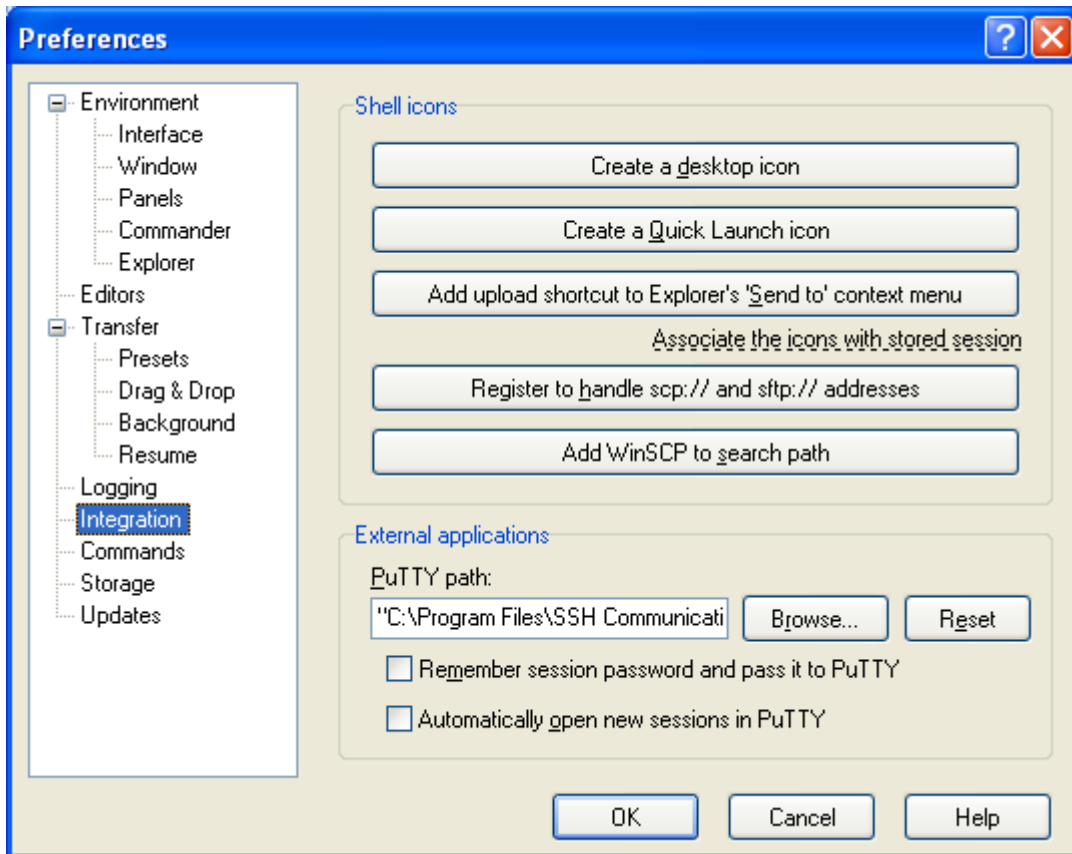
Click on the Browse button

Change the "Files of type" from "PuTTY executable (putty.exe)" to "executable files"

Browse to

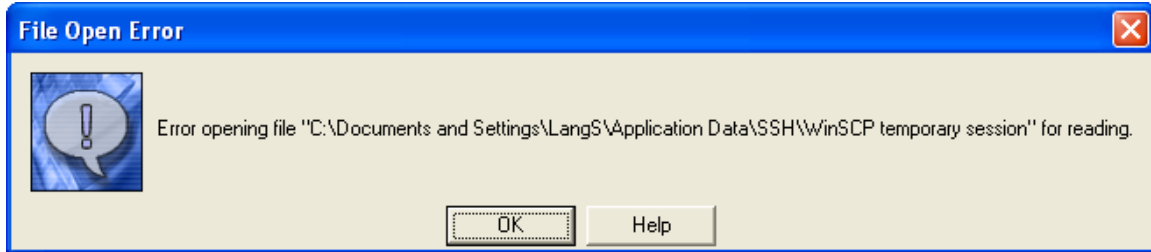C:\Program Files\SSH Communications Security\SSH Secure Shell

Double click on the SSHClient.exe entry in the browse list to select it.
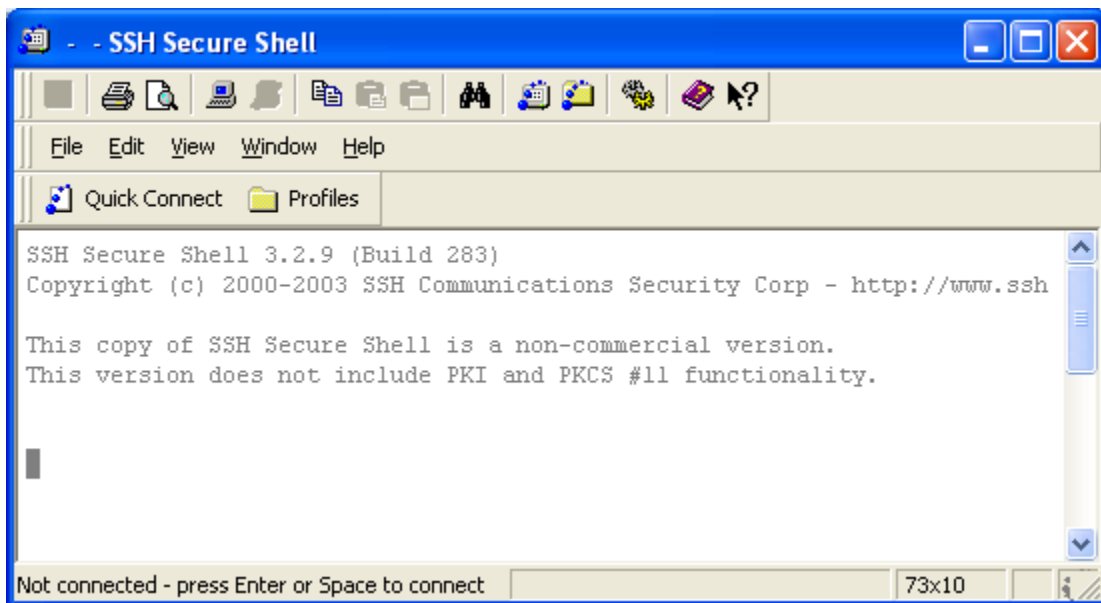
Click OK in Preferences window to confirm selection.

To Open a Command Window to Deepblue

Click on Commands and select the "Open in PuTTY" menu option.
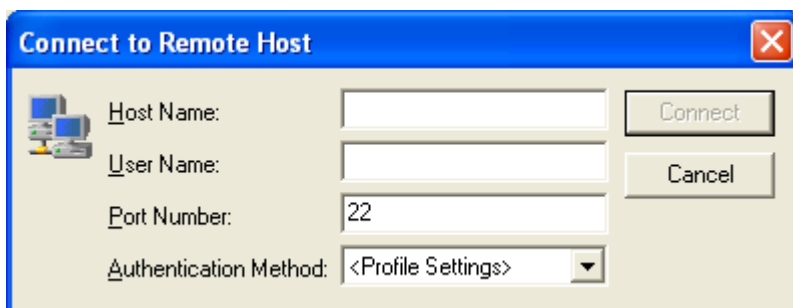
If this error window appears, click OK, then create the file it is complaining about (the name is shown in the error box). You can make the file contain a single character like a space. (The file name shown to you will not be the same as the one shown in the this error box.)

File Open Error

Error opening file "C:\Documents and Settings\LangS\Application Data\SSH\WinSCP temporary session" for reading.

OK   Help

The Command window should appear:

SSH Secure Shell

File   Edit   View   Window   Help

Quick Connect   Profiles

```
SSH Secure Shell 3.2.9 (Build 283)
Copyright (c) 2000-2003 SSH Communications Security Corp - http://www.ssh

This copy of SSH Secure Shell is a non-commercial version.
This version does not include PKI and PKCS #11 functionality.
```

Not connected - press Enter or Space to connect   73x10

Press the Enter key or click on the Quick Connect button to get the sign on panel:

Connect to Remote Host

Host Name: _____   Connect

User Name: _____   Cancel

Port Number: 22

Authentication Method: \<Profile Settings\>

Enter the Host Name as "deepblue.cs.camosun.bc.ca" (if at Camosun College, just "deepblue" will work).
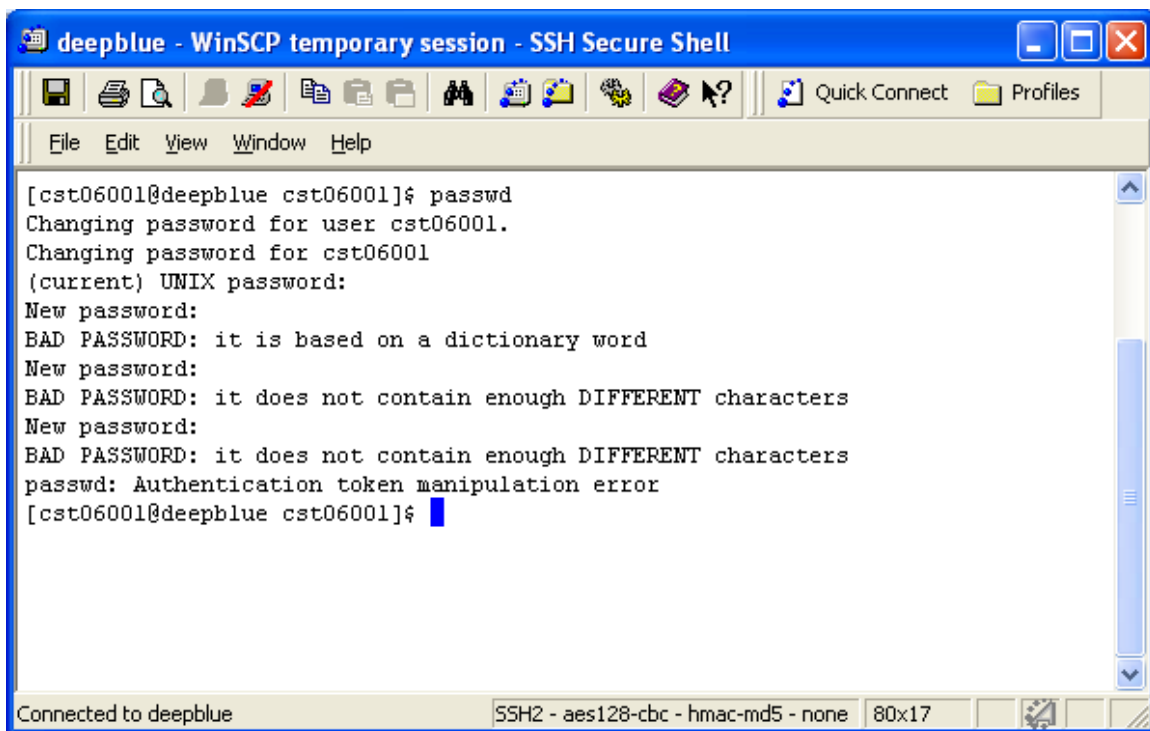
User Name is your cst06xxxx ID

Enter your cst06 password when prompted – note this not your Camosun C0xxxxx account password.
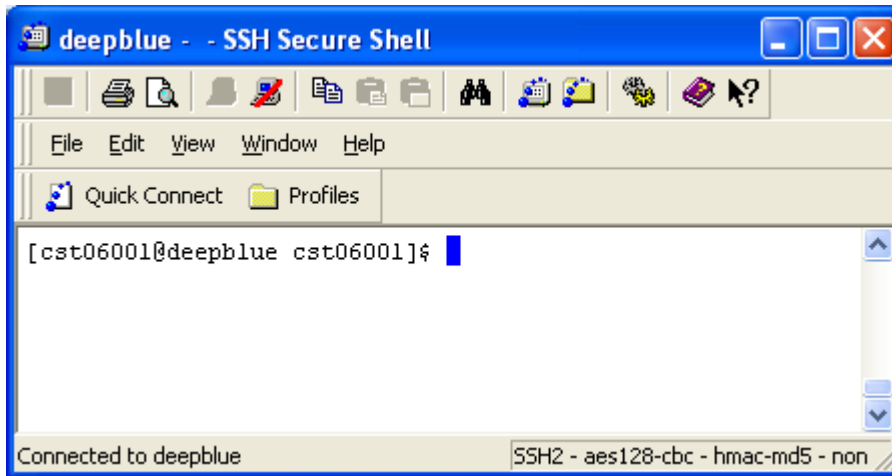
Changing your Deepblue Account Password

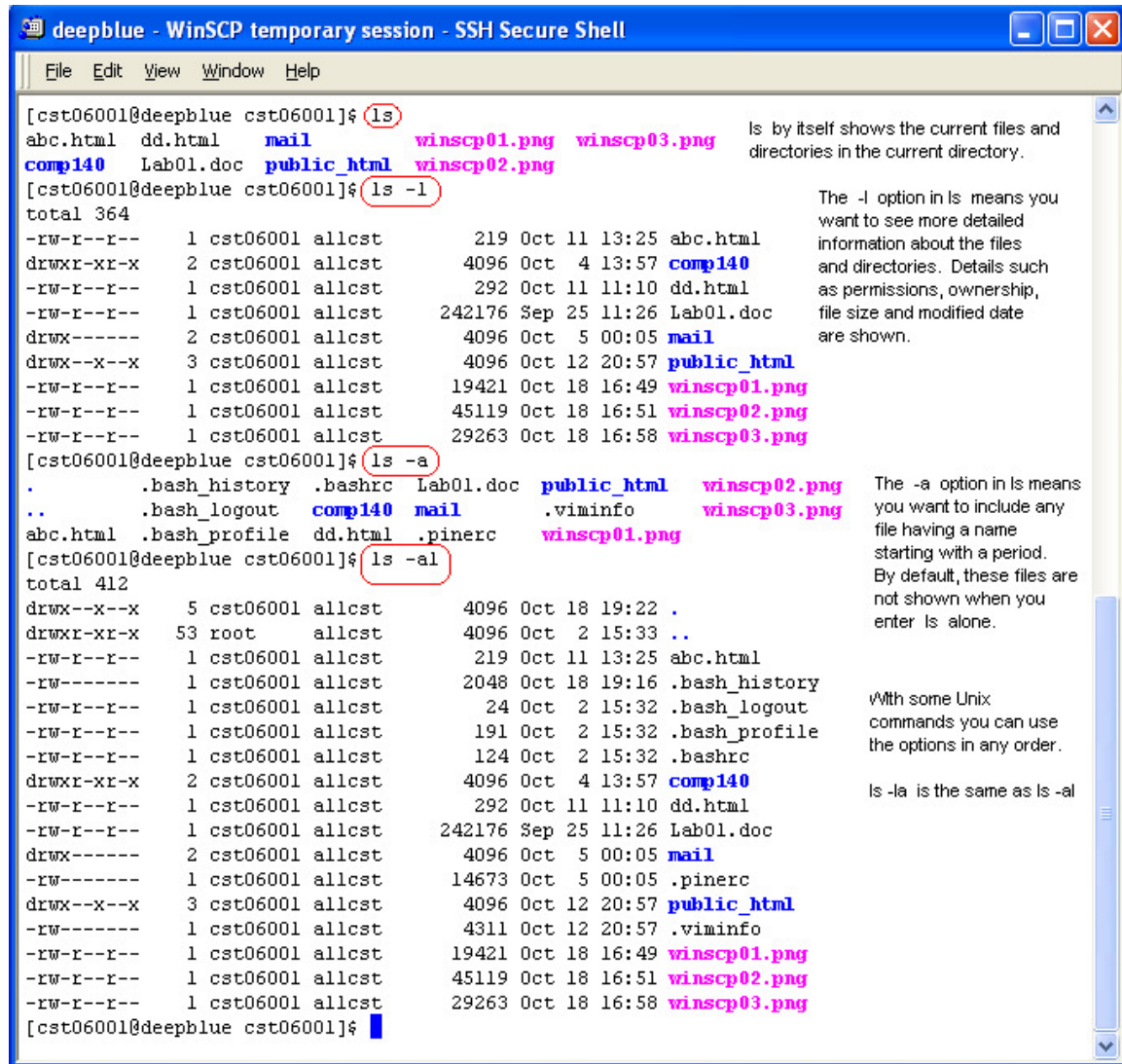In the command window enter the Unix command (in lower case) passwd

For security the passwd command does not echo back the characters you type.

The passwd command will check your new password for its "strength". Weak passwords are English words, a repeating set of numbers or any word associated with you like your name. Weak passwords will not be accepted by passwd.

If you have a problem with your password or logging on, contact your instructor.

Using Unix in Deepblue

To list your files use the Unix ls command

Using Wildcards in Unix

The asterisk (*) and question mark (?) are called meta-characters because they act as place-holders or "wildcards". The asterisk is used to match zero or more characters while the ? will match only a single character.

```
deepblue - WinSCP temporary session - SSH Secure Shell

File  Edit  View  Window  Help

[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls a*          In this directory list the file names starting with "a"
abc.html
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls *.html          In this directory list the file names ending with .html
abc.html   dd.html
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls ??.html      In this directory list the file names starting with any 2
dd.html                                        characters but ending with .html
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls z*          In this directory list the file names starting with "z"
ls: z*: No such file or directory
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls a*.???      In this directory list the file names starting with "a" and end with a
ls: a*.???: No such file or directory         period followed by any 3 characters
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls *.*                          Show all file names
abc.html   dd.html   Lab01.doc   winscp01.png  winscp02.png  winscp03.png   containing a period.
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls *                          Show contents of all
abc.html   dd.html   Lab01.doc   winscp01.png  winscp02.png  winscp03.png   files and directories and
                                                              their subdirectories.
comp140:

mail:
saved-messages   sent-mail                          Show contents of the subdirectory
                                                    public_html.
public_html:
abc.html   comp140   dd.html   dragon.jpg   index.html   myget.txt   showHTTP.sh   test140.html
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls public_html
abc.html   comp140   dd.html   dragon.jpg   index.html   myget.txt   showHTTP.sh   test140.html
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ ls .
abc.html   dd.html      mail          winscp01.png   winscp03.png
comp140    Lab01.doc   public_html   winscp02.png   Show contents of the current
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$                         directory.
```

Changing working directory in Deepblue

The Unix command cd allows you to change the current working directory.

```
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ cd public_html      Make public_html the current working directory
[cst06001@deepblue public_html]$
[cst06001@deepblue public_html]$                  The prompt shows the current working directory.
[cst06001@deepblue public_html]$ cd ..            Make the parent directory the current working directory.
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ cd ..               Parent directory of cst06001 is 2006
[cst06001@deepblue 2006]$
[cst06001@deepblue 2006]$
[cst06001@deepblue 2006]$ cd ..                   Parent directory of 2006 is student
[cst06001@deepblue student]$
[cst06001@deepblue student]$
[cst06001@deepblue student]$ cd ..
[cst06001@deepblue home]$                         Parent directory of student is home
[cst06001@deepblue home]$
[cst06001@deepblue home]$ cd ..
[cst06001@deepblue /]$                            Parent directory of home is / (server root)
[cst06001@deepblue /]$
[cst06001@deepblue /]$ cd ..
[cst06001@deepblue /]$                            No more parents left
[cst06001@deepblue /]$
[cst06001@deepblue /]$ cd ..
[cst06001@deepblue /]$                            change working directory to /home/student/2006
[cst06001@deepblue /]$ cd /home/student/2006
[cst06001@deepblue 2006]$ cd cst06001
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ pwd                 what is the present working directory ?
/home/student/2006/cst06001
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ cd public_html
[cst06001@deepblue public_html]$ cd /
[cst06001@deepblue /]$                            / is the root directory of the computer
[cst06001@deepblue /]$ cd ~                        ~ (tilde) is the alias for your home directory
[cst06001@deepblue cst06001]$ █
```

You can use wildcards in the cd command as in cd p* which will make the first
subdirectory name starting with "p" in the current directory the new working directory.

To logout of Deepblue in the Command Window

Enter the command logout to disconnect your Deepblue session. Close the session
window.