

**Fundamentals of UNIX**  
**Lab 3.3.5 – Other Built-in CDE Applications**  
***(Estimated time: 30 min.)***

**Objectives:**

- Use Voice and Text note applications
- Use Address Manager to store information on contacts
- Use the Calculator application
- Use the Clock application
- Open a terminal window to gain access to the command line.

**Background:**

In this lab, you will work with several additional user applications that are included with the Common Desktop Environment (CDE). These include: Voice and Text Notes, Address Manager, Calculator and Clock. You will learn how to open a terminal window that will give you access to the UNIX command line. You will use terminal windows throughout this course to practice UNIX commands.

**Tools / Preparation:**

- a) Before starting this lab, review Chapter 3, Section 2 – Using Calendar Manager
- b) You will need the following:
  - 1. A login user ID (e.g. user2) and password assigned by your instructor.
  - 2. A computer running the UNIX operating system with CDE.
  - 3. Networked computers in classroom

**Web Site Resources:**

- [Sun Microsystems](http://www.sun.com/solaris) – <http://www.sun.com/solaris>

**Notes:**

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**Worksheet**

**Perform the following steps to complete this lab.**

**Step 1. Log in to CDE**

Login with the user name and password assigned to you by your instructor in the CDE entry box.

**Step 2. Create a Voice Note**

The **Voice Notes** application allows you to personalize your mail messages. Select **Voice Note** from the **Applications** subpanel to record voice input. Note that selecting Voice Note starts up Audio in record mode. A microphone or voice input device is necessary for this application to work. If you have voice input capability, record a voice note.

**Step 3. Create a Text Note**

**Text Notes** allows you to create Post-It™ style notes on your workspace. Select **Text Note** from the **Applications** subpanel to record text input. The note can then be minimized and left on your workspace as a reminder. You can drag notes into mail messages as mail attachments. Create a short note for yourself and minimize the note. It should remain on your desktop.

**Step 4 – Create an Address Card**

**Address Manager** enables you to organize your contacts in electronic cards. You can schedule appointments, send Email and dial telephone numbers from the electronic cards. You can access the Address Manager in one of two ways:

- You may right click on the desktop to bring up the Workspace Menu and then select Cards/Address Manager, or
- You can access the Address manager from the Front Panel/Cards Subpanel by selecting the Find Card option.

Right click on the **desktop**, select **Cards** and then **Address Manager**. Click on **Card** from the main menu and then select **New**. A sample form is displayed for you to fill in. Enter information on yourself and then click on **Save As** when finished and give the card a name.

**Note:** Be sure to enter your information at the **tab** positions in the body of the card or it may not be saved properly.

Create a couple of additional cards, saving and naming each one. The Cards you create are stored in your home directory under the .dt/addresses subdirectory. Close Address Manager when you are finished creating cards.

**Step 5 – Search for an Address Card**

Open Address Manager by clicking on the Cards subpanel and then select **Find Card**. This will bring up Address Manager. Click on **Search** and make sure that the **Personal Cards** option is checked. Enter a name or any string of characters from the body of the card and press enter. The first card that matches will be displayed. All cards that match your search should be listed in the 'Found' pull-down menu on the right.

**Step 6. Use the Calculator**

The calculator provides an online tool for quick calculations. It includes basic simple calculator capabilities and more sophisticated Scientific calculator functions. You can use the calculator in three modes: Financial, Logical, and Scientific. You can also convert between decimal, binary, and hexadecimal display modes.

You can place the Calculator on your desktop to have it available whenever you need it. To do this, click on the Applications subpanel, and then click Applications to open the Application Manager window.

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**Worksheet (cont)**

The default mode of the calculator is scientific with a decimal display. Use the calculator to practice adding some numbers. Next, enter the decimal number 255 and then click the decimal button and switch to binary. What is decimal 255 equal to in binary? (Ignore the decimal point and the zeros to the right of the decimal point). \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 7. Use the Clock**

The Clock provides a graphical method of viewing the time, date and time zone. To activate the clock Right click on the desktop and choose **Applications**, then select OW Clock. The Clock only views current time/date settings and can't be used to change them. Right click on the clock to see the options available. Change the display from analog to digital and back. Set the stopwatch and then set an alarm.

**Step 8. Open a Terminal Window**

A terminal window can be opened in the graphical environment to provide a command line interface to the system. Multiple terminal windows can be open at the same time. Each terminal window represents a new shell and displays a shell prompt waiting for user input.

Anything you can do from the command line you can do from a terminal window. The terminal window provides a number of advantages over the command line environment. First, the terminal window is scrollable, which allows you to view output from previously entered commands. Second, the backspace key is automatically enabled in a terminal window; with the command line, you must enter a series of commands for the backspace key to work properly. You will be working in a terminal window throughout much of this course as you learn various UNIX commands and what they do.

To open a terminal window, right click on the desktop, click Tools and then Terminal. Your cursor should be at a dollar sign prompt (\$) if you are using the Korn or Bourne shell. The prompt should be a percent sign (%) if you are using the C shell.

- a. Enter the **date** command: What was the response? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Enter the **cal** command: What was the response? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Open another terminal window. Are you able to switch between the two windows? \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 9. Close All Open Windows/Applications that are on Your Desktop**