End of Term, May 1988

MIT Project Athena
May 11, 1988

What? Me Worry?

If you are a graduating **senior** and you want to keep your files, you should take them with you. See the section below on copying files to floppy diskettes. **Athena will remove your user id and NFS file system after you graduate.** You also need to remove your username from any mailing lists you happen to be on. See the section below on mailing lists.

If you are an **underclassman** or non-graduating senior, and you **are not staying at MIT this summer**, you must remove your name from any mailing lists you happen to be on. If you don't do this, you risk losing your mail service. See the section below on mailing lists. You may also want to save your important files to floppy diskette. See the section below on copying files to floppy diskette.

If you are staying at MIT this summer, you don't have to do anything as long as you keep reading your mail. You may want to save your important files to floppy diskette. See the section below on copying files to floppy diskette.

Everyone should remove unneeded files from their home directories. Remove all **core** files, and all files that end with the following suffixes: *.otl*, *.aux*, *.lpt*, and *.PS*. Remove all emacs back up files; they end with ~. If you have not already done so, dispose of old mail (see ***Essential Mail*** for instructions).

Removing Yourself from Mailing Lists

Use the *mailmaint* program to remove yourself from mailing lists:

```
host% mailmaint
```

This command displays a menu. Select the menu's item 3 to list the mailing lists of which you are a member, then select item 6 to remove yourself from each particular list. The *mailmaint* utility sort of explains itself. Good luck.

If you happen to be on any non-Athena mailing lists, please contact the list's moderator and asked to be removed.

Copying Files to Floppy Diskettes

All Athena workstations have removable media devices. The DEC VS2000 and IBM RT have floppy disk drives; some DEC VSIIs have dual floppy disk drives, others have tape drives; some DEC VSII/RCs have dual floppy drives, others have tape drives.

Because the disk drives on the VS2000 and IBM RT can both use **1.2M double-sided *high* density** floppies, we recommend that you copy your files to 1.2M diskettes. This document assumes that you are using 1.2M diskettes. Don't bother using the VSII because it uses different, incompatible removable media. You can buy 1.2M floppies at the IS Micro Store (11-209, Monday through Friday 10-4, 253-6325).

How Many Floppies?

Most students have file system lockers with a disk quota of 600 *blocks*, so your entire filestore should fit on one 1.2M floppy. Login and use the following command to determine the number of *blocks* you use for file storage:

```
host% du -s
```

(Please turn the page.)

Each diskette can hold up to 1100 blocks. If the files you want to save take up more than 1100 blocks, you will need more than one floppy. It's a good idea to make two copies of your files, so double the number of floppies you buy.

Formatting Diskettes

You must *format* your diskettes before you use them to store files. This operation must be performed on an **IBM RT workstation**. Formatting a diskette removes any data that may have been stored on it. Don't be concerned if you are formatting a new diskette; if you are formatting a used one, make sure you know what you are doing.

To format a floppy, login to an **RT workstation**, insert the floppy into the disk drive, and enter this command:

```
host% /etc/fdformat -h /dev/rfd0
```

The system prompts you with this message:

```
format /dev/rfd0 to 1.2Meg floppy?
```

Enter a **y** to proceed with the format. Enter any other letter to halt the procedure.

The Copy Procedure

If your files take up less than 1100 blocks (regular users have a disk quota of 600 blocks), you will be able to save all your files on one floppy. Login to an **RT** or a **VS2000** workstation, and put the **formatted** diskette into the workstation's diskette drive.

If you are using an **RT workstation**, use these commands to save your files:

```
host% cd                      <-- Make sure you are in your home directory.
host% tar cvf /dev/rfd0 .     <-- Copy to the floppy, the dot is important.
```

If you are using a **VS2000 workstation**, use these commands to save your files:

```
host% cd                      <-- Make sure you are in your home directory.
host% tar cvf /dev/floppy .   <-- Copy to the floppy, the dot is important.
```

The *tar* command may not work because */dev/floppy* might not exist. If it doesn't, use *tar* like this:

```
host% tar cvf /dev/rrd2a .
```

If this doesn't work, use another VS2000 workstation or try an RT workstation.

If the files you want to save take up more than 1100 blocks, consolidate your files into directories of 1100 blocks or fewer, then copy each directory onto floppy. If you are using an **RT workstation**:

```
host% cd directory          <-- Move to the proper directory.
host% tar cvf /dev/rfd0     <-- Copy the directory to the floppy.
```

When you return to MIT in the fall, consult the document ***Athena Workstation*** for information about restoring your files. If you aren't returning to MIT and you want to restore your files on another Unix machine that supports the *tar* command, use *tar* as follows:

```
host% mkdir Restore         <--Create a directory to store your files.
host% cd Restore            <-- Move there.
host% tar xvf device        <-- Copy in the floppy's contents.
```

where *device* specifies the pathname of the machine's floppy diskette drive.