Athena: First Course

Prerequisites:
• None

Instructor:

Athena® Training Group

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What is Athena?

A campus-wide, networked computer system serving MIT’s academic community:

• Not just a single "computer center".

• Hundreds of workstations (computers):
  • Distributed on campus in both Athena and departmental clusters
  • All connected to MITnet, the campus-wide computer network.
  • Available for your use, 24 hour a day, 365 days a year, from campus clusters and from dorms, offices, and home via a personal computer.

The cluster combination is: [Blank Box]

(instructor will give you the current combination.)

Use athena% tellme combo for information about annual updates.
What Can I Do With Athena?

Text and Graphics:
• text editors: Emacs, Pico, Vi
• desktop publishing: FrameMaker
• text formatting language: LaTex

Communication
• e-mail: WebMail, Evolution, Pine, nmh.
• instant messaging: Zephyr
• local discussion groups: Discuss, Forums in Stellar
• world-wide bboard: Netnews (the original)

Math/Data/Plotting
• symbolic math: Maple
• matrix-based data analysis: Matlab
• data analysis and modeling: Mathematica
• statistical analysis: SAS, Splus
• data plotting: Tecplot, Gnuplot
• spreadsheet: Xess, apps in Applix, StarOffice
• various calculators

Web Access
• graphical Web browsers: Mozilla, Netscape
• text-only Web browser: Lynx

Programming, graphics, games, et cetera.

A really good list -- What Runs Where:
http://web.mit.edu/acs/www/table.html
How does Athena Work?
(Our Client/Server Model)

Athena manages a large number of machines by networking them together in a client/server model.

User logs into an individual workstation — the client.

The client uses various services delivered by other machines elsewhere on the network — the servers. Eg:

- **File server**: makes various application programs available, and user’s own locker.

- **Post office servers**:
  - Incoming: receive and store user’s e-mail.
  - Outgoing: route user’s outbound e-mail to other users/sites.

- **Zephyr servers**: let Athena users exchange instant messages.

- **Print servers**: manage each of the printers on the system.

When using a workstation in a cluster, you don’t share that client workstation with other users. All of its computing power is yours.

Don’t Worry: Your Athena files are not stored on the workstation you’re using. When you logout, the connection between the workstation and your locker is closed.
Your Athena Account

An Athena account provides:

- the ability to login to any Athena workstation
- file storage space (500 Mbytes as of Summer 2003)
- printing resources
- e-mail facilities
- software: Athena-developed, commercial, and departmental courseware
- on-line assistance and information

Who can have one?

- All MIT Undergraduate and Graduate Students
- MIT Faculty
- MIT Staff
- Others working on Athena development projects.

For more information about our accounts policy, please contact an Athena User Accounts Consultant at x3-1325, or send e-mail to <accounts@mit.edu>
The Login Window

- **Your username** identifies you: it is your “name” on the system, and your e-mail address @mit.edu

- **Your password** protects your account. keeping your password secret helps prevent others from invading your on-line privacy, damaging your files, or impersonating you on-line.

The **options** buttons on the Login window allow different types of logins and other limited system access. Click on either to see selections.
Pop Quiz #1

Q: Under what three circumstances should you tell someone else your password?
Pop Quiz #1: Answer

Q: Under what three circumstances should you tell someone else your password?

A: Trick question! Never tell anyone your password. Ever.
Logged In

- Click mouse-pointer in the window you want to use.
- Run applications:
  - type commands in xterm window, or
  - select options from Gnome panel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>root window</th>
<th>xterm window</th>
<th>console window</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gnome panel</td>
<td>logout button</td>
<td>text cursor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Special keys will vary in location and labelling:

- **META key** will be labelled `Alt` or by a black diamond — it is *always* the key to the left of the `Space` bar.

- **CONTROL key** will be labelled `Ctrl` or `Control`

- **DELETE key** will be labelled `Back Space`

---

**C-x** = hold `Ctrl` and type `X`  
**M-x** = hold `Meta` and type `X`
The Sawfish Window Manager

Window manager options available from menu....
Sawfish (cont’d)

...or from the various components of the window’s frame:
- Menu button — Menu
- Title bar — Move or Raise
- Iconify button — Iconify
- Full-screen button — Size toggle: normal/maximum
- Kill button
- Resize bars — Size

Also:
- Raise — click or meta-up arrow
- Lower — meta-down arrow
The Gnome Panel

- The Gnome panel can collapse to either side of the screen.
- Click on tab to redisplay it.
Gnome Panel, cont.

- Gnome panel
  - Launchers for frequently used applications
  - Menu from the footprint icon
    - Points of Information
    - Submenus
    - Applications

To add a launcher icon to the “frequently used” panel, right-click in the panel and select **Add to panel → Launcher**...
Zephyr

Send a short message (“zephyrgram”) to another logged-in Athena User.

Is joeuser logged in?

```
$ athena% zlocate joeuser
w20-575-117.mit.edu :0.0    Tue Aug 17 15:42:42 1999
```

To send a zephyrgram:

```
$ athena% zwrite joeuser
Type your message now. End with control-D or a dot on a line by itself.

Joe,

No problem. I just talked to Copy Tech, and they have 60 copies of each on hand.

If you can stick around the classroom for another 10 minutes, they said they could run them over there right now. Okay?

--G

Message queued for joeuser... sent
$ athena%
```

To remove a zephyrgram — mouse-click on it.
Notes on Zephyr etiquette:
Zephyr is a service made available to every Athena user. To prevent abuse of the system, please observe these guidelines:

- Never impersonate another user over zephyr, even if it’s ‘just a joke.’
- Be courteous, especially over public instances.
- Do not send overlong messages over zephyr. Use mail instead.
- Do not harass other users over zephyr.
- If someone is using zephyr to harass, threaten, or frighten you, you can send e-mail to <stopit@mit.edu>
A Short Intro to Emacs

Emacs is a powerful, customizable text-editor.

To start:

```
athena% emacs&
gnome menu → Editing/Publishing → Text Editors → Emacs
```

To kill Emacs: **C-x C-c**

---

Parts of the Emacs window:

- Menu bar
- Scroll bar
- Text-entry area
- Status line
- Minibuffer ("echo area")
- Text Cursor ("insertion point")
Emacs Job Flow

Emacs uses control commands to get, change, and save files. Note: the Find command will start a new file or get an existing one.
Emacs: Other Commands

Moving the Cursor
- **C-f** Forward one character
- **C-b** Backward one character
- **C-n** Next line
- **C-p** Previous line
- **C-a** Beginning of line
- **C-e** End of line
- **C-v** Next screenful
- **M-v** Previous screenful
- **M-<** Beginning of text
- **M->** End of text
- **C-l** Center cursor and re-display

Kill/Delete/Copy/Paste
- **[del]** delete character before cursor
- **C-d** delete character after cursor
- **M-[del]** kill word before cursor
- **M-d** kill next word after cursor
- **C-k** kill from cursor to end of line
- **M-[space]** delete excess whitespace around cursor
- **C-w** kill selected region
- **M-w** copy selected region
- **C-y** paste selected region

The best way to learn Emacs is the built-in tutorial. Type **C-h t** to start it. The tutorial will take less than one hour to complete.

The *Athena Pocket Reference* has a summary of Emacs commands. See also [http://web.mit.edu/olh/Emacs/](http://web/mit.edu/olh/Emacs/)
E-mail on Athena

• MIT WebMail
  • graphical interface
  • runs in your web-browser
  • access your mail from anywhere

• Pine
  • a text-only interface
  • use it with text-only connections, eg. telnet, ssh

A number of other e-mail applications are available on Athena. For information about e-mail at MIT and other e-mail options, see http://web.mit.edu/is/help/email/
**IMAP**

Both MIT WebMail and Pine use IMAP to access the post office servers:

- IMAP: “Internet Message Access Protocol”

- IMAP lets you store your e-mail messages on your post office server, not in your Athena files. You read, sort and re-file the messages on the server.

- You can access your e-mail from other locations and computers, not just Athena.

For more about IMAP,  
http://web.mit.edu/is/help/imap/beginner.html
MIT WebMail

http://webmail.mit.edu/

- Use your Athena username and password
Your WebMail INBOX

Click on any message to read it.

Messages are initially sorted most-recent first.
A Message

Hi Joe. I'm up to my armpits in the encyclopedia file, and I still haven't received your "alligators" article yet. Please send it as soon as you can.

-- Swampman

Use the up ▲ and down ▼ arrows to read next and previous messages.

In this case, the down (previous) arrow is grayed-out/inactive -- this is your earliest message.
Getting Back to Inbox

To return to the INBOX, select any of the INBOX icons indicated.
Sort messages -- select in column headings:
  • column title -- change the sort field
  • arrow ▲ ▼ -- reverse the sort order

The bottom two (earliest) messages have been “Seen”:
  • No “envelope” icon
  • Different color background
Answer this Message

My Man!

How about going out to dinner with my sister and me?
She's in town for the weekend, and she asked if you were free. I figure we could both show her a bit of Cambridge.

-- DZ

Having trouble? Visit the WebMail homepage for WebMail documentation, FAQ, and other useful information.
Ask a computer-related question or call 617–253–1101 (Mac) or 617–253–1102 (Windows) for assistance.

MIT Information Systems WebMail (IMAP)
The REPLY Window

• Make any changes you want in the header fields--
  TO:, CC:, BCC:, and SUBJECT:

• Select **Save A Copy** (optional)

• Click in the REPLY window and type your reply.
Send Reply

> Cambridge.
> -- Diz

Diz,

Hey there!

Is this the sister who wrestles varsity and jumps out of airplanes or the one with all the conspiracy theories who dances around trees?

Never mind. I'll find out when I get there. Dinner sounds great.

What time? Meet at the House?

-- Mr. Stay Puff!

Complete your reply
Click on Send Message
REPLY window will close
Delete a Message

To DELETE message:
- click to put check-mark in indicator column
- click on Delete

The “Answered” icon and background color show that you have replied to Dizzy’s message.
Purge

Select Purge Deleted to remove deleted messages.

Removing messages in a two-step process (Delete/Purge) to help prevent mistakes.
Help is always available at the Help icon.

When you are done with WebMail, be sure to Logout.

Use the other icons to refile messages, create new folders, set up an address book, forward messages, et cetera.
WebMail Help

Using MIT WebMail

What It Is
Welcome to MIT's implementation of WebMail, a convenient way to read, reply to, send, and delete current email. WebMail lets you access your MIT email through almost any web browser, almost anywhere in the world. Access to the MIT post office servers is over a secure, encrypted link, check for the closed padlock, or other secure connection symbol, on your browser window. The messages and folders you see in WebMail are stored on the post office server until you explicitly delete and purge them. When you logout of WebMail, remaining messages and folders are left on the server. Individual quotas are enforced on the MIT post office servers, so you should move messages you wish to keep to your local computer and purge them from WebMail. The WebMail client being provided for general use by the MIT community is IMP.

What It Is Not
WebMail is not intended for long-term, archival handling of your email. It is mainly for manipulation of email while it is on the MIT post office server, so you should use a supported program, such as Eudora, for long-term management of your mail on the computer on which you normally work.

Requirements
Before you can use MIT WebMail, you must have the following:

- A web browser connecting to http://web.mit.edu/webmail/.
  - The browser must support SSL encryption.
  - JavaScript must be enabled.
- An MIT Kerberos username and password (same as Athena, Eudora email, MITnet account).
- An MIT CA certificate installed on the computer you are using; you will be prompted for installation, if necessary. (An MIT personal certificate is not needed.)

Login/Logout

Login

1. Go to http://web.mit.edu/webmail/
2. On the page MIT WebMail, click on Login to WebMail.
3. On the login screen, enter your Kerberos username and password, and click Log in.

Logout

When finished with your WebMail session, click Logout at the top of the WebMail window.

http://web.mit.edu/webmail/help/
Pine

To start Pine:

```
athena% add sipb
athena% pine-imap
```

(The IMAP version of Pine will leave your mail on the server, and let you handle your mail there.)

The first time you start Pine, it will ask you to hit (RETURN) -- it’s okay to do so.

More information about Pine:

http://web.mit.edu/answers/mail/mail_pine.html
http://web.mit.edu/release/pine.html

Complete documentation at

http://www.washington.edu/pine/
# The Pine Main Menu

<table>
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<th>Edit</th>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Help</th>
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<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>HELP</td>
<td>- Get help using Pine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>COMPOSE MESSAGE</td>
<td>- Compose and send/post a message</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>MESSAGE INDEX</td>
<td>- View messages in current folder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>FOLDER LIST</td>
<td>- Select a folder OR news group to view</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ADDRESS BOOK</td>
<td>- Update address book</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>SETUP</td>
<td>- Configure Pine Options</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>QUIT</td>
<td>- Leave the Pine program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Pine Main Menu

Navigating in Pine:

- **Letter shown for each option**
  - ☝️ uppercase or lowercase okay
  - ☝️ ^ = Ctrl-key (eg. ^G = Ctrl-g)

- **Arrow keys:** ⏯ ← ↑ ↓ ⏯ -- navigate menus
- **Emacs-style:** ^F ^B ^P ^N -- like arrow keys
- **Angle brackets:**
  - ☝️ < -- move back to previous menu
  - ☝️ > -- select high-lighted menu item

To see your messages, select I (MESSAGE INDEX)
**Your Inbox in Pine**

You can read, reply to, or delete messages.

Selecting **FolderList** will take you to list of all available mail folders....
Starting a Pine Reply

You have the option of including the original message in your reply.
Reply (cont’d)

Click in the reply area and type your message.
Sending the Reply

> Wallenby? She’s a first cousin of your mother’s
> second cousin. You can meet her the next time you
> come home to visit. Goodbye, dear. I look forward
> to hearing all about your schoolwork.
> >
> > --Grandma

Dear Grandma,

Thanks for writing. I’m glad you got your DSL account straightened out. Maybe you can help Mom and Dad with their setup? I’ll be home at the end of the term for a few weeks. I’m sure the problem sets now are just as hard as when you were here -- I’ll bring some home so you can see for yourself.

Of course I remember Martha! She’s the one who made those flaming rum drinks at Thanksgiving and set the rug on fire. She promised to take me back to the nightclub where she works and introduce me to her girlfriends. Tell her I say “hello”.

See you soon! --- Joe

Remember to **quit** Pine when you are done.
Pop Quiz #2

Q: If an Athena system administrator needs to know your password, name one of the two ways you can safely send it to them?
Pop Quiz #2: Answer

Q: If an Athena system administrator needs to know your password, name one of the two ways you can safely send it to them?

A: Another trick question!

This is an old trick by would-be system crackers: They pretend to be a “sysadmin” and send official-looking mail to users (especially new users) asking them to send their password to a “special address” or to enter their password in a “special program”.

Don’t be fooled. Our Athena system administrators will never need to ask you for your password. Ever.

If you do get a message asking for your password or other sensitive information, forward a copy to <stopit@mit.edu>
WebSIS

The easy way to get all your student information:

- Look at personal, financial, and academic information: grades, financial aid statements, bursar bills
- Review and update personal information
- View term course catalog and pre-register for classes
- View the MIT academic calendar
- Print administrative forms, and more...
- ...All with reliable security — provided by “web certificates”

WebSIS is available at http://student.mit.edu/


**WebSIS: What you need**

**Information:**
- Your MIT ID number (the number on your MIT ID card, not your Social Security number)
- Your Athena username and password

**Software -- an appropriate browser, correctly installed and configured:**
- Mozilla -- the default Athena browser (current version, as started by Gnome panel, is okay)
- Netscape -- use version 7.0.2
  Available at [http://web.mit.edu/software/](http://web.mit.edu/software/)
- Internet Explorer v5.5 is also acceptable.

**Certificates:**
- An MIT "site certificate" (lets the WebSIS server prove to the browser that it is what it claims to be)
- A "personal certificate" (proves you are who you claim to be)
- Certificates are explained and can be obtained at [http://web.mit.edu/is/help/cert/](http://web.mit.edu/is/help/cert/)
Renew

- When you login, you get "Kerberos tickets" — Allow your workstation to deal with the various servers.

- A login session is only valid for 10 hours — After that, your Kerberos tickets expire. (Why?)

- Starting 15 minutes before expiration, you get warning messages.

- Once they expire, you get error messages like
tickets have expired
permission denied

- Renew gets new tickets for you:

  athena% renew
  Password for joeuser@ATHENA.MIT.EDU:
  fsid: joeuser mapped
  fsid: games mapped
  fsid: sipb mapped

- How long until my kerberos tickets expire?

  athena% klist
  Ticket cache: /tmp/krb5cc_pts_1
  Default principal: joeuser@ATHENA.MIT.EDU

  Valid starting     Expires            Service principal
  08/14/01 13:24:10  08/14/01 23:24:09  krbtgt/ATHENA.MIT.EDU@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
  08/14/01 13:42:32  08/14/01 23:24:09  host/melonie.mit.edu@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
  08/14/01 13:50:44  08/14/01 23:24:09  daemon/io.mit.edu@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
Available Help

**Gnome** menu -- choose help and find links to a variety of flavors, whatever your need.

**On Line Help** — available via any web-browser

```
  athena% help
  http://web.mit.edu/olh/
```

**On-Line Consulting** — offers help with your Athena-related questions and problems.

```
athena% olc
Welcome to OLC, Project Athena’s On-Line Consulting system. (v 3.2)
Copyright (c) 1989-1997 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

To see answers to common questions, type: answers
To see the hours OLC is staffed, type: hours
To ask a question, type: ask
```

- **ask** a question: After submitting your question, you can **quit olc**.
  An OLC consultant will use Zephyr to contact you with the answer or to request further information.

- **browse** the “stock answers”: Answers to frequently-asked questions are organized by topic. (The stock answers are also available in searchable form at [http://web.mit.edu/answers/](http://web.mit.edu/answers/))

**Athena Pocket Reference:**
A vast compendium of useful Athena info all in a handy compact booklet. In your info packet or at the Copy Tech Center (11-004). **Every Athena user should have this one.**

**Printed Documentation:**
A variety of Athena Guides, References, Tutorials, available in printed form at the Copy Tech Center (11-004).

And don’t forget about the **man** command for reading manpages.
Logging Out

Always log out to end your Athena session.

- **Logout button:** Click on the logout button (on the bottom right-hand corner of the Gnome menu bar), or
- **Gnome menu:** logout
  
  Either of those brings up the logout dialog box. If you do not choose ‘Yes’, you will not be logged out.

- **Logout command:** Type `logout` in an xterm

  athena% logout

  Sometimes, this may not work immediately.

  athena% logout
  You have stopped jobs.
  Just type `logout` again.

Wait until you see the owl login screen, to be sure you’re really logged out, before leaving the workstation.

---

**WARNING** : If you exit all of these:

  Gnome,
  window manager, AND
  all of your xterms...

  You will not be able to log out!
Residential Computing — What is it?

All MIT Dorms and recognized ILGs have access to the MITnet.

**Dorms:**
- Each room has a network connection.
- For assistance, each dorm has a “Residential Computing Consultant” [RCC] who works for I/S.

**ILGs:**
- Each ILG has a network connection.
- For assistance, each ILG chooses its own Network Administrator to oversee network matters.

**Off-campus:**
- If you live off-campus (not in an ILG), use Tether to access the MITnet and Athena. See [http://web.mit.edu/is/help/tether/](http://web.mit.edu/is/help/tether/)

Residential Computing — What to Do

1. Read http://web.mit.edu/rescomp/ — select either:
   • Dormitory Residential Networking
   • Independent Living Group (ILG) Networking

2. Get a computer*

3. Get a Network Adapter*

4. Get an IP address and network cables
   • During start of Fall Term, get all of these at a “Network Connections” event.
   • Otherwise, fill out request form at http://rcc.mit.edu/

5. See the detailed instructions on setting up
   • Mac: http://web.mit.edu/is/pubs/ns-53
   • Win: http://web.mit.edu/is/pubs/ns-60

That’s it — you’re on the MITnet!

* NOTE: Before buying a computer or network adapter — MIT Information Systems publishes a list of recommended computers (includes both Intel-based PCs and Apple Macintoshes) and network adapters. See http://web.mit.edu/desktop/

Recommended systems and adapters have been tested by IS for compatibility with MITnet and our software.
Residential Computing
What You Can Do Remotely

Available software apps:

- Run on your personal computer -- e.g. Eudora, MacZephyr, or
- Run on Athena using ssh, ftp, telnet, etc. to make a “dialup” connection.

- Information about remote logins can be found at http://web.mit.edu/acs/www/FAQ/remote_access/login.html

- Online connections can be made through Java at http://athena.dialup.mit.edu

- Secure connection clients such as ssh and encrypted telnet can be found at: http://web.mit.edu/software

- Other software for remote work on Athena includes:
  - FTP clients — Fetch, SecureCRT
  - Email clients — Eudora
  - Printing clients — KLPR, KLP1.0
  - Zephyr clients — MacZephyr, WinZephyr

For more information, see http://web.mit.edu/rescomp/www/software.html
Residential Computing, Supported Software

- Anti-virus software (freely available for download): 
  http://web.mit.edu/is/help/virus/

Residential Computing
Responsible Use

Please do not mis-use your residential computing resources by:

• Setting up servers to distribute 3rd-party software

• Sending harassing or unsolicited mail or zephyrs

• Sending chain letters or mailing to large groups of users

• Violating the privacy of others by ‘sniffing packets’

Violation of these guidelines can cost you your access to the network, or even get you arrested. (No joke.)
The Rules

MITnet Rules of Use

Comply with Intended Use of the System
• 1. Don’t violate the intended use of MITnet.

Assure Ethical Use of the System
• 2. Don’t let anyone know your password(s).
• 3. Don’t violate the privacy of other users.
• 4. Don’t copy or misuse copyrighted material (including software).
• 5. Don’t use MITnet to harass anyone in any way.

Assure Proper Use of System Resources
• 6. Don’t overload the communication servers; in particular, don’t abuse your electronic mail (email) or Zephyr privileges.

Additional Rules for Athena Facilities

Comply with Intended Use of the System
• A1. Don’t violate the intended use of the Athena system.
• Protect Athena Equipment
• A2. Don’t eat, drink, or bring food or liquids into the Athena clusters.
• A3. Don’t turn the power off on Athena equipment.
• A4. Don’t reconfigure the cluster, either hardware or software.
• Assure Fair Access to Workstations in Athena Clusters
• A5. Don’t violate the official priorities for the use of workstations; in particular, don’t play games or engage in other non-academic activity if the cluster is busy, and don’t log on to more than one workstation at a time.
• A6. Don’t leave your workstation unattended for more than 20 minutes.
• A7. Don’t make a lot of noise in the Athena clusters.

Assure Fair Access to Athena Printers
• A8. Don’t violate the official priorities for the use of printers; in particular, don’t be a printer hog or use the Athena printers as copy machines.

This is a summary of the rules.
For the full text, see http://web.mit.edu/olh/Welcome/rules.html
PopQuiz #3

Q: Can I ever change my password? How often should I change it?
PopQuiz #3: Answer

Q: Can I ever change my password? How often should I change it?

A: YES. You can, and should do so at least once each term. More often is okay. Use:

```
athena% passwd
Old password for joeuser:
New Password for joeuser:
Verifying, please re-enter New Password for joeuser:
Password changed.
```

For information about choosing a good, hard-to-guess password:

```
web.mit.edu/olh/Working/Working.html#passwd_choose
```

Forget your password? Contact Athena User Accounts:

<accounts@mit.edu>
or at N42-140, x3-1325
ATHENA® MINICOURSE INDEX

Athena: First Course (First Course)
Our introduction to the Athena academic computing environment: what you can do on Athena, your account, finding help, and other basics. Also includes E-mail, Zephyr, WebSIS, Stellar, and Residential Computing.
Suggested pre-requisites: None

Working on Athena: Files and Unix (Working)
Files, directories, setting permissions, job control, and more. What every new user should know about Unix, Athena’s operating system.
Suggested pre-requisite: First Course

Latex (Latex)
An introduction to Latex, a widely-used text formatter, used for converting a text file into an attractive, professional-looking document. It is a powerful and flexible program, with the capability to typeset many foreign characters and complex mathematical text.
Suggested pre-requisites: First Course, Working

FrameMaker (Frame)
FrameMaker is a powerful word-processing and document-preparation package now available on Athena.
Suggested pre-requisites: First Course, Working

Latex for your Thesis (Latex Ths)
Using the Latex text formatter to produce a fully-featured thesis that meets all MIT format requirements.
Suggested pre-requisites: Latex or some Latex experience

FrameMaker for your Thesis (Frame Ths)
FrameMaker, with a special template, can be used to produce an MIT thesis that meets all Institute formatting requirements.
Suggested pre-requisites: Frame or some FrameMaker experience

Matlab (Matlab)
An interactive program for scientific and engineering numeric calculation. Applications include: matrix manipulation, digital signal processing, and 3-dimensional graphics.
Suggested pre-requisites: First Course, Working

Maple (Maple)
A mathematics program that can perform numerical and symbolic calculations, including formal and numerical integration, solving algebraic or transcendental systems and differential equations, and series expansion and matrix manipulation. It also has extensive graphics capabilities.
Suggested pre-requisites: First Course, Working

HTML: Making a WWW Home Page (HTML)
Covers the basic features of HTML ("Hyper-Text Mark-up Language") the language of the World-Wide Web, as well as the steps needed to post your own Web page on Athena.
Suggested pre-requisites: First Course, Working

Serious Emacs (Ser. Emacs)
The text editor introduced in First Course has many useful features not covered there. This course will be a time-saver for anyone who uses Emacs more than a few hours every week.
Suggested pre-requisites: First Course, Working, Emacs tutorial (on-line), and some Emacs experience

For schedules, etc. see http://web.mit.edu/minidev/

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Minicourse Questionnaire (cont’d)
Please fill out this side of the page AFTER taking the minicourse.

(please circle one in each row)

5. How was the instructor’s pace? Too SLOW 1 3 5 3 1 Too FAST
6. How difficult was the course material? Too EASY 1 3 5 3 1 Too HARD

7. How well did you understand the instructor? POORLY 1 2 3 4 5 PERFECTLY
8. How well did the instructor answer questions? POORLY 1 2 3 4 5 PERFECTLY

9. Did you have any questions you didn’t ask?
   If yes, why not? __________________________________________

10. Was any topic not covered that you had expected to learn in this course?
    If so, what topic? __________________________________________

11. Why did you take this course? (check one)
    ❑ General Interest
    ❑ Required for a course. (Which? ________________________ )
    ❑ To be able to do something. (What? ________________________ )

12. Besides Athena, how much computer experience do you have?
    (None) 1 2 3 4 5 (Lots)

13. How often have you used Athena in the past? (check one)
    ❑ never ❑ several times a week
    ❑ a few times ❑ daily
    ❑ once a week

14. How would you estimate your knowledge of the subject of this course...
    ...Before taking it? (None) 1 2 3 4 5 (Lots)
    ...After taking it? (None) 1 2 3 4 5 (Lots)

15. Additional comments:
Minicourse Questionnaire

Please fill out this side of the page BEFORE the class begins.

Minicourse Instructor: _________________________  Today's Date: ____________

1. MIT status (circle one): 123 4 GFACULTY STAFF OTHER

2. Is this your first Athena minicourse? (circle one): YES NO

3. If NO, check (✓) those you have already taken:
   - Athena: First Course
   - Working on Athena
   - Word processing Options
   - EZ
   - Latex
   - Latex Thesis
   - FrameMaker
   - FrameMaker Thesis
   - Other (please specify): __________

4. How did you find out about THIS minicourse? (only ONE answer, please)
   - Orientation ("Hitchhiker’s") Guide
   - Athena Orientation packet
   - Advertisement in The Tech
   - Advertisement in Voo Doo
   - Athena Minicourse Web-site
   - Other (please specify): __________