ASSIGNMENT– **#3 ,#5** (Linux)

**Q.1. Create and compress file with extension bzip2.:**

**To compress a file using the bzip2 format, run the following command**:

The resulting archive file uses the **.bz2**extension. This utility compress the file even if the file becomes larger as a result. This oddity occurs when you compress a file that has already been compressed.

**Ans.**  tar -cvzf filename.tar.bz2 file.txt

**Q.2. What should be the argument to be given to unzip that file.?**

**Ans.** bzip2 -d filename.bz2 where -d specifies Decompress

**Q.3. Read a file & show the data on terminal using file input & output redirection.**

When you use the redirect with standard input ‘**<**‘ (less than symbol), it use file name **test2** as a input for a command and output will be shown in a terminal.

**Ans.**  cat < File.txt

**Q.4. How to change the shell of user to “/bin/sh” at the time of adding the user**

**Ans**.

useradd -s /bin/sh RedhatUser

**Q.5. Q. 1. How to change the group of files and the folder with a single command?**

**Ans .** in Linux, each file is associated with an owner and a group and has permissions that determine which users may read, write, or execute the file. The chgrp command changes the group ownership of given files .

**syntax** :

chgrp [OPTIONS] GROUP FILE..

1. GROUP, name of the new group or the group ID (GID). Numeric GID must be prefixed with the + symbol.

**To change group of a folder which includes other files also:**

chgrp -R CITY Town

**Q.6.** **How to unzip the bz2 files?**

**Ans.** Most Linux distributions and macOS comes with the tar utility pre-installed by default. To extract a tar.bz2 file, use the --extract (-x) option and specify the archive file name after the -f option

**SYNTAX :**

tar -xf archive.tar.bz2

The tar command auto-detects compression type and extracts the archive. The same command can be used to extract tar archives compressed with other algorithms such as .tar.gz or or .tar.xz.

**Q.7. Create a new user and at the same time you have to add that user into the group you have already created.**

1. To be able to use the useradd command and create new users you need to be logged in as root or a user with sudo access.

**SYNTAX :**   
 sudo adduser username grouptoadd

2. This will add your user: username, to the grouptoadd group. More often than not, this is the best practice for when you want to add a user to a group. Technically, this is considered a secondary group. The primary group defaults to a group that is the same as the username in Linux. In this example, the primary group for username would most likely be called “username” as well.