Linux Assignment

1. For each of the following commands, identify whether it is associated with the Debian packaging system or the Red Hat packaging system: Dpkg, rpm, apt-get, yum, dnf
   1. dpkg- **Debian / Ubuntu**
   2. rpm – **Red hat**
   3. apt-get – **Debian**
   4. yum – **Red hat**
   5. dnf – **Red hat**
2. Write and pass 10 Linux command with the explanation of what they can be used for. Pass the command and screen shot their output, all in a work document
   1. mkdir bunmi: This is used to create new directory, this particular command creates the directory name ‘Bunmi’

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

* 1. cd bunmi: cd change location from the current directory to another directory.



* 1. touch filename: the touch command is for creating files

Text

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* 1. man ls: The man command is for showing manual of any command, this includes the description, options and other properties of the command.

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* 1. locate Bunmi: this shows all the possible path of all directories and files that matches the search name, in this case ‘Bunmi’

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* 1. pwd: display the location of the current working directory by showing the filename path from the root.



* 1. ls: this display the contents of the current working directory.

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* 1. cp: this is used to cope a file from one directory to another directory. This can also be use to copy directory using cp -R “directoryname”.

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* 1. users: print the user names of users currently logged in to the current host.



* 1. mv: This command is used to move a file or a directory form one location to another location. It can also be used to rename files.

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1. Question
   1. Create a local variable number

Text

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Text

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* 1. Create an environment variable ORDER, using one of the methods we have used in classes.

Text

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* 1. Display both the variable names and their contents.





* 1. What are the scopes of the previously created variables?

A local variable declared in a terminal cannot be accessed by any program or process running in the terminal. It can only be accessed by the terminal (in which it was defined) itself. On the other hand, global variables is available to subprocess.

1. Question
   1. Create a local variable no\_lines and assign the number of lines found in the /etc/passwd file. Hint: Investigate the command wc and command substitution and don’t forget about quotation marks

Note: wc command allows you to count the number of lines, words, characters, and bytes of each given file or standard input and print the result.

Text

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* 1. Create an environment variable ME. Assign the USER variable’s value to it

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

* 1. Append the HOME variable’s value to ME, having the : delimiter. Display the contents of the ME variable.

Text

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* 1. Using the date example, create a variable called today and assign the date for one of the time zones.



* 1. Create another variable called today1 and assign the system’s date to it.

A screenshot of a computer

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1. Using the ls command with 5 different options, pipe the 5 the output of the operations into a single text file and submit the text file
   1. ls -la: show all listing including the hidden files in a long listing format.

Text

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* 1. ls -R: show contents of the current directory and subdirectories recursively

Text

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* 1. ls -lh: This shows content in a long listing and display file sizes in gigabytes, megabytes and kilobytes which is more human readable.

Text

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* 1. ls -s: sort by file size, largest first

Text

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* 1. ls -t: sort by modification time, newest first

Text

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