**ASSIGNMENT -2**

**Linux Environment Variable**

1. **State the command for the following.**
   1. **view current environment variables**

To view the current environment variables in Linux, you can simply use the command ‘printenv’ or ‘env’. Just type either of those in your terminal, and you will see all the environment variables listed.

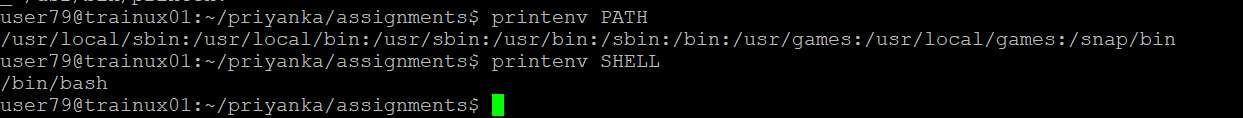
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* 1. **display the PATH environment variable value**

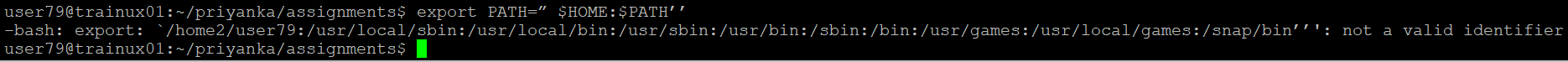
To display the value of the PATH environment variable in Linux, we have to use ‘echo $PATH’ or “printenv PATH’’.

This command will print the current value of the PATH variable, showing you the directories that are included in your system’s search path for executable files.



* 1. **update PATH to include the path to your home directory**

To update the PATH environment variable to include your home directory in Linux, we have to use the command ‘export PATH=” $HOME:$PATH’’’

 After running this command, the new path will take effect for the current session.

1. **How will you make the environment changes applicable to all users? Which script is to be modified?**

To make environment changes applicable to all users in Linux, you can modify the global configuration file, usually located at ‘/etc/profile’.

Example:

Export PATH =”$HOME:$PATH’

After making changes to ‘/etc/profile’, you will need to either restart the system or run ‘source/etc/profile’ to apply the changes without a reboot.

1. **I have installed an application named “myapp”. After installation, if I invoke the application, it fails with error as “Command myapp not found”. How will you fix this?**

If you are getting the error, it means that the directory where ‘myapp’ is installed is not included in your PATH environment variable.

1. First, find out where ‘myapp’ is installed. By using the ‘find’ command to locate it.

Example: find / -name myapp 2>/dev/null

1. Once you find the directory, you can add it to your PATH.

Example: export PATH=’’/usr/local/myapp/bin:$PATH’’

1. Add the above export command to your shell’s configuration file.
2. After editing the configuration file, run “source ~/.bashrc”
3. Now, try invoking ‘myapp’ again in the terminal. It should work if the PATH is set correctly.