LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

Islington college
(इस्लिङ्टन कलेज)

Module Code & Module Title

Level 5 – Network Operating Systems

Assessment Type

Logbook 7

Semester

2025 Autumn

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Assignment Due Date: Sunday, December 7, 2025

Assignment Submission Date: Tuesday, December 9, 2025

Submitted To: Nischal Pradhan

Word Count (Where required): 863

I confirm that I understand my coursework needs to be submitted online via MST Classroom under the relevant module page before the deadline for my assignment to be accepted and marked. I am fully aware that late submissions will be treated as non-submission and a mark of zero will be awarded.

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Introduction to Linux File and System Management

1 Introduction

This logbook introduces basic Linux commands that help students understand the Linux terminal. This workshop teaches students how to use essential commands such as “whoami”, “ls”, “cat”, and “echo” to view system information, explore files, create files, and combine files. Overall, this workshop builds foundational skills for working confidently in a Linux-based operating system.

2 Aim

This logbook helps students understand and practice essential Linux commands required for navigating the systems and working with files.

3 Objectives

- To Identify and basic use Linux commands for user identification and information.
- To explore files and directions using different listing options.
- To view the contents of system files using “ls” commands.
- Learn to create files and directories.

4 Configurations Steps

4.1 View your Username.

Use commands such as “whoami”, “who” and “finger” for system identification.

Whoami it shows the current logged-in username.

Whoami is uses which users account is currently active.

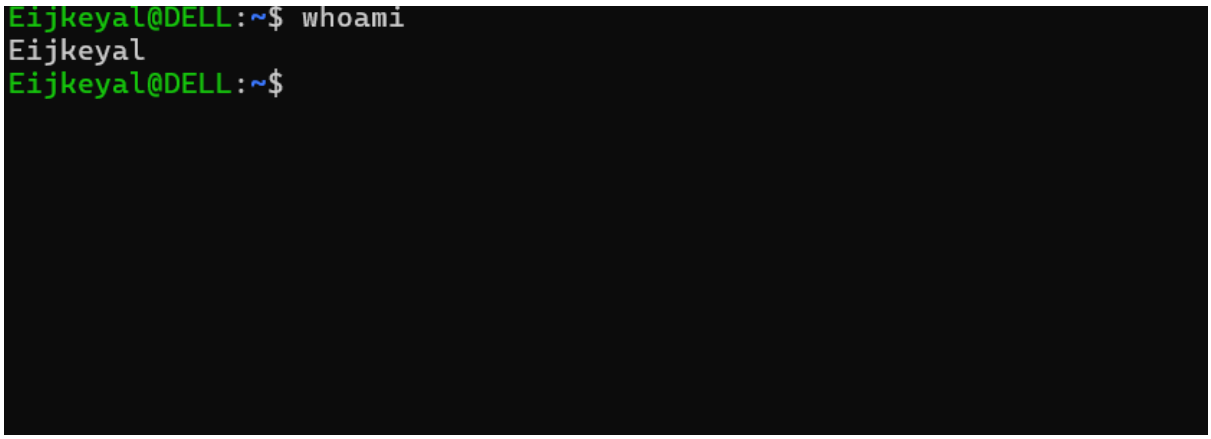

Figure 1 View username

4.2 View users Currently logged into the system.

"who" command displays a list of all users currently logged into the system. It is used to see using the computer or server.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ who
Eijkeyal pts/1        2025-12-05 05:50
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 2 Displays currently logged in the system

4.3 Get Detailed Information about user account.

"finger" commands

It provides detailed information about a specific user such as "full name", "login time", "home directory and shell".

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ finger Eijkeyal
Login: Eijkeyal                         Name:
Directory: /home/Eijkeyal               Shell: /bin/bash
Never logged in.
No mail.
No Plan.
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 3 Gives user information

4.4 See the current Date and Time.

"Date" command

It shows the current system date and time. It is used to check current date and time of the system.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ date
Fri Dec  5 05:56:52 AM UTC 2025
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 4 It shows current Date and time

4.5 View the Files in your current Directory.

ls → shows normal files

To list the current files or lists all the visible files and directories in the current folder.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ ls
File1  File2  Folder  Obj1
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 5 list all files

ls-a → shows hidden files

It lists all files, including hidden files (files starting with a dot.) to view all hidden and non-hidden files.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ ls -a
.    .bash_logout  File1  Folder   .profile
..   .bashrc       File2  Obj1     .sudo_as_admin_successful
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 6 Show all hidden files

ls -a -l → shows hidden files with detailed information

It shows all files (including all hidden files) in long lasting format which includes profile, file size, date etc. It is used to get detailed information about every file.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ ls -a -l
total 28
drwx------ 4 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal 4096 Dec  4 08:14 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root     root     4096 Dec  4 07:50 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal  220 Dec  4 07:50 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal 3526 Dec  4 07:50 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal    0 Dec  4 08:04 File1
-rw-r--r-- 1 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal    0 Dec  4 08:04 File2
drwxr-xr-x 4 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal 4096 Dec  4 08:12 Folder
drwxr-xr-x 2 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal 4096 Dec  4 08:03 Obj1
-rw-r--r-- 1 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal  807 Dec  4 07:50 .profile
-rw-r--r-- 1 Eijkeyal Eijkeyal    0 Dec  4 08:14 .sudo_as_admin_suc
cessful
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 7 Get hidden files information

4.6 View the content of the file

Cat /etc/passwd

This command displays the contents of the /etc/passwd file, which stores information about all users accounts of the system. It is used to view user details information such as username, UID home directory and important for system administration.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:42:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:998:998:systemd Network Management:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
dhcpcd:x:100:65534:DHCP Client Daemon:/usr/lib/dhcpcd:/bin/false
messagebus:x:996:996:System Message Bus:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
Eijkeyal:x:1000:1000::/home/Eijkeyal:/bin/bash
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 8 View the content of the files

4.7 Create a file named test1

"echo" commands

It prints text or variable to the terminal. It is also used to create files or append text such as creating files, displaying text on the screen.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ echo "This is a one-line file" >test1
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ cat >test2
This is file two.
It has several lines.
Three lines,in fact.

Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 9 create a file

ls → shows normal files

Again, to see the current directories or files.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ ls
File1  File2  Folder  Obj1  test1  test2
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 10 Show files and directories

4.8 Create another file using multi line input.

Cat test1 test2 >> test3

This command combines the contents of the file test1 and test2 and appends them to a file named test3.

```
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ ls
File1  File2  Folder  Obj1  test1  test2
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ cat test1 test2>> test3
Eijkeyal@DELL:~$ cat test3
This is a one-line file
This is file two.
It has several lines.
Three lines,in fact.

Eijkeyal@DELL:~$
```

Figure 11 Combines two or more files

5 Conclusion

This workshop helps students understand essential Linux commands used for system interaction and file management. This logbook helped me learn how to identify users, check system information, view directories, create files, and combine file data. Overall, this workshop increased my confidence in working with the Linux terminal, which is an important skill for system administration, programming, and everyday computing tasks.