

**FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(FISAT)TM**

HORMIS NAGAR, MOOKKANNOOR

ANGAMALY-683577



'FOCUS ON EXCELLENCE'

NETWORKING AND SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

.....
LABORATORY RECORD

Name: GANGA KANNAN M

Branch: MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Semester: 2 Batch: SEMESTER -2 A Roll No: 49

**FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(FISAT)TM**

HORMIS NAGAR, MOOKKANNOOR

ANGAMALY-683577



'FOCUS ON EXCELLENCE'

Name : GANGA KANNAN M

Branch : MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Semester : 2 Roll No: 49

University Exam.Reg. No:

CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that this is a Bonafide record of the Practical work done and submitted to Kerala Technological University in partial fulfillment for the award of the Master Of Computer Applications is a record of the original research work done by **GANGA KANNAN M** in the **NETWORKING AND SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION** Laboratory of the Federal Institute of Science and Technology during the academic year 2020-2021.*

Signature of Staff in Charge

Signature of H.O.D

Name:

Name:

Date:

Date of University practical examination

Signature of

Signature of

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

CONTENT

SI No:	Date :	Name of Experiment:	Page No:	Signature of Staff -In – Charge:
1	27-07-21	COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION	5	
2	30-07-21	LINUX COMMANDS	38	
3	4-08-21	FILE SYSTEM	49	
4	17-08-21	SHELL SCRIPT	61	
5	1-09-21	LAMP STOCK SERVER	82	
6	14-09-21	LARAVEL SERVER	91	
7	15-09-21	NETWORKING COMMANDS	105	
8	15-09-21	WIRE SHARK	109	
9	20-09-21	VIRTUAL BOX	113	
10	20-09-21	INTRODUCTION TO VIRTUAL MACHINES	119	

EXPERIMENT -1

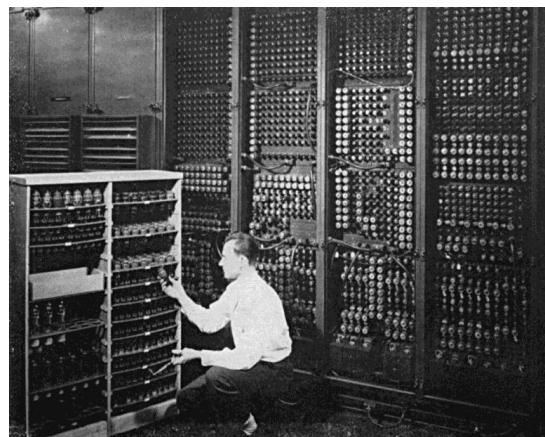
COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION

1. BASIC INTRODUCTORY CONCEPT OF COMPUTER HARDWARE

What is Computer?

A computer is a programmable electronic device that accepts raw data as input and processes it with a set of instructions (a program) to produce the result as output. It renders output just after performing mathematical and logical operations and can save the output for future use. It can process numerical as well as non-numerical calculations.

History of Computers

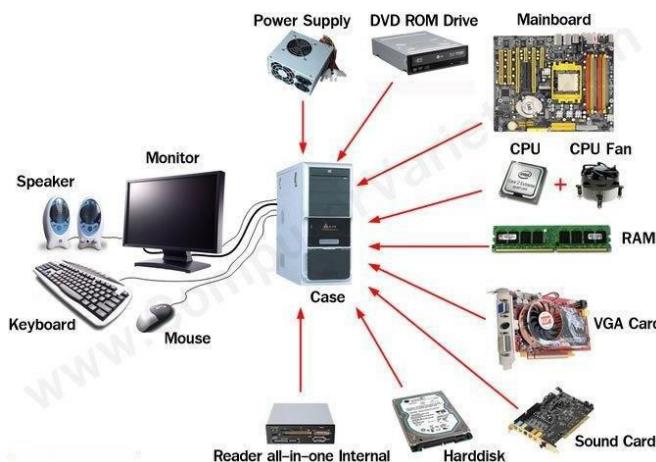


Replacing a bad tube meant checking among ENIAC's 19,000 possibilities.

Since the evolution of humans, devices have been used for calculations for thousands of years. One of the earliest and well-known devices was an abacus. Then in 1822, the father of computers, **Charles Babbage** began developing the first mechanical computer.

Computer Hardware

Computer hardware includes the physical parts of a computer, such as the case, central processing unit (CPU), monitor, mouse, keyboard, computer data storage, graphics card, sound card, speakers and motherboard. Hardware is typically directed by the software to execute any command or instruction. A combination of hardware and software forms a usable computing system, although other systems exist with only hardware.



The following are the basic components that will be detailed :-

1. Motherboard

2. RAM Modules
3. Daughter cards
4. Bus slots
5. SMPS
6. Internal Storage Devices
7. Interfacing Ports

2. MOTHERBOARD

A motherboard (also called mainboard, main circuit board, system board, baseboard, planar board ,logic board or mobo) is the main printed circuit board (PCB) in general-purpose computers and other expandable systems. It holds and allows communication between many of the crucial electronic components of a system, such as the central processing unit (CPU) and memory, and provides connectors for other peripherals. Unlike a backplane, a motherboard usually contains significant sub-systems, such as the central processor, the chipset's input/output and memory controllers, interface connectors, and other components integrated for general use.



ComputerHope.com

Motherboard means specifically a PCB with expansion capabilities. As the name suggests, this board is often referred to as the "mother" of all components attached to it, which often include peripherals, interface cards, and daughter cards: soundcards, video cards, network cards, host bus adapters, TV tuner cards, IEEE 1394 cards; and a variety of other custom components.

FEATURES OF MOTHERBOARD

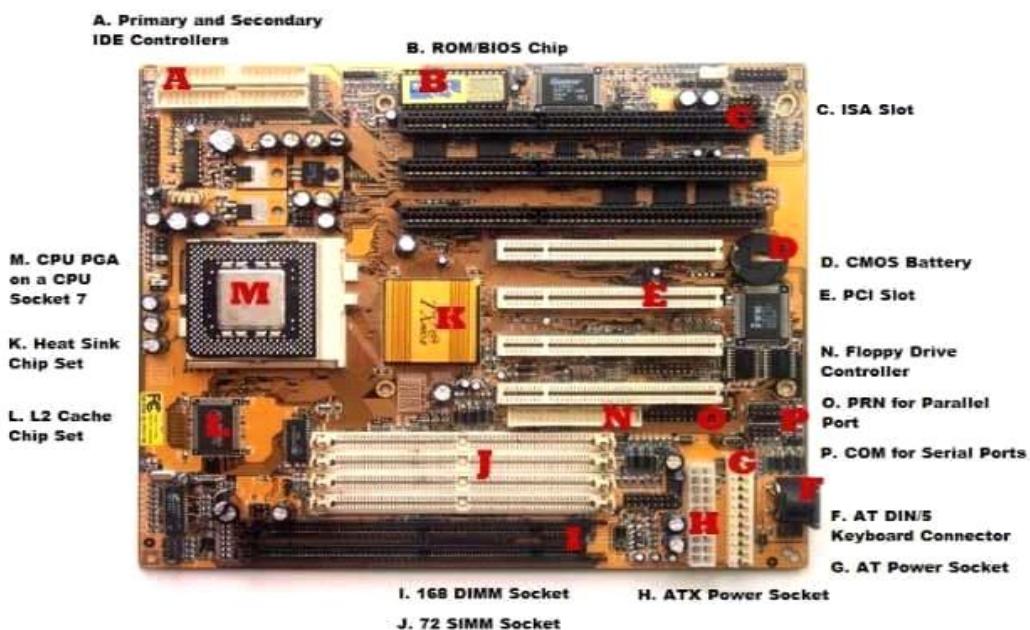
- Motherboard varies greatly in supporting various types of components.

- Motherboard supports a single type of CPU and few types of memories.
- Video cards, hard disks, sound cards have to be compatible with the motherboard to function properly.
- Motherboards, cases, and power supplies must be compatible to work properly together.

TYPES OF MOTHERBOARD

2.1 AT Motherboard

These motherboards have bigger physical dimensions of hundreds of millimetres and hence they are not the right fit for the mini desktop category of computers.



2.2 ATX Motherboards

ATX denotes Advanced technology extended, It was developed by Intel during the 1990s and it was an improved version over an earlier version of AT motherboard. It is smaller in size when compared to AT and it provides interchangeability of the connected components.

2.3 BTX Motherboard

BTX denotes Balanced Technology Extended, intended to manage demands of new technologies in terms of more power requirements hence generation of more heat.

2.4 Pico BTX Motherboard

These boards are smaller in size and hence the word Pico. Two expansion slots are supported in spite of being sharing the top half of BTX. Half-height or riser cards are its unique features and it supports the demands of digital applications.

2.5 Mini ITX Motherboard

It's a miniature version of motherboard. Designed in the early 2000s and its dimension is 17 x 17 cm. Mainly used in small form factor (SFF) computer due to its lower power consumption and faster cooling ability.

MAIN COMPONENTS OF MOTHERBOARD

2.1 FLOPPY DISC CONTROLLER

A floppy disk controller (FDC) is an electronic chip controller used as an interface between a computer and a floppy disk drive. Modern computers have this chip embedded in the motherboard, whereas they were a separate component when they were originally introduced.

A floppy disk controller (FDC) is a specially designed chip that controls the reading and writing functionality of a floppy drive. An FDC can support up to four floppy disk drives at a time. The controller is connected to the system bus of the CPU and appears as a set of I/O ports to the computer. It is usually also linked to a serial bus of the direct memory access (DMA) controller. In an x86 computer, the floppy disk controller uses IRQ6, whereas interrupt schemes are used on other systems. Data transmission is often done by FDC while in DMA mode.



Floppy disk controller functions (FDC)

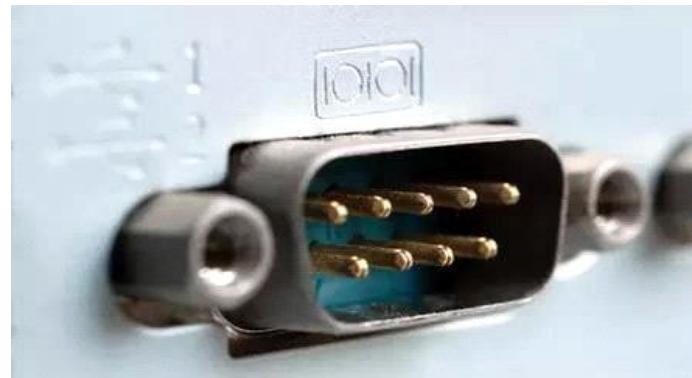
- Translate data bits into FM, MFM, M²FM, or GCR format to be able to record them
- Interpret and execute commands such as seek, read, write, format, etc.
- Error detection with check sums generation and verification, like CRC
- Synchronize data with phase-locked loop(PLL)

2.2 Serial Ports



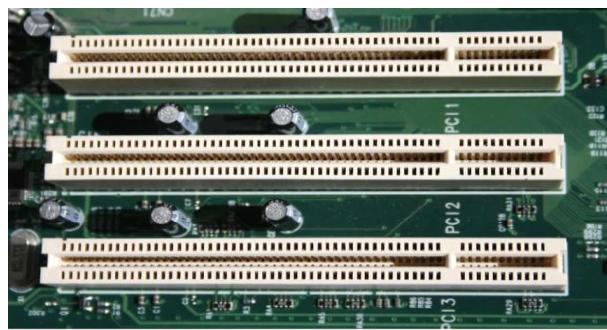
Serial Ports provide an interface to connect serial lines to prepare a serial communication. Serial ports are typically used in modem, mouse, security cameras etc. A Serial port uses DB-9 connector, a 9 pin D-Shaped Connector which connects to the transmission line. A serial port provides a serial communication using one line and thus have no dependency on other wire's speed and its length can be extended as per the need.

2.3 Parallel Ports



Parallel ports provide an interface to connect multiple lines to prepare a parallel communication to send large data at a time. Parallel ports are used in connecting printers, hard-drives, CD-drives etc. All lines speed should be same to avoid error and cross-talk issues. To avoid such issues, the wires are kept small in length. A parallel port uses D-25 connector, a 25 pin D-Shaped connector which connects to the transmission wires.

2.4 The Expansion Buses



An expansion bus is an input/output pathway from the CPU to peripheral devices and it is typically made up of a series of slots on the motherboard. Expansion boards(cards) plug into the bus. PCI is the most common expansion bus in a PC and other hardware platforms. PCI stands for Peripheral Component Interface; PCI slot allows you to insert expansion cards into your computer. Buses carry signals such as data, memory addresses, power, and control signals from component to component. Other types of buses include ISA and EISA. Expansion buses enhance the PCs capabilities by allowing users to add missing features in their computers by slotting adapter cards into expansion slots.

2.5 The Computer Chip-sets



A chipset is a group of small circuits that coordinate the flow of data to and from a PC's key components. These key components include the CPU itself, the main memory, the secondary cache, and any devices situated on the buses. A chip set also controls data flow to and from hard disks and other devices connected to the IDE channels.

A computer has got two main chipsets:

- The North Bridge (also called the memory controller) is in charge of controlling transfers between the processor and the RAM, which is why it is located physically near the processor. It is sometimes called the GMCH, for Graphic and Memory Controller Hub.
- The South Bridge (also called the input/output controller or expansion controller) handles communications between slower peripheral devices. It is also called the ICH (I/O Controller Hub). The term "bridge" is generally used to designate a component which connects two buses.

Chipset manufacturers include SIS, VIA, ALI, and OPTI.

3. RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY

Introduction

RAM, which stands for Random Access Memory, is a hardware device generally located on the motherboard of a computer and acts as an internal memory of the CPU. It allows CPU store data, program, and program results when you switch on the computer. It is the read and write memory

of a computer, which means the information can be written to it as well as read from it.



RAM comes in the form of a chip that is individually mounted on the motherboard or in the form of several chips on a small board connected to the motherboard. It is the main memory of a computer. It is faster to write to and read from as compared to other memories such as a hard disk drive (HDD), solid-state drive (SSD), optical drive, etc.

A computer's performance mainly depends on the size or storage capacity of the RAM. If it does not have sufficient RAM (random access memory) to run the OS and software programs, it will result in slower performance. So, the more RAM a computer has, the faster it will work. Information

stored in RAM is accessed randomly, not in a sequence as on a CD or hard drive. So, its access time is much faster.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RAM

3.1 SDRAM AND DDR

Memory modules are labelled with either SDRAM (Synchronous Dynamic Random-Access Memory) or DDR (Double Data Rate). DDR RAM, as the "double data rate" name suggests, offers much faster speeds than SDRAM. Each generation of DDR, such as DDR2 and DDR3, offers performance improvements over the one preceding it.

3.2 SPEED

The two numbers often quoted first on memory module specifications -- for example, "DDRxxx/PCxxxx" -- indicate the maximum clock speed and maximum transfer rate the device can operate at -- and the higher the better. The stated clock speed is actually double the real figure, so a stick of RAM labelled DDR3-1333 PC3200 offers a clock speed of 666 MHz and a transfer rate of 3,200 MB/s.

3.3 PINS

Essentially, the number of pins a memory module has indicates the number of connections it has to the motherboard -- and thus which motherboards it's compatible with. More pins mean more data can be transferred at once, for faster operation overall, though performance is

based on a variety of different factors, including CPU speed and the motherboard configuration.

3.4 VOLTS

The voltage rating associated with a memory module -- for example, 2.5 V -- indicates how much power it draws from the motherboard in order to operate properly. RAM sticks that can work at lower voltages use up less power and give off less heat, and are therefore more suitable for smaller systems such as laptops.

3.5 CAS LATENCY

CAS (Column Address Strobe) Latency, sometimes abbreviated to just "CL," indicates the time it takes for a memory module to return data to the CPU. A lower CAS Latency indicates RAM that performs faster.

3.6 TIMING

Memory modules feature other timings besides CAS Latency, usually listed as a series of numbers after the other specifications. In order after CAS Latency, they are RAS (Row Address Strobe) to CAS delay, RAS Precharge, Active to Precharge delay and, optionally, command rate. These timings are only really of interest to advanced technical users, as the impact they have on performance is very small.

3.7 REDUNDANCY

The redundancy built into a memory module indicates its ability to recover from errors and to alert the operating system to a problem, rather than just allowing it to crash and lose your data. More expensive and critical server memory uses Error Checking and Correcting Redundancy, or ECC, in order to detect and correct errors wherever possible.



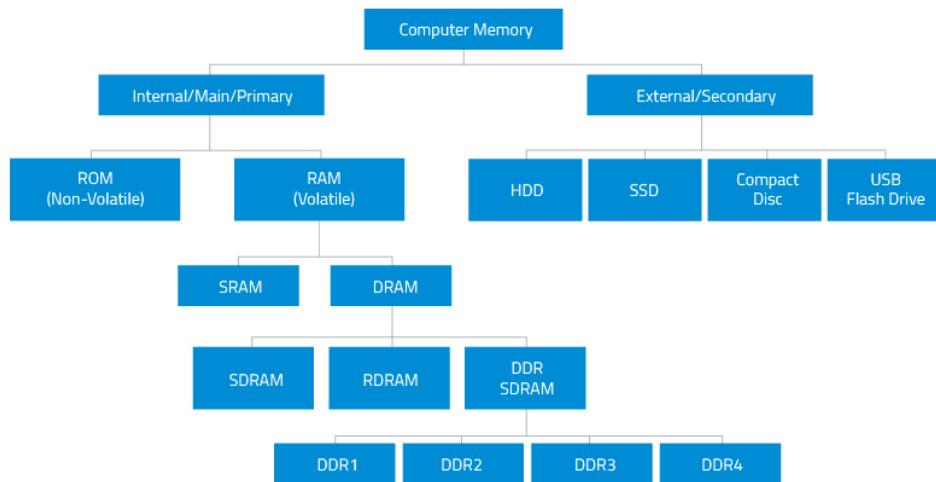
Different Types of RAM

RAM(Random Access Memory) is a part of computer's Main Memory which is directly accessible by CPU. RAM is used to Read and Write data into it which is accessed by CPU randomly. RAM is volatile in nature, it means if the power goes off, the stored information is lost. RAM is used to store the data that is currently processed by the CPU. Most of the programs and data that are modifiable are stored in RAM.

Integrated RAM chips are available in two form:

1. SRAM(Static RAM)

2. DRAM(Dynamic RAM)



3.1 SRAM

The SRAM memories consist of circuits capable of retaining the stored information as long as the power is applied. That means this type of memory requires constant power. SRAM memories are used to build Cache Memory.

3.2 DRAM

DRAM stores the binary information in the form of electric charges that are applied to capacitors. The stored information on the capacitors tends to lose over a period of time and thus the capacitors must be periodically

recharged to retain their usage. The main memory is generally made up of DRAM chips.

Functions

3.1. Reading Files

Hard drives can store vast numbers of files, but compared to other computer components, drives run very slowly. Accessing hard drive files -- especially when those files are scattered across the drive due to fragmentation -- requires the drive to move its mechanical read/write head back and forth and to wait for the spinning platters to spin into the correct position. Even though drives spin at thousands of rotations per minute, this process causes a noticeable delay when reading files. To lessen the slowdown, computers store files in RAM after the files are first read from the drive. RAM has no moving parts, so the files can load very quickly during subsequent uses.

3.2 Temporary Storage

In addition to storing files read from the hard drive, RAM also stores data that programs are actively using but that doesn't need to be saved permanently. By keeping this data in RAM, programs can work with it quickly, improving speed and responsiveness.

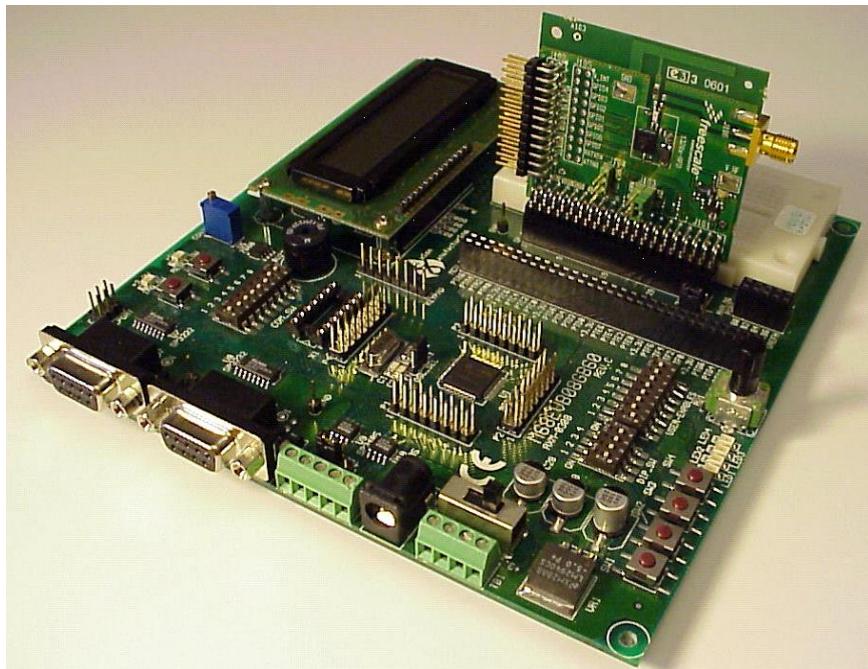
3.3 RAM Size

If RAM works so much faster than the hard drive, why not load all of the computer's data into RAM? One major reason: computers have far less

RAM than drive space. As of publication, hard drive sizes range from a few hundred gigabytes in laptops to 10TB in high-end enterprise systems. Most home computers have between 1 and 4TB of drive space.

4. DAUGHTER CARD

Referred to as a piggyback board and **daughter card**, a daughterboard is an expansion board that connects directly to the motherboard and gives added functionality.



Motherboard with daughter card

To disable a daughter board, the user must physically remove it from the motherboard. Daughter boards do not provide new functions to the circuit.

like an expansion but they extend the circuitry of the circuit in which they are plugged into

Functionalities of daughter board:

- It is known as the piggyback board, riser card, daughtercard etcetera.
- A daughter board is smaller than a motherboard and may have some slots like the motherboard.
- A daughter board is a printed circuit board which is connected to the motherboard or expansion card.
- Unlike expansion card, daughter boards are directly connected to the motherboard by soldering.
- Daughter boards do not provide new functions to the circuit like an expansion but they extend the circuitry of the circuit in which they are plugged into.
- Daughter boards are released by the vendors as an update of motherboard or expansion card.

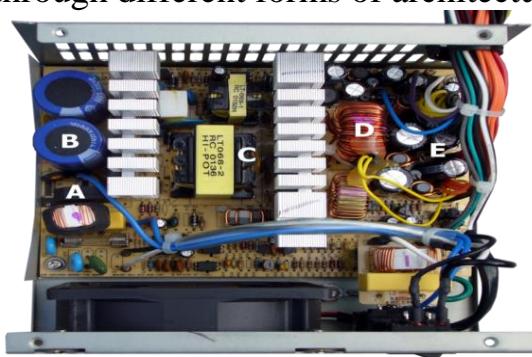
List of daughter cards

- Video Card: This is also referred to as the graphics adapter, display adapter or video adapter.

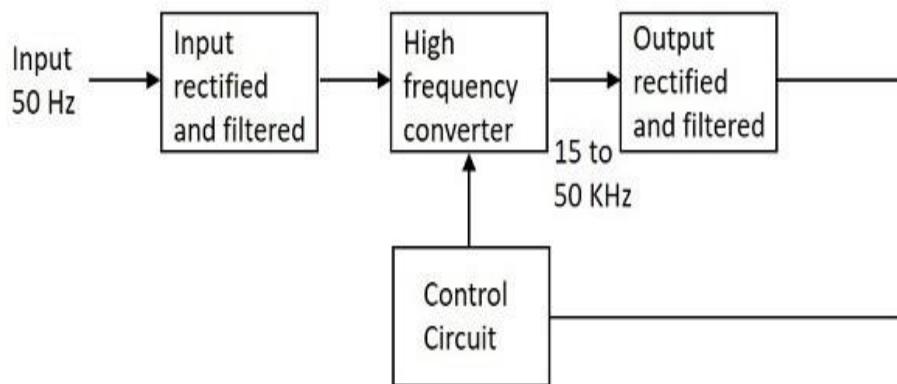
- Sound Card: To handle sound, to insert a microphone or connect a speaker this sound card is used.
- Network Interface Card: This is also referred as NIC. The computer can be connected to a network only with the use of this network interface card.
- Ethernet Card: Ethernet card is used to connect computers to computers. A cable is used to connect the Ethernet cards in each computer to make a network.

5. SWITCHED- MODE POWER SUPPLY

Switched-mode power supply Introduction A switched-mode power supply (switching-mode power supply, switch-mode power supply, switched power supply, SMPS, or switcher) is an electronic power supply that incorporates a switching regulator to convert electrical power efficiently. Its function is to convert a level of voltage to the voltage or current required by the client through different forms of architecture.



WORKING



The working of SMPS is simply understood by knowing that the transistor used in LPS is used to control the voltage drop while the transistor in SMPS is used as a controlled switch. The AC input supply signal 50 Hz is given directly to the rectifier and filter circuit combination without using any transformer. A fast switching device such as a Power transistor is employed in this section, which switches ON and OFF according to the variations and this output is given to the primary of the transformer. This is a regulated output voltage which is then given to the control circuit, which is a feedback circuit

6. INTERNAL STORAGE DEVICES

A storage device is any type of computing hardware that is used for storing, porting or extracting data files and objects. Storage devices can hold and store information both temporarily and permanently. They may be internal or external to a computer.

Some storage devices are classed as 'internal' which means they are inside the computer case. At the most basic level, internal storage is needed to hold the operating system so that the computer is able to access the input and output devices. It will also be used to store the applications software that you use and more than likely, the original copies of your data files.

Internal storage allows the data and applications to be loaded very rapidly into memory, ready for use. The data can be accessed much faster than data which is stored on an external storage device. This is because internal storage devices are connected directly to the motherboard and its data bus whereas external devices are connected through a hardware interface such as USB, which means they are considerably slower to access.

The main disadvantage of internal storage is that when the hard disk fails (and it will), all the data and applications may be lost. This can be avoided to some extent by using more than one hard disk within the machine. Each hard disk has a copy of all the data, so if one fails the other can carry on. This is called a RAID array. An alternative is to use external drives for backup

Examples of Internal storage devices

- Hard Disk
- SSD
- RAM

6.1 HARD DISK

A **hard disk drive** (sometimes abbreviated as a **hard drive**, **HD**, or **HDD**) is a non-volatile data storage device. It is usually installed internally in a computer, attached directly to the disk controller of the computer's motherboard. It contains one or more platters, housed inside of an air-sealed casing. Data is written to the platters using a magnetic head, which moves rapidly over them as they spin.

Internal hard disks reside in a drive bay, connected to the motherboard using an ATA, SCSI, or SATA cable. They are powered by a connection to the computer's PSU (power supply unit).

Hard disk, Magnetic storage medium for a microcomputer. Hard disks are flat, circular plates made of aluminum or glass and coated with a magnetic material. Hard disks for personal computers can store up to several gigabytes (billions of bytes) of information. Data are stored on their surfaces in concentric tracks. A small electromagnet, called a magnetic head, writes a binary digit (1 or 0) by magnetizing tiny spots on the spinning disk in different directions and reads digits by detecting the magnetization direction of the spots. A computer's hard drive is a device consisting of several hard disks, read/write heads, a drive motor to spin the disks, and a small amount of circuitry, all sealed in a metal case to protect the disks from dust. In addition to referring to the disks themselves, the term hard disk is also used to refer to the whole hard drive.

Computers rely on hard disk drives (HDDs) to store data permanently. They are storage devices used to save and retrieve digital information that will be required for future reference.

Hard drives are non-volatile, meaning that they retain data even when they do not have power. The information stored remains safe and intact unless the hard drive is destroyed or interfered with. The information is stored or retrieved in a random-access manner as opposed to sequential access. This implies that blocks of data can be accessed at any time they are required without going through other data blocks.



6.2 SOLID STATE DRIVE

A solid-state drive (SSD) is a solid-state storage device that uses integrated circuit assemblies to store data persistently , typically using flash memory, and functioning as secondary storage in the hierarchy of computer storage. It is also sometimes called a **solid-state device** or a **solid-state disk**, even

though SSDs lack the physical spinning disks and movable read–write heads used in hard disk drives (HDDs) and floppy disks.

Compared with electromechanical drives, SSDs are typically more resistant to physical shock, run silently, and have quicker access time and lower latency. SSDs store data in semiconductor cells. SSDs have a limited number of writes, and slow as they reach storage capacity.



6.3 RAM

RAM (Random Access Memory) is the internal memory of the CPU for storing data, program, and program result. It is a read/write memory which stores data until the machine is working. As soon as the machine is switched off, data is erased.

RAM is volatile, i.e. data stored in it is lost when we switch off the computer or if there is a power failure. RAM is small, both in terms of its physical size and in the amount of data it can hold.



RAM is of two types –

- Static RAM (SRAM)
- Dynamic RAM (DRAM)

Static RAM (SRAM)

The word **static** indicates that the memory retains its contents as long as power is being supplied. However, data is lost when the power gets down due to volatile nature. SRAM chips use a matrix of 6-transistors and no capacitors. Transistors do not require power to prevent leakage, so SRAM need not be refreshed on a regular basis.

Dynamic RAM (DRAM)

DRAM, unlike SRAM, must be continually **refreshed** in order to maintain the data. This is done by placing the memory on a refresh circuit that rewrites the data several hundred times per second. DRAM is used for most system memory as it is cheap and small

6.4 SOME OTHER STORAGE DEVICES

- Magnetic Storage Device
- Optical Storage Device
- Flash Memory Device
- Online and Cloud
- Paper Storage



7 . COMPUTER PORTS

WHAT IS MEANT BY A PORT?

A port in a computer network is a communication endpoint whereas, in an operating system, it is a logical construct, recognizes precise method

otherwise a network service type. These endpoints recognize the combination of every protocol and its address through 16-bit unsigned numbers, called the port number. The protocols that use port numbers are the TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) and UDP (User Datagram Protocol). The port number in every computer networking uses an IP address of the type of protocol & the host

What is Port in Computer/Computer Port?

A computer port or a communication port is a connection point used as an interface between the computer & the peripherals like keyboard, mouse, printer, display unit, monitor, flash drive and speaker. The computer port transmits the data from any peripheral to the computer. In general, the communication ports are available in two types like Serial Ports as well as Parallel Ports.



Characteristics of Computer Ports

The characteristics of the computer port include the following.

- It is an interface between external devices as well as a computer.
- Ports on the motherboard can be connected using an external device cable by plugging in.
- The external devices which are connected through via ports are the keyboard, mouse, microphone, monitor, speakers, etc.

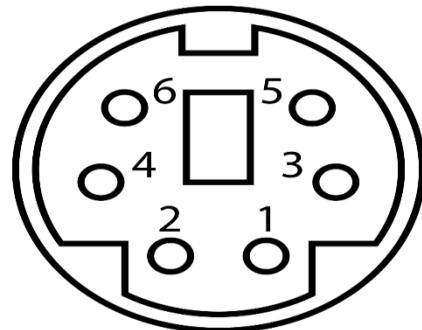
Types of Computer Ports

There are different types of ports available in a computer network. Some of them are:

- PS/02
- Serial Port
- Parallel Port
- Ethernet
- VGA Port
- USB Port
- DVI Port
- HDMI Port

- Display Port

7.1 PS/2 PORTS: PS/2 is a type of port used by older computers for connecting input devices such as keyboards and mice. The port was introduced with IBM's Personal System/2 computer in 1987 (which was abbreviated "PS/2"). The PS/2 port has six pins and is roughly circular in shape



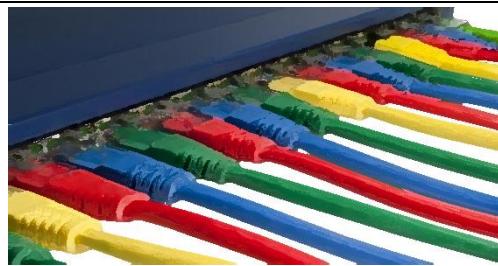
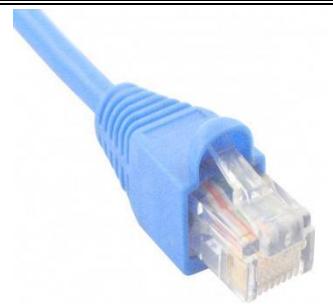
7.2 SERIAL PORT: A serial port is an interface that allows a PC to transmit or receive data one bit at a time. It is one of the oldest types of interfaces commonly used to connect printers and external modems to a PC. Compared to a parallel port, the data transfer rate of a serial port is slower. Normally, a serial port is a male port, while a parallel port is a female port. The serial port standard is RS-232. This standard is used for transmitting serial communication between devices,



7.3 PARALLEL PORT: Parallel port is a type of interface found on computers (personal and otherwise) for connecting peripherals. Parallel ports send multiple bits of data at once (parallel communication), as opposed to serial communication, in which bits are sent one at a time. Parallel port is an interface between computer and peripheral devices like printers with parallel communication



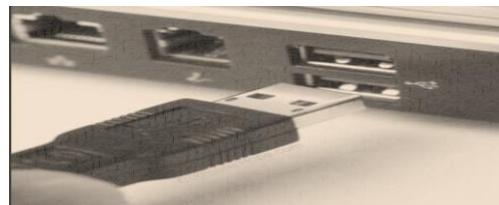
7.4 ETHERNET: A Ethernet port is a jack or socket on a computer that allows the use of an Ethernet connector. These ports are essential in allowing the creation of local area networks (LANs). An Ethernet port is usually found on networking devices, including computers, routers, video game consoles, modems, and televisions. Ethernet is a communication system that allows multiple local devices to share information and work together.



7.5 VGA PORT: Abbreviated VGA, Video Graphics Array is a standard type of connection for video devices such as monitors and projectors. Generally, VGA refers to the types of cables, ports, and connectors used to connect monitors to video cards.



7.6 USB PORT: A **USB port** is a standard cable connection interface for personal computers and consumer electronics devices. [USB stands for Universal Serial Bus](#), USB ports allow USB devices to be connected to each other with and transfer digital data over USB cables



7.7 HDMI PORT: Full form of HDMI is **High-Definition Multimedia Interface.**

HDMI is proprietary audio/video interface for transmitting uncompressed video data and compressed or uncompressed digital audio data from an HDMI-compliant source device, such as a display controller, to a compatible computer monitor, video projector, digital television, or digital audio device..



7.8 DISPLAY PORT: DisplayPort is a digital display interface developed by a consortium of PC and chip manufacturers and standardized by the Video Electronics Standards Association. Display Port is a digital display interface with optional multiple channel audio and other forms of data. Display Port is developed with an aim of replacing VGA and DVI ports as the main interface between a computer and monitor.



EXPERIMENT-2

LINUX COMMANDS

Q1. Create the directories and files as given in the above directory structure. Directories are mentioned as (d). Files should be filled with necessary text data.

\$ mkdir INDIA

cd INDIA

\$mkdir KERALA

\$mkdir TN

\$mkdir AP

cd KERALA

\$ cat > Culture

Hello this file contains Culture.

\$ cat > Language

Hello this file contains Language .

\$ cat > Dress

This file contains dress details.

\$ cd TN

```
$ cat > Farm
```

This file contains farm details.

```
$ cat > Land
```

This file contains land details.

```
$ cd AP
```

```
$ mkdir Development
```

```
$ cat > Industry
```

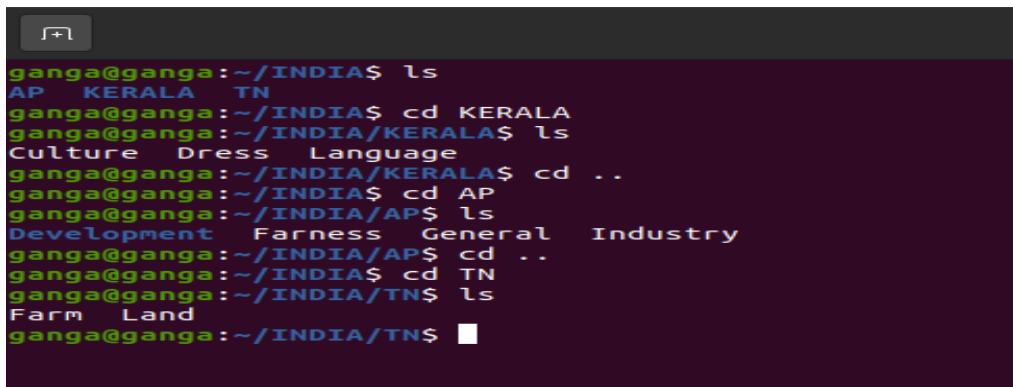
This file contain details of industry

```
$ cat > Farness
```

This file contains the detail of farness.

```
$ cat > General
```

This file contain the general details.



```
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ ls
AP  KERALA  TN
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ cd KERALA
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$ ls
Culture  Dress  Language
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$ cd ..
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ cd AP
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ ls
Development  Farness  General  Industry
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ cd ..
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ cd TN
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/TN$ ls
Farm  Land
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/TN$ █
```

Q2. List your present working directory

pwd

```
[+]
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ pwd
/home/ganga/INDIA/AP
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ ]
```

Q3. Move to the root directory.

cd /

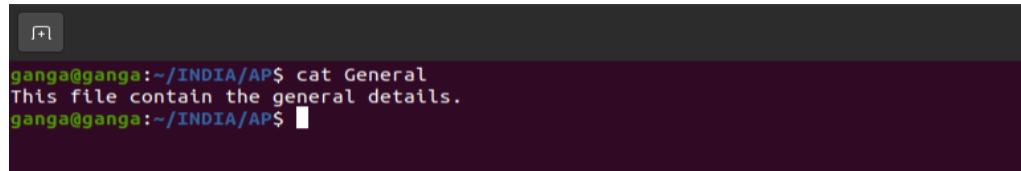
```
[+]
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ cd /
ganga@ganga:/]$ ]
```

Q4. Copy the file ‘Culture’ to the folder AP\$ cp
~/INDIA/KERALA/Culture ~/INDIA/AP

```
[+]
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/INDIA$ cd KERALA
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/INDIA/KERALA$ ls
culture dress language
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/INDIA/KERALA$ cp culture ~/INDIA/AP
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/INDIA/KERALA$ ls
culture dress language
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/INDIA/KERALA$ cd ~/INDIA/AP
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/INDIA/AP$ ls
culture development farmers general industry
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/INDIA/AP$ ]
```

Q5. Display the content of the file ‘general’

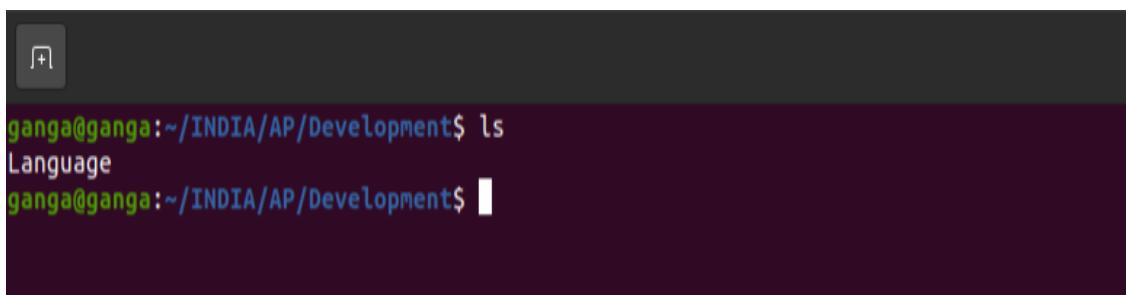
```
$ cat General
```



```
[+]  
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ cat General  
This file contain the general details.  
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$
```

Q6. Move the file ‘language’ to the directory AP/Development

```
$ mv ~/INDIA/KERALA/Language ~/INDIA/AP/Development.
```



```
[+]  
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP/Development$ ls  
Language  
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP/Development$
```

Q7. List all the files in the folder AP

```
$ ls
```



```
[+]  
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$ cd ..  
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ cd AP  
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ ls  
Culture Development Farness General Industry  
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$
```

Q8. List first 10 lines of the file ‘Dress’

\$ head Dress

```
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$ cat Dress
India (Hindi: भारत), officially the Republic of India (Hindi: भरत गणराज्य),[23] is a country in South Asia.
It is the second-most populous country by land area, and the most populous democracy in the world.
Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast,
it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west,[f] China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east.
In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka and the Maldives;
its Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a maritime border with Thailand, Myanmar and Indonesia.
Modern humans arrived on the Indian subcontinent from Africa no later than 55,000 years ago.[24]
Their long occupation, initially in varying forms of isolation as hunter-gatherers, has made the region highly diverse,
second only to Africa in human genetic diversity.[25]
Settled life emerged on the subcontinent in the western margins of the Indus river basin 9,000 years ago, evolving gradually into the Indus Valley Civilisation of the third millennium BCE.[26]
By 1200 BCE, an archaic form of Sanskrit, an Indo-European language, had diffused into India from the northwest.[27]
unfolding as the language of the Rigveda, and recording the dawning of Hinduism in India.[28][disputed - discuss] The Dravidian Languages of India were supplanted in the northern and western regions.[29]
By 400 BCE, stratification and exclusion by caste had emerged within Hinduism,[30] and Buddhism and Jainism had arisen, proclaiming social orders unrelated to heredity.[31]
Early political consolidations gave rise to the loose-knit Maurya and Gupta Empires based in the Ganges basin.[32]
Their collective era was suffused with wide-ranging creativity,[33] but also marked by the declining status of women,[34]
and the incorporation of untouchability into an organised system of belief.[g][35] In South India, the Middle Kingdoms exported Dravidian-
languages scripts and religious cultures to the kingdoms of Southeast Asia.
In the early medieval era, Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism put down roots on India's southern and western coasts.[36]
Muslim armies from Central Asia intermittently overran India's northern plains,[37] eventually establishing the Delhi Sultanate, and
drawing northern India into the cosmopolitan networks of medieval Islam.[38]
In the 15th century, the Vijayanagara Empire created a long-lasting composite Hindu culture in south India.[39] In the Punjab, Sikhism emerged,
rejecting institutionalised religion.[40] The Mughal Empire, in 1526, ushered in two centuries of relative peace,[41] leaving a legacy of luminous architecture.[42]
Gradually expanding rule of the British East India Company followed, turning India into a colonial economy, but also consolidating its sovereignty.[43]
British Crown rule began in 1858. The rights promised to Indians were granted slowly,[44] but technological changes were introduced, and ideas of education, modernity and the public life took root.[45]
A pioneering and influential nationalist movement emerged, which was noted for nonviolent resistance and became the major factor in ending British rule.[46]
In 1947 the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two independent dominions, a Hindu-majority Dominion of India and a Muslim-majority Dominion of Pakistan,
and large-scale loss of life and an unprecedented migration.[47][48]
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$ head Dress
India (Hindi: भारत), officially the Republic of India (Hindi: भरत गणराज्य),[23] is a country in South Asia.
It is the second-most populous country by land area, and the most populous democracy in the world.
Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast,
it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west,[f] China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east.
In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka and the Maldives;
its Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a maritime border with Thailand, Myanmar and Indonesia.
Modern humans arrived on the Indian subcontinent from Africa no later than 55,000 years ago.[24]
Their long occupation, initially in varying forms of isolation as hunter-gatherers, has made the region highly diverse,
second only to Africa in human genetic diversity.[25]
Settled life emerged on the subcontinent in the western margins of the Indus river basin 9,000 years ago, evolving gradually into the Indus Valley Civilisation of the third millennium BCE.[26]
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$
```

Q9. List the last 10 lines of the file ‘Dress\$ tail Dress

```
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/ERIAL/S cat Dress
India (Hindi: भारत), officially the Republic of India (Hindi: भारत गणराज्य) [23] is a country in South Asia.
It is the second most populous country by land area [24] and the most populous democracy in the world.
Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the southeast, the Arabian Sea on the northwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast,
it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west,[7] China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east.
In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka and the Maldives.
Its Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a maritime border with Thailand, Myanmar and Indonesia.
Modern humans arrived on the Indian subcontinent from Africa no later than 55,000 years ago.[24]
Their long occupation, initially in varying forms of isolation as hunter-gatherers, has made the region highly diverse,
second only to Africa to human genetic diversity.[25]
Settled life emerged on the subcontinent in the western margins of the Indus river basin 9,000 years ago, evolving gradually into the Indus Valley civilisation of the third millennium BCE.
[26] By 2200 BCE, an archaic form of Sanskrit, an Indo-European language, had diffused into India from the northwest.[27]
Unfolding across the centuries, the recorded history of India began in 1000 BCE. The Dravidian languages of India were supplanted in the northern and western regions.
[28] By 500 BCE, stratification and exclusion had become firmly established,[29] and the Mauryan Empire had arisen, proclaiming social orders unrelated to heredity.[30]
Early political consolidations gave rise to the loose-knit Maurya and Gupta Empires based in the Ganges Basin.[31]
Their collective era was suffused with wide-ranging creativity,[32] but also marked by the declining status of women.[34]
and the incorporation of unorthodoxies into an organised system of belief.[31][35] In South India, the Middle Kingdoms exported Dravidian-
language scripts and religious cultures to the kingdoms of Southeast Asia.
In the early medieval era, Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism put down roots on India's southern and western coasts.[37]
Muslim armies from Central Asia intermittently overran India's northern plains,[38] eventually establishing the Delhi Sultanate, and
drawing northern India into the cosmopolitan networks of medieval Islam.[39]
In the 15th century, the Vijayanagara Empire created a long-lasting composite Hindu culture in south India.[40] In the Punjab, Sikhism emerged,
rejecting institutionalised religion.[41] The Mughal Empire, in 1526, ushered in two centuries of relative peace,[42] leaving a legacy of luminous architecture.[43]
[43] Gradually, the British East India Company expanded, turning India into a colonial economy, but also consolidating its sovereignty.[44]
British rule in India began in 1858. The rights granted to Indians evolved slowly,[45] but technological changes were introduced, and ideas of education, modernity and the public life took root.[46]
A pioneer and influential nationalist movement emerged, which was noted for nonviolent resistance and became the major factor in ending British rule.[47]
In 1947 the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two independent dominions, a Hindu-majority Dominion of India and a Muslim-majority Dominion of Pakistan,
and large-scale loss of life and an unprecedented migration.[48][49]
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/ERIAL/S tail Dress
In the early medieval era, Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism put down roots on India's southern and western coasts.[37]
Muslim armies from Central Asia intermittently overran India's northern plains,[38] eventually establishing the Delhi Sultanate, and
drawing northern India into the cosmopolitan networks of medieval Islam.[39]
In the 15th century, the Vijayanagara Empire created a long-lasting composite Hindu culture in south India.[40] In the Punjab, Sikhism emerged,
rejecting institutionalised religion.[41] The Mughal Empire, in 1526, ushered in two centuries of relative peace,[42] leaving a legacy of luminous architecture.[43]
[43] Gradually, the British East India Company expanded, turning India into a colonial economy, but also consolidating its sovereignty.[44]
British rule in India began in 1858. The rights granted to Indians evolved slowly,[45] but technological changes were introduced, and ideas of education, modernity and the public life took root.[46]
A pioneer and influential nationalist movement emerged, which was noted for nonviolent resistance and became the major factor in ending British rule.[47]
In 1947 the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two independent dominions, a Hindu-majority Dominion of India and a Muslim-majority Dominion of Pakistan,
and large-scale loss of life and an unprecedented migration.[48][49]
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/ERIAL/S
```

Q10. List all the files in AP in long listing format

\$ ls -al

```
ang@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ ls -al
total 28
rwxrwxr-x 3 ganga ganga 4096 Jun 17 21:30 .
rwxrwxr-x 5 ganga ganga 4096 Jun 17 17:05 ..
rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 34 Jun 17 21:18 Culture
rwxrwxr-x 2 ganga ganga 4096 Jun 17 21:33 Development
rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 42 Jun 17 16:57 Farness
rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 39 Jun 17 16:58 General
rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 38 Jun 17 16:57 Industry
ang@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$
```

Q11. List the files in AP which begin with the character ‘f’

\$ find ./AP -name F*

```
ang@ganga:~/INDIA$ find ./AP -name F*
./AP/Farness
ang@ganga:~/INDIA$
```

Q12. List the files page by page

```
$ ls -la|more
```



```
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ ls -la|more
total 28
drwxrwxr-x 3 ganga ganga 4096 Jun 17 21:30 .
drwxrwxr-x 5 ganga ganga 4096 Jun 17 17:05 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga    34 Jun 17 21:18 Culture
drwxrwxr-x 2 ganga ganga 4096 Jun 17 21:33 Development
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga    42 Jun 17 16:57 Farness
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga    39 Jun 17 16:58 General
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga    38 Jun 17 16:57 Industry
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$
```

Q13. Remove the file ‘general’

```
$ rm -i General
```



```
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ rm -i General
rm: remove regular file 'General'? y
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ ls
Culture Development Farness Industry
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$
```

Q14. Change the permission of the file ‘Culture’ as only read permission to all

\$ chmod a-wx Culture

```
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ ls -al Culture
-r--r--r-- 1 ganga ganga 34 Jun 17 21:18 Culture
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/AP$ 
```

Q15. List the lines of the file which contains a string ‘Saree’

\$ grep -i "saree" Dress

```
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$ grep -i "saree" Dress
Banarasi saree are world famous because of their their gold, zari, silver handwork, natural silk and excellent embroidery. ...
Most of these saree has attractive designs and the golden work makes it more appealing.
Banarasi Saree has won every women's heart because of its range of colors.
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$ ^C
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA$ 
```

Q16. Use man command to get the syntax of wc command

\$man wc|more

```

ganga@ganga:~/INDIA/KERALA
User Commands
[?] [X]

NAME
    wc - print newline, word, and byte counts for each file

SYNOPSIS
    wc [OPTION]... [FILE]...
    wc [OPTION]... --files-from=F

DESCRIPTION
    Print newline, word, and byte counts for each FILE, and a total line if more than one FILE is specified. A word is a non-zero-length sequence of characters delimited by white space.
    With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

    The options below may be used to select which counts are printed, always in the following order: newline, word, character, byte, maximum line length.

    -c, --bytes      print the byte counts
    -m, --chars     print the character counts
    -l, --lines     print the newline counts
    -f, --files-from=F
        read input from the files specified by NUL-terminated names in file F; If F is - then read names from standard input
    -L, --max-line-length
        print the maximum display width
    -w, --words     print the word counts
    -h, --help       display this help and exit
    -v, --version   output version information and exit

AUTHOR
    Written by Paul Rubin and David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS
    Coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
    Report wc translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

COPYRIGHT
    ©More...

```

Q17. Count the number of characters, words, lines in the directory listing

\$ls|wc

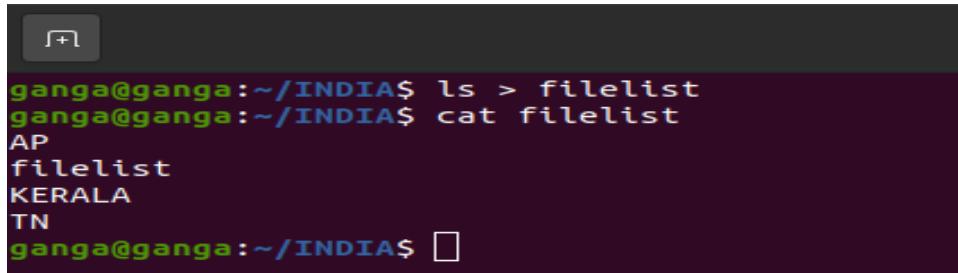
```

ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ ls|wc
      3      3     13
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ ls
AP  KERALA  TN
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ 

```

Q18. Put a listing of the files in your directory into a file called filelist.

ls > filelist



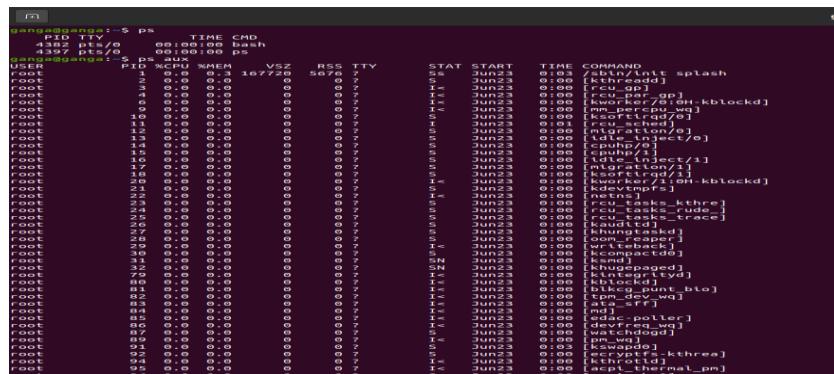
```

ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ ls > filelist
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ cat filelist
AP
filelist
KERALA
TN
ganga@ganga:~/INDIA$ 

```

Q19. List the status of all process running in your system

\$ps



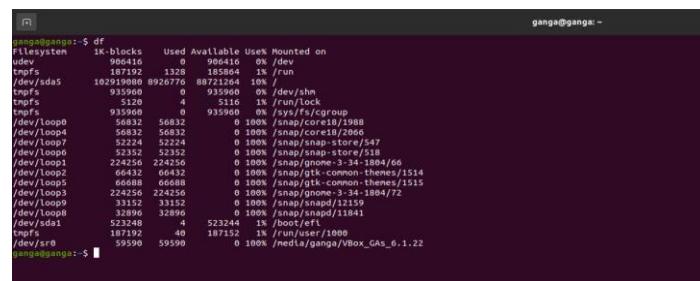
```

ganga@ganga:~$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
    1 ?        00:00:00 splash
   4397 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
   4398 pts/0    00:00:00 grep
   4399 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
root      14  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [kthreadd]
root      15  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [migration/e]
root      16  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [cpuhp/e/o]
root      17  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [idle_inject/i]
root      18  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [ksoftirqd/1]
root      20  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [ksoftirqd/0]
root      21  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [kdevtmpfs]
root      22  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [rcu_tasks_kthre]
root      23  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [rcu_tasks_trace]
root      24  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [rcu_tasks_wq]
root      25  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [kudl_taskd]
root      27  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [khungtaskd]
root      28  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [writeback]
root      29  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [kswapd0]
root      31  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [ksnd]
root      32  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [kintegrityd]
root      79  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [kintegritytd]
root     100  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [blkcg_punt_bio]
root     181  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [ata-sff]
root     182  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [ata-wq]
root     183  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [ata-sff]
root     184  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [edac_poller]
root     185  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [watchdogd]
root     186  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [kswapd1]
root     187  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:00 [kswapd2]
root     188  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:03 [kswapd0]
root     189  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:03 [kthrottd]
root     190  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:05 [acpt_thermal_pm]
root     191  0.0  0.0  0  0 Jun23 0:05 [acpt_thermal_pm]

```

Q20. List the disk partitions in your harddisk

\$df



```

ganga@ganga:~$ df
Filesystem 1K-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs 986416 0 986416 0% /dev
tmpfs 187192 1328 185864 1% /run
/dev/sda5 102919080 8926776 88721264 10% /
tmpfs 935960 0 935960 0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0 56832 56832 0 100% /snap/core18/1988
/dev/loop0 56832 56832 0 100% /snap/core18/1989
/dev/loop0 52224 52224 0 100% /snap/snap-store/547
/dev/loop0 52352 52352 0 100% /snap/snap-store/518
/dev/loop1 224256 224256 0 100% /snap/gnome-3-34-1804/60
/dev/loop2 66432 66432 0 100% /snap/gnome-control-center-themes/1514
/dev/loop5 66688 66688 0 100% /snap/gtk-common-themes/1515
/dev/loop3 224256 224256 0 100% /snap/gnome-3-34-1804/72
/dev/loop4 32896 32896 0 100% /snap/snapd/11841
/dev/sda1 523248 4 523244 1% /boot/efi
tmpfs 187192 40 187152 1% /run/user/1000
/dev/sr0 59590 59590 0 100% /media/ganga/vBox_GAs_6.1.22

```

Q21. Redirect the output of the top program to a file called ‘errors’.

top >> errors

```
top - 00:39:05 up 2:38, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.03, 0.11
Tasks: 189 total, 1 running, 188 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%CPU(s): 4.6 us, 1.2 sy, 0.5 nt, 92.9 id, 0.7 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.2 st, 0.0 st
Mem Mem : 1828.0 total, 84.8 free, 1322.7 used, 420.5 buff/cache
Mem Swap: 2048.0 total, 1792.7 free, 255.3 used, 249.2 avail Mem

PID-USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU TIME+ COMMAND
4610 ganga 20 0 443488 25424 14952 S 5.3 1.4 0:00.16 tracker-store
1443 ganga 20 0 4332892 377372 106880 S 2.3 20.2 6:37.35 gnome-shell
1272 ganga 20 0 1075668 238664 78988 S 1.3 12.7 3:26.97 Xorg
1188 ganga 39 19 519896 11356 8944 S 1.0 0.6 0:01.78 tracker-miner-f
4608 ganga 20 0 20520 3704 3160 R 0.7 0.2 0:00.05 top
1180 ganga 20 0 19272 6406 4976 S 0.3 0.3 0:01.16 systemd
1181 ganga 20 0 8445 4844 2880 S 0.3 0.2 0:01.96 gdm-damon
3610 ganga 20 0 2600000 132104 6196 S 0.3 1.7 1:03.65 Web Content
3666 ganga 20 0 2413588 55696 32684 S 0.3 3.0 0:05.13 WebExtensions
4371 ganga 20 0 828532 52032 38864 S 0.3 2.8 0:04.56 gnome-terminal-
4605 root 20 0 0 0 0 I 0.3 0.0 0:00.03 kworker/u4:2-events_freezable_power_
1 root 20 0 1677720 7560 5392 S 0.0 0.4 0:03.49 systemd
2 root 20 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.01 kthreadd
3 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_gp
4 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_par_gp
6 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 mm_percpu_wq
9 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 mm_percpu_wq
10 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 ksoftirqd/0
11 root 20 0 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:01.58 rCU_sched
12 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.13 migration/0
13 root -51 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 idle_inject/0
14 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 cpuhp/0
15 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 cpuhp/1
16 root -51 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 idle_inject/1
17 root rt 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 migration/1
18 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.42 ksoftirqd/1
20 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kworker/1:0H-kblockd
21 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kdevtmpfs
22 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 netns
23 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rCU_tasks_kthre
24 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rCU_tasks_rude_
25 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rCU_tasks_trace_
26 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kauditd
27 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.01 ksoftirqd
28 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 oom_reaper
29 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 writeback
30 root 20 0 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kcompactd0
31 root 25 5 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 ksmd
32 root 39 19 0 0 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 khugepaged
79 root 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 kintegrityd
ganga@ganga: ~
```

EXPERIMENT-3

EXPLORING LINUX FILE SYSTEM

It makes sense to explore the Linux filesystem from a terminal window,

In fact, that is the name of the first tool you'll install to help you on the way: tree. If you are using Ubuntu or Debian, you can do:

`sudo apt install tree`

Once installed, stay in your terminal window and run tree like this:

`$ tree /`

The / in the instruction above refers to the root directory. The root directory is the one from which all other directories branch off from. When you run tree and tell it to start with /, you will see the whole directory tree, all directories and all the subdirectories in the whole system, with all their files, fly by.

If you have been using your system for some time, this may take a while, because, even if you haven't generated many files yourself, a Linux system and its apps are always logging, caching, and storing temporary files. The number of entries in the file system can grow quite quickly. Instead, try this:

`tree -L 1 /`

And you should see a listing similar to what is shown in Figure 1.

```
(base) sunil@debian:~$ tree -L 1 /
/
├── bin    -> usr/bin
├── boot
├── dev
├── etc
├── home
├── initrd.img -> boot/initrd.img-4.19.0-14-amd64
├── initrd.img.old -> boot/initrd.img-4.19.0-13-amd64
├── lib    -> usr/lib
├── lib32  -> usr/lib32
├── lib64  -> usr/lib64
├── libx32 -> usr/libx32
├── lost+found
├── media
├── mnt
├── opt
├── proc
├── root
├── run
├── sbin  -> usr/sbin
├── snap
├── srv
├── sys
└── tmp
└── usr
└── var
└── vmlinuz -> boot/vmlinuz-4.19.0-14-amd64
└── vmlinuz.old -> boot/vmlinuz-4.19.0-13-amd64

23 directories, 4 files
(base) sunil@debian:~$
```

Figure 1: tree

The instruction above can be translated as “show me only the 1st Level of the directory tree starting at / (root)“. The -L option tells tree how many levels down you want to see.

Most Linux distributions will show you the same or a very similar layout to what you can see in the image above. This means that even if you feel confused now, master this, and you will have a handle on most, if not all, Linux installations in the whole wide world.

Now, let's look at what each directory is used for. While we go through each, you can peek at their contents using ls.

Directories

From top to bottom, the directories you are seeing are as follows.

/bin

/bin is the directory that contains binaries, that is, some of the applications and programs you can run. You will find the ls program mentioned above in this directory, as well as other basic tools for making and removing files and directories, moving them around, and so on. There are more bin directories in other parts of the file system tree, but we'll be talking about those in a minute.

/boot

The /boot directory contains files required for starting your system. If you mess up one of the files in here, you may not be able to run your Linux and it is a pain to repair. On the other hand, don't worry too much about destroying your system by accident: you have to have superuser privileges to do that.

/dev

/dev contains device files. Many of these are generated at boot time or even on the fly. For example, if you plug in a new webcam or a USB pendrive

into your machine, a new device entry will automatically pop up here. /etc /etc is the directory where names start to get confusing.

/etc

gets its name from the earliest Unixes and it was literally “et cetera” because it was the dumping ground for system files administrators were not sure where else to put.

Nowadays, it would be more appropriate to say that etc stands for “Everything to configure,” as it contains most, if not all system-wide configuration files. For example, the files that contain the name of your system, the users and their passwords, the names of machines on your network and when and where the partitions on your hard disks should be mounted are all in here. Again, if you are new to Linux, it may be best if you don’t touch too much in here until you have a better understanding of how things work.

/home

/home is where you will find your users’ personal directories. In my case, under /home there are two directories: /home/paul, which contains all my stuff; and /home/guest, in case anybody needs to borrow my computer.

/lib

/lib is where libraries live. Libraries are files containing code that your applications can use. They contain snippets of code that applications use to

draw windows on your desktop, control peripherals, or send files to your hard disk.

There are more lib directories scattered around the file system, but this one, the one hanging directly off of / is special in that, among other things, it contains the all-important kernel modules. The kernel modules are drivers that make things like your video card, sound card, WiFi, printer, and so on, work.

/media

The /media directory is where external storage will be automatically mounted when you plug it in and try to access it. As opposed to most of the other items on this list, /media does not hail back to 1970s, mainly because inserting and detecting storage (pen drives, USB hard disks, SD cards, external SSDs, etc) on the fly, while a computer is running, is a relatively new thing.

/mnt

The /mnt directory, however, is a bit of remnant from days gone by. This is where you would manually mount storage devices or partitions. It is not used very often nowadays.

/opt

The /opt directory is often where software you compile (that is, you build yourself from source code and do not install from your distribution

repositories) sometimes lands. Applications will end up in the /opt/bin directory and libraries in the /opt/lib directory.

A slight digression: another place where applications and libraries end up in is /usr/local, When software gets installed here, there will also be /usr/local/bin and /usr/local/lib directories. What determines which software goes where is how the developers have configured the files that control the compilation and installation process.

/proc

/proc, like /dev is a virtual directory. It contains information about your computer, such as information about your CPU and the kernel your Linux system is running. As with /dev, the files and directories are generated when your computer starts, or on the fly, as your system is running and things change.

/root

/root is the home directory of the superuser (also known as the “Administrator”) of the system. It is separate from the rest of the users’ home directories BECAUSE YOU ARE NOT MEANT TO TOUCH IT. Keep your own stuff in you own directories, people.

/run

/run is another new directory. System processes use it to store temporary data for their own nefarious reasons.

/sbin

/sbin is similar to /bin, but it contains applications that only the superuser (hence the initial s) will need. You can use these applications with the sudo command that temporarily concedes you superuser powers on many distributions. /sbin typically contains tools that can install stuff, delete stuff and format stuff. As you can imagine, some of these instructions are lethal if you use them improperly, so handle with care.

/usr

The /usr directory was where users' home directories were originally kept back in the early days of UNIX. However, now /home is where users kept their stuff as we saw above. These days, /usr contains a mish-mash of directories which in turn contain applications, libraries, documentation, wallpapers, icons and a long list of other stuff that need to be shared by applications and services.

You will also find bin, sbin and lib directories in /usr. What is the difference with their root-hanging cousins? Not much nowadays. Originally, the /bin directory (hanging off of root) would contain very basic commands, like ls, mv and rm; the kind of commands that would come pre-installed in all UNIX/Linux installations, the bare minimum to run and maintain a system. /usr/bin on the other hand would contain stuff the users would install and run to use the system as a work station, things like word processors, web browsers, and other apps. But many modern Linux distributions just put

everything into /usr/bin and have /bin point to /usr/bin just in case erasing it completely would break something. So, while Debian, Ubuntu and Mint still keep /bin and /usr/bin (and /sbin and /usr/sbin) separate; others, like Arch and its derivatives just have one “real” directory for binaries, /usr/bin, and the rest or *bins are “fake” directories that point to /usr/bin.

/srv

The /srv directory contains data for servers. If you are running a web server from your Linux box, your HTML files for your sites would go into /srv/http (or /srv/www). If you were running an FTP server, your files would go into /srv/ftp.

/sys

/sys is another virtual directory like /proc and /dev and also contains information from devices connected to your computer.

In some cases you can also manipulate those devices. I can, for example, change the brightness of the screen of my laptop by modifying the value stored in the /sys/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:02.0/drm/card1/card1-eDP-1/intel_backlight/brightness file (on your machine you will probably have a different file). But to do that you have to become superuser. The reason for that is, as with so many other virtual directories, messing with the contents and files in /sys can be dangerous and you can trash your system. DO NOT TOUCH until you are sure you know what you are doing.

/tmp

/tmp contains temporary files, usually placed there by applications that you are running. The files and directories often (not always) contain data that an application doesn't need right now, but may need later on.

You can also use /tmp to store your own temporary files — /tmp is one of the few directories hanging off / that you can actually interact with without becoming superuser.

/var

/var was originally given its name because its contents was deemed variable, in that it changed frequently. Today it is a bit of a misnomer because there are many other directories that also contain data that changes frequently, especially the virtual directories we saw above.

Be that as it may, /var contains things like logs in the /var/log subdirectories. Logs are files that register events that happen on the system. If something fails in the kernel, it will be logged in a file in /var/log; if someone tries to break into your computer from outside, your firewall will also log the attempt here. It also contains spools for tasks. These “tasks” can be the jobs you send to a shared printer when you have to wait because another user is printing a long document, or mail that is waiting to be delivered to users on the system.

Your system may have some more directories we haven't mentioned above.

In the screenshot, for example, there is a /snap directory. That's because the shot was captured on an Ubuntu system. Ubuntu has recently incorporated [snap](#) packages as a way of distributing software. The /snap directory contains all the files and the software installed from snaps.

/var/log/syslog contains lot of system related logfiles.

That is the root directory covered, but many of the subdirectories lead to their own set of files and subdirectories. Figure 2 gives you an overall idea of what the basic file system tree looks like (the image is kindly supplied under a CC By-SA license by Paul Gardner) and [Wikipedia has a break down with a summary of what each directory is used for.](#)

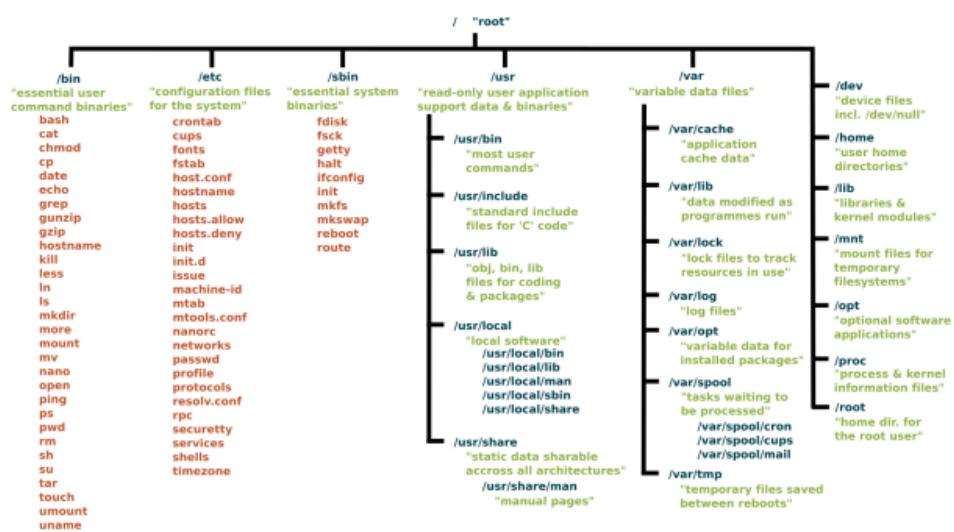


Figure 2: Standard Unix filesystem hierarchy.

To explore the filesystem yourself, use the cd command:

cd will take you to the directory of your choice (cd stands for change directory).

If you get confused,

Pwd will always tell you where you (pwd stands for print working directory). Also, cd with no options or parameters, will take you back to your own home directory, where things are safe and cosy.

Finally,

cd .. will take you up one level, getting you one level closer to the / root directory. If you are in /usr/share/wallpapers and run cd .., you will move up to /usr/share.

To see what a directory contains, use ls or simply ls to list the contents of the directory you are in right now. And, of course, you always have tree to get an overview of what lays within a directory. Try it on /usr/share — there is a lot of interesting stuff in there.

Although there are minor differences between Linux distributions, the layout for their filesystems are mercifully similar. So much so that you could say: once you know one, you know them all. And the best way to know the filesystem is to explore it. So go forth with tree, ls, and cd into

uncharted territory.

You cannot damage your filesystem just by looking at it, so move from one directory to another and take a look around

Material adapted from <https://www.linux.com/training-tutorials/linux-filesystem-explained/>

EXPERIMENT-4

SHELL COMMANDS

1. Write a Shell program to display a given message

```
Msg="Hello world"
```

```
echo "$Msg"
```

OUTPUT

```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ emacs display.sh
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./display.sh
Hello World
ganga@ganga:~/programs$
```

2. Write a shell script to evaluate arithmetic operations.

```
echo "enter two integer number"
```

```
read a
```

```
read b
```

```
c=`expr $a + $b`
```

```
echo "sum=$c"
```

```
c=`expr $a - $b`
```

```
echo "sub=$c"  
  
c=`expr $a / $b`  
  
echo "div=$c"  
  
c=`expr $a \* $b`  
  
echo "multiplication=$c"  
  
c=`expr $a % $b`  
  
echo "remainder=$c"
```

OUTPUT



```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./arithmetic.sh  
enter two integer number  
10  
2  
sum=12  
sub=8  
div=5  
multiplication=20  
remainder=0  
ganga@ganga:~/programs$
```

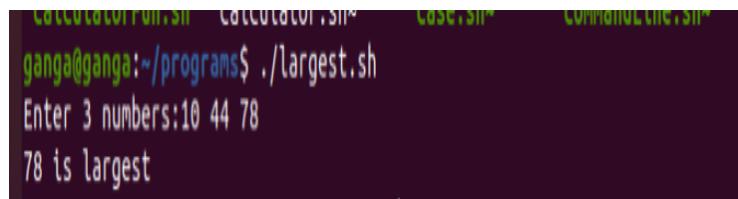
3. Write a shell Script to determine largest among three integer number.

```
#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter 3 numbers:" a b c

if [ $a -gt $b -a $a -gt $c ]
then
    echo "$a is largest"
elif [ $b -gt $c -a $b -gt $a ]
then
    echo "$b is largest"
else
    echo "$c is largest"
fi
```

OUTPUT



```
calculator.shm  calculator.shm~  Case.shm      commandline.shm
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./largest.sh
Enter 3 numbers:10 44 78
78 is largest
```

4. Write a shell script to compare two string.

```
echo "enter two string"
```

```
read a
```

```
read b
```

```
if [ -z $a ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo " First String is empty: Null String"
```

```
fi
```

```
if [ -z $b ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo " First String is empty: Null String"fi
```

```
if [ $a = $b ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo "Strings are equal: strings Matched"
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Strings are not equal:"
```

```
fi
```

OUTPUT

```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./stringComp.sh
Enter two strings:
game
player
Both Strings are not equal
```

5. Write a shell script to read and check the directory exists or not, if not make

directory.

```
echo "enter name of directory"
```

```
read dir
```

```
if [ -d $dir ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo "Directory Exists!"
```

```
else
```

```
mkdir $dir
```

```
fi
```

OUTPUT

```
| Both strings are not equal
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./dirQues.sh
Enter a directory: lab
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./dirQues.sh
Enter a directory: lab
Directory Exist
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ /fileQues
```

6. Write a shell script to read and check the file exists or not, if not make file.

```
echo "enter name of file"
```

```
read filename
```

```
if [ -f $filename ]
```

```
then
```

```
echo "File Exists!"
```

```
else
```

```
touch $filename
```

```
fi
```

OUTPUT

```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./fileQues.sh
Enter a file: newfile
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./fileQues.sh
Enter a file: newfile
File Exist
```

7. Write a shell script to implement menu driven program to perform all arithmetic operation using case statement.

```
#!/bin/bash

echo -e "1.Addition\n2.Substraction\n3.Multiplication\n4.Division\n5.Modulus "

echo "Enter choice"

read choice

case $choice in

    "1" )

        echo "Enter a and b"

        read a

        read b

        echo "Addition : $(expr $a + $b)";;

    "2" )

        echo "Enter a and b"

        read a

        read b

        echo " Substraction : $(expr $a - $b)" ;;
```

```
"3" )  
echo "Enter a and b"  
read a  
read b  
echo " Multiplication : $(expr $a \* $b)" ;;  
  
"4" )  
echo "Enter a and b"  
read a  
read b  
echo " Division : $(expr $a / $b)" ;;  
  
"5" )  
echo "Enter a and b"  
read a  
read b  
echo " Reminder : $(expr $a % $b)" ;;  
* )  
echo "Invalid" ;;  
  
esac
```

OUTPUT

```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./case.sh
1.Addition
2.Substraction
3.Multiplication
4.Division
5.Modulus
Enter choice
1
Enter a and b
5
8
Addition : 13
```

8. Write a shell script to do:

- a. display list of directory contents
- b. Name of current directory
- c. Who is logged on
- d. Long listing of directory contents according to choose of user.

echo -e “Menu \n 1 for listing directory content \n 2 for print name of current directory \n 3 for Show who is logged on \n 4 Show directory content using long listing format “

echo “enter your choice “

read ch

case \$ch in

- 1) ls;;
- 2) pwd;;
- 3) who;;
- 4) ls -l;;

*) echo “Invalid Choice: Try Again!!”

esac

OUTPUT

```

ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./caseLinux.sh
a. Display list of directory contents
b.Name of current directory
c. Who is logged on
d. Long listing of directory contents according to choose of user
Enter choice:
a
arithmetic.sh      calculatorFun.sh-    caseLinux.sh    case.sh-
arithmetric.sh-    calculator.sh     caseLinux.sh-  '#commandLine.sh#'
calculatorFun.sh-  calculator.sh-   case.sh        commandLine.sh
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./caseLinux.sh
a. Display list of directory contents
b.Name of current directory
c. Who is logged on
d. Long listing of directory contents according to choose of user
Enter choice:
b
/home/ganga/programs
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./caseLinux.sh
a. Display list of directory contents
b.Name of current directory
c. Who is logged on
d. Long listing of directory contents according to choose of user
Enter choice:
c
ganga      :o          2021-09-27 12:30 (:0)
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./caseLinux.sh
a. Display list of directory contents
b.Name of current directory
c. Who is logged on
d. Long listing of directory contents according to choose of user
Enter choice:
d
total 136
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 220 Sep 27 12:46 arithmetic.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 156 Sep 27 15:48 arithmeticSh-
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 916 Sep 26 15:45 calculatorFun.sh
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 967 Sep 26 15:44 calculatorFun.sh-
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 768 Sep 26 15:30 calculator.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 88 Sep 26 15:15 calculator.sh-
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 342 Sep 27 14:01 caseLinux.sh
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 527 Sep 23 16:00 caseLinux.sh-
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 638 Sep 23 15:51 case.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 648 Sep 23 15:50 caseSh-
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 260 Sep 23 15:49 '#commandline.sh#'
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 267 Sep 23 16:34 commandLine.sh
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 261 Sep 23 16:33 commandLine.sh-
-rwxrwxr-X 1 ganga ganga 224 Sep 22 14:13 dirQues.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ganga ganga 6 Sep 26 16:10 fileA

```

9. Write a shell script to getting input details like name, roll number and marks and print

them using command line arguments.

```
echo "Name : $1"
```

```
echo "Roll Number : $2 "
```

```
echo "Marks : $3 "
```

OUTPUT

```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./commandLine.sh ganga 49 490
```

```
Name : ganga
```

```
Roll Number : 49
```

```
Marks : 490
```

10. Understand the differences between Echo statement using single quote , double quote

and without quotes.

Cat< file1.sh

a=12

echo \$a

echo "\$a"

echo '\$a'

OUTPUT

```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./quotes.sh
10
$a
10
```

11. Check for the word ‘fisat’ in a file

Cat>a.txt

India is my country

Fisat is a college

cntrl d

cat a.txt|grep ‘fisat’

```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~$ cat>a.txt
india is my country
fisat is a college
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~$ cat a.txt|grep 'fisat'
fisat is a college
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~$
```

12. Implement arithmetic calculator using Functions

```
#!/bin/bash

function add(){
    result=$(( $1 + $2 ))
    echo "Sum=$result"
}

function subtract(){
    result=$(( $1 - $2 ))
    echo "Difference=$result"
}

function multiply(){
    result=$(( $1 * $2 ))
    echo "Multiplication = $result"
}

function division(){
    result=$(( $1 / $2 ))
    echo "Divison= $result"
}
```

```
function reminder(){  
  
    result=$(( $1 % $2 ))  
  
    echo "Reminder=$result"  
  
}  
  
while true  
  
do  
  
    echo -e "1.Add \n2.Substract \n3.Multiply \n4.Division \n5.Reminder  
\n6.Exit"  
  
    echo "Enter 2 numbers"  
  
    read a b  
  
    echo -e "Enter choice:\c "  
  
    read choice  
  
    case $choice in  
  
        "1" )  
            add $a $b  
            ;;  
        "2" )  
            substract $a $b  
            ;;  
    esac  
done
```

"3")

multiply \$a \$b

;;

"4")

division \$a \$b

;;

"5")

remainder \$a \$b

;;

"6")

exit

;;

*)

echo "Invalid choice"

;;

esac

done

OUTPUT

```
Enter choice.0
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./calculatorFun.sh
1.Add
2.Substract
3.Multiply
4.Division
5.Reminder
6.Exit
Enter 2 numbers
3 6
Enter choice:1
Sum=9
ganga@ganga:~/programs$
```

13. To find the sum of n natural numbers.

a. Using for loop

```
#!/bin/bash

echo "Enter value of n: "

read n

sum=0

for (( i=0 ; i <= n ; i++ ))

do

    sum=$(( sum + i ))

done

echo "Sum of $n natural numbers: $sum"
```

OUTPUT

```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./forLoop.sh
Enter value of n:
5
Sum of 5 natural numbers: 15
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ █
```

b. Using While loop

```
echo "Enter value for n: "
read n
i=0
sum=0
while [ $i -le $n ]
do
    sum=$(( $sum + $i ))
    (( i++ ))
done
echo "sum of $n natural numbers : $sum"
```

OUTPUT

```
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./whileLoop.sh
Enter value for n:
5
sum of 5 natural numbers : 15
ganga@ganga:~/programs$ ./whileLoop.sh
```

EXPERIMENT-5

Installing LAMP on Ubuntu

Step 1: Update Package Repository Cache

Before you begin:

1. Open the terminal either by using the **CTRL+ALT+T** keyboard shortcut or by searching for the word *terminal* in **Ubuntu**
2. Make sure to update the package repository cache to ensure it installs the latest versions of the software. To do so, type in the following command:

sudo apt-get update

```
hp@hp-HP-Laptop-15s-du0xxx:~$ sudo apt-get update
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease [265 kB]
Hit:2 https://screenrec.com/download/ubuntu stable InRelease
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [114 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [27
.6 kB]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata
[61.0 kB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata
[2,464 B]
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease [265 kB]
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease [265 kB]
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease [265 kB]
Hit:7 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:8 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Fetched 463 kB in 2min 36s (2,977 B/s)
Reading package lists... Done
hp@hp-HP-Laptop-15s-du0xxx:~$
```

Step 2: Install Apache

1. To install Apache, run the following command in the terminal:

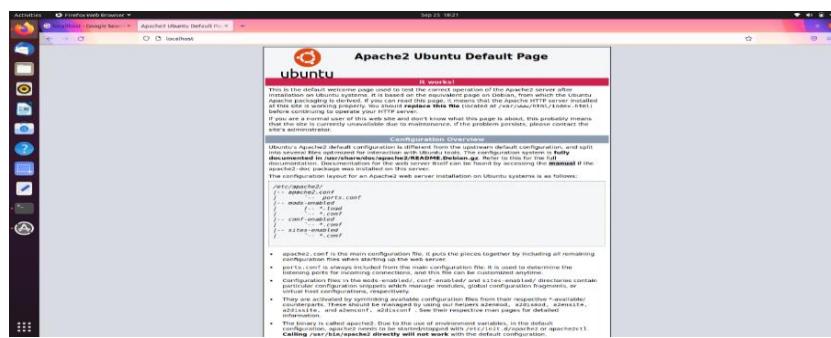
sudo apt-get install apache2

```
Reading package lists... Done
hp@hp-HP-Laptop-15e-dw0xx:~$ sudo apt-get install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  enchant geoip-database libbind9-161 libboost-filesystem1.67.0
  libboost-iostreams1.67.0 libdns-export107 libdns1107 libdns1109 libenchant1c2a
  libexpat2-14 libfprint0 libgeotlp libgspell-1-1 libgutenprint-common
  libgutenprint9 libiptc0 libirs161 libisc-export104 libisc104 libisc1105
  libisccc161 libiscconfig163 liblvm9 liblwres161 libnfs12 liboauth0
  printer-driver-gutenprint python3-asn1crypto shim ubuntu-software
  ubuntu-system-service
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1
  libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.2-0
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1
  libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.2-0
0 upgraded, 9 newly installed, 0 to remove and 66 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,819 kB of archives.
After this operation, 7,938 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] 
```

Press **y** (yes) and hit **ENTER** to permit the installation.

2. To ensure Apache is running, enter the Localhost of your server in the address bar and press **ENTER**.

The test Apache web server page should display as below.



Step 3: Install PHP

- To install PHP, run the following command:

\$ sudo apt-get install php7.4

```
root@DESKTOP-113-00000:~$ sudo apt-get install php7.4
Reading package lists... done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  enchant geolite-database libibnm0 libboost-filesystem1.67.0 libboost-iostreams1.67.0 libdns-export1107 libdnsis1107 libdnsis1109 libbenchant1c2a libhexiv2-14 libfprint0 libgeolp1 libgspell-1-1
  libgutenprint-common libgutenprint libgcrypt10 libiscsi105 libiscsic105 libiscscfg103 libl10n9 liblwres16c libnfs12 libauth0 printer-driver-gutenprint
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php7.4 php-common php7.4-cli php7.4-common php7.4-json php7.4-opcache php7.4-readline
Suggested packages:
  php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php7.4 php-common php7.4-cli php7.4-common php7.4-json php7.4-opcache php7.4-readline
0 upgraded, 6 newly installed, 0 to remove and 66 not upgraded.
Need to get 4,015 kB of archives.
After this operation, 18.8 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] [
```

Press **y** and **ENTER** to allow the installation.

Step 4: Restart Apache

After the php installation you must restart the Apache service.

Enter the command:

\$ sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart

Step 5: Test PHP Processing on Web Server

- Create a basic **PHP script** and save it to the “web root” directory. This is necessary for Apache to find and serve the file correctly. This directory is located at **/var/www/html/**.

To create a file in that directory, type in the following command:

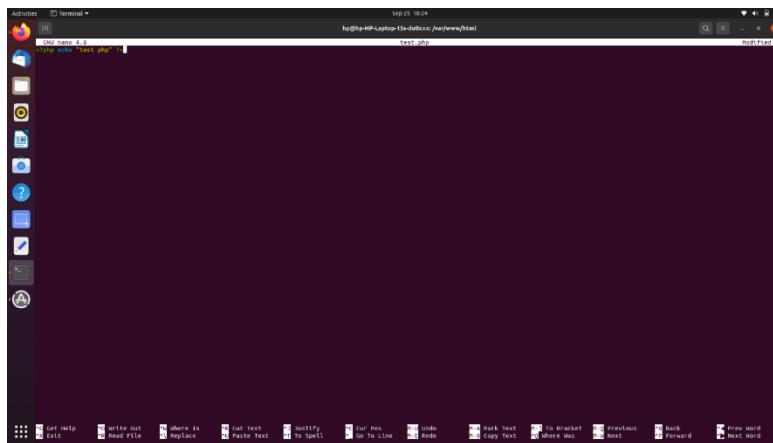
```
sudo nano /var/www/html/test.php
```

```
hp@hp-HP-Laptop-15s-du0xxx:~$ sudo nano /var/www/html/test.php
[sudo] password for hp:
hp@hp-HP-Laptop-15s-du0xxx:~$
```

This command opens the **bank file**.

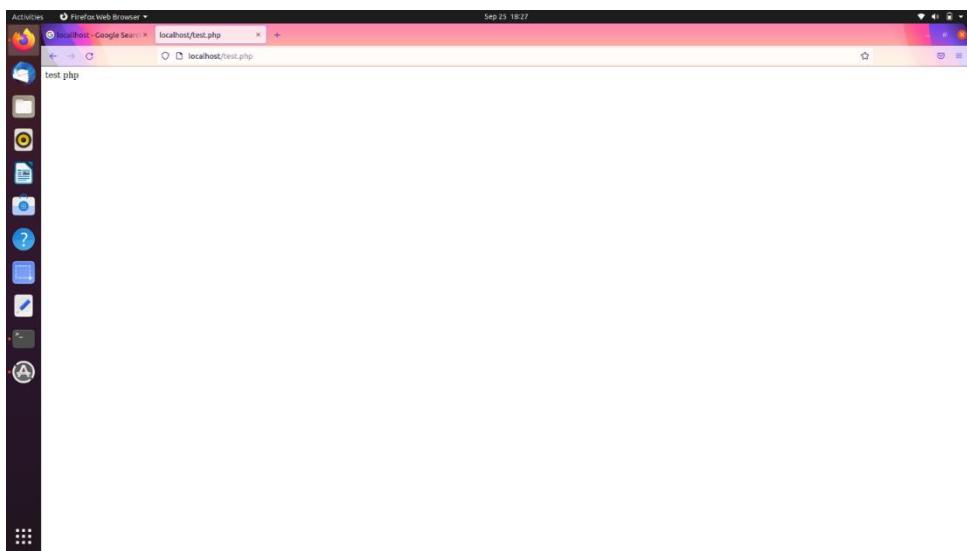
2. Inside the file, type in the valid PHP code:

```
<?php  
Echo " test php ";  
?>
```



3. Press **CTRL + X** to save and close the file. Press **y** and **ENTER** to confirm.
4. Then check the code are run correctly in php.open the browser enter the Ip address (localhost/test.php).

It show the below image



Step 6: Install Mysql server

1. To install Mysql server, run the following command:

```
$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server
```

```

other options.
hp@hp-HP-Laptop-15s-du0xxx:~$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  enchant geoip-database libbind9-161 libboost filesystem1.67.0
  libboost-iostreams1.67.0 libdns-export1107 libdns1107 libdns1109
  libchantic2a libxiv2-14 libprint0 libgeoip1 libgspell-1-1
  libgutenprint-common libgutenprint libiptc0 libirs161 libisc-export1104
  libisc1104 libisc1105 libisccc161 libisccfg163 liblvm9 liblwres161 libnfs12
  liboauth0 printer-driver-gutenprint python3-asn1crypto shim ubuntu-software
  ubuntu-system-service
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libevent-core-2.1-7
  libevent-pthreads-2.1-7 libfcgi-perl libhtml-template-perl libmecab2
  mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils mysql-client-8.0
  mysql-client-core-8.0 mysql-server-8.0 mysql-server-core-8.0
Suggested packages:
```

2. Then it's asking us for a root password . enter the password . Again we get to repeat it

Step 7: Check the Mysql server

1. To check Mysql server, run the following command

\$ mysql -u root -p

- Enter the root password and press enter

```

hp@hp-HP-Laptop-15s-du0xxx:~$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)
hp@hp-HP-Laptop-15s-du0xxx:~$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 19
server version: 8.0.26-0ubuntu0.20.04.2 (Ubuntu)

Copyright (c) 2000, 2021, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> create database testdb;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database          |
+--------------------+
| information_schema|
| mysql              |
| performance_schema|
| sys                |
| testdb             |
+--------------------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

2 . Create a database testdb and show it

- Enter the command

Create database testdb;

Show databases;

- So mysql is working then exit the mysql prompt just enter **exit**;

Step 8: Install PHP Myadmin

1. To install PHP Myadmin, run the following command:

\$ sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin

```
pi@pi-MP-Laptop-195-dub0xxn: ~ $ sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin
[sudo] password for hp:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree...
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  acl app-color-data enchant geoip-database gnome-control-center-faces gnome-online-accounts gconf2 hplip-data libbind9-161 libboost-filesystem1.67.0 libcurl-gtk1
  libcurl4 libdns-export1107 libdns1107 libenchant1c2a libexpat2-14 libglib2.0 libgeopoi libgsound0 libgspell1-1 libgsdp-1.2-0 libgnupnp-1.0-2 libgnupnp-dlna-2.0-3
  libgnuprint-common libgnuprint9 libgnutls28 libisofs109 libisc-export104 libisc104 libisc105 libiscconfig161 liblwn9 liblwres161 liblfs2 libbeauth0
  librgel-core-2.6-2 librgel-2.6-2 librgel-renderer-2.6-2 librgel-server-2.6-2 libsanec-common libsnmp-base libwebspnux3 mobile broadband provider info network-manager-gnome
  printer-driver-gutenprint printer-driver-postscript-hp python3-asn1crypto python3-nacaroonykery python3-clefele python3-pil python3-protobuf python3-pynacaroons python3-renderpm python3-reportlab
  python3-reportlab-accel python3-rfc3397 python3-tz rsyslog slm ubuntu-software ubuntu-system-service
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  dbconfig-common dbconfig-mysql lcc-profiles-free javascript-common libjs-jquery libjs-openlayers libjs-sphinxdoc libjs-underscore libonig5 libzip5 php-bz2 php-curl php-gd php-google-recaptcha
  php-mbstring php-mysql php-phar phpmyadmin-notranslator php-phar phpmyadmin-shapefile php-phar phpmyadmin-sql-parser php-phar-seclib php-psr-cache php-psr-container php-psr-log php-symfony-cache
  php-symfony-cache-contracts php-symfony-expression-language php-symfony-service-contracts php-symfony-var-exporter php-tcpdf php-twig php-twig-extensions php-xnl php-zip php7.4-bz2 php7.4-curl
  php7.4-gd php7.4-mbstring php7.4-mysql php7.4-xml php7.4-zip
Suggested packages:
  php-dbase libibsa0 libmcrypt0 libphp5 php-gd php-symfony-service-implementation php-imagine php-twig-doc php-symfony-translation php-recode php-gd2 php-pragmarx-google2fa php-bacon-qr-code
  php-sayyou-u2f php-server
Recommended packages:
  php-ncrypt
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  dbconfig-common dbconfig-mysql lcc-profiles-free javascript-common libjs-jquery libjs-openlayers libjs-sphinxdoc libjs-underscore libonig5 libzip5 php-bz2 php-curl php-gd php-google-recaptcha
  php-mbstring php-mysql php-phar phpmyadmin-notranslator php-phar phpmyadmin-shapefile php-phar phpmyadmin-sql-parser php-phar-seclib php-psr-cache php-psr-container php-psr-log php-symfony-cache
  php-symfony-cache-contracts php-symfony-expression-language php-symfony-service-contracts php-symfony-var-exporter php-tcpdf php-twig php-twig-extensions php-xnl php-zip php7.4-bz2 php7.4-curl
  php7.4-gd php7.4-mbstring php7.4-mysql php7.4-xml php7.4-zip phpmyadmin
6 upgraded, 41 newly installed, 0 to remove and 61 not upgraded.
Need to get 16.0 MB of additional disk space will be used.
After this operation, 71.8 MB in additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] 
```

Press **y** and **ENTER** to allow the installation

2. Then its ask what type of server, we have Apache2 is set by default that's what we want then press ok
3. Then a configuration prompt are open . here we're going to just choose yes and then it ask the input password for phpmyadmin
4. Then check it correct . go to the localhost/phpmyadmin. Here we can not found it so

We have to actually edit the file php is located in Apache2 folder.

5. Enter the following command to edit the file

```
$ sudo nano/etc/php7.4/apache2.php.ini
```

6. Then we need to uncomment an **extension=mysql.so.** find it the file just remove the

Semicolon.

- 7.Then enter **ctrl+x** to save

Step 9: Restart Apache

After the php installation you must restart the Apache service.

Enter the command:

```
$ sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

Step 9.1:Include phpmyadmin in apache configuration

1. Enter the command:

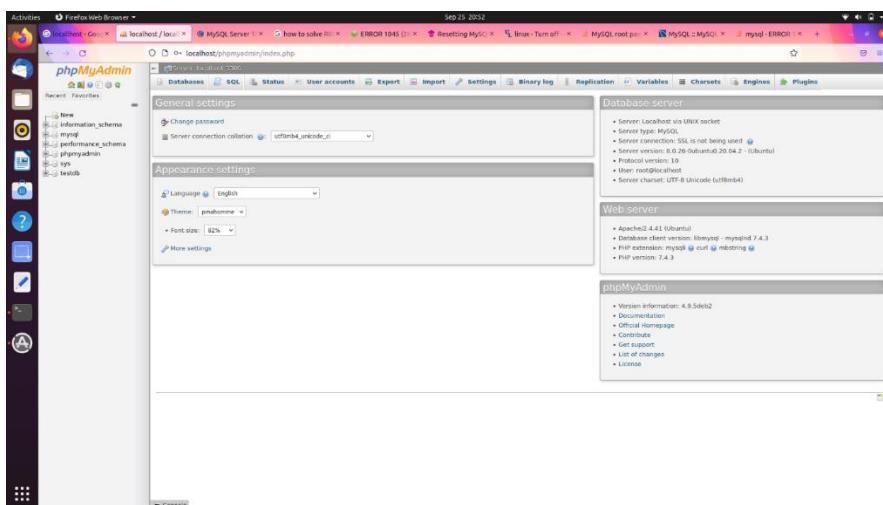
```
$ sudo nano/etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

2. Type the following command to the nano editor

Include /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf

3. Then enter **ctl+x** to save

4. Then again restart the apache



EXPERIMENT-6

Laravel installation On Ubuntu with Apache

Step 1 – Install Apache Web Server

Let's open up a Terminal and do first thing first update your package list using Sudo apt update command.

\$ sudo apt update

After updating your package list install apache webserver

\$ sudo apt install apache2

\$ systemctl status apache2

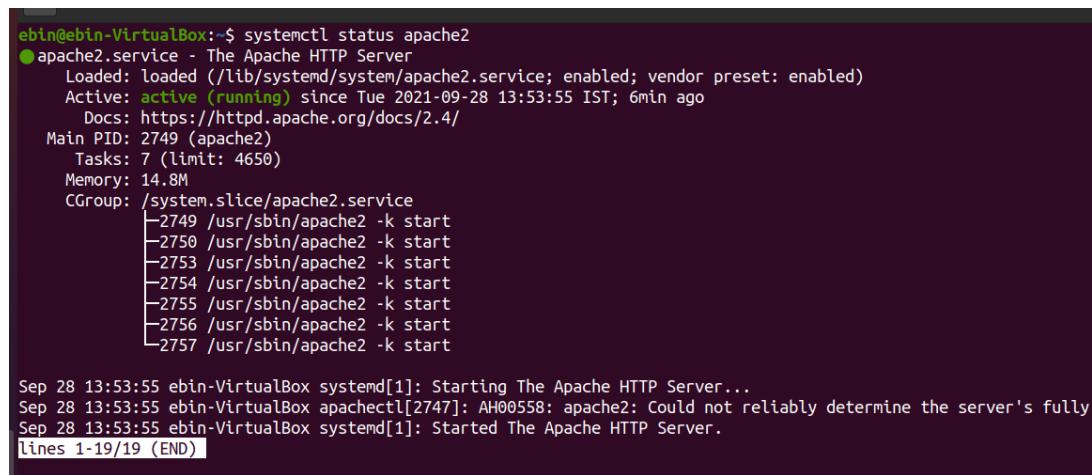
```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  linux-headers-5.11.0-25-generic linux-hwe-5.11-headers-5.11.0-25 linux-image-5.11.0-25-generic linux-modules-5.11.0-25-generic
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom
The following packages will be upgraded:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils
4 to upgrade, 0 to newly install, 0 to remove and 78 not to upgrade.
Need to get 1,518 kB of archives.
After this operation, 4,096 B of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 apache2 amd64 2.4.41-4ubuntu3.5 [95.5 kB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 apache2-bin amd64 2.4.41-4ubuntu3.5 [1,180 kB]
Get:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 apache2-data all 2.4.41-4ubuntu3.5 [159 kB]
Get:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 apache2-utils amd64 2.4.41-4ubuntu3.5 [84.2 kB]
Fetched 1,518 kB in 1s (1,216 kB/s)
```

Now, check the status of apache server whether it is running or not.

If the Apache server not running then use the following command to start apache serve and add to boot startup.

```
$ systemctl start apache2
```

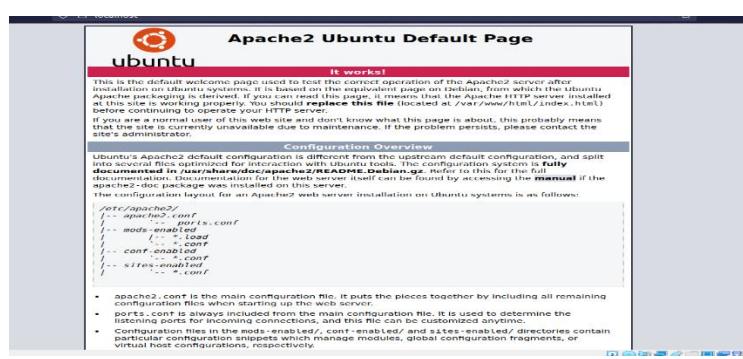
```
$ systemctl enable apache2
```



```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2021-09-28 13:53:55 IST; 6min ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
          Main PID: 2749 (apache2)
             Tasks: 7 (limit: 4650)
            Memory: 14.8M
           CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
                   ├─2749 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   ├─2750 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   ├─2753 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   ├─2754 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   ├─2755 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   ├─2756 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   ├─2757 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Sep 28 13:53:55 ebin-VirtualBox systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Sep 28 13:53:55 ebin-VirtualBox apachectl[2747]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified name, using 127.0.1.1. You probably need to update your server configuration.
Sep 28 13:53:55 ebin-VirtualBox systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-19/19 (END)
```

Open browser, goto localhost and check if default apache server page is available or not



Step 2 – Install and Configure PHP 7.4

To install Laravel 8.x, at least you must have PHP \geq 7.3 on your system. And by default, the official Ubuntu 20.04 repository provides PHP 7.4 packages. Install PHP 7.4 packages using the apt command below.

```
$ sudo apt install libapache2-mod-php php php-common php-xml php-gd php-opcache php-mbstring php-tokenizer php-json php-bcmath php-zip unzip
```

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install libapache2-mod-php php php-common php-xml php-gd php-opcache php-mbstring php-tokenizer php-js
on php-bcmath php-zip unzip
[sudo] password for ebin:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Package php-opcache is a virtual package provided by:
 php8.1-opcache 8.1.0-rc2-1+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
 php8.0-opcache 8.0.11-1+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
 php7.4-opcache 7.4.24-1+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
 php7.3-opcache 7.3.31-1+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
 php7.2-opcache 7.2.34-24+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
 php7.1-opcache 7.1.33-41+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
 php7.0-opcache 7.0.33-54+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
 php5.6-opcache 5.6.40-54+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
You should explicitly select one to install.
```

Now go ahead and make tweak changes in PHP ini file and set cgi.fix_pathinfo set to be 0. If this number is kept as a 1, the php interpreter will do its best to process the file that is as near to the requested file as possible. This is a possible security risk. If this number is set to 0, conversely, the interpreter will only process the exact file path—a much safer alternative.

\$ cd /etc/php/7.4/apache2

\$ sudo nano php.ini

Press ctrl+w and search for the word “cgi.fix” the uncomment the line and set it to 0.

...

cgi.fix_pathinfo=0

...

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ cd /etc/php
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/php$ ls
7.4  8.0
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/php$ cd 7.4/
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/php/7.4$ ls
apache2  cli  mods-available
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/php/7.4$ cd apache2/
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/php/7.4/apache2$ ls
conf.d  php.ini
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/php/7.4/apache2$ sudo nano php.ini
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/php/7.4/apache2$ sudo nano php.ini
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/php/7.4/apache2$ █
```

```
GNU nano 4.8                               php.ini
; **You CAN safely turn this off for IIS, in fact, you MUST.**
; http://php.net/cgi.force-redirect
;cgi.force_redirect = 1

; if cgi.nph is enabled it will force cgi to always sent Status: 200 with
; every request. PHP's default behavior is to disable this feature.
;cgi.nph = 1

; if cgi.force_redirect is turned on, and you are not running under Apache or Netscape
; (iPlanet) web servers, you MAY need to set an environment variable name that PHP
; will look for to know it is OK to continue execution. Setting this variable MAY
; cause security issues, KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING FIRST.
; http://php.net/cgi.redirect-status-env
;cgi.redirect_status_env =

; cgi.fix_pathinfo provides *real* PATH_INFO/PATH_TRANSLATED support for CGI. PHP's
; previous behaviour was to set PATH_TRANSLATED to SCRIPT_FILENAME, and to not grok
; what PATH_INFO is. For more information on PATH_INFO, see the cgi specs. Setting
; this to 1 will cause PHP CGI to fix its paths to conform to the spec. A setting
; of zero causes PHP to behave as before. Default is 1. You should fix your scripts
; to use SCRIPT_FILENAME rather than PATH_TRANSLATED.
; http://php.net/cgi.fix-pathinfo
;cgi.fix_pathinfo=1

; if cgi.discard_path is enabled, the PHP CGI binary can safely be placed outside
; of the web tree and people will not be able to circumvent .htaccess security.
;cgi.discard_path=1

; FastCGI under IIS supports the ability to impersonate
; security tokens of the calling client. This allows IIS to define the
; security context that the request runs under. mod_fastcgi under Apache

^G Get Help      ^O Write Out     ^W Where Is      ^K Cut Text      ^J Justify      ^C Cur Pos      M-U Undo
^X Exit          ^R Read File     ^U Replace       ^P Paste Text    ^T To Spell     ^A Go To Line   M-E Redo
```

```
GNU nano 4.8                               php.ini
; **You CAN safely turn this off for IIS, in fact, you MUST.**
; Thunderbird Mail /etc/cgi.force-redirect
;cgi.force_redirect = 1

; if cgi.nph is enabled it will force cgi to always sent Status: 200 with
; every request. PHP's default behavior is to disable this feature.
;cgi.nph = 1

; if cgi.force_redirect is turned on, and you are not running under Apache or Netscape
; (iPlanet) web servers, you MAY need to set an environment variable name that PHP
; will look for to know it is OK to continue execution. Setting this variable MAY
; cause security issues, KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING FIRST.
; http://php.net/cgi.redirect-status-env
;cgi.redirect_status_env =

; cgi.fix_pathinfo provides *real* PATH_INFO/PATH_TRANSLATED support for CGI. PHP's
; previous behaviour was to set PATH_TRANSLATED to SCRIPT_FILENAME, and to not grok
; what PATH_INFO is. For more information on PATH_INFO, see the cgi specs. Setting
; this to 1 will cause PHP CGI to fix its paths to conform to the spec. A setting
; of zero causes PHP to behave as before. Default is 1. You should fix your scripts
; to use SCRIPT_FILENAME rather than PATH_TRANSLATED.
; http://php.net/cgi.fix-pathinfo
;cgi.fix_pathinfo=0

; if cgi.discard_path is enabled, the PHP CGI binary can safely be placed outside
; of the web tree and people will not be able to circumvent .htaccess security.
;cgi.discard_path=1

; FastCGI under IIS supports the ability to impersonate
; security tokens of the calling client. This allows IIS to define the
; security context that the request runs under. mod_fastcgi under Apache

^G Get Help      ^O Write Out     ^W Where Is      ^K Cut Text      ^J Justify      ^C Cur Pos      M-U Undo
^X Exit          ^R Read File     ^U Replace       ^P Paste Text    ^T To Spell     ^A Go To Line   M-E Redo
```

Press Ctrl + x then y to Save and Exit.

Now Restart The apache service.

```
$ systemctl restart apache2
```

Step 3 – Install Composer PHP Packages Management

Install the composer package manager go ahead and download and install Composer. and move the composer .phar file to usr/local/bin/composer directory.

```
$ sudo apt install curl
```

```
$ curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php
```

```
$ sudo mv composer.phar /usr/local/bin/composer
```

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install curl
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
curl is already the newest version (7.68.0-1ubuntu2.7).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  linux-headers-5.11.0-25-generic linux-hwe-5.11-headers-5.11.0-25 linux-image-5.11.0-25-generic linux-modules-5.11.0-25-generic
  linux-modules-extra-5.11.0-25-generic
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 to upgrade, 0 to newly install, 0 to remove and 76 not to upgrade.
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php
All settings correct for using Composer
Downloading...

Composer (version 2.1.8) successfully installed to: /home/ebin/composer.phar
Use it: php composer.phar

ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mv composer.phar /usr/local/bin/composer
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$
```

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ composer --version
Composer version 2.1.8 2021-09-15 13:55:14
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$
```

Step 4 – Install Laravel 8.x on Ubuntu 20.04

Now install Laravel Framework using composer, just type composer global require Laravel/installer It will take a while to complete download its dependencies.

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ composer global require laravel/installer
Changed current directory to /home/ebin/.config/composer
Using version ^4.2 for laravel/installer
./composer.json has been created
Running composer update laravel/installer
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies
Lock file operations: 13 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
- Locking laravel/installer (v4.2.8)
- Locking psr/container (1.1.1)
- Locking symfony/console (v5.3.7)
- Locking symfony/deprecation-contracts (v2.4.0)
- Locking symfony/polyfill ctype (v1.23.0)
- Locking symfony/polyfill-intl-grapheme (v1.23.1)
- Locking symfony/polyfill-intl-normalizer (v1.23.0)
- Locking symfony/polyfill-mbstring (v1.23.1)
- Locking symfony/polyfill-php73 (v1.23.0)
- Locking symfony/polyfill-php80 (v1.23.1)
- Locking symfony/process (v5.3.7)
- Locking symfony/service-contracts (v2.4.0)
- Locking symfony/string (v5.3.7)
Writing lock file
Installing dependencies from lock file (including require-dev)
Package operations: 13 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
- Downloading symfony/polyfill-php80 (v1.23.1)
- Downloading symfony/process (v5.3.7)
```

As you had seen above image, all packages have been installed on the ‘`~/.config/composer`’ directory. Next, we need to add the ‘bin’ directory to the PATH environment through the `~/.bashrc` configuration. So Now Edit the `~/.bashrc` configuration using nano command.

\$ nano `~/.bashrc`

And add the following line at the end of the file.

...

```
export PATH="$HOME/.config/composer/vendor/bin:$PATH"
```

...

```
GNU nano 4.8                               /home/ebin/.bashrc
# Add an "alert" alias for long running commands. Use like so:
# sleep 10; alert
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "$( [ $? = 0 ] && echo terminal ||

# Alias definitions.
# You may want to put all your additions into a separate file like
# ~/.bash_aliases, instead of adding them here directly.
# See /usr/share/doc/bash-doc/examples in the bash-doc package.

if [ -f ~/.bash_aliases ]; then
    . ~/.bash_aliases
fi

# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).
if ! shopt -oq posix; then
    if [ -f /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion ]; then
        . /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
    elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
        . /etc/bash_completion
    fi
fi
export PATH="$HOME/.config/composer/vendor/bin:$PATH"
```

^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify
 ^X Exit ^R Read File ^N Replace ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell

Press Ctrl + x then y to Save and Exit.

Now reload your bashrc configuration using the source command.

```
$ source ~/.bashrc
```

Now echo \$PATH. It will return your “Bin” directory path for the Composer package.

```
$ echo $PATH
```

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ nano ~/.bashrc
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ nano ~/.bashrc
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ source ~/.bashrc
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ echo $PATH
/home/ebin/.config/composer/vendor/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin
/usr/local/games:/snap/bin
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$
```

The ‘bin’ directory for the composer packages has been added to the \$PATH environment variable. And as a result, you can use the command ‘laravel’ to start and create a new project. Now go ahead and type Laravel new then your project name to start a new Laravel project.

\$ laravel new myapp1

This will take a while to download all dependencies required by Laravel.

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ laravel new myapp1
[|] [||] [|||] [||||] [|||||] [|||||]
Creating a "laravel/laravel" project at "./myapp1"
Installing laravel/laravel (v8.6.2)
- Downloading laravel/laravel (v8.6.2)
- Installing laravel/laravel (v8.6.2): Extracting archive
Created project in /home/ebin/myapp1
> @php -r "file_exists('.env') || copy('.env.example', '.env');"
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies
Lock file operations: 110 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
- Locking asm89/stack-cors (v2.0.3)
- Locking brick/math (0.9.3)
- Locking dflydev/dot-access-data (v3.0.1)
- Locking doctrine/inflector (2.0.3)
- Locking doctrine/instantiator (1.4.0)
- Locking doctrine/lexer (1.2.1)
- Locking dragonmantank/cron-expression (v3.1.0)
- Locking egulias/email-validator (2.1.25)
- Locking facade/flare-client-php (1.9.1)
- Locking facade/ignition (2.13.1)
- Locking facade/ignition-contracts (1.0.2)
- Locking fakerphp/faker (v1.16.0)
```

Here you can see the installation of my new project myapp1 finished. You can also see inside my home directory a new directory has been created with my project name.

Step 5 – Finally Configure Apache for Laravel and test it

First, add your project directory to www-data group use the following command

```
$ sudo chgrp -R www-data /home/ebin/myapp1
```

-R flag is recursive, Recursive means all subdirectory and files under your project directory become changed to the “www-data” group.

Also, you need to change access permission 775 of the storage directory under your project. So, go ahead and use the following command.

```
$ sudo chmod -R 775 /home/ebin/myapp1/storage
```

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ cd home
bash: cd: home: No such file or directory
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ pwd
/home/ebin
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ /home/ebin/myapp1
bash: /home/ebin/myapp1: Is a directory
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ cd /home/ebin/myapp1
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~/myapp1$ cd ..
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ sudo chgrp -R www-data /home/ebin/myapp1
[sudo] password for ebin:
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ sudo chmod -R 775 /home/ebin/myapp1/storage
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ █
```

Now create an apache vhost configuration go to the following directory and create a vhost config file using nano file editor.

```
$ cd /etc/apache2/sites-available/
```

```
$ sudo nano myapp1.com.conf
```

And paste the following line inside the file.

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
    ServerName myapp1.com
```

```
    ServerAdmin admin@myapp1.com
```

```
    DocumentRoot /home/ebin/myapp1/public
```

```
    <Directory /home/ebin/myapp1>
```

```
        Options Indexes MultiViews
```

```
        AllowOverride None
```

```
        Require all granted
```

```
    </Directory>
```

```
    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
```

```
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

```
//All Red colored text must be changed as per your//
```

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ cd /etc/apache2/sites-available/
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo nano myapp1.com.conf
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/apache2/sites-available$
```

```
GNU nano 4.8                                     myapp1.com.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName myapp1.com
    ServerAdmin admin@myapp1.com
    DocumentRoot /home/ebin/myapp1/public

    <Directory /home/ebin/myapp1>
        Options Indexes MultiViews
        AllowOverride None
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

[Read 16 lines]

^G Get Help **^O** Write Out **^W** Where Is **^K** Cut Text **^J** Justify
^X Exit **^R** Read File **^A** Replace **^U** Paste Text **^T** To Spell

Now enable mod rewrite for apache2 just type

\$ sudo a2enmod rewrite

Now enable your site, just type

\$ sudo a2ensite myapp1.com.conf

Finally, Restart the apache service, type

\$ systemctl restart apache2

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ cd /etc/apache2/sites-available/
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo nano myapp1.com.conf
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo nano myapp1.com.conf
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo a2enmod rewrite
Enabling module rewrite.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl restart apache2
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo a2ensite myapp1.com.conf
Enabling site myapp1.com.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ systemctl restart apache2
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:/etc/apache2/sites-available$
```

As you are in a local environment you need a local dns resolver for your site. Go ahead and edit /etc/hosts file, add a dns record for your site then save the file.

\$ sudo nano /etc/hosts

...

127.0.0.1 myapp1.com

```
ebin@ebin-VirtualBox:~$ sudo nano /etc/hosts
```

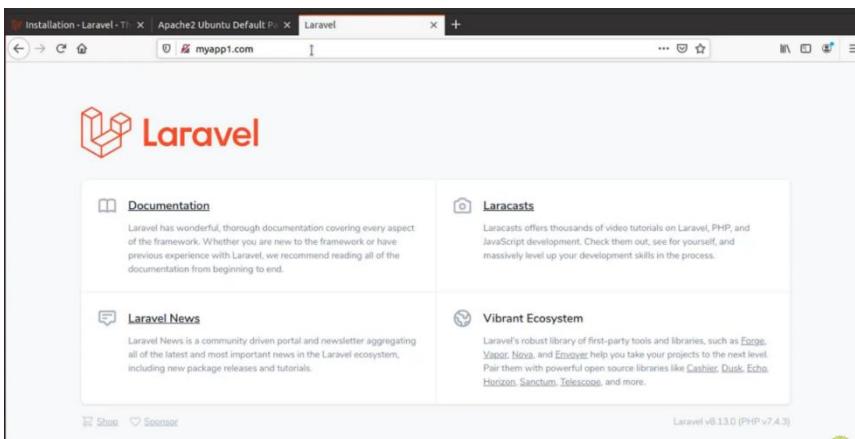
```
GNU nano 4.8                               /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      ebin-VirtualBox

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1          ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0       ip6-localnet
ff00::0       ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1       ip6-allnodes
ff02::2       ip6-allrouters

127.0.0.1    myapp1.com

[ Read 11 lines ]
^C Get Help   ^O Write Out   ^W Where Is
^X Exit        ^R Read File   ^A Replace
^U Paste Text  ^J Justify   ^T To Spell
```

Now get back to the web browser and open a tab then type your project hostname.



And here it is it's working. Here you can see the Laravel version and PHP version.

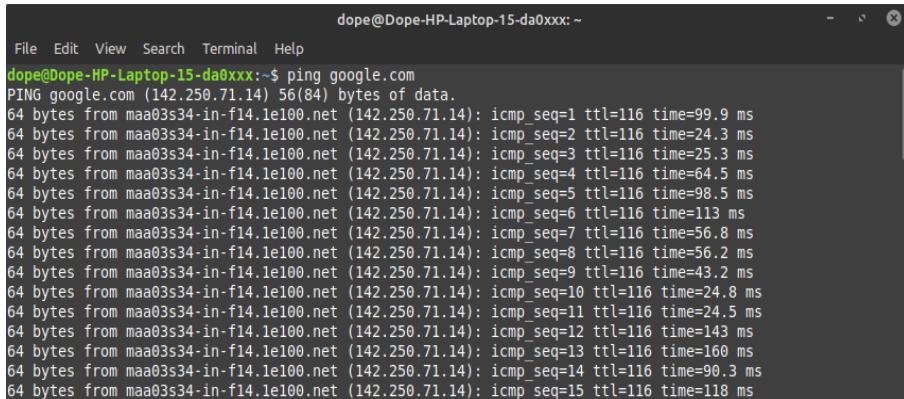
EXPERIMENT-7

NETWORK COMMANDS

PING COMMAND

PING (Packet Internet Groper) command is used to check the network connectivity between host and server/host. This command takes as input the IP address or the URL and sends a data packet to the specified address with the message “PING” and get a response from the server/host this time is recorded which is called latency. Fast ping low latency means faster connection. Ping uses **ICMP(Internet Control Message Protocol)** to send an **ICMP echo message** to the specified host if that host is available then it sends **ICMP reply message**. Ping is generally measured in millisecond every modern operating system has this ping pre-installed.

Syntax: ping [OPTIONS] DESTINATION

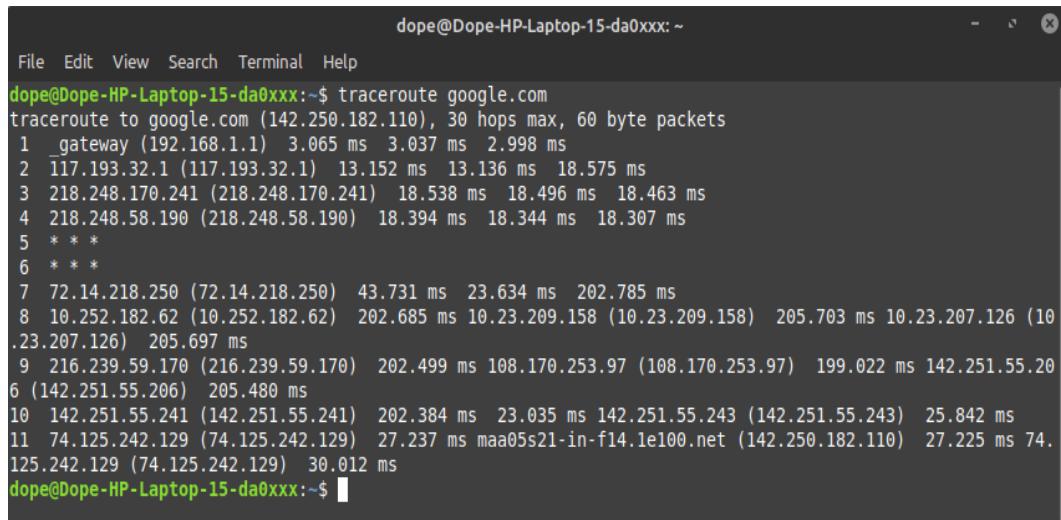


```
dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ ping google.com
PING google.com (142.250.71.14) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=1 ttl=116 time=99.9 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=2 ttl=116 time=24.3 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=3 ttl=116 time=25.3 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=4 ttl=116 time=64.5 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=5 ttl=116 time=98.5 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=6 ttl=116 time=113 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=7 ttl=116 time=56.8 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=8 ttl=116 time=56.2 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=9 ttl=116 time=43.2 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=10 ttl=116 time=24.8 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=11 ttl=116 time=24.5 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=12 ttl=116 time=143 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=13 ttl=116 time=160 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=14 ttl=116 time=90.3 ms
64 bytes from maa03s34-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.71.14): icmp_seq=15 ttl=116 time=118 ms
```

TRACEROUTE COMMAND

Traceroute command in Linux prints the route that a packet takes to reach the host. This command is useful when you want to know about the route and about all the hops that a packet takes. Below image depicts how traceroute command is used to reach the Google (172.217.26.206) host from the local machine and it also prints detail about all the hops that it visits in between.

Syntax: traceroute [options] host_Address [pathlength]



```
dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ traceroute google.com
traceroute to google.com (142.250.182.110), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1  gateway (192.168.1.1)  3.065 ms  3.037 ms  2.998 ms
2  117.193.32.1 (117.193.32.1)  13.152 ms  13.136 ms  18.575 ms
3  218.248.170.241 (218.248.170.241)  18.538 ms  18.496 ms  18.463 ms
4  218.248.58.190 (218.248.58.190)  18.394 ms  18.344 ms  18.307 ms
5  * * *
6  * * *
7  72.14.218.250 (72.14.218.250)  43.731 ms  23.634 ms  202.785 ms
8  10.252.182.62 (10.252.182.62)  202.685 ms  10.23.209.158 (10.23.209.158)  205.703 ms  10.23.207.126 (10
.23.207.126)  205.697 ms
9  216.239.59.170 (216.239.59.170)  202.499 ms  108.170.253.97 (108.170.253.97)  199.022 ms  142.251.55.20
6 (142.251.55.206)  205.480 ms
10 142.251.55.241 (142.251.55.241)  202.384 ms  23.035 ms  142.251.55.243 (142.251.55.243)  25.842 ms
11 74.125.242.129 (74.125.242.129)  27.237 ms  maa05s21-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.110)  27.225 ms  74.
125.242.129 (74.125.242.129)  30.012 ms
dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$
```

ROUTE COMMAND

route command in Linux is used when you want to work with the IP/kernel routing table. It is mainly used to set up static routes to specific hosts or networks via an interface. It is used for showing or update the IP/kernel routing table.

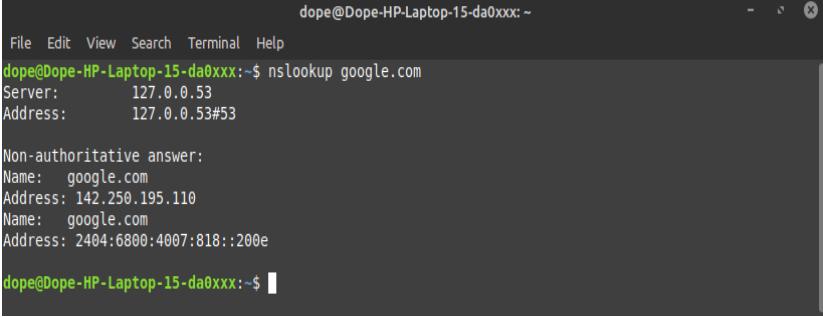
Syntax: route

```
dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ route
Kernel IP routing table
Destination     Gateway         Genmask        Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
default         _gateway       0.0.0.0        UG    600    0        0 wlo1
link-local      0.0.0.0        255.255.0.0   U     1000   0        0 wlo1
192.168.1.0    0.0.0.0        255.255.255.0 U     600    0        0 wlo1
dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$
```

NSLOOKUP COMMAND

nslookup (stands for “Name Server Lookup”) is a useful command for getting information from DNS server. It is a network administration tool for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record. It is also used to troubleshoot DNS related problems.

Syntax: nslookup [option]



```
dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ nslookup google.com
Server: 127.0.0.53
Address: 127.0.0.53#53

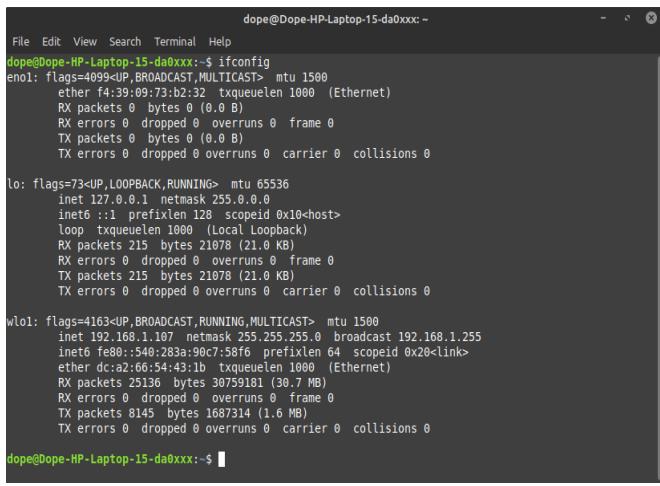
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: google.com
Address: 142.250.195.110
Name: google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4007:818::200e

dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$
```

IFCONFIG COMMAND

ifconfig(interface configuration) command is used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces. It is used at the boot time to set up the interfaces as necessary. After that, it is usually used when needed during debugging or when you need system tuning. Also, this command is used to assign the IP address and netmask to an interface or to enable or disable a given interface

Syntax: ifconfig [...OPTIONS] [INTERFACE]



```
dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$ ifconfig
en0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      ether f4:39:09:73:b2:32 txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
      RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
      RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
      TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
      TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
      inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
      inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
      loop txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
      RX packets 215 bytes 21078 (21.0 KB)
      RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
      TX packets 215 bytes 21078 (21.0 KB)
      TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

wl0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.1.107 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
      inet6 fe80::540:283a:90c7:58f6 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
      ether dca:2:66:54:43:1b txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
      RX packets 25136 bytes 30759181 (30.7 MB)
      RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
      TX packets 8145 bytes 1687314 (1.6 MB)
      TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

dope@Dope-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:~$
```

EXPERIMENT-8

WIRESHARK

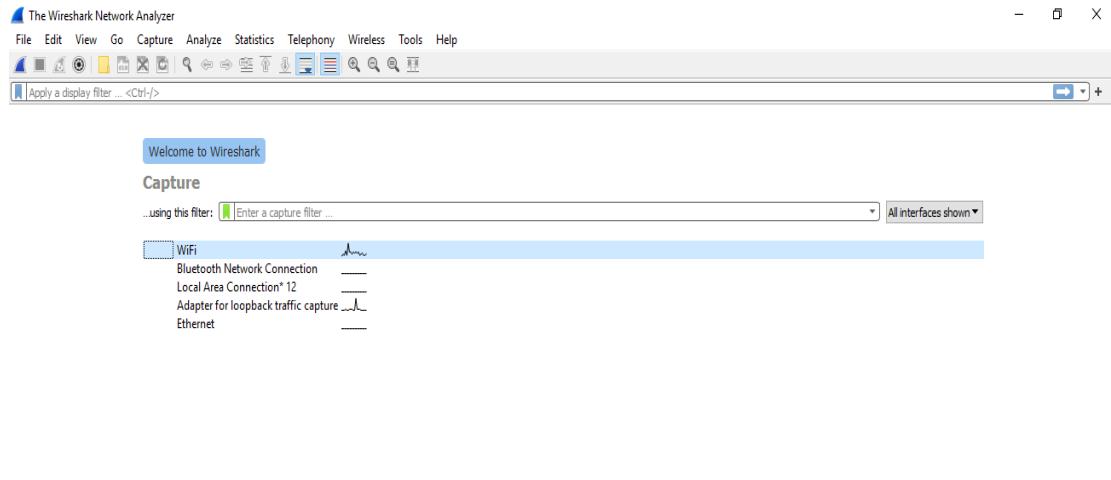
Send an email and analyze the content and format of messages using wireshark

Capture SMTP Traffic

- To capture SMTP traffic:
- Start a Wireshark capture
- Open a command promptt
- Type telnet gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com 25 and press Enter. If this does not work, your ISP may be blocking outbound traffic on port 25. You can try telnet smtp.gmail.com 587 instead to generate SMTP traffic and then filter on port 587 in the next activity.
- Observe the server response.
- Type helo and press Enter.
- Observe the server response. Note that at this point you could enter mail, rcpt and data to send an SMTP message, but this only works on servers configured to allow clear text relay without authentication.
- Type quit and press Enter to close the connection.
- Observe the server response.

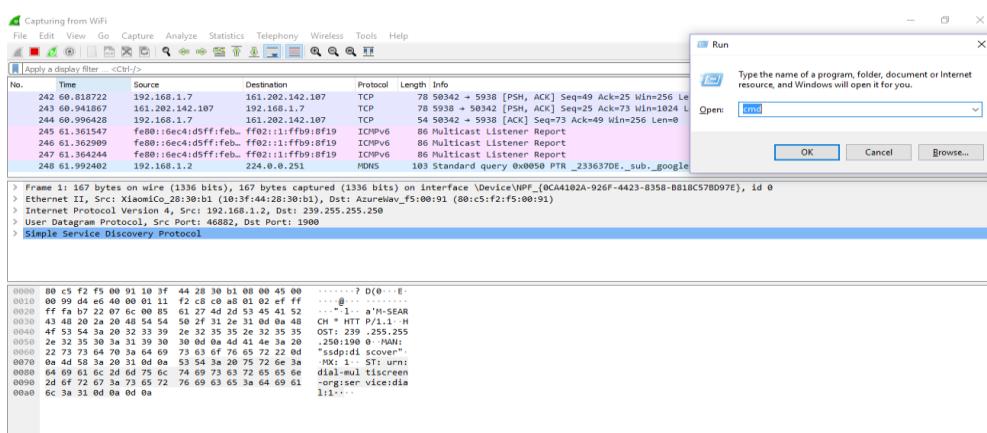
- Close the command prompt.
- Stop the Wireshark capture

Step 1: Start the wire shark



Step 2: select wifi option after this new window is opened, then

open command prompt by using(window+R)



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Parayil>telnet gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com 25

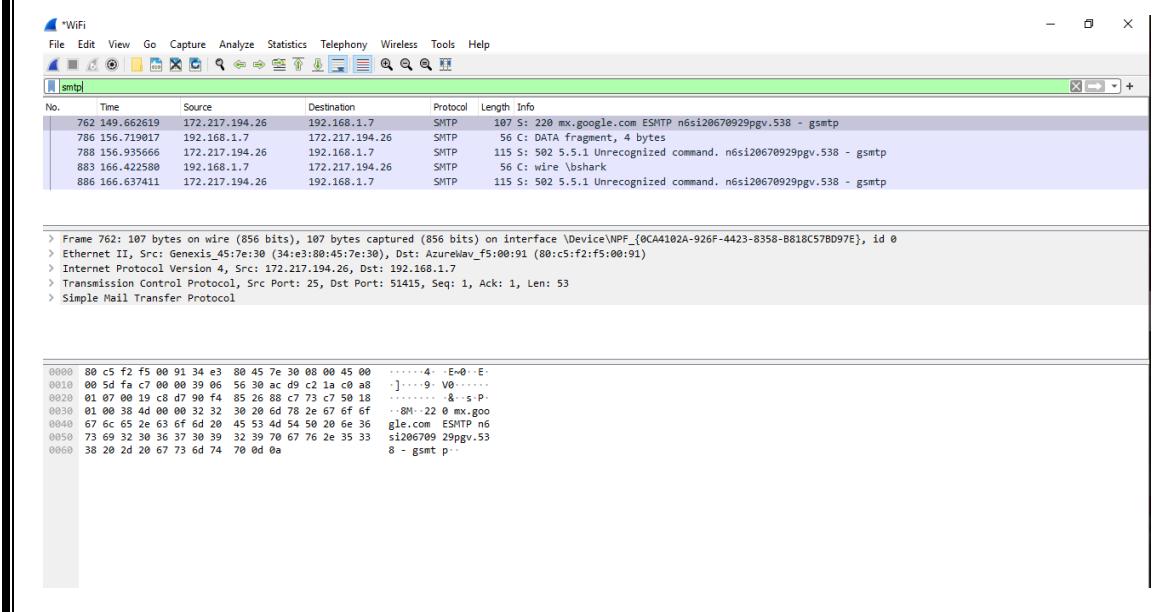
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
```

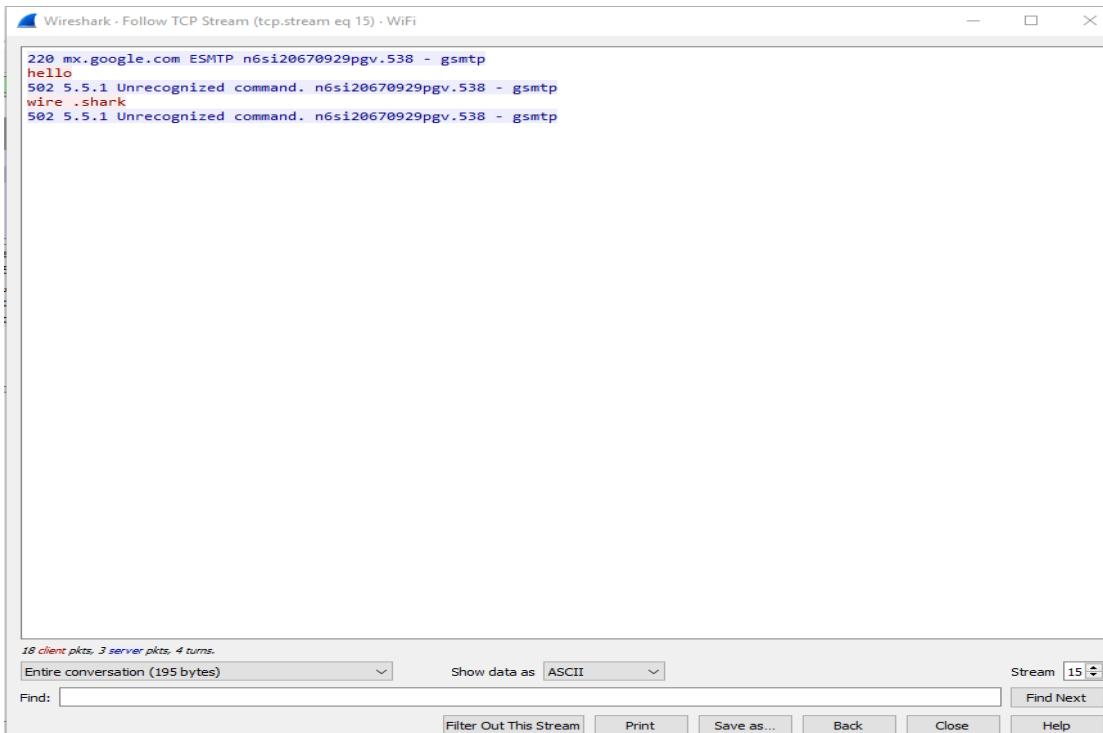
Telnet gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com

```
220 mx.google.com ESMTP n6si20670929pgv.538 - gsmtp
hello
502 5.5.1 Unrecognized command. n6si20670929pgv.538 - gsmtp
wireshark
502 5.5.1 Unrecognized command. n6si20670929pgv.538 - gsmtp
```

Step 3: stop the wireshark and type smtp in the capture filter box



Step 4: Observe the traffic captured in the top Wireshark packet list pane. Select the fourth packet, which is the first SMTP packet and labeled 220 (Rightclick))**follow→tcp stream**



EXPERIMENT- 9

INTRODUCTION TO VIRTUAL BOX INSTALLATION

When using a traditional you need to install the operating system on a physical machine for evaluating software that cannot be installed on your current operating system. Oracle VirtualBox is what you need in this case, instead of reinstalling software on your physical machine. VirtualBox is designed to run virtual machines on your physical machine without reinstalling your OS that is running on a physical machine. One more VirtualBox advantage is that this product can be installed for free. A virtual machine (VM) works much like a physical one. An OS and applications installed inside a VM “think” that they are running on a regular physical machine since emulated hardware is used for running VMs on VirtualBox. Virtual machines are isolated from each other and from the host operating system. Thus, you can perform your tests in isolated virtual machines without any concerns of damaging your host operating system or other virtual machines.

Operating Systems Supported by VirtualBox

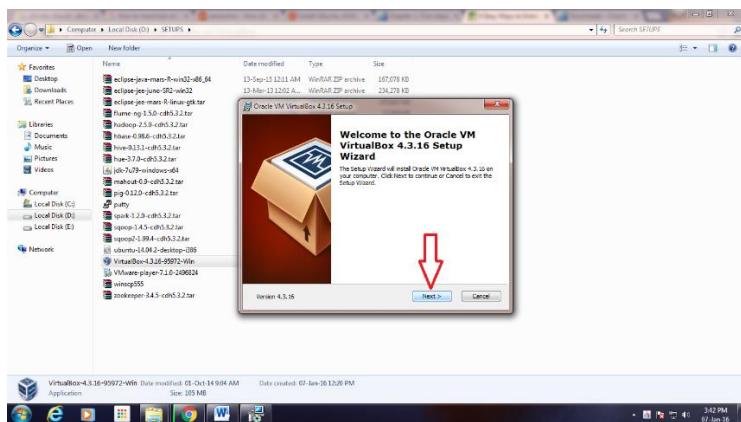
VirtualBox supports a long list of host and guest operating systems. A host OS is the operating system installed on a physical machine, on which VirtualBox is installed. A guest OS is an operating system installed on a virtual machine running inside VirtualBox. VirtualBox can be installed on Windows, Linux, macOS, Solaris, and FreeBSD. On VirtualBox you can

run VMs with Windows, Linux, macOS, Solaris, FreeBSD, Novell Netware, and other operating systems.

Following are the steps required to install VirtualBox(Oracle VM VirtualBox):

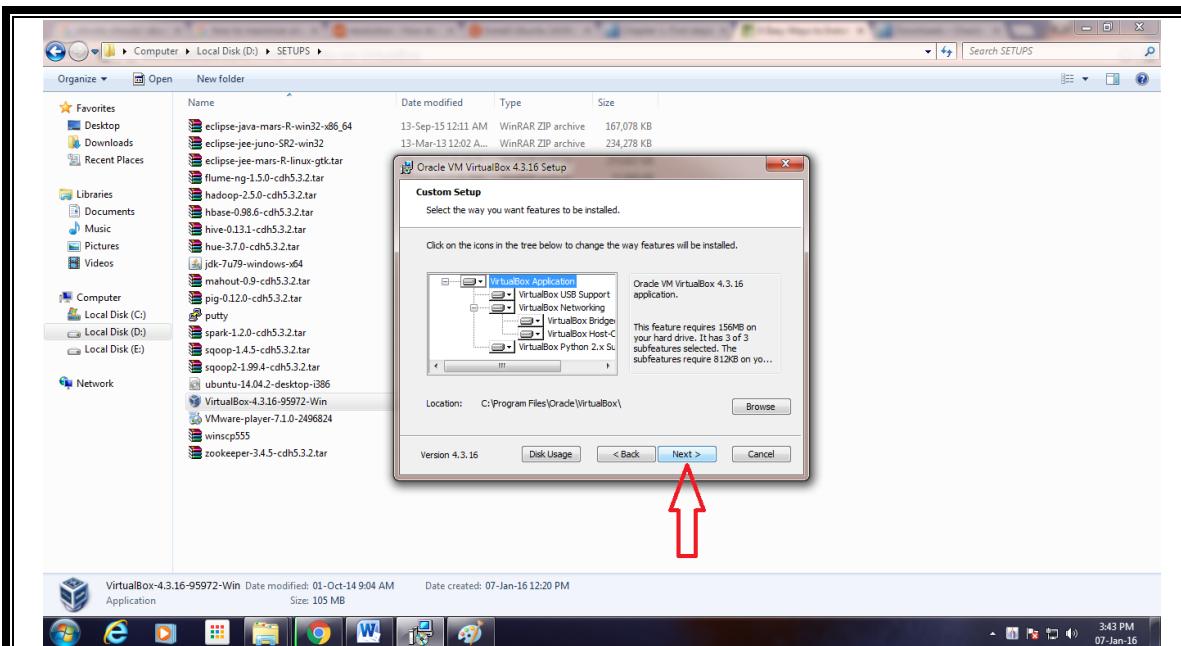
You can download the latest version of VirtualBox from the Virtual Box website: <https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads> according to the version of your operating system Windows, Mac or Linux.

1.1. Click Next



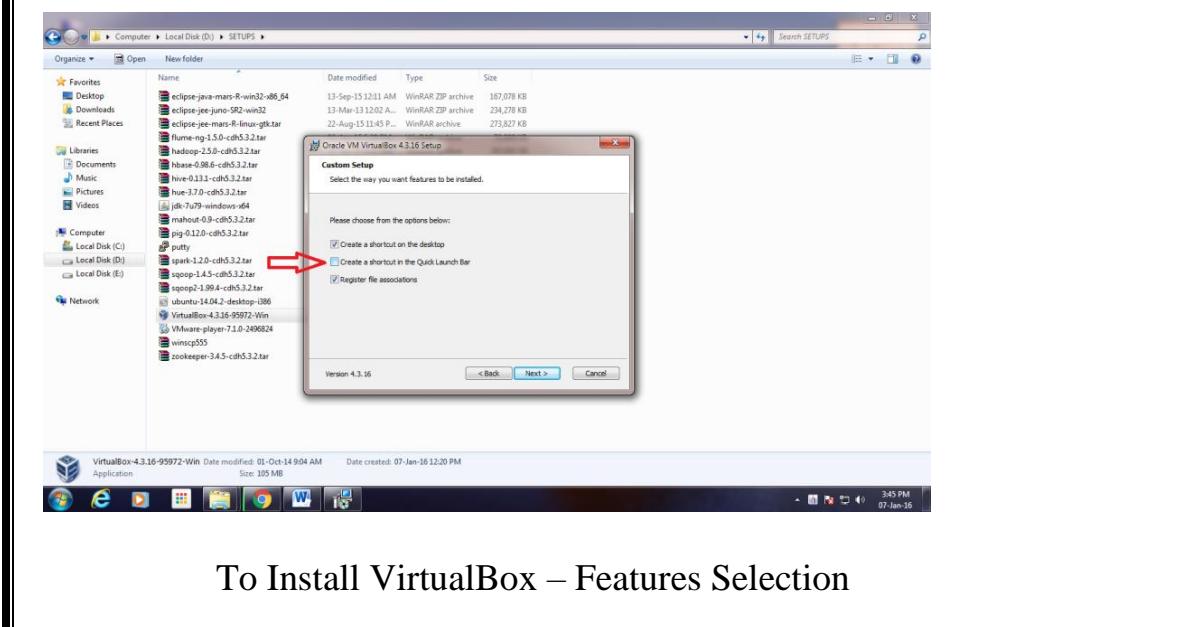
To Install VirtualBox – Setup Wizard

1.2. Click Next



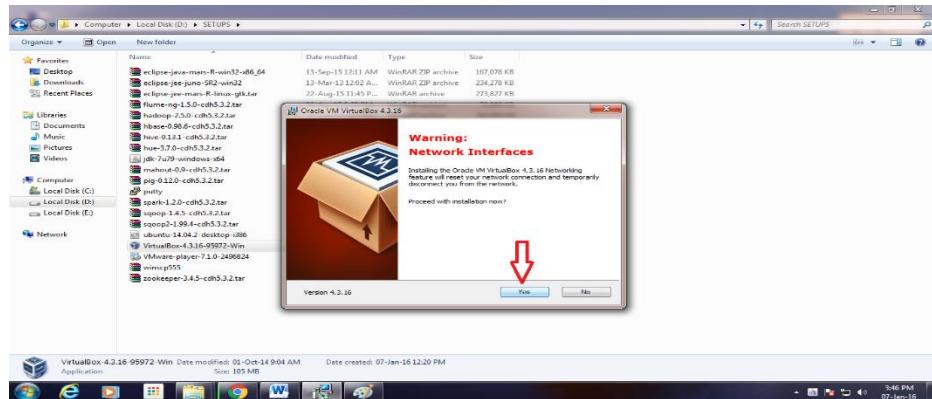
To Install VirtualBox – Custom Setup

1.3. Uncheck “Create a shortcut in the Quick Launch Bar” and click “Next”



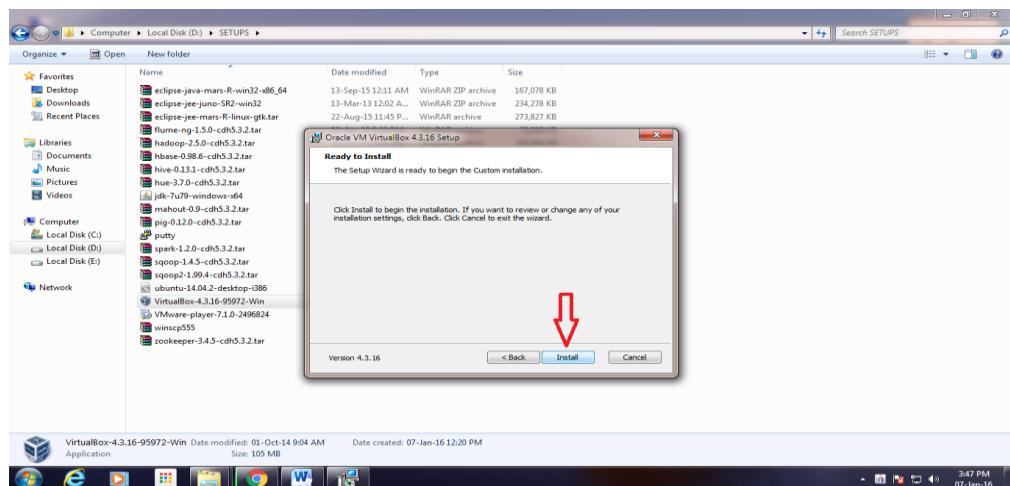
To Install VirtualBox – Features Selection

1.4. Click “Yes”



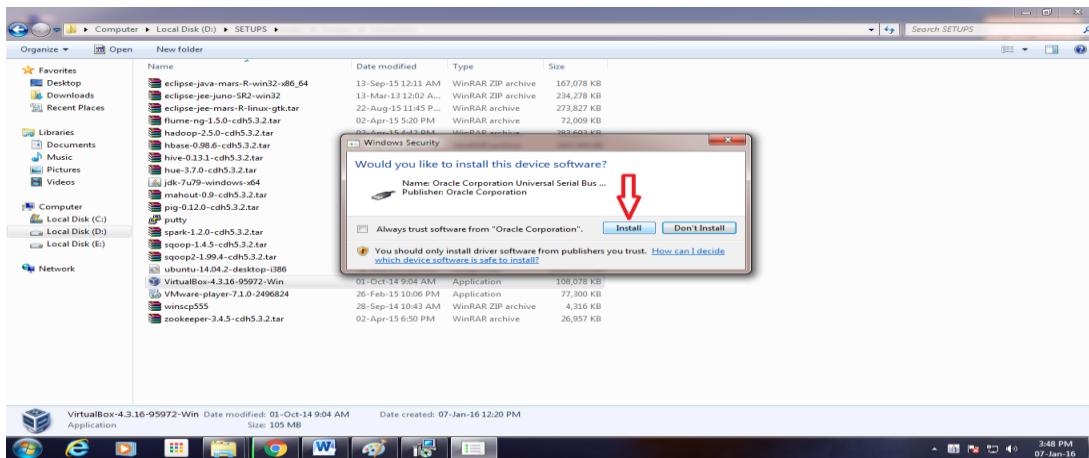
To Install VirtualBox – Network Interfaces Warning

1.5. Click “Install”



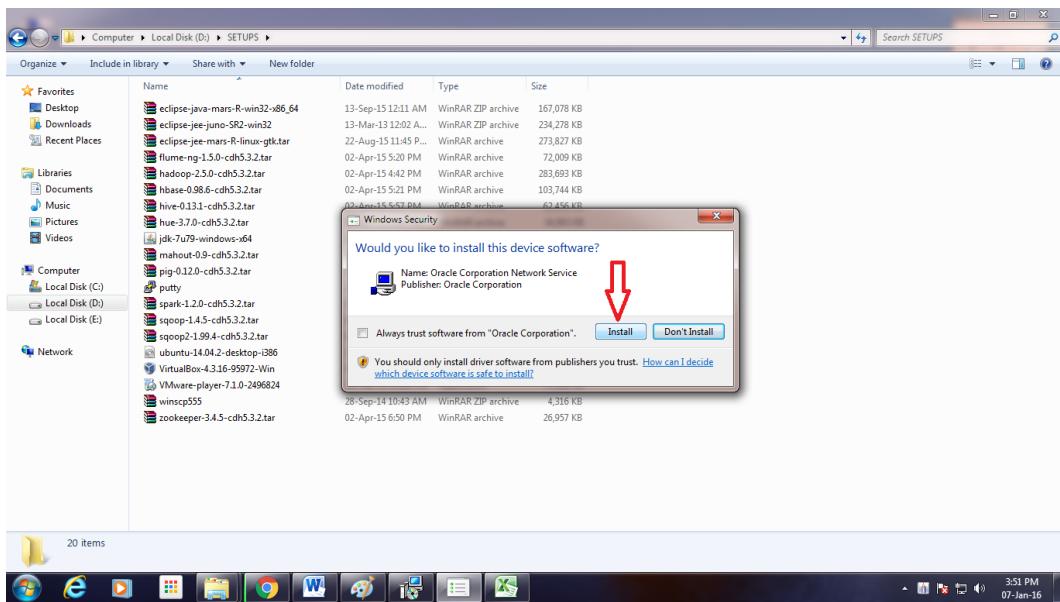
Installation of Oracle VM VirtualBox – Ready to Install

1.6. Click “Install”



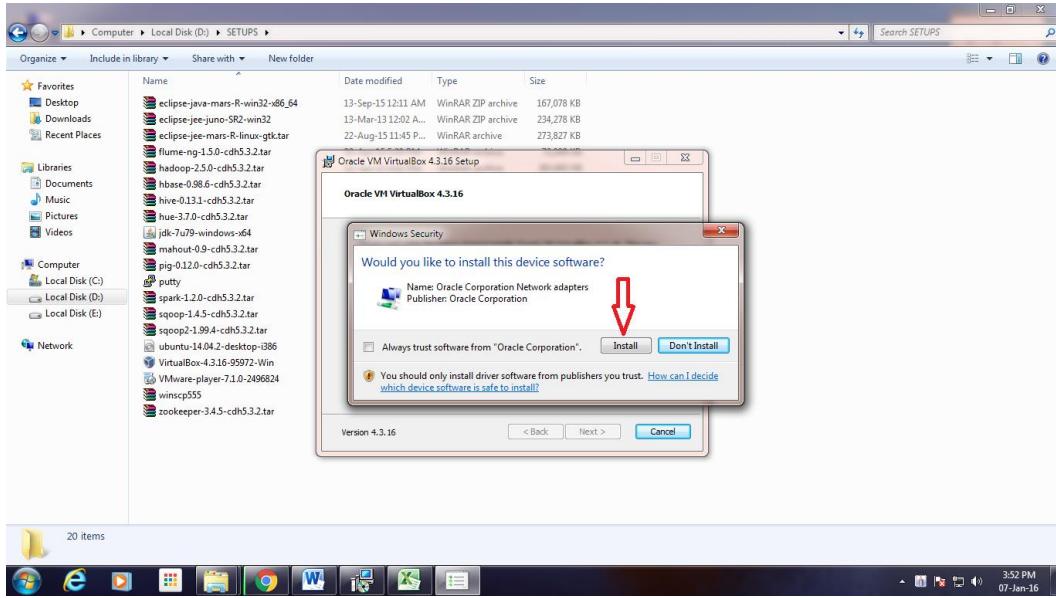
Installation of Oracle VM VirtualBox- Serial Bus Software Installation

1.7. Click “Install”



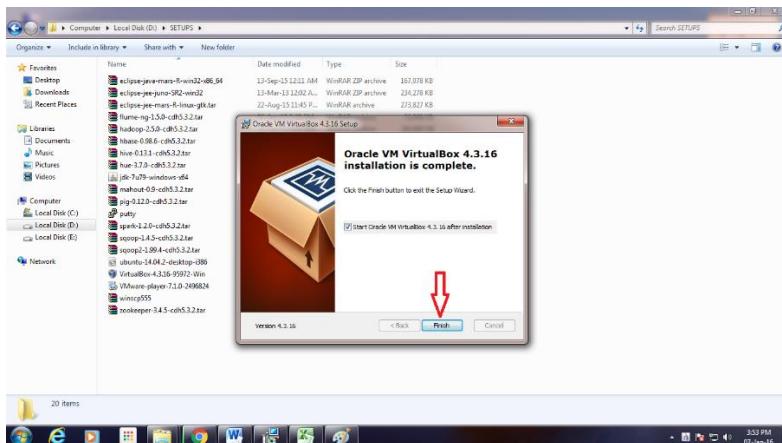
Installation of Oracle VM VirtualBox – Network Service Installation

1.8. Click “Install”



Installation of Oracle VM VirtualBox – Network Adapters Installation

1.9. Click “Finish”



EXPERIMENT-10

Introduction to Virtual Machines

Creating a Virtual Machine

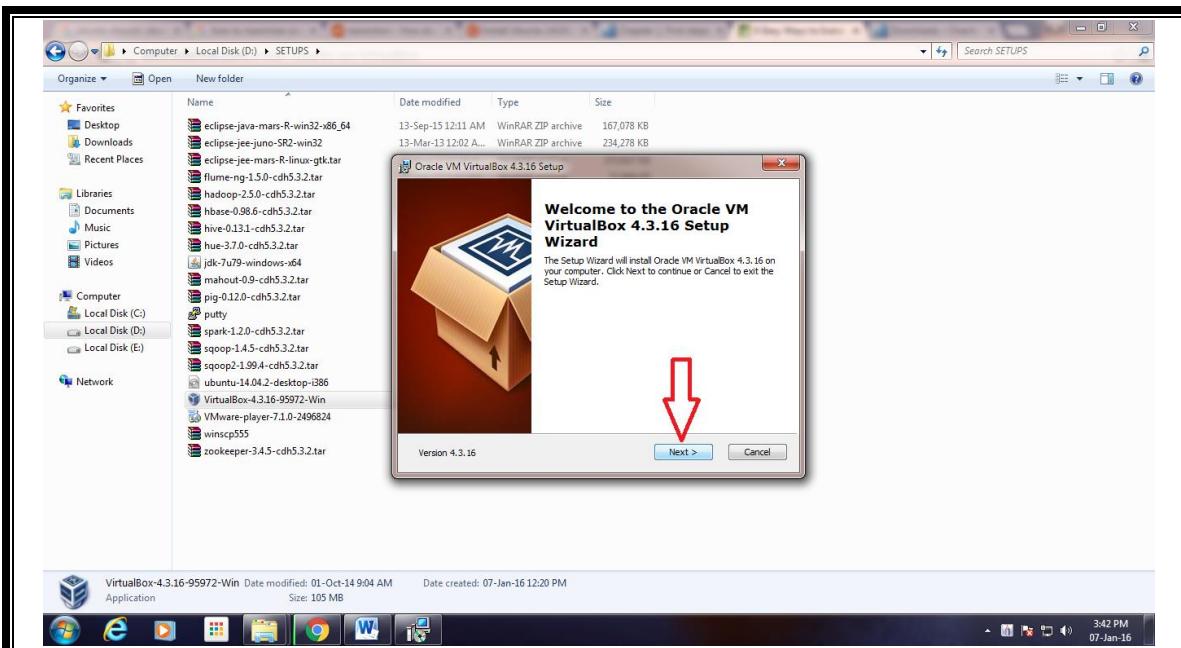
1 Install VirtualBox .

If you don't already have VirtualBox installed on your Windows or Mac computer, you'll need to install it before proceeding.

Following are the steps required to install VirtualBox(Oracle VM VirtualBox):

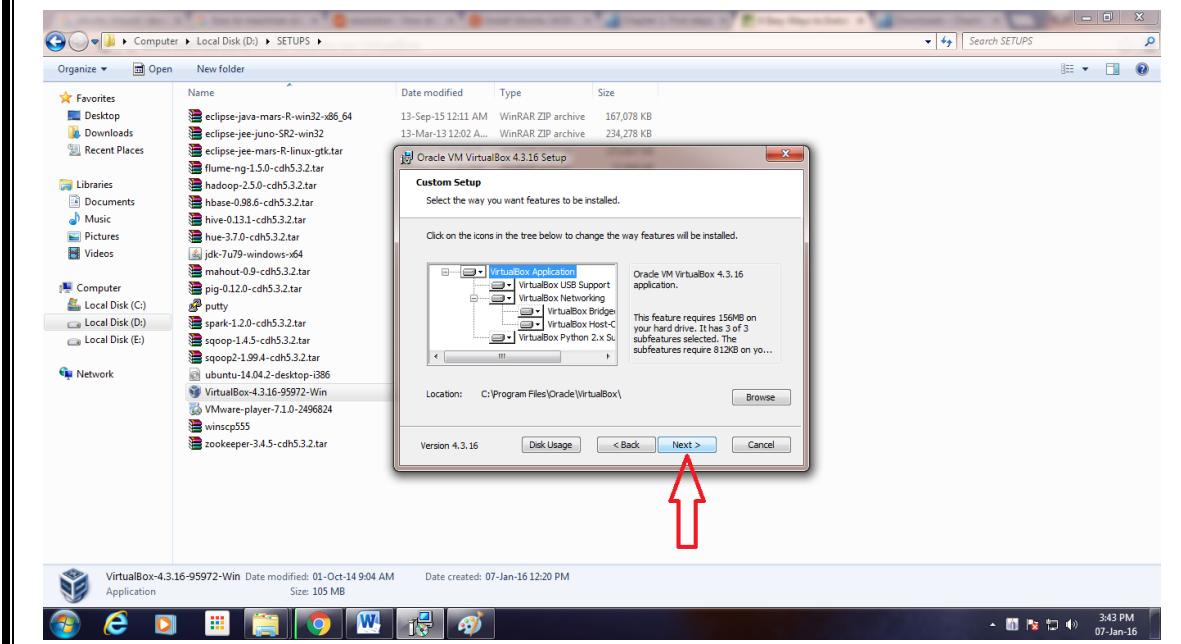
You can download the latest version of VirtualBox from the Virtual Box website: <https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads> according to the version of your operating system Windows, Mac or Linux.

1.1. Click Next



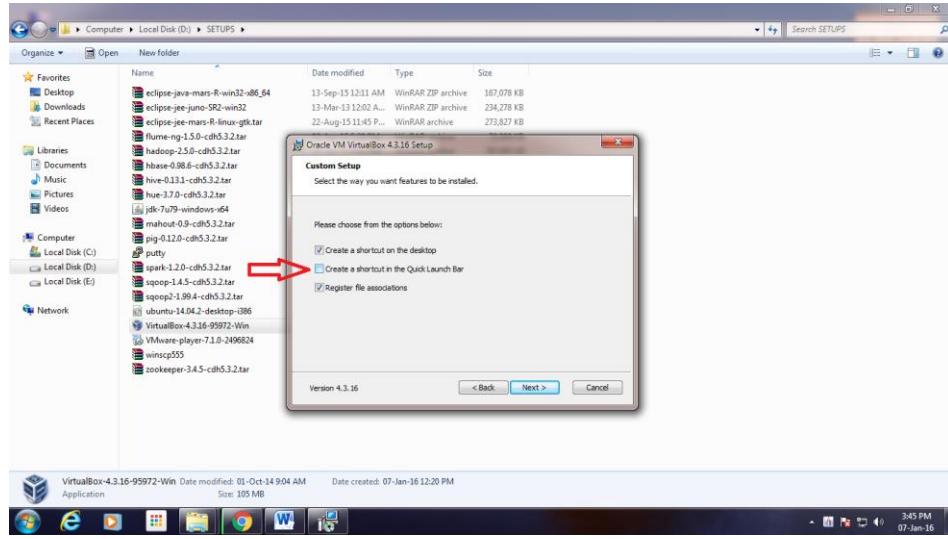
To Install VirtualBox – Setup Wizard

1.2. Click Next



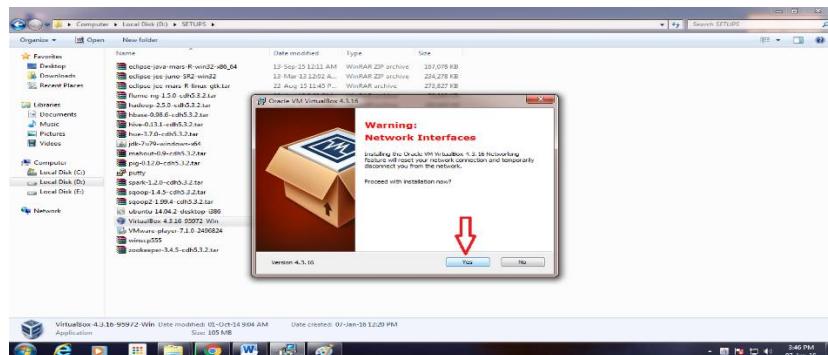
To Install VirtualBox – Custom Setup

1.3. Uncheck “Create a shortcut in the Quick Launch Bar” and click “Next”



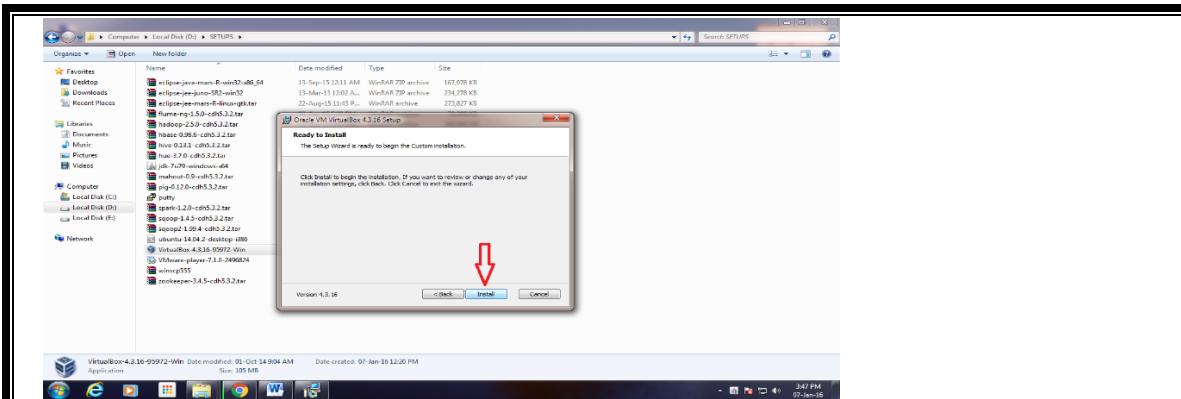
To Install VirtualBox – Features Selection

1.4. Click “Yes”



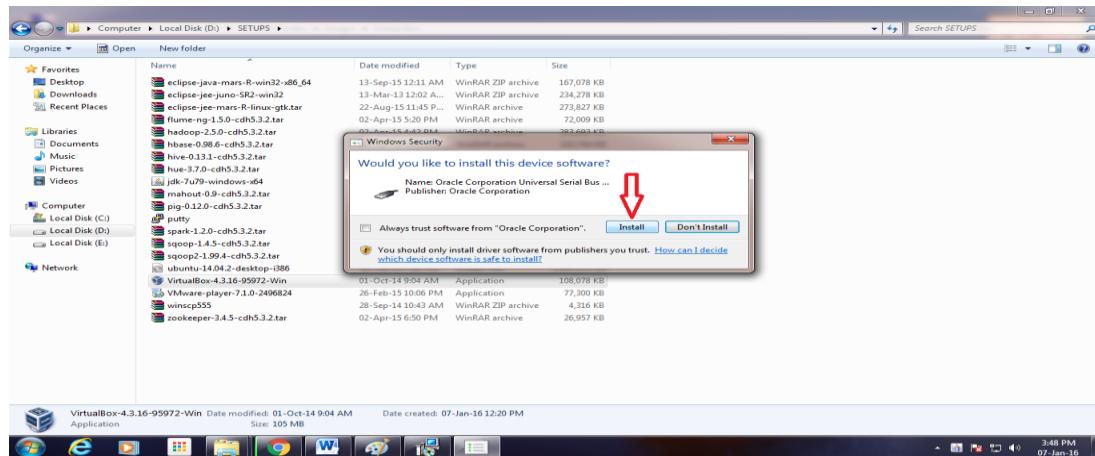
To Install VirtualBox – Network Interfaces Warning

1.5. Click “Install”



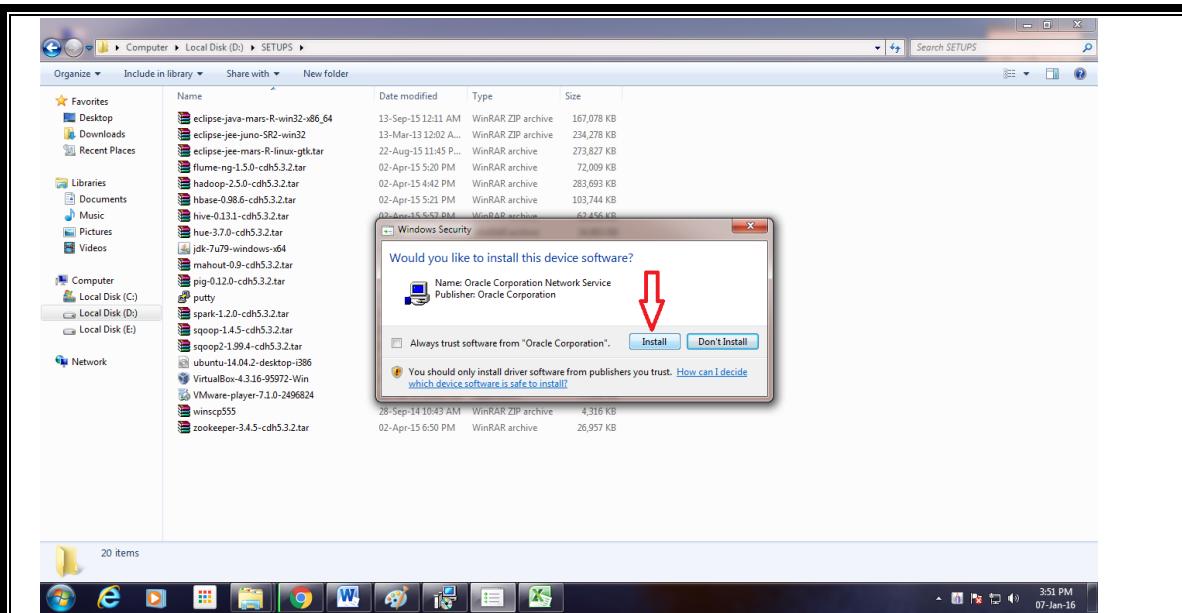
Installation of Oracle VM VirtualBox – Ready to Install

1.6. Click “Install”



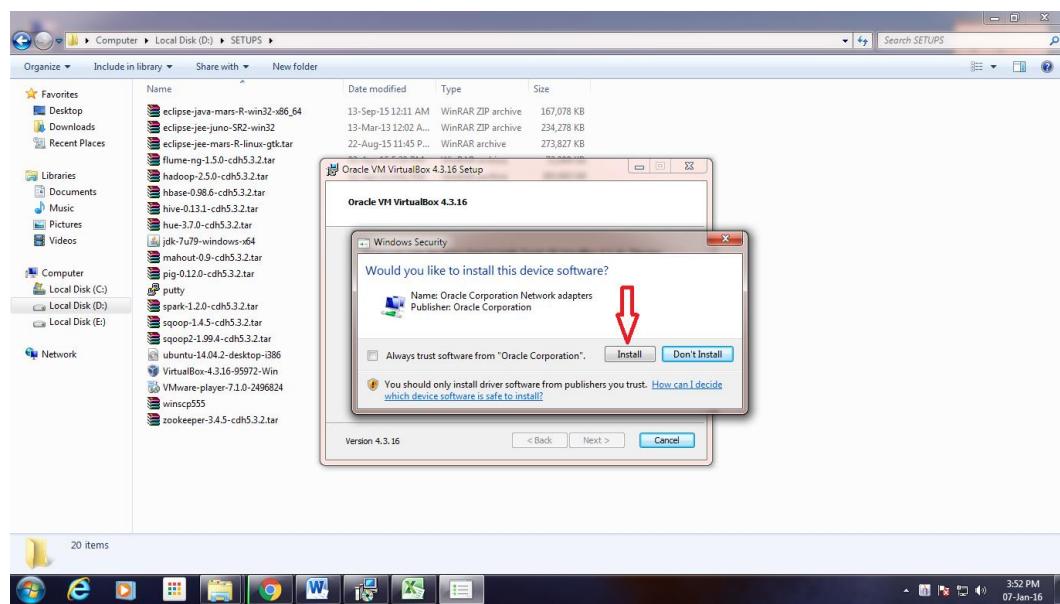
Installation of Oracle VM VirtualBox- Serial Bus Software Installation

1.7. Click “Install”



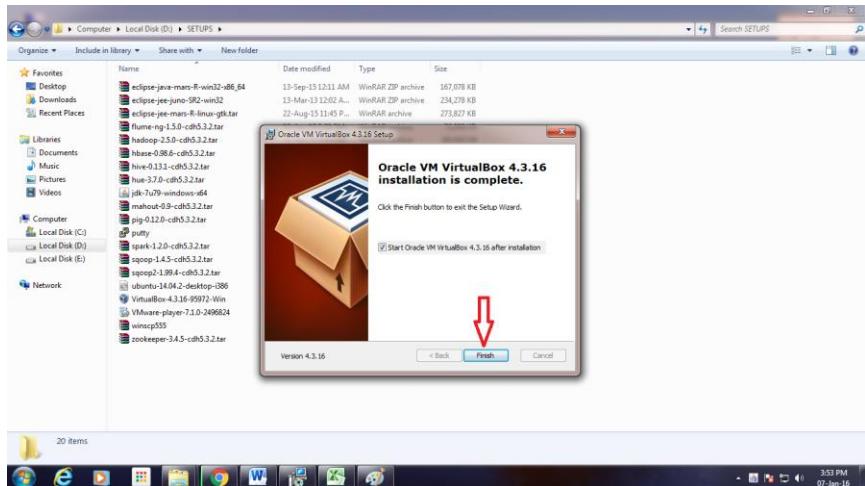
Installation of Oracle VM VirtualBox – Network Service Installation

1.8. Click “Install”



Installation of Oracle VM VirtualBox – Network Adapters Installation

1.9. Click “Finish”



2 Open VirtualBox. Double-click (or click once on a Mac) the VirtualBox app icon.

3



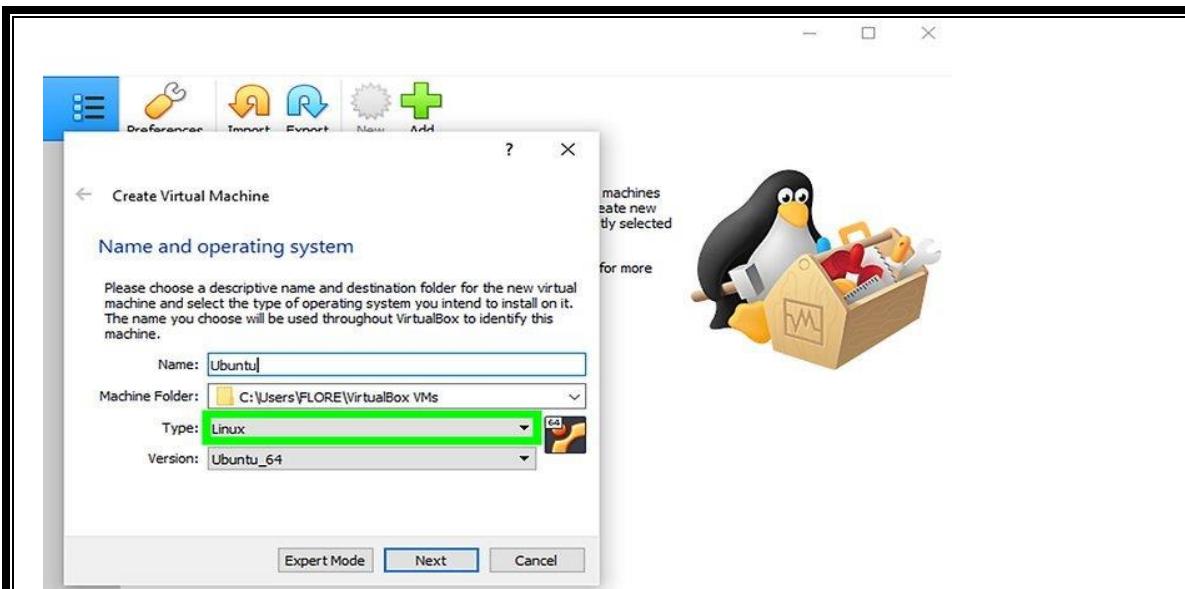
Click New. It's a blue badge in the upper-left corner of the VirtualBox window. Doing so opens a pop-up menu.

4



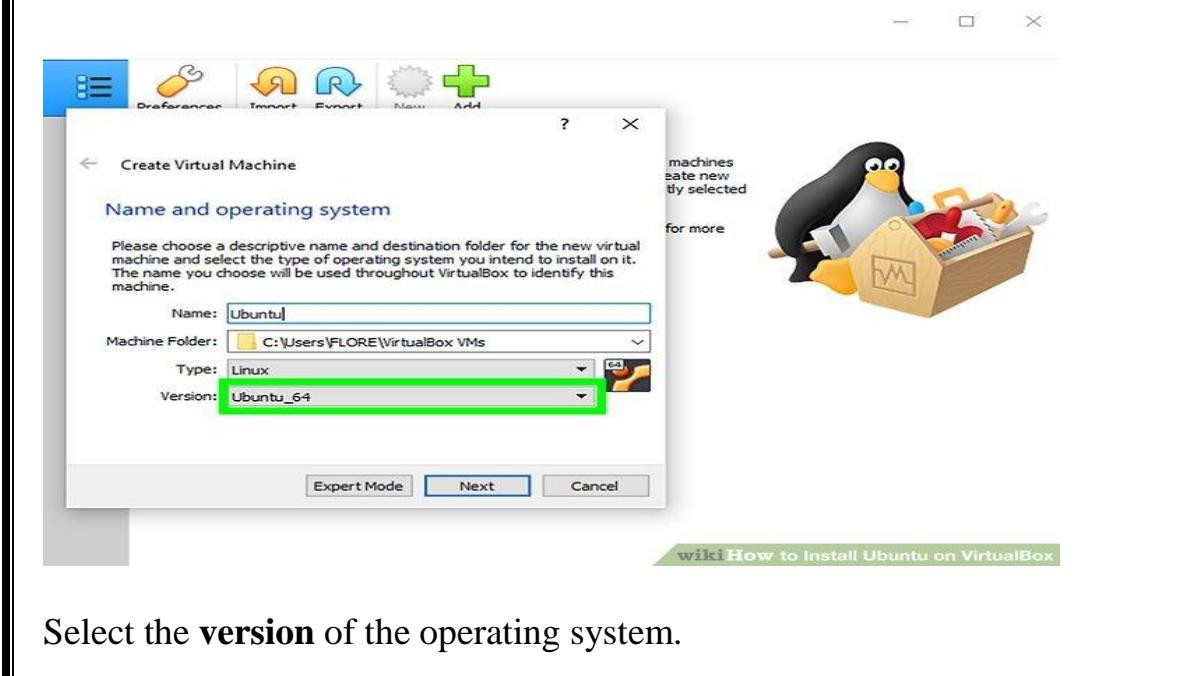
Enter a name for your virtual machine. Type whatever you want to name your virtual machine (e.g., Ubuntu) into the "Name" text field that's near the top of the pop-up menu.

5



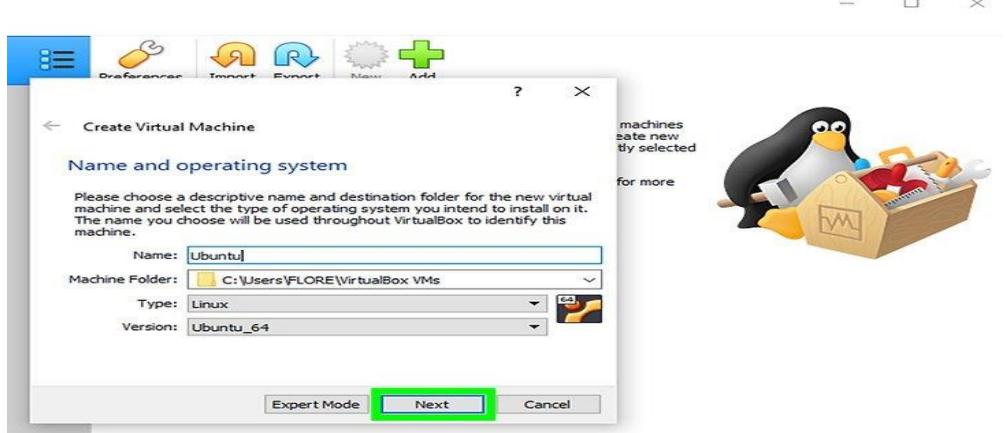
For **Operating System Type**, select the OS that you want to install.

6



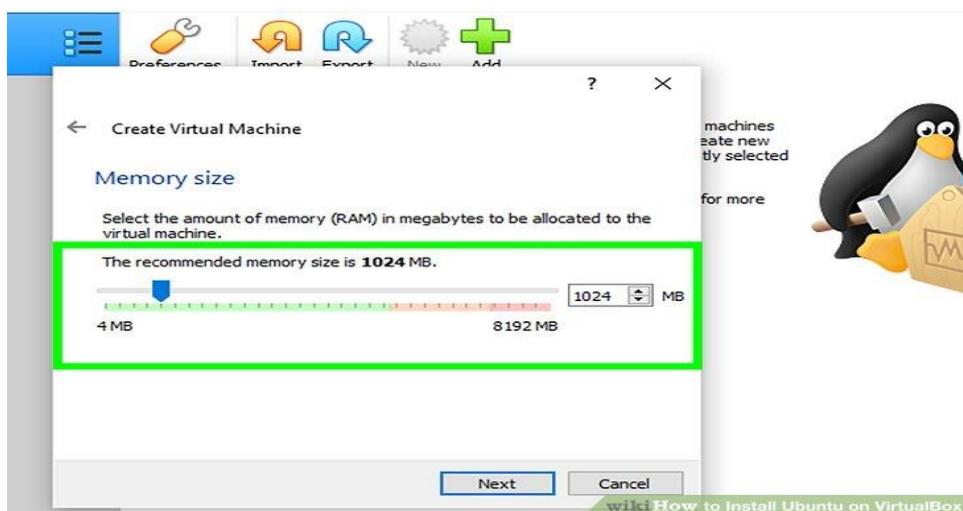
Select the **version** of the operating system.

7



Click Next. It's at the bottom of the menu.

8

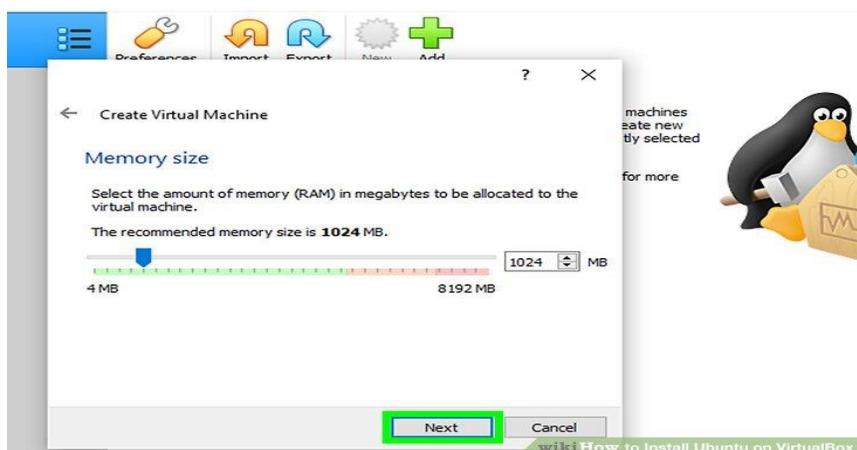


Select an amount of RAM to use. Click and drag the slider left or right to decrease or increase the amount of RAM that VirtualBox will have available for your virtual machine.

The ideal amount of RAM will automatically be selected when you get to this page.

Make sure not to increase the RAM into the red section of the slider; try to keep the slider in the green.

9



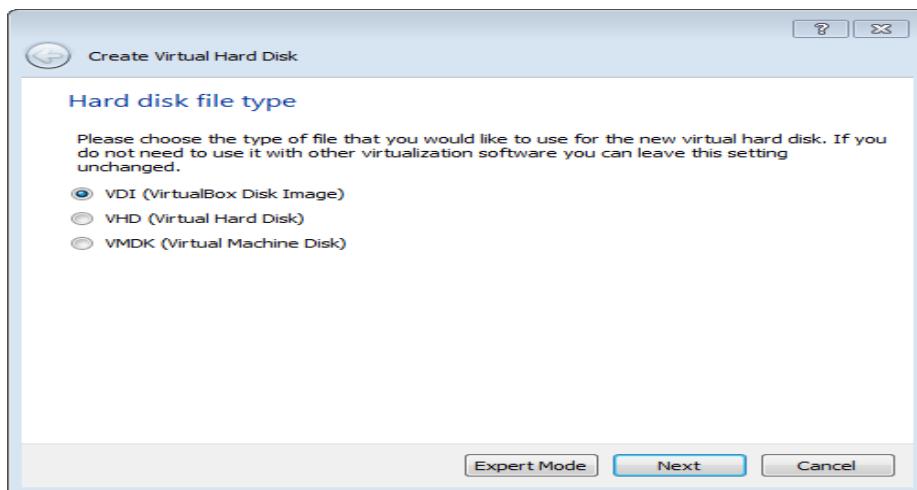
Click **Next**. It's at the bottom of the menu.

10



Create your virtual machine's virtual hard drive. The virtual hard drive is a section of your computer's hard drive space which will be used to store your virtual machine's files and programs:

11



Use “VDI” to create a virtual hard disk

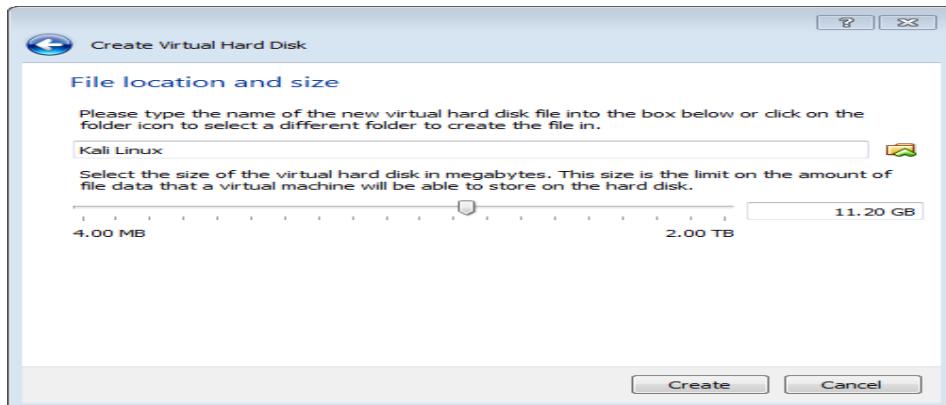
12.



Choose “Dynamically allocated”

13.

Allocate at Minimum 8 GB (recommended 10 or more).



Click **Create**, to create your new virtual machine. The virtual machine is displayed in the list on the left side of the VirtualBox Manager window, with the name that you entered initially.

VMs can run multiple operating system environments on a single physical computer, saving physical space, time and management costs.

