

1 List all available shells on your Linux distribution.

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ cat /etc/shells
# /etc/shells: valid login shells
/bin/sh
/bin/bash
/usr/bin/bash
/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/rbash
/bin/dash
/usr/bin/dash
/usr/bin/tmux
/usr/bin/screen
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$
```

2 Find general guidelines using man command for user password (Hint: passwd).

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ man passwd
PASSWD(1)                                User Commands                                PASSWD(1)

NAME
    passwd - change user password

SYNOPSIS
    passwd [options] [LOGIN]

DESCRIPTION
    The passwd command changes passwords for user accounts. A normal user
    may only change the password for their own account, while the superuser
    may change the password for any account. passwd also changes the
    account or associated password validity period.

    Password Changes
    The user is first prompted for their old password, if one is present.
    This password is then encrypted and compared against the stored
    password. The user has only one chance to enter the correct password.
    The superuser is permitted to bypass this step so that forgotten
    passwords may be changed.

    After the password has been entered, password aging information is
```

3 How can you change your user from regular to root user and back to regular?

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ su
Password:
root@AA3209-Ubuntu:/home/user#

root@AA3209-Ubuntu:/home/user# exit
exit
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$
```

4 Find out what is the description of the following Linux commands:

- *echo*
- *free*
- *history*
- *w*

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ man echo
ECHO(1)                                User Commands                                ECHO(1)

NAME
    echo - display a line of text

SYNOPSIS
    echo [SHORT-OPTION]... [STRING]...
    echo LONG-OPTION

DESCRIPTION
    Echo the STRING(s) to standard output.

    -n      do not output the trailing newline
    -e      enable interpretation of backslash escapes
    -E      disable interpretation of backslash escapes (default)
    --help  display this help and exit
    --version
            output version information and exit
```

NAME

free - Display amount of free and used memory in the system

SYNOPSIS

free [options]

DESCRIPTION

free displays the total amount of free and used physical and swap memory in the system, as well as the buffers and caches used by the kernel. The information is gathered by parsing /proc/meminfo. The displayed columns are:

total Total installed memory (MemTotal and SwapTotal in /proc/meminfo)

used Used memory (calculated as total - free - buffers - cache)

free Unused memory (MemFree and SwapFree in /proc/meminfo)

shared Memory used (mostly) by tmpfs (Shmem in /proc/meminfo)

buffers

NAME

history - GNU History Library

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DESCRIPTION

Many programs read input from the user a line at a time. The GNU History library is able to keep track of those lines, associate arbitrary data with each line, and utilize information from previous lines in composing new ones.

HISTORY EXPANSION

The history library supports a history expansion feature that is identical to the history expansion in `bash`. This section describes what syntax features are available.

History expansions introduce words from the history list into the input stream, making it easy to repeat commands, insert the arguments to a previous command into the current input line, or fix errors in previous

W(1)	User Commands	W(1)
NAME	w - Show who is logged on and what they are doing.	
SYNOPSIS	w [<u>options</u>] <u>user</u> [...]	
DESCRIPTION	<p>w displays information about the users currently on the machine, and their processes. The header shows, in this order, the current time, how long the system has been running, how many users are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes.</p> <p>The following entries are displayed for each user: login name, the tty name, the remote host, login time, idle time, JCPU, PCPU, and the command line of their current process.</p> <p>The JCPU time is the time used by all processes attached to the tty. It does not include past background jobs, but does include currently running background jobs.</p>	

5 Give an example of all of the above commands and command outputs.

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ echo lshw
lshw
```

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ free
              total        used         free       shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:           1004808        154912        141104          628       708792       683136
Swap:           2009084           20860       1988224
```

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ history
 1  history -w
 2  history -w
 3  exit
 4  cat /etc/shells
 5  man --help
 6  passwd user
 7  man passwd
 8  sudo passwd root
 9  su
10  echo --help
11  man echo
12  man free
13  man history
14  man w
15  echo lshw
16  free
17  history
```

```
user@AA3209-Ubuntu:~$ w
14:12:17 up 25 days,  2:22,  1 user,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER      TTY      FROM            LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
user      pts/0    192.168.53.13   13:48    0.00s  0.03s  0.00s w
```