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**Lab 5 Linux Administration**

1. Compress a file by compress, gzip, zip commands and decompress it again. State the differences between compress and gzip commands.

The “compress” command is the oldest of the bunch and has a relatively low compression effectiveness, while “gzip” is more modern and achieves a far better compression ratio than compress.

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A screen shot of a computer

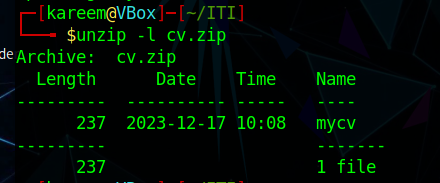
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1. What is the command used to view the content of a compressed file.

In the case of a zipped file, we use unzip command with the option -l.



1. Backup /etc directory using tar utility.

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1. Starting from your home directory, find all files that were modified in the last two day.

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1. Starting from /etc, find files owned by root user.

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1. Find all directories in your home directory.

A screen shot of a computer code

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1. Write a command to search for all files on the system that, its name is “.profile”.

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1. Identify the file types of the following: /etc/passwd, /dev/pts/0, /etc, /dev/sda

A screenshot of a computer screen

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1. List the inode numbers of /, /etc, /etc/hosts.

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Description automatically generated

1. Copy /etc/passwd to your home directory, use the commands diff and cmp, and Edit in the file you copied, and then use these commands again, and check the output.

A screenshot of a computer

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A computer code with green and red text

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A computer screen shot of text

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1. Create a symbolic link of /etc/passwd in /boot.

A screen shot of a computer

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1. Create a hard link of /etc/passwd in /boot. Could you? Why?

Yes!

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