☐ Linux Lab Report – Kate Sofia Petersen Email: kontakt@katepetersen.se Part 1 – System and User Information

Objective: Display system and user information including kernel version, current user, and date/time.

Comment:

These commands provide essential system and user identity information useful for system administration.

Commands

- uname -a → shows system information including kernel version.
- whoami → shows the current user.
- date → shows the current date and time.

Part 2 – Commands with Flags and Arguments

Objective: Use commands with flags and arguments to customize output.

□ Comment:

Flags and arguments modify command behavior and output. These examples demonstrate listing files with details and searching text ignoring case.

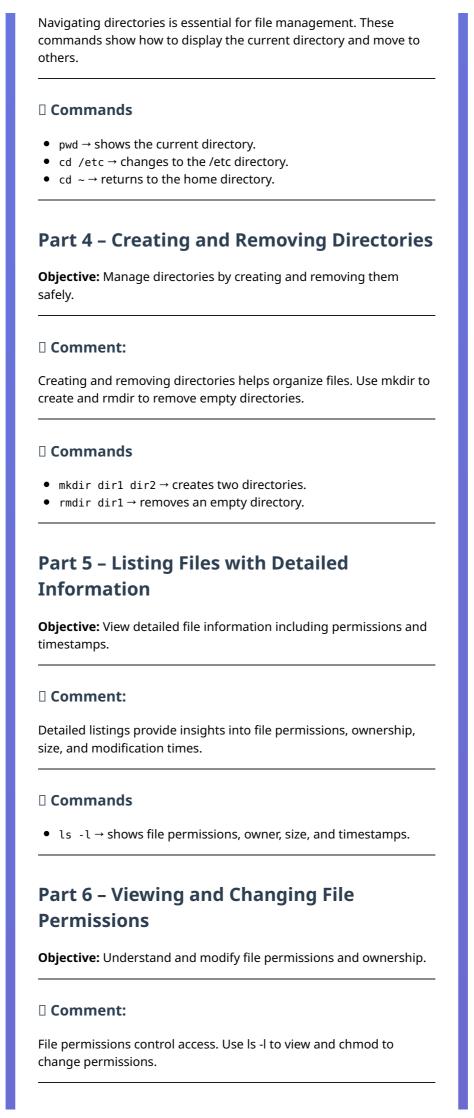
□ Commands

- \bullet ls -l /home \rightarrow lists files with details in /home.
- grep -i "test" file.txt → searches for "test" in file.txt, ignoring case.

Part 3 – Navigating Between Directories

Objective: Move confidently between directories using relative and absolute paths.

☐ Comment:



□ Commands

- ls -l file.txt → shows permissions and ownership.
- chmod 644 file.txt → changes permissions (owner: read/write, others: read).

Part 7 - File Management

Objective: Create, copy, move, and delete files safely.

Comment:

Managing files involves creating, copying, moving, and deleting. These commands demonstrate each operation.

□ Commands

- touch file1.txt → creates a file.
- cp file1.txt copy.txt → copies a file.
- mv copy.txt newfile.txt → moves/renames a file.
- rm newfile.txt → deletes a file.
- ls → verifies with directory listing.

Part 9 - System Administration

Objective: Perform administrative tasks with elevated privileges.

☐ Comment:

System administration requires elevated privileges. Use sudo for admin commands and su to switch users.

□ Commands

- ullet sudo apt update \rightarrow runs command as administrator.
- sudo shutdown -h now → shuts down the system.
- su other_user → switches user.

Part 11 – Export Flow and Logging

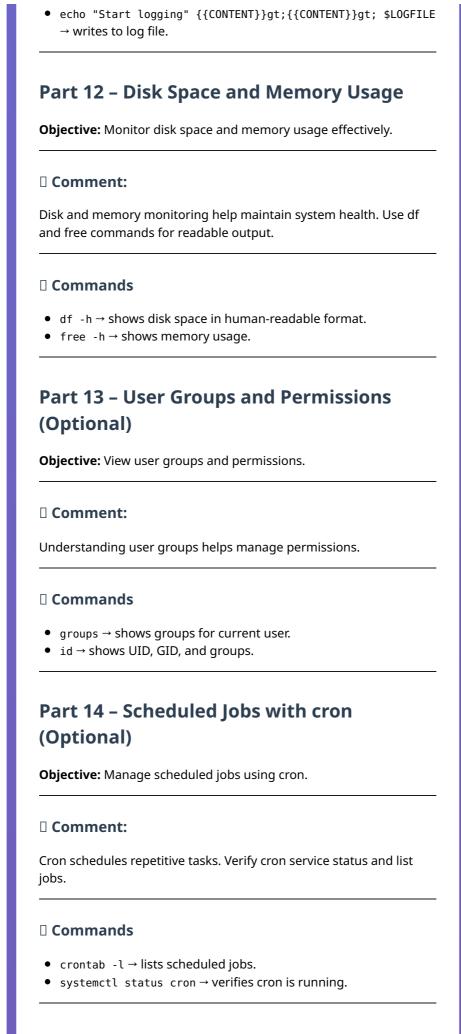
Objective: Manage logging environment variables and write to log files.

☐ Comment:

Logging is essential for tracking system events. Set environment variables and append messages to log files.

□ Commands

 export LOGFILE=log.txt → creates environment variable for log file.



Part 15 – Environment Variables and System Settings

□ C	omment:
Env ther	ironment variables store system settings. Use printenv to view m.
□ C	ommands
	printenv → shows all environment variables. printenv PATH → shows specific variable.
	rt 16 – Network Ports and Services ptional)
Obj	ective: Monitor network ports and services.
□ C	omment:
	work monitoring helps secure services. Use netstat or ss to view n ports.
□ C	ommands
•	ommands netstat -tuln → shows open ports and services. ss -tuln → alternative to netstat.
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nment:
and history helps track past commands.
nmands
tory → shows previous commands. ~/.bash_history → shows history file.
20 – Scheduled Jobs with crontab
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ive: Edit and manage scheduled jobs.
nment:
o allows editing scheduled jobs. Example shows daily backup l.
nmands
ntab -e → edit scheduled jobs.
mple:
* * * /home/sofia/backup.sh
ns backup.sh daily at 05:00.
untou Foodback
entor Feedback
or, please provide your comments or feedback below:
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