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

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1 Introduction:

1.1 Ubuntu Linux:

Ubuntu is a free, open-source operating system OS based on Debian Linux. It was first released in 2004 when Mark Shuttleworth and a small team of Debian developers founded Canonical and then launched the Ubuntu project. Canonical released its first official version of the OS Ubuntu 4.10 in October 2004 (Sheldon, 2023). The word ubuntu comes from the southern African Nguni languages and translates as humanity to others (Sheldon, 2023).

Canonical set out to build a desktop OS that was easier to use than Debian or other Linux Distributions. Its effort has proven to be successful, and Ubuntu is still considered a good distribution for beginners (Sheldon, 2023). However, Ubuntu is now also used for servers, cloud platforms and internet of things IoT devices, with Canonical offering four primary Ubuntu editions:

- **Ubuntu Desktop.** The Desktop edition includes a user-friendly graphical interface for working with the OS, providing users with an experience comparable to Windows or macOS (Sheldon, 2023). Ubuntu Desktop powers millions of computers worldwide. Canonical provides an optional subscription-based package that provides enterprise-grade support (Sheldon, 2023).
- **Ubuntu Server.** The Server edition is a scalable system used in all types of data centers and cloud environments (Sheldon, 2023). It can be deployed on a Kubernetes cluster, OpenStack cloud or 50,000-node render farm. The OS runs on major architectures, such as x86, Arm and Power10 (Sheldon, 2023).
- **Ubuntu Core.** The Ubuntu Core edition is a lean OS that can be embedded in IoT and edge device It is a fully transactional OS optimized for IoT-embedded systems (Sheldon, 2023). Ubuntu Core has a small footprint, provides advanced security, is fully containerized and offers low-touch device recovery (Sheldon, 2023).
- **Ubuntu Cloud.** The Cloud edition provides optimized, certified server images for cloud platforms, such as Microsoft Azura, Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud (Sheldon, 2023).

1.2 Workshop Task:

In this workshop, you start by recording your terminal activity using the script command. Then you check your own username and view who else is logged into the system. You look at detailed information about your account using the finger command. You also check the current date and time of the system. Next, you list the files in your directory in different ways to understand visible files, hidden files, and detailed file information. You learn how to view the contents of a system file using cat /etc/passwd. After that, you create a one-line file named Workshop7 and a multi-line file named Workshop7.1. You then verify that both files were created and read their contents. You also combine the two files to see them together. Finally, you stop the recording by exiting the script.

1.3 Aim and Objective:

The aim is to learn and practice basic Linux command-line operations, including viewing user information, checking system details, listing files, creating files, viewing file contents, and combining files.

The main Objective of this workshop class are:

- understand how to check your login username and see who is logged into the system.
- Learn how to display system information such as date and time.
- Practice listing files using different ls options and observe the differences.
- Create files using echo and cat, and verify their contents.
- Learn how to read a system file (/etc/passwd).
- Learn how to combine multiple files into a single output.

2 Commands with Explanation:

Type script a1script at the prompt. That's the digit one (1) after the letter "a"—this is assignment one, not assignment el. The system will respond with

1. Script started file is Prabin.

Starts recording everything you type and everything the system displays. The output is saved in a file named "Prabin".

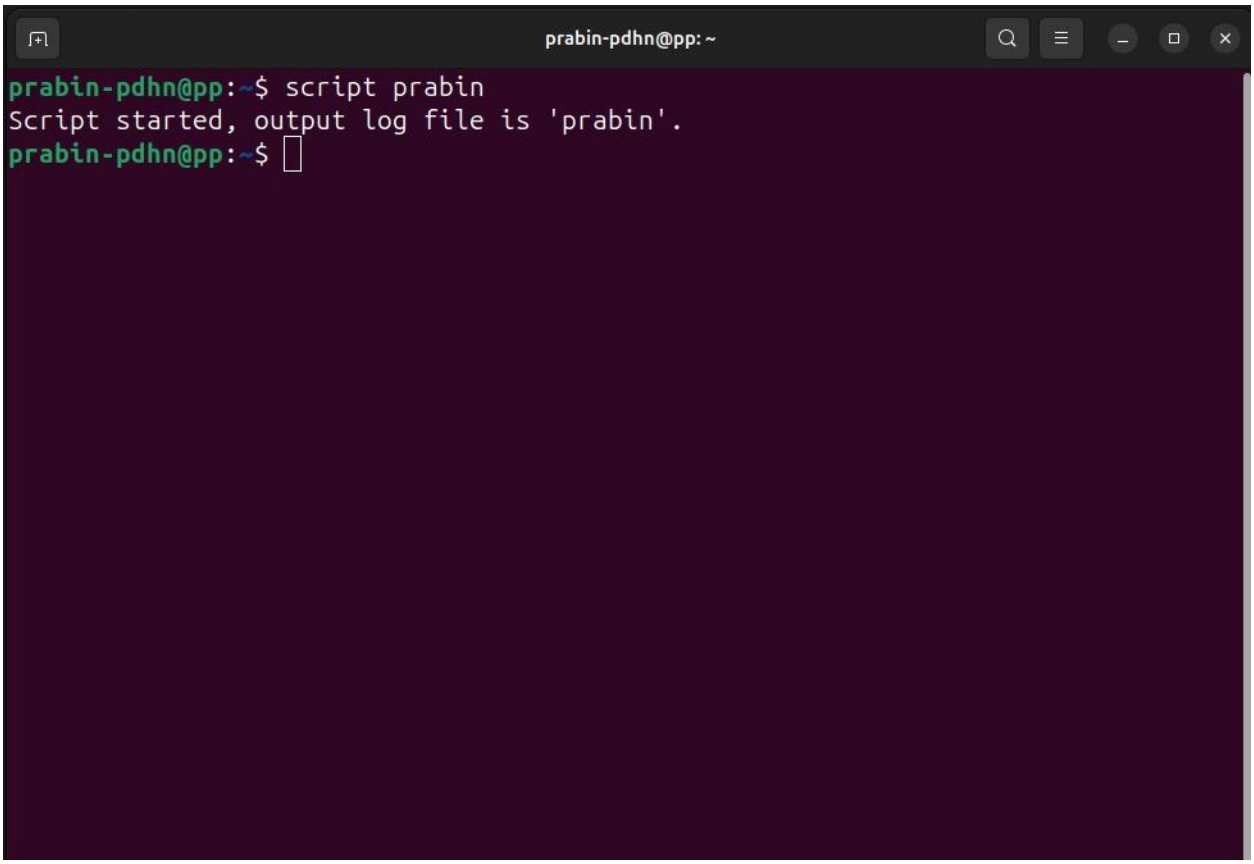


Figure 1: Script Started

2. Type whoami to see your username.

Its Shows the username of the currently logged in user which is Prabin-pdhn.

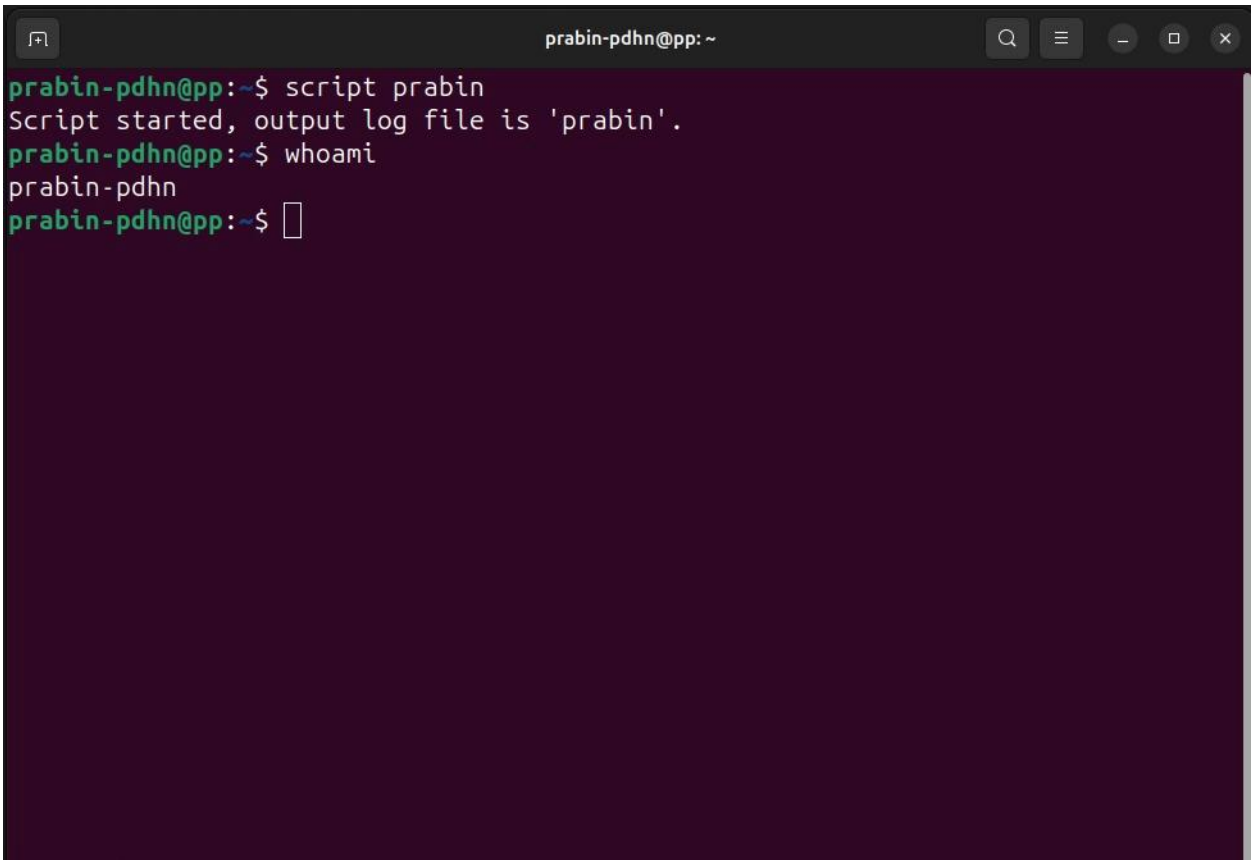
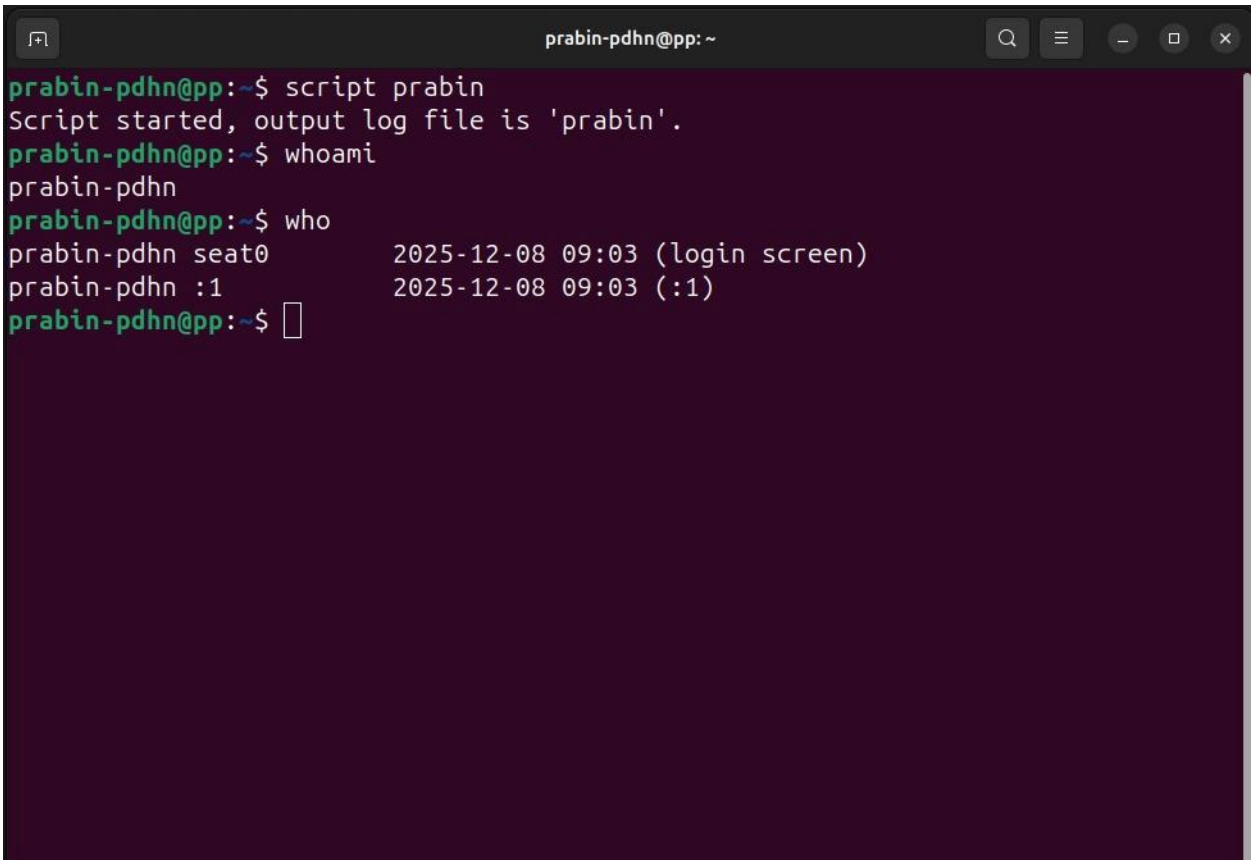


Figure 2: Username

3. Type who to see a list of everyone on the system.

“who” command displays all users currently using the system. You can see in screenshot.



4. Type finger linuxnnn, (where linuxnnn is your username) to see more information about your account

“Finger username” Shows detailed information about your account such as login time, home directory, and shell. As you can see in the screenshot.

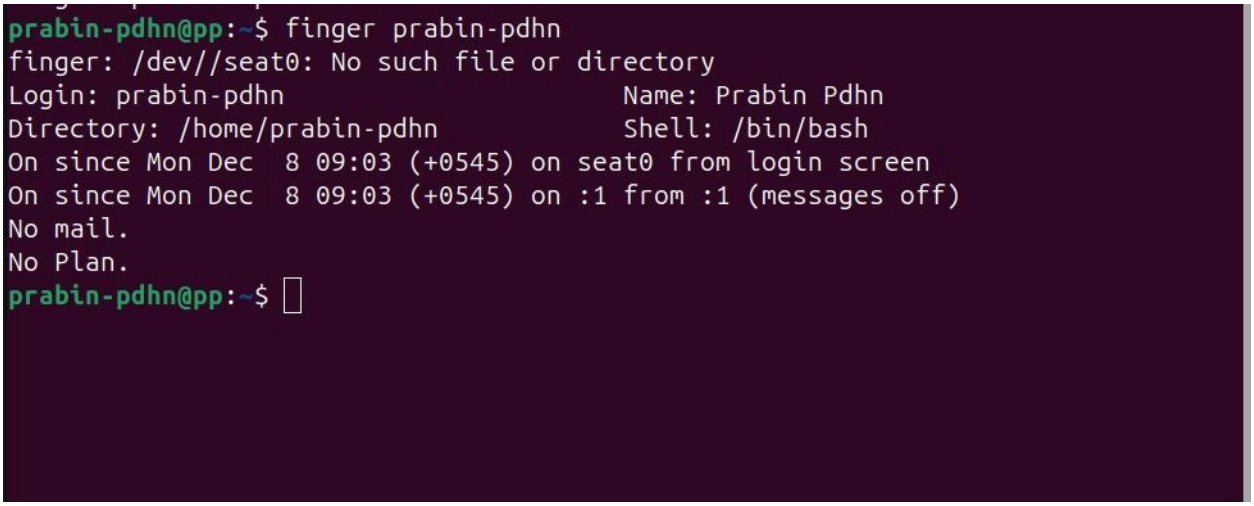


Figure 3: User Account

5. Type date, to see today’s date and the current time.

This command shows the current date and time of the system.

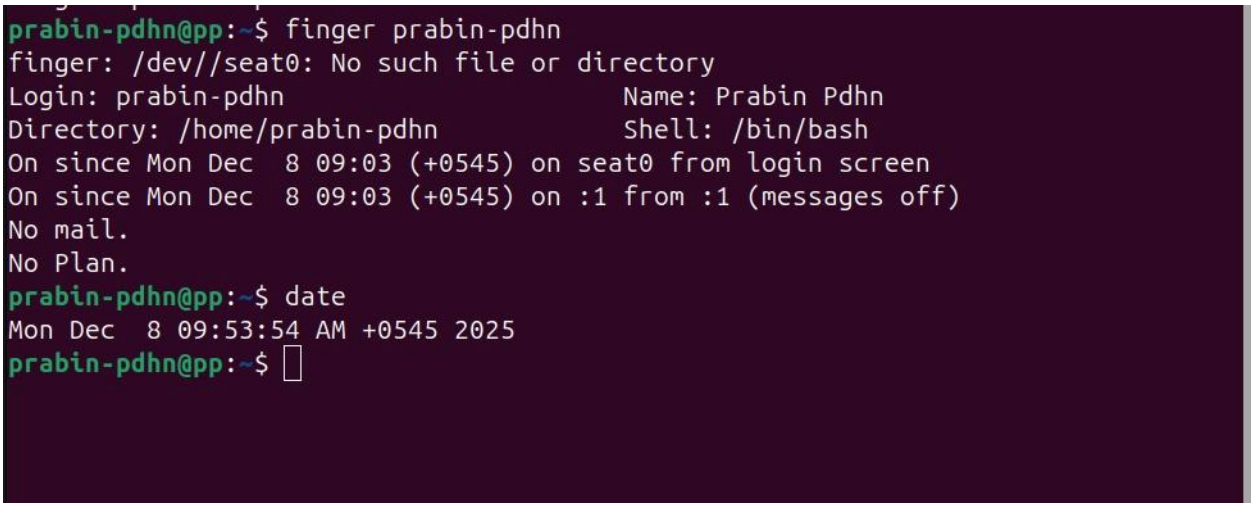


Figure 4: Current Time

6. What files do you have? Type these three commands. Each one produces different output.

“ls” Command

This command shows visible files only in the terminal. As you can see in the screenshot.

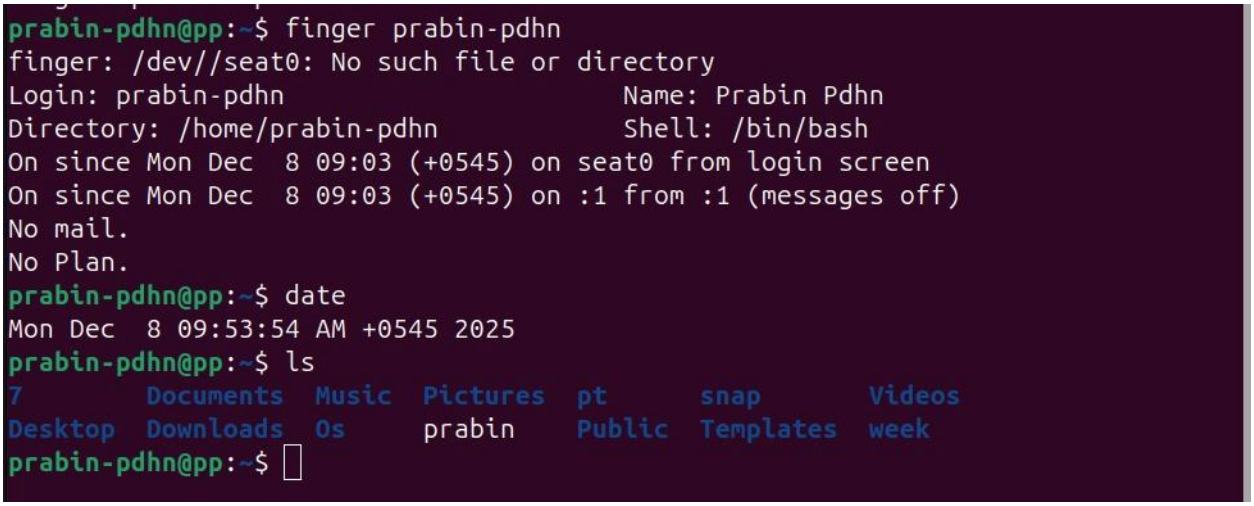


Figure 5: Visible Files

“Ls -a” Command

This command shows visible and also includes hidden files in the terminal. As you can see in the screenshot.

Figure 6: Visible and Hidden Files

“ls -a -l” Command

This command also shows visible, hidden files plus detailed information in the terminal. As you can see the screenshot.

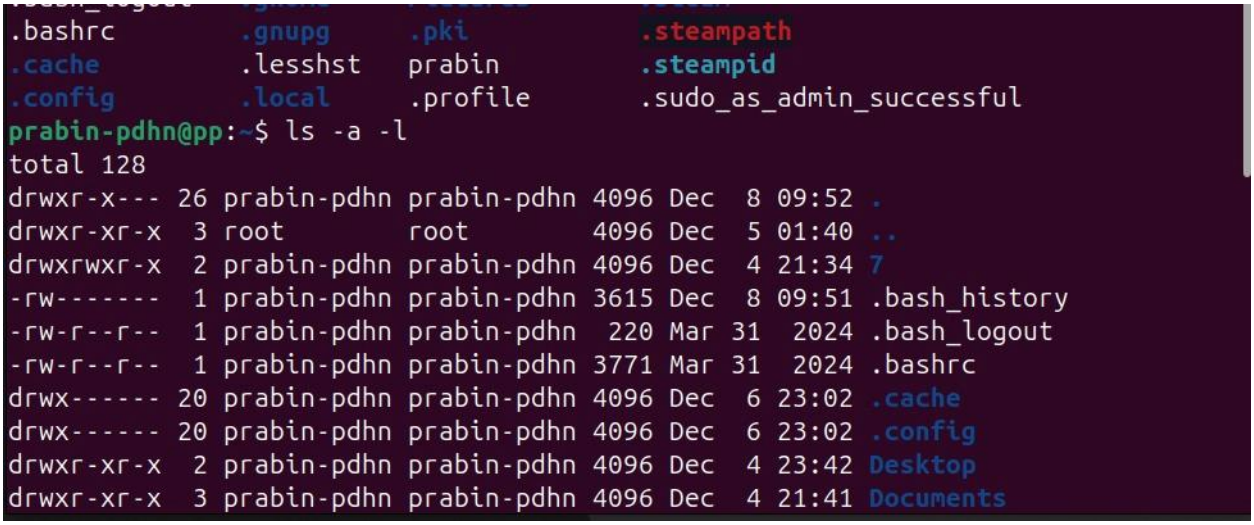


Figure 7: Detail Information of Files

7. What's in a file? Type below commands.

"cat /etc/passwd" Command

This command displays user account information stored in the system.

```
prabin-pdhn@pp:~$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

Figure 8: Account Information

8. Create a file named test1 by typing this:

echo "This is a one-line file"> workshop7

This command creates files workshop7 with the single line of text.

```
gnome-initial-setup:x:119:65534::/run/gnome-initial-setup/:/bin/false
gdm:x:120:121:Gnome Display Manager:/var/lib/gdm3:/bin/false
nm-openvpn:x:121:122:NetworkManager OpenVPN,,,:/var/lib/openvpn/chroot:/usr/sbin
/nologin
nvidia-persistenced:x:122:124:NVIDIA Persistence Daemon,,,:/nonexistent:/usr/sbi
n/nologin
prabin-pdhn:x:1000:1000:Prabin Pdhn:/home/prabin-pdhn:/bin/bash
prabin-pdhn@pp:~$ echo "This is a one-line file" > workshop7
```

Figure 9: Creates Files

9. Create another file by typing the following; where ^D means CTRL-D.

“**cat >” workshop7.1**

Creates a new file **workshop7.1** by typing text directly into the terminal. As you can see in the screenshot.

```
gnome-initial-setup:x:119:65534::/run/gnome-initial-setup/:/bin/false
gdm:x:120:121:Gnome Display Manager:/var/lib/gdm3:/bin/false
nm-openvpn:x:121:122:NetworkManager OpenVPN,,,:/var/lib/openvpn/chroot:/usr/sbin
/nologin
nvidia-persistenced:x:122:124:NVIDIA Persistence Daemon,,,:/nonexistent:/usr/sbi
n/nologin
prabin-pdhn:x:1000:1000:Prabin Pdhn:/home/prabin-pdhn:/bin/bash
prabin-pdhn@pp:~$ echo "This is a one-line file" > workshop7
prabin-pdhn@pp:~$ cat > workshop7.1
This is file two.
```

Figure 10: Creates a file in the Terminal

10. Show that the file exists, and what it contains.

“ls” Command

This command shows visible files only in the terminal. As you can see in the screenshot.

```
gnome-initial-setup:x:119:65534::/run/gnome-initial-setup/:/bin/false
gdm:x:120:121:Gnome Display Manager:/var/lib/gdm3:/bin/false
nm-openvpn:x:121:122:NetworkManager OpenVPN,,,:/var/lib/openvpn/chroot:/usr/sbin
/nologin
nvidia-persistenced:x:122:124:NVIDIA Persistence Daemon,,,:/nonexistent:/usr/sbi
n/nologin
prabin-pdhn:x:1000:1000:Prabin Pdhn:/home/prabin-pdhn:/bin/bash
prabin-pdhn@pp:~$ echo "This is a one-line file" > workshop7
prabin-pdhn@pp:~$ cat > workshop7.1
This is file two.
^C
prabin-pdhn@pp:~$ ls
7         Documents  Music  Pictures  pt      snap       Videos  workshop7
Desktop   Downloads  Os     prabin    Public  Templates  week    workshop7.1
prabin-pdhn@pp:~$
```

Figure 11: Visible File

11. Combine test1 and test2 file.

“Cat workshop7 workshop7.1” Command

This command shows the contents of workshop7 followed by workshop7.1 in the terminal. As you can see in the screenshot.

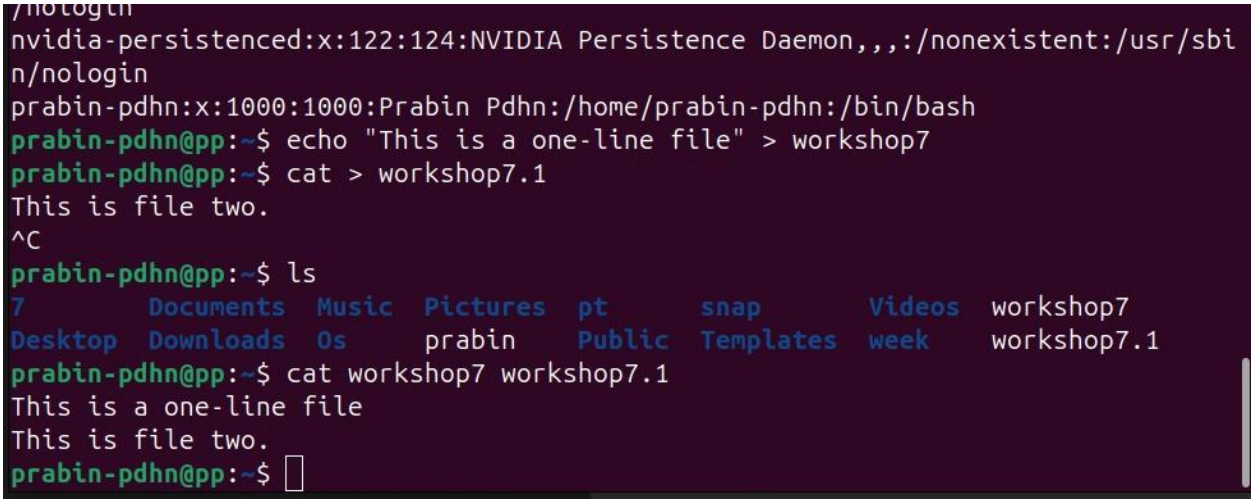


Figure 12: Multiple file contents

12. Exit the script

“Exit” Command

This command Stops recording and finalizes the prabin file.

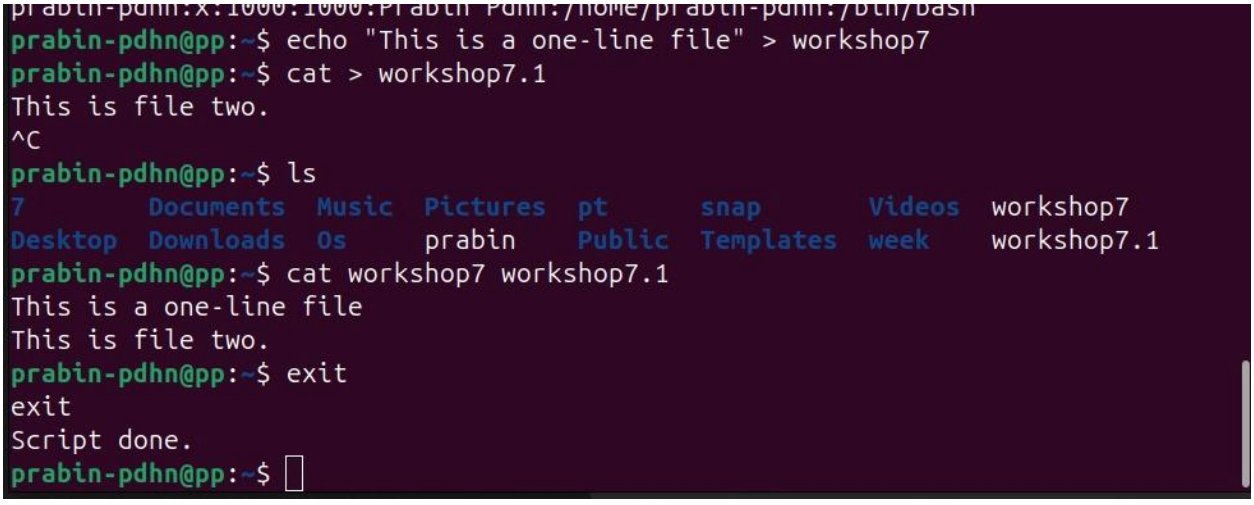


Figure 13: Stop Script

3 Conclusion:

This workshop focuses on better understanding of the fundamental functions of the Linux command-line environment thanks to this workshop. We worked on identifying our user information, verifying system data, and investigating the listing and organization of files using various ls commands. Additionally, we learned how to use commands like echo and cat to create our own files and view the contents of significant system files. We obtained real-world experience that improves our proficiency with Linux by merging files and using the script command to record every action. All things considered, these abilities serve as the basis for upcoming tasks in command-line operations and system management.

References:

TechTarget. (2023) *Ubuntu*. [online] Available at: https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatacenter/definition/Ubuntu (Accessed: 8 December 2025).