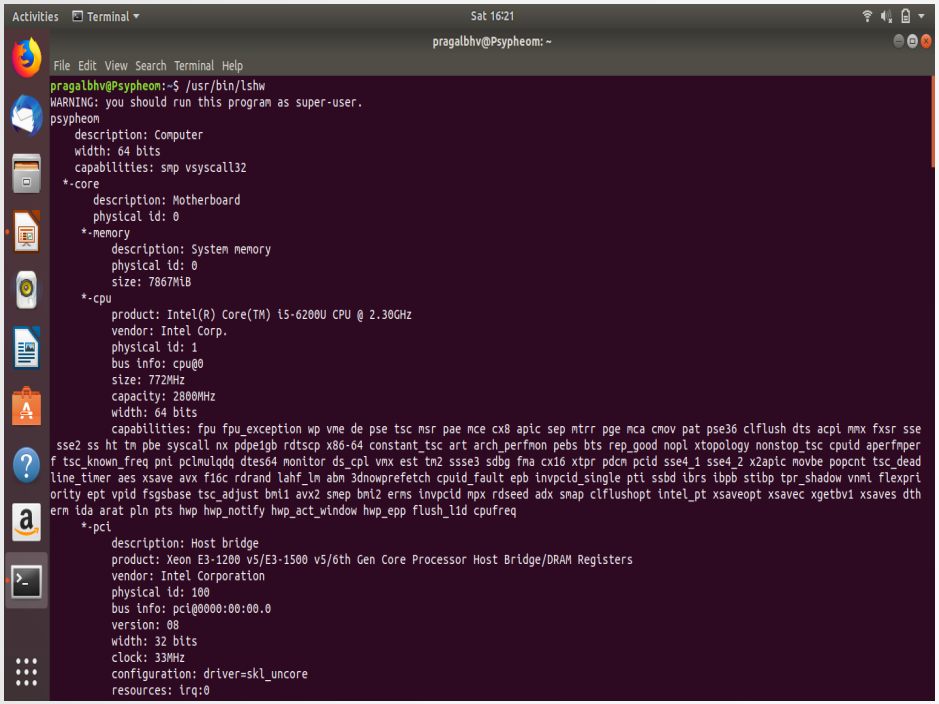
Homework 1;- session 1,2 and 3

Homework 1

Make a listing of harware in your laptop

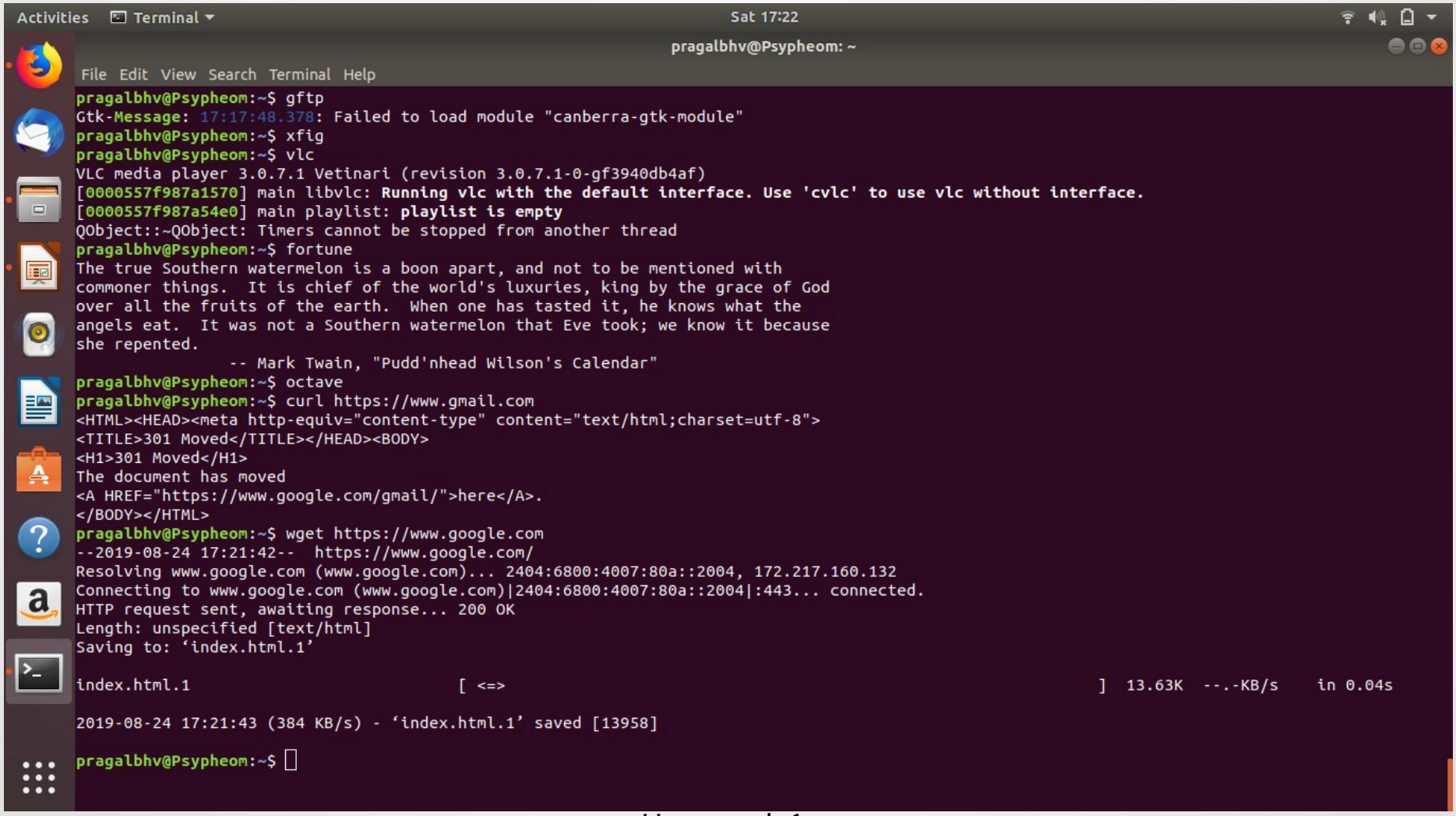


- Using command “*/usr/sbin/hwinfo” a comprehensive list can be obtained, however i used “/usr/bin/lshw” fo a brief listing of hardware components.*

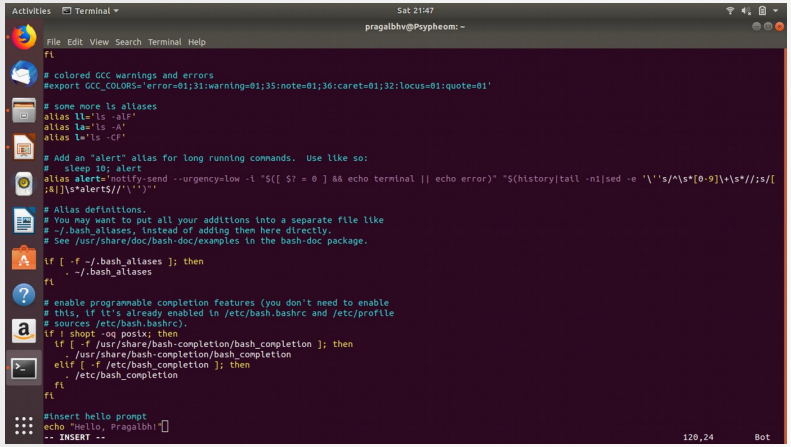
Intsall Packages and explore what they do

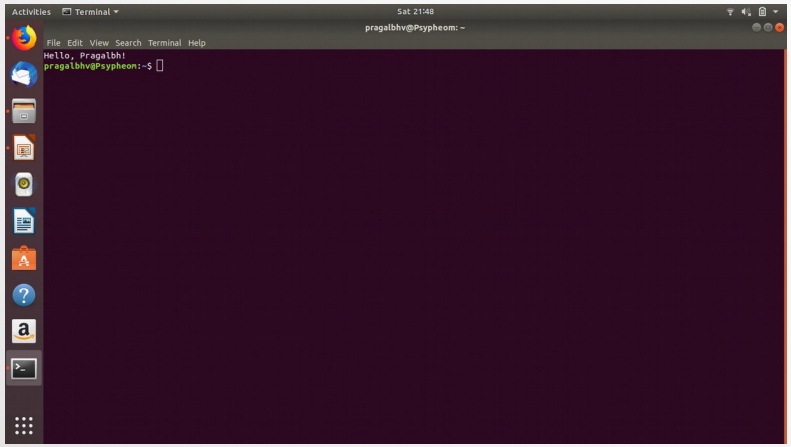
command	description
fortune	Fortune prints a one-line aphorism chosen at random
ocatve	Octave is used interactively by running the program ‘octave’ without any arguments.
pdftk	pdftk − A handy tool for manipulating PDF
unison	unison − a file-synchronization tool for Unix and Windows
wget	Wget − The non−interactive network downloader
curl	curl is a tool to transfer data from or to a server, using one of the supported protocols
gftp	gFTP is a file transfer client for *NIX based machines. It currently has a text interface
xfig	Xfig is a menu-driven tool that allows the user to draw and manipulate objects interactively under the X Window System
vlc	It opens vlc media player

Previous screenshots of fortune - vlc



Add command to your bashrc





- By using

  “vi $HOME/.bashrc” bashrc file can be edited and made to display text at opening of terminal

- I used echo “Hello, Pragalbh!”

Code Name of Linux

Versionand	Code name
4.10	Warty Warthog
5.04	Hoary Hedgehog
5.10	Breezy Badger
6.06	LTS Dapper Drake
6.10	Edgy Eft
7.04	Feisty Fawn
7.10	Gutsy Gibbon
8.04	LTS Hardy Heron
8.10	Intrepid Ibex
9.04	Jaunty Jackalope
9.10	Karmic Koala
10.04	LTS Lucid Lynx
10.10	Maverick Meerkat
11.04	Natty Narwhal
11.10	Oneiric Ocelot
12.04	LTS Precise Pangolin
12.10	Quantal Quetzal
13.04	Raring Ringtail
13.10	Saucy Salamander
14.04	LTS Trusty Tahr
14.10	Utopic Unicorn
15.04	Vivid Vervet
15.10	Wily Werewolf
16.04	LTS Xenial Xerus
16.10	Yakkety Yak
17.04	Zesty Zapus
17.10	Artful Aardvark
18.04	LTS Bionic Beaver
18.10	Cosmic Cuttlefish
19.04	Disco Dingo
19.10	Eoan Ermine

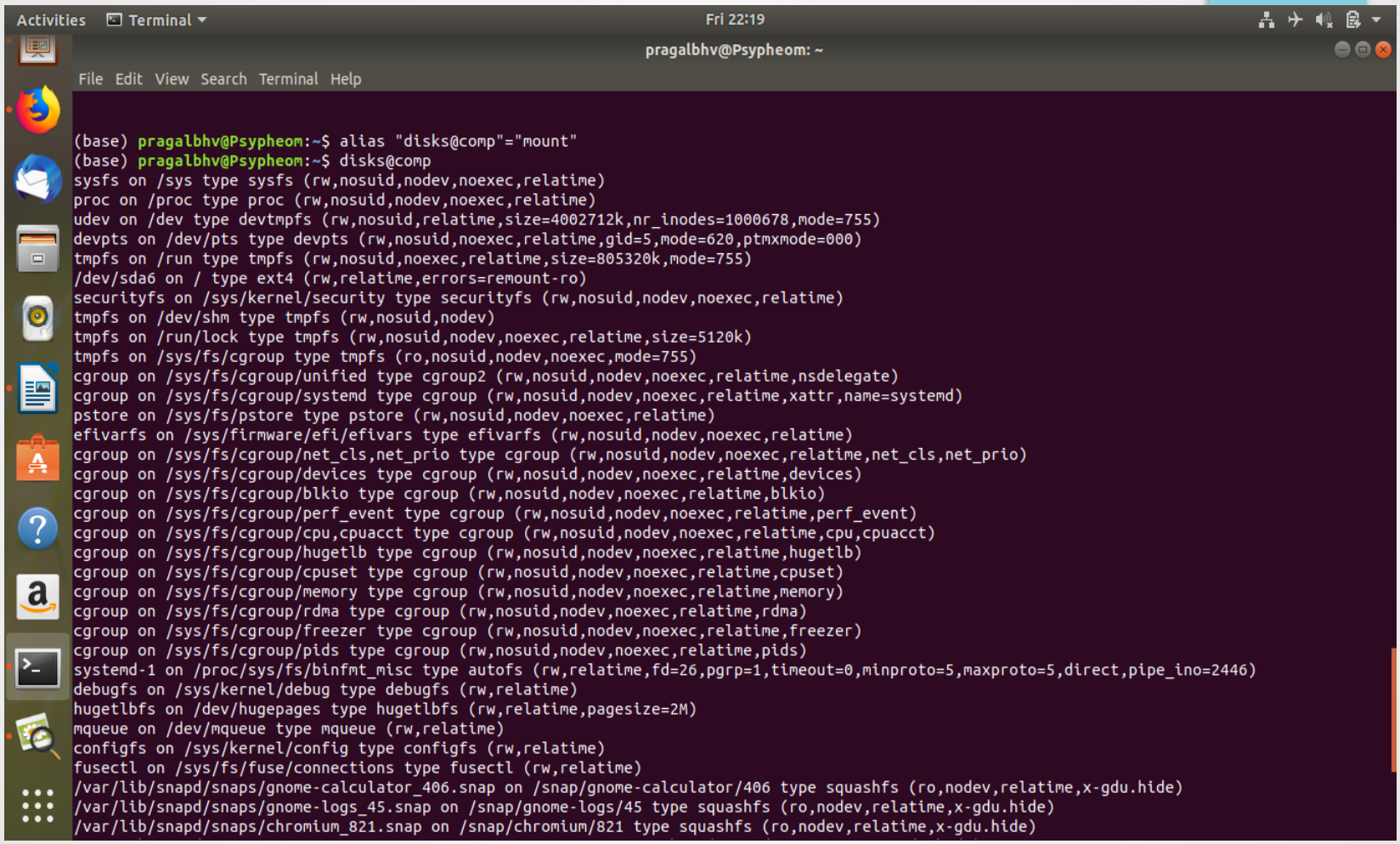
Fri 21:44 ●

pl.odt - LibreOffice Writer

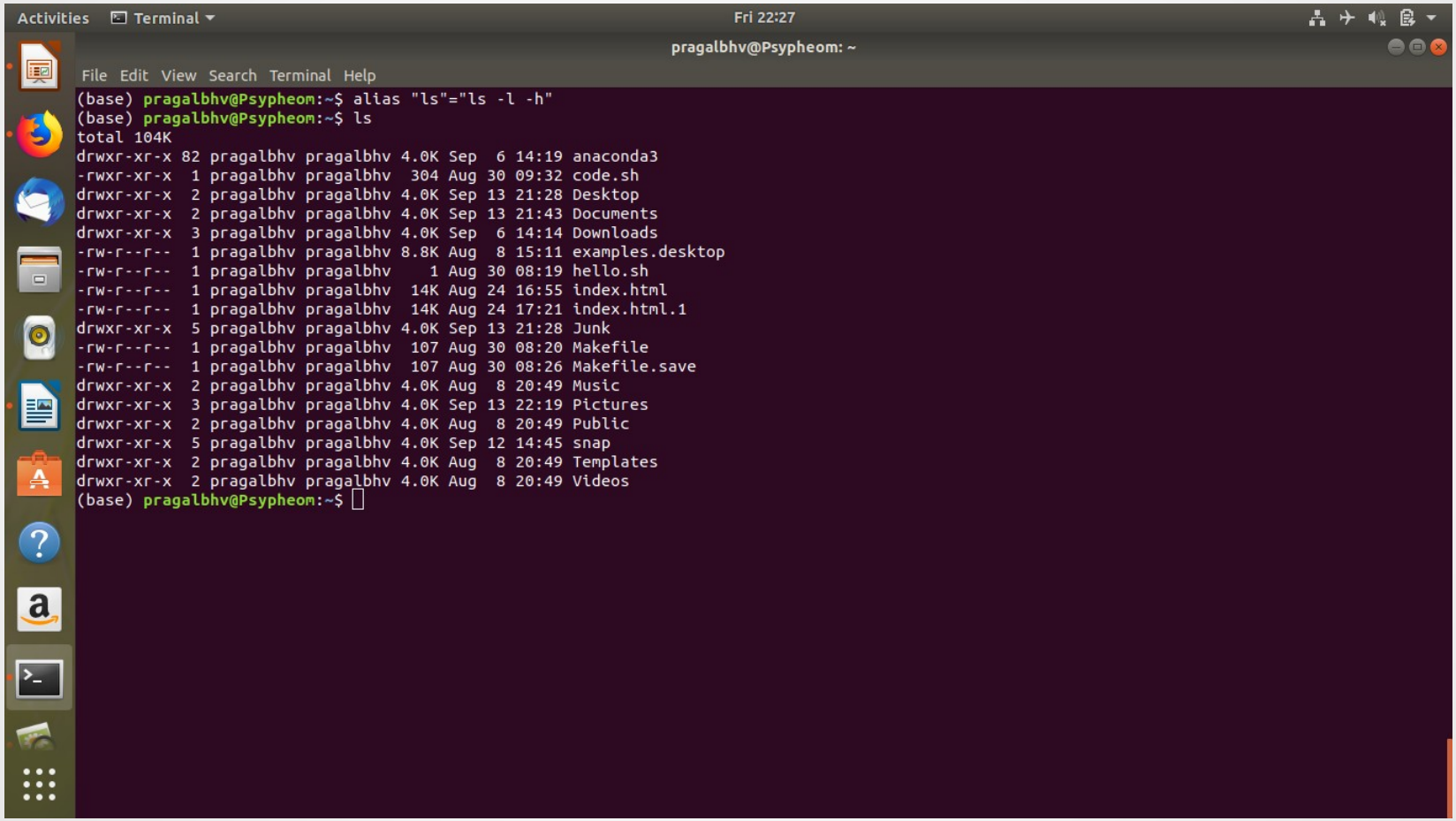
Distribution	Image size
Absolute Linux	698 MB
Alpine Linux	8 MB (container), 130 MB (disk)
antiX	555 MB (Base), 654 MB (Full), 128 MB (Core)
BasicLinux	2.8 MB (floppy)
Bodhi Linux	575 MB (Standard), 1024 MB (AppPack)
BunsenLabs Linux	674 MB (i386, no PAE) 1.1 Gb (i386, AMD64)
Damn Small Linux †	50 MB
CRUX	1773 MB
GoboLinux	958 MB
Knoppix	701 MB
Lightweight Portable Security	390 MB
Linux Lite	955 MB
Lubuntu	916 MB
LXLE	1300 MB
MX Linux	1024 MB
Nanolinux	19 MB
OpenWrt	6 MB
PCLinuxOS	833 MB (LXDE)
Peppermint Linux OS	1332 MB
Porteus	260 MB (LxQt)
Puppy Linux	234 MB (Slacko)
Salix OS	613 MB (Fluxbox), 852 MB (MATE live)
Slax	226 MB
SliTaz	50 MB
Tiny Core Linux	11 MB (Core), 16 MB (TinyCore), 106 MB (CorePlus)
Trisquel Mini	609 MB
TurnKey Linux Virtual Appliance Library	212 MB (Core)
VectorLinux Light	618 MB
Void Linux	250 MB (i686, without desktop environment)
Xubuntu	960 MB
Zenwalk	974 MB

Lightwieght flavours of Linux

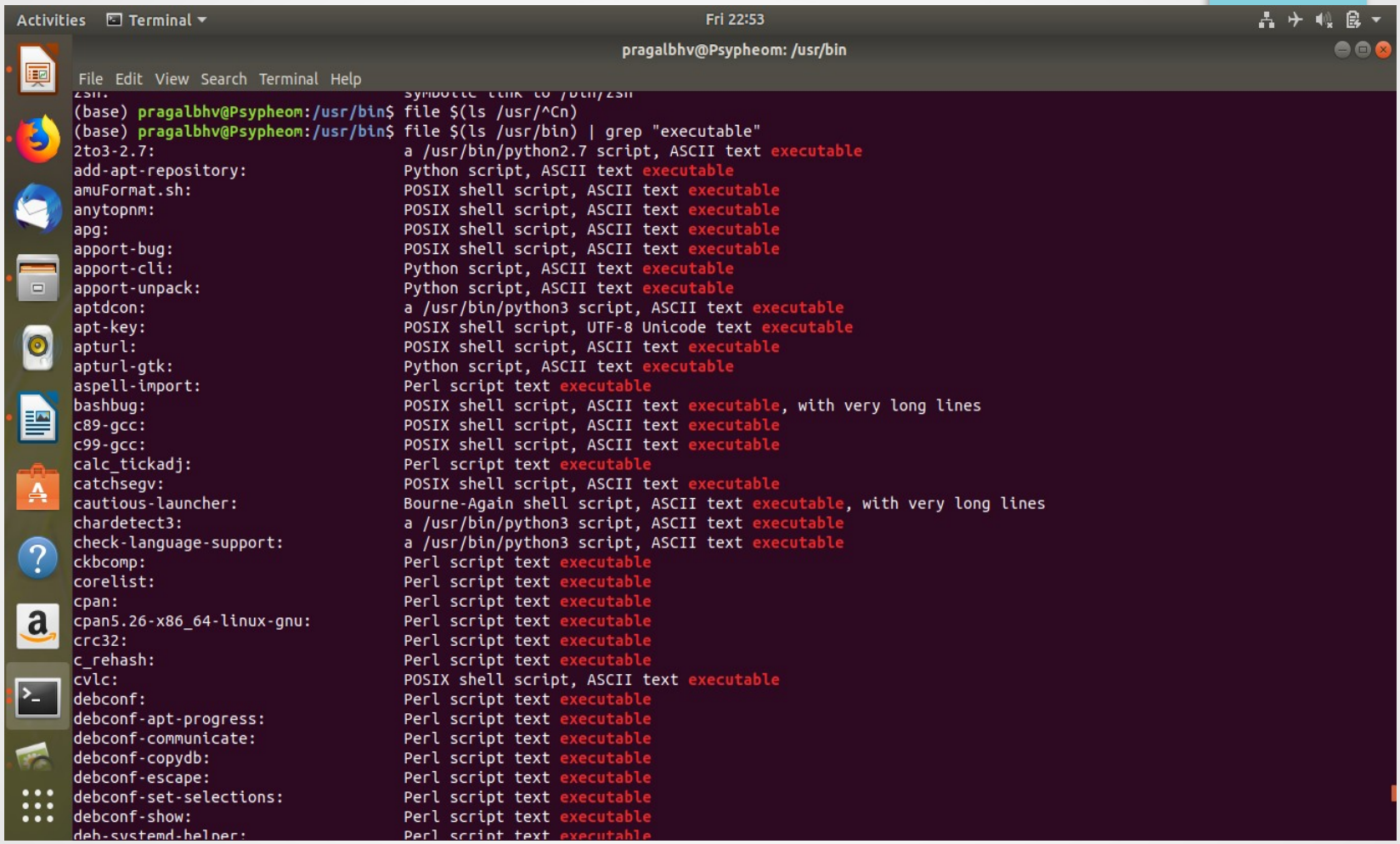
Create an alias that displays the hard discs currently mounted in the system.



Create an alias for a command your favorite options

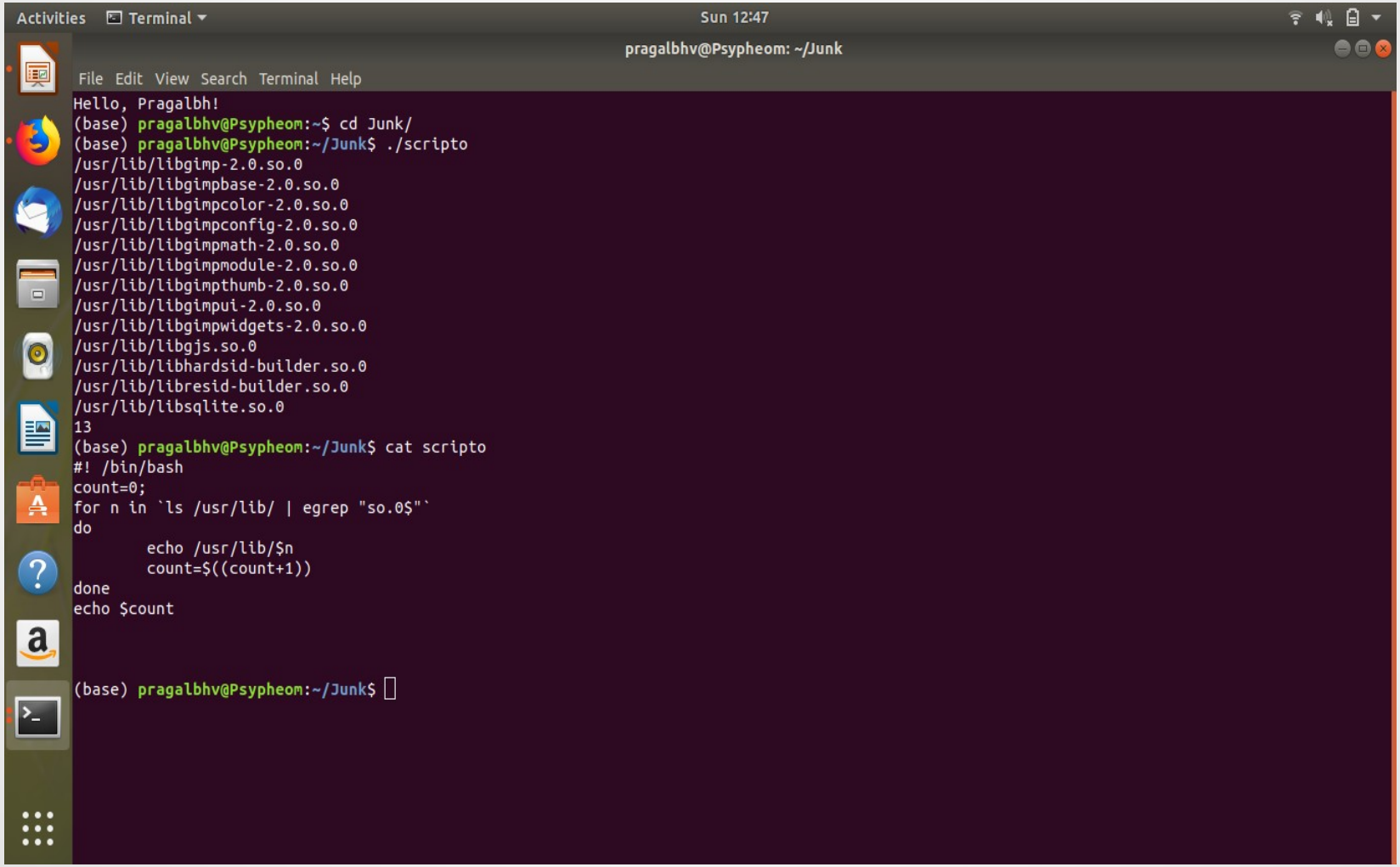


Use “file” command in the /bin directory and see what type of executables are out there.

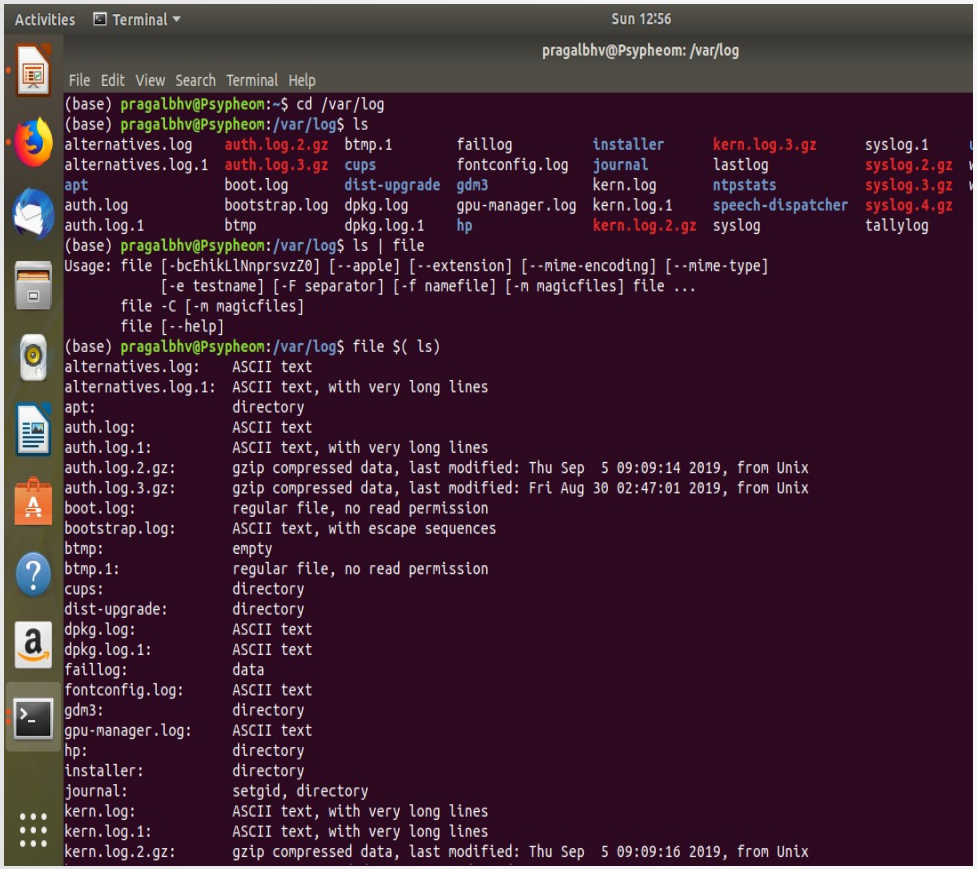


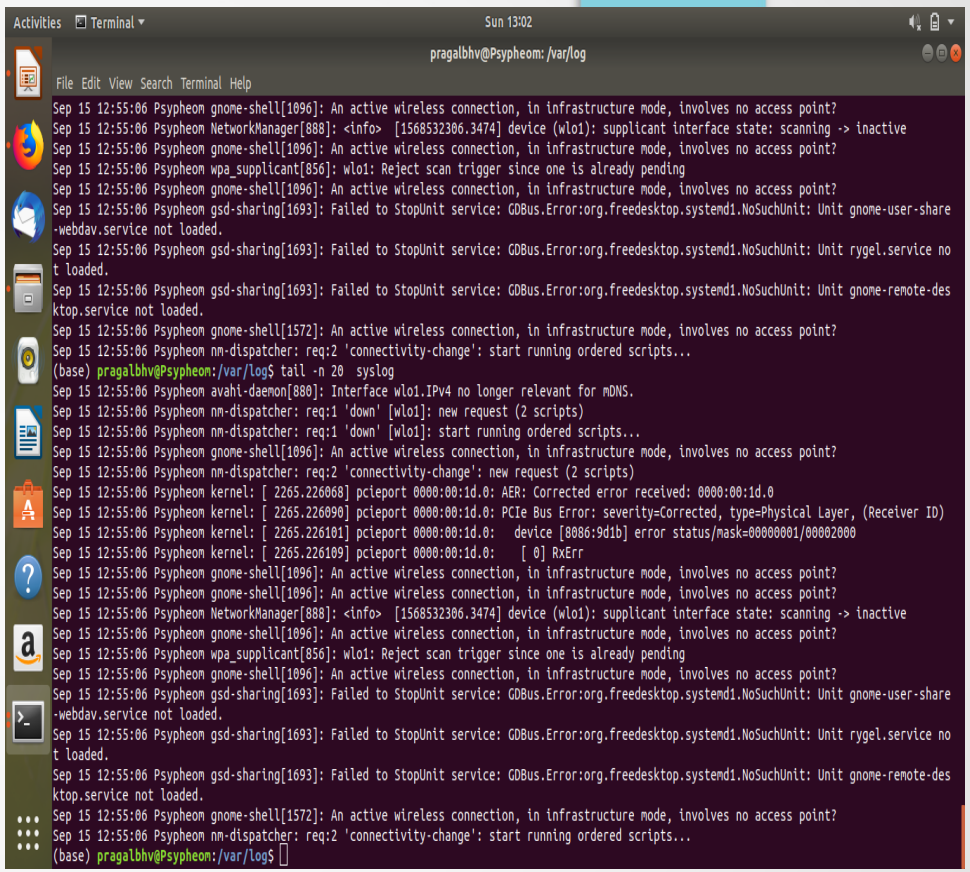
Output is assed as input by | and also by arguement $()

Count the number of library files that have their names ending with ".so.0" in /usr/lib directory.

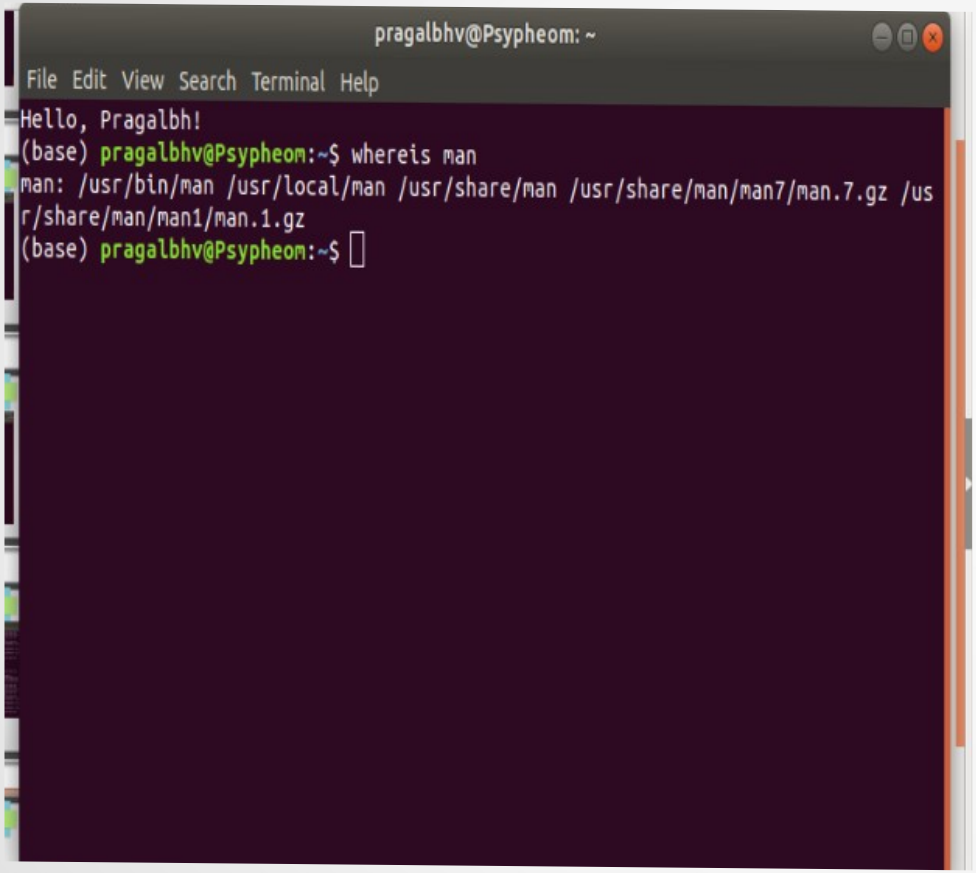


Explore /var/log folder and see which file is for what purpose. Look at the latest 20 lines of “syslog”





There is so much of information that the “man” command shows us about commands. Where is all this information stored in the system



- The standard location is /usr/share/man according to Filesystem Hierarchy Standard, and /usr/man is usually a link to that directory

- Source:-superuser.com

The file “/dev/null” is a special file. What does it contain?

- *dev/null is a blackhole like dump file which contains nothing*
- *It is used to dispose unwanted files, output etc*
- *You write to /dev/null every time you use it in a command such as touch file 2> /dev/null. You read from /dev/null every time you empty an existing file using a command such as cat /dev/null > bigfile or just > bigfile. Because of the file's nature, you can't change it in any way; you can only use it*

- The null device is typically used for disposing of unwanted output streams of a process
- The /dev/null device is a special file, not a directory, so one cannot move a whole file or directory into it with the Unix mv command.
- It is also known as balckhole