1.Create a directory "exercise" inside your home directory and create a nested (dir1/dir2/dir3) directory structure inside "excerise" with a single command.

```
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:-$ mkdir -p ~/exercise/dir1/dir2/dir3
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:-$ ls
abc.txt Downloads Hello hello3.text Music script touch
Desktop exercise hello1.txt hello.txt Pictures snap Videos
Documents grep hello2.txt hi Public Templates
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:-$ cd exercise/dir1/dir2/dir3
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:-/exercise/dir1/dir2/dir3$ pwd
/home/rishabh/exercise/dir1/dir2/dir3
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:-/exercise/dir1/dir2/dir3$
```

2. Create two empty files inside dir2 directory: emptyFile1, emptyFile2 in single command

```
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ touch emptyFile1.txt emptyFile2.txt
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ ls
dir3 emptyFile1.txt emptyFile2.txt
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$
```

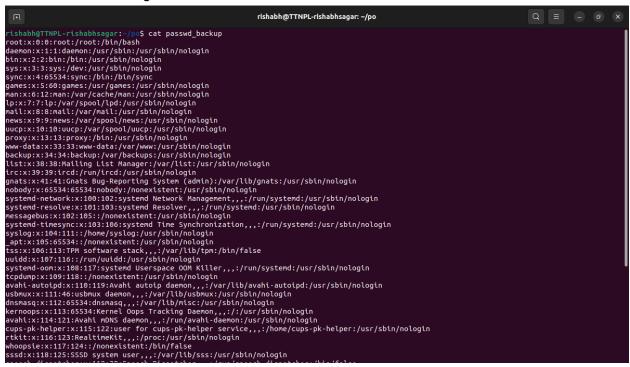
3. Create one file file1.txt containing text "hello world" and save it.

```
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ echo "Hello world">file1.txt
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ cat file1.txt
Hello world
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$
```

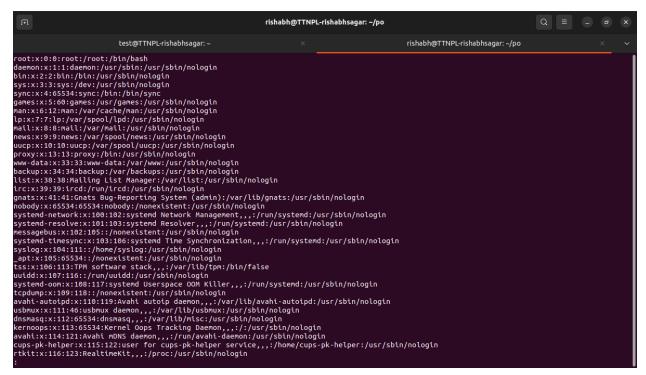
4. Find a "passwd" file using find command inside /etc. copy this files as passwd\_copy and then rename this file as passwd\_backup.

```
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~$ cd /etc
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:/etc$ sudo find passwd
passwd
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:/etc$ cp passwd ~/po/passwd_copy
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~$ cd po
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/po$ ls
passwd_copy
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/po$ mv passwd_copy passwd_backup
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/po$ ls
passwd_backup
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/po$
```

5. Try reading the passwd\_backup file in multiple tools: less,more,cat,strings etc and find the difference in their usage.



Less-



# String-

```
test@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:-/po

test@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:-/po$ strings passwd_backup

root:x:0:0:root:/bin/bash

daenon:x:1:1:deaenon:usr;5bin:/usr/sbin/nologin

bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/sbin:/sbin:/sbin/nologin

sync:x:0:0:s:yot:/post/bin/bash

daenon:x:1:1:deaenon:usr/sbin/nologin

sync:x:0:0:s:yot:/bin/bash

sync:x:0:0:syloy:/bin/bash

sync:x:0:0:syloy:/bin/bash

sync:x:0:0:syloy:/bin/nologin

sync:x:0:0:syloy:/bin/bin/bin/pin/ologin

pix:x:2:bin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

lot:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

lot:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/backups:/yar/sbin/nologin

lot:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

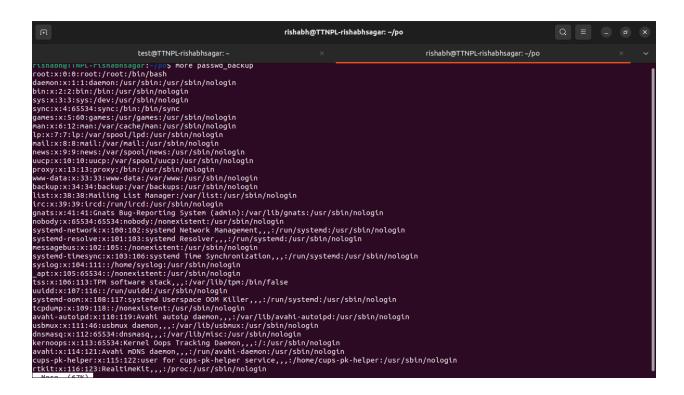
news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

lot:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

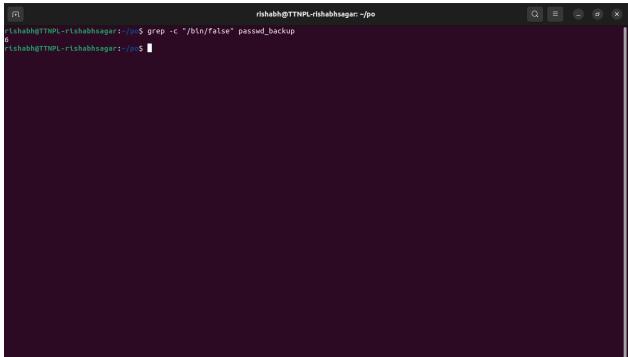
news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologin

news:x:0:0:news:/yar/spool/lod:/usr/sbin/nologi
```

#### More-



6. Find out the number of line in password\_backup containing "/bin/false".



7.Get the first 5 lines of a file "password\_backup" and Redirect the output of the above commands into file "output".

8. Create a "test" user, create its password and find out its uid and gid.

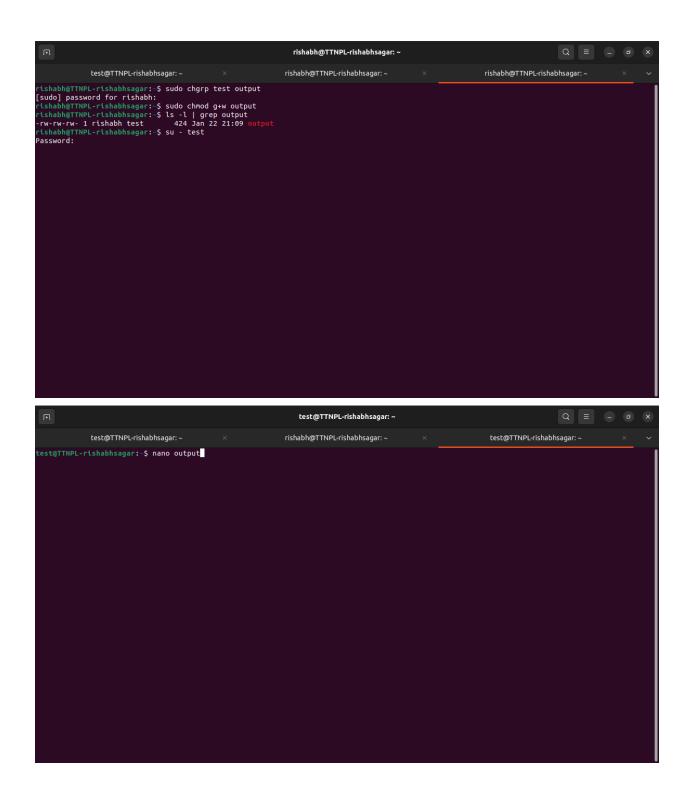
```
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:-$ sudo adduser test
[sudo] password for rishabh:
Adding user 'test' (1005) ...
Adding new group 'test' (1005) ...
Adding new group 'test' (1005) ...
New password:
New password:
New password dails the dictionary check - it is too simplistic/systematic
Retype new password:
Retype new password updated successfully
Changing the user information for test
Full Name []:
Room Number []:
Nork Phone []:
Hone Phone []:
Hone Phone []:
Is the chindrination correct? [Y/n] Y - rishabhsayar:-$ id test
uid=1001(test) gid=1005(test) groups=1005(test)
rishabhgTTNPL-rishabhsagar:-$ 

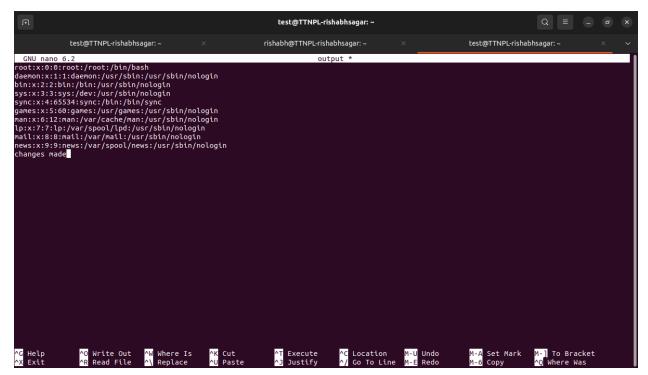
### Title Phone Pho
```

9. Change the timestamp of emptyFile1, emptyFile2 which are exist in dir2

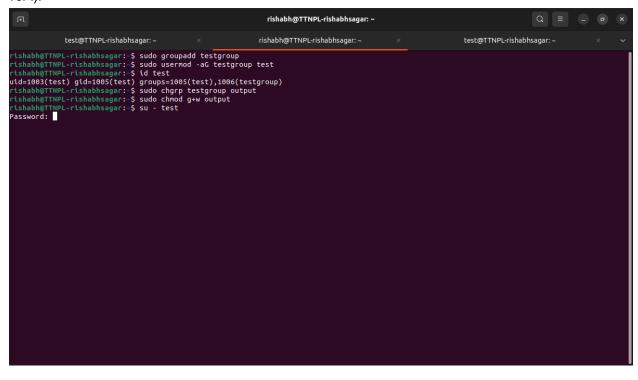
```
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ ls -l
total 4
drwxrwxr-x 2 rishabh rishabh 4096 Jan 22 17:28 dir3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rishabh rishabh 0 Jan 22 17:30 emptyFile1.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rishabh rishabh 0 Jan 22 17:30 emptyFile2.txt
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ touch emptyFile1.txt emptyFile2.txt
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ ls -l
total 4
drwxrwxr-x 2 rishabh rishabh 4096 Jan 22 17:28 dir3
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rishabh rishabh 0 Jan 22 17:31 emptyFile1.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 rishabh rishabh 0 Jan 22 17:31 emptyFile2.txt
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$
```

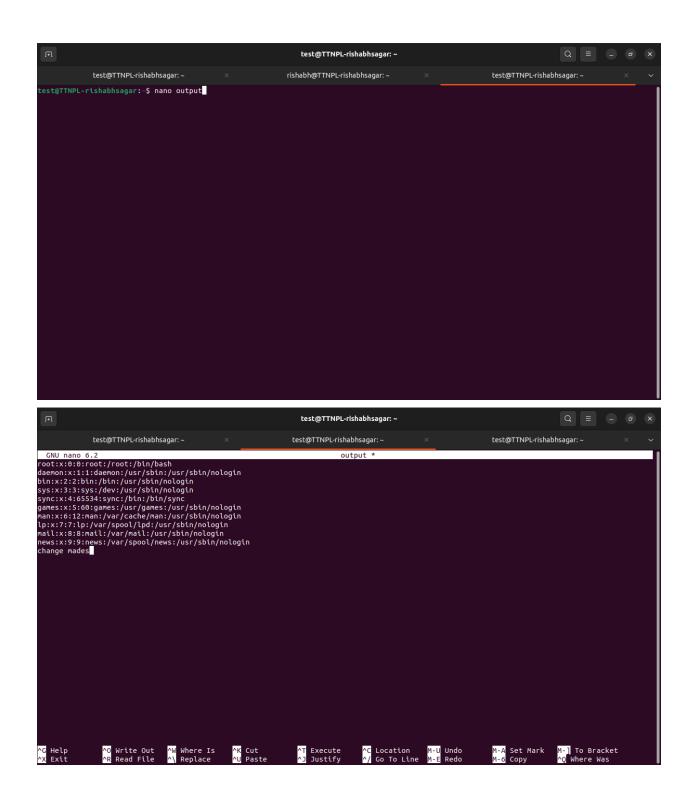
10.Login as test user and edit the "output" file created above. Since the permission wont allow you to save the changes. Configure such that test user can edit it. a) Add group owner of the "output" file as the secondary group of testuser and check/change the "output" file permission if it is editable by group. Once done revert the changes b) Make the file editable to the world so that test user can access it. Revert the changes after verification c) Change the ownership to edit the file.

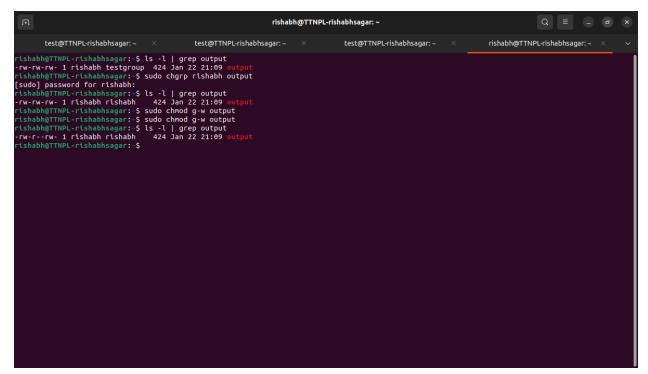




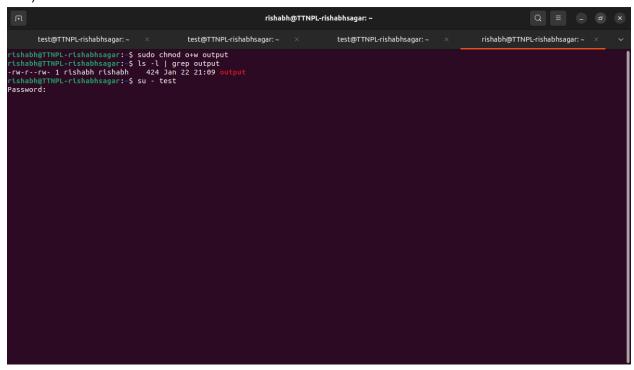
## 10A).

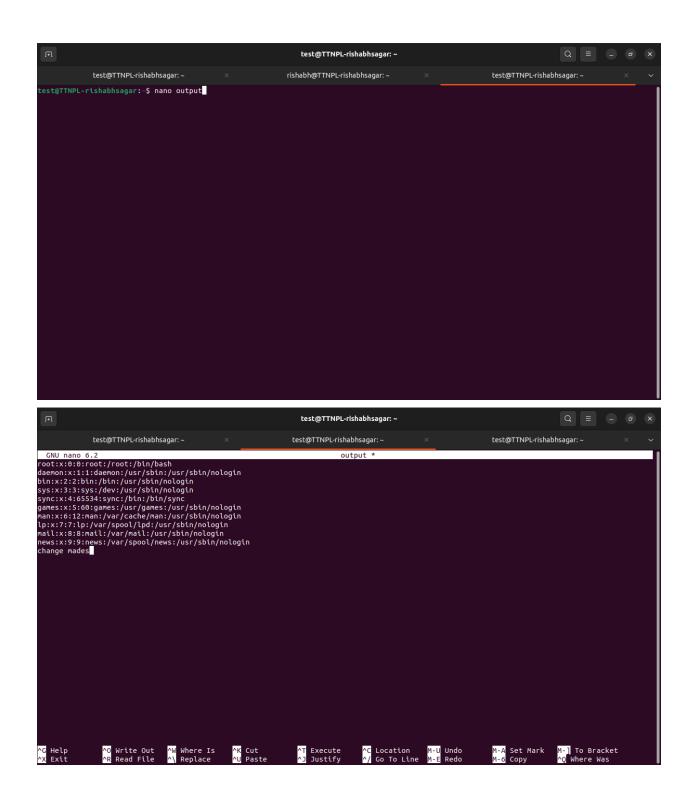


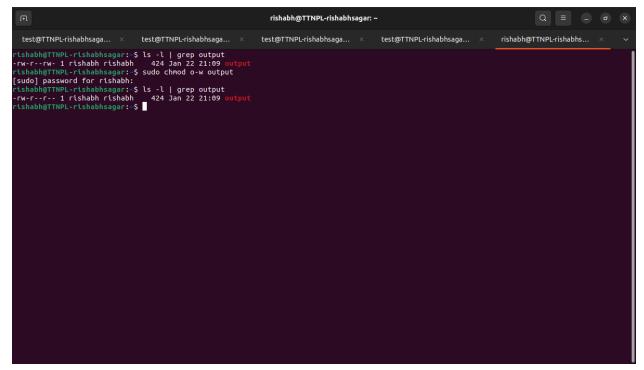




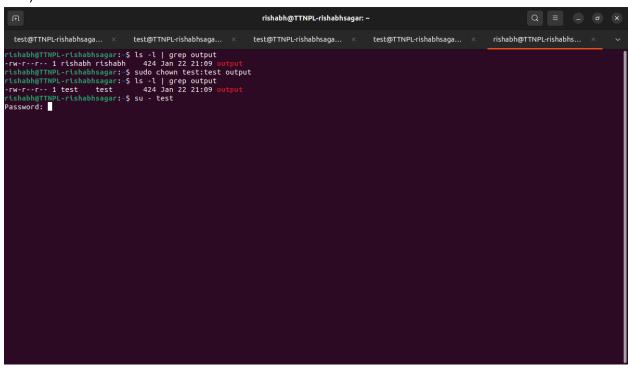
## 10B).

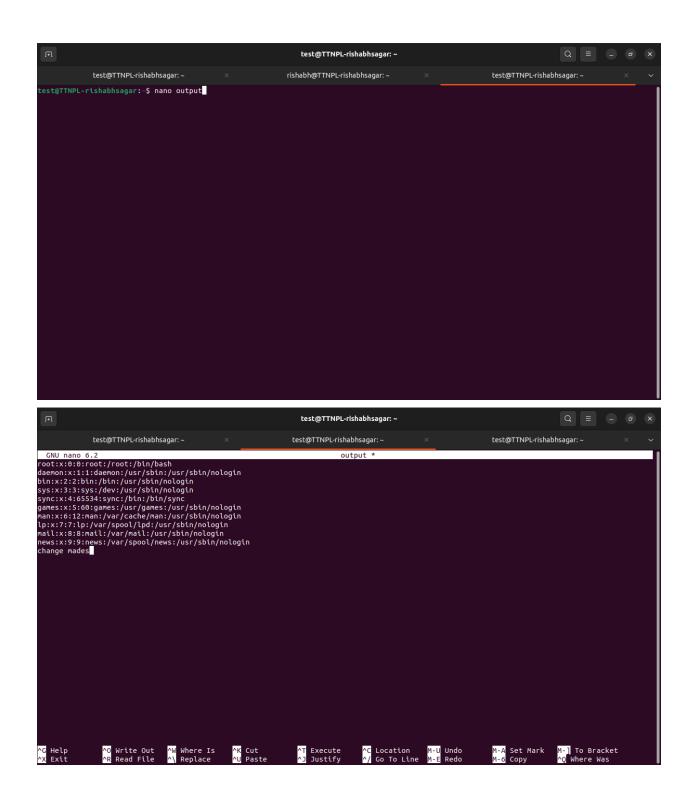


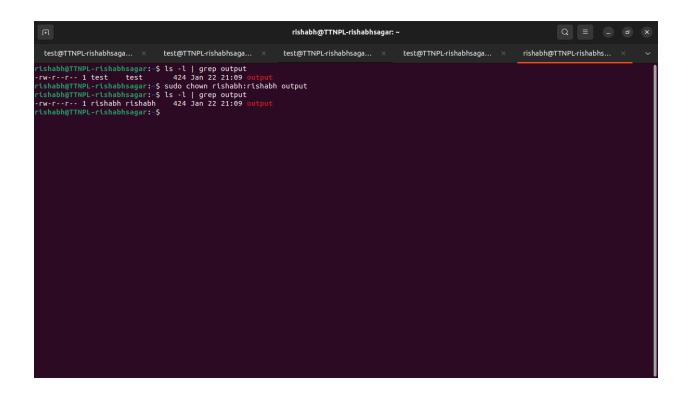




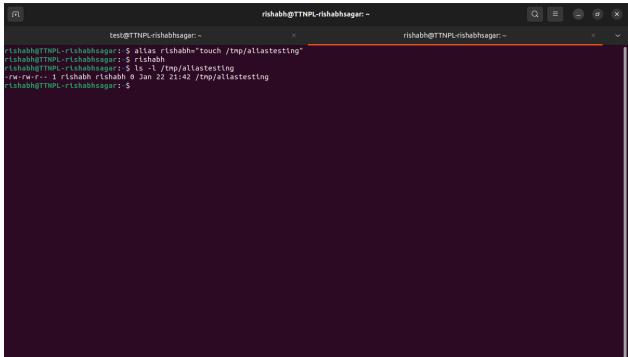
## 10C).



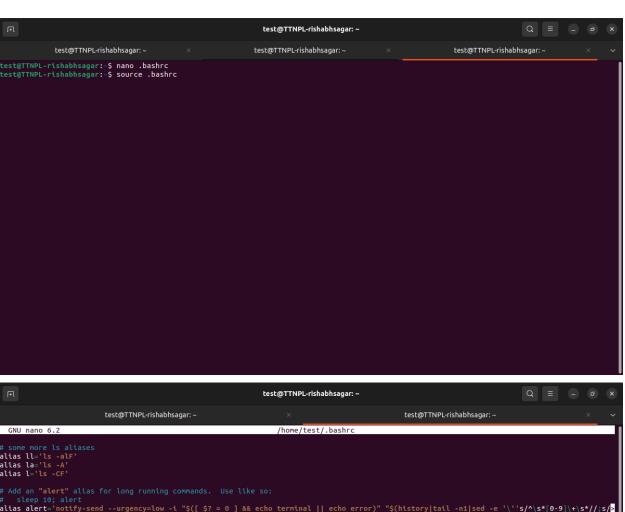


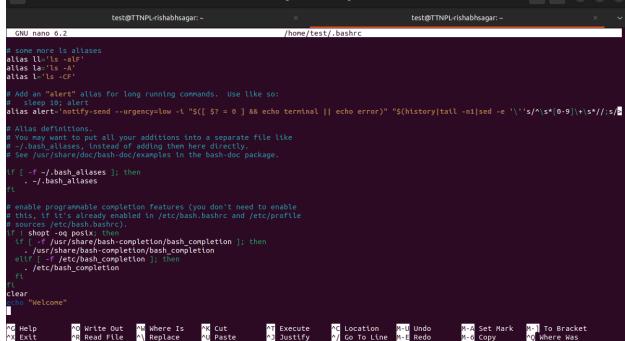


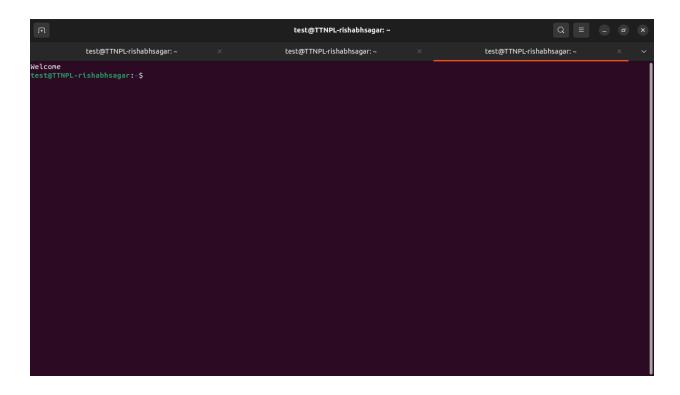
11. Create alias with your name so that it creates a file as "/tmp/aliastesting".



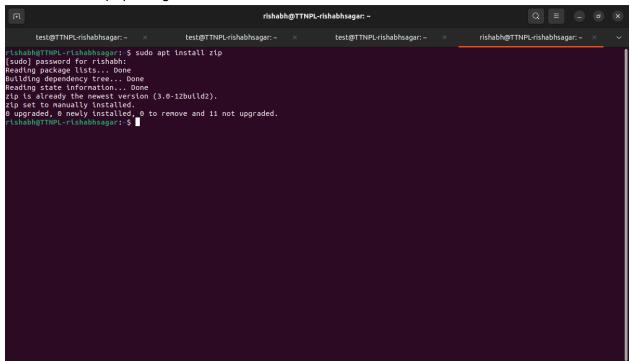
12.Edit ~/.bashrc file such that when you change to "test" user it should clear the screen and print "Welcome".



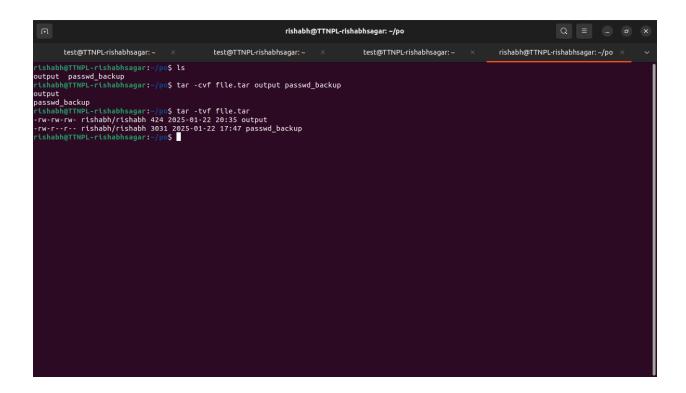




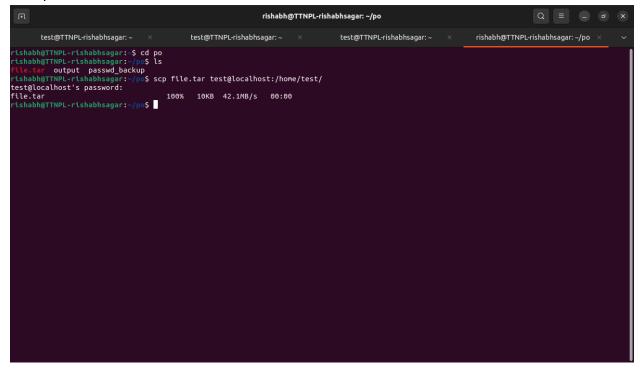
13.Install the "zip" package.

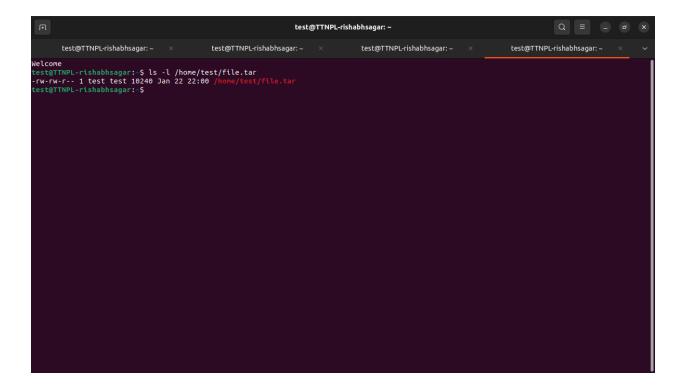


14. Compress "output" and "password\_backup" files into a tar ball. List the files present inside the tar created.

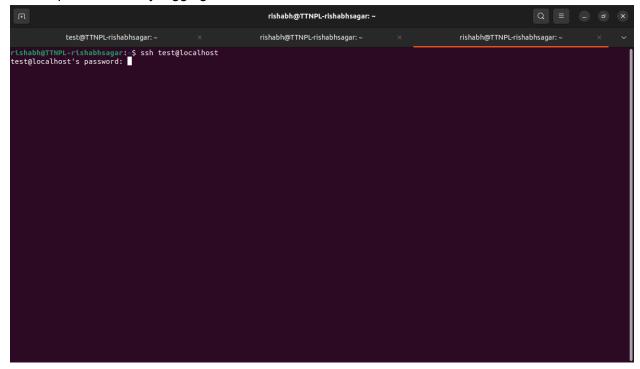


## 15.scp this file to test user

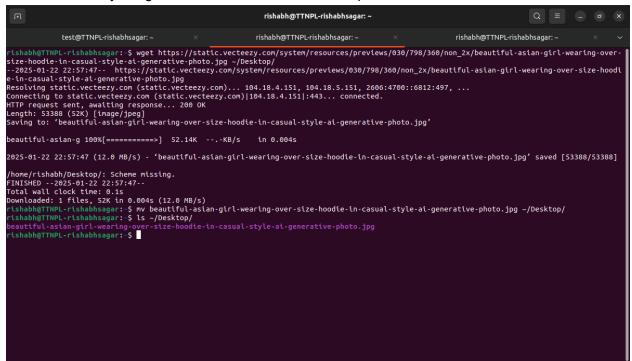




# 16. Unzip this tar file by logging into the remote server



17. Download any image from web and move to desktop



18. How to get help with commands usages.

man-

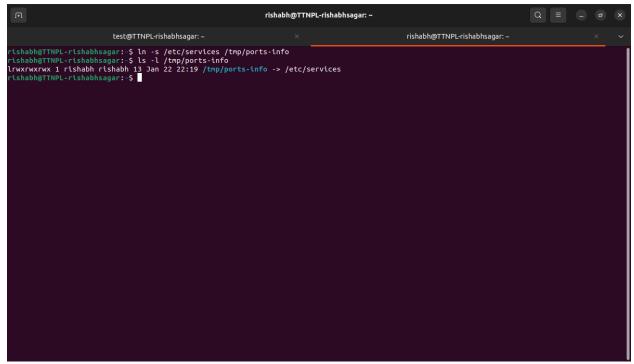
```
rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhsagar: ~
                                                                                                                                                        Q = - m
  test@TTNPL-rishabhsaga... × test@TTNPL-rishabhsaga... × test@TTNPL-rishabhsaga... × test@TTNPL-rishabhsaga... × rishabh@TTNPL-rishabhs...
                                   User Commands
LS(1)
NAME
         ls - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION

List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.
        Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.  \\
        -a, --all do not ignore entries starting with .
        -A, --almost-all
do not list implied . and ..
        --author
with -l, print the author of each file
        -b, --escape
print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
        --block-size=SIZE
    with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g.,
    '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
        -B, --ignore-backups
do not list implied entries ending with ~
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

#### Whatis-

--help-

# 19. Create a symlink of /etc/services into /tmp/ports-info



20. You are appointed as a Software/DevOps Engineer in ABC media services. On your first day you need to troubleshoot a problem. There is a command "xyz" somewhere installed in that

linux system. But as a new joinee you do not have any idea about where is that Installed. How can you check that?

Ans. Some of the ways to check the 'xyz' command -

A.find- sudo find -name xyz

B.locate- locate xyz (if the updatedb is previously used)

C.whereis- whereis xyz

D.which- which xyz