



School of computer application

CA Third
of
Linux and Shell Scripting (CAP 454)
Session 2022-2024

Submitted to:

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(Dept of. Computer Science)

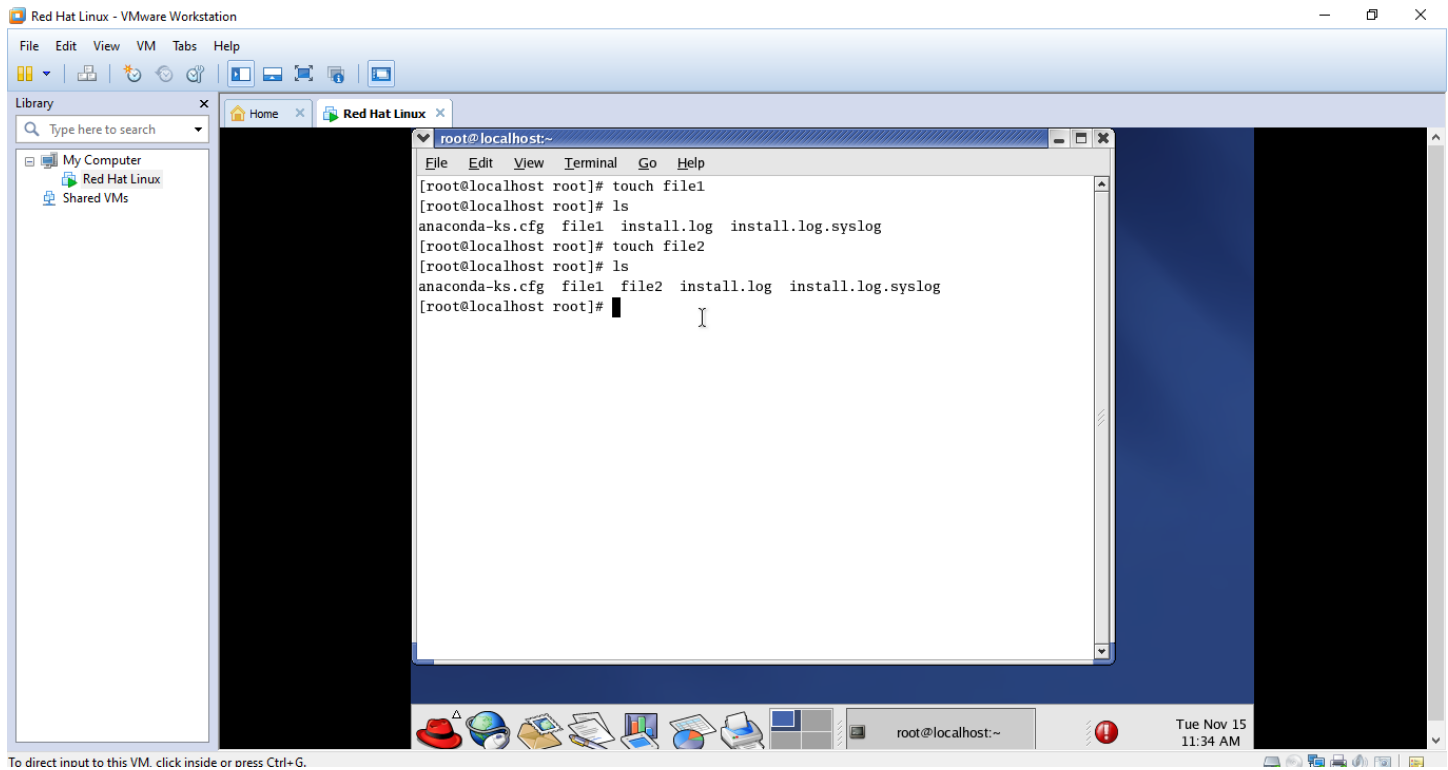
Submitted by:

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Reg. no: 12212256
Course: MCA

**Department of computer Science
Lovely Professional University Jalandhar Punjab (144401)
India.**

Ans. 1

Step 1: We create two files named file1 and file2 respectively.



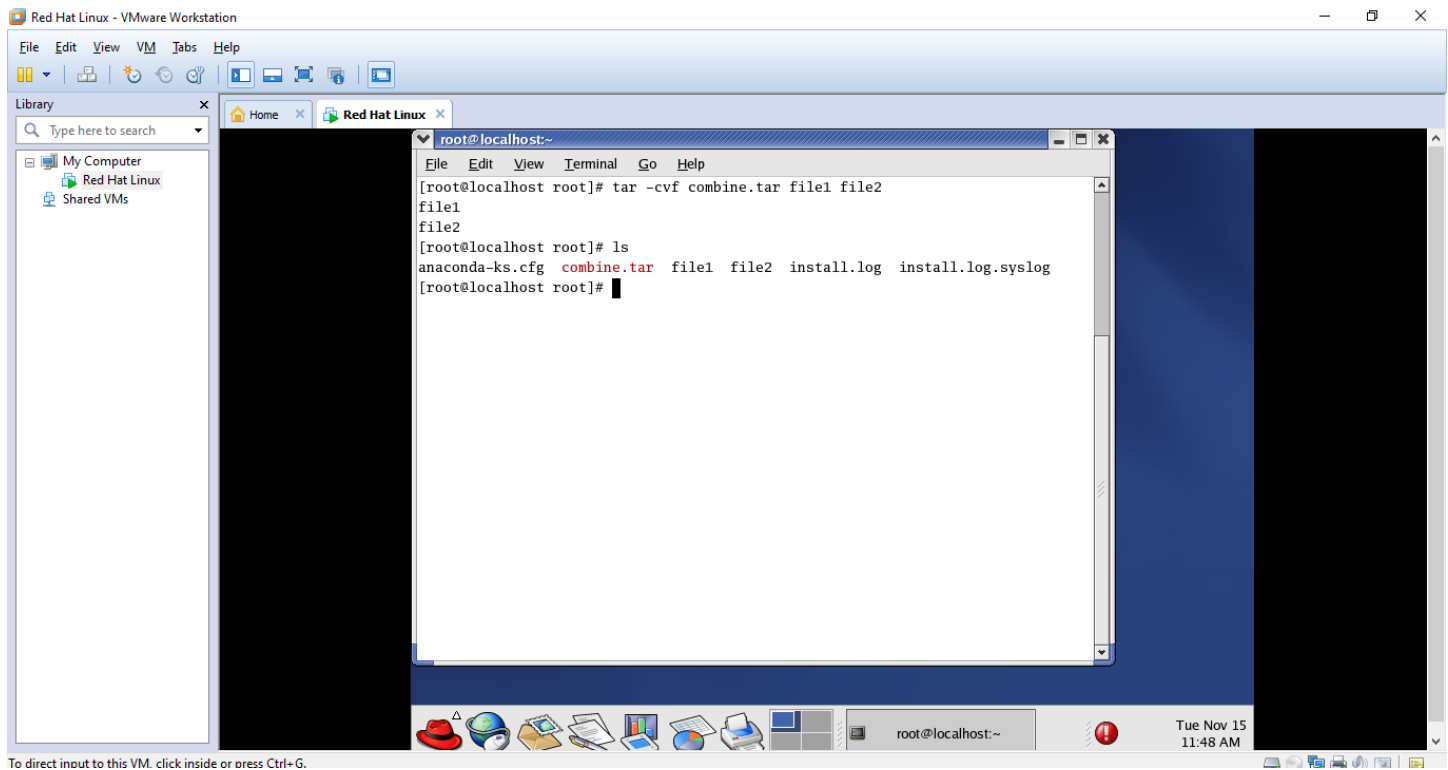
The screenshot shows a VMware Workstation window titled "Red Hat Linux - VMware Workstation". Inside, a terminal window is open with the prompt "root@localhost:~". The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
[root@localhost root]# touch file1
[root@localhost root]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  file1  install.log  install.log.syslog
[root@localhost root]# touch file2
[root@localhost root]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  file1  file2  install.log  install.log.syslog
[root@localhost root]#
```

The terminal window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Go", and "Help". The VMware interface includes a "Library" pane on the left with "My Computer", "Red Hat Linux", and "Shared VMs". The bottom status bar shows "root@localhost:~" and the date/time "Tue Nov 15 11:34 AM".

Step 2: Then we archive both files in folder combine using following command :

```
tar -cvf combine.tar file1 file2
```



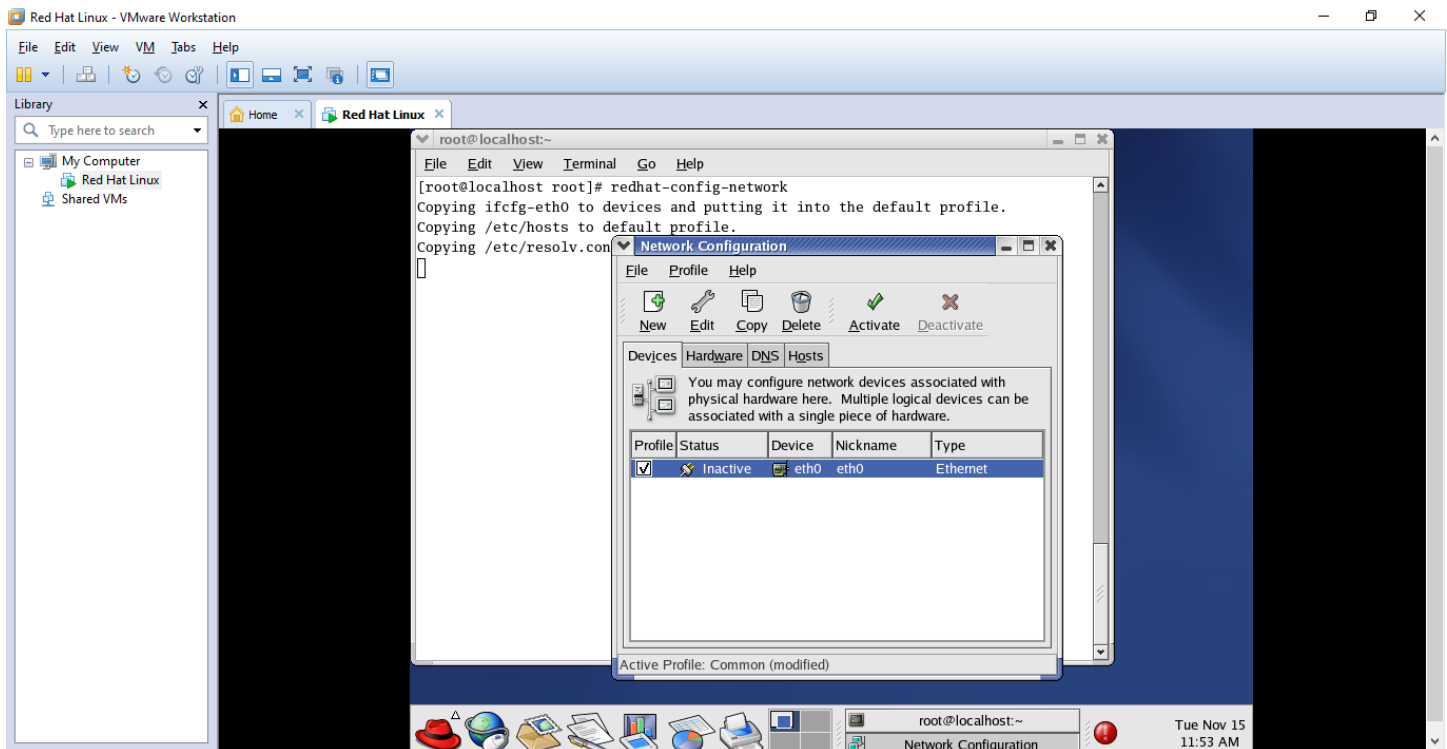
The screenshot shows the same VMware Workstation window. The terminal window now shows the execution of the tar command:

```
[root@localhost root]# tar -cvf combine.tar file1 file2
file1
file2
[root@localhost root]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  combine.tar  file1  file2  install.log  install.log.syslog
[root@localhost root]#
```

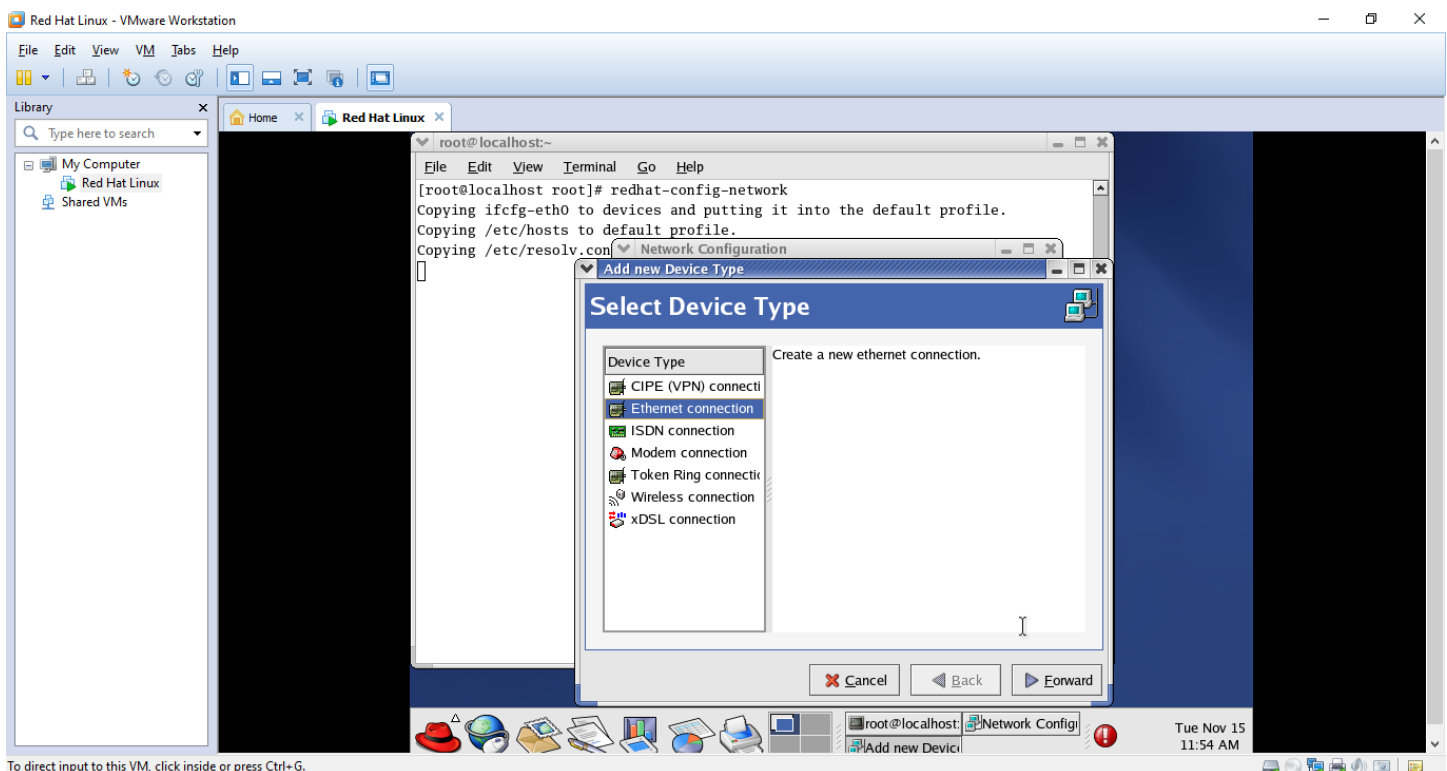
The terminal window's menu bar remains the same. The VMware interface is consistent with the previous screenshot, but the status bar now shows the date/time "Tue Nov 15 11:48 AM".

Ans.2

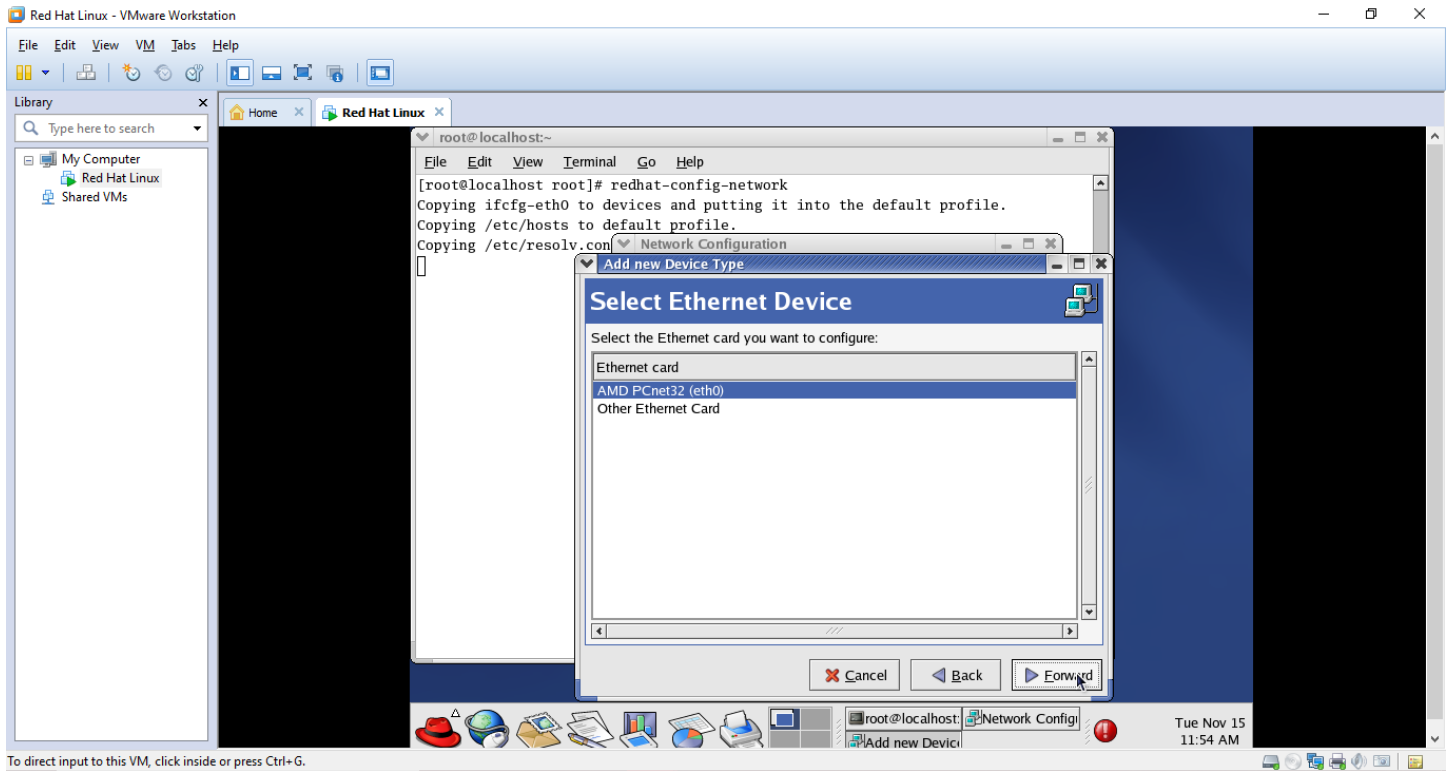
Step 1: First we go to terminal and type command **redhat-config-network**



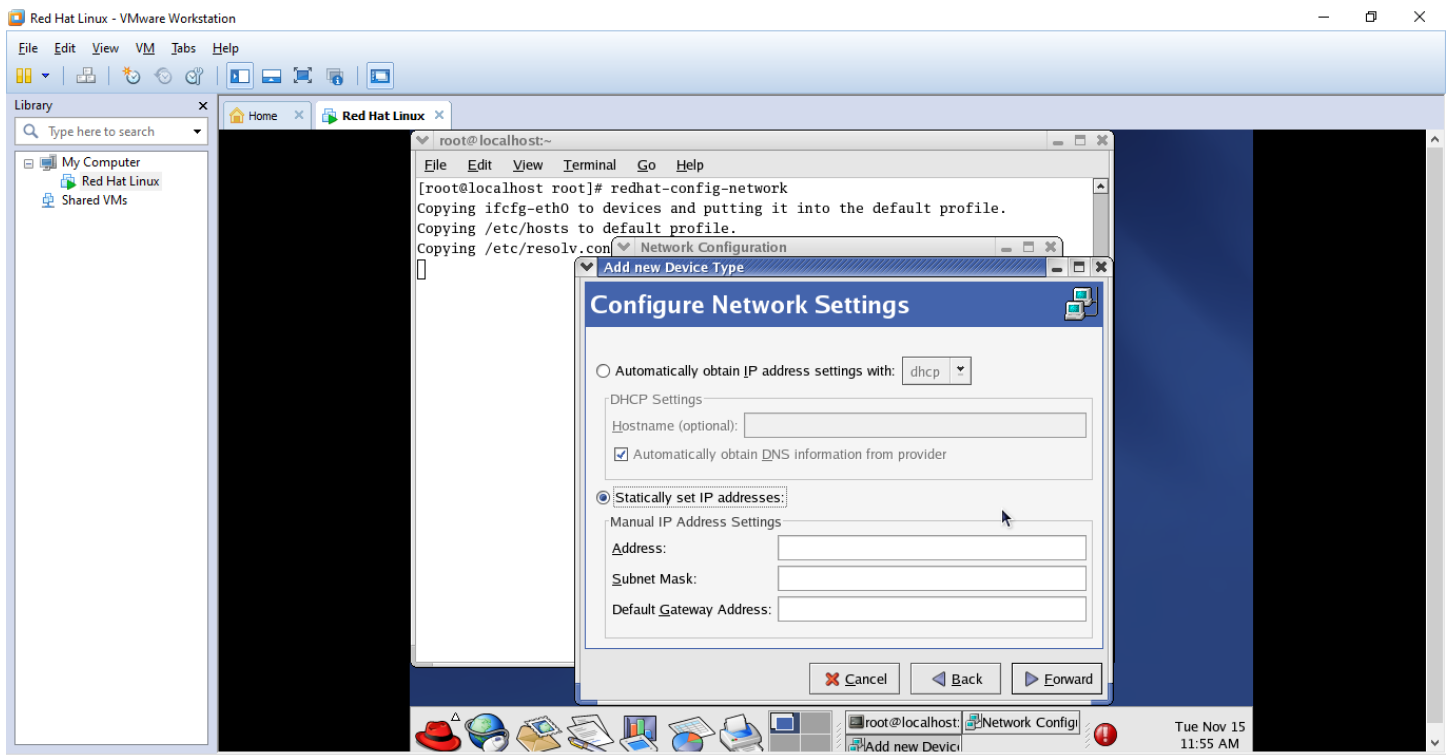
Step 2: Then we go to the network manager and delete the link. And create a new link by clicking on **New** then select **Ethernet connection** and click on **Forward**



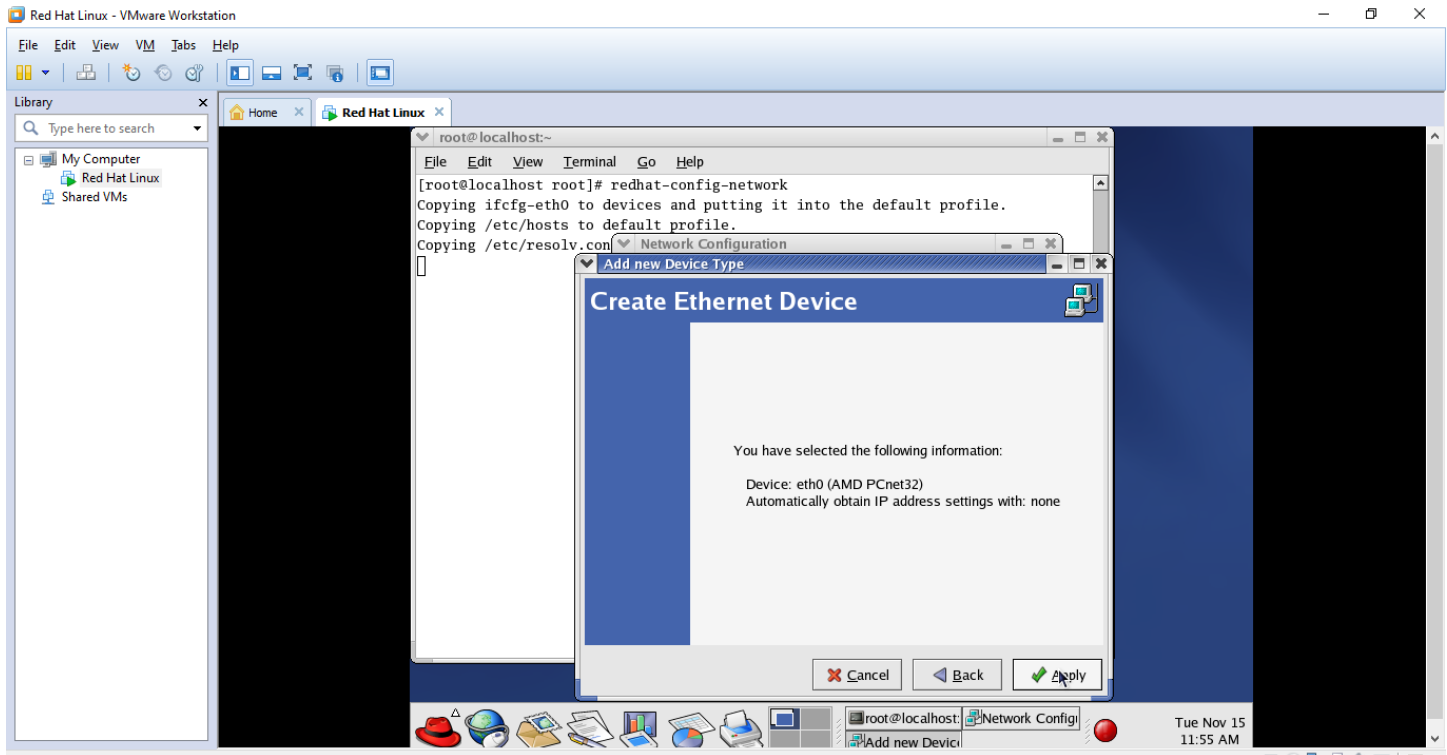
Step 3: Then select **Amd PCnet32 (eth0)** then click on **Forward**.



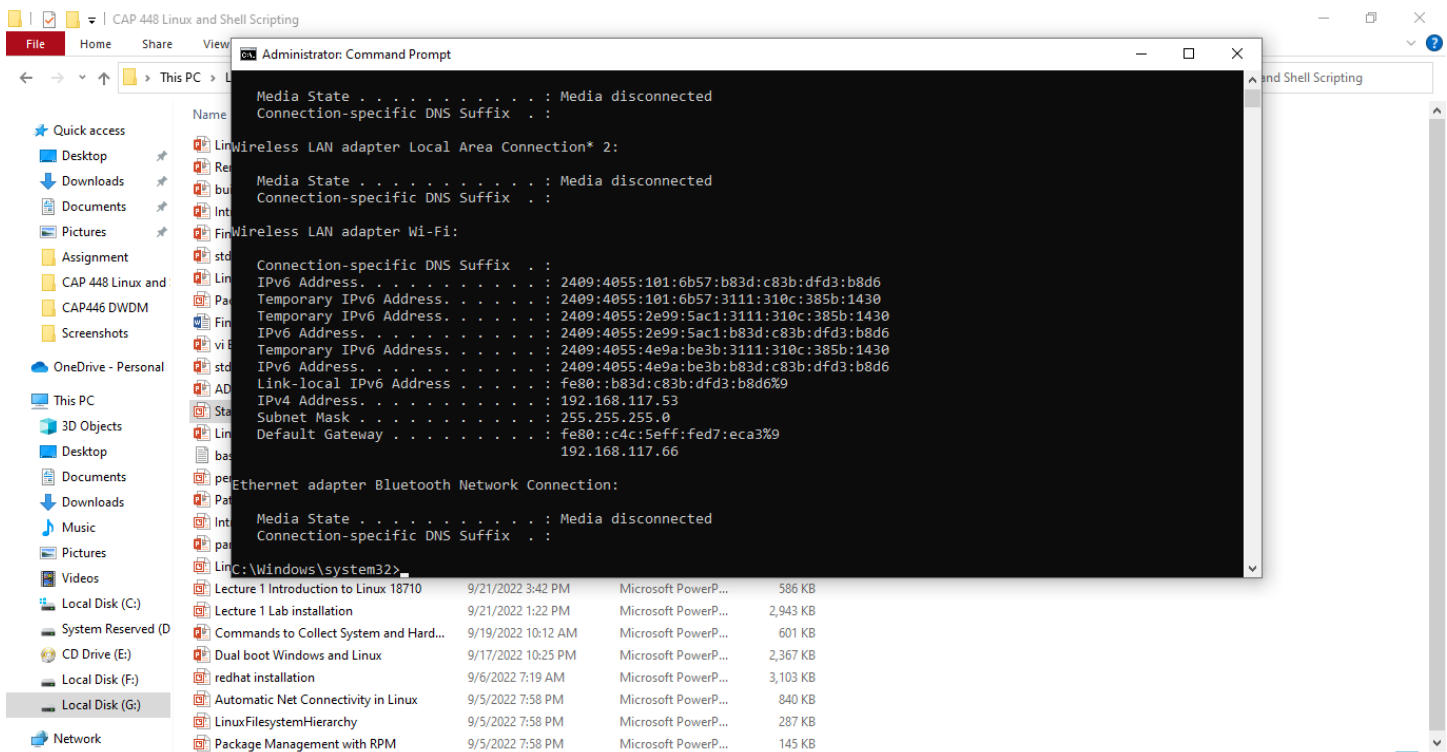
Step 4: Then select **Statically set IP Addresses** then click on **Forward**.



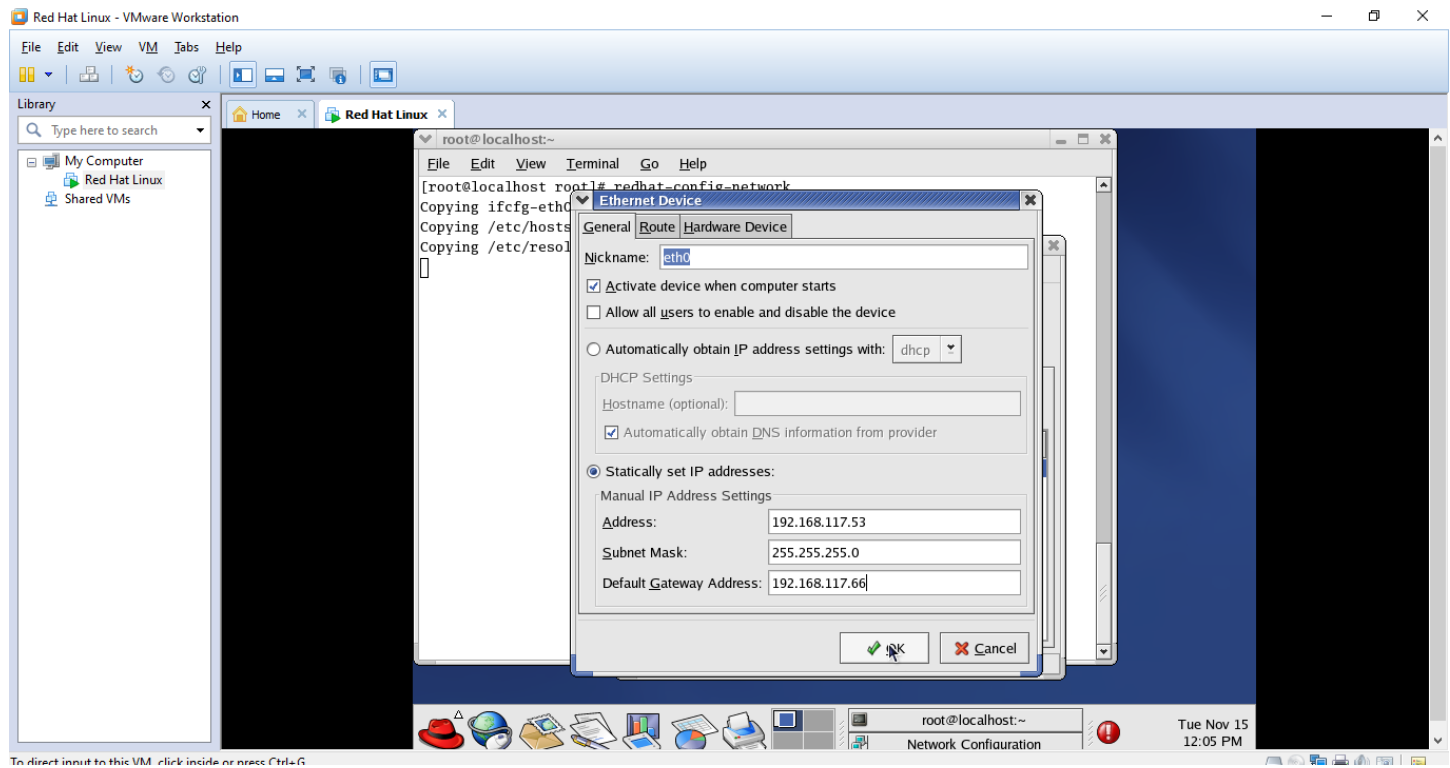
Step 5: Click on **Apply**.



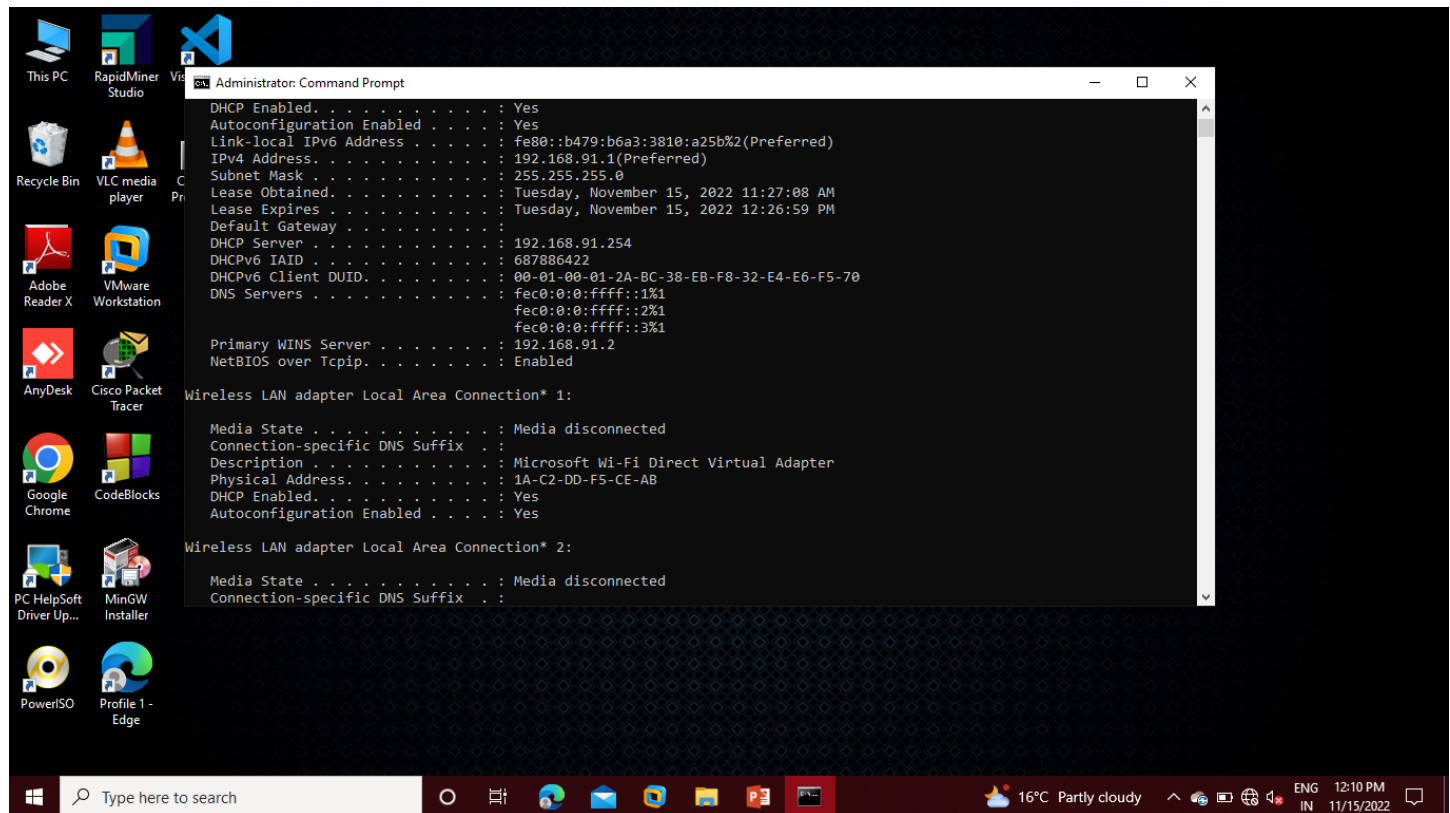
Step 6: Then we go to the command prompt and type **ipconfig**.



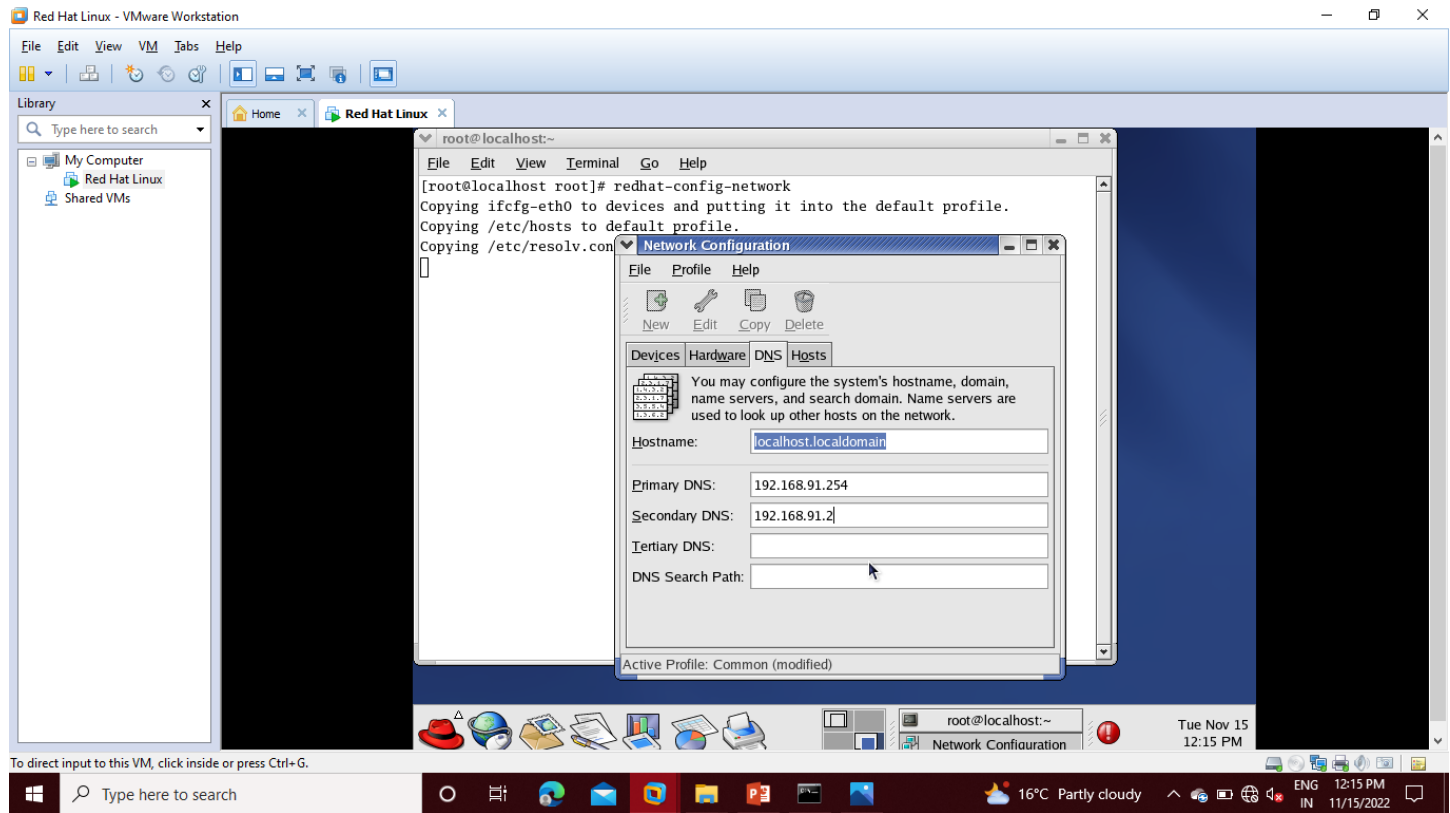
Step 7: Fill the details of Address, Subnet Mask and Default Gateway Address



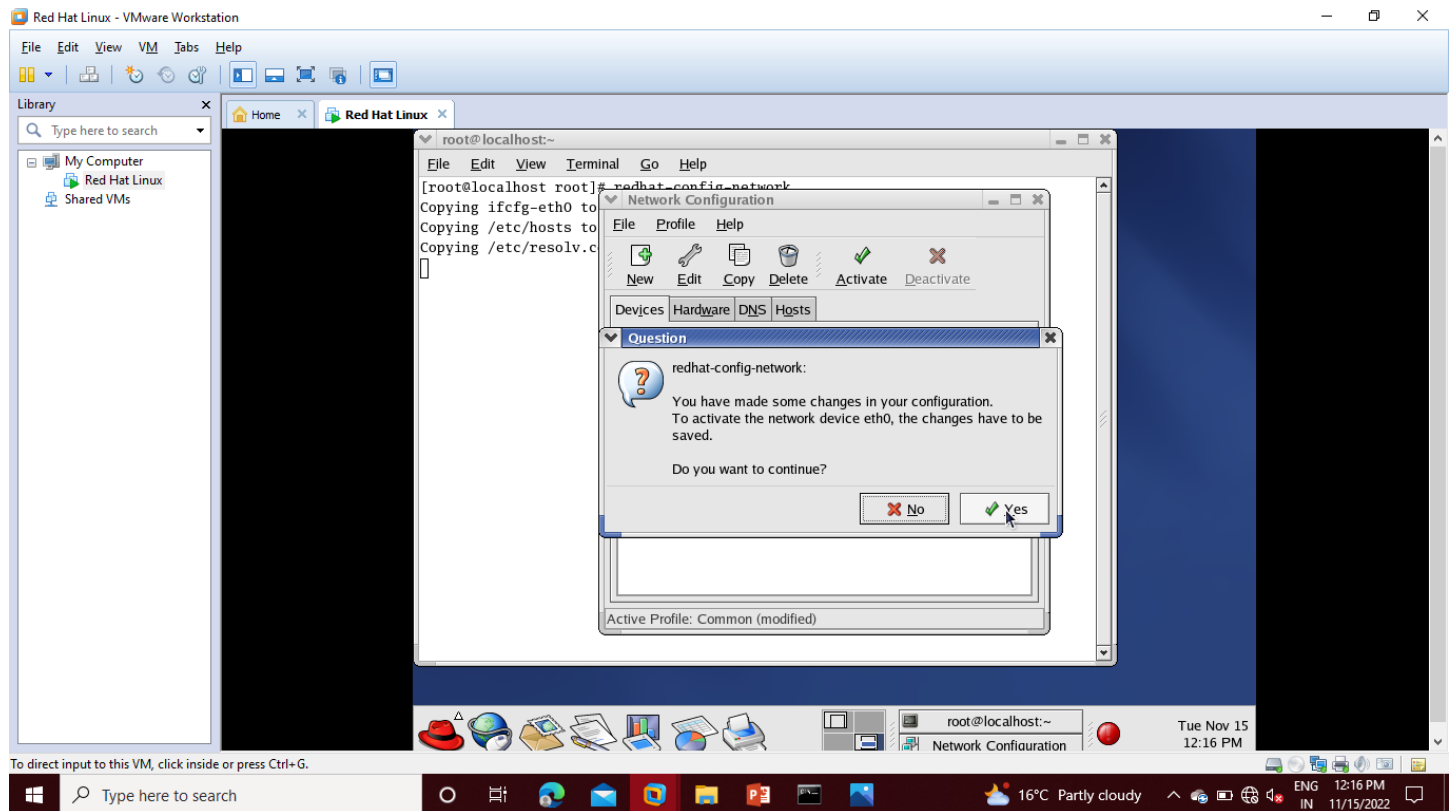
Step 8: Then go to command prompt and type `iponfig/all`



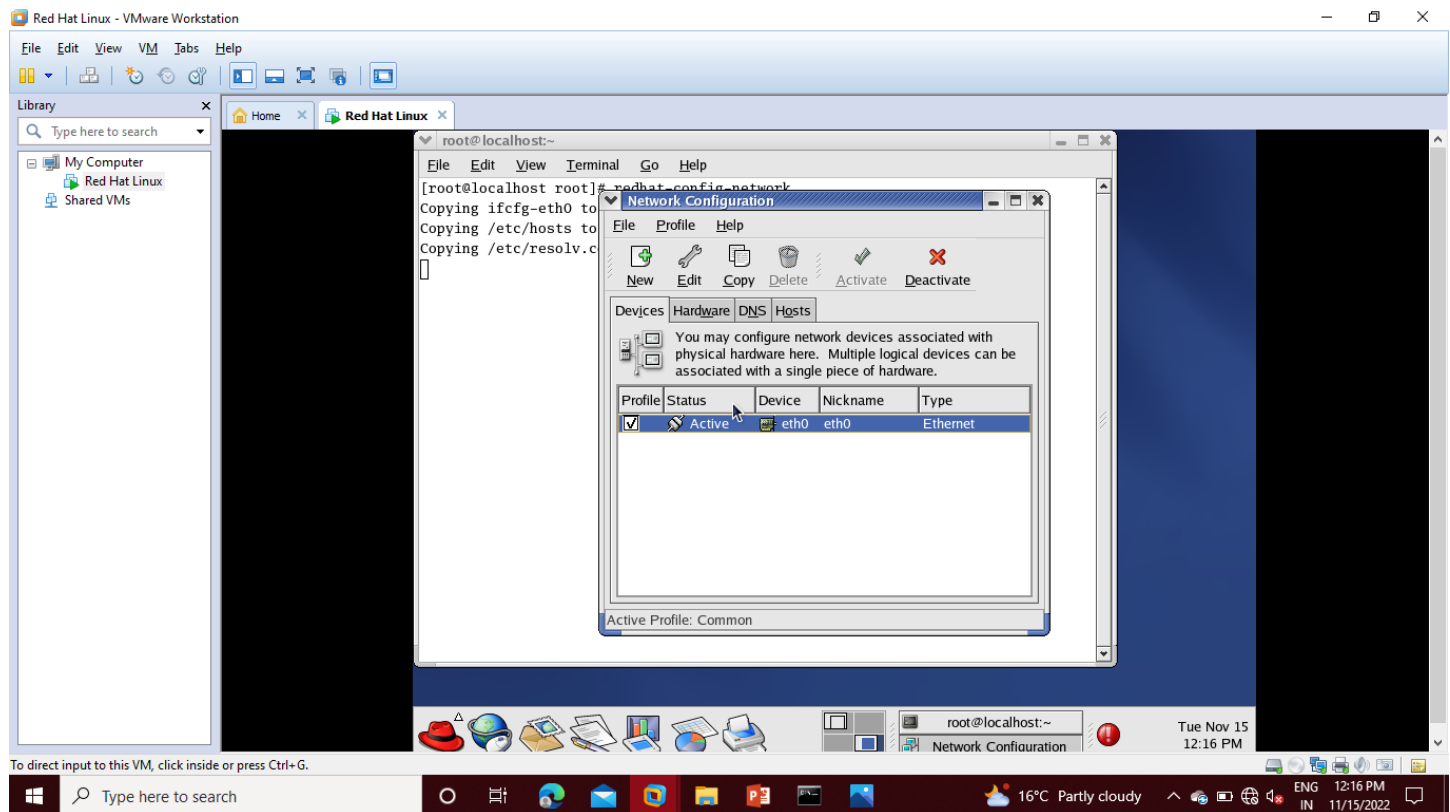
Step 9: Then go to **DNS** and type primary and secondary DNS



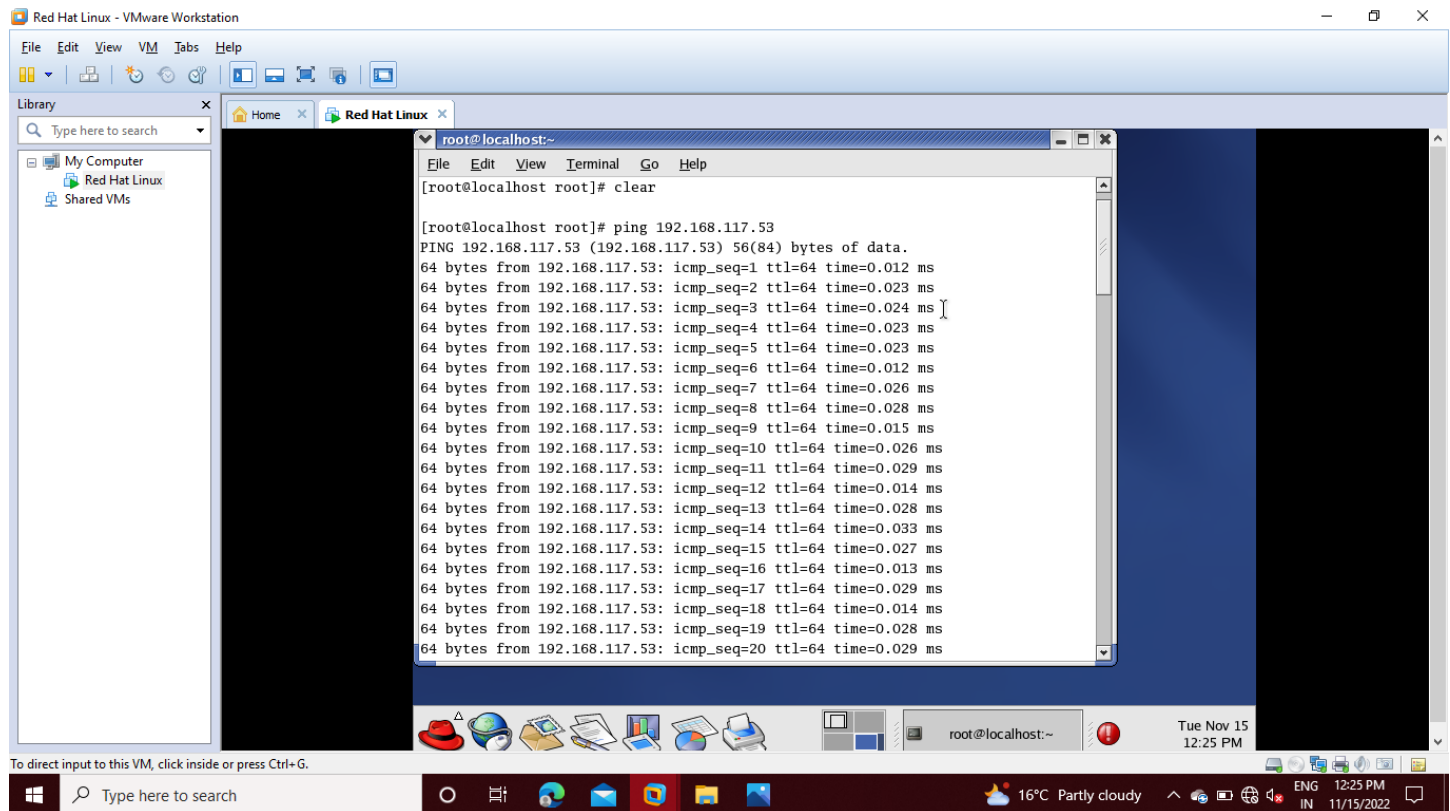
Step 10: Then click on **Yes**.



Step 11: Then select the link and click on **Activate**.



Step 12: Then Ping any IP address.



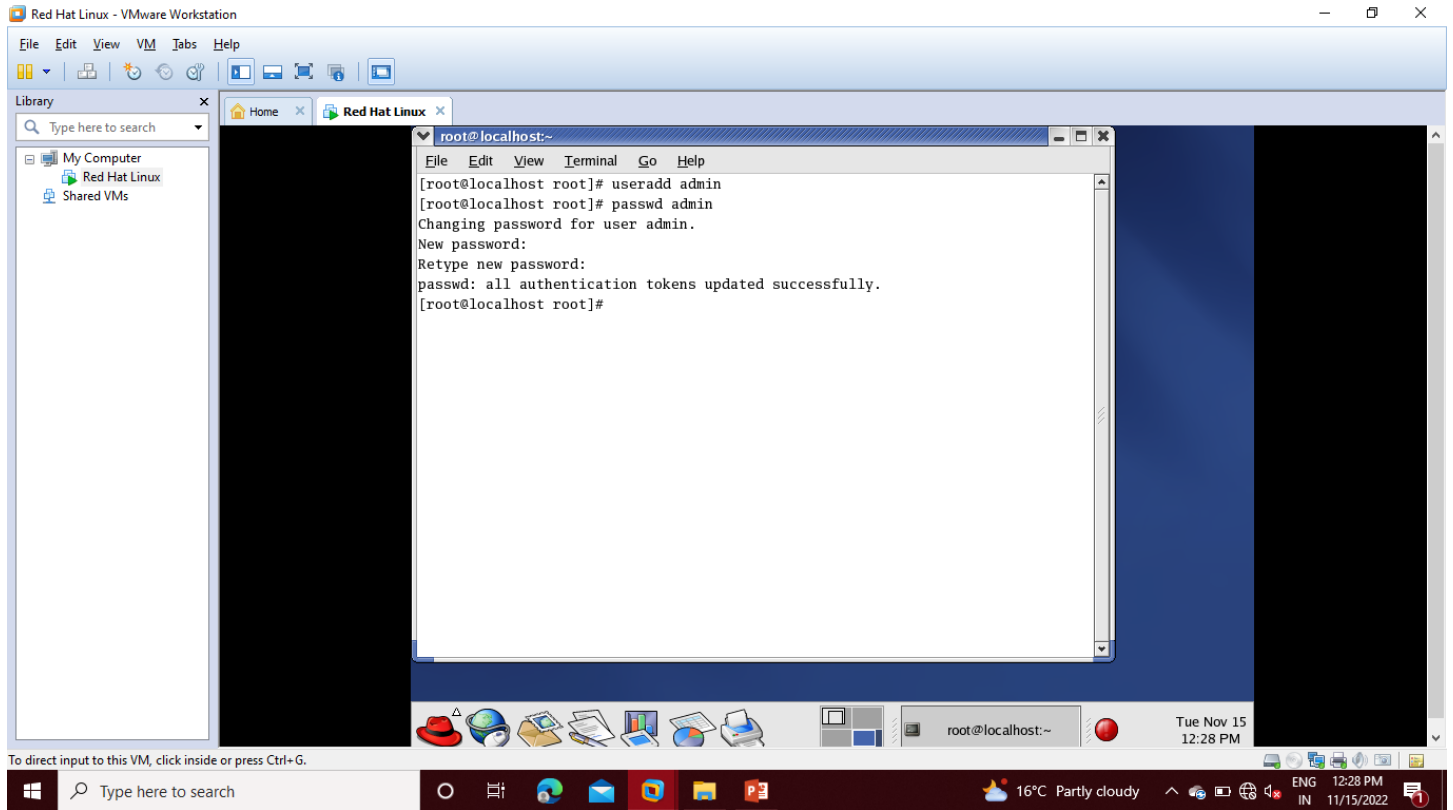
Ans. 3

Step 1: For add user admin write the following command :

useradd admin

then for setting password we use

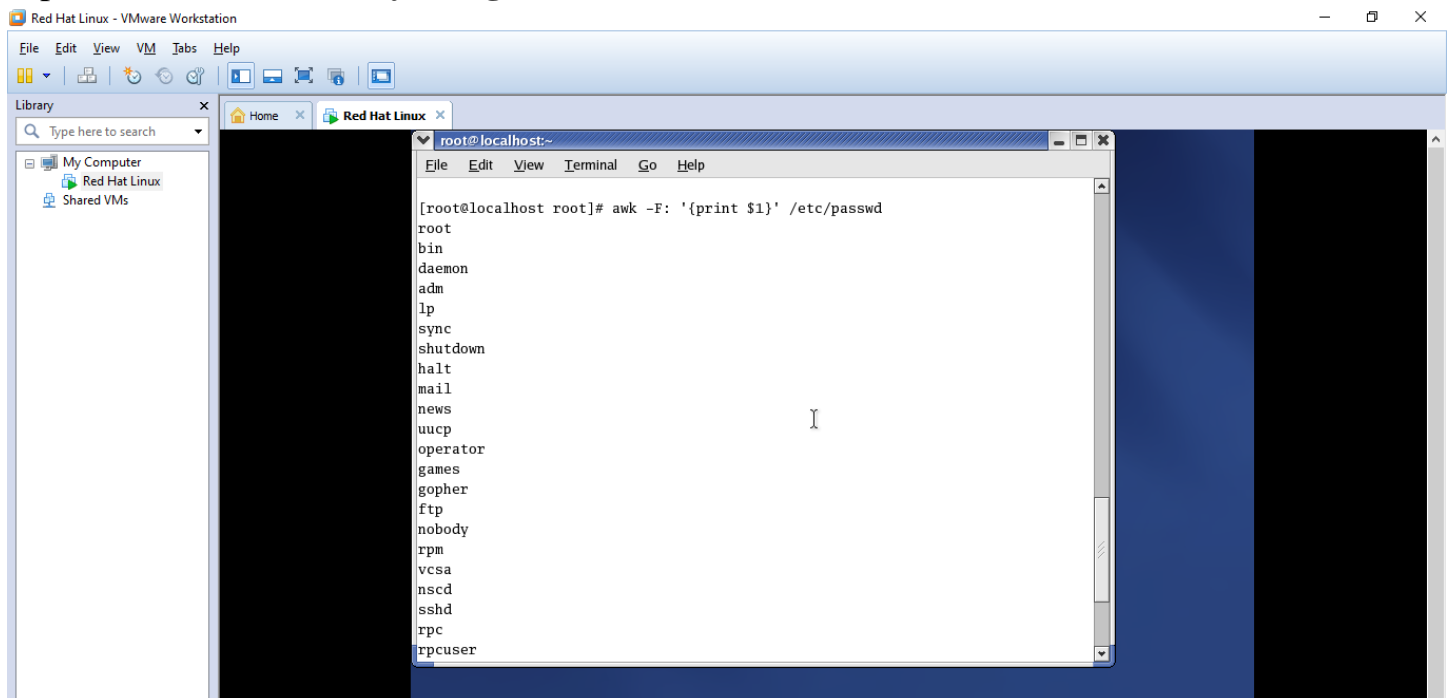
passwd admin



The screenshot shows a Red Hat Linux terminal window within a VMware Workstation. The terminal prompt is root@localhost:~. The user has entered the command 'useradd admin', followed by 'passwd admin'. The system prompts for a new password and then confirms that all authentication tokens have been updated successfully. The terminal output is as follows:

```
root@localhost:~# useradd admin
[root@localhost root]# passwd admin
Changing password for user admin.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost root]#
```

Step 2: then check users by using awk command.



The screenshot shows a Red Hat Linux terminal window within a VMware Workstation. The user has entered the command 'awk -F: '{print \$1}' /etc/passwd'. The terminal output lists the usernames of all users in the system, including root, bin, daemon, adm, lp, sync, shutdown, halt, mail, news, uucp, operator, games, gopher, ftp, nobody, rpm, vcsa, nscd, sshd, rpc, and rpcuser. The terminal output is as follows:

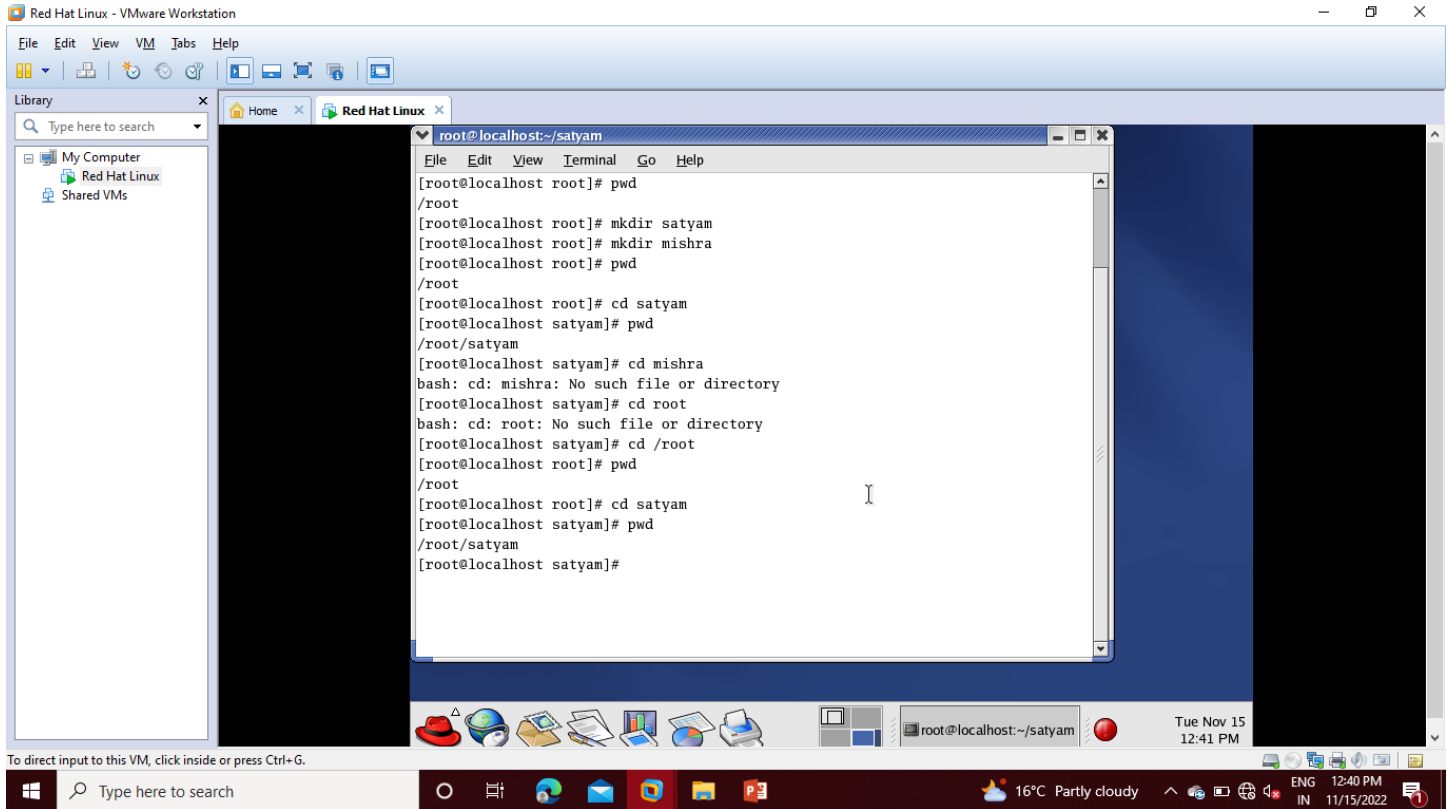
```
[root@localhost root]# awk -F: '{print $1}' /etc/passwd
root
bin
daemon
adm
lp
sync
shutdown
halt
mail
news
uucp
operator
games
gopher
ftp
nobody
rpm
vcsa
nscd
sshd
rpc
rpcuser
```

Ans.4

Step 1: For using **Relative Path** using **pwd**

Step 2: Create two directories **Satyam** and **Mishra**

Step 3: Then change directory using **CD Command**



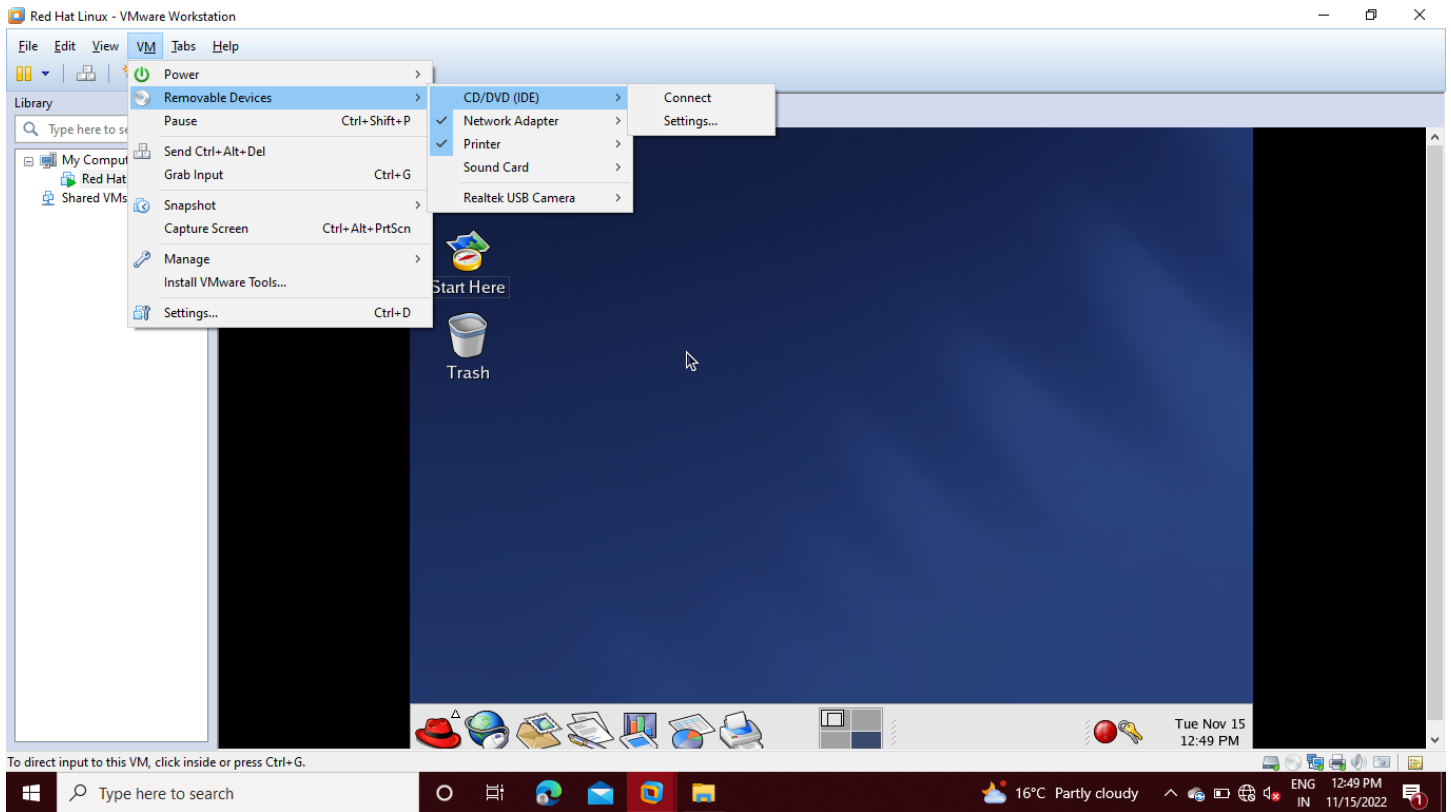
The screenshot shows a VMware Workstation window titled "Red Hat Linux - VMware Workstation". Inside the VM, a terminal window is open with the title "root@localhost:~/satyam". The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
[root@localhost root]# pwd
/root
[root@localhost root]# mkdir satyam
[root@localhost root]# mkdir mishra
[root@localhost root]# pwd
/root
[root@localhost root]# cd satyam
[root@localhost satyam]# pwd
/root/satyam
[root@localhost satyam]# cd mishra
bash: cd: mishra: No such file or directory
[root@localhost satyam]# cd root
bash: cd: root: No such file or directory
[root@localhost satyam]# cd /root
[root@localhost root]# pwd
/root
[root@localhost root]# cd satyam
[root@localhost satyam]# pwd
/root/satyam
[root@localhost satyam]#
```

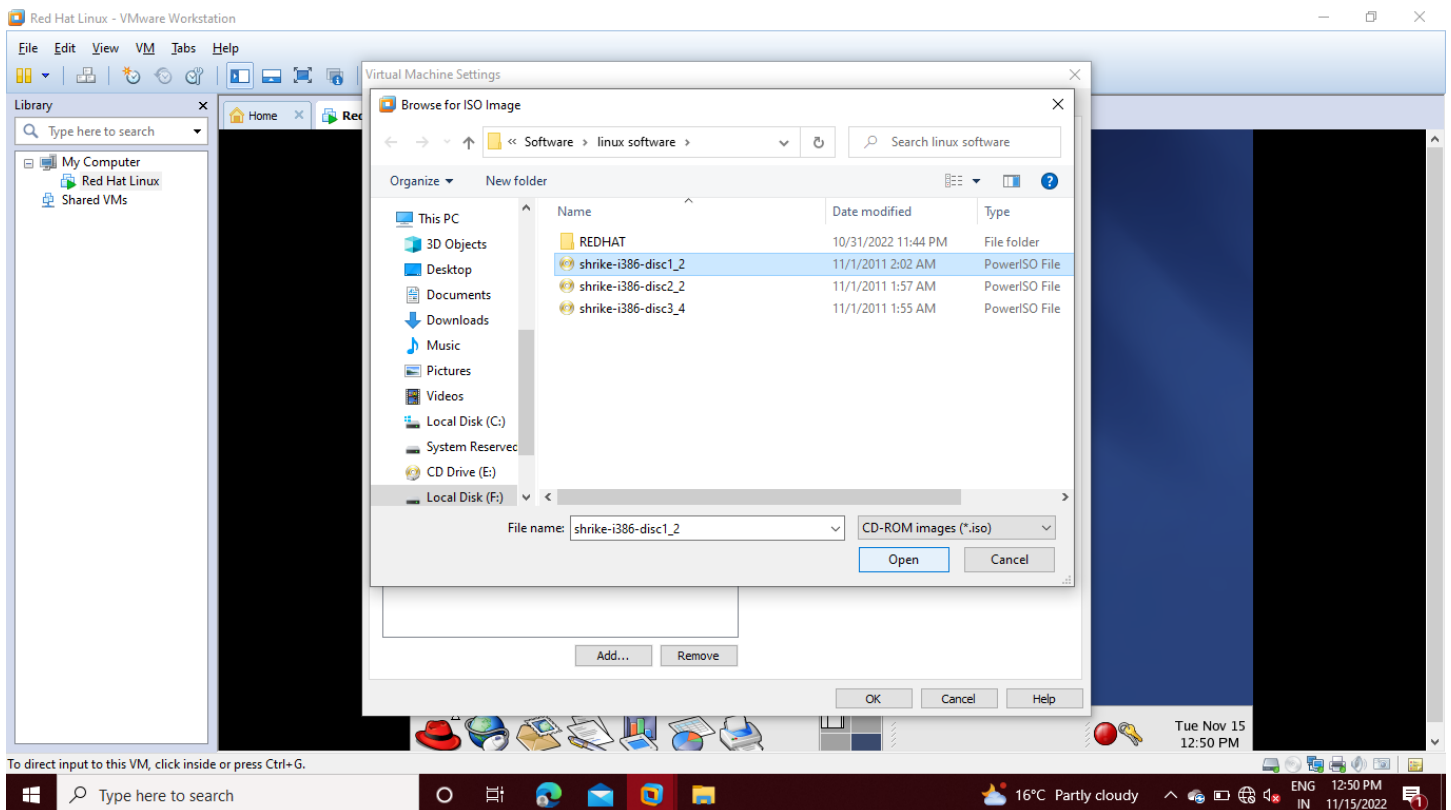
The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom showing various application icons and system status information (16°C, Partly cloudy, 12:40 PM, 11/15/2022).

Ans. 5

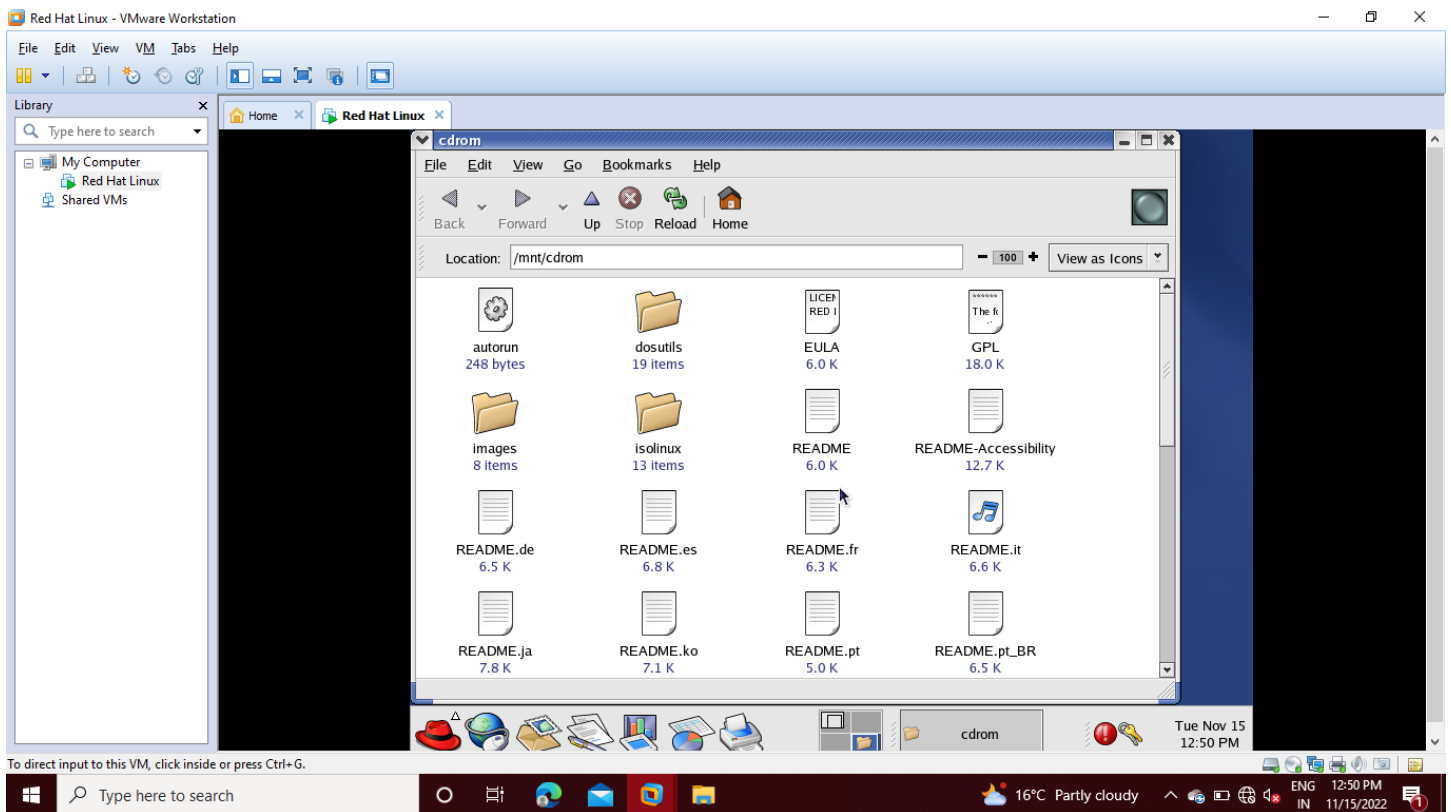
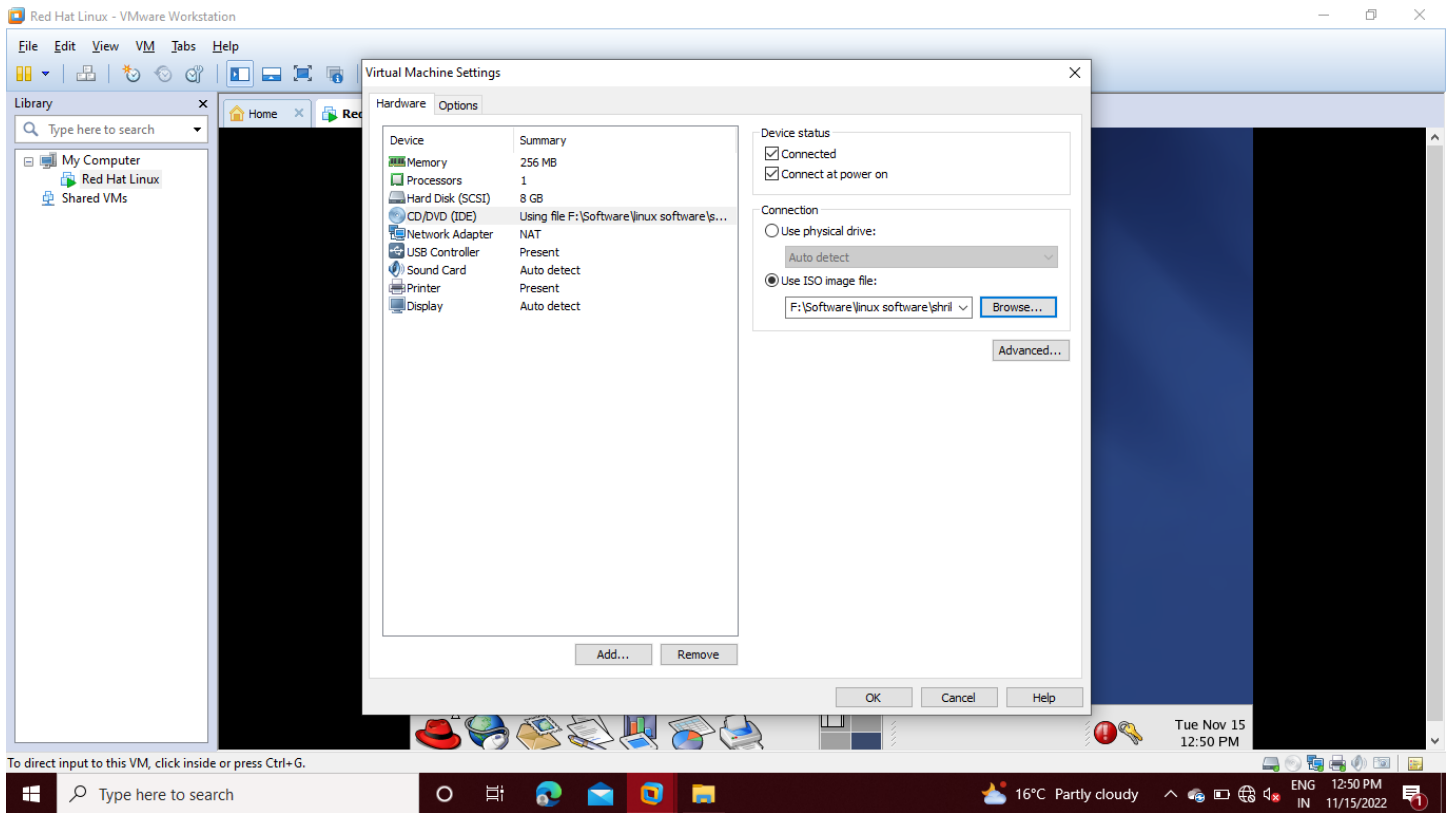
Step1: Go to **VM** then **Removable Devices** and **Connect CD/DVD**



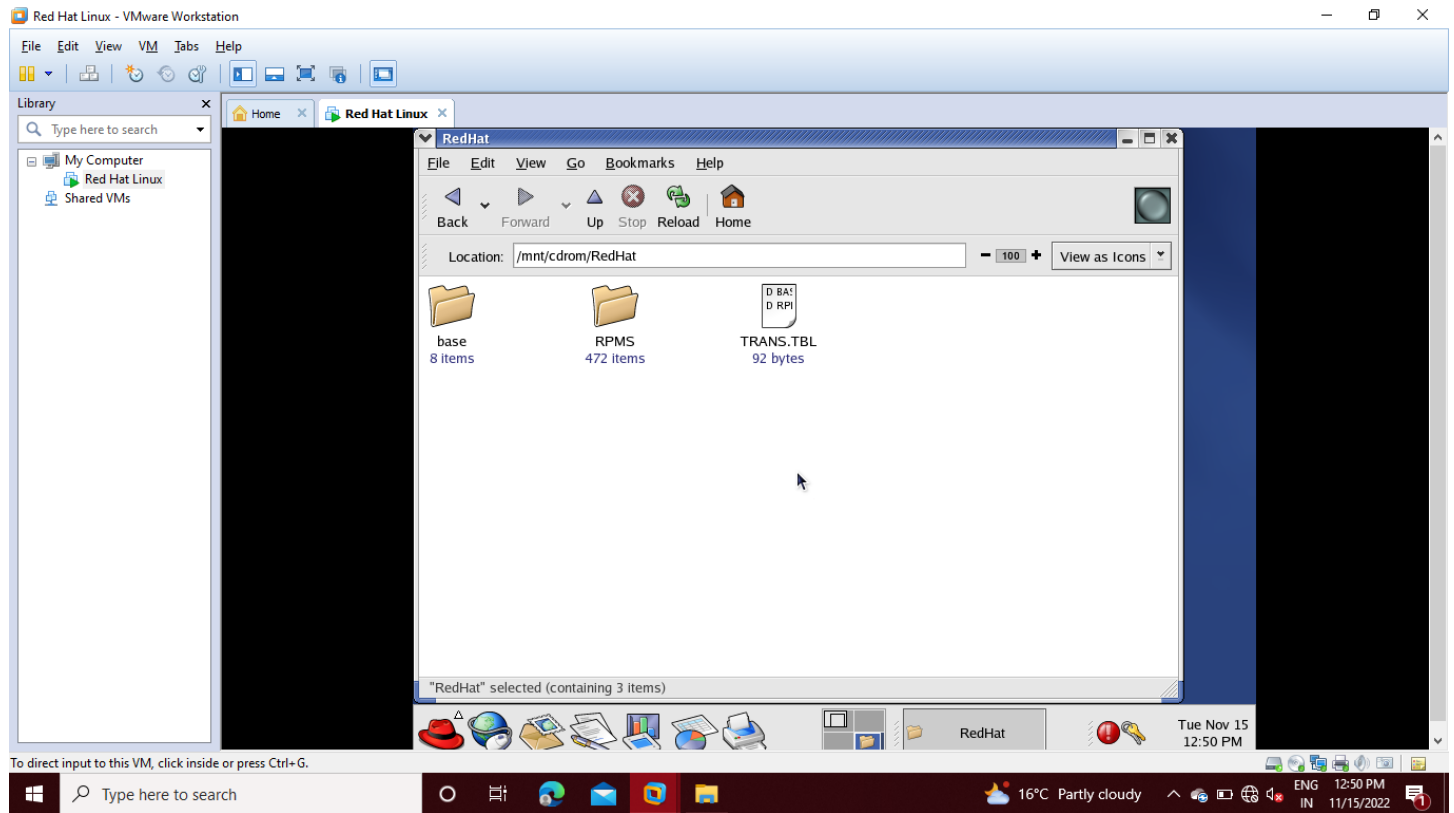
Step 2: Then choose **disc 1** and click on **Open**.



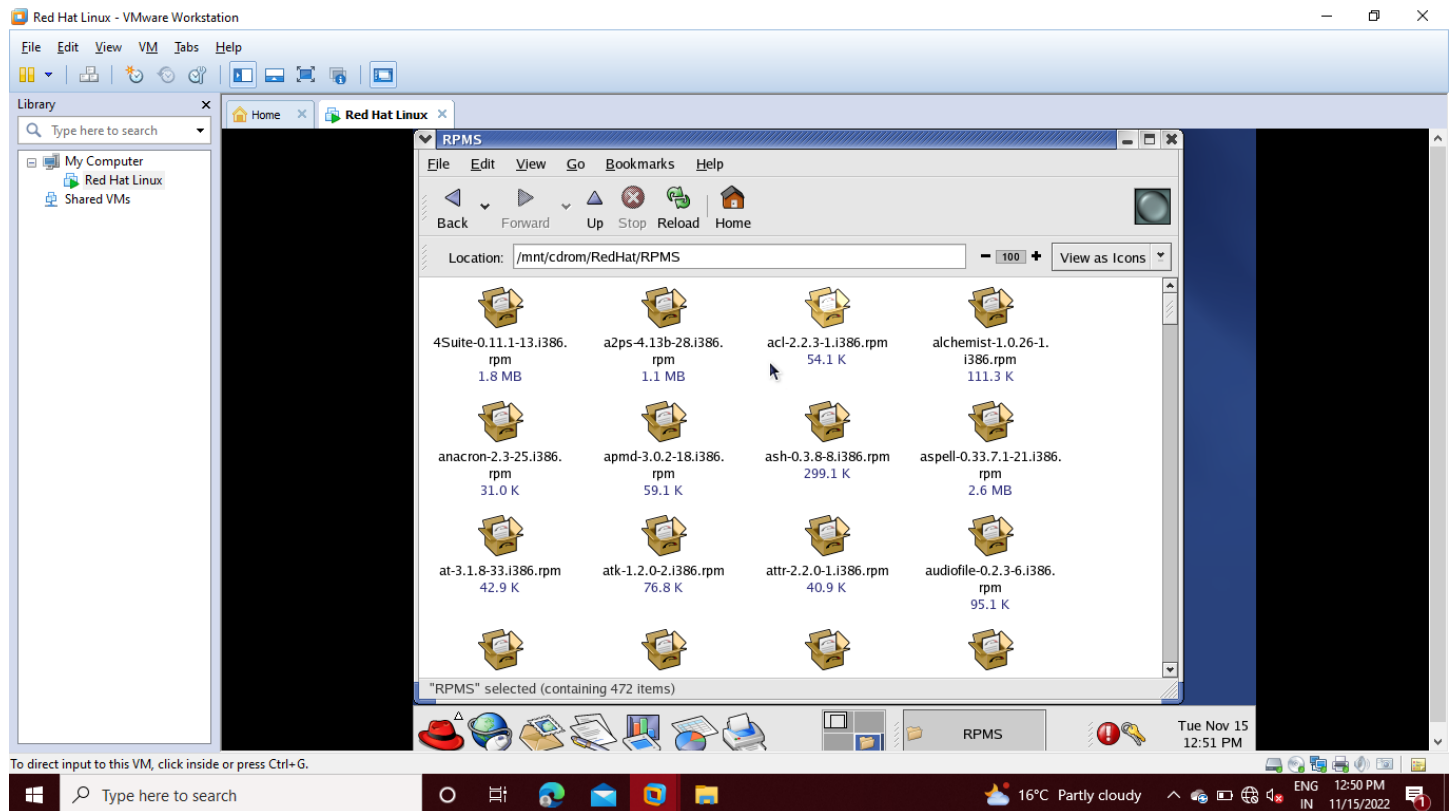
Step 3: The check on **Connected** and click **OK**.



Step 4: Then open **Redhat** directory

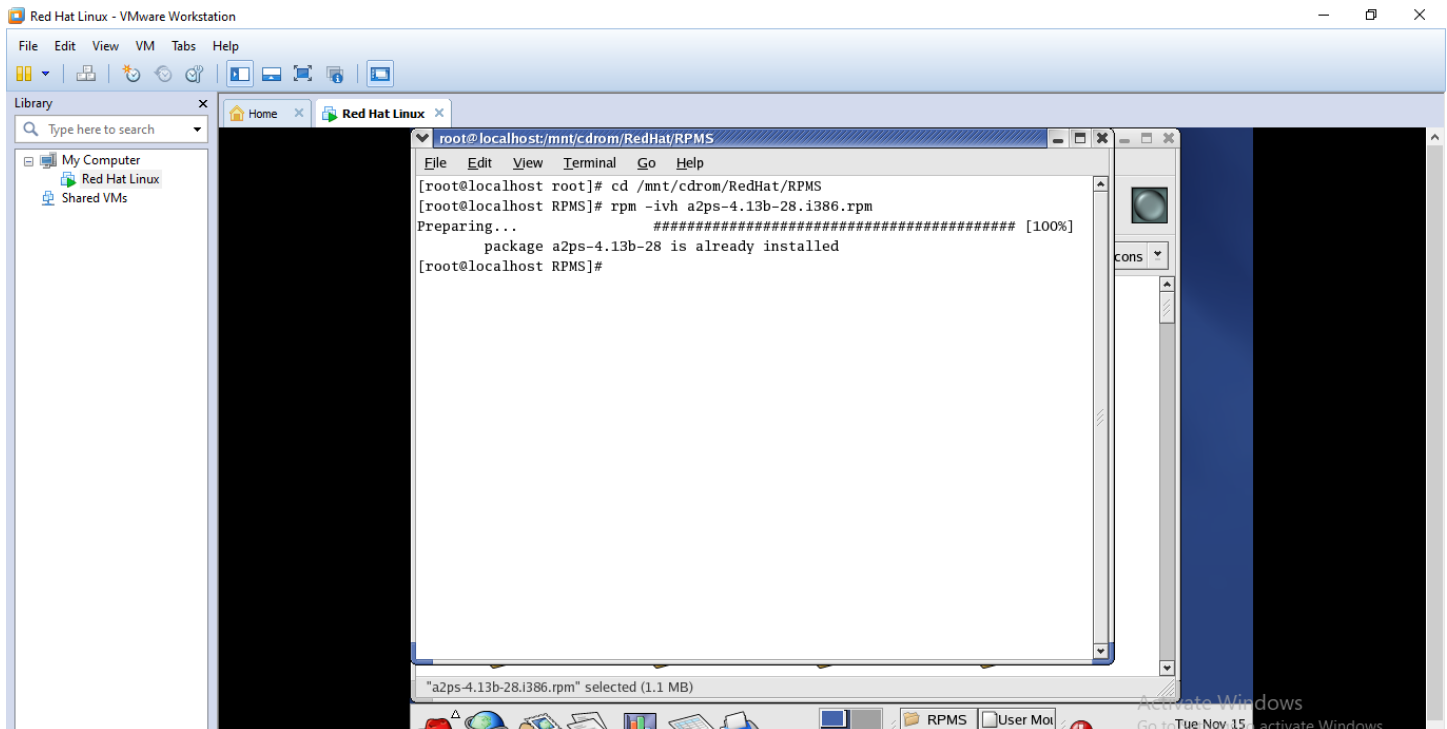


Step 5: Then open **RPMS** directory.



Step 6: Then copy the path and go to terminal and change directory.

Step 7: Then using command **rpm -ivh** along with package name.



Step 8: We saw that the package is already installed so we uninstall it. Using **rpm -e a2ps**.

Step 9: Then we install it using **rpm -ivh** along with package name.

