

Lab/Applied Session Week {Week 1}

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Tasks

{Task 1

1. man
2. man ssh
3. man 1 passwd
4. mkdir dirname/ mkdir dirname1 dirname2 dirname3
5. rmdir dirname/rm -r dirname
6. touch filename

Task 3

7. chmod 700 ~
8. The command chmod 4775 filename sets the permissions of filename to 4775 with each digit meaning:
 - 4: Sets the setuid bit. This means that the file, when executed, will run with the permissions of the file owner.
 - 7: Grants read, write, and execute permissions to the file owner.
 - 7: Grants read, write, and execute permissions to the file group.
 - 5: Grants read and execute permissions to others.
- The chmod 4775 filename gives the following permissions: rwsrwxr-x.
9. chmod +x filename
10. ls -l hello.c

Task 4

11. Up key
12. Tab key
13. The PATH variable is typically set or modified in one or more of the following files in home directory or system-wide configuration files. Home Directory Files
 - ~/.bashrc: Executed for non-login interactive shells.
 - ~/.bash_profile: Executed for login shells. If this file does not exist, you might use ~/.profile instead.
 - ~/.profile: Executed for login shells, used by Bourne-compatible shells (like sh or dash).
 - ~/.zshrc: If you are using the Z shell (zsh), this file is executed for interactive shells.
 - ~/.zprofile: Executed for login shells in Z shell.
- The file defines search paths for executables as the PATH variable specifies a list of directories where the shell should look for executable files when running a command. This allows the execution programs without needing to specify their full paths.
14. echo \$PATH
15. alias ll='ls -l'
16. The which command searches for an executable file associated with a given command by looking through the directories listed in the PATH variable. For example, the which ls command shows the full path to the ls executable, e.g., /bin/ls. It helps determine the location of executables and verify if they are installed.

- 17. ./program_filename
- 18. cat filename/ more filename/ less filename
- 19. find / -type f -name "*.html"

Task 5

- 20. ip addr show eth0
- 21. ip addr show eth0
- 22. The /etc/hosts file is used for local hostname resolution. It maps hostnames to IP addresses. This file can be used to override DNS lookups and provide a quick way to resolve hostnames.
- 23. The /etc/resolv.conf file is used for DNS (Domain Name System) configuration. It specifies the DNS servers that the system should use to resolve domain names into IP addresses. The file typically contains:
Nameserver Entries: Specifies the IP addresses of DNS servers.
Search Domains: Specifies the domains to append to incomplete domain names.}

{Screenshots}

{References}