EmbedUR- Linux Training Program 2025 Module -1 Assignment

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To Create a file and add executable permission to all users (user, group and others)

Solution:

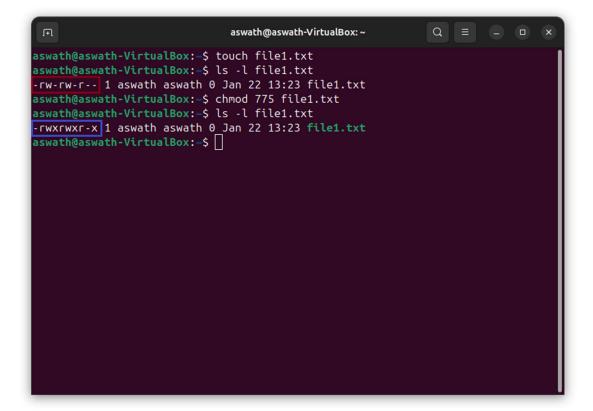
Step 1: A new Empty file called file1.txt is created using the touch file1.txt Command

Step 2: For Checking the permission of User, Group and Other, we use ls –l file1.txt

<u>Step 3:</u> To add the Executable permissions to all the user, we can use **Absolute method** for changing the permissions - **chmod 775 file1.txt**.

Here User- 7 – Read + Write + Execute, Group – 7 – Read + Write + Execute, Others - 5 – Read + Execute.

Step 4: To check the modified permission, we again use ls -l file1.txt



To Create a file and remove write permission for group user alone.

Solution:

Step 1: A new file called file2.txt is created using the cat>file2.txt Command

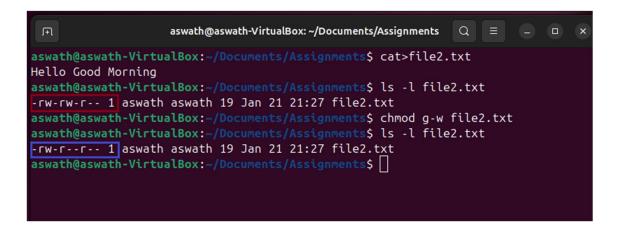
Step 2: Enter the Text, and ctrl + D to save the content entered in the file2.txt

Step 3: For Checking the permission of User, Group and Other, we use Is –I file2.txt

<u>Step 4:</u> To remove write permission for group user alone, we can use Symbolic method for changing the permission - **chmod g-w file2.txt**.

Here, **g** denotes the group, - denotes to remove a permission, **w** denotes the Write.

Step 5: To check the modified permission, we again use ls -l file2.txt



To Create a file and add a soft link to the file in different directory (Eg: Create a file in dir1/dir2/file and create a soft link for file inside dir1)

Solution:

<u>Step 1:</u> A new directory is created using **mkdir** command Since I have used **mkdir** – **p** <u>Directory1/Directory2</u> because -**p** indicates parents and Directory 2 is a **sub-directory** of Directory1.

<u>Step 2:</u> Creating a file in Directory2 using cat command and enter the input text – cat>Directory1/Directory2/sample.txt

Step 3: Since we need to create a soft link file inside the Directory1 so, cd Directory1/

<u>Step 4:</u> Command for creating the soft link file - ln -s <target_file_location> <sym_link_file_name>. So, ln -s Directory2/sample.txt rsample.

<u>Step 5:</u> To list the files in Directory1, I have used **ls -lrth**, Here we can clearly see the soft link file generated **rsample** and it is indicating the target file location and the permission of Soft link file starting with **l denotes it is soft link file**.

<u>Step 6:</u> To verify the soft link file is working we use, **cat rsample** it prints the contents stored in Directory2/sample.txt

```
aswath@aswath-VirtualBox:-\$ mkdir -p Directory1/Directory2 aswath@aswath-VirtualBox:-\$ cat>Directory1/Directory2/sample.txt

Hi, Good Morning aswath@aswath-VirtualBox:-\$ cd Directory1\$ ln -s Directory2/sample.txt rsample aswath@aswath-VirtualBox:-\Directory1\$ ls -lrth total 4.0K drwxrwxr-x 2 aswath aswath 4.0K Jan 22 11:32 Directory2

Irwxrwxrwx 1 aswath aswath 21 Jan 22 11:34 | rsample -> Directory2/sample.txt aswath@aswath-VirtualBox:-\Directory1\$ cat rsample

Hi, Good Morning aswath@aswath-VirtualBox:-\Directory1\$ []
```

Use ps command with options to display all active process running on the system

Solution:

Command used ps -aux

-aux – it lists the currently running processes in full format.

PID: It shows the number of a Process ID.

%CPU: It shows how much the process is using the CPU.

%MEM: It shows how much the process is using memory.

VSZ: It shows virtual memory usage.

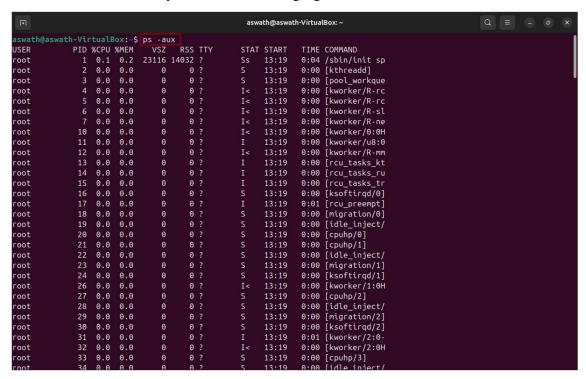
RSS: It stands for Resident set size.

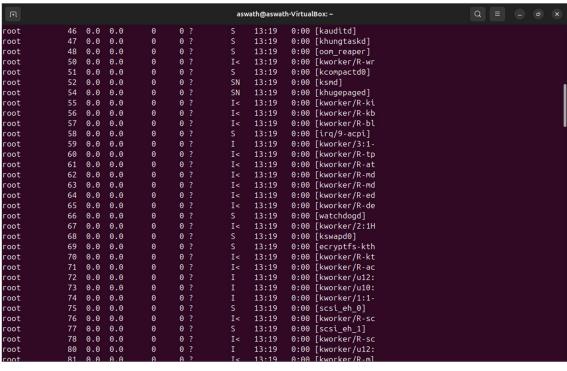
STAT: It shows the status code of the process.

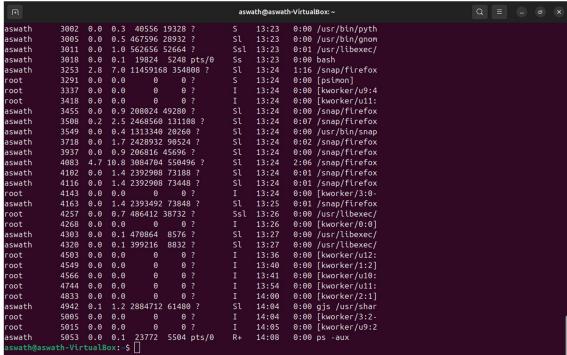
START: It shows the time when a process started.

TIME: It shows the CPU time amount utilized by a process.

COMMAND: It shows the process name, including arguments if available.







To Create 3 files in a dir1 and re-direct the output of list command with sorted by timestamp of the files to a file.

Solution:

<u>Step 1:</u> Creating a 3 files with a delay of 1minute – touch command for creating empty files and sleep command for creating delay or some other process would happen during this 1 minute.

<u>Step 2:</u> Command Is -It is used to list the files with permissions in a sorted manner according to the timestamp of the file created. -t for sorting the files with respect to time stamp.

<u>Step 3:</u> Re-Directing the output of the ls -lt command to a new file called L_output.txt, Command – ls -lt> L_output.txt.

