

## Experiment [2]: [Linux file systems permissions and essential commands]

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AIM:

- [To Learn linux file systems permissions and essential commands]

Requirements:

- [Any Linux Distro, any kind of text editor (vs code, vim, notepad, nano, etc,)]

Theory:

- [Basic Linux file systems permissions and essential commands]

## Procedure & Observations

### TASK 1: [Directory Navigation]

Task Statement:

- [Create a directory called test\_project in your home directory, then create subdirectories docs, scripts, and data inside it. Navigate to the scripts directory and display your current path.]

Explanation:

- [ Use mkdir to create the wanted directory we can use cd to navigate and use pwd to show current path ]

Command(s):

```
"" mkdir test_project cd test_project mkdir docs scripts data cd scripts pwd ""
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\drago\OneDrive\Desktop> wsl
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop$ mkdir test_project
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop$ cd test_project
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project$ mkdir docs scripts data
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project$ cd scripts
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts$ pwd
/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts$
```

### TASK 2: [File Creation and Content]

Task Statement:

- [Create three files in the docs directory: readme.txt, notes.txt, and todo.txt. Add the text "Project documentation" to readme.txt and "Important notes" to notes.txt. Display the contents of both files.]

Explanation:

- [We can use touch to create empty files and using echo "text" > file.txt to add content to a file and using cat to display file contents]

### Command(s):

```
cd docs
touch readme.txt notes.txt todo.txt
echo "Project documentation" > readme.txt
echo "Important notes" > notes.txt
cat notes.txt
cat readme.txt
```

### Output:

```
PS C:\Users\drago\OneDrive\Desktop> wsl
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drugo/OneDrive/Desktop$ mkdir test_project
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drugo/OneDrive/Desktop$ cd test_project
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drugo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project$ mkdir docs scripts data
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drugo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project$ cd scripts
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drugo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts$ pwd
/mnt/c/Users/drugo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drugo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts$
```

## TASK 3: [File Operations]

### Task Statement:

- [Copy readme.txt to the data directory and rename the copy to project\_info.txt. Then move todo.txt from docs to scripts directory.]

### Explanation:

- [- We can use the cp source destination to copy files and using the mv oldname newname to rename files also using the same command mv file directory/ to move files to another directory we can also combine copy and rename: cp file.txt newdir/newname.txt]

### Command(s):

```
cp readme.txt data/project_info.txt
```

### Output:

```
PS C:\Users\drago\OneDrive\Desktop> wsl
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop$ mkdir test_project
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop$ cd test_project
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project$ mkdir docs scripts data
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project$ cd scripts
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts$ pwd
/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/dravo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts$
```

## TASK 4: [File Permissions]

### Task Statement:

- [Create a shell script file called backup.sh in the scripts directory. Add the content #!/bin/bash and echo "Backup complete" to it. Make the file executable only for the owner.]

### Explanation:

- [Using chmod u+x filename we can make the file executable for user only using ls -l to check for permissions also script files typically need executable permission to run]

### Command(s):

```
cd scripts
touch backup.sh > echo "Backup complete"
chmod u+x backup.sh
```

### Output:

```
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m$ cd scripts
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m/scripts$ touch backup.sh > echo "Backup Complete"
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m/scripts$ chmod u+x backup.sh
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m/scripts$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 friday friday 0 Sep 26 12:13 'Backup Complete'
-rwxrw-r-- 1 friday friday 0 Sep 26 12:13 backup.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 friday friday 0 Sep 26 12:13 echo
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m/scripts$ █
```

## TASK 5: [File Viewing]

### Task Statement:

- [Create a file called numbers.txt with numbers 1 to 20 (each on a new line). Display only the first 5 lines, then only the last 3 lines, then search for lines containing the number "1".]

### Explanation:

- [I can quickly generate a list of numbers by running seq 1 20 > numbers.txt. To check the first few numbers, I use head -n 5 to see the first 5 lines, and tail -n 3 to see the last 3 lines. If I want to find all

numbers containing a "1", I can use grep "1". Alternatively, I could create the list manually by using multiple echo commands.]

## Command(s):

```
seq 1 20 > numbers.txt
head -n 5
tail -n 3
grep "1"
```

## Output:

```
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ seq 1 20 > numbers.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ head -n 5 numbers.txt
1
2
3
4
5
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ tail -n 3 numbers.txt
18
19
20
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ grep "1" numbers.txt
1
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ |
```

## TASK 6: [Text Editing]

### Task Statement:

- [Using nano, create a file called config.txt with the following content:

Database=localhost Port=5432 Username=admin

Save the file and then display its contents.]

### Explanation:

- [I open a file in Nano using nano filename.txt and type my content normally. Once I'm done, I press Ctrl+O to save the file and Ctrl+X to exit Nano. After that, I use cat to check the contents and make sure everything was saved correctly.]

## Command(s):

```
vim config.txt
cat config.txt
```

### Alternatively

```
nano config.txt
cat config.txt
```

Output:

```
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drango/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ touch config.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drango/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ nano config.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drango/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ cat config.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drango/OneDrive/Desktop/test_project/scripts/docs$ |
```

## TASK 7: [System Information]

### Task Statement:

- [Create a file called system\_info.txt that contains: your username, current date, your current directory, and disk usage information in human-readable format.]

### Explanation:

- [I can use whoami to check my username, date to see the current date, and pwd to know my current directory. To check disk usage, I use df -h. I can save the output of any command to a file by using redirection like command >> filename.txt. If I want to add labels, I use echo like this: echo "Username:" >> file.txt.]

### Command(s):

```
cd scripts
touch system_info.txt
echo "Username:" >> system_info.txt
whoami >> system_info.txt
echo "Date:" >> system_info.txt
date >> system_info.txt
echo "Current Directory:" >> system_info.txt
pwd >> system_info.txt
echo "Disk Usage:" >> system_info.txt
df -h >> system_info.txt
```

## Output:

```
PS C:\Users\drago\OneDrive\Desktop> wsl
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ mkdir scripts
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ touch system_info.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ echo "Username" >> system
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ echo "Username" >> system_info.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ date >> system_info.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ pwd >> system_info.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ echo "Disk usage" >> system_info.txt
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ df .h >> system_info.txt
df: .h: No such file or directory
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ cat system_info.txt
Username
Wed Oct 29 11:02:44 UTC 2025
/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop
Disk usage
tanishq@Tanishq:/mnt/c/Users/drigo/OneDrive/Desktop$ |
```

## TASK 8: [File Organisation]

### Task Statement:

- [In your test\_project directory, create a backup folder. Copy all .txt files from all subdirectories into this backup folder. Then list all files in the backup folder with detailed information.]

### Explanation:

- [I can use find . -name "\*.txt" to locate all .txt files. Alternatively, I can navigate to each directory and copy files manually. To copy multiple files at once, I use cp file1.txt file2.txt destination/. If I want detailed information about the files, I use ls -la. The wildcard \*.txt helps me match all files that end with .txt.]

### Command(s):

```
cp test_project/data/project_info.txt    test_project/docs/notes.txt
test_project/docs/readme.txt    test_project/docs/todo.txt
test_project/scripts/config.txt    test_project/scripts/numbers.txt
test_project/scripts/system_info.txt    test_project/scripts/todo.txt    backup/
```

## Output:

```
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/Om$ cp readme.txt todo.txt scripts/
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/Om$ ls -la
total 24
drwxrwxr-x 3 friday friday 4096 Sep 26 12:37 .
drwxr-xr-x 9 friday friday 4096 Sep 26 12:04 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 friday friday   7 Sep 26 12:26 config.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 friday friday   0 Sep 26 12:37 readme.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 friday friday 4096 Sep 26 12:37 scripts
-rw-rw-r-- 1 friday friday  10 Sep 26 12:30 system
-rw-rw-r-- 1 friday friday 441 Sep 26 12:34 system_info.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 friday friday   8 Sep 26 12:37 todo.txt
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/Om$ |
```

## TASK 9: [Process and History]

### Task Statement:

- [Display your command history and count how many commands you've executed. Then show the top 10 most recent commands.]

### Explanation:

- [I can use history to see all the commands I've typed. To count the total number of commands, I use history | wc -l. If I want to view just the last 10 commands, I can use history 10 or history | tail -10. The wc -l command simply counts the number of lines in the output.]

### Command(s):

```
history 10
```

### Output:

```
234 rm -r old_directory/
235 # Force removal without prompts
236 rm -f stubborn_file.txt
237 # Interactive removal (safe mode)
238 rm -i important_file.txt
239 # Remove empty directory
240 rmdir empty_directory
241 CLEAR
242 clear
243 mkdir mybackup
244 cp myfile.txt
245 clear
246 history
247 cp document.txt mybackup/
248 cp -r
249 clear
250 sudo chown newuser file.txt
251 sudo chown newuser:newgroup file.txt
252 sudo chown :newgroup file.txt
253 history
254 git
255 git --v
256 git --global -l
257 mkdir test_project
258 cd test_project
259 mkdir docs scripts data
260 cd scripts
```

```

261 pwd
262 clear
263 mkdir docs
264 cd docs
265 echo "Project documentation" > readme.txt
266 echo "Important notes" > notes.txt
267 cat notes.txt
268 cat readme.txt
269 clear
270 cd scripts
271 cd script
272 clear
273 cd docs
274 clear
275 seq 1 20 > numbers.txt
276 head -n 5 numbers.txt
277 tail -n 3 numbers.txt
278 grep "1" numbers.txt
279 clear
280 touch config.txt
281 nano config.txt
282 cat config.txt
283 clear
284 history

```

## TASK 10: [Comprehensive Cleanup]

### Task Statement:

- [Set the permissions of your backup.sh script to be readable, writable, and executable by owner, readable and executable by group, and readable by others. Then create a summary file that lists the total number of files and directories in your entire test\_project.]

### Explanation:

- [I can set permissions for backup.sh using chmod 754 backup.sh to give rwxr-xr-- permissions. Alternatively, I can use chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r backup.sh. To count all files, I use find . -type f | wc -l, and to count directories, I use find . -type d | wc -l. If I want to see the full directory structure recursively, I use ls -R. I can also combine multiple commands with && or save the outputs to a summary file for later reference.]

### Command(s):

```
chmod 754 backup.sh
```

```
echo "Total files:" > summary.txt
find . -type f | wc -l >> summary.txt
echo "Total directories:" >> summary.txt
find . -type d | wc -l >> summary.txt
```

Output:

```
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m$ echo "total Files:" > summary.txt
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m$ find . -type f | wc -l >> summary.txt
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m$ echo "total Directories:" >> summary.txt
bash: .. Is a directory
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m$ echo "total Directories:" >> summary.txt
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m$ find . -type d | wc -l >> summary.txt
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m$ cat summary.txt
total Files:
8
total Directories:
2
friday@friday-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/0m$ █
```