Exercise

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

```
tn@ttn:~$ mkdir exercise
tn@ttn:~$ mkdir -p exercise/dir1/dir2/dir3
tn@ttn:~$ ls -1
```

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

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ touch emptyFile1 emptyFile2
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$
```

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

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ echo "hello world">file1.txt
```

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

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ cd /etc/
ttn@ttn:/etc$ find passwd
passwd
ttn@ttn:/etc$ cp passwd /home/ttn/exercise/passwd_copy
ttn@ttn:/etc$ mv /home/ttn/exercise/passwd_copy /home/ttn/exercise/passwd_backup
ttn@ttn:/etc$ cd /home/ttn/exercise/
ttn@ttn:/etc$ cd /home/ttn/exercise/
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ ll
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 3 ttn ttn 4096 Feb 4 14:53 ./
drwxr-xr-x 18 ttn ttn 4096 Feb 4 14:42 ../
drwxr-xr-x 3 ttn ttn 4096 Feb 4 14:37 dir1/
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn 2444 Feb 4 14:52 passwd_backup
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

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

Less: It is used to traverse content of file in both the directions, we can even move n lines by specifing the no. Of lines to be moved.

More: It provides traversal in forward direction only, it provides the percentage of file read as well.

Cat: It is used to view a file, write or append in a file(using redirection operator). It prints the whole content in one go.

Strings: It can be used to print no. Of characters per line.

Head: It can be used to print content from the top of file. **Tail:** It can be used to print content from the bottom of file.

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

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ grep -c "/bin/false" passwd_backup
5
```

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

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ head -5 passwd_backup >output
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

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

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo useradd test -p "blabla"
[sudo] password for ttn:
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ id test
uid=1001(test) gid=1001(test) groups=1001(test)
```

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

```
/exercise$ ll dir1/dir2/
drwxr-xr-x 3 ttn ttn 4096 Feb
                                4 14:45
drwxr-xr-x 3 ttn ttn 4096 Feb
                                4 14:37
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Feb
    r--r-- 1 ttn ttn
                         0 Feb
                                4 14:42 emptyFile1
     --r-- 1 ttn ttn
                         0 Feb
                                4 14:42 emptyFile2
      -r-- 1 ttn ttn
                        12 Feb
                                4 14:45 file1.txt
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ touch dir1/dir2/emptyFile1 dir1/dir2/emptyFile2
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ ll dir1/dir2/
                                4 14:45 ./
drwxr-xr-x 3 ttn ttn 4096 Feb
drwxr-xr-x 3 ttn ttn 4096 Feb
                                4 14:37
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Feb
                                4 14:37 dir3/
rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn
                         0 Feb
                                4 15:10 emptyFile1
   r--r-- 1 ttn ttn
                         0 Feb
                                4 15:10 emptyFile2
 w-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn
                        12 Feb
                                4 14:45 file1.txt
```

- 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.
 - 1. 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
 - 2. Make the file editable to the world so that test user can access it. Revert the changes after verification
 - 3. Change the ownership to edit the file.

```
View Search Terminal Help
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ su test
Password:
$ cat>output
sh: 1: cannot create output: Permission denied
$ exit
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ usermod -a -G ttn test
usermod: Permission denied.
usermod: cannot lock /etc/passwd; try again later.
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo usermod -a -G ttn test
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ su test
Password:
$ cat>>output
sh: 1: cannot create output: Permission denied
$ exit
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ ll output
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn 189 Feb 4 15:11 output ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ chmod g+w output
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ su test
Password:
su: Authentication failure
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ su test
Password:
$ cat>>output
added something
```

```
added something
^C
$ cat output
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
added something
$ exit
```

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ usermod -G test test
usermod: Permission denied.
usermod: cannot lock /etc/passwd; try again later.
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo usermod -G test test
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ su test
Password:
$ cat>output
sh: 1: cannot create output: Permission denied
$ exit
```

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

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
tn@ttn:~/exercise$ alias yatin="touch /tmp/aliastesting"
tn@ttn:~/exercise$ yatin
tn@ttn:~/exercise$ ls /tmp/
aliastesting
onfig-err-tq4C8R
u2432q3y0s7.tmp
DSL_PIPE_1000_SingleOfficeIPC_cfa729fc67be8cf99063327bc0904361
sh-8Wk23iToiL6c
systemd-private-3620851298074f2a88e7c7e1f6ad1609-bolt.service-1qwv0I
systemd-private-3620851298074f2a88e7c7e1f6ad1609-colord.service-oyYxqc
systemd-private-3620851298074f2a88e7c7e1f6ad1609-fwupd.service-D8Pyz2
systemd-private-3620851298074f2a88e7c7e1f6ad1609-rtkit-daemon.service-0mvhDN
systemd-private-3620851298074f2a88e7c7e1f6ad1609-systemd-resolved.service-CVkwGJ
systemd-private-3620851298074f2a88e7c7e1f6ad1609-systemd-timesyncd.service-k7I3z
emp-31c499fc-0009-4<u>8</u>1f-b495-a413749fec4e
tn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

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

```
# See /usr/share/doc/bash-doc/examples in the bash-doc package.
if [ -f ~/.bash_aliases ]; then
    . ~/.bash_aliases
fi

# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).
if ! shopt -oq posix; then
    if [ -f /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion ]; then
        . /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
    elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
        . /etc/bash_completion
fi
fi
clear
echo "Welcome"
```

13.Install "zip" package.

```
ttn@ttn:~$ sudo apt-get install zip
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
zip is already the newest version (3.0-11build1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 429 not upgraded.
ttn@ttn:~$
```

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

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ tar -cvf tar_ball output passwd_backup
output
passwd_backup
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ tar --list -f tar_ball
output
passwd_backup
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ [
```

15.scp this file to test user

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo scp tar_ball test@127.0.0.1:/tmp
test@127.0.0.1's password:
Could not chdir to home directory /home/test: Not a directory
tar_ball 100% 10KB 11.4MB/s 00:00
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ ll /tmp/tar_ball
-rw-r--r-- 1 test test 10240 Feb 4 16:47 /tmp/tar_ball
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

16.Unzip this tar bar by logging into the remote server

```
tar: Exiting with failure status due to previous errors
$ sudo tar -vxf /tmp/tar_ball
[sudo] password for test:
output
passwd backup
$ 11
sh: 3: ll: not found
Sls-l
total 56
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn
                         0 Feb 4 11:57 bla
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Jan 29 00:58 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Feb 4 16:19 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Feb 4 16:41 Downloads
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn 8980 Jan 28 19:20 examples.desktop
drwxr-xr-x 3 ttn ttn 4096 Feb 4 16:52 exercise
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Jan 29 00:58 Music
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ttn ttn
                      205 Feb
                               4 15:28 output
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn 2444 Feb
                               4 14:52 passwd backup
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Jan 29 00:58 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Jan 29 00:58 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Jan 29 00:58 Templates
```

```
ttn@ttn:~/Desktop$ wget https://www.google.com/images/branding/googlelogo/1x/googlelogo_color_272x92dp.png
--2019-02-04 16:56:48-- https://www.google.com/images/branding/googlelogo/1x/googlelogo_color_272x92dp.png
Resolving www.google.com (www.google.com)... 172.217.166.228, 2404:6800:4002:804
::2004
Connecting to www.google.com (www.google.com)|172.217.166.228|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 5969 (5.8K) [image/png]
Saving to: 'googlelogo_color_272x92dp.png'

googlelogo_color_27 100%[=============] 5.83K --.-KB/s in 0s
2019-02-04 16:56:48 (61.9 MB/s) - 'googlelogo_color_272x92dp.png' saved [5969/59 69]
```

18. How to get help of commands usages.

Man: It is used to view a predifed detailed manual for and shell program, system calls etc.

Help: It is a switch that can be used with any command to give a breif description about each switch and options available for that command.

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

```
ttn@ttn:~/Desktop$ ln -s /etc/services /tmp/ports-info
ttn@ttn:~/Desktop$ ll /tmp/ports-info
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttn ttn 13 Feb 4 17:00 /tmp/ports-info -> /etc/services
ttn@ttn:~/Desktop$
```

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?

Which: It is the command that will give us the executable for the command xyz.

Whereis: It can be used to view full path of every file related to xyz command like man pages etc.