Module Code & Module Title

Level 5 – Network Operating System

Assessment Type

Logbook 6

Semester

2024 Spring

Student Name: Yogesh Dhakal

London Met ID: 23057067

College ID: NP04CP4S240032

Assignment Submission Date: 14th December 2024

Submitted To: Mr. Prashant Adhikari

I confirm that I understand my coursework needs to be submitted online via Google Classroom under the relevant module page before the deadline in order for my assignment to be accepted and marked. I am fully aware that late submissions will be treated as non-submission and a mark of zero will be awarded.

Table of Contents

Table of figure

1. Introduction

This exercise describes how to become more familiar with basic Linux commands and the command-line environment. First, it starts a script session, exploring commands such as whoami, who, and finger to look up information about your user account and the system. Next, it shows numerous ways to list files with ls, ls -a, or ls -a -l so that you can identify the differences. You will get to know the command cat while looking at the contents of some selected files, creating other new files, and appending text in those files. Among these processes is the creation of a file named test1 using the echo command and another file called test2 with the cat command. These will be used to check if the files exist and what they contain before trying to combine them to find out how file merging works in Linux. Finally, you will exit the script session. Accomplishing these will lead you to practically learning file handling, user commands, and working more efficiently in a Linux environment.

2. Objective

This activity will help the learner understand basic commands in Linux and how to use the command line. It will start with running the script to track down a session, followed up by the users who used commands like whoami and who for various other details regarding user and system details. Next, students will list their files in different ways using ls commands and understand how their outputs differ. Emerging from the investigation is the exploration of a system file's contents using cat, creating one's own via echo and cat, and also merging the two files to learn how to merge data. Finally, the session will teach you how to navigate the Linux filesystem, view user information, and manage files easily. A simple but effective way to learn the fundamentals of Linux.

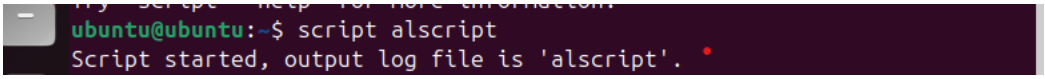

Figure 1 : Typing script a1script at the prompt.

Figure 2 : Type whoami to see username.

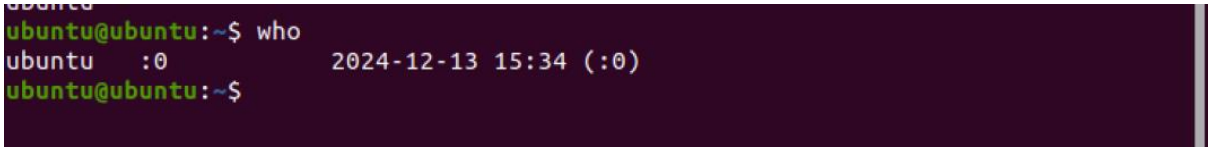

Figure 3 : Type who to see a list of everyone on the system.

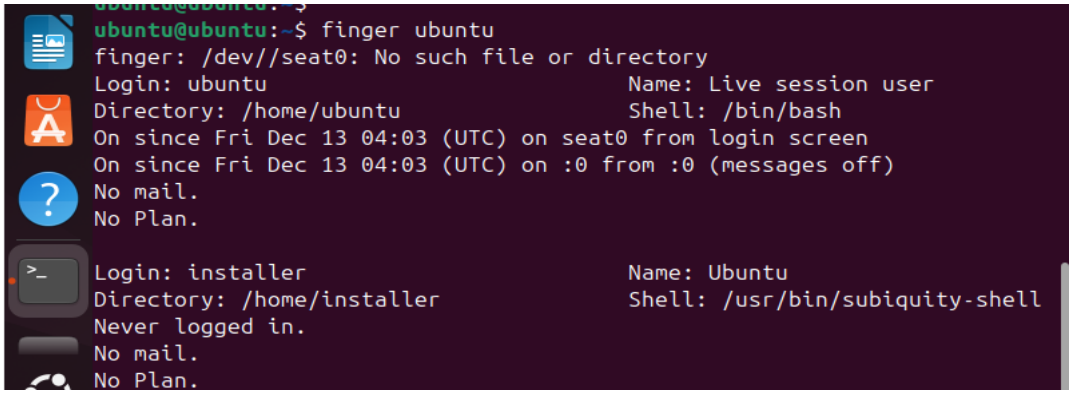

Figure 4 : Type your username to view about yourself.

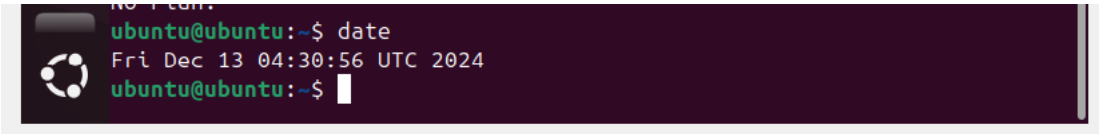

Figure 5 : To see today's date and the current time type date.

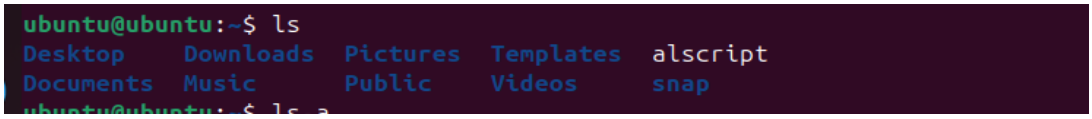

Figure 6 typing ls

Figure 7 Typing ls -a

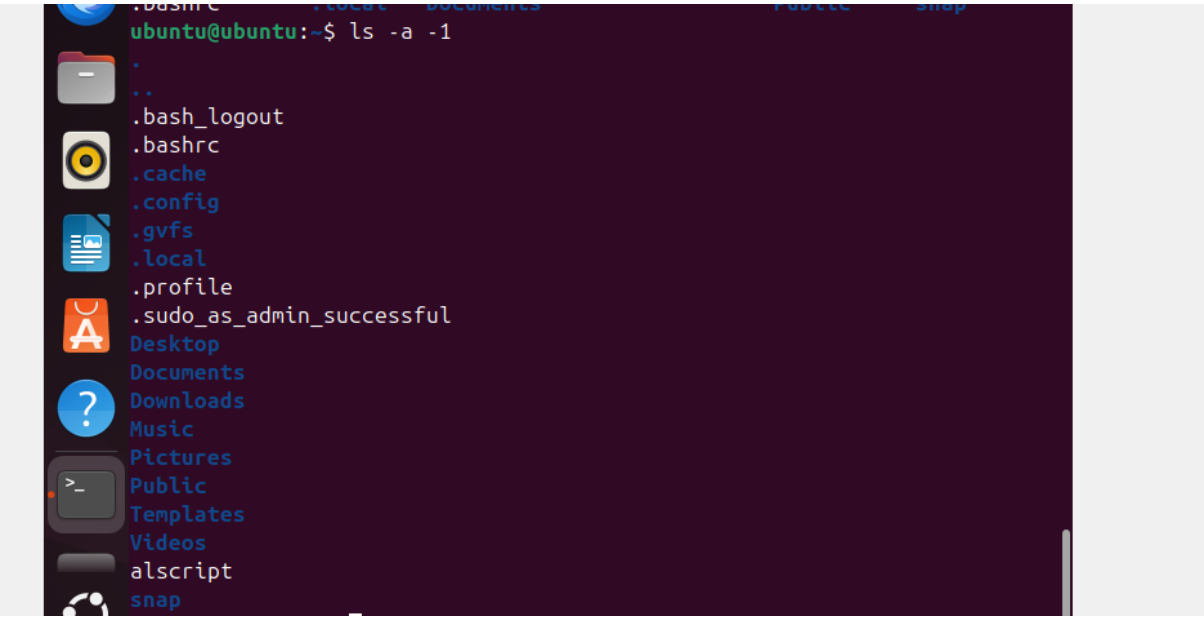

Figure 8 Typing ls -a -l

The difference between ls, ls-a, ls -a -l : are:

ls: Shows files and directories, but **hides hidden files**.

ls -a: Shows **all files**, including hidden ones (files starting with .).

ls -a -l: Shows **all files with details** like permissions, size, owner, and date.

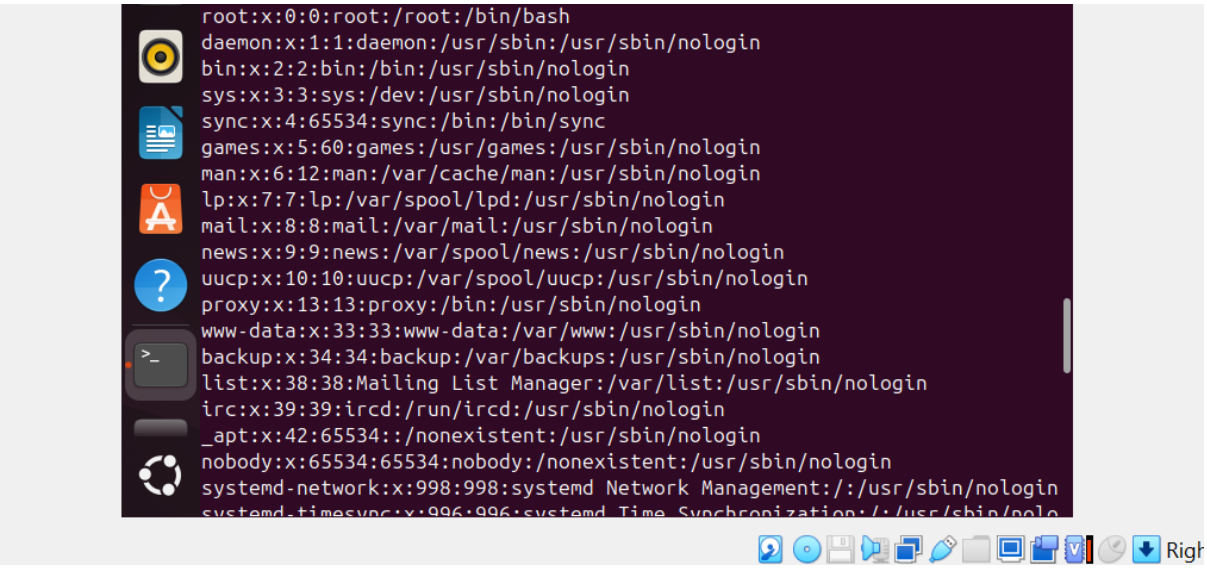

Figure 9 Checking what is in the file

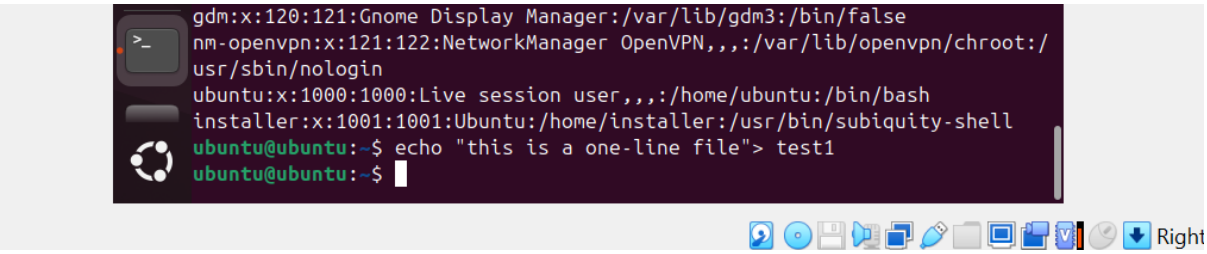

Figure 10 Creating the file named test 1

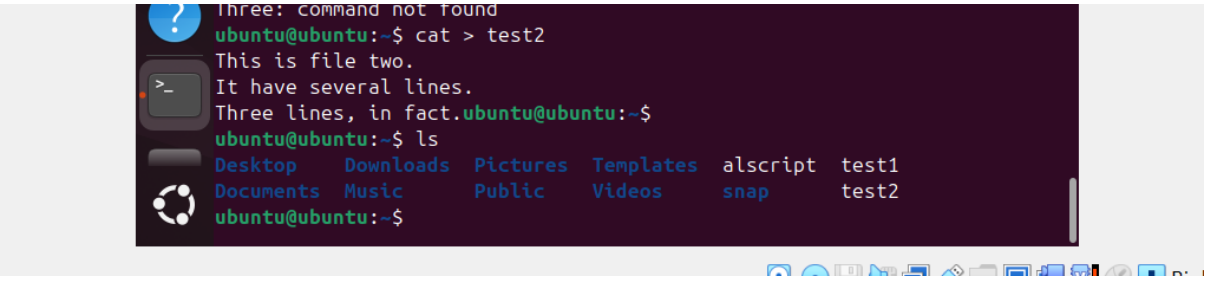

Figure 11 Creating another file using this command

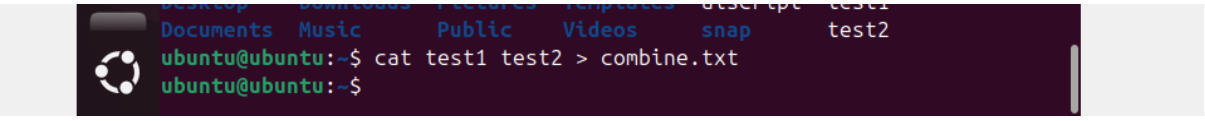

Figure 12 Showing that the file exists and what it contains

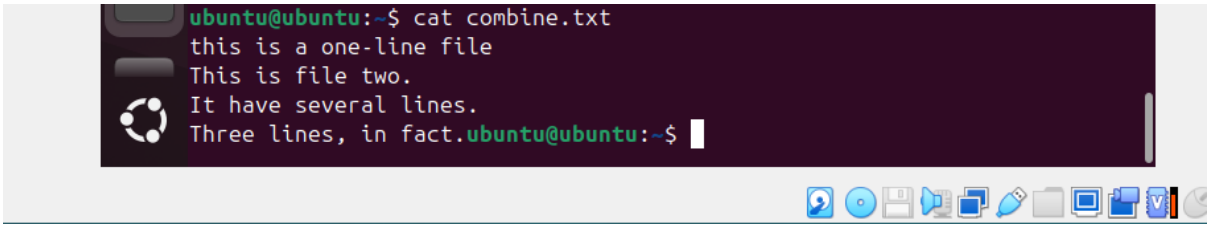

Figure 13 Combining test 1 and test 2

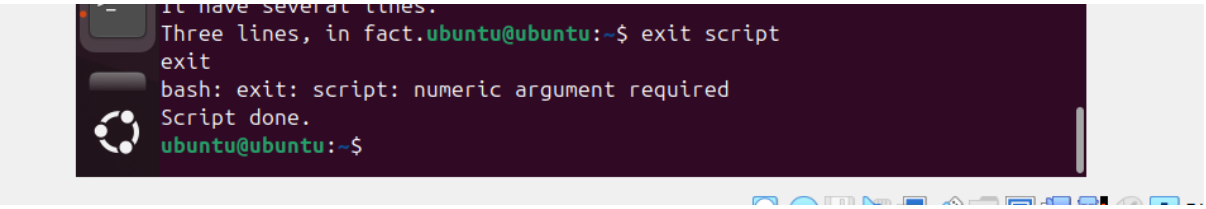

Figure 14 Exiting the script

3. Conclusion

This exercise introduces students to simple Linux commands for using a shell script to gain access to a Linux system. We find the username using the command whoami, whereas who returns a list of all currently logged-in users. If you want to know more information concerning an account, you can use finger. The command date shows the current date and time set in your system. Variations of ls show how file listings could include those with hidden files (using ls -a) or with further properties (ls -a -l). The cat command as it lists out the contents of files, creates files, and concatenates to form a new file. Finally, exiting the script saved all interactions to show how efficiently Linux can be utilized to manage files and access user information.