

Networking Lab Assignment 2

(Linux Commands)

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Section: MCA A Batch

Subject: Networking & System Administration Lab

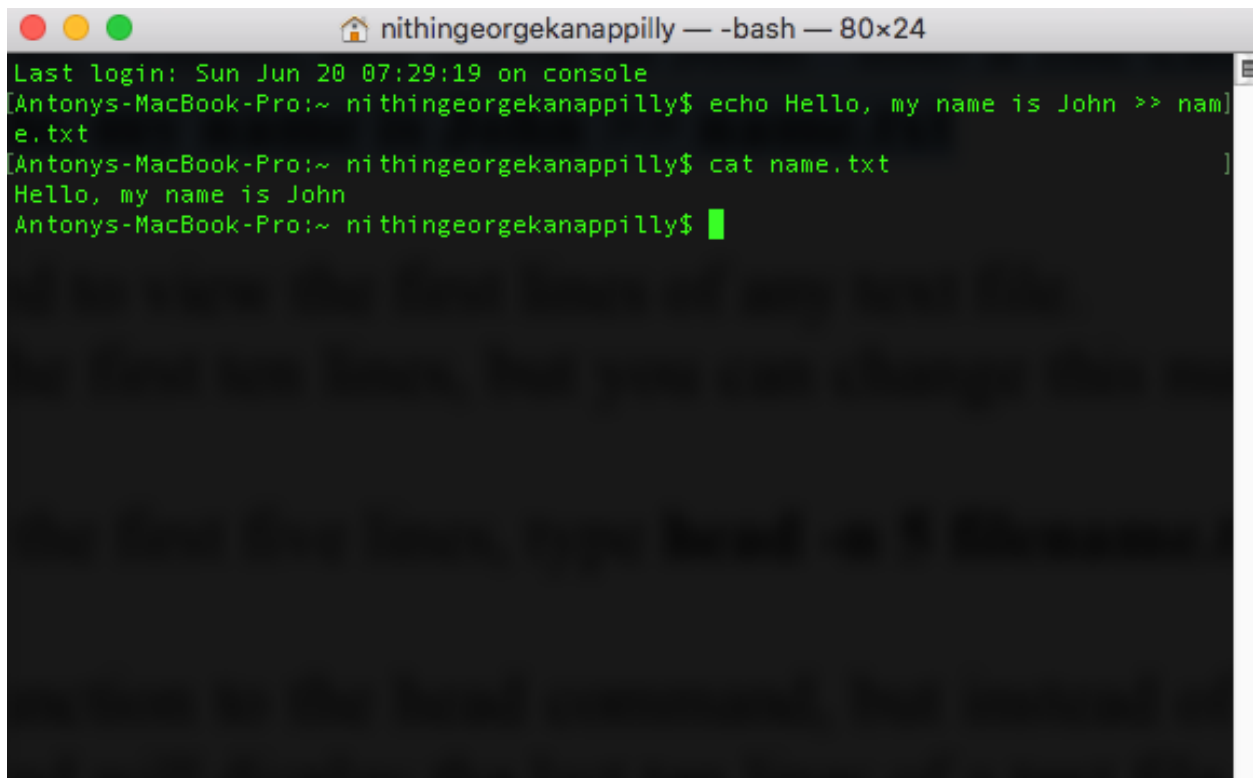
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1. echo

echo command is used to move some data into a file.

If you want to add the text, “Hello, my name is John” into a file called name.txt,

you would type **echo Hello, my name is John >> name.txt**

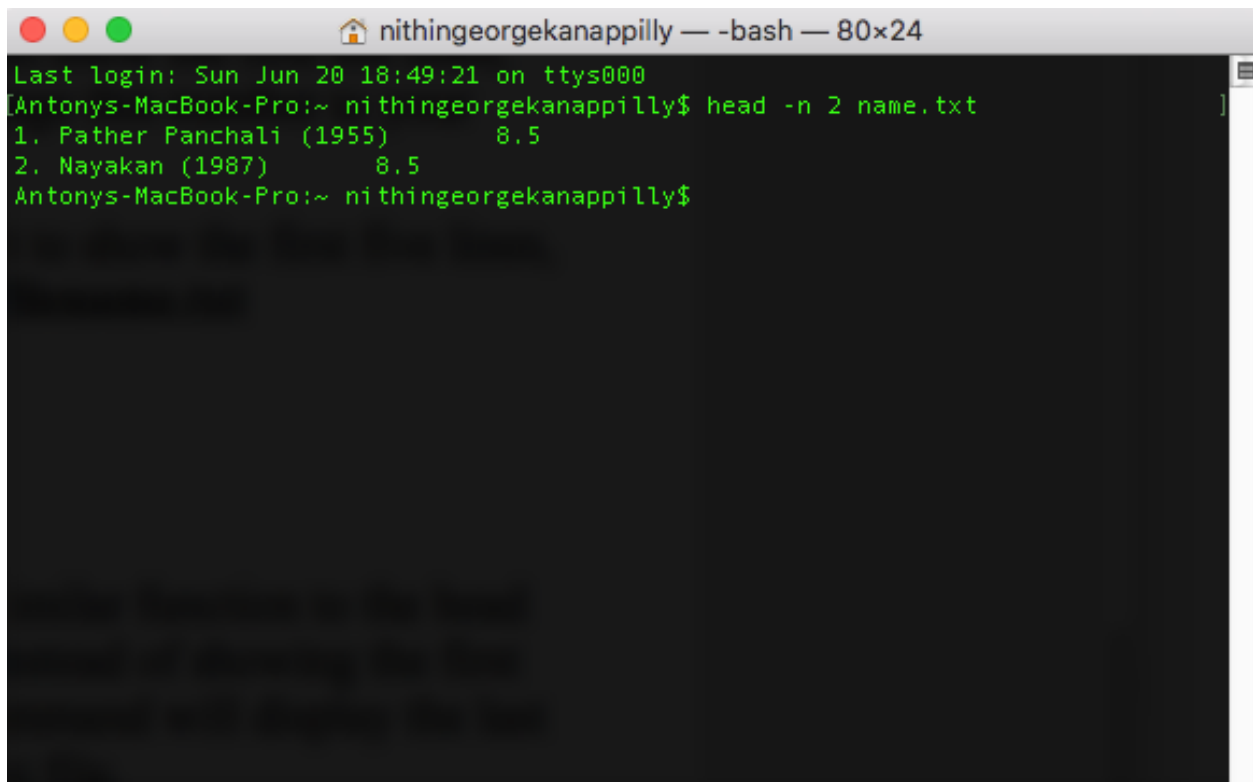
A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left, a home icon, the username 'nithingeorgekanappilly', the shell '-bash', and the window size '80x24'. The terminal text is as follows:
Last login: Sun Jun 20 07:29:19 on console
[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$ echo Hello, my name is John >> name.txt]
[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$ cat name.txt]
Hello, my name is John
[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$]
The prompt character is a green dollar sign, and the cursor is a green block. The background of the terminal is black, and the text is green.

2. head

The head command is used to view the first lines of any text file.

By default, it will show the first ten lines, but you can change this number to your liking.

If you only want to show the first five lines, type **head -n 5 filename.txt**

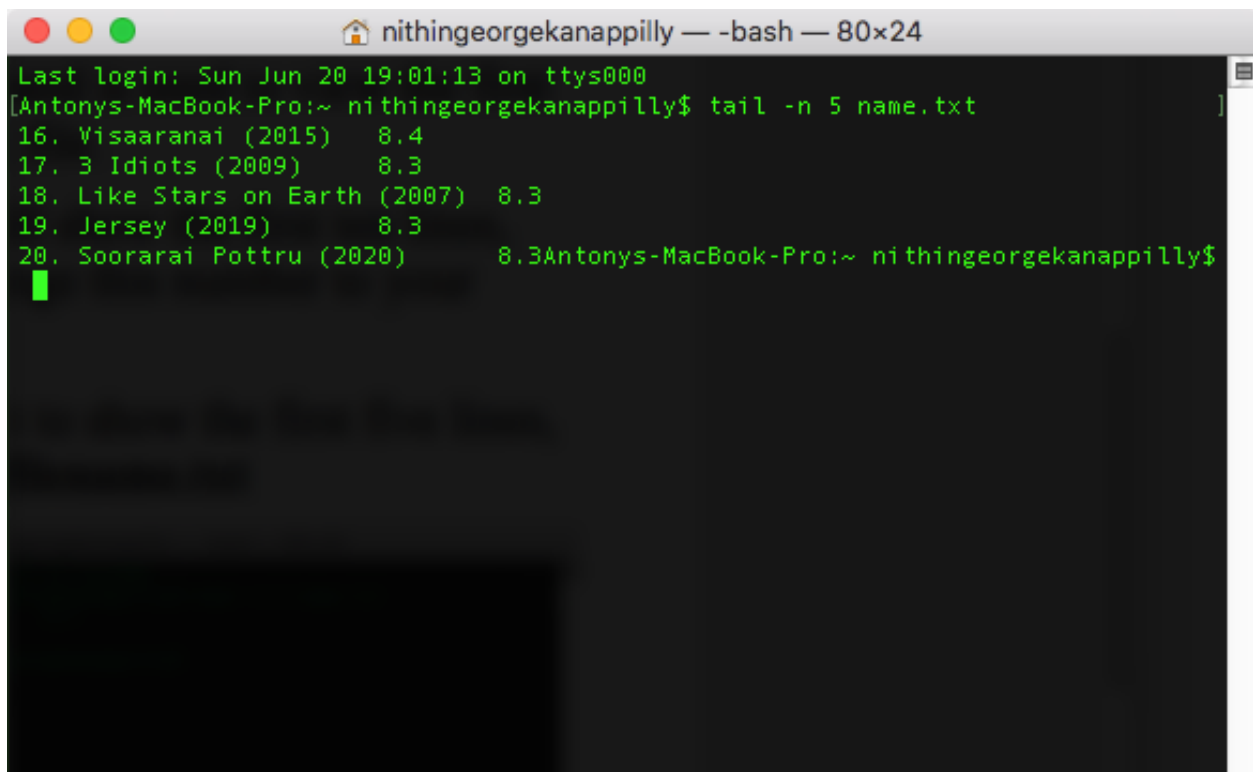
A terminal window titled 'nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24' with a home icon. The window shows the output of the 'head -n 2 name.txt' command. The output lists two items: '1. Pather Panchali (1955) 8.5' and '2. Nayakan (1987) 8.5'. The prompt 'Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$' is visible at the bottom.

```
Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ head -n 2 name.txt
1. Pather Panchali (1955)      8.5
2. Nayakan (1987)             8.5
Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

3. tail

This one has a similar function to the head command, but instead of showing the first lines, the tail command will display the last ten lines of a text file.

tail -n filename.txt

A terminal window titled 'nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24'. The window shows the output of the 'tail -n 5 name.txt' command. The output lists five lines from a file named 'name.txt', each containing a number, a title in parentheses, and a rating. The lines are: 16. Visaranai (2015) 8.4, 17. 3 Idiots (2009) 8.3, 18. Like Stars on Earth (2007) 8.3, 19. Jersey (2019) 8.3, and 20. Soorarai Pottru (2020) 8.3. The prompt is 'Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$' and a cursor is visible on the line following the output.

```
Last login: Sun Jun 20 19:01:13 on ttys000
[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ tail -n 5 name.txt ]
16. Visaranai (2015)      8.4
17. 3 Idiots (2009)      8.3
18. Like Stars on Earth (2007) 8.3
19. Jersey (2019)       8.3
20. Soorarai Pottru (2020) 8.3Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

4. read

read the contents of a line into a variable.

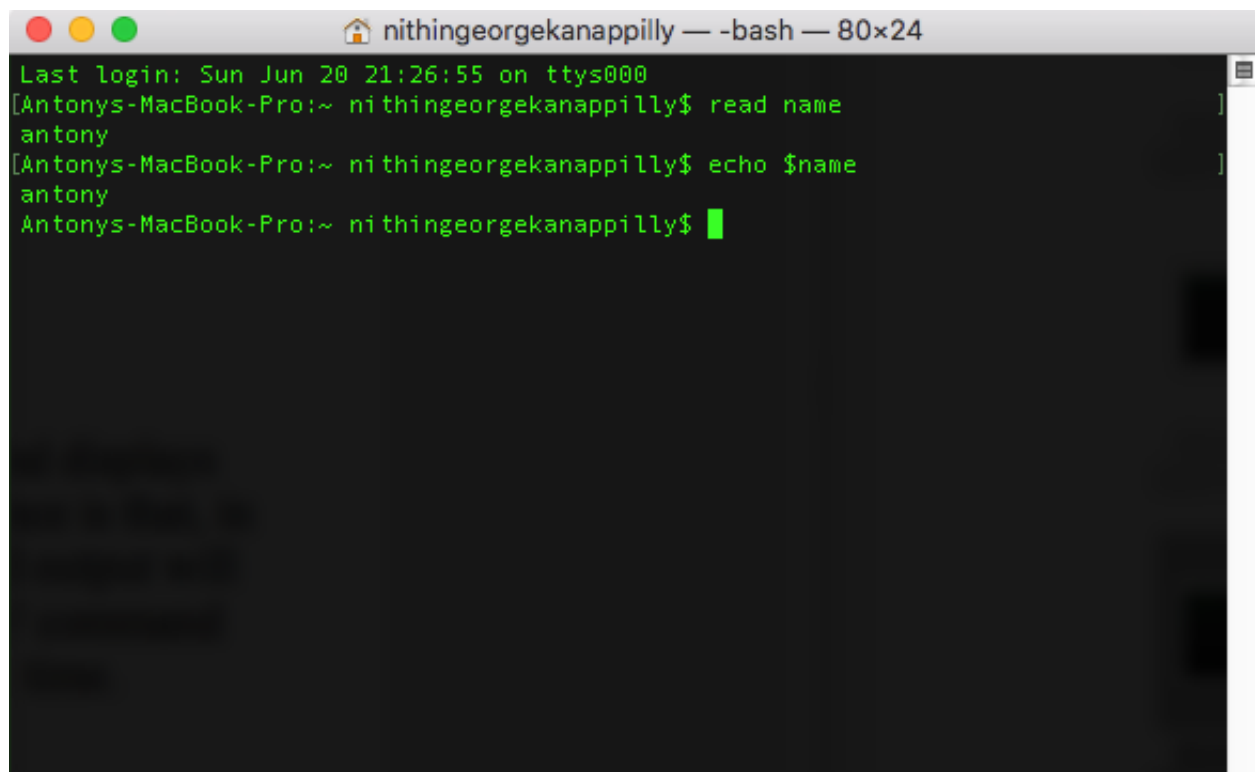
The **read** command can be used with and without arguments

read command is used to read [options]
[name...]

\$read

\$read var1 var2 var3

\$echo "[\$var1] [\$var2] [\$var3]"

A terminal window titled "nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24" with a home icon. The window shows the following text: "Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:26:55 on ttys000", "[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$ read name]", "antony", "[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$ echo \$name]", "antony", and "Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$ " followed by a green cursor bar. The terminal has a dark background and green text. The window title bar has red, yellow, and green window control buttons on the left.

```
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ read name  
antony  
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ echo $name  
antony  
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

5. more

Like cat command, more command displays the content of a file. Only difference is that, in case of larger files, 'cat' command output will scroll off your screen while 'more' command displays output one screenful at a time.

Enter key: To scroll down page line by line.

Space bar: To go to next page.

b key: To go to the backward page.

/ key: Lets you search the string.

Syntax: more <file name>

more /etc/passwd

```
nithingeorgekanappilly — more /etc/passwd — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:27:32 on ttys000
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ more /etc/passwd
##
# User Database
#
# Note that this file is consulted directly only when the system is running
# in single-user mode.  At other times this information is provided by
# Open Directory.
#
# See the opendirectoryd(8) man page for additional information about
# Open Directory.
##
nobody:*:-2:-2:Unprivileged User:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
root:*:0:0:System Administrator:/var/root:/bin/sh
daemon:*:1:1:System Services:/var/root:/usr/bin/false
_uucp:*:4:4:Unix to Unix Copy Protocol:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/uucico
_taskgated:*:13:13:Task Gate Daemon:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_networkd:*:24:24:Network Services:/var/networkd:/usr/bin/false
_installassistant:*:25:25:Install Assistant:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
lp:*:26:26:Printing Services:/var/spool/cups:/usr/bin/false
postfix:*:27:27:Postfix Mail Server:/var/spool/postfix:/usr/bin/false
scsd:*:31:31:Service Configuration Service:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
ces:*:32:32:Certificate Enrollment Service:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_appstore:*:33:33:Mac App Store Service:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
```

6. less

The 'less' command is same as 'more' command but include some more features.

It automatically adjust with the width and height of the teminal window, while 'more' command cuts the content as the width of the terminal window get shorter.

less <file name>

\$less /etc/passwd

```
nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:34:39 on ttys000
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ less /etc/passwd
```

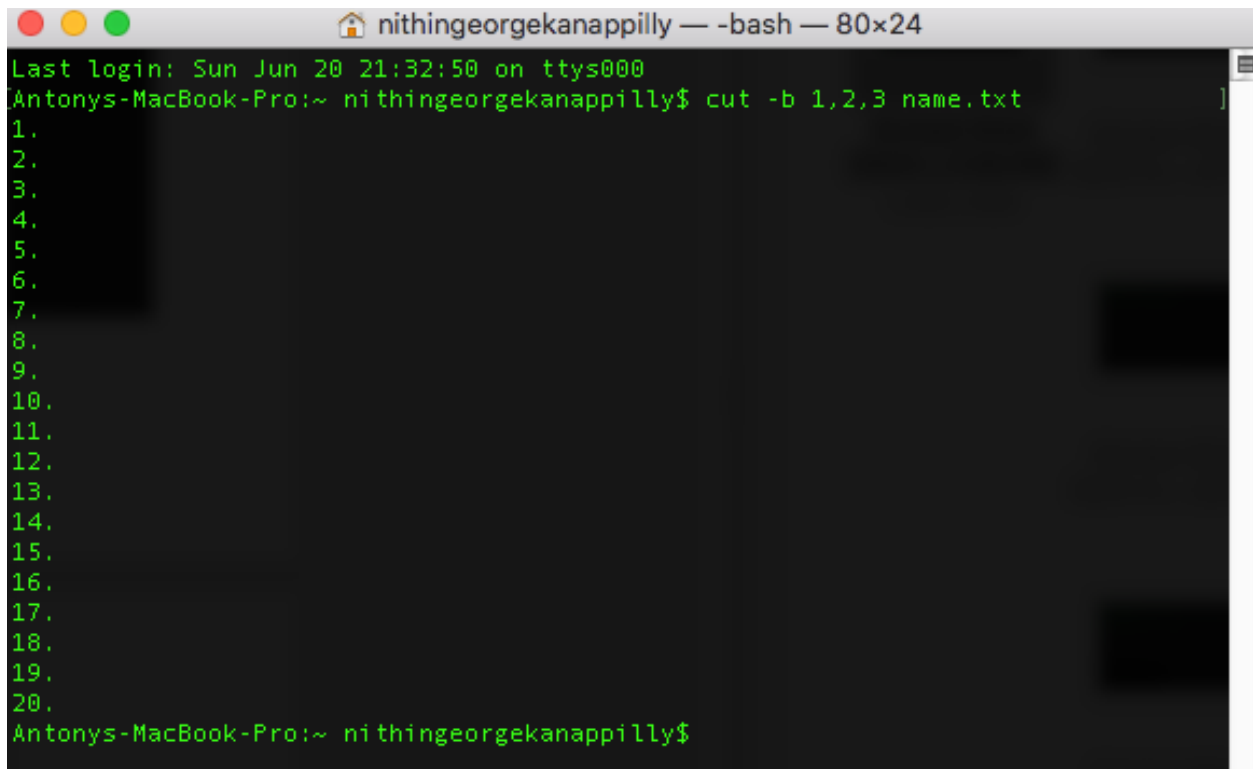
```
nithingeorgekanappilly — less /etc/passwd — 202x63
# Note that this file is consulted directly only when the system is running
# in single-user mode.  At other times this information is provided by
# Open Directory.
#
# See the opendirectoryd(8) man page for additional information about
# Open Directory.
##
nobody:*:21:21:Unprivileged User:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
root:*:0:0:System Administrator:/var/root:/bin/sh
daemon:*:1:1:System Services:/var/root:/usr/bin/false
_uucp:*:4:4:bin: 10 bin: Copy Protocols:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/uucico
_taskgated:*:13:13:Task Gate Daemon:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_networkd:*:24:24:Network Services:/var/networkd:/usr/bin/false
_installassistant:*:25:25:Install Assistant:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_lpd:*:26:26:Printing Services:/var/spool/cups:/usr/bin/false
_postfix:*:27:27:Postfix Mail Server:/var/spool/postfix:/usr/bin/false
_scsd:*:31:31:Service Configuration Service:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_cesd:*:32:32:Certificate Enrollment Service:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_appstore:*:33:33:Mac App Store Service:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_mccair:*:54:54:MCC AirLaunch:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_appleevents:*:55:55:AppleEvents Daemon:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_geodi:*:56:56:Geo Services Daemon:/var/db/geodi:/usr/bin/false
_serialnumberd:*:58:58:Serial Number Daemon:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_devdocs:*:59:59:Developer Documentation:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_sandbox:*:60:60:Seatbelt:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_mdnsresponder:*:65:65:mdnsResponder:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_rdr:*:67:67:Apple Remote Desktop:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_www:*:70:70:World Wide Web Server/Library/WebServer:/usr/bin/false
_eppc:*:71:71:Apple Events User:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_cvs:*:72:72:CVS Server:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_svn:*:73:73:SVN Server:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_mysql:*:74:74:mysql Server:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_sshd:*:75:75:sshd Privilege separation:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_qtss:*:76:76:QuickTime Streaming Server:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_cyru:*:77:77:Cyrus Administrator:/var/imap:/usr/bin/false
_mmlan:*:78:78:Mailman List Server:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_appserver:*:79:79:Application Server:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_clamav:*:82:82:ClamAV Daemon:/var/virusmails:/usr/bin/false
_amavisd:*:83:83:AMaViS Daemon:/var/virusmails:/usr/bin/false
_jabber:*:84:84:Jabber IMPP Server:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_appowner:*:87:87:Application Owner:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_windowserver:*:88:88:WindowServer:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_spotlight:*:89:89:Spotlight:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_tokend:*:91:91:Token Daemon:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_securityagent:*:92:92:SecurityAgent:/var/db/securityagent:/usr/bin/false
_calendar:*:93:93:Calendar:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_teamsserver:*:94:94:TeamServer:/var/teamsserver:/usr/bin/false
_update_sharing:*:95:2:Update Sharing:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_installer:*:96:2:Installer:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_atsserver:*:97:97:ATS Server:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_ftpd:*:98:2:FTP Daemon:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_unknown:*:99:99:Unknown User:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_softwareupdate:*:200:200:Software Update Service:/var/db/softwareupdate:/usr/bin/false
_coreaudiod:*:202:202:Core Audio Daemon:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_screensaver:*:203:203:Screensaver:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_locationd:*:205:205:Location Daemon:/var/db/locationd:/usr/bin/false
_trustevaluationagent:*:208:208:Trust Evaluation Agent:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_timezone:*:210:210:AutoTimeZoneDaemon:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
_lda:*:211:211:Local Delivery Agent:/var/empty:/usr/bin/false
!
```


7. cut

The cut command is used for cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing the result to standard output. It can be used to cut parts of a line by **byte position, character and field**

cut OPTION... [FILE]...

\$cut -b 1,2,3 state.txt

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left, a home icon, the username 'nithingeorgekanappilly', and the shell prompt '— -bash — 80x24'. The terminal content shows a login message: 'Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:32:50 on ttys000'. Below that, the user 'nithingeorgekanappilly' is at the prompt 'Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$' and has entered the command 'cut -b 1,2,3 name.txt'. The output of the command is a list of numbers from 1 to 20, each followed by a period (e.g., '1.', '2.', ..., '20.'). The prompt 'Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$' is visible again at the bottom of the terminal window.

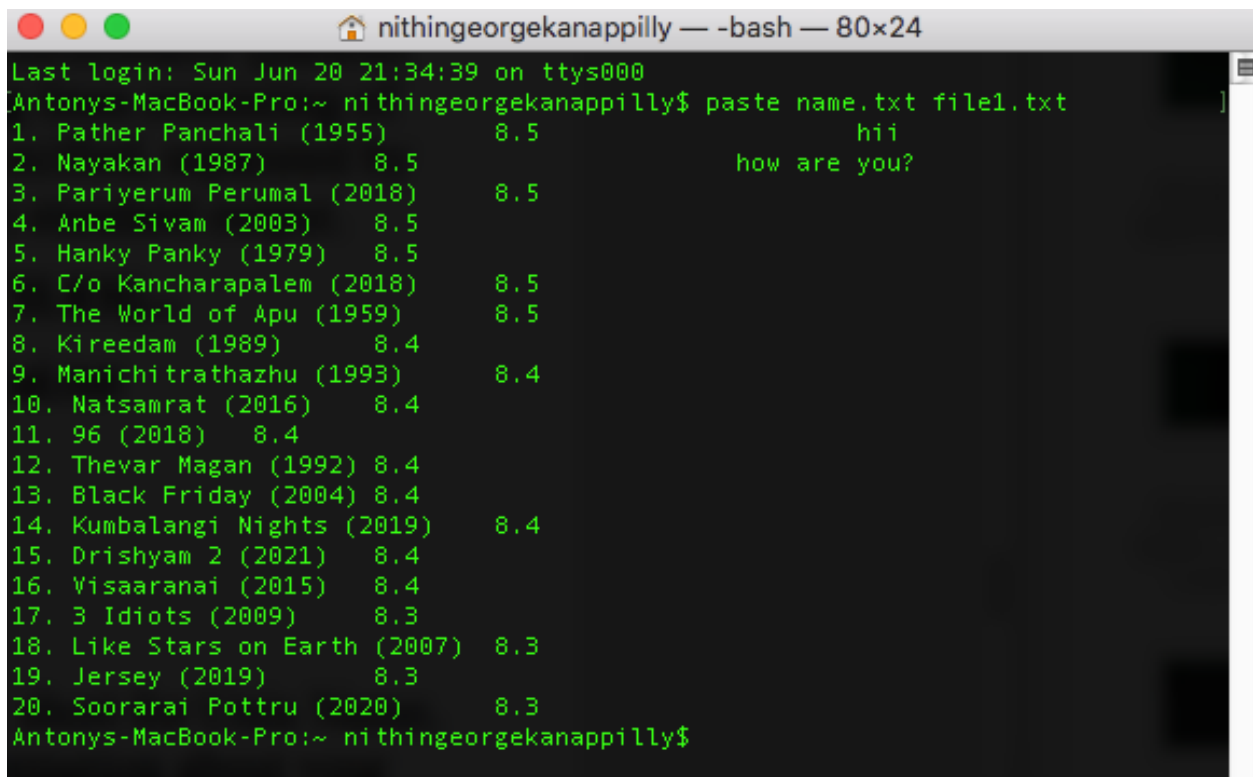
```
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ cut -b 1,2,3 name.txt
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

8. paste

It is used to join files horizontally (parallel merging) by outputting lines consisting of lines from each file specified, separated by **tab** as delimiter, to the standard output.

paste [OPTION]... [FILES]...

\$ paste state.txt capital.txt

A terminal window titled 'nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24'. The prompt is 'Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$'. The command 'paste name.txt file1.txt' has been executed. The output is a list of 20 items, each with a number, a name in parentheses, a rating, and a greeting. The first two items are: '1. Pather Panchali (1955) 8.5 hii' and '2. Nayakan (1987) 8.5 how are you?'. The remaining items follow a similar pattern with different names and ratings. The prompt 'Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$' is visible at the bottom.

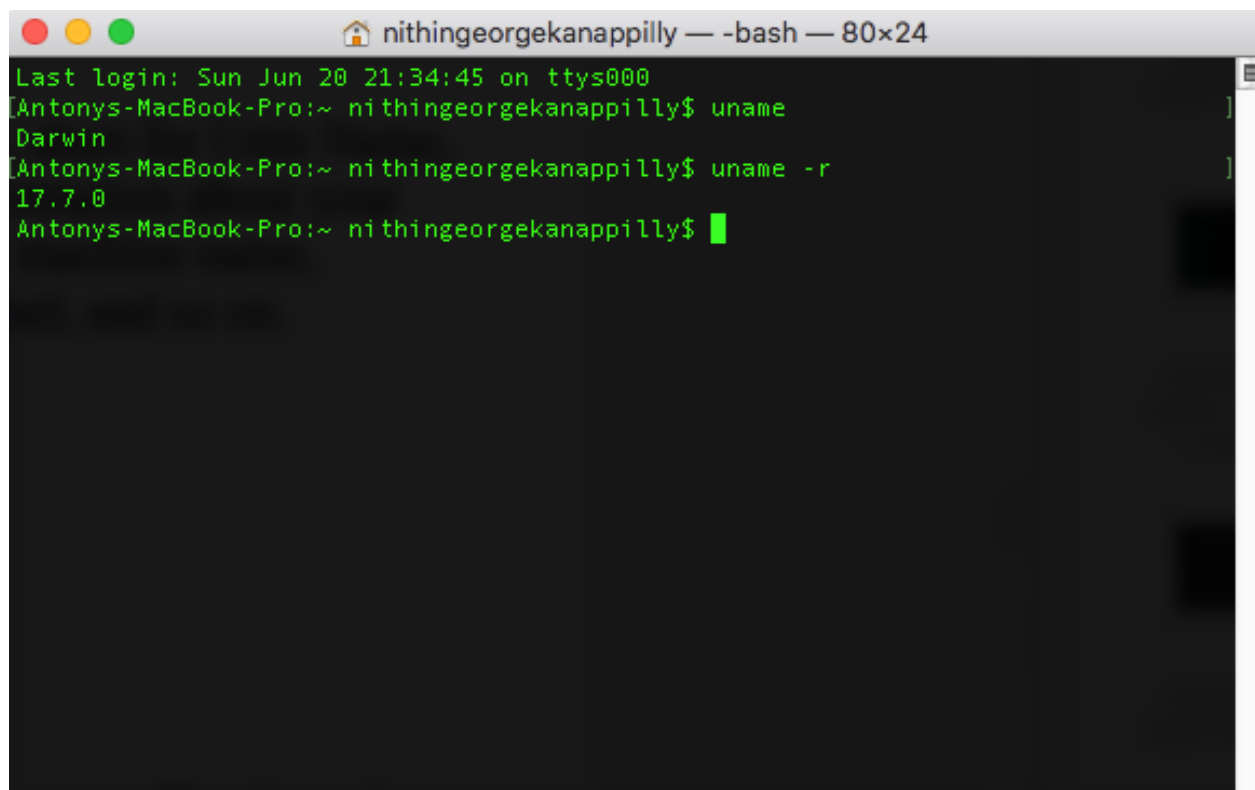
```
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ paste name.txt file1.txt
1. Pather Panchali (1955)      8.5      hii
2. Nayakan (1987)             8.5      how are you?
3. Pariyerum Perumal (2018)   8.5
4. Anbe Sivam (2003)          8.5
5. Hanky Panky (1979)        8.5
6. C/o Kancharapalem (2018)   8.5
7. The World of Apu (1959)    8.5
8. Kireedam (1989)            8.4
9. Manichitrathazhu (1993)    8.4
10. Natsamrat (2016)          8.4
11. 96 (2018)                 8.4
12. Thevar Magan (1992)       8.4
13. Black Friday (2004)       8.4
14. Kumbalangi Nights (2019)  8.4
15. Drishyam 2 (2021)         8.4
16. Visaaranai (2015)         8.4
17. 3 Idiots (2009)           8.3
18. Like Stars on Earth (2007) 8.3
19. Jersey (2019)             8.3
20. Soorarai Pottru (2020)     8.3
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

9. uname

The `uname` command, short for Unix Name, will print detailed information about your Linux system like the machine name, operating system, kernel, and so on.

\$uname

\$uname -r

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left, a home icon, the username 'nithingeorgekanappilly', the shell '-bash', and the window size '80x24'. The terminal content shows the following: 'Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:34:45 on ttys000', the prompt '[Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$]', the command 'uname', the output 'Darwin', another prompt '[Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$]', the command 'uname -r', the output '17.7.0', and a final prompt 'Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$' with a green cursor. The terminal background is dark gray with green text.

```

nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:34:45 on ttys000
[Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ uname
Darwin
[Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ uname -r
17.7.0
Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ █

```

10. **cp**

cp command is used to copy files from the current directory to a different directory. For instance, the command **cp scenery.jpg**

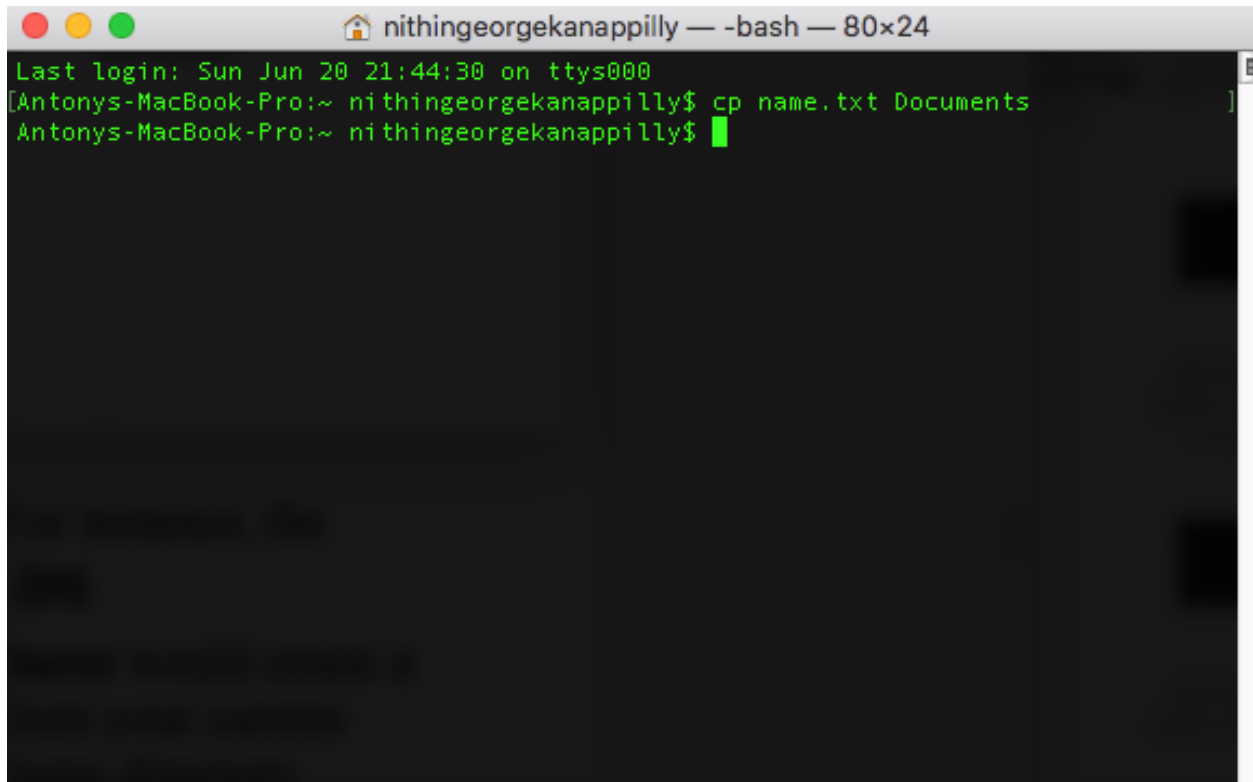
/home/username/Pictures would create a copy of scenery.jpg (from your current directory) into the Pictures directory.

cp -i will ask for user's consent in case of a potential file overwrite.

cp -p will preserve source files' mode, ownership and timestamp.

cp -r will copy directories recursively.

cp -u copies files only if the destination file is not existing or the source file is newer than the destination file.

A terminal window with a title bar that reads 'nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24'. The window has three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left. The terminal text is as follows:

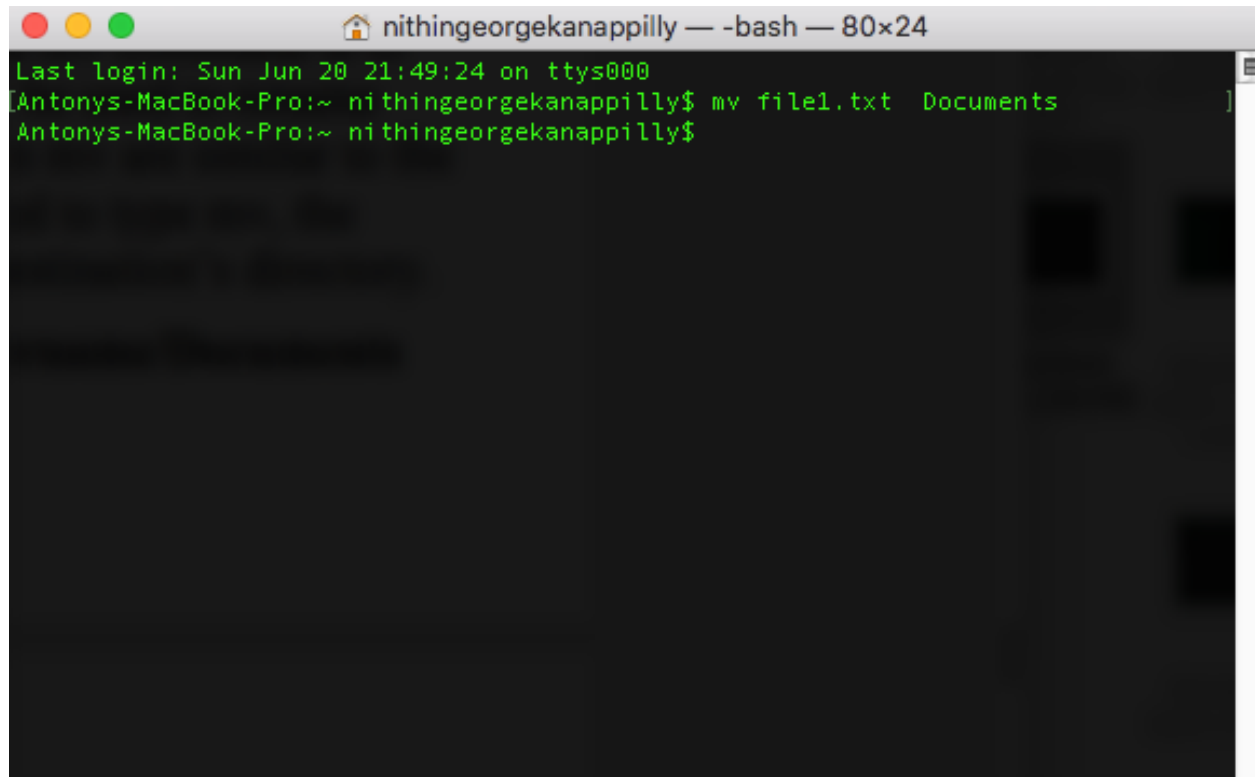
```
Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:44:30 on ttys000
[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ cp name.txt Documents
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

11. mv

The primary use of the mv command is to move files, it can also be used to rename files. The arguments in mv are similar to the cp command. You need to type mv, the file's name, and the destination's directory.

mv file.txt /home/username/Documents

To rename files, the Linux is mv
oldname.ext newname.ext

A terminal window with a title bar that reads 'nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24'. The terminal shows the following text: 'Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:49:24 on ttys000', '[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$ mv file1.txt Documents]', and 'Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$'. The text is in a green monospace font on a black background.

```
Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:49:24 on ttys000
[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ mv file1.txt Documents ]
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

12. locate

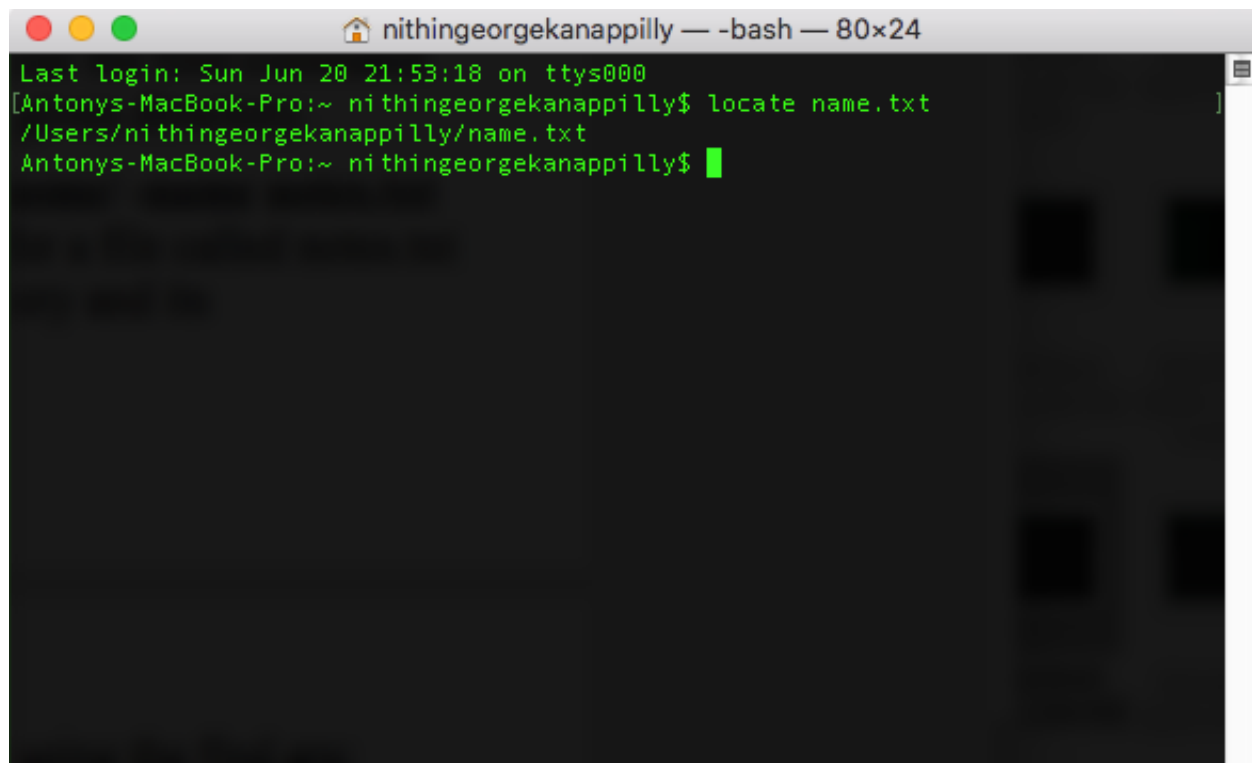
To locate a file, just like the search command
in Windows.

What's more, using the -i argument along with
this command will make it case- insensitive,

so you can search for a file even if you don't remember its exact name.

To search for a file that contains two or more words, use an asterisk (*).

For example, **locate -i school*note** command will search for any file that contains the word “school” and “note”, whether it is uppercase or lowercase.

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows a home icon, the username 'nithingeorgekanappilly', and the shell '-bash' with a window size of '80x24'. The terminal text shows a successful search for 'name.txt' using the 'locate' command. The output shows the full path to the file. The prompt is ready for the next command.

```
nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 21:53:18 on ttys000
[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ locate name.txt
/Users/nithingeorgekanappilly/name.txt
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

13. find

Similar to the locate command, using find also searches for files and directories.

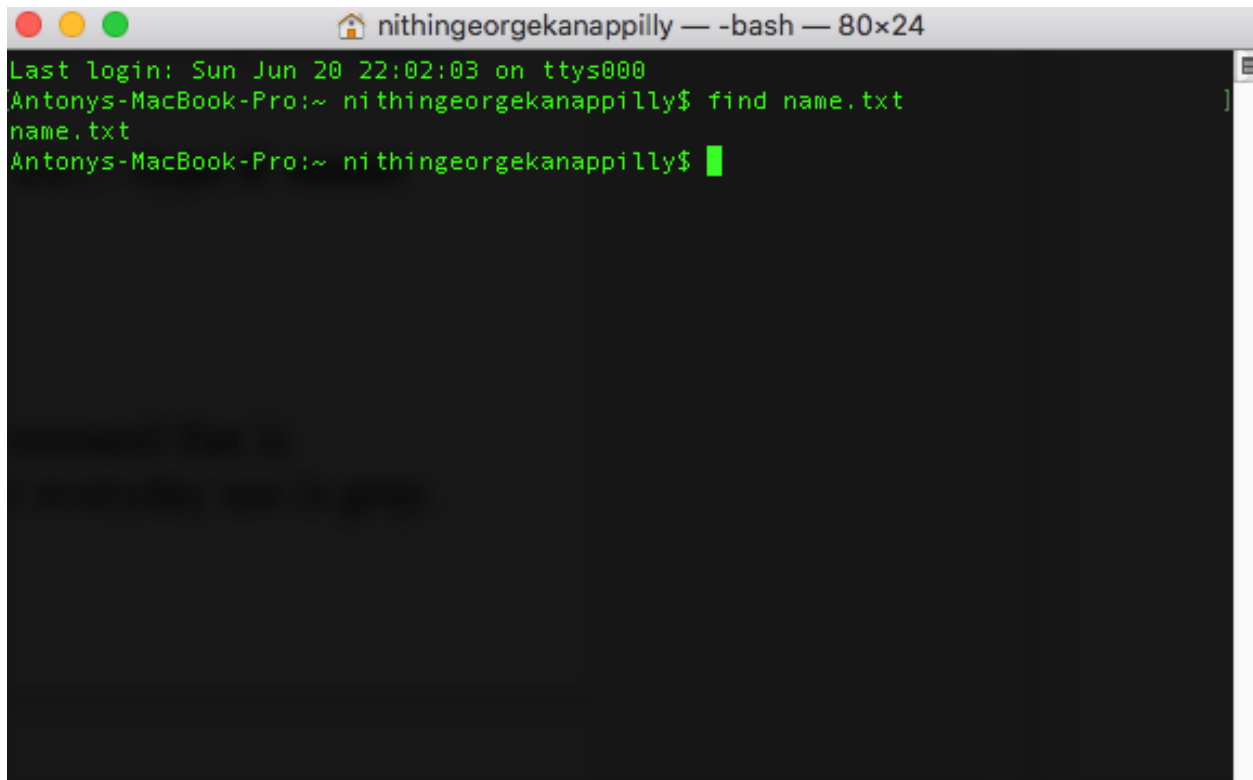
The difference is, you use the find command to locate files within a given directory.

As an example, **find /home/ -name notes.txt** command will search for a file called notes.txt within the home directory and its subdirectories.

Other variations when using the find are:

To find files in the current directory use, **find . -name notes.txt**

To look for directories use, **/ -type d -name notes.txt**

A terminal window with a title bar showing a home icon, the username 'nithingeorgekanappilly', and the shell '-bash' with a window size of '80x24'. The terminal text shows a login message, the user running 'find name.txt', and the output 'name.txt' followed by a new prompt line.

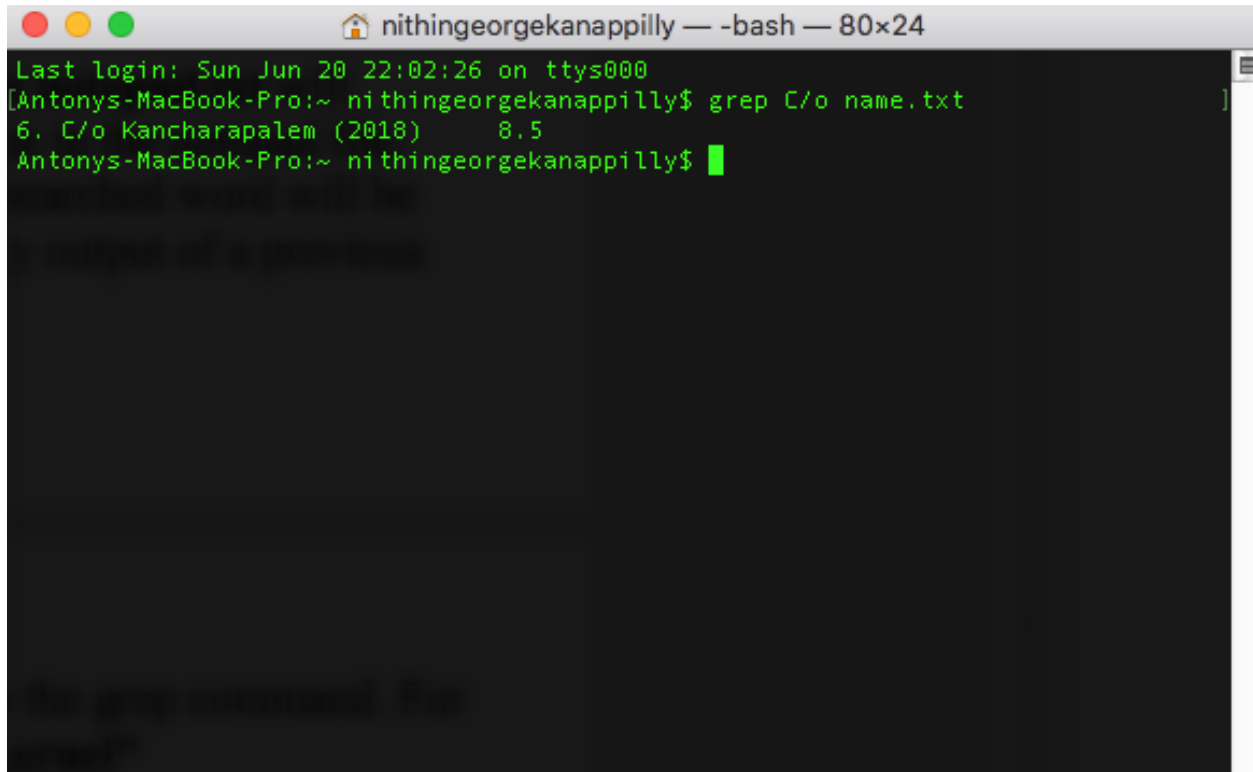
```
nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:02:03 on ttys000
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ find name.txt
name.txt
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

14. grep

Another basic Linux command that is undoubtedly helpful for everyday use is grep. It lets you search through all the text in a given file.

To illustrate, **grep blue notepad.txt** will search for the word blue in the notepad file. Lines that contain the searched word will be displayed fully. Usually output of a previous

command is piped into the grep command. For example **ls -l | grep “kernel”**

A terminal window with a title bar showing a home icon, the username 'nithingeorgekanappilly', and the shell '-bash' with a window size of '80x24'. The terminal text shows a login message, a prompt, a 'grep' command being executed, and its output. The output shows a line from a file named 'name.txt' containing '6. C/o Kancharapalem (2018)' and '8.5'.

```
nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:02:26 on ttys000
[Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ grep C/o name.txt
6. C/o Kancharapalem (2018)      8.5
Antony's-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

15. df

Use **df** command to get a report on the system's disk space usage, shown in percentage and KBs. If you want to see the report in megabytes, type **df -m**.

```
nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:03:43 on ttys000
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ df -m
Filesystem      1M-blocks    Used Available Capacity iused      ifree %ius
ed Mounted on
/dev/disk2s1      228736 114914    109086    52% 1659265 9223372036853116542    0
% /
devfs              0        0         0 100%    674          0 100
% /dev
/dev/disk2s4      228736   4096    109086     4%      5 9223372036854775802    0
% /private/var/vm
/dev/disk1s2      119407   8589    110818     8% 105542      4294861737    0
% /Volumes/Downloads
/dev/disk1s3      119209    689    118519     1%   437      4294966842    0
% /Volumes/Documents
/dev/disk1s4      714668 212436    502232    30%  81874      4294885405    0
% /Volumes/My Files
map -hosts         0        0         0 100%      0          0 100
% /net
map auto_home      0        0         0 100%      0          0 100
% /home
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

16. du

If you want to check how much space a file or a directory takes, the du (Disk Usage) command is the answer. However, the disk usage summary will show disk block numbers instead of the usual size format.

If you want to see it in bytes, kilobytes, and megabytes, add the -h argument to the command line.

\$du-h

```

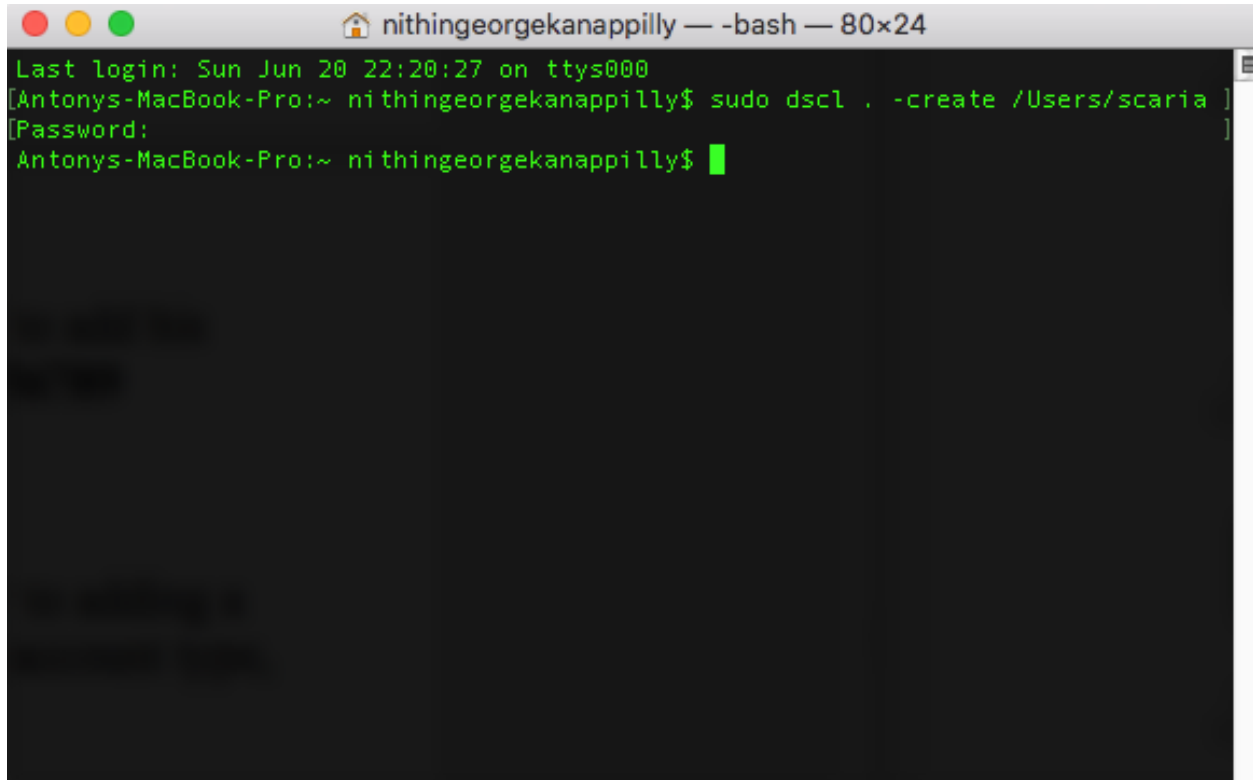
Antony@MacBook-Pro:~$ nithingorgekanappilly$ du -h
4.0K ./config/configstore
6.0K ./config/flutter
4.0K ./config/jgit
4.0K ./config/.mono/keypairs
4.0K ./config/.mono
44K ./config/r1tczilla
44K ./config
4.5M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/23 Rabba/Unknown Album
4.5M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/23 Rabba
7.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Arijit Singh & Jeet Ganguly/Khamoshiyan (2015)
7.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Arijit Singh & Jeet Ganguly
5.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/M. Jayachandran/Perumazha Kaalam
5.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/M. Jayachandran
4.6M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Shael & Ankita Mishra/Khwaishen - Single
4.6M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Shael & Ankita Mishra
5.1M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Tulsi Kumar [www.DJLUV.in]/Roy (2015)
5.1M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Tulsi Kumar [www.DJLUV.in]
5.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/16 Main Rang Sharbaton ka/Unknown Album
5.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/16 Main Rang Sharbaton Ka
6.9M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Steam Mercedes/Unknown Album
6.9M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Steam Mercedes
10M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Yasser Desai/Paranu
10M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Yasser Desai
7.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Rashid Khan/Hate Story 2 (2014)
7.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Rashid Khan
9.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/P. Jayachandran/Andupuliyattan
6.5M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/P. Jayachandran/Marubhooyille Aana
10M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/P. Jayachandran
31M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/MyKuttyWeb.com/MyKuttyWeb.com
31M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/MyKuttyWeb.com
6.9M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Arun Alat & Kavya Ajith/Oru Vadakkan Selfie
6.9M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Arun Alat & Kavya Ajith
6.9M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/www.123musiq.com - * Riya collections */FALTU - www.123musiq.com - * Riya collections *
10M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/www.123musiq.com - * Riya collections */Cocktail - www.123musiq.com - * Riya collections *
17M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/www.123musiq.com - * Riya collections *
9.6M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Amaal Mallik & Shreya Ghoshal/Badrinath Ki Dulhania
9.6M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Amaal Mallik & Shreya Ghoshal
11M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Raghu Dixit, Sathyaprakash D., Jithin Raj/Iaikkaa Nodigal
11M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Raghu Dixit, Sathyaprakash D., Jithin Raj
3.9M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Arijit Singh & Vibha Saraf/O Soniya - Arijit Singh - Single
3.9M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Arijit Singh & Vibha Saraf
9.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Nidhin Raj/Pretham 2
9.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Nidhin Raj
4.1M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Enrique Iglesias/EVO/Unknown Album
4.1M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Enrique Iglesias/EVO
4.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Mervin Solomon, Sameera Bharadwaj/Gulaabaghavali (2018)
4.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Mervin Solomon, Sameera Bharadwaj
4.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/03/Unknown Album
4.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/03
6.5M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Praniti, Riyaz, Sri Vishnu, Pranav/Lakshat
6.5M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Praniti, Riyaz, Sri Vishnu, Pranav
4.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/043 HERO/Unknown Album
4.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/043 HERO
10.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Atsal,Ravi Toy,Anwar/Honey Bee 2 (2017)
10.0M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Atsal,Ravi Toy,Anwar
3.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Justin Bieber World/Unknown Album
3.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Justin Bieber World
5.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Zayn/EVO/Unknown Album
5.4M ./Music/iTunes/iTunes Media/Music/Zayn/EVO

```

17. useradd

This is available only to system admins
 Since Linux is a multi-user system, this means more than one person can interact with the same system at the same time.
 useradd is used to create a new user, while passwd is adding a password to that user's account. To add a new person named John

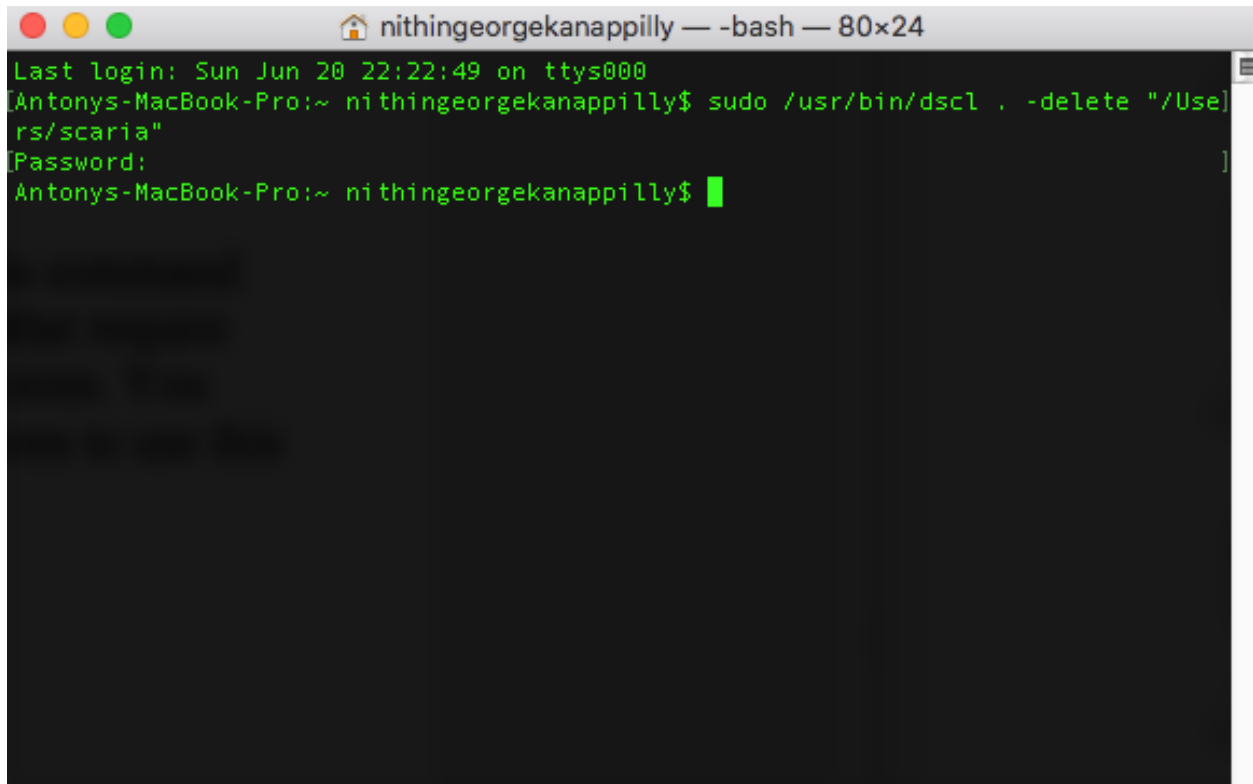
type, **useradd John** and then to add his password type, **passwd 123456789**

A terminal window with a title bar showing a home icon, the username 'nithingeorgekanappilly', and the shell '-bash' with a window size of '80x24'. The terminal text is as follows:

```
Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:20:27 on ttys000
[Antony-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ sudo dscl . -create /Users/scaria ]
[Password: ]
Antony-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

18. userdel

Remove a user is very similar to adding a new user. To delete the users account type, **userdel UserName**

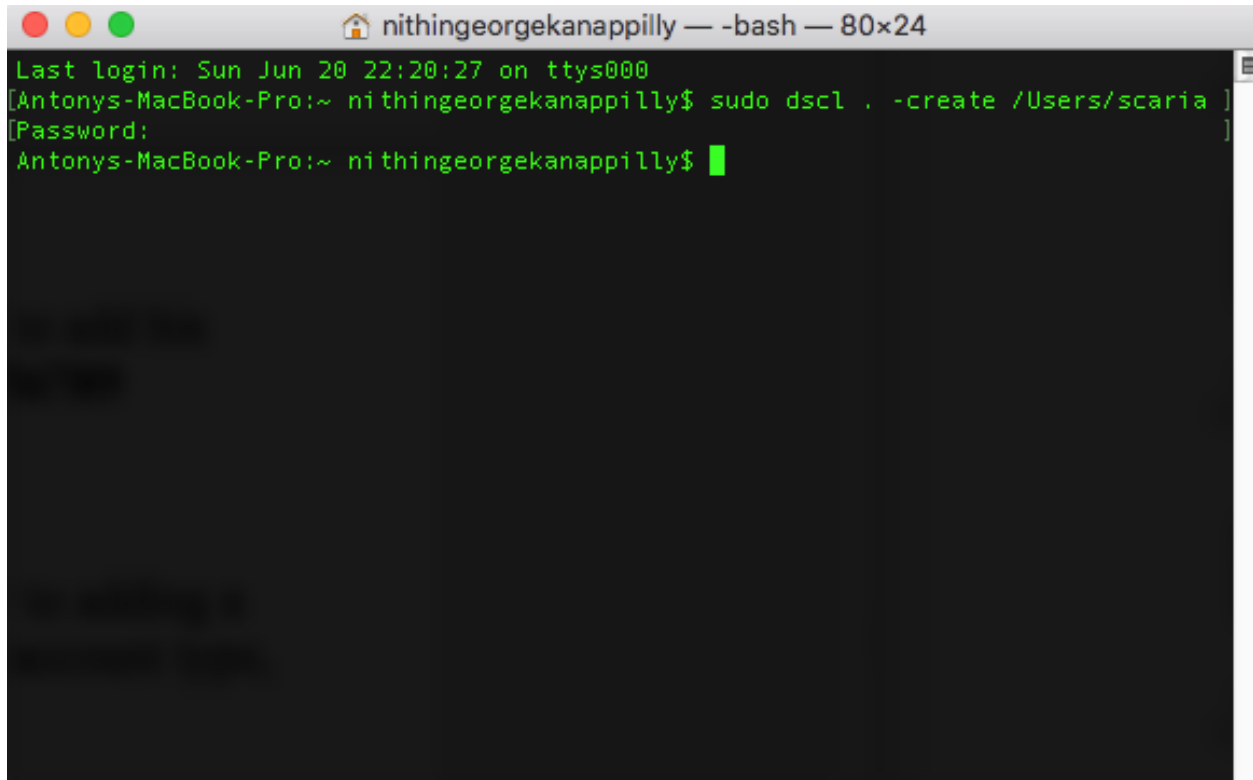
A terminal window titled 'nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24'. The window shows the following text: 'Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:22:49 on ttys000', '[Antony-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$ sudo /usr/bin/dscl . -delete "/Users/scaria"', '[Password:', and 'Antony-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$'. A green cursor is visible at the end of the last line.

```
nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:22:49 on ttys000
[Antony-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ sudo /usr/bin/dscl . -delete "/Users/scaria"
[Password:
Antony-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```

19. sudo

Short for “SuperUser Do”, this command enables you to perform tasks that require administrative or root permissions. You must have sufficient permissions to use this command.

sudo useradd maria

A terminal window titled 'nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24'. The window shows the following text: 'Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:20:27 on ttys000', '[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$ sudo dscl . -create /Users/scaria]', '[Password:]', and 'Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly\$' followed by a green cursor. The terminal has a dark background and green text. The window title bar includes standard macOS window controls (red, yellow, green buttons) and a home icon.

```
nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:20:27 on ttys000
[Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ sudo dscl . -create /Users/scaria ]
[Password:
Antonys-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ █
```

20. passwd

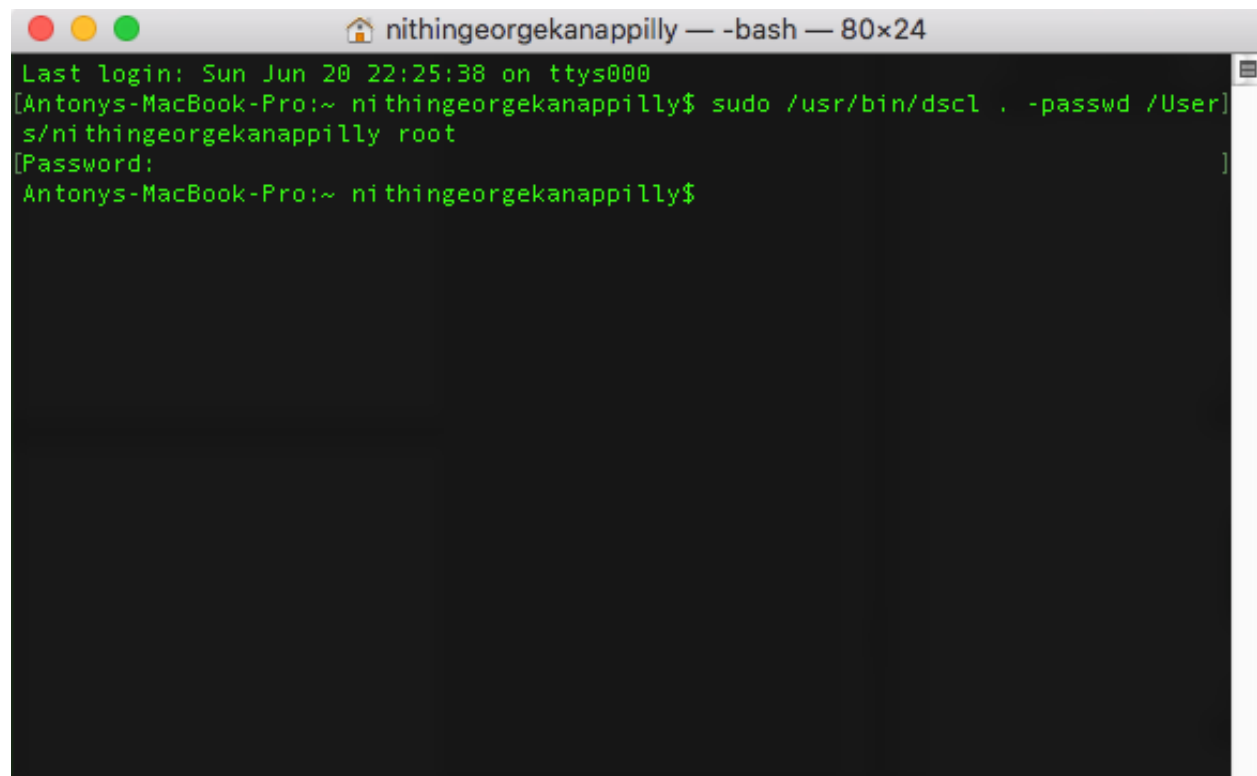
Changes passwords for user accounts.

A normal user may only change the password for their own account, while the superuser may change the password for any account.

passwd[option] [username]

passwd

passwd user1



```
nithingeorgekanappilly — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Sun Jun 20 22:25:38 on ttys000
[Antony-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$ sudo /usr/bin/dscl . -passwd /Users/nithingeorgekanappilly root
[Password:
Antony-MacBook-Pro:~ nithingeorgekanappilly$
```