

LINUX

30/05/2025

Task 1:

Create a Directory with the Name Linux Practice.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\Administrator> wsl --version
WSL version: 2.5.7.0
Kernel version: 6.6.87.1-1
WSLg version: 1.0.66
MSRDC version: 1.2.6074
Direct3D version: 1.611.1-81528511
DXCore version: 10.0.26100.1-240331-1435.ge-release
Windows version: 10.0.19045.5737
PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd "D:\AtlasTraining"
PS D:\AtlasTraining> mkdir LinuxPractise

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          30-05-2025     10:29             LinuxPractise
```

Task2 and 3 :

Change to the directory

Hint: use `cd .\LinuxPractice\`

Crete a file name TestFile1.txt and add the content to it.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

PS D:\AtlasTraining> cd .\LinuxPractise\
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> echo "Hello World" >> TestFile1.txt
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> mkdir dummy

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          30-05-2025     10:32             dummy

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> rm dummy
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> dir

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
```

Task 4:

Create a Folder named Dummy and try to delete it.

Administrator: Windows PowerShell

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> rm dummy
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> dir

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----          30-05-2025   10:30             28 TextFile1.txt

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> 
```

Task 5:

Plz check the working directory (Hint : pwd)

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> pwd

Path
----
D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> 
```

Task 6:

How do you check all the files and directories in the directory you are

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> ls

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----          30-05-2025   10:30             28 TextFile1.txt

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> 
```

Task 7:

Create five files named TestFile2.txt.. TestFile3.txt... and so on till TestFile6.txt

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> ls

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----          30-05-2025   10:30             28 TextFile1.txt
-a----          30-05-2025   10:38             32 TextFile2.txt
-a----          30-05-2025   10:39             30 TextFile3.txt
-a----          30-05-2025   10:39             30 TextFile4.txt
-a----          30-05-2025   10:39             30 TextFile5.txt
-a----          30-05-2025   10:40             30 TextFile6.txt

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise>
```

Task 8:

Copy all files from Dir 1 ti Dir 2

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> echo " Hello Everyone" >> DummyText1.txt
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> cat DummyText1.txt
Hello Everyone
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> ls

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----          30-05-2025   11:21             36 DummyText1.txt

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> echo " I am Avinash " >> DummyText2.txt
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> echo " working at amazon" >> DummyText3.txt
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> ls

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2
```

Task 9:

Move all files from Dir 2 to Dir 3 (finally ur Dir 2 should be empty)

```
Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----          30-05-2025   11:21             36 DummyText1.txt

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> echo " I am Avinash " >> DummyText2.txt
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> echo " working at amazon" >> DummyText3.txt
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> ls

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----          30-05-2025   11:21             36 DummyText1.txt
-a----          30-05-2025   11:22             34 DummyText2.txt
-a----          30-05-2025   11:22             42 DummyText3.txt
```

Copied Successfully:

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> Get-ChildItem "D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2" -File | Copy-Item -Destination "D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy"
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy2> cd ..
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise> cd dummy
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy> ls
```

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy

Mode	LastWriteTime	Length	Name
-a----	30-05-2025 11:21	36	DummyText1.txt
-a----	30-05-2025 11:22	34	DummyText2.txt
-a----	30-05-2025 11:22	42	DummyText3.txt

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy>

Task 10:

Can you plz show me the diff between **rm** and **rmdir** commands with screen shots ?

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy> mkdir dummy4
```

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy

Mode	LastWriteTime	Length	Name
d-----	30-05-2025 11:49		dummy4

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy> rm dummy4
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy> ls
```

Directory: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy

Mode	LastWriteTime	Length	Name
-a----	30-05-2025 11:21	36	DummyText1.txt
-a----	30-05-2025 11:22	34	DummyText2.txt
-a----	30-05-2025 11:22	42	DummyText3.txt

PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy>

Task 11:

Now use specifically use cat command to create a file

And add the dummy text of 2 to 3 paragraphs from the above link Lorem Ipsum.

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy> cat .\lipsum.txt
What is Lorem Ipsum?
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

Why do we use it?
It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

Where does it come from?
Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random text. It has roots in a piece of classical Latin literature from 45 BC, making it over 2000 years old. Richard McClintock, a Latin professor at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, looked up one of the more obscure Latin words, consectetur, from a Lorem Ipsum passage, and going through the cites of the word in classical literature, discovered the undoubtable source. Lorem Ipsum comes from sections 1.10.32 and 1.10.33 of "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" (The Extremes of Good and Evil) by Cicero, written in 45 BC. This book is a treatise on the theory of ethics, very popular during the Renaissance. The first line of Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet..", comes from a line in section 1.10.32.
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy> head -n 5 .\lipsum.txt
```

Task 12:

How to get only the top part of your file..

Hint: use head / I am using powershell so head command is not available in this so used Get-Content "filename"

| Select-Object -First 5

powershell

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy> Get-Content "lipsum.txt" | Select-Object -First 5
What is Lorem Ipsum?
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

Why do we use it?
It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy>
```

gitbash

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ head -n 2 lipsum.txt
What is Lorem Ipsum?
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.
```

Task 13:

How to get only the last part of your file

Hint: use tail / I am using powershell so head command is not available in this so used Get-Content "filename"

Select-Object -Last 5

powershell

```
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy> Get-Content "lipsum.txt" | Select-Object -Last 5
It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

Where does it come from?
Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random text. It has roots in a piece of classical Latin literature from 45 BC, making it over 2000 years old. Richard McClintock, a Latin professor at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, looked up one of the more obscure Latin words, consectetur, from a Lorem Ipsum passage, and going through the cites of the word in classical literature, discovered the undoubtable source. Lorem Ipsum comes from sections 1.10.32 and 1.10.33 of "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" (The Extremes of Good and Evil) by Cicero, written in 45 BC. This book is a treatise on the theory of ethics, very popular during the Renaissance. The first line of Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet..", comes from a line in section 1.10.32.
PS D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise\dummy>
```

gitbash

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ tail -n 3 lipsum.txt
It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).
```

Task 14:

Plz add dummy text of 5 to 6 pages in to the same file .# after “ Vim filename “ edit ur text for saving use :wq

```
$ vim lipsum.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ cat lipsum.txt
hat is Lorem Ipsum?
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

why do we use it?
It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

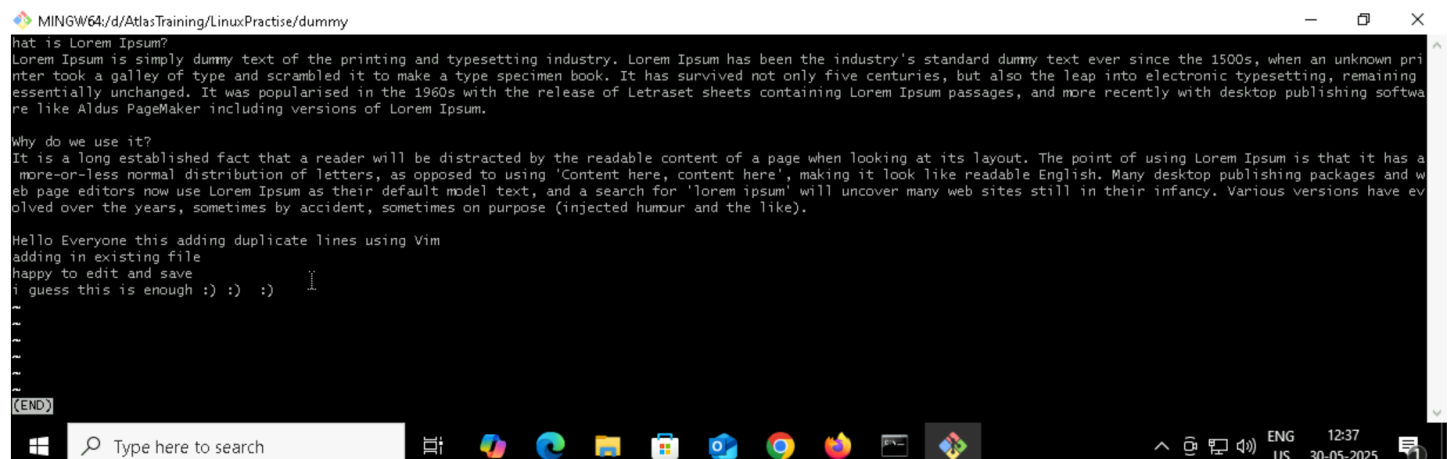
Hello Everyone this adding duplicate lines using Vim
adding in existing file
happy to edit and save
i guess this is enough :) :) :)

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
```

And

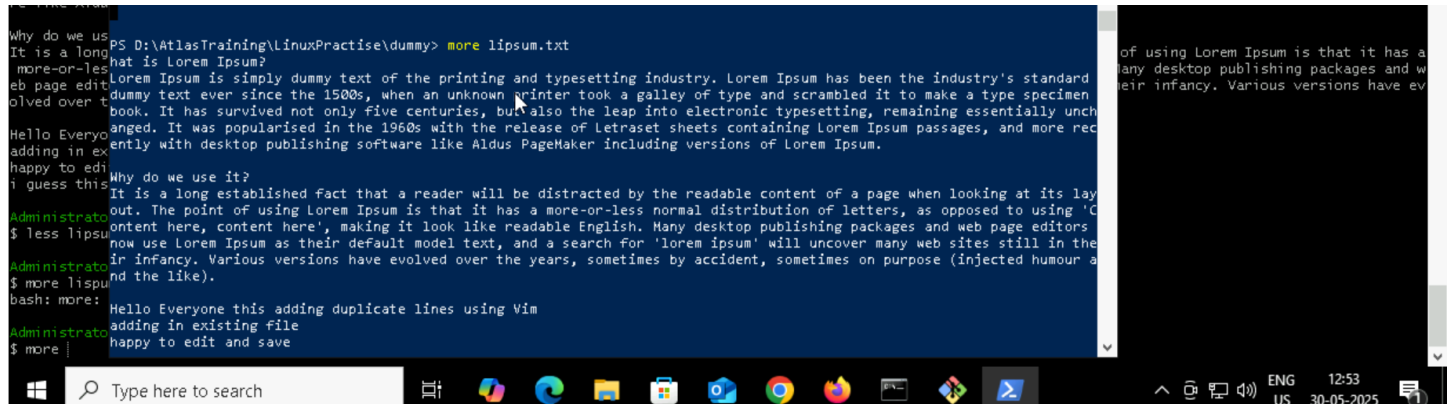
Now show the file in page by page

Hint : use less command



Task 15:

Use more command on the above file and find out the diff between less command and more command.



Diff b/w less and more is

less - we can scroll backward , real time viewing , powerfull

more – we cant scroll backward, slower and we cant see real time

What is e in echo command..?

The **e** in the **echo** command is an option that enables the interpretation of backslash escape sequences. These sequences allow you to insert special characters and formatting into the output.

Task 16:

Can you use echo command with -e and see the diff.. Also take a ss and paste .
-e helps to add special characters like we can give text line and tab commands .

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ echo "Hello, everyone" >> textFile10.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ cat textFile10.txt
Hello, everyone

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ echo -e "name:\t Avinash \n comapny:\t amazon" >textFile10.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ cat textFile10.txt
name:      Avinash
comapny:   amazon

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ |
```

Task 17:

What is diff between ls and ls -l command .. ss plz

“ls -l” command helps to check file history and mode of the file / where ls helps to get presented files in directory

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ ls
DummyText1.txt DummyText2.txt DummyText3.txt lipsum.txt textFile10.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121  36 May 30 11:21 DummyText1.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121  34 May 30 11:22 DummyText2.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121  42 May 30 11:22 DummyText3.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121 1364 May 30 12:35 lipsum.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121  34 May 30 13:01 textFile10.txt
```

Task 18:

Create a file using **touch** command , **cat** command and **echo** command and take ss (screen shot)..
Also write the difference between touch , cat and echo commands.

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ touch demo1.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls
demo1.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ echo "Hello, echo command is checking" >> demo2.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls
demo1.txt  demo2.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cat > demo3.txt
Hello this is Avinash.
created using cat.

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cat demo3.txt
Hello this is Avinash.
created using cat.

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cat demo2.txt
Hello, echo command is checking

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cat demo1.txt
```

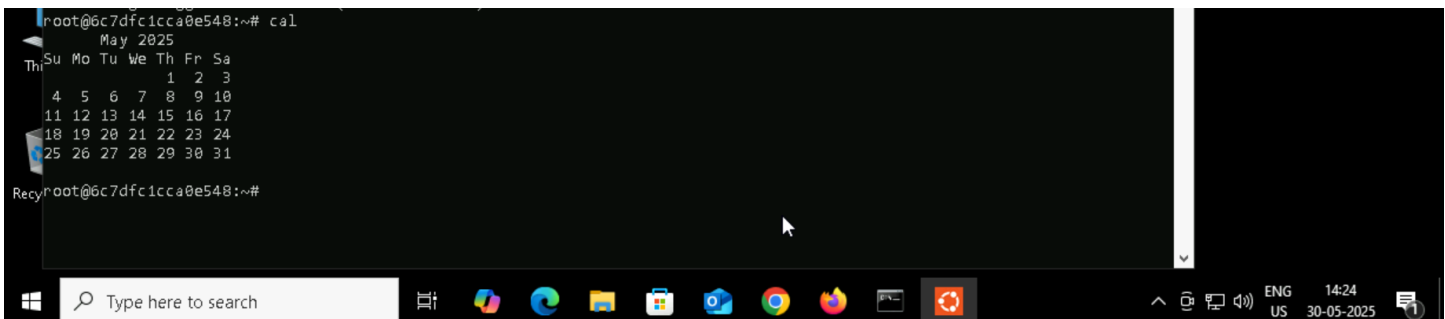
Difference :

command	syntax	use
1. touch	touch file.txt	Creates Empty File
2. echo	echo "message or text" > file.txt	Creates file with one line
3. cat	cat > file.txt	we can type into the file

Task 19:

Can you guys try to display the calendar by using a command..

Hint: use cal

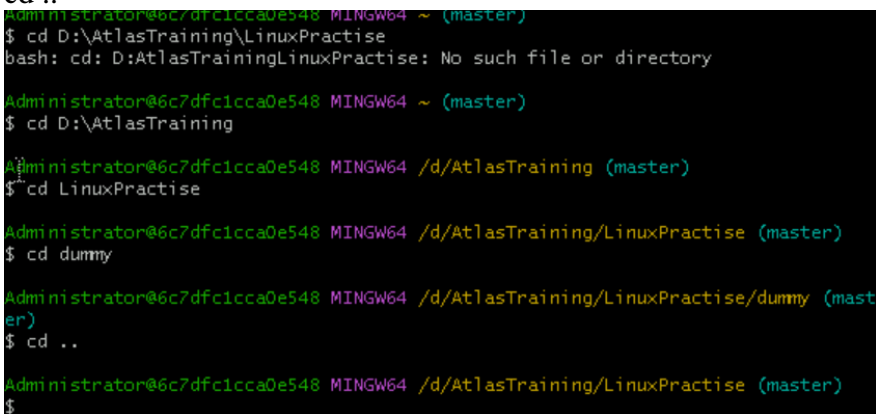


```
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# cal
      May 2025
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 4  5  6  7  8  9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Recyroot@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~#
```

Task 20:

Can you go back to 1 directory .. at a time whats the command

cd ..



```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise
bash: cd: D:\AtlasTraining\LinuxPractise: No such file or directory

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd D:\AtlasTraining

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining (master)
$ cd LinuxPractise

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ cd dummy

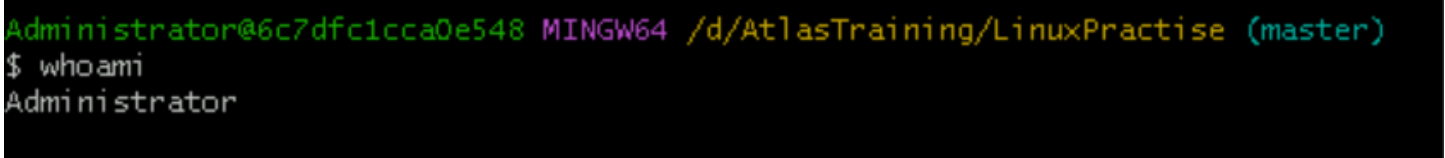
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ cd ..

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$
```

Task 21:

How to know whose user u are working on ?

Hint: use whoami command



```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ whoami
Administrator
```


Task 22:

Try to find out who is peeping into your system..

Hint: Use users, who and w commands with ss

```
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# users
root
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# who
root pts/1 2025-05-30 08:47
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# w
09:03:30 up 15 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.02, 0.01
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT
root pts/1 - 08:47 16:05 0.04s 0.02s -bash
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~#
```

who - Shows who is logged in, their terminal, and login time

w - Shows who is logged in and **what they're doing**

users- Lists all currently logged-in users (usernames only)

Task 23:

Can you guys try to check how much disk space is consumed..

Hint : use this command : df -h

```
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
none            3.9G  0  3.9G   0% /usr/lib/modules/6.6.87.1-microsoft-standard-WSL2
none            3.9G  4.0K  3.9G   1% /mnt/wsl
drivers         150G   56G   94G  38% /usr/lib/wsl/drivers
/dev/sdd        1007G  1.4G  955G   1% /
none            3.9G   80K  3.9G   1% /mnt/wslg
none            3.9G   0  3.9G   0% /usr/lib/wsl/lib
rootfs          3.9G  2.7M  3.9G   1% /init
none            3.9G  468K  3.9G   1% /run
none            3.9G   0  3.9G   0% /run/lock
none            3.9G   0  3.9G   0% /run/shm
none            3.9G   76K  3.9G   1% /mnt/wslg/versions.txt
none            3.9G   76K  3.9G   1% /mnt/wslg/doc
C:\             150G   56G   94G  38% /mnt/c
D:\             200G   26G  175G  13% /mnt/d
tmpfs           3.9G   16K  3.9G   1% /run/user/0
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~#
```

Task 24:

In the **ls -l** listing example, every file line begins with a **d**, **-**, or **l**. These characters indicate the type of the file that's listed.

Can you plz try using the below commands

```
$ ls -
ls: cannot access '-': No such file or directory
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls -c
demo7.txt demo6.txt demo5.txt demo3.txt
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls -d
./
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121 41 May 30 13:12 demo3.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121 42 May 30 15:03 demo5.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121 67 May 30 15:04 demo6.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 Administrator 197121 30 May 30 15:20 demo7.txt
```

Task 25:

Find the list of all files ending with .txt

Hint : use * in ls

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ ls
TextFile1.txt  TextFile3.txt  TextFile5.txt  TextFile7.txt  dummy2/
TextFile2.txt  TextFile4.txt  TextFile6.txt  dummy/         dummy3/

$ ls *.txt
TextFile1.txt  TextFile3.txt  TextFile5.txt  TextFile7.txt
TextFile2.txt  TextFile4.txt  TextFile6.txt
```

Task 26:

In Linux all the hidden files start with . (period)

How to check all the hidden files in Linux..

Hint : use ls -a

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ ls -a
./  TextFile1.txt  TextFile3.txt  TextFile5.txt  TextFile7.txt  dummy2/
../ TextFile2.txt  TextFile4.txt  TextFile6.txt  dummy/         dummy3/

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ cd dummy3

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls -a
./  ../  demo1.txt  demo2.txt  demo3.txt
```

Task 27:

What is the difference between . and .. in linux

Line 1 line for each

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cd .

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cd ..

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ cd dummy3

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls ..
TextFile1.txt  TextFile3.txt  TextFile5.txt  TextFile7.txt  dummy2/
TextFile2.txt  TextFile4.txt  TextFile6.txt  dummy/         dummy3/
```

- (.) - . refers to same current directory ex: cd . and ./filetext.txt
- (..) - .. refers to parent directory we can move to parent directory , we can see files from the parent , we can copy from cp ../filetext.txt

Task 28:

Can you create a file using vi editor and show the details in ss

Hint:

Esc is for come out of the edit mode

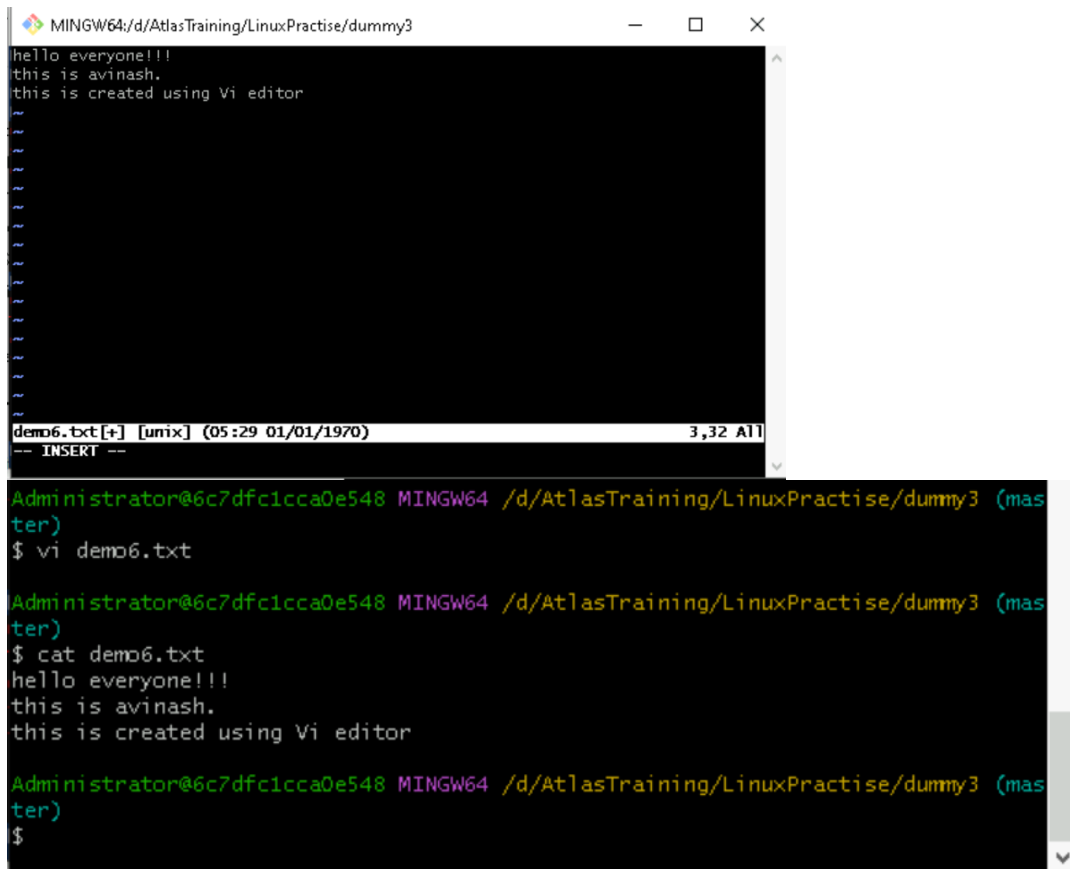
Press two keys Shift + ZZ together to come out of the file completely

- I - to insert

To move inside the file

- l key to move to the right side.
- h key to move to the left side.
- k key to move upside in the file.

j key to move downside in the file.



```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ vi demo6.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cat demo6.txt
hello everyone!!!
this is avinash.
this is created using Vi editor

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$
```

Task 29:

How to find the no of words in the file

Hint: use wc #refering above file only 3 is line 11 is words 67 characters:

Here is the detail of all the four columns of wc command –

- **First Column** – Represents the total number of lines in the file.
- **Second Column** – Represents the total number of words in the file.
- **Third Column** – Represents the total number of bytes in the file. This is the actual size of the file.

Fourth Column – Represents the file name.

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ wc demo6.txt
 3 11 67 demo6.txt
```

Task 30:

What is the use of cat -b myfilename.txt command?

it will show the content from the files line by line with the numbers

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cat -b demo6.txt
 1 hello everyone!!!
 2 this is avinash.
 3 this is created using Vi editor
```

Task 31:

Can I use the wc with 2 or more files?

Wc file1 file2 file3

Yes we can

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cd ..

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ ls
TextFile1.txt  TextFile3.txt  TextFile5.txt  TextFile7.txt  dummy2/
TextFile2.txt  TextFile4.txt  TextFile6.txt  dummy/         dummy3/

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ wc TextFile1.txt TextFile2.txt TextFile3.txt
 1  2 28 TextFile1.txt
 1  2 32 TextFile2.txt
 1  2 30 TextFile3.txt
 3  6 90 total
```

Task 32:

How to copy content of one file to another file

Hint: use cp:

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ wc TextFile1.txt TextFile2.txt TextFile3.txt
 1  2 28 TextFile1.txt
 1  2 32 TextFile2.txt
 1  2 30 TextFile3.txt
 3  6 90 total

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ cd dummy3

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cp ../TextFile6.txt .

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls
TextFile6.txt  demo1.txt  demo2.txt  demo3.txt  demo5.txt  demo6.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$
```

Task 33:

Now I want to rename my file with MYFILENEW can i do that if so how ?

Hint use : mv

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls
TextFile6.txt  demo1.txt  demo2.txt  demo3.txt  demo5.txt  demo6.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ mv TextFile6.txt demo7.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls
demo1.txt  demo2.txt  demo3.txt  demo5.txt  demo6.txt  demo7.txt
```

Task 34:

Can i remove or delete multiple files in linux..? How?

Deleting selected files : rm file1.txt file2.txt delete all files: rm *.txt

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls
demo1.txt  demo2.txt  demo3.txt  demo5.txt  demo6.txt  demo7.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ rm demo1.txt demo2.txt

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ ls
demo3.txt  demo5.txt  demo6.txt  demo7.txt
```

Task 35:

In directory / slash is root ... can you try cd / what is it doing?

It will move to home directory directly

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ cd dummy

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy (master)
$ cd /

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /
$
```

Task 36:

What is the way go go to home directory ?

Hint : use cd ~

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise (master)
$ cd dummy3

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ cd ~

Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ |
```

Task 37:

If i want to move to different users home directory

Hint : use ~username

```
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# su - captain
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.6.87.1-microsoft-standard-WSL2 x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Fri May 30 10:53:40 UTC 2025

System load:  0.08           Processes:           35
Usage of /:   0.1% of 1006.85GB Users logged in:       1
Memory usage: 4%            IPv4 address for eth0: 172.20.231.120
Swap usage:   0%

* Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
  just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge

This message is shown once a day. To disable it please create the
/home/captain/.hushlogin file.
captain@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~$ sudo whoami

root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# users
root
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# su - captain
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

captain@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~$
```

Switched to captain user:

```
System information as of Fri May 30 10:53:40 UTC 2025

System load:  0.08           Processes:           35
Usage of /:   0.1% of 1006.85GB Users logged in:       1
Memory usage: 4%            IPv4 address for eth0: 172.20.231.120
Swap usage:   0%

* Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
  just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge

This message is shown once a day. To disable it please create the
/home/captain/.hushlogin file.
captain@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~$ sudo whoami

root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# users
root
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~# su - captain
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

captain@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~$
```

Task 38:

Chmods:

```
Administrator@6c7dfc1cca0e548 MINGW64 /d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3 (master)
$ wsl -d Ubuntu
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# chmod o-w demo3.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# ls -l
total 0
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 41 May 30 07:42 demo3.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 42 May 30 09:33 demo5.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 67 May 30 09:34 demo6.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 30 May 30 09:50 demo7.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# echo "hello" > demo.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# ls -l
total 0
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 6 May 30 12:18 demo.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 41 May 30 07:42 demo3.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 42 May 30 09:33 demo5.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 67 May 30 09:34 demo6.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 30 May 30 09:50 demo7.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# chmod o-w demo.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# ls -l demo.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 6 May 30 12:18 demo.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3#
```

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

```
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 6 May 30 12:18 demo.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 41 May 30 07:42 demo3.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 42 May 30 09:33 demo5.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 67 May 30 09:34 demo6.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 30 May 30 09:50 demo7.txt
```

```
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# chmod 444 demo5.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# ls -l demo5.txt
-r-xr-xr-x 1 root root 42 May 30 09:33 demo5.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# |
```

```
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# chmod 444 demo6.txt
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:/mnt/d/AtlasTraining/LinuxPractise/dummy3# ls -l demo6.txt
-r-xr-xr-x 1 root root 67 May 30 09:34 demo6.txt
```

#users in different users home directory

command: `cat /etc/passwd` #it is working for me in ubuntu

```
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548: ~
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:42:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:998:998:systemd Network Management:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:996:996:systemd Time Synchronization:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
dhcpcd:x:100:65534:DHCP Client Daemon,,:/usr/lib/dhcpcd:/bin/false
messagebus:x:101:101::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
syslog:x:102:102::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:991:991:systemd Resolver:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
uuidd:x:103:103::/run/uuidd:/usr/sbin/nologin
landscape:x:104:105::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:990:990:User for polkitd:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
username:x:1000:1000::/home/username:/bin/sh
koor:x:1001:1001::/home/koor:/bin/sh
ironman:x:1002:1002::/home/ironman:/bin/bash
captain:x:1003:1003::/home/captain:/bin/bash
root@6c7dfc1cca0e548:~#
```

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Thank You