

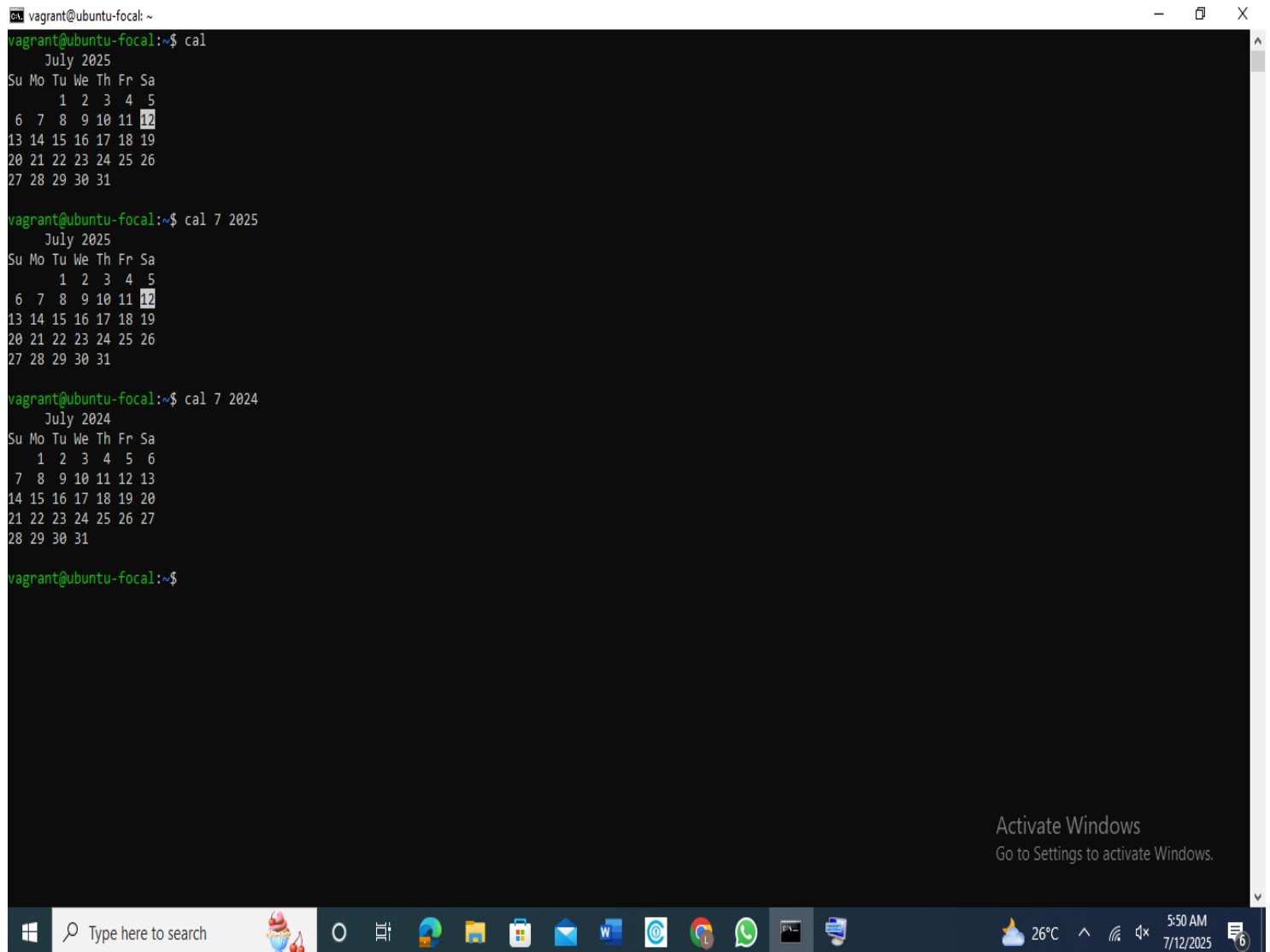
Assignment

Write out 5 not-so-common terminal commands, explain what each does in about 50 words each. And specifically provide visual evidence of testing 2 out of these commands.

Linux Commands

1. Cal
2. Man
3. Useradd
4. Usermod
5. Passwd

1. **Cal:** The `cal` command in Linux displays a calendar in the terminal. By default, it shows the current month, but you can view any month or year by specifying them (e.g., `cal 7 2025`). It's useful for checking dates quickly without opening a separate calendar application.



```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ cal  
    July 2025  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
    1  2  3  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  
  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ cal 7 2025  
    July 2025  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
    1  2  3  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  
  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ cal 7 2024  
    July 2024  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
    1  2  3  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  
  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

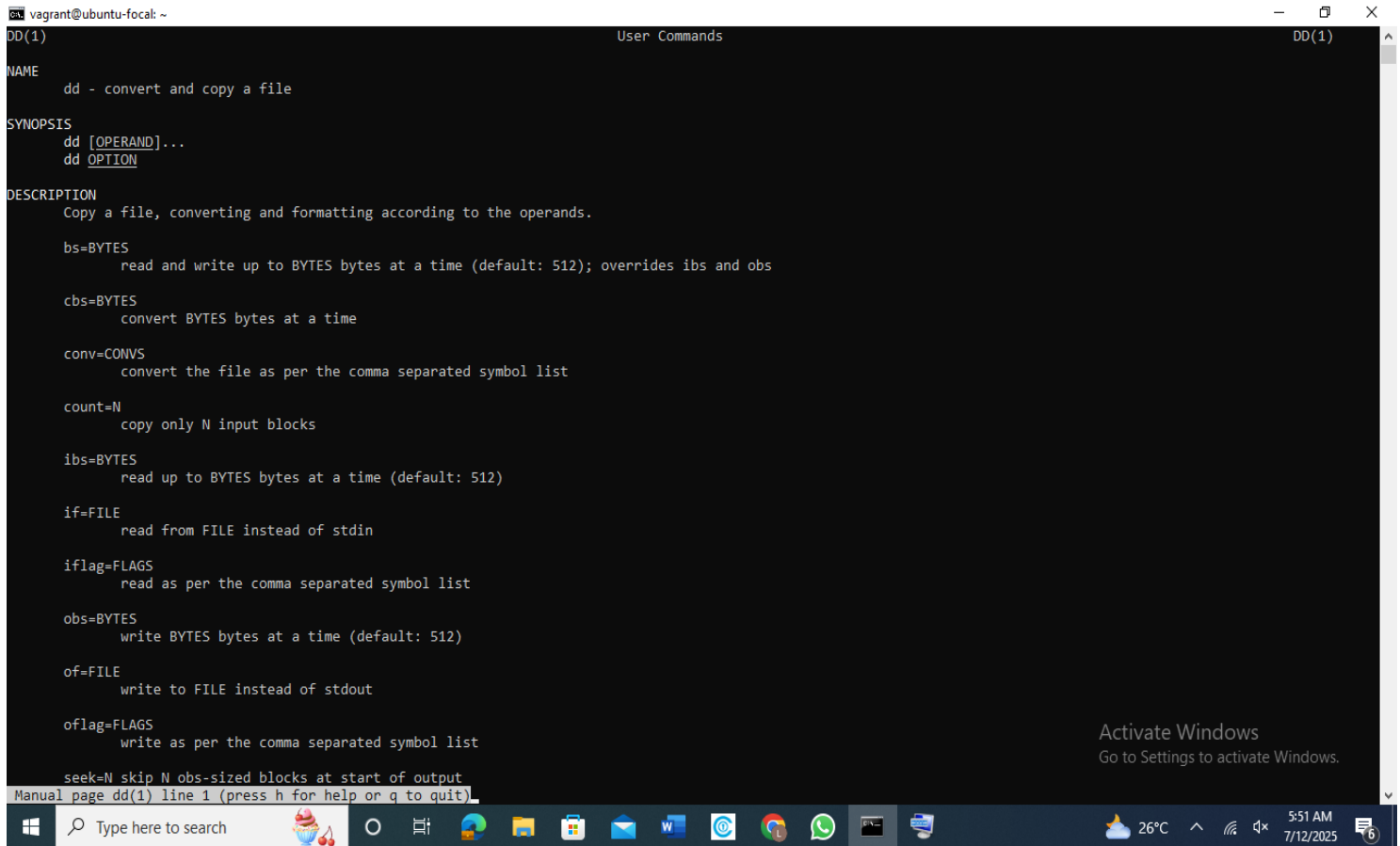
Type here to search

26°C 5:50 AM 7/12/2025

2. **Man:** The `man` command in Linux displays the manual pages for other commands, providing detailed information on their usage, options, and syntax. It's a helpful tool for understanding how a command works. For example, `man dd` shows the manual for the `dd` command. You can use `q` to quit the manual viewer.

```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal: ~  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ man  
What manual page do you want?  
For example, try 'man man'.  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ man dd  
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$
```

This is visual evidence of output of `man dd`:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "User Commands" displaying the output of the `man dd` command. The output is as follows:

```
DD(1) User Commands DD(1)  
NAME  
dd - convert and copy a file  
SYNOPSIS  
dd [OPERAND]...  
dd OPTION  
DESCRIPTION  
Copy a file, converting and formatting according to the operands.  
  
bs=BYTES  
    read and write up to BYTES bytes at a time (default: 512); overrides ibs and obs  
  
cbs=BYTES  
    convert BYTES bytes at a time  
  
conv=CONVS  
    convert the file as per the comma separated symbol list  
  
count=N  
    copy only N input blocks  
  
ibs=BYTES  
    read up to BYTES bytes at a time (default: 512)  
  
if=FILE  
    read from FILE instead of stdin  
  
iflag=FLAGS  
    read as per the comma separated symbol list  
  
obs=BYTES  
    write BYTES bytes at a time (default: 512)  
  
of=FILE  
    write to FILE instead of stdout  
  
oflag=FLAGS  
    write as per the comma separated symbol list  
  
seek=N skip N obs-sized blocks at start of output  
Manual page dd(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

The terminal window also shows a Windows taskbar at the bottom with various icons and a system tray displaying the temperature (26°C) and date (7/12/2025).

3. **Useradd:** The `useradd` command in Linux is used to create a new user account. It adds a user to the system with default settings, including creating a home directory if specified. For example, you can create a new user `wale`. You can also customize options like shell, user ID, and group with flags. Example: `useradd -m -s /bin/bash username`.
4. **Usermod:** The `usermod` command in Linux modifies an existing user account. It allows changes like updating the username, home directory, login shell, or group memberships. For example, `usermod -l teephah wale` renames a user. It's useful for managing user settings without deleting and recreating the account.
5. **Passwd:** The `passwd` command in Linux is used to change a user's password. When run without arguments, it updates the current user's password. Administrators can change other users' passwords using `passwd username`. It's essential for account security and enforcing password policies. Users are prompted to enter the new password twice. And the beautiful thing I realized is the security, while you type the password, it is blank, so no one gets to see what you are typing.