Network Operating System – CT5052

Assessment Type

Logbook 6

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I confirm that I understand my coursework needs to be submitted online via my secondary teacher 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.

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Introduction

An open-source operating system called Linux is used to manage and control machines. Its foundation is the Unix operating system, which is renowned for its security, reliability, and adaptability.

Key Features of Linux

1. Open Source: The source code is freely available which allows everyone to view, modify, and share it.

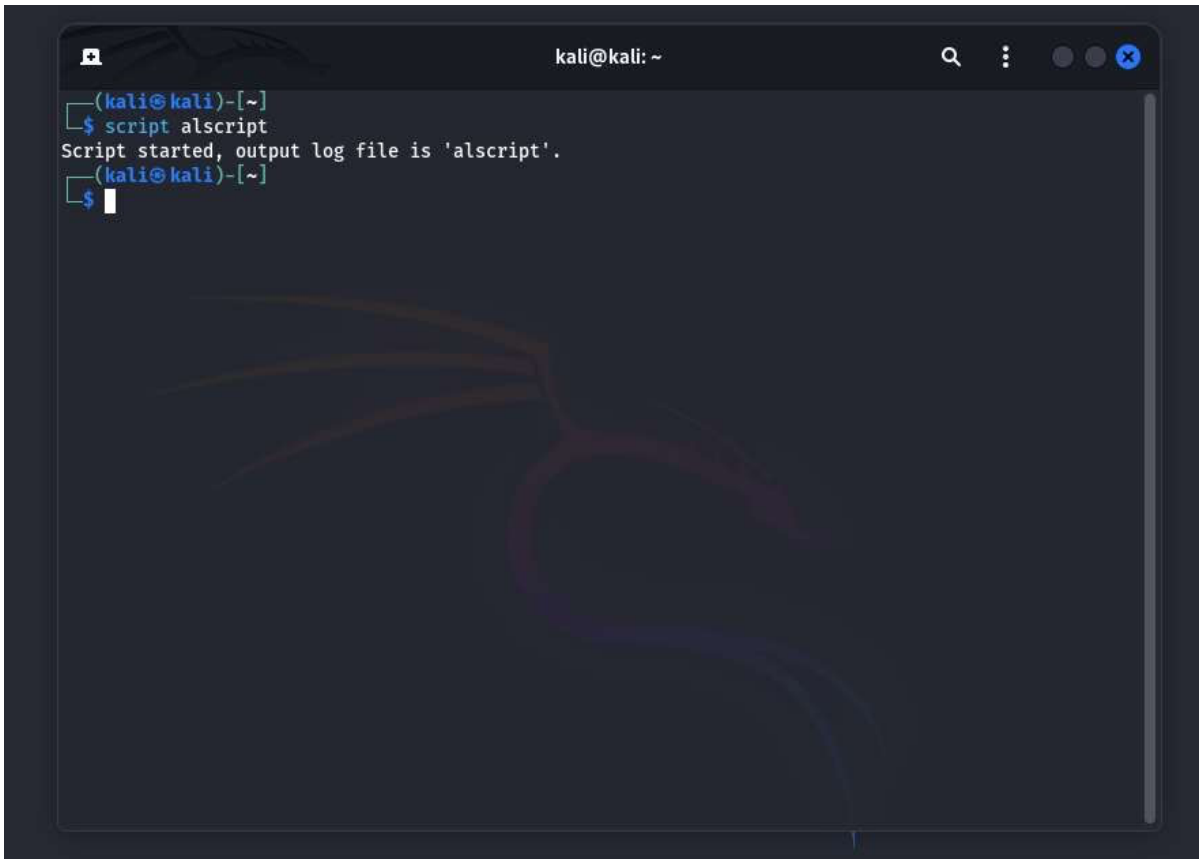
2. Customizability: Linux can be modified by users to meet specific requirements for embedded devices such as cellphones, servers, and personal PCs.

3. Security: When compared to other operating systems, Linux is incredibly secure.

4. Multi-user and multitasking: It effectively manages several processes and may be utilized by numerous users working on a Linux system at once.

5. Distributions: Ubuntu, Fedora, Debian, and CentOS are just a few of the Linux distributions available.

Step 1: Script started, file is a1script



Step

Figure 1 Inserting a1 script

Step 2: Type whoami to see the username.

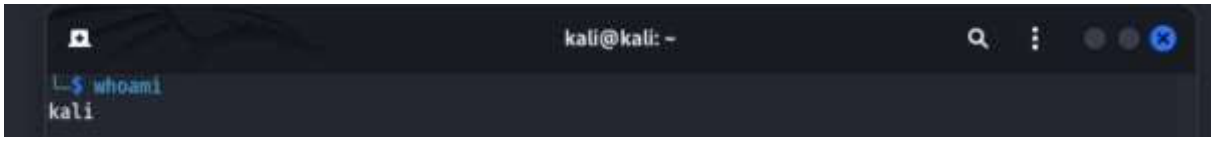


Figure 2 Typing whoami to see what exists

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

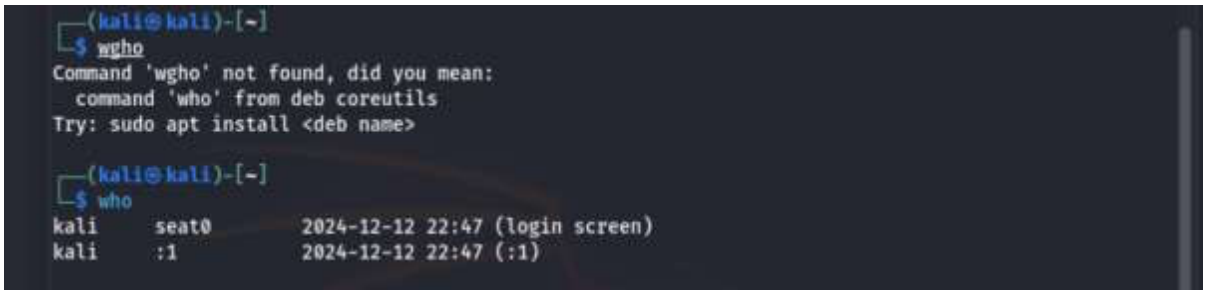


Figure 3 Typing who to see everyone

Step 4: Type finger linuxnnn, (where linuxnnn is your username) to see more information about your account.

Figure 4 Typing fingerkali

Step 5: Type date, to see today's date and the current time.

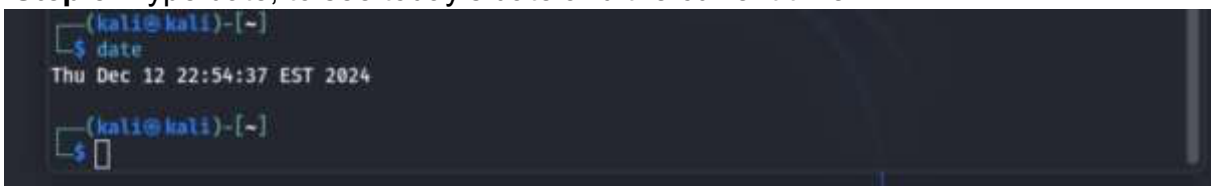


Figure 5 Typing date

Step 6: Which files are yours? Enter these three commands. Each one generates a unique result.
LS
What makes a difference?

Figure 6 Typing ls

ls –a

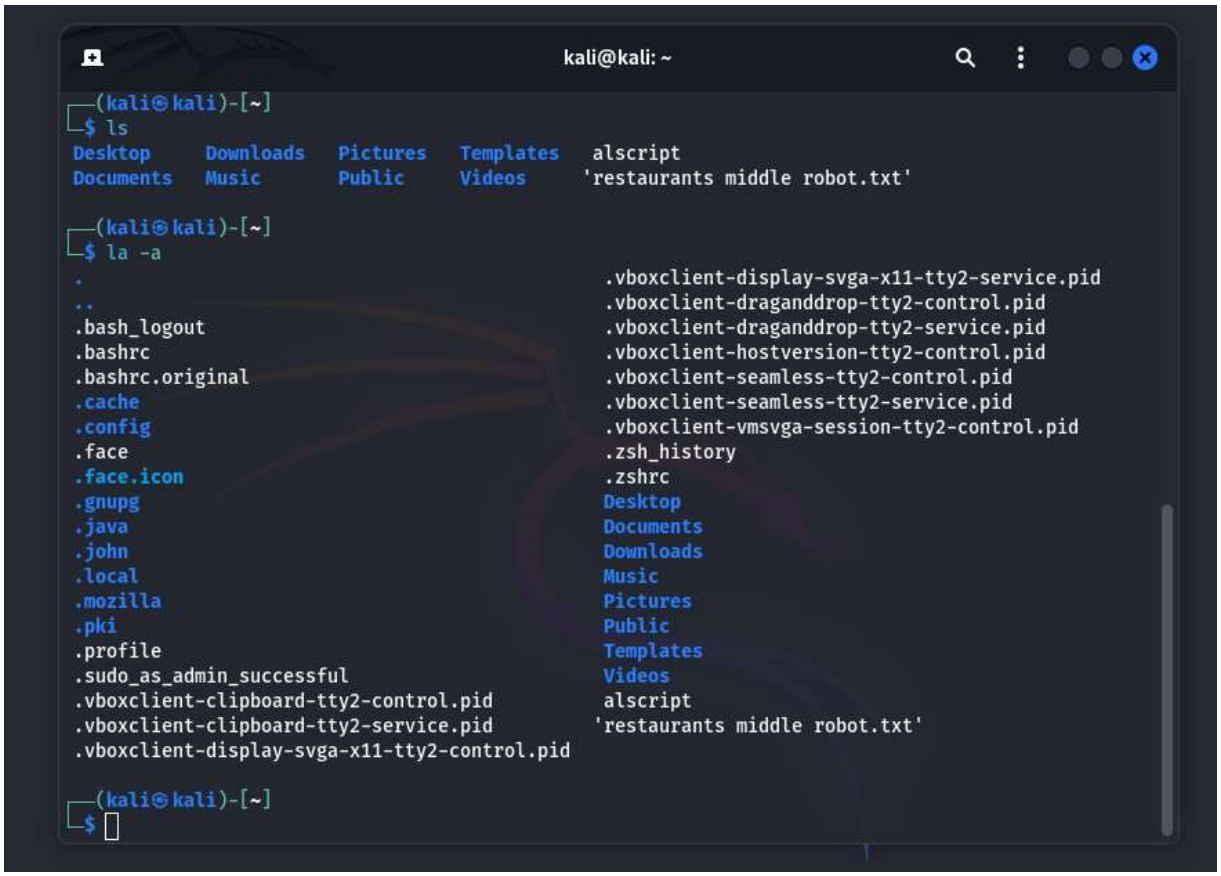


Figure 7 Typing ls-a

ls -a –l

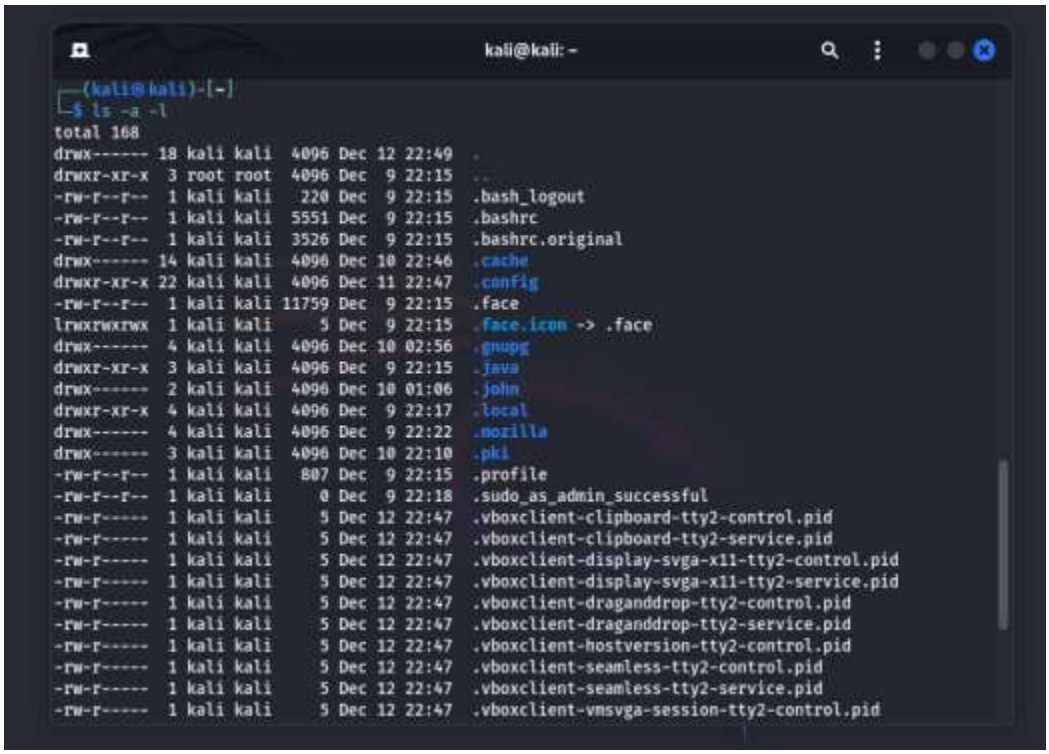


Figure 8 Typing ls-q-l

Step 7: What's in a file? Type below commands. cat /etc/passwd

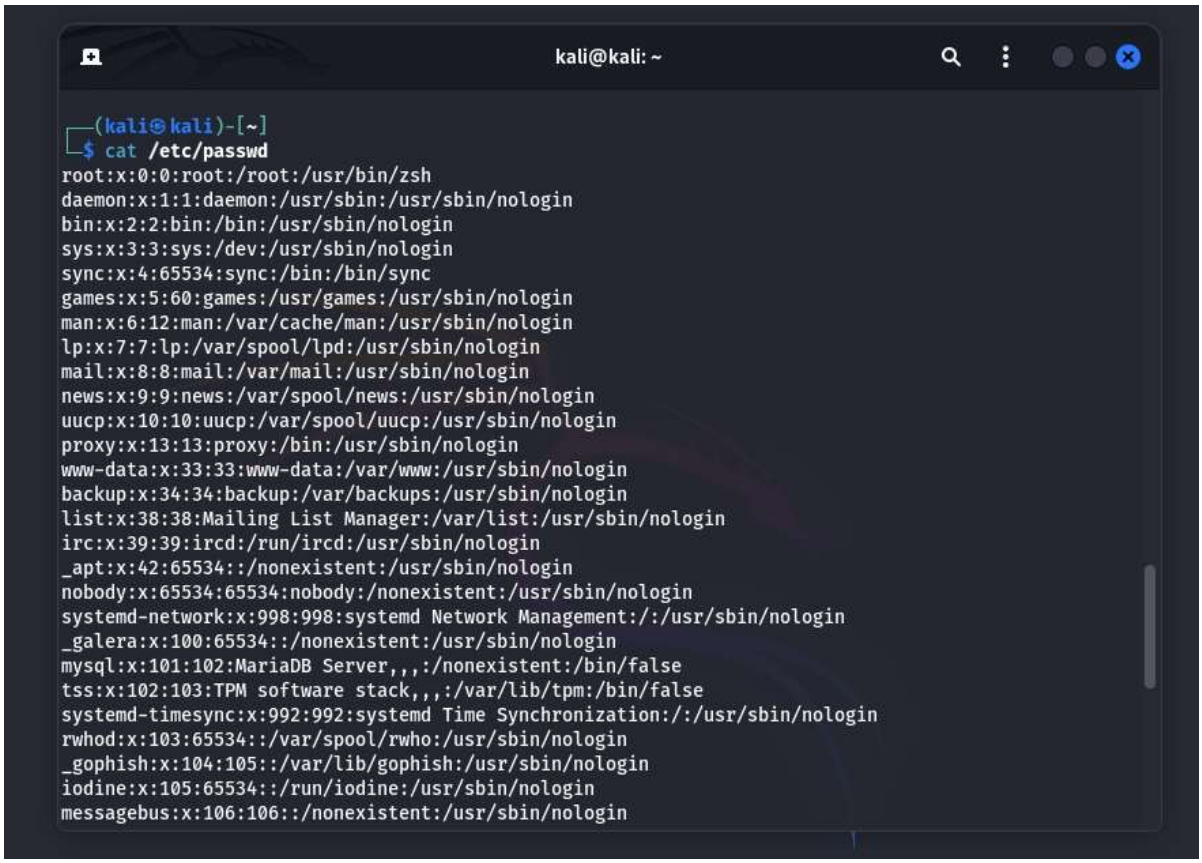


Figure 9 Typing cat /etc/passwd

Step 8: Type the following to create a file called test1:

echo > test1 "This is a one-line file"

Figure 10 Creating a file name test1

Step 9: Type the following to create a new file, where CTRL-D is represented by ^D.

cat > test2.

The second file is this one.

There are multiple lines in it.

In actuality, three lines. ^D

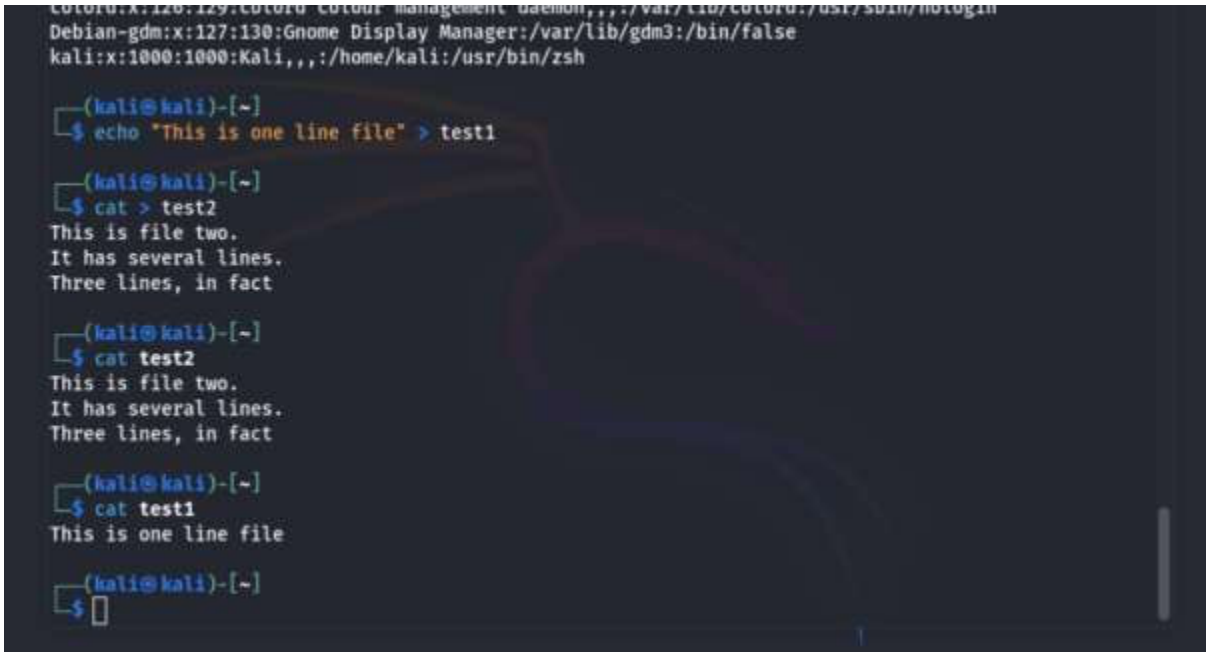


Figure 11 Creating cat>test2

Step 10: Show that the file exists, and what it contains.

Figure 12 Showing that file exists

Step 11: Combine test1 and test2 file.

Figure 13 Combining test1 and test2