CAP 454: LINUX AND SHELL SCRIPTING - LABORATORY

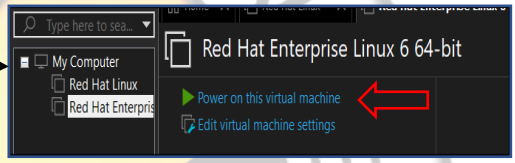
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENTS (C.A)-2

ST_NAME: - EKHLAKH AHMAD
REG NO.: - 12209166
ROLL NO.: - RD2215B67
SECTION: - D2215
GROUP: - 2

Q. How to change root Password?

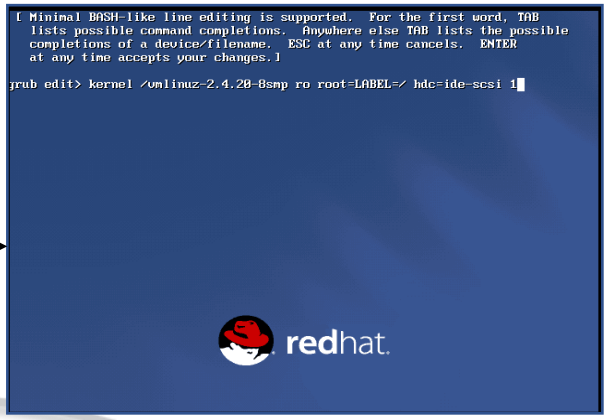
Process: -

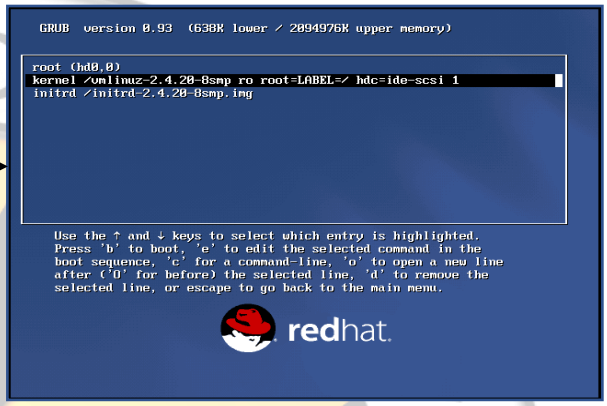
- Open VMWare.
- Select RedHat Linux form left pane.

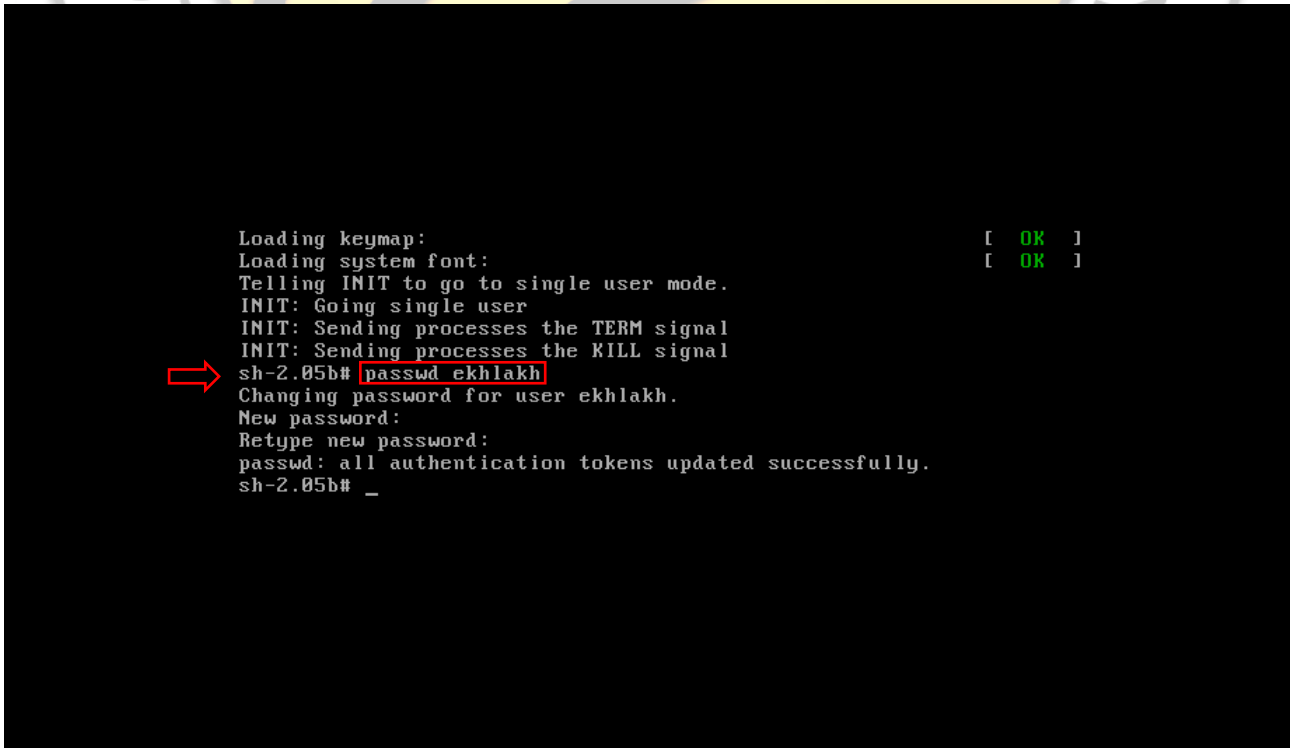


- Click on “power on this virtual machine”.
- Some Process are running.
- Then a dialog box open.
- Press Ctrl + G and then press e. (Quickly)
- Again, open a dialog box open.
- Select 2nd option with Arrow key and Press e.

- Again, then a dialog box will be open.
- After text “scsi” type space and 1.
- Then press Enter key.
- Again, dialog box will be open.
- Press b (for butting).
- New window will be open.
- Type “passwd” then enter key. Or,
- Type “passwd” space username.
- Press enter key.
- Type password as you need.
- ReEnter your password.
- Press Enter key.
- Password Updated successfully.



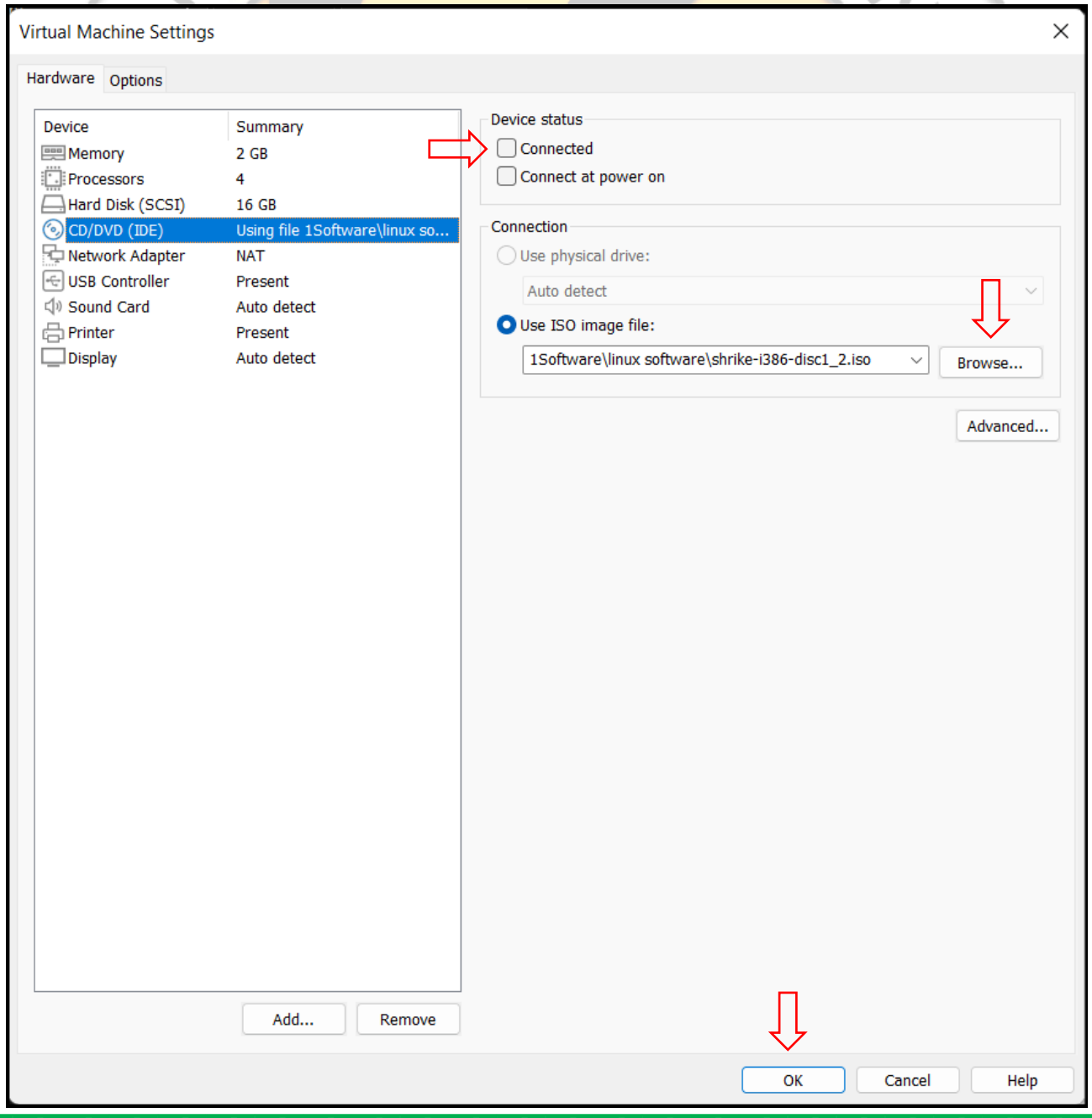




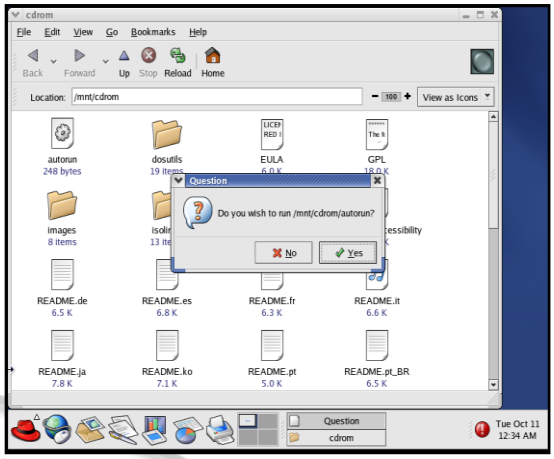
Q. How to install RedHat package(RPM)?

Process: -

- Open Linux. And Login root user.
- Click on VM→Removable Devices→CD/DVD(IDE)→Settings.
- Check connected check box.
- Click on Browse…
- Select CD1/CD2/CD3.
- Click on ok button.



- ☞ Then a dialog box will be open in GUI base.
- ☞ Click on No button.
- ☞ Select RedHat.
- ☞ Select RPM.
- ☞ Select any package.
- ☞ And copy location/path of package.
- ☞ Open new Terminal.
- ☞ Type rpm -ivh and paste file path then press enter key.



---

i for install.

v for verbose.

h for hash.

If your file name is "foo-1.0-1.i386.rpm. // name(foo), version(1.0), release(1), architecture (i386).

---

i for installing // rpm -ivh package_name.// rpm -ivh –replacepkgs package_name.

e for Uninstalling // rpm -e package_name.

U for Upgrading an installed package. // rpm -Uvh package_name

q for Querying.

V for Verifying.

F for upgrade only existing package.

rpm -Fvh package_name. // upgrade only existent packages upgraded.

rpm -Fvh *.rpm //

---

rpm -q package_name. // display package name, version, and release no.

rpm -qa // show list all installed package.

rpm -q httpd(package_name). // cheking if a package is installed or not.

rpm -ql httpd(package_name).// list all the files for a package.

---

rpm -Va // verify all installed package throughout the system.

rpm -Vp // if you suspect your databases are currept.

rpm -ivh --replacefiles package_name. // if show error bar, ignore this error.

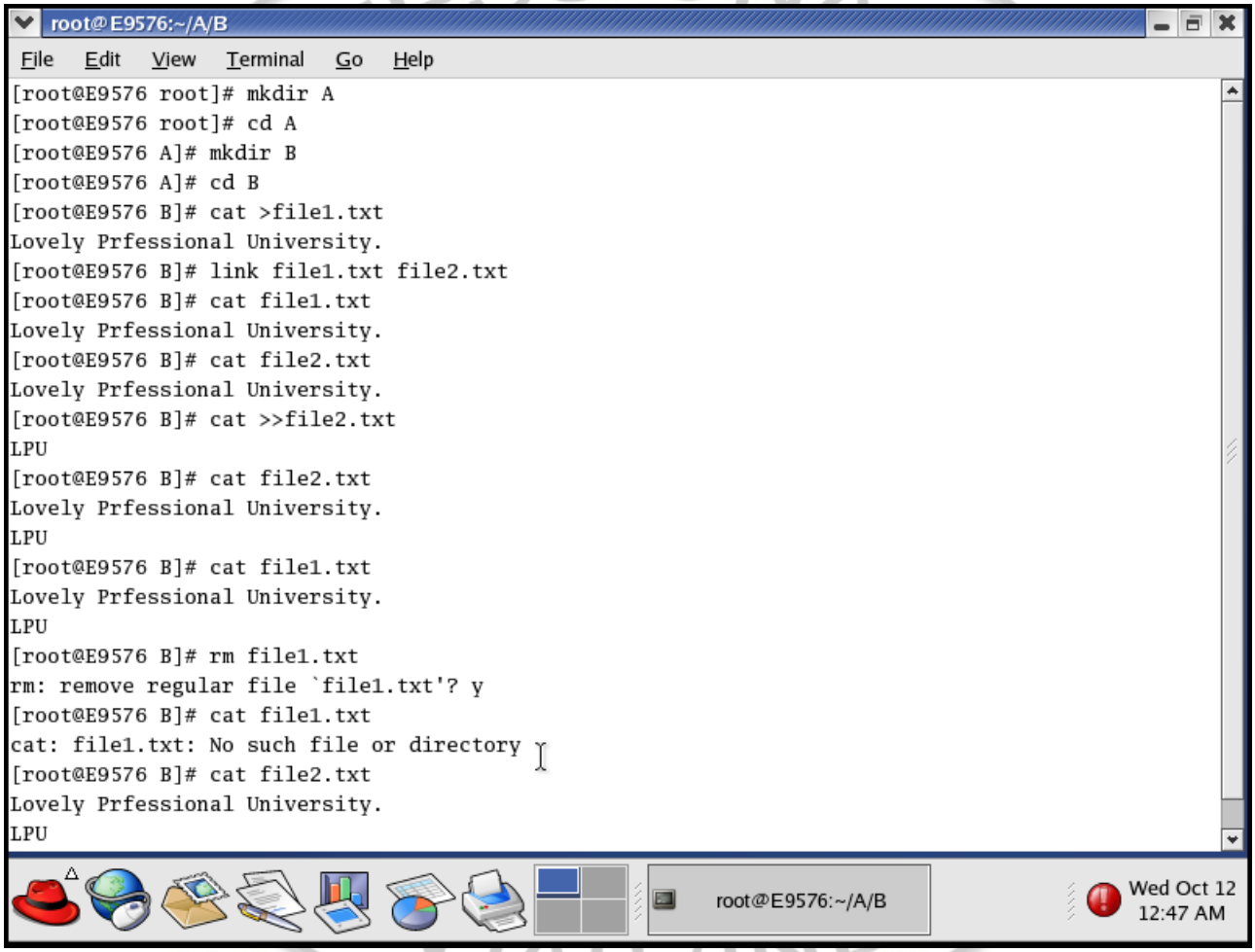
---

rpm -help or man rpm // see about of rpm package uses.

Q. How to create Hard link.

Process: -

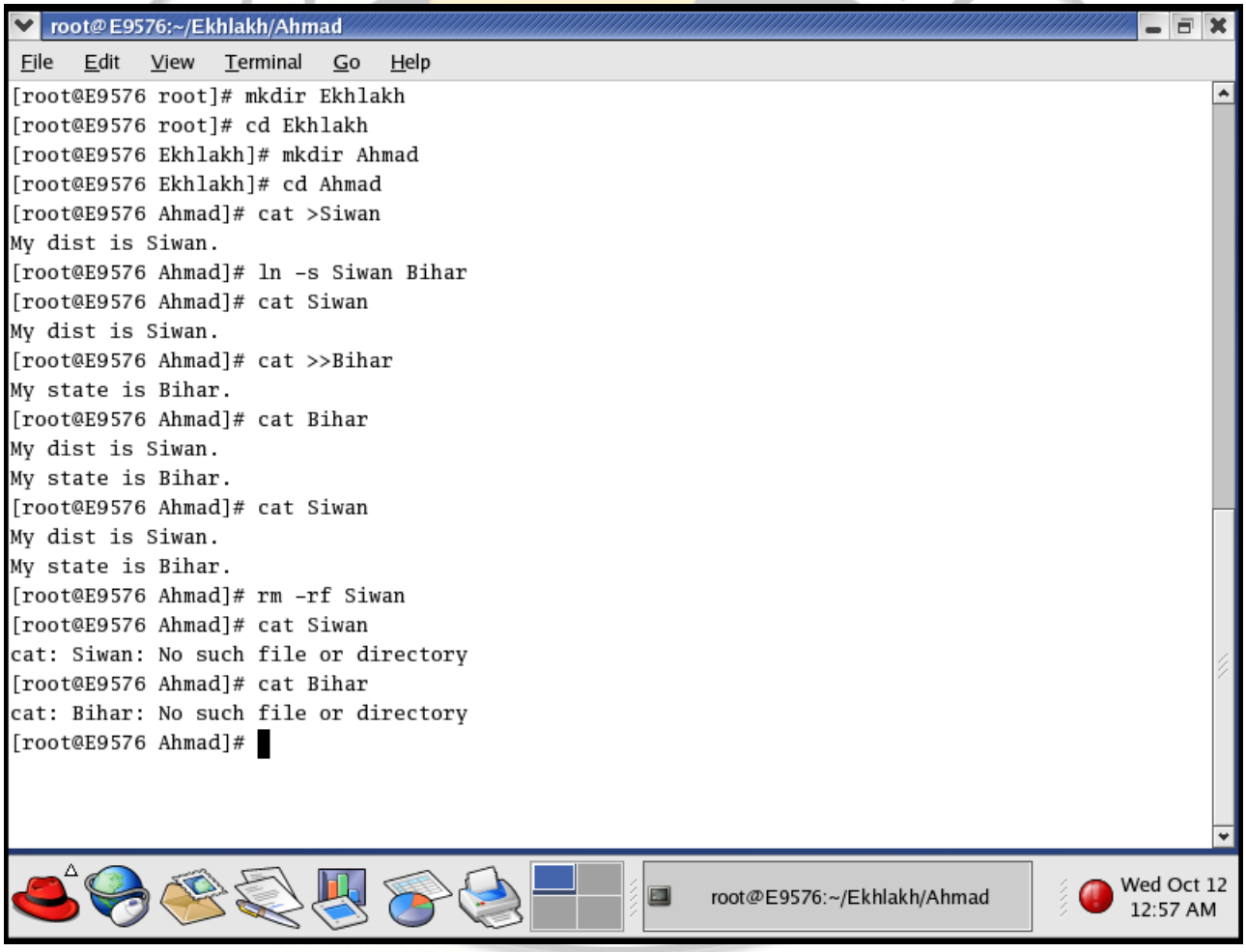
- Open Linux. And Login root user.
- A hard link is a direct link to the data on disk.
- If original file is deleted then also see your hard link files.
- Hard link command is only type “link”.



Q. How to create soft link.

Process: -

- Open Linux. And Login root user.
- A symbolic link does not link directly to the data on disk but to another link to the data on disk.
- If original files is deleted then can't seen our soft link files.
- Soft link command is type "ln -s".



LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY
PUNJAB (INDIA)