

User Environment – Solutions

Lab1: Accounts

Run the **whoami** command:

```
$ whoami
me
$
```

Access to the `/etc/shadow` file is protected; you must be root in order to read this file. So, the safest way to display this file is through the **sudo** command:

```
$ sudo cat /etc/shadow
[sudo] password for me:
root:!:15777:0:99999:7:::
. . .
me:$6$a5TRpIvf$3WckEVuxjQK7kYgKySvc3B6cjwKBYjV9FwSRG3B0YG8c5ZN
JxJLcdHa4H03FNyeJkp/gOdAUC37FNum9dqBDL.:15777:0:99999:7:::
```

Lab 2: Environment Changes

In order to make the change to your prompt persistent (retain the change in sub-shells and the next time you login to the system) you need to modify a startup file. Check your login directory to see which startup files you have. "`ls -A`" will accomplish this. Which file do you have: `.bash_profile`, `.bash_login`, or `.profile`? You need to edit the appropriate startup file used on your system and add a line similar to:

```
$ export PS1='\w $'
```

Lab 3: Command History

The history command is the way to display the commands you have typed in:

```
$ history
 1 cd /
 2 ls
 3 cd
 4 pwd
 5 echo $SHELL
 6 ls /var/
 7 ls /usr/bin
 8 ls /usr/local/bin
 9 man fstab
10 ls
   . . .
```

In order to re-run a previous command, you have a few choices. Let's say that you wanted to re-run the **man** command you ran way back when you first logged-in. You could type "**!9**" to re-run the command listed as #9. If this was the only **man** command that you typed in, you could also type "**!man**" now that you remember the command name that you typed. Finally, if you had typed a few **man** commands, you could use **CTRL-R** to search backward in your history to find the specific **man** command that you want to re-run.

Lab 4: Command Alias

The alias line would look like this:

```
$ alias projx='cd /home/staff/R&D/projects/projectX/src'
```