## LINUX ASSIGNMENT- YUKTI SHARMA

1) Create a directory "exercise" inside your home directory and create nested(dir1/dir2/dir3) directory structure inside "excerise" with single command.

```
ttn@ttn:~$ mkdir -p exercise/dir1/dir2/dir3
ttn@ttn:~$ cd exercise
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ tree

'-- dir1
    '-- dir2
    '-- dir3

3 directories, 0 files
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

2 Create two empty files inside dir2 directory: emptyFile1,emptyFile2 in single command

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ cd dir1/dir2
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ touch emptyFile1 emptyFile2
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ tree
.
|-- dir3
|-- emptyFile1
-- emptyFile2

1 directory, 2 files
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$
```

3 Create one file file1.txt containing text "hello world" and save it.

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ echo "hello world" > file1.txt
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ cat file1.txt
hello world
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

4) Find a "passwd" file using find command inside /etc. copy this files as passwd\_copy and then rename this file as passwd\_backup.

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo find /etc -name "passwd'
/etc/passwd
/etc/cron.daily/passwd
/etc/pam.d/passwd
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ cp /etc/passwd passwd_copy
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ tree
-- dir1
    ·-- dir2
        |-- dir3
        -- emptyFile1
        `-- emptyFile2
-- emptyfile2
-- file1.txt
-- passwd copy
-- touch
3 directories, 6 files
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ mv passwd_copy passwd backup
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

5) Try reading passwd\_backup file in multiple tools: less,more,cat,strings etc and find the difference in their usage.

Ans-

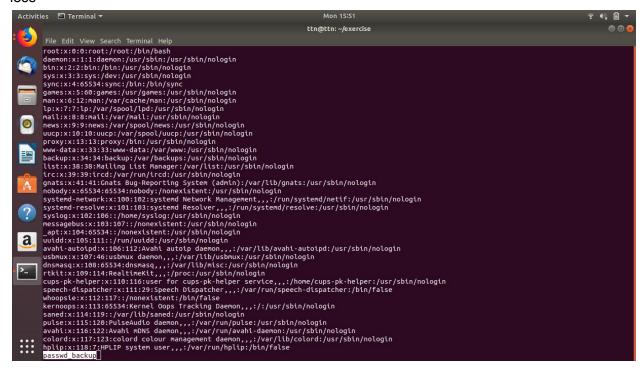
more = to view a text file one page at a time, press spacebar to go to the next page

**less** = similar to more with navigation of the page up/down using the less command and not possible in more command.

**cat** = can be used to join multiple files together and print the result on screen (it will not show page by page)

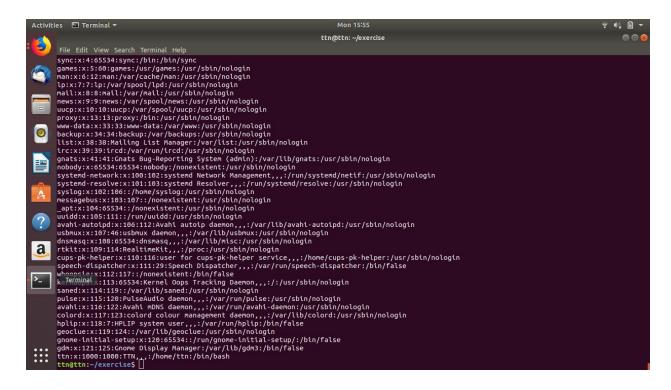
**Strings** = The **strings command** returns each **string** of printable characters in files. Its main uses are to determine the contents of and to extract text from binary files (i.e., non-text files)

#### less-

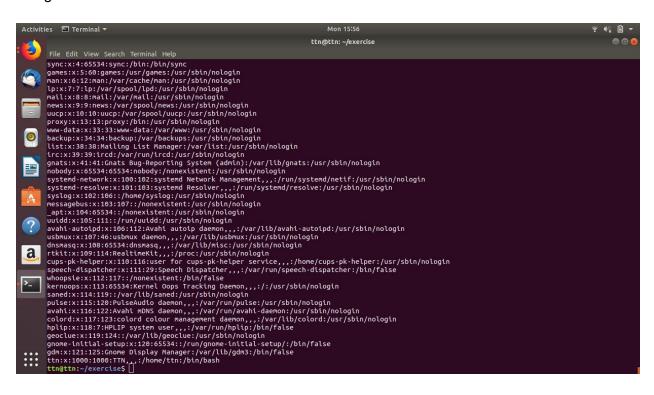


#### More-

#### Cat-



### Strings-



6) Find out the number of line in password\_backup containing "/bin/false".

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ grep "/bin/false" passwd_backup | wc -l
5
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

7) Get the first 5 lines of a file "password\_backup" and Redirect the output of the above commands into file "output".

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ head -n 5 passwd_backup > output
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ cat output
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

8) Create a "test" user, create its password and find out its uid and gid.

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo useradd tests
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo passwd tests
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo id tests
uid=1002(tests) gid=1002(tests) groups=1002(tests)
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

9) Change the timestamp of emptyFile1,emptyFile2 which are exist in dir2

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ cd dir1/dir2$
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Feb  4 14:57 dir3
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn   0 Feb  4 16:25 emptyFile1
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn   0 Feb  4 16:25 emptyFile2
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ touch emptyFile1 emptyFile2
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$ ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 ttn ttn 4096 Feb  4 14:57 dir3
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn   0 Feb  4 16:26 emptyFile1
-rw-r--r-- 1 ttn ttn   0 Feb  4 16:26 emptyFile2
ttn@ttn:~/exercise/dir1/dir2$
```

- 10) Login as test user and edit the "output" file created above. Since the permission wont allow you to save the changes. Configure such that test user can edit it.
- i) Add group owner of the "output" file as the secondary group of testuser and check/change the "output" file permission if it is editable by group. Once done revert the change
- ii) Make the file editable to the world so that test user can access it. Revert the changes after verification
- iii) Change the ownership to edit the file.

```
ttn@TTN:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

ttn@TTN:~$ sudo usermod -G root test

ttn@TTN:~$

This is the content of the c
```

```
test@TTN: /home/ttn
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
qw
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
                                  test@TTN: /home/ttn
                                                                               - -
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
test@TTN:/home/ttn$ vim output
                                  test@TTN: /home/ttn
                                                                               00
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
test@TTN:/home/ttn$ <u>s</u>udo chmod 777 output
test@TTN:/home/ttn$
est@TTN:/home/ttm5 sudo chown :test output
est@TTN:/home/ttm5 ls -l
a a (
                                  test@TTN: /home/ttn
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
test@TTN:/home/ttn$ id test
uid=1001(test) gid=1001(test) groups=1001(test),0(root),27(sudo)
test@TTN:/home/ttn$ sudo gpasswd -d test root
Removing user test from group root
test@TTN:/home/ttn$ id test
uid=1001(test) gid=1<u>0</u>01(test) groups=1001(test),27(sudo)
test@TTN:/home/ttn$
```

11) Create alias with your name so that it creates a file as "/tmp/aliastesting".

12) Edit ~/.bashrc file such that when you change to "test" user it should clear the screen and print "Welcome".

su test

Vim ~/.bashrc

Enter welcome in file

Su ttn

Su test

```
ttn@ttn:~

Elle Edit View Search Terminal Help

welcome
ttn@ttn:~$ []
```

13) Install "zip" package.

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo apt-get install zip
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
zip is already the newest version (3.0-11build1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

14) Compress "output" and "password\_backup" files into a tar ball. List the files present inside the tar created.

```
ttn@ttn:~$ cd exercise
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ ls
dir1
           emptyFile2 output
                                      touch wget-log
emptyfile2 file1.txt
                       passwd backup wc
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ tar -cvf test.tar output passwd backup
output
passwd backup
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ ls
dir1
           emptyFile2 output
                                       test.tar
                                                WC
emptyfile2 file1.txt
                       passwd backup
                                      touch
                                                wget-log
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ tar -tf test.tar
output
passwd backup
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

# 15) scp this file to test user

```
ttn@ttn:~$ cd exercise
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ sudo scp /home/ttn/exercise/test.tar tests@localhost:/home/tests/
[sudo] password for ttn:
ssh: connect to host localhost port 22: Connection refused
lost connection
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

## 16) Unzip this tar bar by logging into the remote server

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ tar czv test.tar| ssh tests@localhost 'cat | tar xz -C /tests'
test.tar
ssh: connect to host localhost port 22: Connection refused
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$
```

# 17) Download any image from web and move to desktop

- 18) How to get help of commands usages.
- i) By using man command

# Eg- man tar

```
Mon 22:37
                                                                                                                                              ? 4≬ 🖟
                                                                       ttn@ttn: ~/Desktop
     TAR(1)
                                                                     GNU TAR Manual
                                                                                                                                             TAR(1)
     NAME
             tar - an archiving utility
     SYNOPSIS
         Traditional usage
tar {A|c|d|r|t|u|x}[GnSkUWOmpsMBiajJzZhPlRvwo] [ARG...]
        UNIX-style usage
tar -A [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE ARCHIVE
             tar -c [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
             tar -d [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
            tar -t [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
            tar -r [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
            tar -u [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
             tar -x [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
         GNU-style usage tar {--catenate|--concatenate} [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE ARCHIVE
             tar --create [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
             tar {--diff|--compare} [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
             tar --delete [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
             tar --append [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
             tar --list [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
      Manual page tar(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

ii) By --help command

```
ttn@ttn:~/Desktop$ tar --help
Usage: tar [OPTION...] [FILE]...
GNU 'tar' saves many files together into a single tape or disk archive, and can
restore individual files from the archive.
Examples:
 tar -cf archive.tar foo bar # Create archive.tar from files foo and bar.
                               # List all files in archive.tar verbosely.
 tar -tvf archive.tar
 tar -xf archive.tar
                               # Extract all files from archive.tar.
Local file name selection:
      --add-file=FILE
                             add given FILE to the archive (useful if its name
                             starts with a dash)
 -C, --directory=DIR
                             change to directory DIR
      --exclude=PATTERN
                             exclude files, given as a PATTERN
                             exclude backup and lock files
      --exclude-backups
                             exclude contents of directories containing
      --exclude-caches
                             CACHEDIR. TAG, except for the tag file itself
      --exclude-caches-all
                             exclude directories containing CACHEDIR.TAG
      --exclude-caches-under exclude everything under directories containing
                             CACHEDIR. TAG
     --exclude-ignore=FILE read exclude patterns for each directory from
                             FILE, if it exists
      --exclude-ignore-recursive=FILE
                             read exclude patterns for each directory and its
                             subdirectories from FILE, if it exists
      --exclude-tag=FILE
                             exclude contents of directories containing FILE,
                             except for FILE itself
      --exclude-tag-all=FILE exclude directories containing FILE
      --exclude-tag-under=FILE
                                 exclude everything under directories
```

## iii) by info command

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
                                                        GNU TAR Manual
                                                                                                                      TAR(1)
NAME
      tar - an archiving utility
   UPF313
Traditional usage
tar {A|c|d|r|t|u|x}[GnSkUWOmpsMBiajJzZhPlRvwo] [ARG...]
   UNIX-style usage
tar -A [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE ARCHIVE
      tar -c [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
      tar -d [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
      tar -t [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
      tar -r [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
      tar -u [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
      tar -x [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
   GNU-style usage tar {--catenate|--concatenate} [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE ARCHIVE
      tar --create [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
      tar {--diff|--compare} [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
      tar --delete [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
      tar --append [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
```

19) Create a symlink of /etc/services into /tmp/ports-info

```
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ ln -s /etc/services /tmp/ports-info
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ ls
dir1
            emptyFile2 output
emptyfile2 file1.txt
                        passwd_backup touch
                                                 wget-log
ttn@ttn:~/exercise$ cd /tmp
ttn@ttn:/tmp$ ls
config-err-sTpuTz
mozilla_ttn0
ports-info
ssh-EU2PY9jXmbfe
systemd-private-b0ef45fd8eb8422a809fbbe391b229bb-bolt.service-aVYDWZ
systemd-private-b0ef45fd8eb8422a809fbbe391b229bb-colord.service-11rCa0
systemd-private-b0ef45fd8eb8422a809fbbe391b229bb-fwupd.service-HHde1j
systemd-private-b0ef45fd8eb8422a809fbbe391b229bb-rtkit-daemon.service-tCHIAF
systemd-private-b0ef45fd8eb8422a809fbbe391b229bb-systemd-resolved.service-Gu4bC2
systemd-private-b0ef45fd8eb8422a809fbbe391b229bb-systemd-time<u>syncd.service-p5DSJE</u>
Temp-f0db66f0-5c29-48d6-8453-e68957c929de
ttn@ttn:/tmp$
```

20) You are appointed as a Software/DevOps Engineer in ABC media services. On your first day you need to troubleshoot a problem. There is a command "xyz" somewhere installed in that linux system. But as a new joinee you do not have any idea about where is that Installed. How can you check that?

**Ans-** By using "whereis" command it can be known where xyz is installed in linux system.

# Eg- whereis xyz

```
ttn@ttn:/tmp$ whereis ls
ls: /bin/ls /usr/share/man/man1/ls.1.gz
ttn@ttn:/tmp$ whereis tar
tar: /usr/lib/tar /bin/tar /usr/share/man/man1/tar.1.gz
ttn@ttn:/tmp$ whereis cd
cd:
ttn@ttn:/tmp$ whereis mkdir
mkdir: /bin/mkdir /usr/share/man/man1/mkdir.1.gz
ttn@ttn:/tmp$ whereis xyz
xyz:
ttn@ttn:/tmp$
```