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I confirm that I understand my coursework needs to be submitted online via Google Classroom 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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UNIX Utilities

1. AIM

The aim of this workshop was to make us familiar with the basic UNIX commands in command line interface.

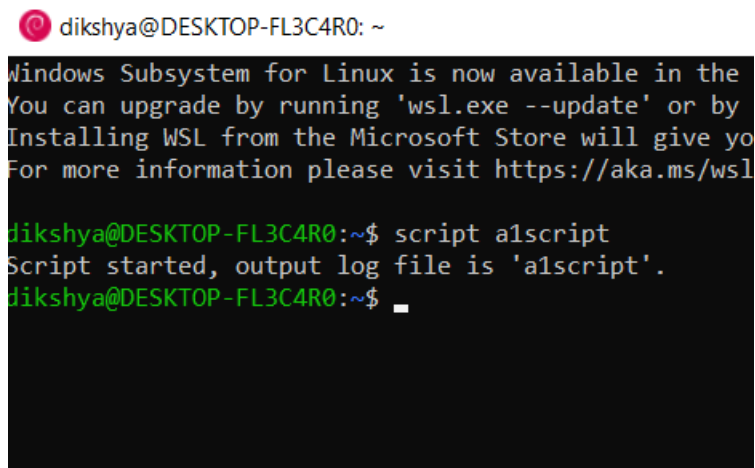
2. OBJECTIVE

- To identify user's username and retrieve a list of users.
- To access detailed account information.
- To create a file, list files and manipulating file data.

3. STEPS

3.1. Step 1

Command “script a1script” was entered at the prompt to get the script started.

A terminal window with a black background and white text. The prompt is 'dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0: ~'. The first line of output is a Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) message: 'Windows Subsystem for Linux is now available in the... You can upgrade by running 'wsl.exe --update' or by... Installing WSL from the Microsoft Store will give yo... For more information please visit https://aka.ms/wsl...'. The second line shows the command 'dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~\$ script a1script' being entered. The third line shows the output 'Script started, output log file is 'a1script''. The fourth line shows the prompt 'dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~\$' followed by a cursor.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0: ~
Windows Subsystem for Linux is now available in the
You can upgrade by running 'wsl.exe --update' or by
Installing WSL from the Microsoft Store will give yo
For more information please visit https://aka.ms/wsl

dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ script a1script
Script started, output log file is 'a1script'.
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 1: Starting the Script.

3.2. Step 2

Command “whoami” was typed to see the current username.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ whoami
dikshya
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ █
```

Figure 2: Displaying the username.

3.3. Step 3

Command “who” was entered to see a list of everyone (all user’s) on the system.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ who
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ █
```

Figure 3: Displaying list of usernames.

3.4. Step 4

Command “finger dikshya”, was entered (where dikshya is the username) to see more information about user’s account.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ finger dikshya
Login: dikshya                      Name:
Directory: /home/dikshya           Shell: /bin/bash
Never logged in.
No mail.
No Plan.
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 4:Displaying information about the user.

3.5. Step 5

Command “date” was entered see today’s date and the current time.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ date
Mon Dec  4 10:20:52 AM +0545 2023
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ █
```

Figure 5:Displaying current date.

3.6. Step 6

Command “ls” was entered to see list of files in current directory.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ ls
alscript
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 6: Displaying list of files.

Command “ls -a” was entered to see list of all the hidden and unhidden files.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ ls -a
.  ..  alscript  .bash_logout  .bashrc  .profile  .sudo_as_admin_successful
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 7: Displaying hidden and unhidden files.

Command “ls -a -l” was entered to see list of hidden and unhidden files including its properties.

```
.  ..  alscript  .bash_logout  .bashrc  .profile  .sudo_as_admin_successful
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ ls -a -l
total 12
drwx----- 1 dikshya dikshya 512 Dec  4 10:16 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root    root    512 Mar  2 2023 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 dikshya dikshya 1024 Dec  4 10:23 alscript
-rw-r--r-- 1 dikshya dikshya 220 Nov 30 12:42 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 dikshya dikshya 3526 Nov 30 12:42 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 dikshya dikshya 807 Nov 30 12:42 .profile
-rw-r--r-- 1 dikshya dikshya  0 Dec  4 10:13 .sudo_as_admin_successful
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 8: Displaying hidden and unhidden files including its properties.

What files do you have?

ls

➔ In the current directory, only a1script was displayed.

ls -a

➔ In the current directory, a1script, .bash_logout, .bashrc , .profile and .sudo_as_admin_successful was displayed.

ls -a -l

➔ In the current directory, a1script, .bash_logout, .bashrc , .profile and .sudo_as_admin_successful was displayed with its properties as additional information.

What's the difference?

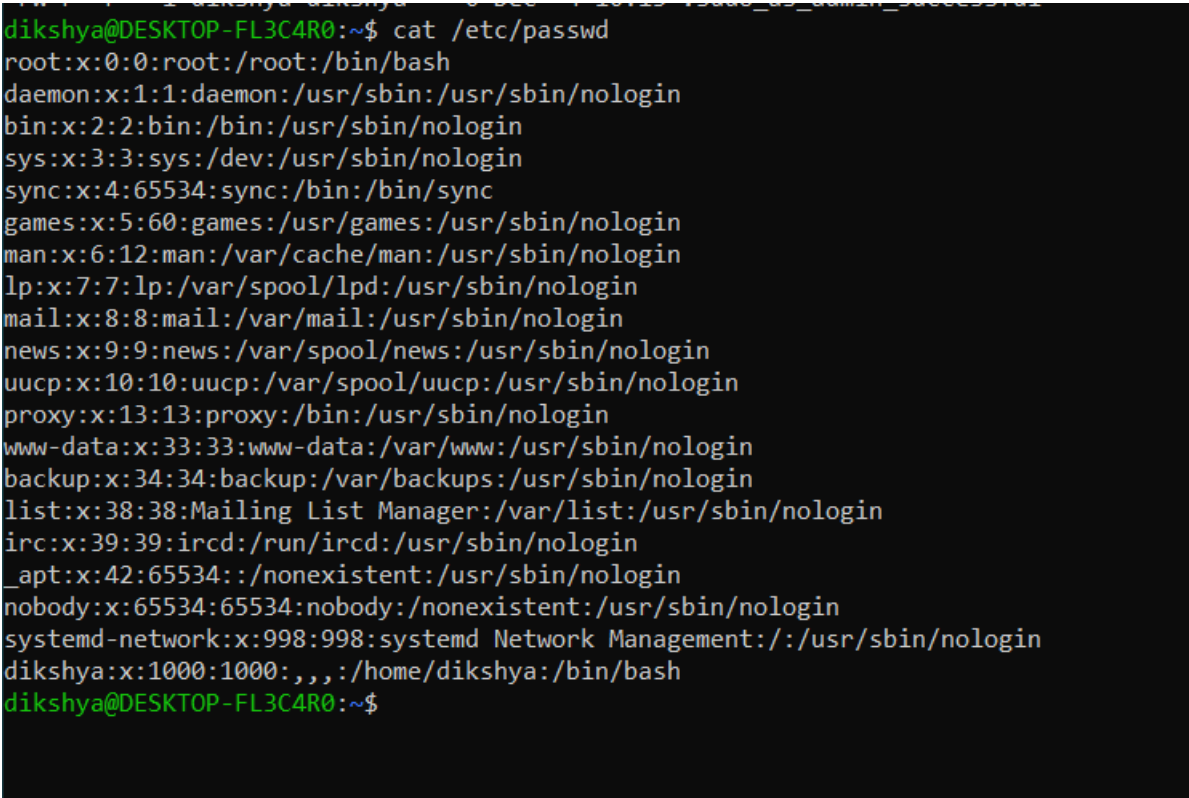
From the above command, it displayed the file that is present with command 'ls' and with "ls -a", it also displayed hidden files, and with "ls -a -l", it displayed all the hidden and unhidden files with its properties.

3.7. Step 7

Command “cat /etc/passwd” was entered, to display the content of “etc/passwd” file.

What’s in a file?

The file contains information about user accounts system like, username, password, directory, default shell etc.



```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ cat /etc/passwd
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
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:42:65534:/:nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:998:998:systemd Network Management:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
dikshya:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/dikshya:/bin/bash
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 9: Displaying Information about the user.

3.8. Step 8

Command “echo “This is a one-line file” > test1” was entered to create a one-line file.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ echo "This is a one-line file" > test1  
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 10: Creating one-line file.

3.9. Step 9

Command “cat > test2

This is file two.

It has several lines.

Three lines, in fact.” was entered and save and quit by entering ctrl + D to create a file with multiple line.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ cat > test2  
This is a file two  
It has several lines  
Three lines, in fact.  
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 11: Creating two-line file.

3.10. Step 10

Command “ls” was entered to show the existing file, and “cat test1” and “cat test2” was entered to show what it contains.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ ls
alscript test1 test2
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 12: list of files.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ cat test1
This is one-line file
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 13: Contents of test1.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ cat test2
This is a file two
It has several lines
Three lines, in fact.
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 14: Contents of test2.

3.11. Step 11

Command “cat test1 test2” was entered to merge the two files.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ cat test1 test2
This is one-line file
This is a file two
It has several lines
Three lines, in fact.
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 15: Merging two files.

3.12. Step 12

Command “exit” was entered to exit the script.

```
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$ exit
exit
Script done.
dikshya@DESKTOP-FL3C4R0:~$
```

Figure 16: Exiting the script.