LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

Islington college
(इस्लिङ्टन कलेज)

Module Code & Module Title

Level 5 – Network Operating Systems

Assessment Type

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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.

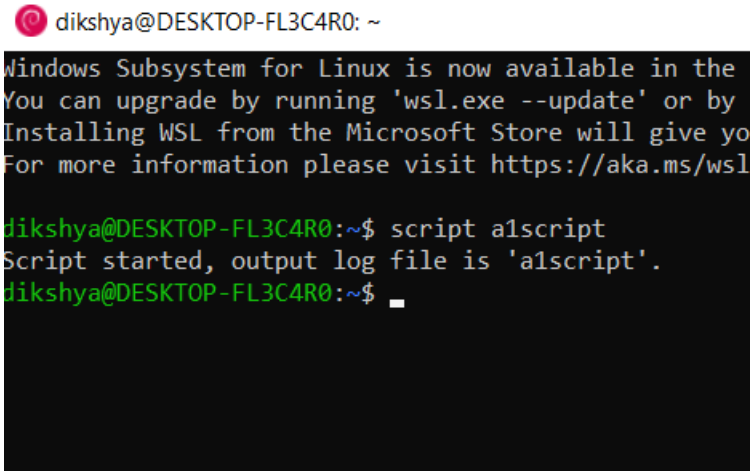

Figure 1: Starting the Script.

3.2. Step 2

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

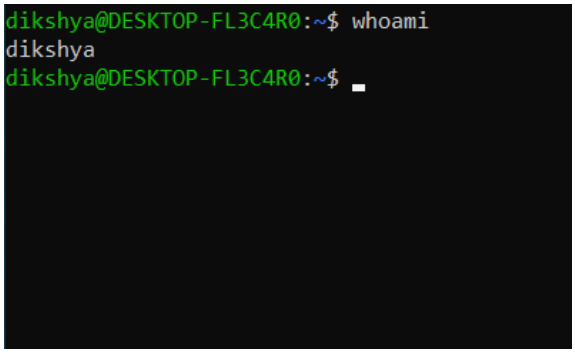

Figure 2: Displaying the username.

3.3. Step 3

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

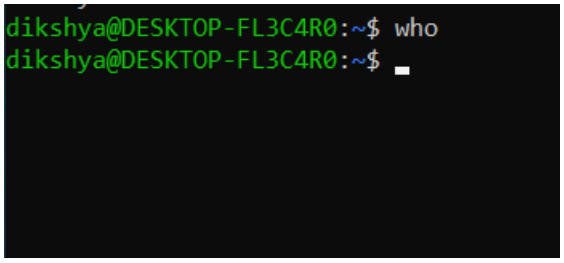

Figure 3: Displaying list of usernames.

3.4. Step 4

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

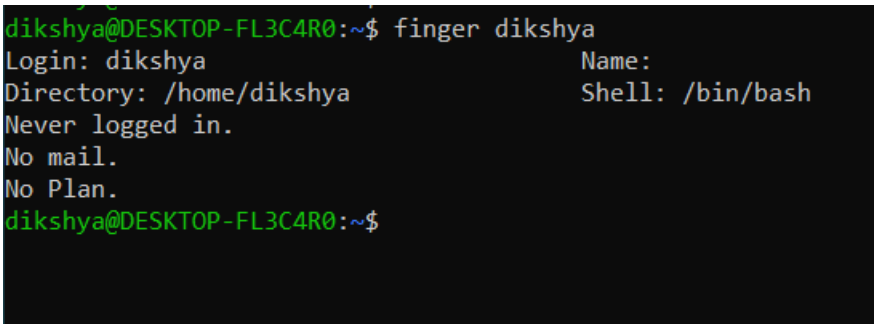

Figure 4:Displaying information about the user.

3.5. Step 5

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

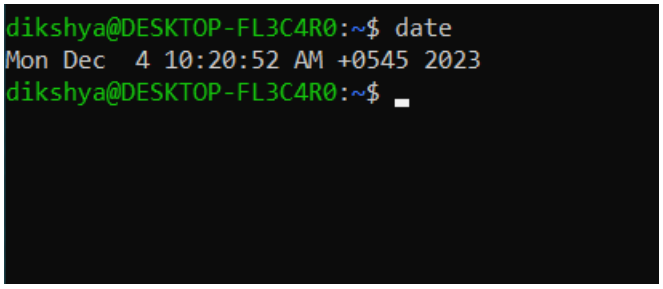

Figure 5:Displaying current date.

3.6. Step 6

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

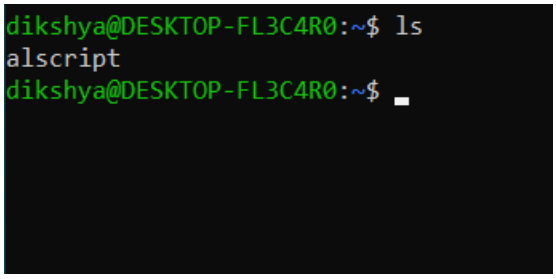

Figure 6:Displaying list of files.

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

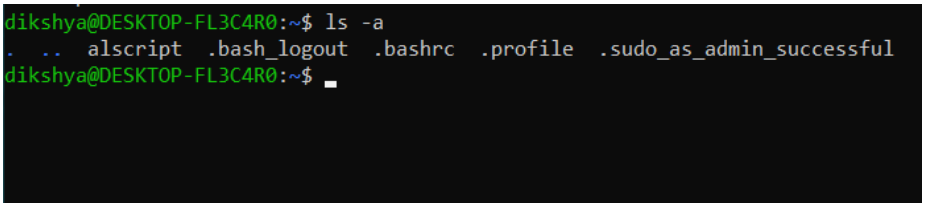

Figure 7:Displaying hidden and unhidden files.

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

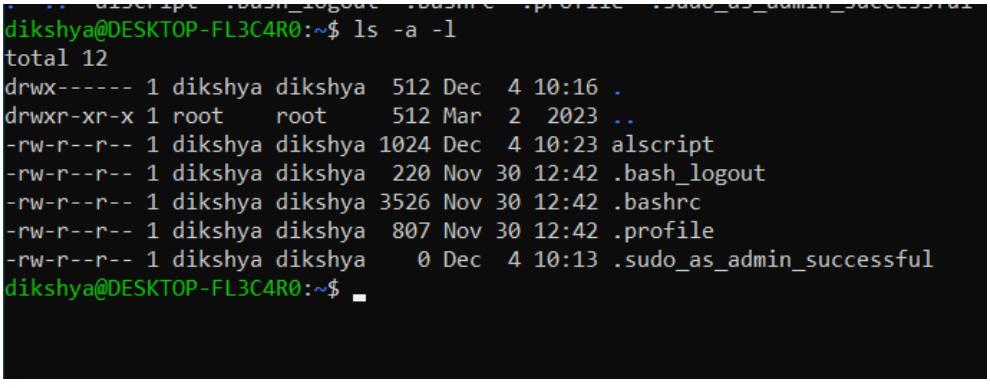

Figure 8: Displaying hidden and unhidden files including its properties.

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.

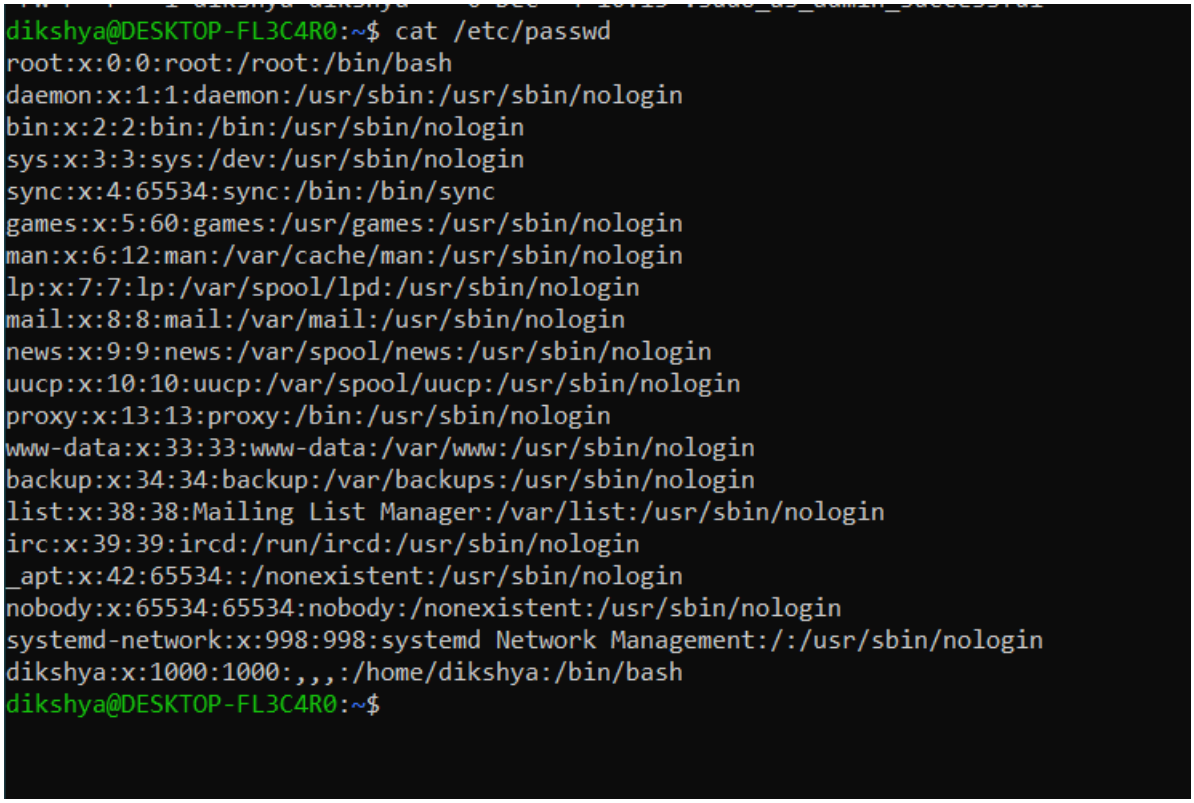

Figure 9: Displaying Information about the user.

3.8. Step 8

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

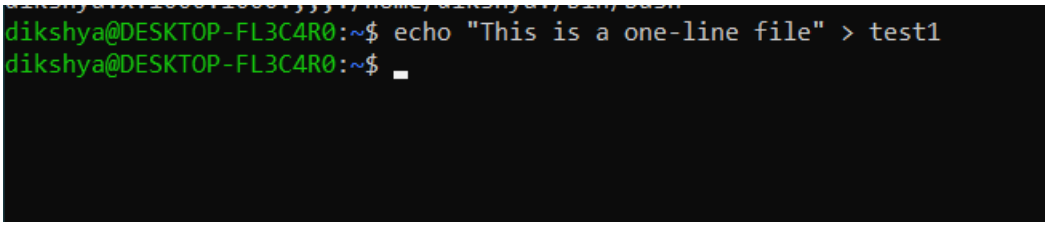

Figure 10: Creating one-line file.

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.

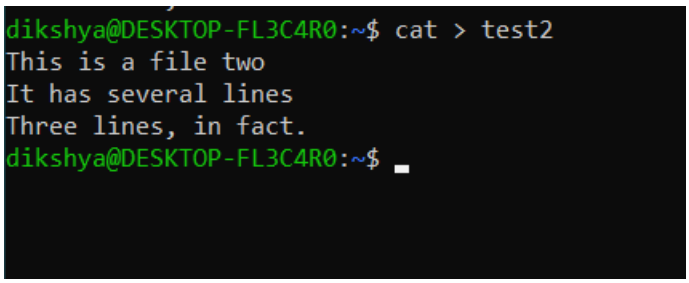

Figure 11: Creating two-line file.

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.

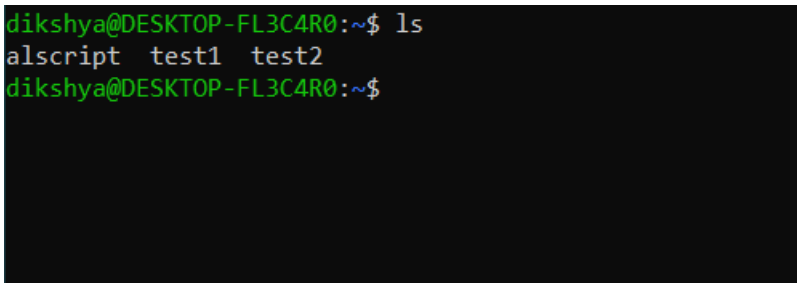

Figure 12: list of files.

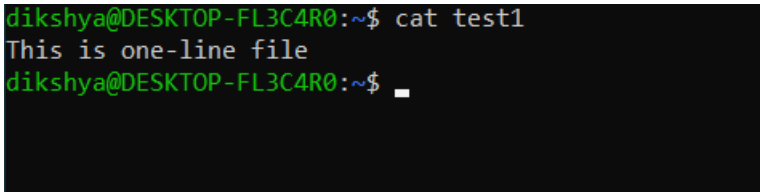

Figure 13: Contents of test1.

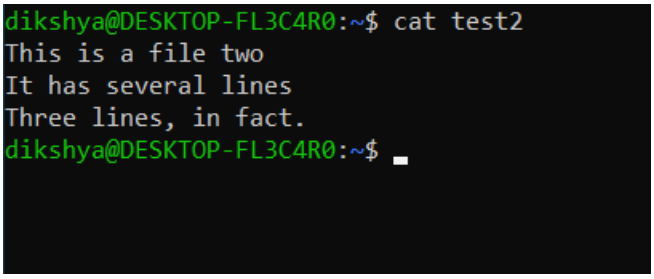

Figure 14: Contents of test2.

3.11. Step 11

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

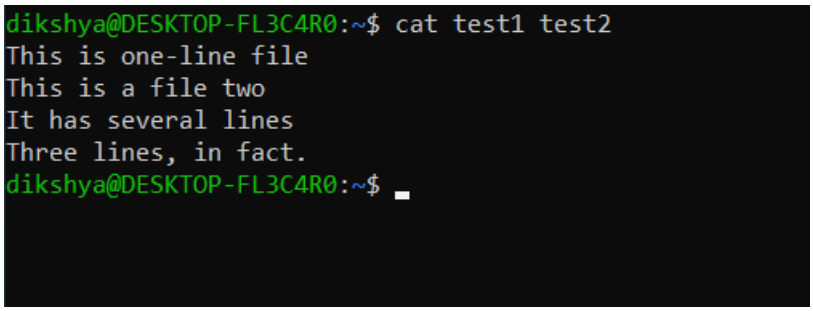

Figure 15: Merging two files.

3.12. Step 12

Command “exit” was entered to exit the script.

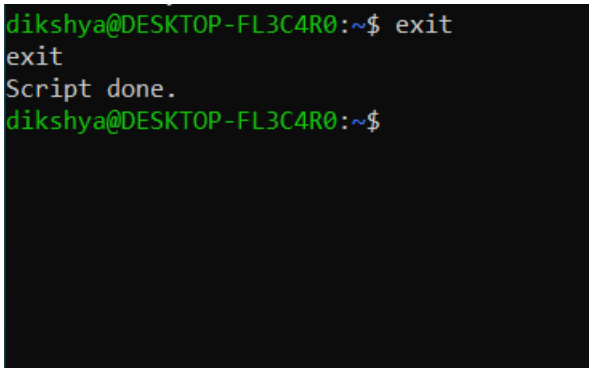

Figure 16: Exiting the script.