



RHSA1

Red hat System Administration 1



[osama-amin98](#)



Osama Amin

- Cloud Engineer at Eventum IT Solutions
- ITI Instructor
- RHCSA
- CKA

Course Plan

Day 01



- Introduction
- FOSS
- History of Linux
- Linux Components
- Basic Commands
- File system Hierarchy
- File and Directory Basics
- LAB 1



Notes Before LAB

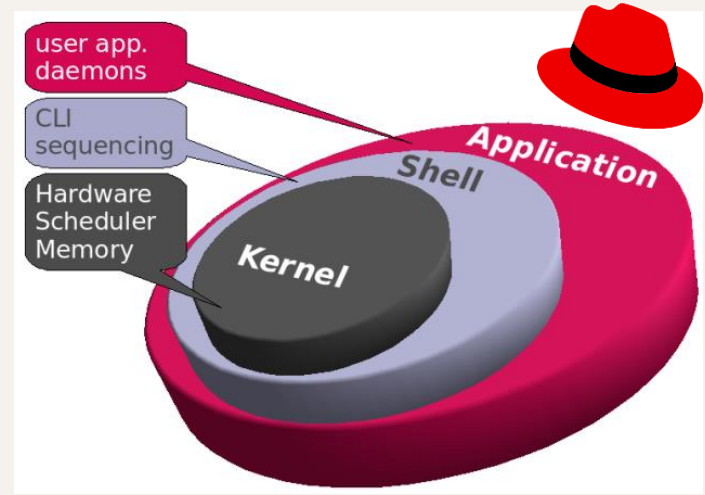
Linux Components

kernel: is the core of OS (software component)
that deals with hardware and contain components like drivers

shell: interface, by which user can communicate with kernel
Ex: bash

The shell parses commands entered by the user and translates them into logical segments to be executed by the kernel or other utilities.

Terminal:
Gives the shell a place to accept typed commands and to display their results



command [options] [arguments]

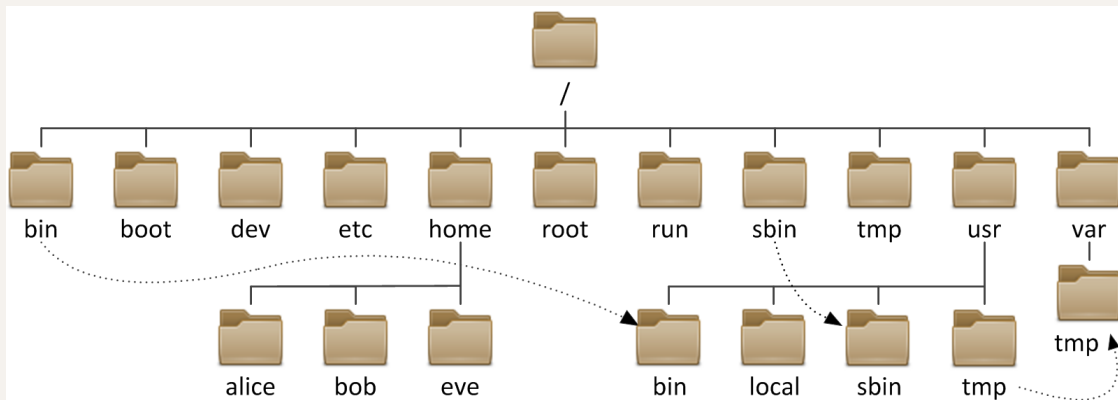


- **options** change a behavior of command (optional)
- **Arguments** are files name or other information needed by the command. (optional)
- Each item is separated by a space.
- Separate commands with semicolon (;).
- For documentation or help:
 - `man command`
 - `command --help`

The File-system Hierarchy



- **Absolute Path:** fully qualified name
- **Relative Path:** files can also be located relative to the current working directory



File and Directory Basics



touch for Creating file

- touch [options] filename

mkdir for creating directory

- mkdir [options] directory_name

cp for copying files and dirs

- cp [options] source_file destination
- cp -r [options] source_directory destination

rm for removing files and directories

- rm [options] filename
- rm -r [options] directory_name

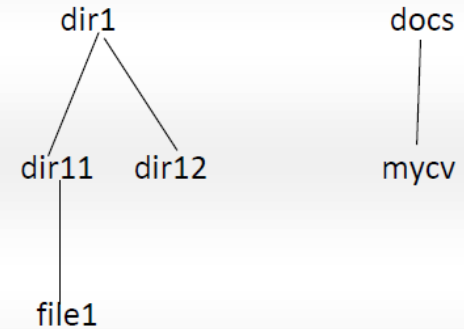
mv for moving or rename files and dirs.

- mv [options] source destination
-

LAB 01



1. Install CentOS /RHEL
2. What is the difference between cat and more command?
3. What is the difference between rm and rmdir using man?
4. Create the following hierarchy under your home directory:
 - a) Remove dir11 in one-step. What did you notice? And how did you overcome that?
 - b) Then remove dir12 using rmdir -p command. State what happened to the hierarchy (Note: you are in your home directory).
 - c) The output of the command pwd was /home/user. Write the absolute and relative path for the file mycv



LAB 01



5. Copy the `/etc/passwd` file to your home directory making its name is `mypasswd`.
6. Rename this new file to be `oldpasswd`.
7. You are in `/usr/bin`, list four ways to go to your home directory
8. List Linux commands in `/usr/bin` that start with letter `w`
9. Display the first 4 lines of `/etc/passwd`
10. Display the last 7 lines of `/etc/passwd`
11. Display the man page of the `passwd` file.