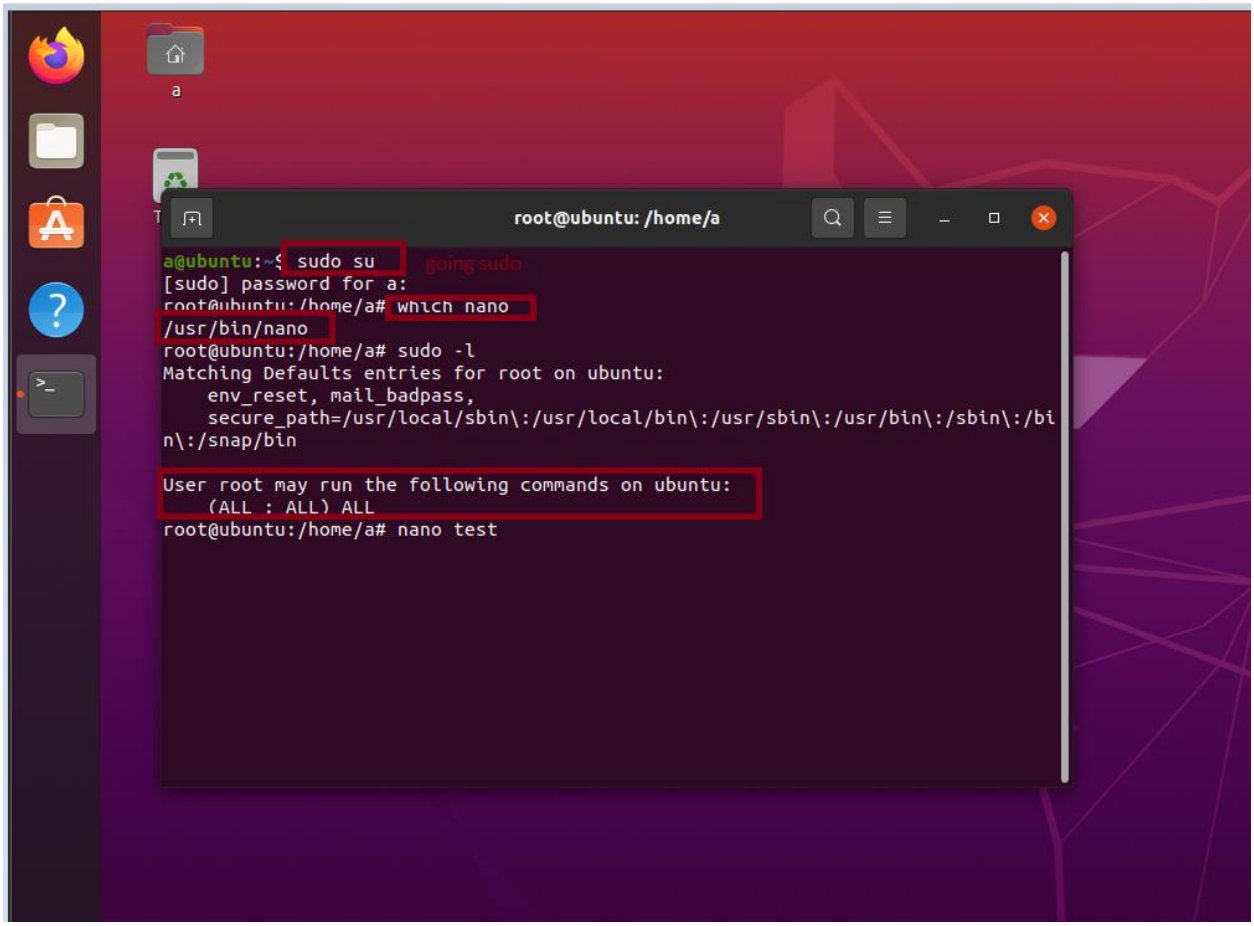
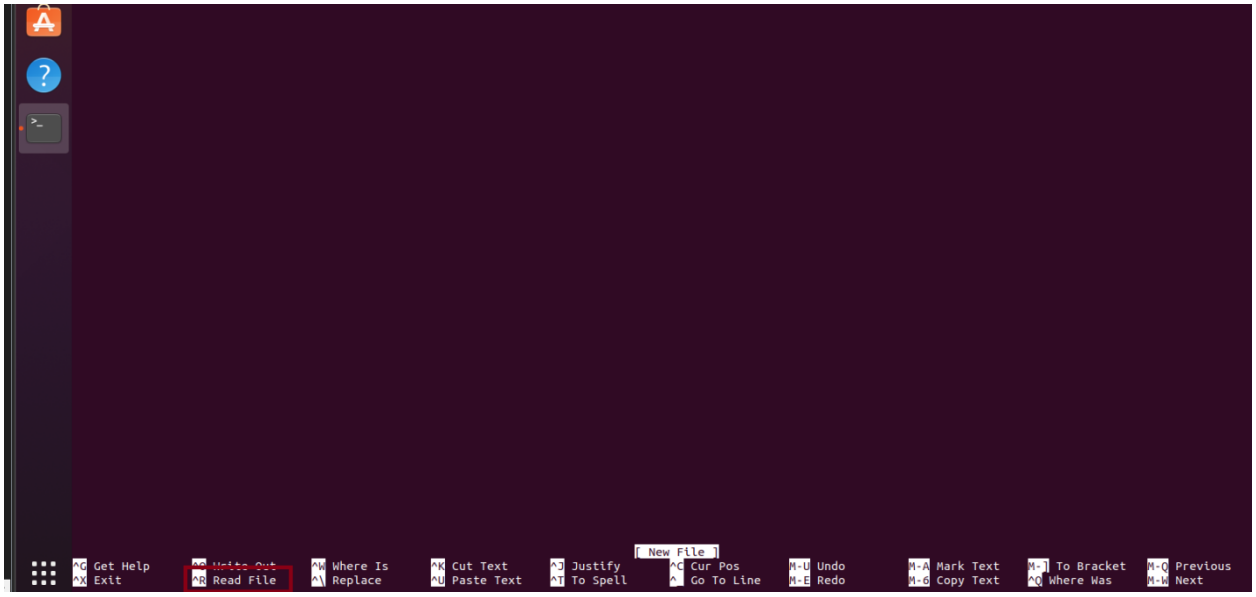
Linux Privilage – nano

Steps:-

1. Open ubantu and type the following commands
   a. “Sudo su” – “sudo” grants root (superuser) privileges. “Su” stands for "substitute user" and switches to the specified user account. When no user is specified, it defaults to the root user.
   b. “which nano”- This command searches for the nano executable in your system's PATH and returns its location.
   c. “sudo -l”- Lists all commands you’re allowed to run with `sudo` permissions.
   d. “nano test”- If a file named `test` exists in the current directory, `nano` will open it. If the file doesn’t exist, `nano` will create a new file named `test` and open it for editing.

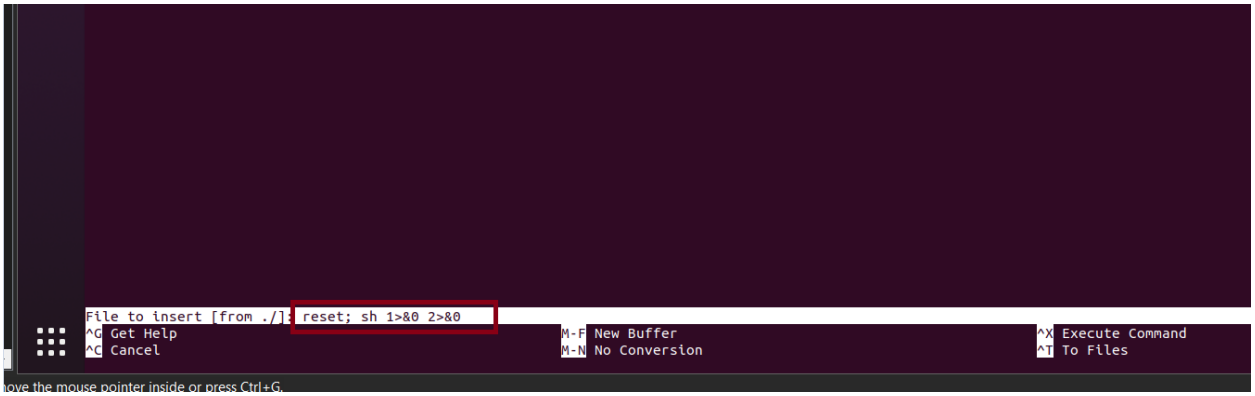




(use ctl+R)

(use ctl+X)

(Bash didn't work for me)

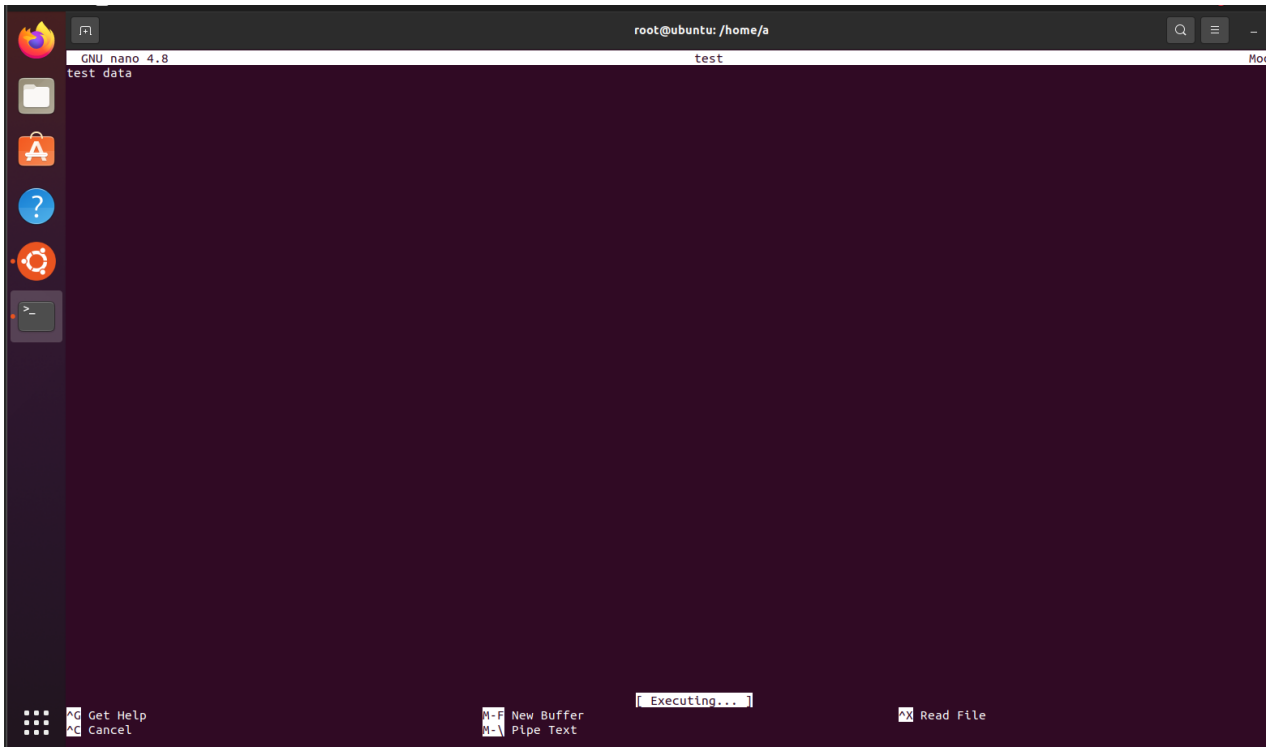


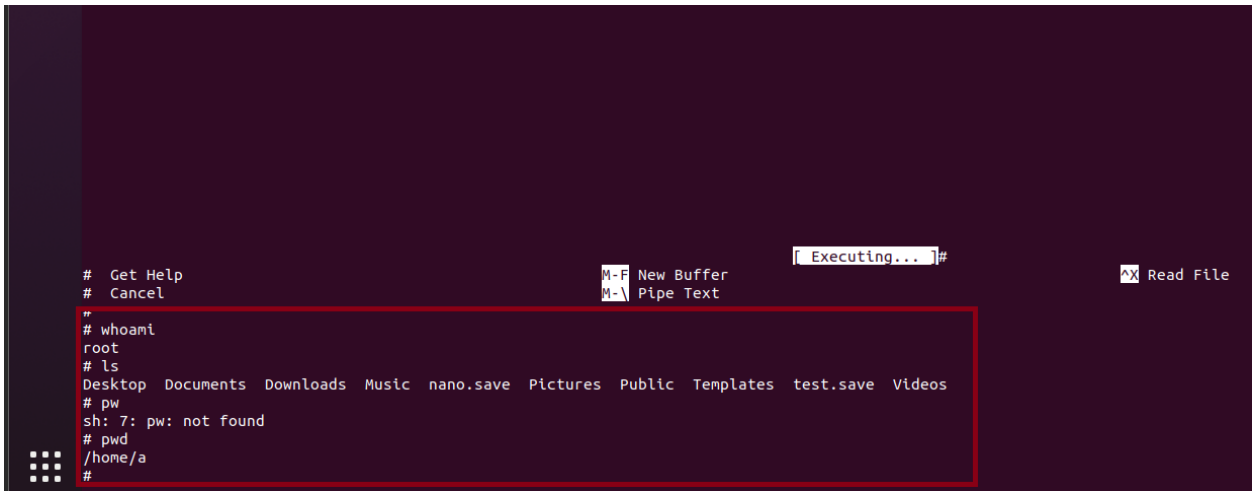
(So Try this one)

The command "reset; sh 1>&0 2>&0" is a combination of two commands with specific purposes in a Unix-like environment. Here's what each part does:

Breaking Down the Command

1. **reset**:
    - This command reinitializes the terminal settings. It's typically used to fix terminal display issues, such as when the output becomes garbled.
    - It clears the screen and restores the terminal to a clean state.
2. **sh 1>&0 2>&0**:
    - sh starts a new shell session.
    - 1>&0 redirects standard output (1) to standard input (0), and 2>&0 redirects standard error (2) to standard input (0).
    - This particular redirection is a bit unusual and may cause unexpected behavior, as it's effectively redirecting both standard output and standard error to standard input. This can lead to confusion in how input and output are handled by the shell, potentially creating a loop or producing no visible output.





(Now we can execute any command)