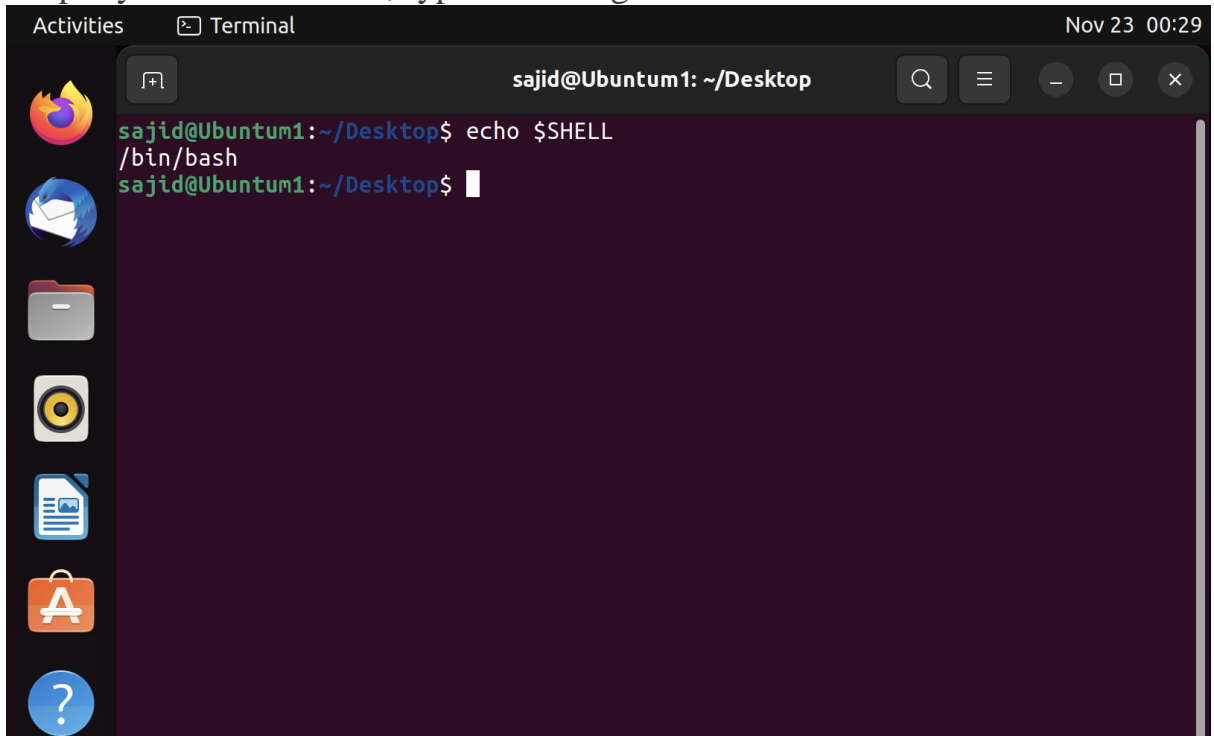


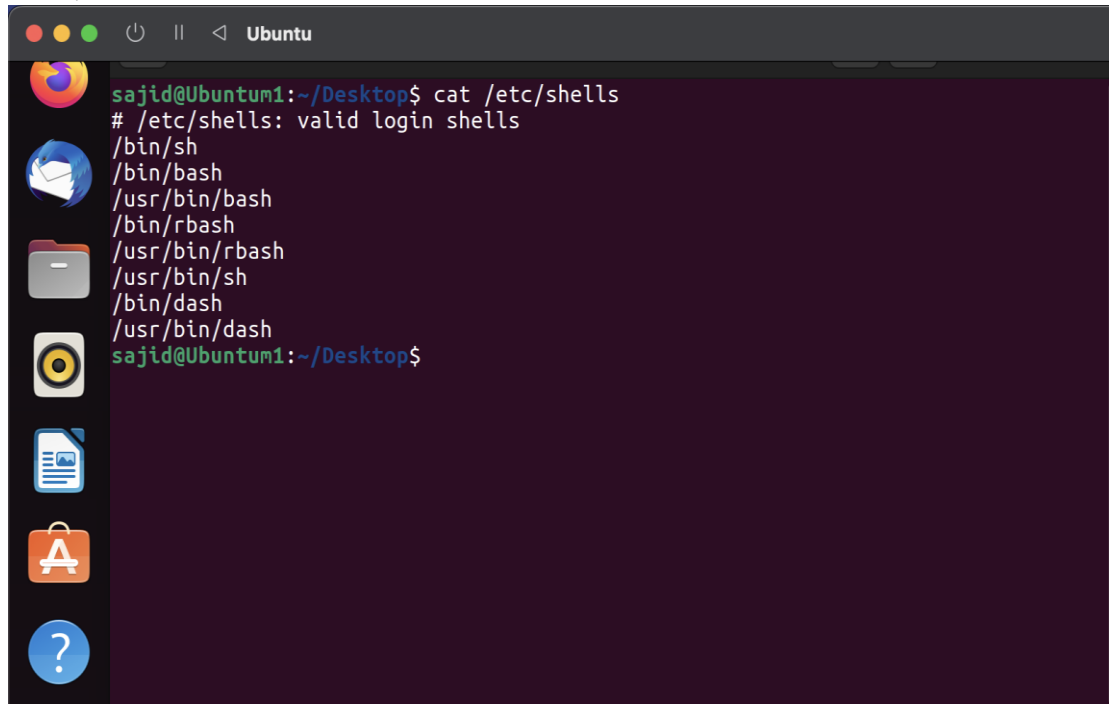
1) Use of appropriate command to determine your shell, available shell, using 'who' command & redirect to any text file, 'more' to view content in file

- Use of appropriate command to determine your login shell.
- To pin your current shell, type following command- `$echo $shell`

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title is "Terminal" and the user is "sajid@Ubuntum1". The prompt is "sajid@Ubuntum1: ~/Desktop". The command "echo \$SHELL" has been entered, and the output is "/bin/bash". The terminal window is dark-themed with a purple background. On the left side, there is a vertical dock with icons for Firefox, a mail client, a file manager, a music player, a document viewer, an application store, and a help icon. The top of the window shows the date and time "Nov 23 00:29".

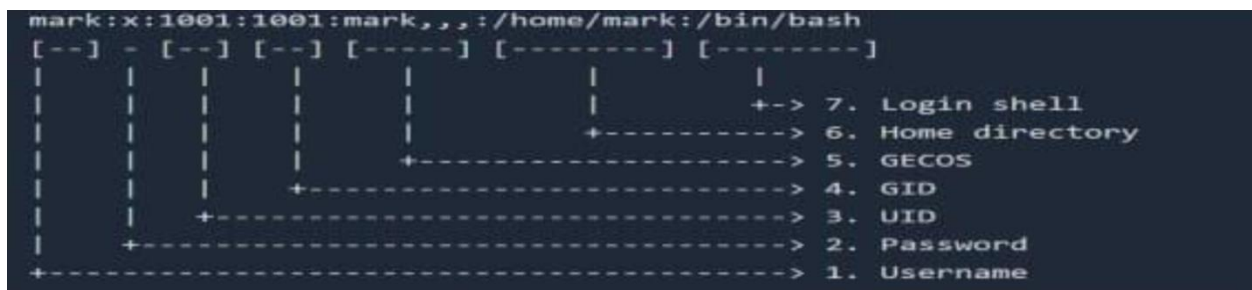
```
sajid@Ubuntum1:~/Desktop$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
sajid@Ubuntum1:~/Desktop$
```

- To find all shell available in your system this command
-\$ cat /etc/shell



```
sajid@Ubuntum1:~/Desktop$ cat /etc/shells
# /etc/shells: valid login shells
/bin/sh
/bin/bash
/usr/bin/bash
/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/sh
/bin/dash
/usr/bin/dash
sajid@Ubuntum1:~/Desktop$
```

- To verify the step (b) use the following command - \$ cat /etc/passwd



```
mark:x:1001:1001:mark,,,:/home/mark:/bin/bash
```

Diagrammatic breakdown of the fields in the first line:

- 1. Username
- 2. Password
- 3. UID
- 4. GID
- 5. GECOS
- 6. Home directory
- 7. Login shell