Topic Name:

The main aim of this lab session is to provide hands-on experience on

- Getting Help
- Basic Commands
- Navigation
- File System
- simple shell script

1. Getting Help

Task	Command Name	Syntax	Example	Screenshots
To get manual page for the known command	Command name is "man"	man command_name	man ls	Fig. Actions Edit Vew Help See Commands LD(1) New 1s - list directory contents Symmonts 1s - list directory contents Symmonts Symmonts COTION)
To get manual page for the unknown command	apropos	apropose command_name	apropos cd	The Action for View Help Part Part Part Part Part Part

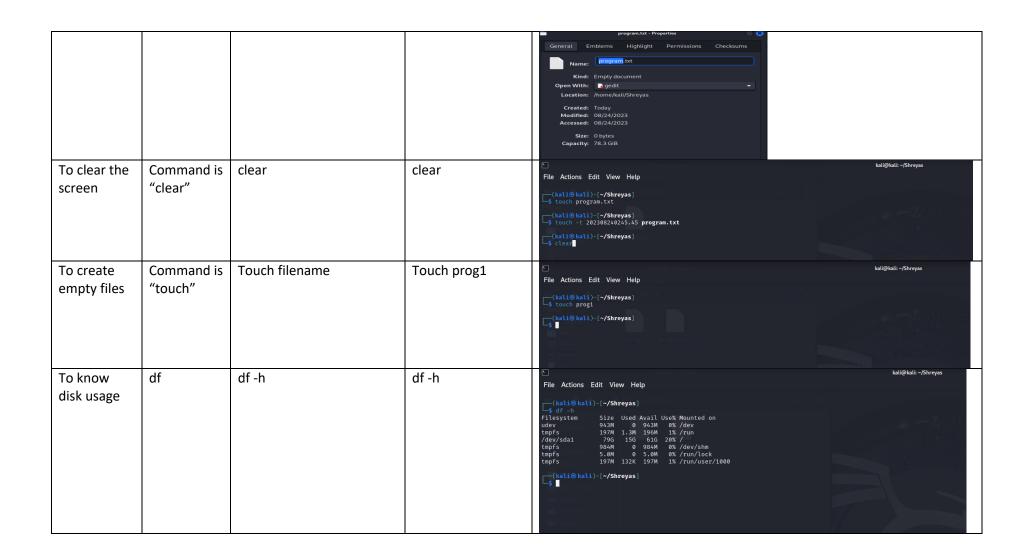
To know the source file binary	Command name is "whereis"	whereis command_name	Whereis mv	Elle Actions Edit View Help
To know the path of the command	Command name is "which"	Which command_name	Which mv	
To know the command is external or internal	Command name is "type"	Type command_name	type ls type cd	File Actions Edit View Help [(kali@kali)-(~/shreyas)] \$ type ls ls is an alias for ls —color=auto [(kali@kali)-(~/shreyas)] \$ type cd cd is a shell builtin
To get help for the internal command	help	help command_name	help -v cd	File Actions Edit View Help (**Rail@**Rail**)-[-/Shreyas] cd: cd [-d[-p[-p]] [dir] Change the shell working directory. Change the shell working directory. Change the shell working directory. The variable CDATH defines the search path for the directory containing DIR. Alternative directory ames in CDPATH are separated by a colon (:). A null directory mass is the same as the current directory. If DIR begins If the directory is not found, and the shell option 'cdable_vars' is set, the word is assumed to be a variable name. If that variable has a value, Options: Options: -1 force symbolic links to be followed: resolve symbolic -1 that by plaid addrescry structure without following -2 processing instances of -3 processing instances of -4 processing instances of -5 processing instances of -6 if the -poption is supplied, and the current working -6 on systems that support it, present a file with extended -7 on systems that support it, present a file with extended -8 anon-zero railus The default is to follow symbolic links, as if '-L' were specified. The default is to follow symbolic links, as if '-L' were specified. Exit Stauts: Fauts: Fauts: -9 is used; non-zero otherwise.

To list out bash commands	compgen	Compgen -c	Compgen -c	File Actions Edit View Help Exit Status: Returns & if the directory is changed, and if \$PWD is set successfully when -p is used; non-zero otherwise. [stil@lail.i=[-/Shreyas]] [scompgen -c. [-/Shreyas]] If then edge essar for each essay is a set of the edge essar for each essay essar for each essay essar for each essay essar for each essay essa
To know the usage of the command	Command name is "man"	man command_name	man Is	python_argcomplete_scan_head

2. Basic Commands

Task	Command Name	Syntax	Example	Screenshots
To know today's date	Command is "date"	date	date	File Actions Edit View Help
To print calendar	Command is "ncal"	ncal	ncal	File Actions Edit View Help (kali@kali)-[~/shreyas] August 2024 Su 4 11 18 25 Mo 5 12 19 26 Tu 6 13 20 27 We 7 14 21 28 Th 1 8 15 22 29 Fr 2 9 16 23 30 Sa 3 10 17 24 31 (kali@kali)-[~/shreyas]
To print kernel version	Command is "cat"	cat version filepath	cat /proc/version	File Actions Edit View Help
To print default shell	Command is "shell"	echo \$SHELL	echo \$SHELL	kali@kali:-/shreyas File Actions Edit View Help

To print currently logged in user	Command is "echo"	echo \$USER	echo \$USER	File Actions Edit View Help	kali@kali -/Shreyas
To create shortcut for command	alias	alias shortcut_name=command	alias greet='echo Hello , World!'	File Actions Edit View Help (kali@kali)-[-/Shreyas] \$ alias greet='echo Hello, World!' (kali@kali)-[-/Shreyas] \$ greet Hello, World! (kali@kali)-[-/Shreyas]	kali@kali: -/Shreyas
To delete shortcut	unalias	unalias shortcut_name	unalias greet	File Actions Edit View Help (kali@ kali)-[-/Shreyas]	kali@kali: -/Shreyas
To change the timestamp of the file	Command is "touch -t "	touch -t YYYMMDDhhmm.ss filename	touch -t 202308240245.45 program.txt	File Actions Edit View Help (kali@ kali)-[-/Shreyas] \$ touch program.txt (kali@ kali)-[-/Shreyas] \$ touch -t 202308240245.45 program.txt (kali@ kali)-[-/Shreyas]	kali@kali:-/Shreyas



To know	df	df -h	df -h	E File Actions Edit View Help	kali@kali: -/Shreyas
free space in				(kali@kali)-[~/Shreyas]	
the system				\$ df -h Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on udev 943M 0 943M 0% /dev tmpfs 197M 1.3M 196M 1% /fev /dev/sda1 796 156 616 20% / tmpfs 98.4M 0 98.4M 0% /dev/shm tmpfs 5.0M 0 5.0M 0% /dev/shm tmpfs 197M 132K 197M 1% /run/lock tmpfs 197M 132K 197M 1% /run/user/1000	
To know	lsb_release	lsb_release -a	lsb_release -a	File Actions Edit View Help	kali@kali: ~/Shreyas
about the Linux release				(kali@ kali)-[-/Shreyas] \$ lsb_release -a No LSB modules are available. Distributor ID: Kali Description: Kali GNU/Linux Rolling Release: 2024.2 Codename: kali-rolling [Kali@ kali)-[-/Shreyas] 5 [

3. Navigation

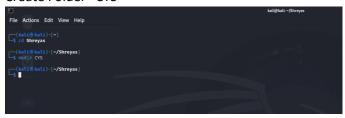
Task	Command	Syntax	Screenshots	
To navigate home directory	cd	cd	File Actions Edit View Help	kali@kali: ~
directory			(kali@ kali)-[-/Shreyas]	7.4
			(kali⊛ kali)-[~]	
			The king group or north Ast	
			● Tresh	

To navigate to the parent directory	cd	cd	Elle Actions Edit View Help
			(kali@kali)-[~/Shreyas/bv] -\$ cd (kali@kali)-[~/Shreyas] -\$
To navigate to the child directory	cd	cd child_directory_name	File Actions Edit View Help
Alternate command to cd	pushd	pushd <directory name=""></directory>	File Actions Edit View Help
To go back to the previous directory	cd	cd -	File Actions Edit View Help (kali@kali)-[-/Shreyas] \$ cd bv (kali@kali)-[-/Shreyas/bv] -/Shreyas (kali@kali)-[-/Shreyas]
To go to the root directory	cd	cd /	File Actions Edit View Help [kali@kali]-[~/shreyas] cd bv [kali@kali]-[~/shreyas/bv] -/shreyas [kali@kali]-[~/shreyas] cd /- (kali@kali)-[~/shreyas] cd /- (kali@kali)-[/]

4. File System

Task	Syntax	Command
How to identify the file system	df -T	df -T

a. Create Folder "CYS"



b. Navigate to CYS

```
E)

File Actions Edit View Help

[stati@kali:]=(*)

stati@kali:]=(*)

stati@kali:]=(
```

c. Create folder LS1 and LS2 under CYS

```
Elle Actions Edit View Help

[sali@sali]=[-]

[sali@sali]-[-/shreyas]

[sali@sali]-[-/shreyas]

[sali@sali]-[-/shreyas/CYS]

[sali@sali]-[-/shreyas/CYS]

[sali@sali]-[-/shreyas/CYS]

[sali@sali]-[-/shreyas/CYS]
```

d. Go back to CYS

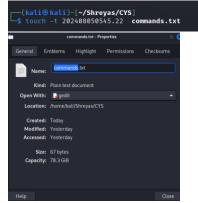


e. Working with Files

i. Add commands which you learnt during lab session in the file commands.txt



ii. Change the timestamp of the file to yesterday

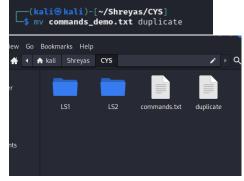


iii. Copy the contents from the file commands.txt to commands_demo.txt

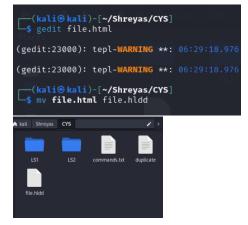
```
—(kali® kali)-[~/Shreyas/CYS]
—$ cp commands.txt commands_demo.txt
```



iv. Rename the file commands_demo.txt to duplicate



v. Rename all .html to .hldd



vi. Delete the file duplicate

```
<mark>(kali⊕ kali</mark>)-[~/Shreyas/CYS]

$ rm duplicate
```

vii. Copy the contents commands.txt to unit4 and unit5 (using relative path)

```
(kali® kali)-[~/Shreyas/CYS]
$ cp commands.txt ../LS1/unit4.txt
--(kali® kali)-[~/Shreyas/CYS]
$ cp commands.txt ../LS2/unit5.txt
```

viii. Delete the contents from unit5 (using absolute path)

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Shreyas/CYS]
$ echo -n > /home/kali/Shreyas/CYS/LS2/unit5.txt
```

ix. Navigate to root

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~/Shreyas/CYS]

$ cd /

[(kali⊗ kali)-[/]

$ ■
```

x. List all the files under root

xi. Explore all the folders (Do not delete any folder)

xii. Navigate to /etc/passwd



xiii. Open the file passwd

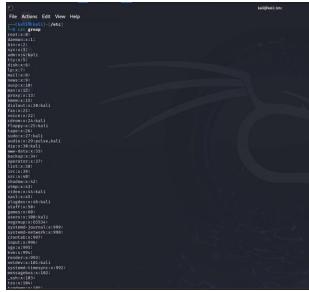
```
File Actions Edit View Help

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Chile
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```

xiv. Explore the file passwd



xv. Navigate to /etc/group and explore



f. Difference between

. GUI vs. CLI

GUI (Graphical User Interface):

- Interface Type: Uses graphical elements like windows, icons, and buttons
- User Interaction: Primarily interacts with the system using a mouse and keyboard to click on visual elements.
- Ease of Use: Generally considered more intuitive and easier for beginners because of the visual representation of tasks and options.
- Examples: Windows Explorer, macOS Finder, GNOME desktop environment

CLI (Command Line Interface):

- Interface Type: Uses text-based commands and output in a terminal or console window.
- User Interaction: Interacts with the system by typing commands into a terminal.
- Power and Flexibility: Offers more control and flexibility for advanced users and is often used for scripting and automation.
- Examples: Bash, PowerShell, Command Prompt.

ii. man vs info

man (Manual):

- Purpose: Provides a manual page for a command or function.
- Content: Usually includes a brief description, usage, options, and examples.
- Format: Traditional format with sections like NAME, SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, and EXAMPLES.
- Usage: man command_name (e.g., man ls).

info:

- Purpose: Provides a more detailed and structured documentation format, often including hypertext links.
- Content: More extensive than man pages, often organized in a hierarchical structure with cross-references and detailed explanations.
- Format: Uses a hypertext-like navigation system with nodes and links.

• Usage: info command_name (e.g., info ls).

iii. which vs whereis

which:

- Purpose: Shows the full path of the executable file associated with a command.
- Function: Searches the directories listed in the PATH environment variable.
- Usage: which command_name (e.g., which ls).

whereis:

- Purpose: Finds the locations of the binary, source, and manual page files for a command.
- Function: Searches standard directories and provides multiple locations, including binary files, source code, and documentation.
- Usage: whereis command_name (e.g., whereis ls)

iv. Terminal vs shell

Terminal:

- Purpose: A program or window that provides a command-line interface to interact with the operating system.
- Function: Acts as an interface for inputting commands and displaying output.
- Examples: GNOME Terminal, xterm, macOS Terminal.

Shell:

- Purpose: A command-line translator that translates user-inputted commands into action.
- Function: The application that decodes and executes commands from the terminal.
- Examples: Bash, Zsh, Fish, PowerShell.

g. Write a simple shell script to print your name and your hobbies!



Interesting commands to Explore

Banner

History

Note: Include your screenshots

Evaluation:

Marks: 10 (Deadline: 4 – Originality: 3 – Completeness: 3)

Deadline: 06.08.2024

"All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them."

Walt Disney