Experiment: 2 Date: 13-02-2024

AIM:

To identify the major components of a computer system such as motherboard, ram modules, daughter cards, SMPS, bus loads, internal storage devices and interfacing ports. Specification of desktop and server class computers. Installation of common operating system for desktop and server use.

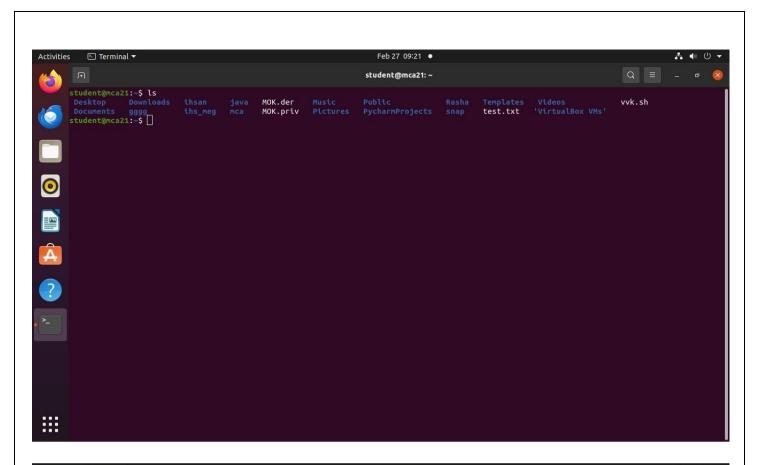
- 1. man
- 2. ls, echo, read
- 3. more, less, cat
- 4. cd, mkdir, pwd, find
- 5. mv, cp, rm ,tar
- 6. wc, cut, paste
- 7. head, tail, grep, expr
- 8. chmod, chown
- 9. Redirections & Piping
- 10. useradd, usermod, userdel, passwd
- 11. df,top, ps
- 12 ssh, scp, ssh-keygen, ssh-copy-id

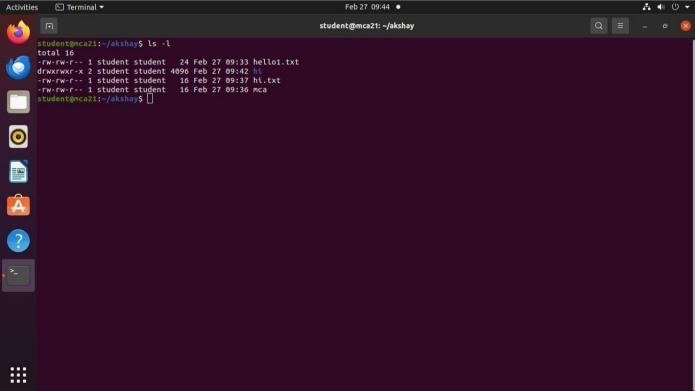
BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

Is: List the directory (folder) system.

Is -a: Will show the hidden file.

<u>Is -Ia</u>: Will list the file and directory with detailed information like the permission size, owner...etc.





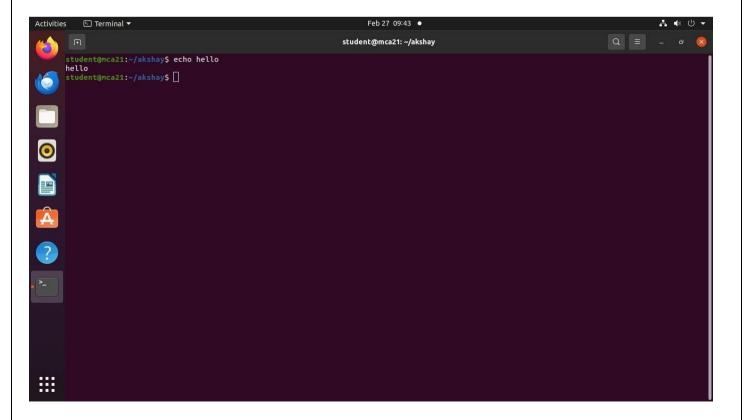
man:

Show the manual for a given command.Eg: man ls

```
Sssit@JavaTpoint: ~
LS(1)
                                User Commands
                                                                        LS(1)
NAME
       ls - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
       ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
       List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
       Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuv5UX nor --sort is speci-
       fied.
       Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options
       too.
       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .
       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..
       --author
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

echo:

It is built in linux feature that print out arguments as the standard output.



Read:

It is used to read the contents of a line into a variable.

```
cev@cev-H81M-S:~/Documents$ echo hello,John
hello,John
cev@cev-H81M-S:~/Documents$ read
my name is John
cev@cev-H81M-S:~/Documents$ echo $REPLY
my name is John
cev@cev-H81M-S:~/Documents$
```

More:

It is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying onescreen at a time in case the file is large.

```
student@mca21:~/Desktop$ more nsd.txt
hdhsjkhbc
dcfd
vfvfb
fvdfb
dvfdbfdb
bfgfbngfnhbnm
fbgfbgnbg
gnhg
n
nhgnhgnhnmmmmmmmmmdgfhbfgbgf
fbgbg
gbgfdbngfngnhnmhj
gfdgffffffffffffffff
fdggfgkfovklf
dcdcdvdokd
deedhfugduhjd
dcjkdhnvckkkkkkkkkkkf
fdfdhhhhhhhhj
vckjnnnnnnnn
safdhksjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjjj
dhvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv
dsssssssjcncdd
cccccccccccccx
```

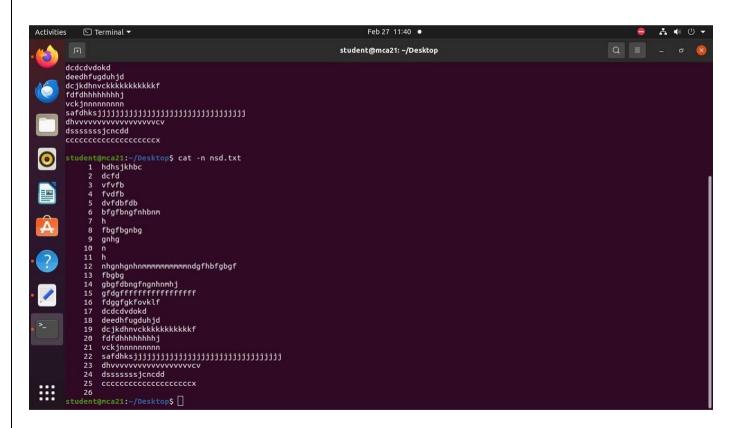
Less:

Less command is a linux utility that can be used to read the contents of a textfile one page(one screen) at a time.



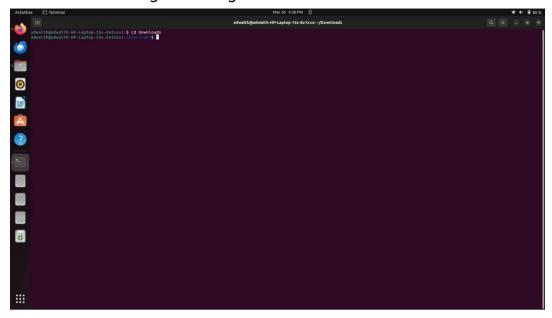
Cat:

It is used to list the contents of a file on the standard output.



cd:

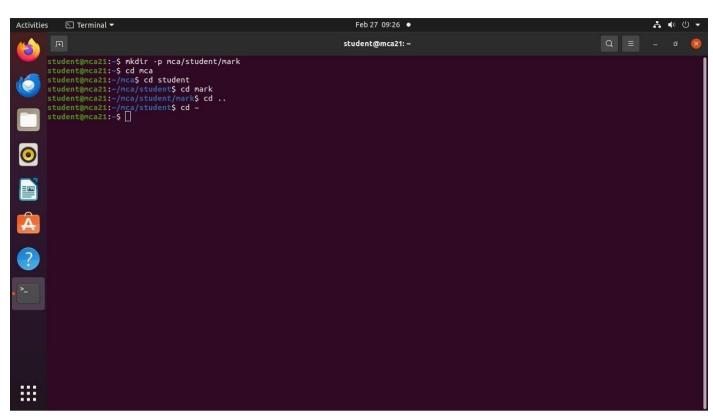
It is used to navigate through the linux files and directories.



mkdir:

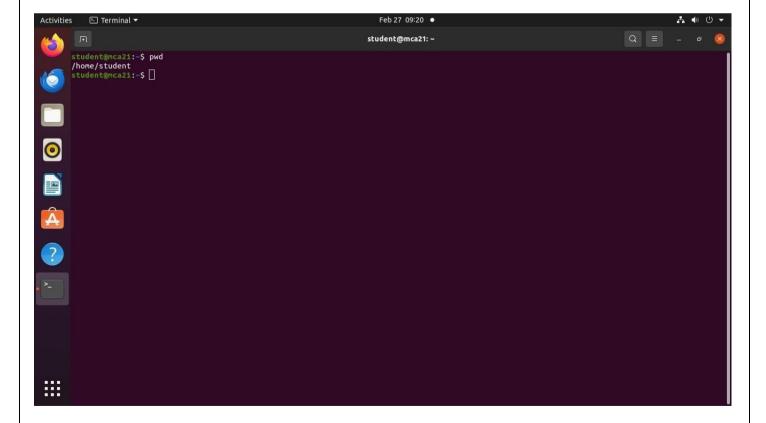
Create a new directory (folder).





pwd:

It print the current working directory path, starting from the root(/).



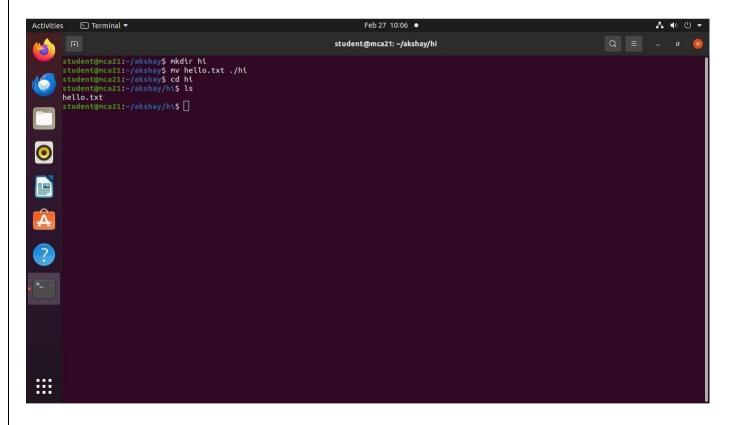
find:

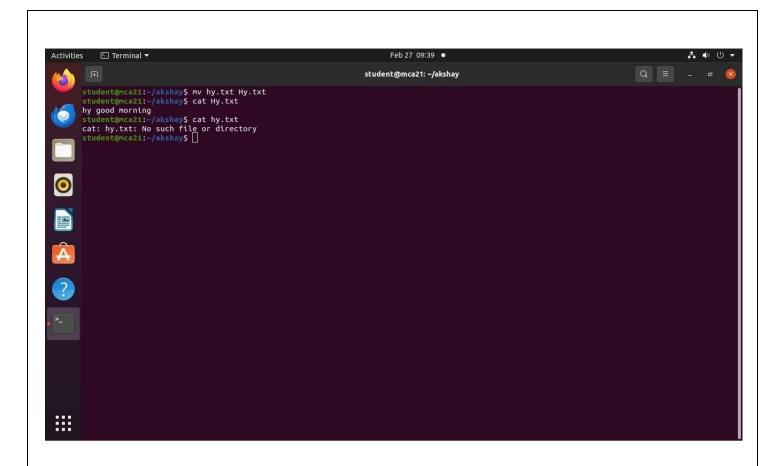
It is used to search and locate the list of files and directories based on conditions you specify for files that match the arguments.

```
mco@mca-HBIN-5:-S find . -name text.txt;
./text.txt
./local/share/fresh/files/text.txt
mco@mca-HBIN-5:-S |
```

mv:

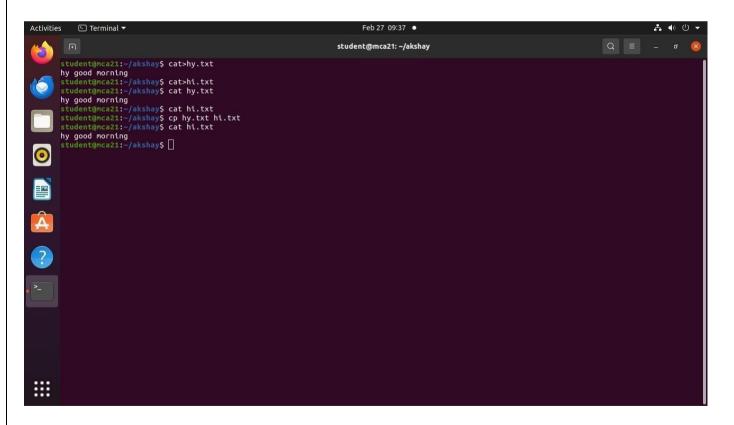
It is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to anotherin a file system like unix.





cp:

This command used to copy files or group of files or directory.



rm:

It is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic, links and soon from the file system.

```
| Sequestrian |
```

tar:

It is used for saving several files into an archieve file.

```
karishma@karishma-Vostro-3446:~/mydir$ tar xvf file.tar
hello1.txt
hello2.txt
hello3.txt
hello4.txt
Hello.txt
Hello.txt
HeLLo.txt
karishma@karishma-Vostro-3446:~/mydir$
```

wc: word count. It is mainly used for counting

purpose.

```
javatpoint@javatpoint-Inspiron-3542:~$ cat exm.txt
Apple is Red.
mango is yellow.
your dress color is Red,
Red color suits on all.
javatpoint@javatpoint-Inspiron-3542:~$ wc exm.txt
4 16 80 exm.txt
```

cut:

It is used for cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing theresult to standard output.

paste:

It is used to join horizondally by outputting lines consisting of lines fromeach file specified, separated by tab as delimiter, to standard output.

```
mca@nca-VirtualBox:-S paste linux.txt file1.txt
hello world happy
nca@nca-VirtualBox:-S paste file1.txt linux.txt
happy hello world
nca@nca-VirtualBox:-S
```

head:

It present in all major linux distributions which are used to print out datafrom the start of a file.

```
student@mca21:~/Desktop$ head nsd.txt
hdhsjkhbc
dcfd
vfvfb
fvdfb
dvfdbfdb
bfgfbngfnhbnm
h
fbgfbgnbg
gnhg
n
```

```
student@mca21:~/Desktop$ head -n 3 nsd.txt
hdhsjkhbc
dcfd
vfvfb
```

tail:

The basic functionality of linux tail commands is to output the end of a file.

grep:

Grep command is used to search through all the text in a given file.

```
sssit@JavaTpoint:~

sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ cat marks.txt

Priya-66

Suman-91

Abhi-78

Soumya-72

Ankit-95

Gaurav-90

Sumit-98

sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ cat marks.txt | grep 9

Suman-91

Ankit-95

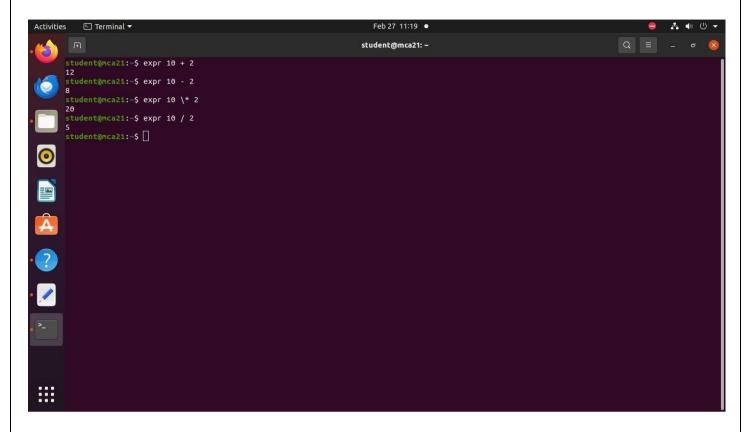
Gaurav-90

Sumit-98

Sssit@JavaTpoint:~$ cat marks.txt | grep 9
```

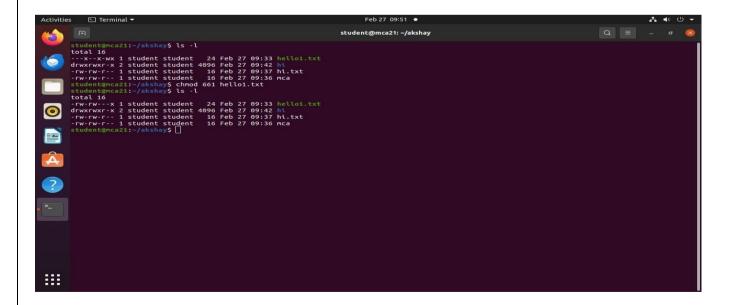
expr:

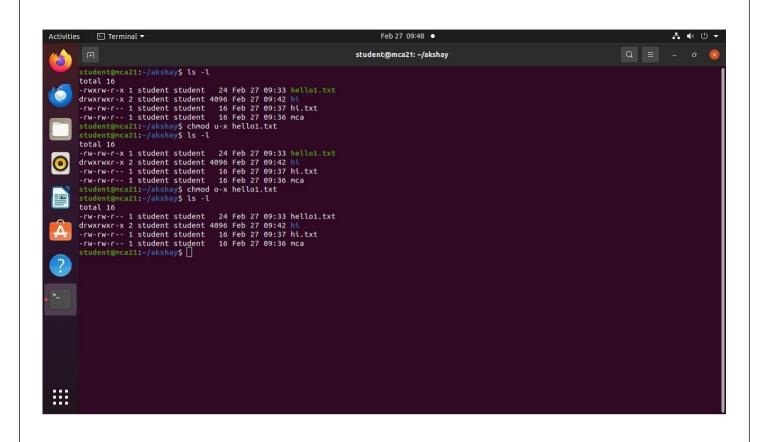
It was used to evaluate a given expression and display its correspondingoutput.

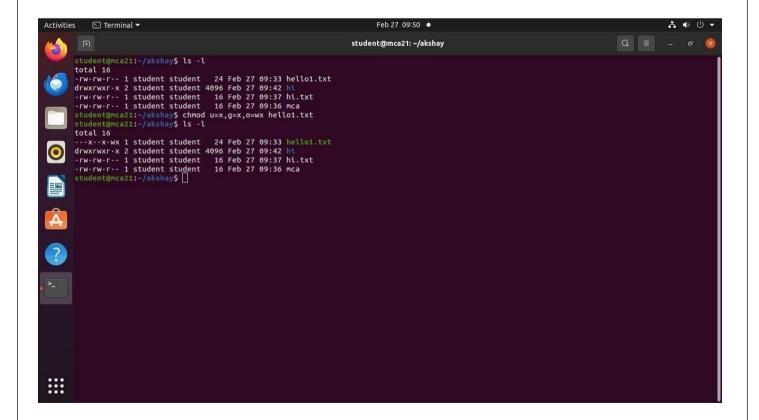


chmod:

It is used to change the access permissions of files and directories.







chown:

It is used to change the files ownership, directory, or symbolic link for auser or group.

Redirections & Piping:

Pipe is used to combine two or more commends and in this the output of one command and act as input to the another command, and this command output may cut as input to the next command.

Redirection in linux command refers to the ability of the linux operating system that allows as to change the standard input and standard output when executing a command on the terminal.

```
mca@mca-VirtualBox:~$ ls -l | more;
total 56
drwxr-xr-x 3 mca mca 4096 Mar 14 15:21 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 14 15:22 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 17 18:45 Downloads
-rwxr-xr-x 1 mca mca 8980 Nov 16 13:29 examples.desktop
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 6 May 7 14:42 file1.txt
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 0 May 7 14:24 file1.txt
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 779 May 7 14:49 linux.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Nov 16 13:36 Music
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 0 May 7 14:21 new1.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 10 12:04 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 10 12:05 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 10 12:05 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 10 12:05 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 10 13:36 Videos
drwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 0 May 7 14:25 vis.txt
mca@mca-VirtualBox:~$ cat linux.txt | head -2 | tail -3;
total 52
drwxr-xr-x 3 mca mca 4096 Mar 14 15:21 Desktop
mca@mca-VirtualBox:~$
```

```
mca@mca-VirtualBox:~$ ls -l > linux.txt

total 52

drwxr-xr-x 3 mca mca 4096 Mar 14 15:21 Desktop

drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 17 18:45 Downloads

-rwxr-xr-x 1 mca mca 8980 Nov 16 13:29 examples.desktop

-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 6 May 7 14:24 file1.txt

-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 0 May 7 14:24 file1.txt

-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 0 May 7 14:49 linux.txt

drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Nov 16 13:36 Music

-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 0 May 7 14:21 new1.txt

-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 0 May 7 14:21 new1.txt

drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Nov 16 13:36 Public

drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 10 12:05 Templates

drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Nov 16 13:36 Videos

drwxr-xr-x 2 mca mca 4096 Mar 14 15:26 vismaya

-rwxrwxr-x 1 mca mca 0 May 7 14:25 vis.txt

mca@mca-VirtualBox:~$
```

Useradd:

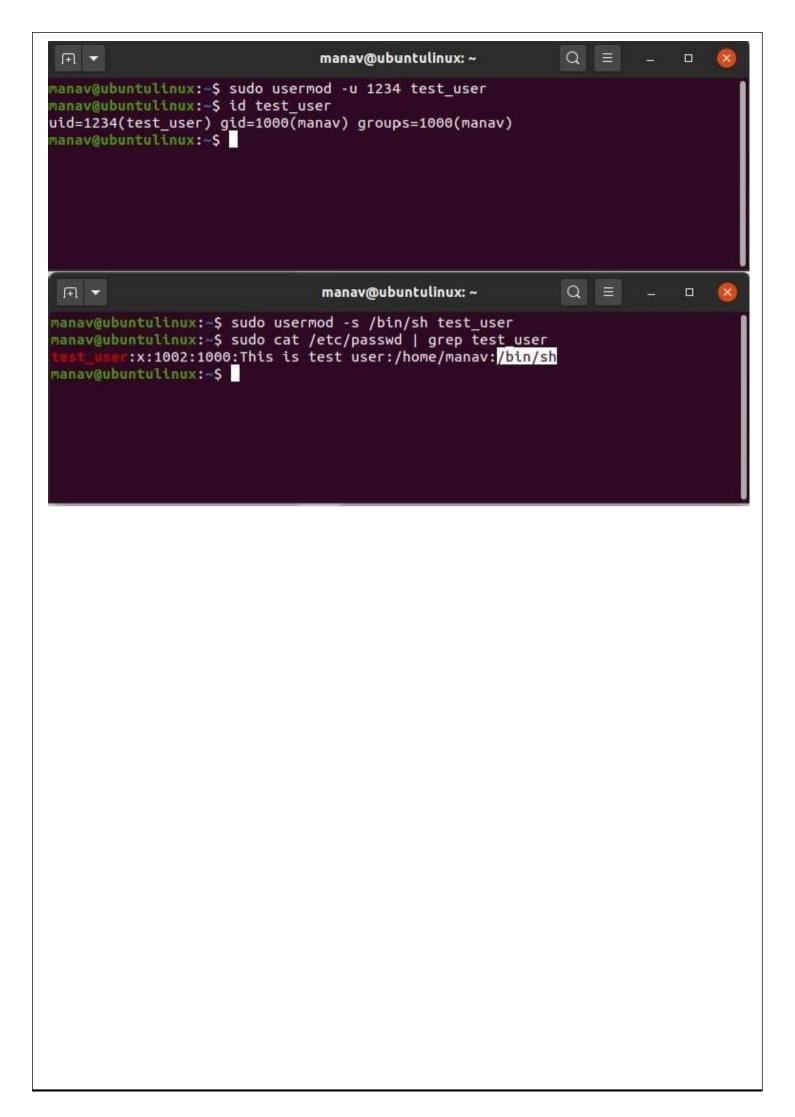
It is used to for adding /creating user accounts in linux and other unix-like operating systems.

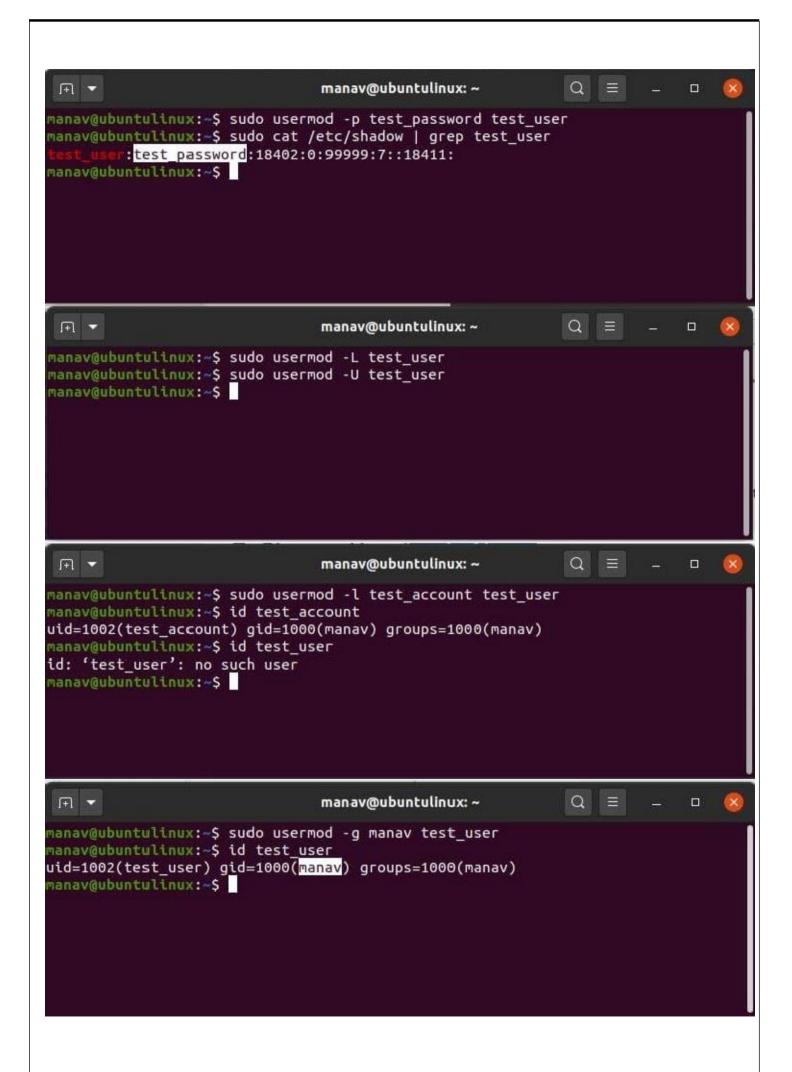
```
student@mca21:-$ sudo adduser vadakara
[sudo] password for student:
Adding user 'vadakara' (...)
Adding new user 'vadakara' (1003) ...
Adding new user 'vadakara' (1003) with group 'vadakara' ...
Creating home directory '/home/vadakara' ...
Copying files from '/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
Retype new password:
Password password updated successfully
Changing the user information for vadakara
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []: vadakara
Room Number []: 10
Work Phone []:
Home Phone []:

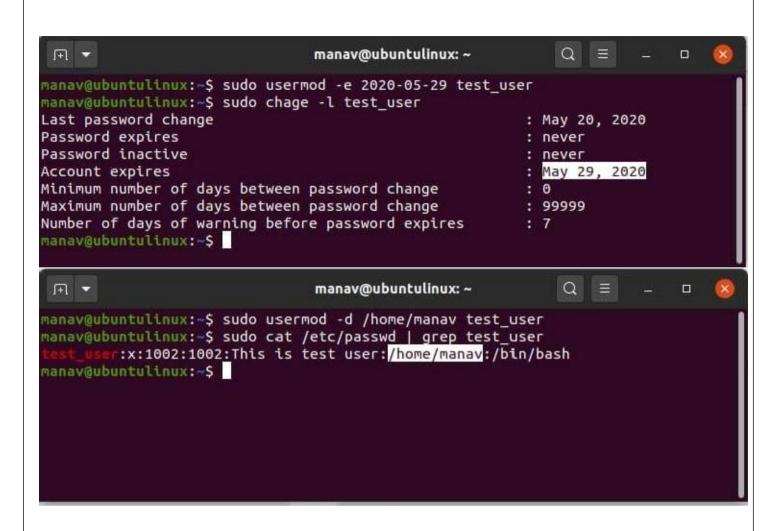
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
student@mca21:-$
```

Usermod:

It is used to modify existing user account details ,such as username,password, home directory location, default shell,and more.







Userdel:

It is used to delete a user account and related files.

```
Thunderbird Mail

student@mca21:~

stude
```

Passwd:

Passwd command used to change password for user accounts.

```
Thunderbird Mail

student@mca21:~$ sudo passwd cev

New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
student@mca21:~$
```

df:

It is used to display the disk space used in the file system

```
| Filesyste | 1K-blocks | Used Available Usek Mounted on User | 1405 | 1405 | 08 / dev | 1405 | 08 / d
```

top:

It shows the real-time view of running process in linux and displays and kernel managed tasks.

ps:

It is used to list the currently running processes and their PIDs along withsome other information depends on different option.



ssh:

It instructs the system to establish an encrypted secure connection with thehost machine.

To check the system containing ssh using the command;

\$ "ssh"

The installation command on ssh is:

\$ "sudo apt-get install open ssh-server"

To check the system IP address using the command:

\$"ifconfig"

Ping command using to check working:

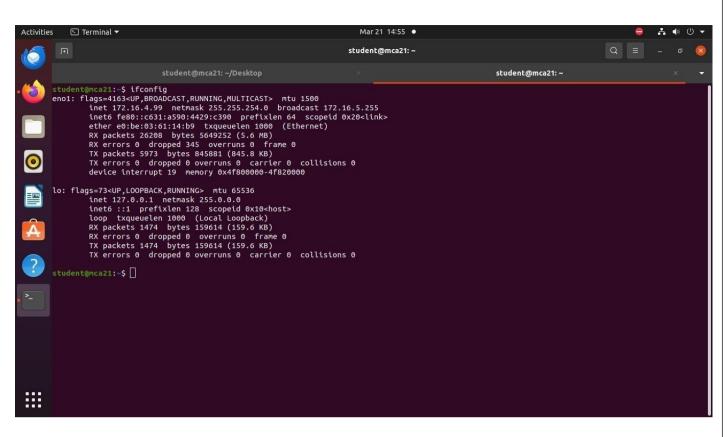
\$ "ping second system IP"

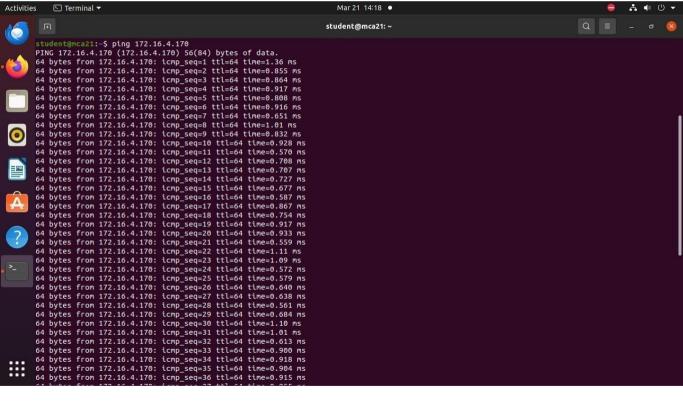
To login second system using the given command:

\$ "ssh second system user@second system IP

\$ "cd Desktop"

\$ "ls"





```
student@mca21:-/pesktop$ ssh student@172.16.4.170
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-101-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
    *Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
    *Support: https://lubuntu.com/pro

* Introducing Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications.
    Receive updates to over 25,000 software packages with your
    Ubuntu Pro subscription. Free for personal use.
    https://ubuntu.com/pro

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

17 updates can be applied immediately.
    To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

New release '22.04.3 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Your Hardware Enablement Stack (HWE) is supported until April 2025.
Last login: Fri Mar 22 13:57:21 2024 from 172.16.4.99
```

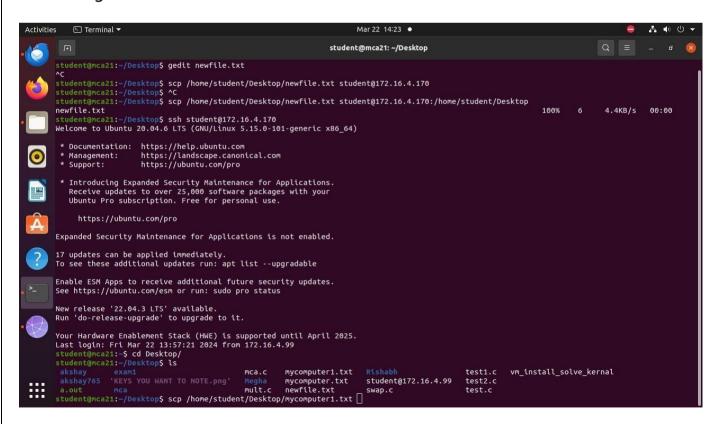
scp:

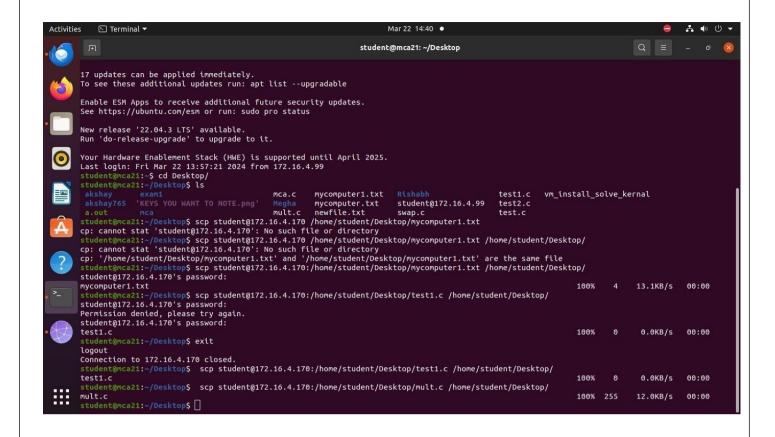
It is used to copy files between servers in a secure way. Command:

\$ "scp 2nd system file path 1st system user@1st system IP:2nd system path"To logout

the connection using:

\$ "logout/cntrl+D"





ssh-keygen:

It is used to generate, manage, and convert authentication keys for "ssh".

ssh-copy-id:

It uses the "ssh" protocol to connect to the target host and uploadthe "ssh" user key.

TEXT EDITOR

Text editors can be used for **editing text files, writing codes, updating userinstruction files,** and more. A Linux system supports multiple text editors.

A text editor plays an important role while coding. So, it is important to select thebest text editor. A text editor should not only be simple but also functional and should be good to work with.

Unix text editors are:

- VIM
- EMACS
- NANO
- PICO

VIM

Vim editor is one of the most used and powerful command-line based editor of the Linux system. By default, it is supported by most Linux distros. It has enhanced functionalities of the old unix vi editor. It is a user-friendly editor and provides the same environment for all the Linux distros. It is also termed as **programmer's editor** because most programmers prefer Vi editor.

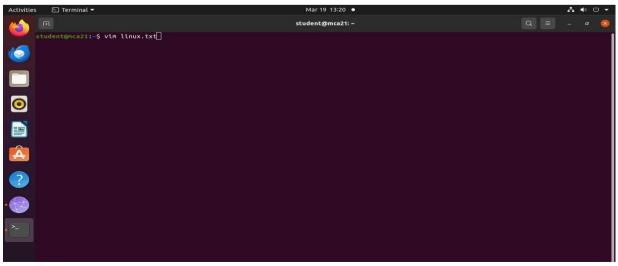
Vi editor has some special features such as Vi modes and syntax highlighting that makes it powerful than other text editors. Generally, it has two modes:

Command Mode: The command mode allows us to perform actions on files. By default, it starts in command mode. In this mode, all types of words are considered as commands. We can execute commands in this mode.

Insert Mode:

The insert mode allows to insert text on files. To switch from command mode to insert mode, press the **Esc** key to exit from active mode and 'I' key.

To invoke the vim editor, execute the vim command with the file name:



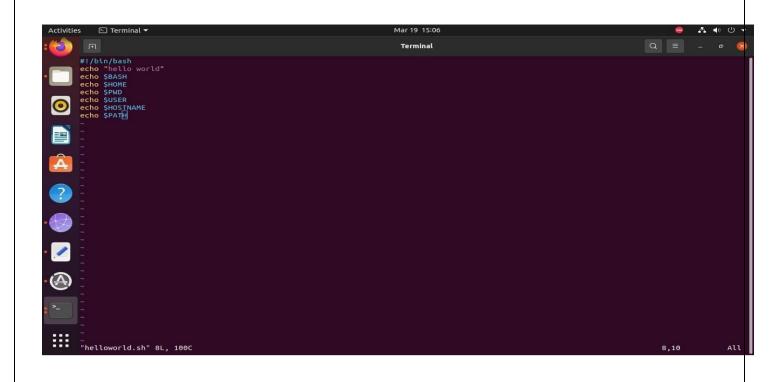
The file linux.txt is opened.

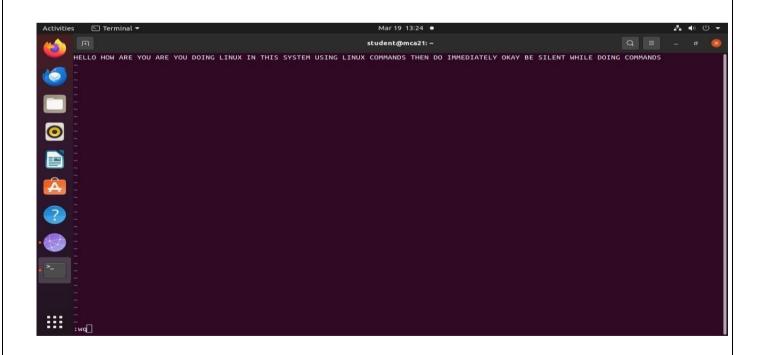


Insert mode activated by pressing key 'I' and content is added.



ESCAPE: wq [Save and Exit]
To quit without saving press ESC:q





We can view the file by using cat command

