

Exercise 1: Exploring Linux Command-Line tools

I. Logging In / Changing Passwords

1. Log in to the CentOS system with the username/password: **student/lpic1@123**
2. Using the **passwd** command to reset your password, you should remember your password for using later.
3. Verify that the password has been set by logging out and back in.

II. Basic Commands

1. Display the system's date.
2. Display the whole calendar for the year 2003.
3. Display the month of January for the years 1999 and 99. Are 1999 and 99 the same? _____
4. There are two commands that will display information about all users currently on the local system. Display who is currently logged in on your system. Check to see when they logged in.
5. Display just your login name.
6. Use the **echo** command to write the character string **Out to Lunch** to your display.
7. Use the **clear** command to clear your screen.
8. Login to the system.
9. Using the **pwd** command, verify that you are in your home directory, `/home/student`, the directory where you are placed when you first login.
10. Change your current directory to the root directory (`/`).
11. Verify that you are in the root directory and then execute both a simple and a long listing of the files in that directory.
12. Issue the **ls** command with the **-a** and the **-R** options. What is the effect of each option? _____ (Note: The **ls -R** will provide extensive output. Once you have seen enough, do the key sequence `<Ctrl-c>` to end the command.)
13. Return to your home directory (`/home/student`) and list its contents including hidden files.
14. Bring up the **man** pages for the **man** command. Read the text that follows to obtain a better understanding of the functionality of the **man** command.

Remember to use the space bar to go forward one screen and the return key to go forward one line. Press the **b** key to go back one screen. When you have read enough, exit man using the **q** key or **<Ctrl-c>**.

15. Using the **man** command, search on the keyword **calendar**. From the list produced, find the command that displays a calendar.
16. Having found the **cal** command from the previous step, use **man** without any options to obtain the correct syntax of the command.
17. List the previous command you've already run
18. Re-run the 20th command
19. Delete the 20th command from your history
20. Clear all history

Exercise Instructions

I. Logging In / Changing Passwords

1. Log in to the system

Log in to the CentOS system with the user name and password provided:
student/lpic1@123

After logged in, use the passwd command to change your password

```
[student@centos7~]$ passwd
Changing password for user student.
Changing password for student.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully
```

2. Verify that the password has been set by logging out and back in.

```
[student@centos7~]$ exit
login: student
Password: (key in your password)
```

II. Basic Commands

1. Display the system's date.

```
[student@centos7~]$ date
```

2. Display the whole calendar for the year 2003.

```
[student@centos7~]$ cal2003
```

3. Display the month of January for the years 1999 and 99. Are 1999 and 99 the same? _____

```
[student@centos7~]$ cal 1 1999
```

```
[student@centos7~]$ cal 1 99
```

4. There are two commands that will display information about all users currently on the local system. Display who is currently logged in on your system. Check to see when they logged in.

```
[student@centos7~]$ finger
```

```
[student@centos7~]$ who -OR
```

5. Display just your login name.

```
[student@centos7~]$ whoami
```

6. Use the echo command to write the character string Out to Lunch to your display.

```
[student@centos7~]$ echo Out to Lunch
```

7. Use the clear command to clear your screen.

```
[student@centos7~]$ clear
```

8. Login to the system

login: **student**

Password: **(key in your password)**

9. Using the **pwd** command, verify that you are in your home directory, **/home/student**, the directory where you are placed when you first login.

```
[student@centos7~]$ pwd
```

10. Change your current directory to the root directory (/).

```
[student@centos7~]$ cd/
```

11. Verify that you are in the root directory and then execute both a simple and a long listing of the files in that directory.

```
[student@centos7~]$ pwd
```

```
[student@centos7~]$ ls
```

```
[student@centos7~]$ ls-l
```

12. Issue the **ls** command with the **-a** and the **-R** options. What is the effect of each option?_____ (Note: The **ls -R** will provide extensive output. Once you have seen enough, do the key sequence **<Ctrl-c>** to end the command.)

```
[student@centos7~]$ ls -a
```

```
[student@centos7~]$ ls -R
```

13. Return to your home directory (/home/teamxx) and list its contents including hidden files.

```
[student@centos7~]$ cd
```

```
[student@centos7~]$ ls -a
```

14. Bring up the **man** pages for the **man** command. Read the text that follows to obtain a better understanding of the functionality of the **man** command.

Remember to use the space bar to go forward one screen and the return key to go forward one line. Press the **b** key to go back one screen. When you have read enough, exit **man** using the **q** key or **<Ctrl-c>**.

```
[student@centos7~]$ man man
```

<Ctrl-c> or q

15. Using the **man** command, search on the keyword **calendar**. From the list produced, find the command that displays a calendar.

```
[student@centos7~]$ man -k calendar
```

16. Having found the **cal** command from the previous step, use **man** without any options to obtain the correct syntax of the command.

```
[student@centos7~]$ man cal
```

17. List the previous command you've already run

```
[student@centos7~]$ history
```

18. Re-run the 20th command

```
[student@centos7~]$ !20
```

19.Delete the 20th command from your history

```
[student@centos7~]$ history -d 20
```

20.Clear all history

```
[student@centos7~]$ history -c
```