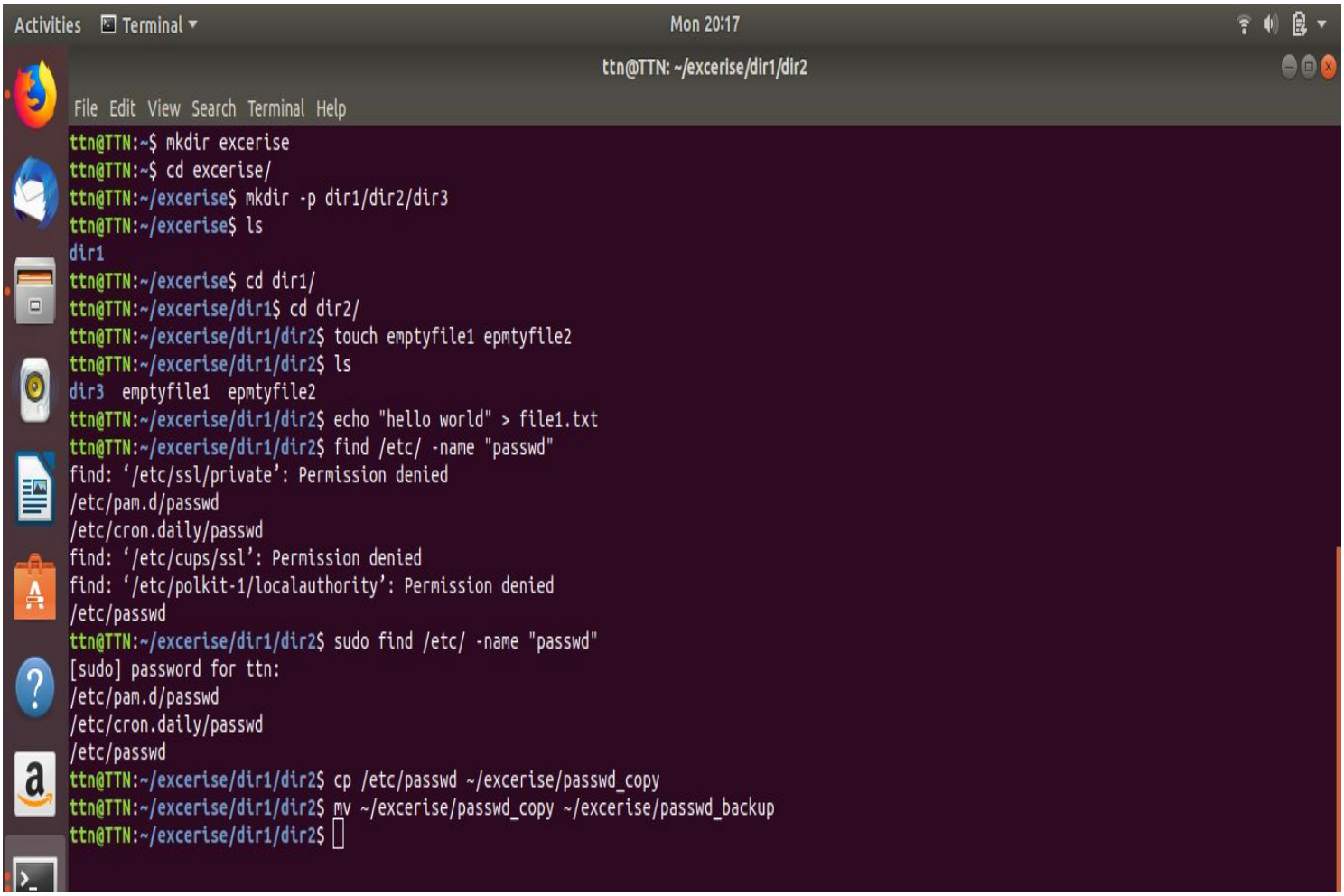
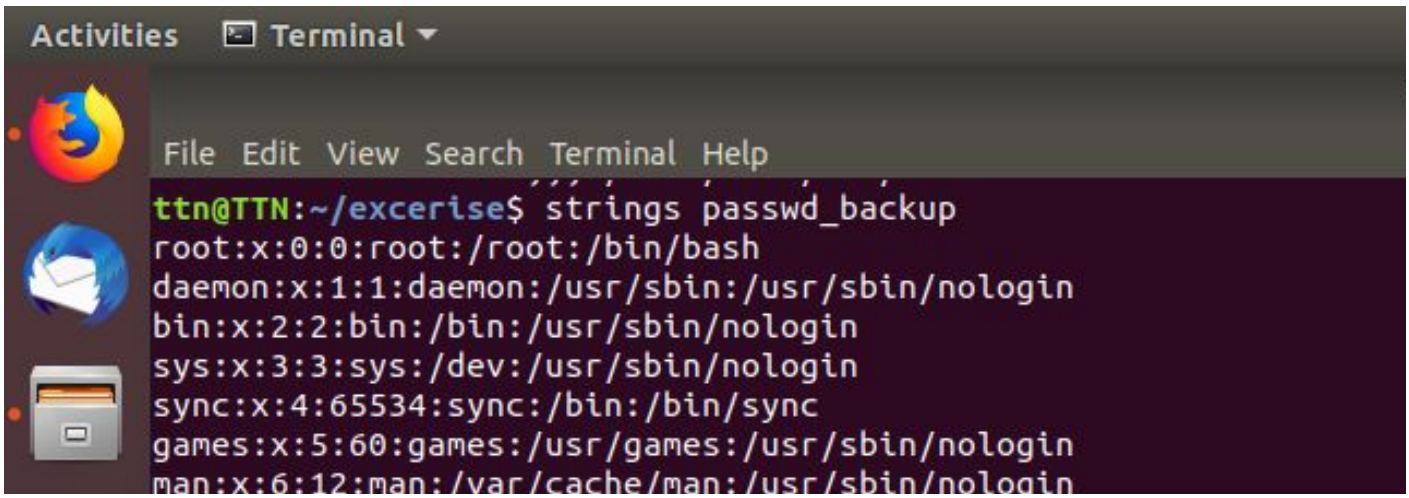
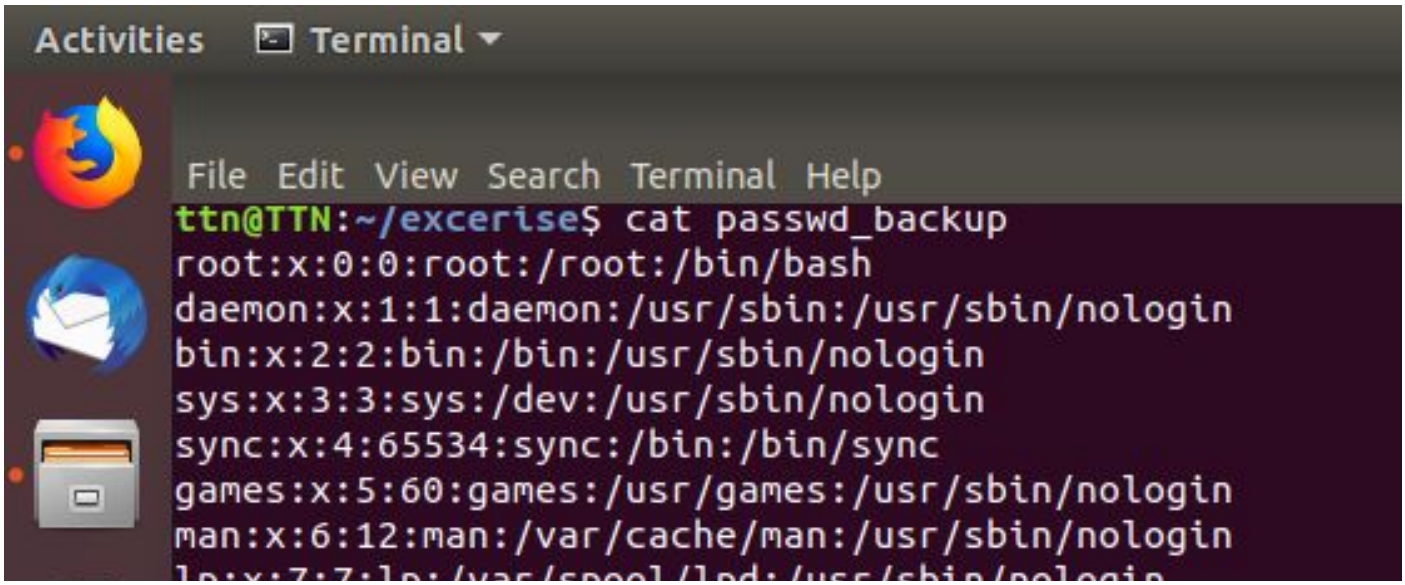
Assessment -1

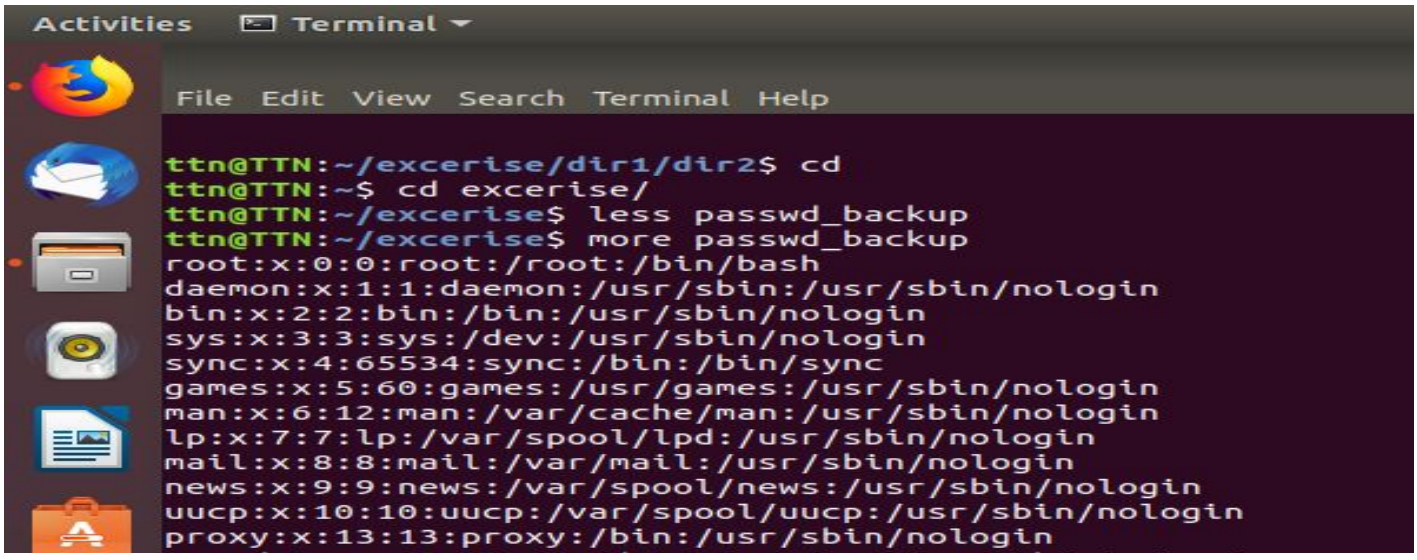
1. Create a directory "exercise" inside your home directory and create nested(dir1/dir2/dir3) directory structure inside "exercise" with single command.
2. Create two empty files inside dir2 directory: emptyFile1,emptyFile2 in single command
3. Create one file file1.txt containing text "hello world" and save it.
4. Find a "passwd" file using find command inside /etc. copy this files as passwd_copy and then rename this file as passwd_backup.

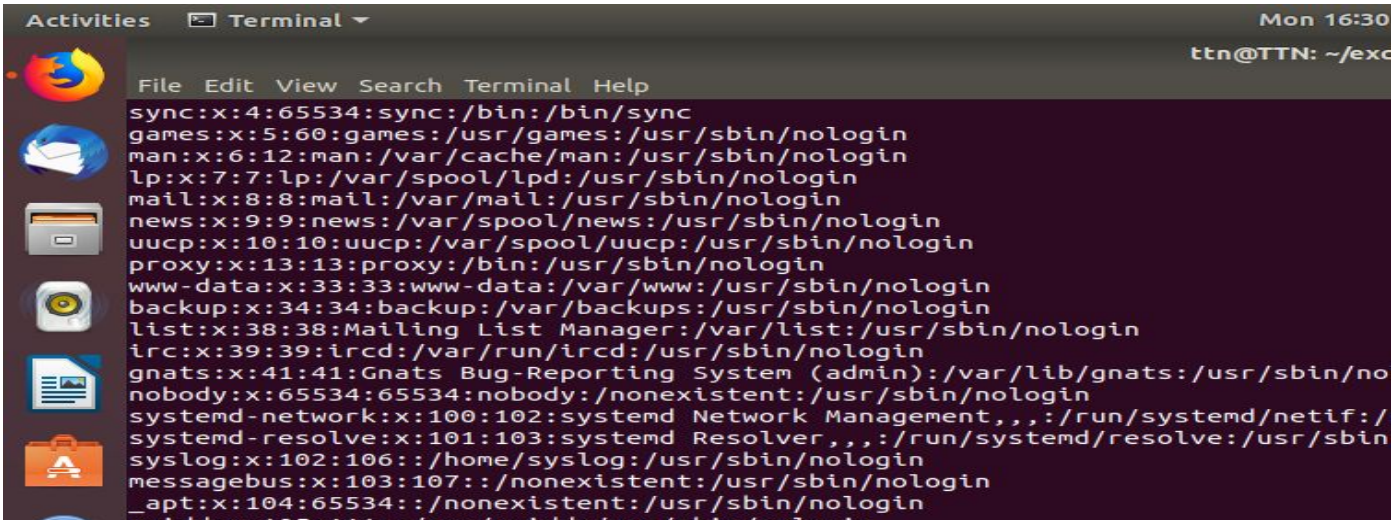


5. Try reading passwd_backup file in multiple tools: less,more,cat,strings etc and find the difference in their usage.







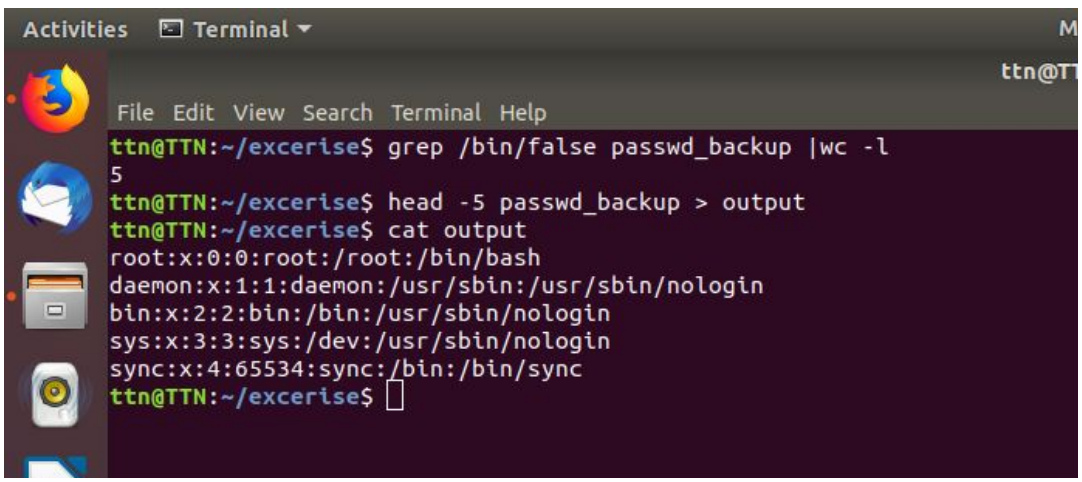


The difference btw cat,less,more,strings :

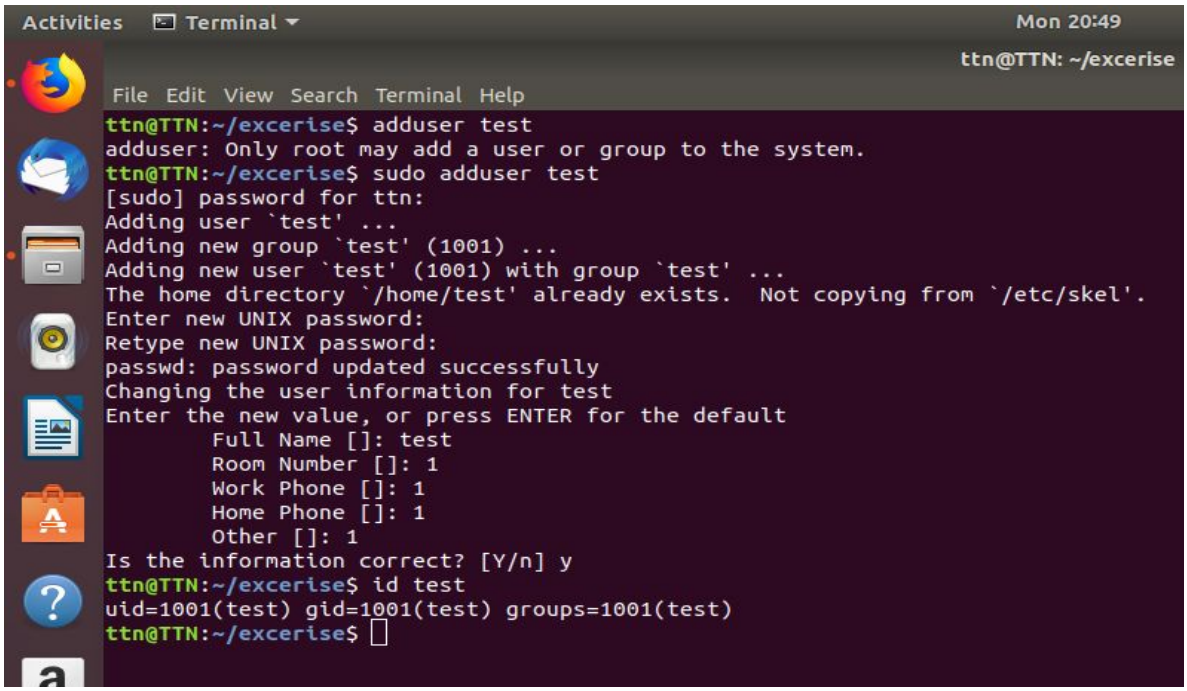
- Cat - cat copies each file ('-' means standard input), or standard input if none are given, to standard output
- Less and more -Less is a program similar to more , but it has many more features.Less does not have to read the entire input file before starting, so with large input files it starts up faster than text editors like vi . Less uses termcap (or terminfo on some systems), so it can run on a variety of terminals. There is even limited support for hardcopy terminals. (On a hardcopy terminal, lines which should be printed at the top of the screen are prefixed with a caret.)
- Strings - Depending upon how the strings program was configured it will default to either displaying all the printable sequences that it can find in each file, or only those sequences that are in loadable, initialized data sections. If the file type in unrecognizable, or if strings is reading from stdin then it will always display all of the printable sequences that it can find.

6. Find out the number of line in password_backup containing "/bin/false".

7. Get the first 5 lines of a file "password_backup" and Redirect the output of the above commands into file "output".

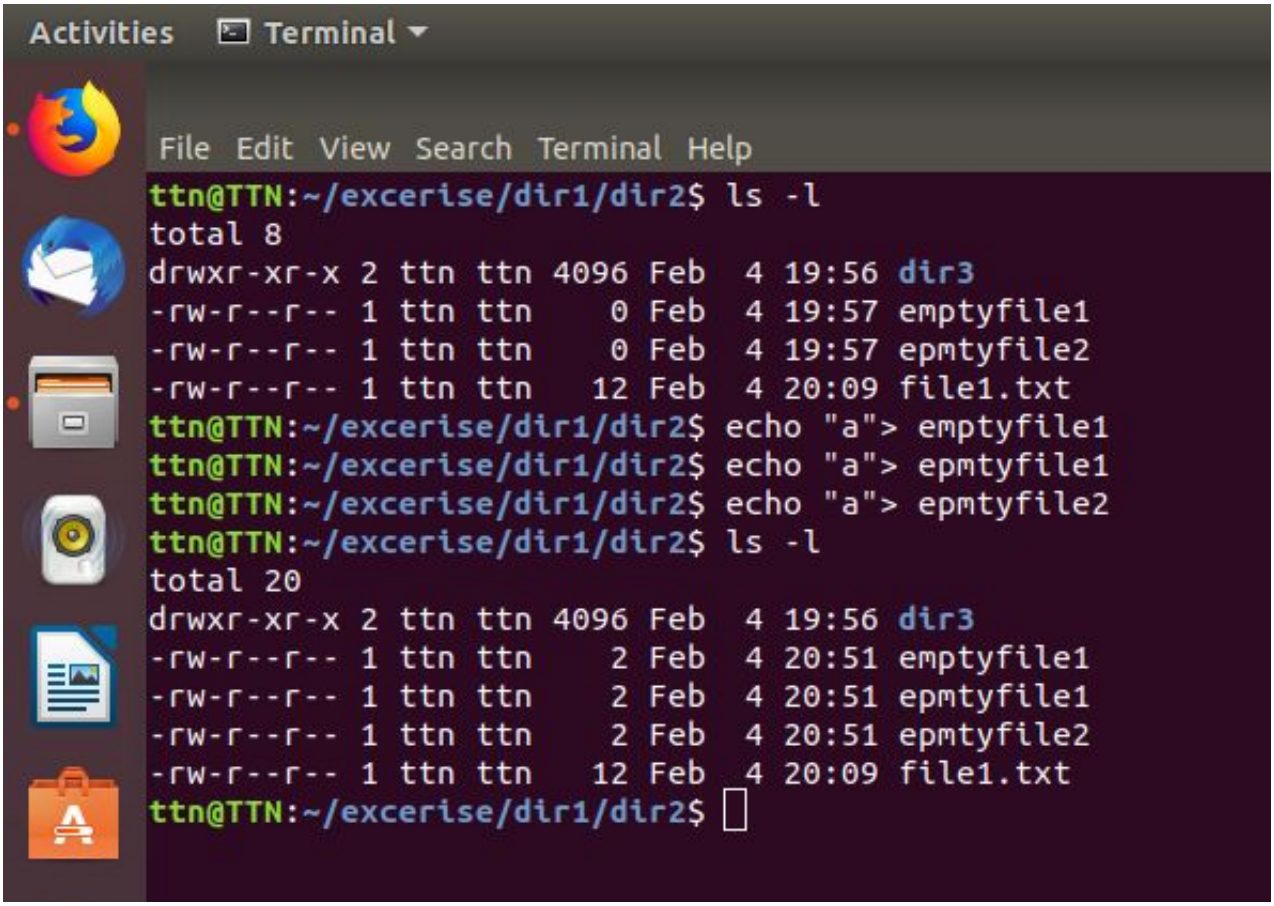


8. Create a "test" user,create its password and find out its uid and gid.



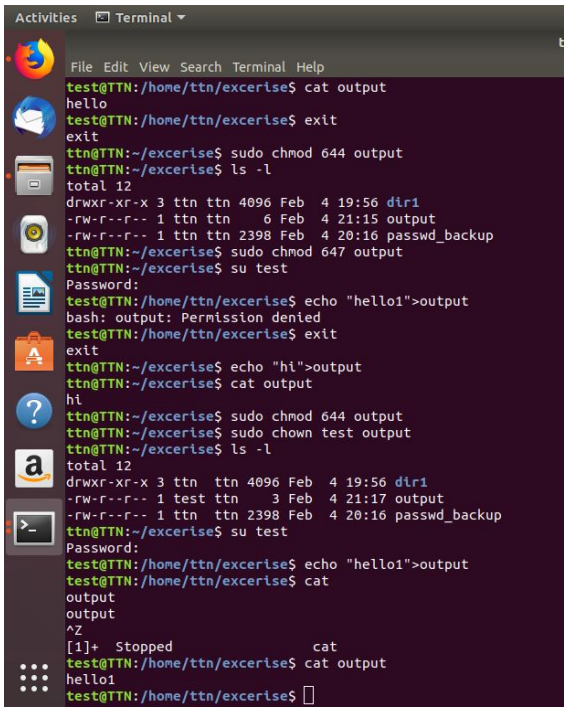
9.

Change the timestamp of emptyFile1,emptyFile2 which are exist in dir2

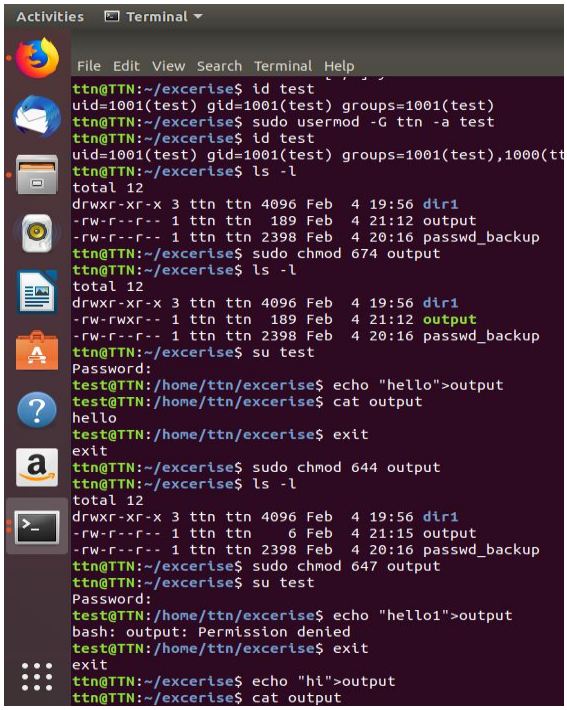


10. Login as test user and edit the "output" file created above. Since the permission wont allow you to save the changes. Configure such that test user can edit it.

1. Add group owner of the "output" file as the secondary group of testuser and check/change the "output" file permission if it is editable by group. Once done revert the changes
2. Make the file editable to the world so that test user can access it. Revert the changes after verification
3. Change the ownership to edit the file.



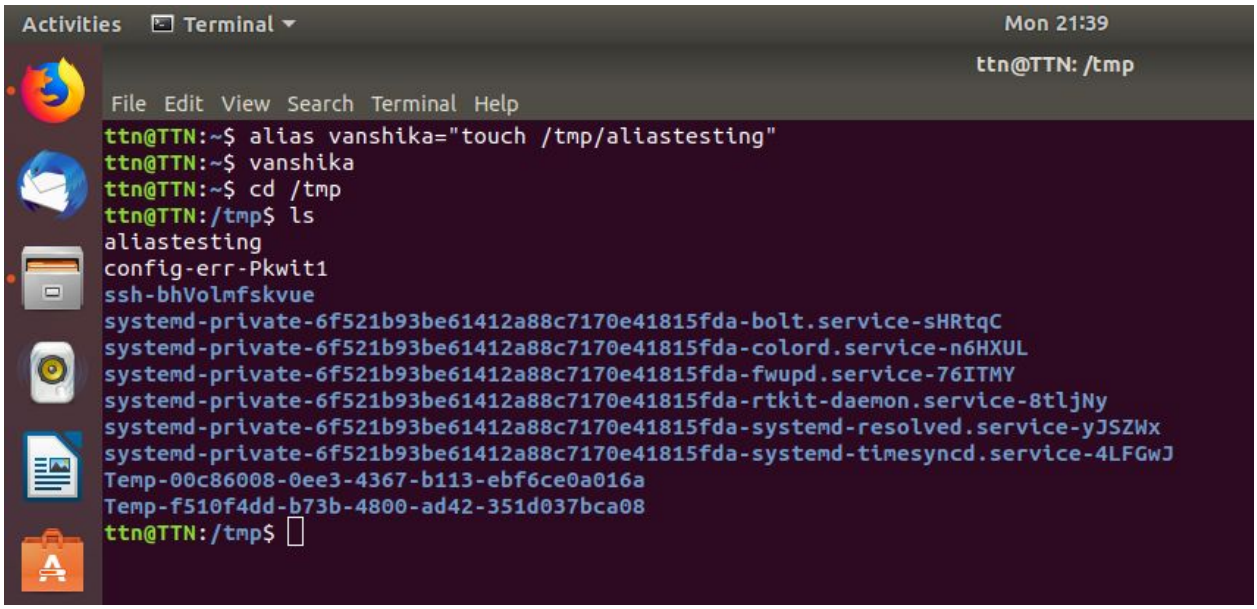
1. Sudo usermod -G ttn -a test (to make group of output a secondary group of test user)
2. Sudo chmod 674 output (check/change the "output" file permission if it is editable by group)
3. Su test (enter test user to verify)
4. Echo “hello” > output -success
5. Exit test user
6. Sudo chmod 644 output (revert changes back)



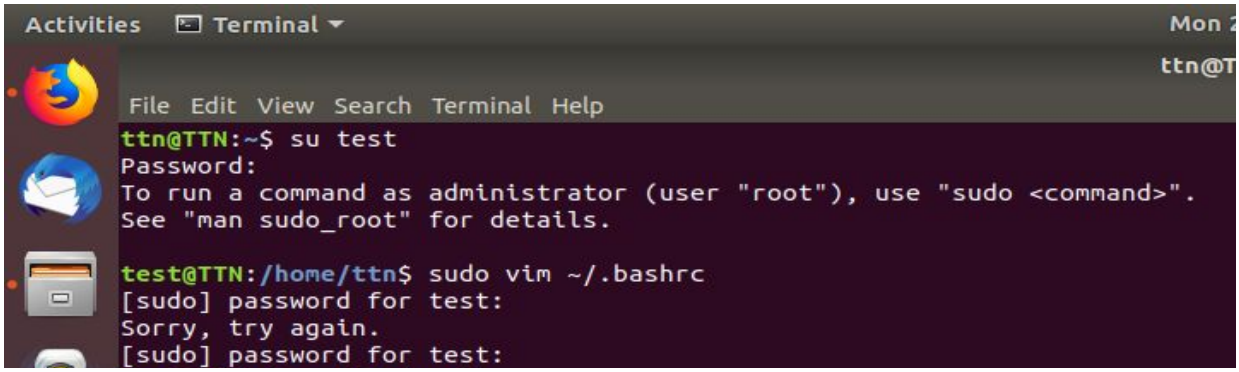
1. Sudo chmod 647 output
2. Su test
3. Echo “hi”>output - denied
4. Exit
5. Sudo chmod 644 output

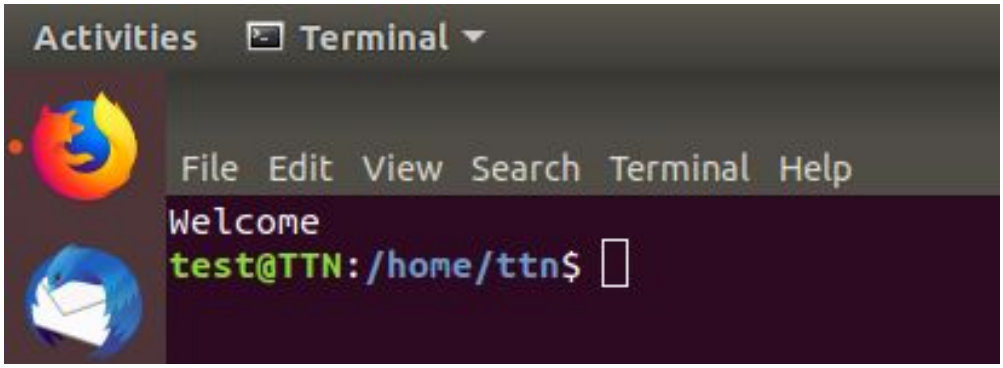
6. Sudo chown test output
7. Su test
8. Echo “abc” >output - success
9. Exit

11. Create alias with your name so that it creates a file as "/tmp/aliastesting".

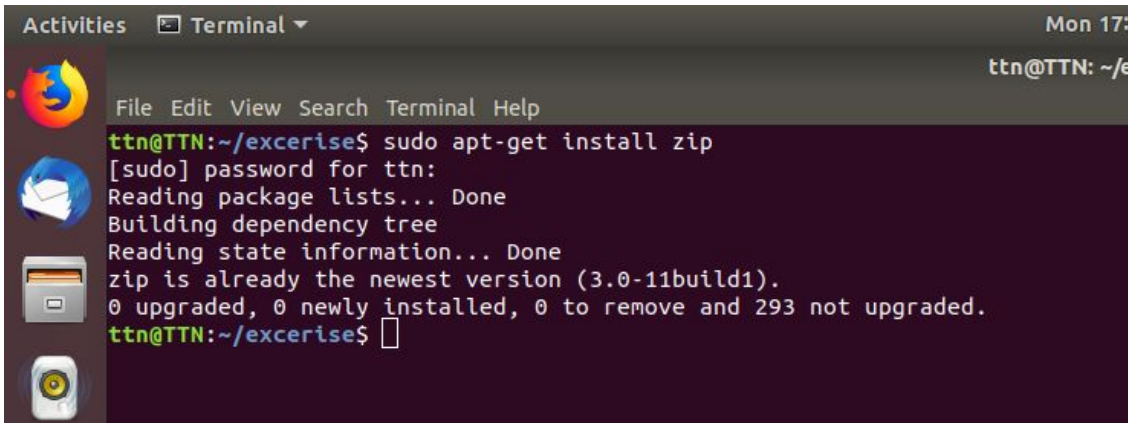


12. Edit ~/.bashrc file such that when you change to "test" user it should clear the screen and print "Welcome".

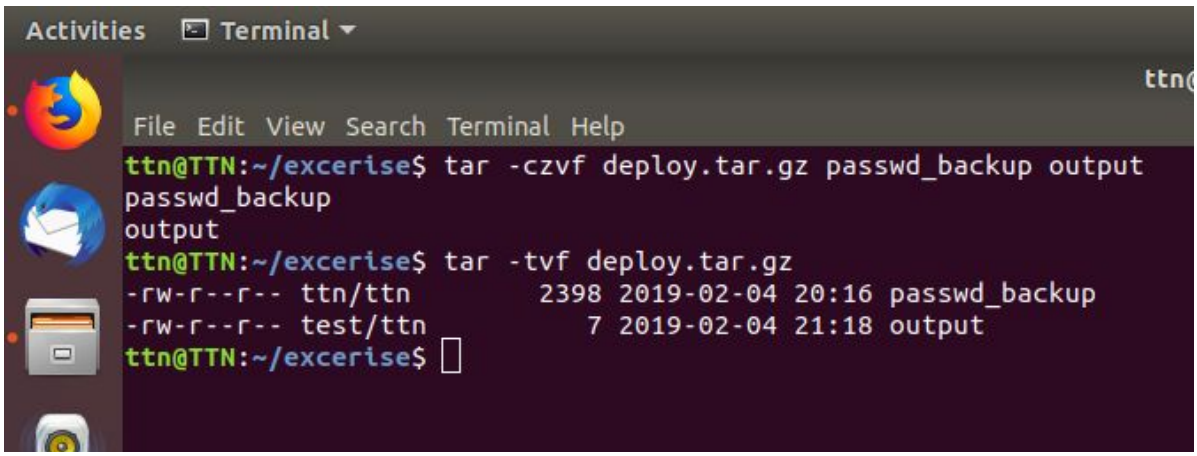




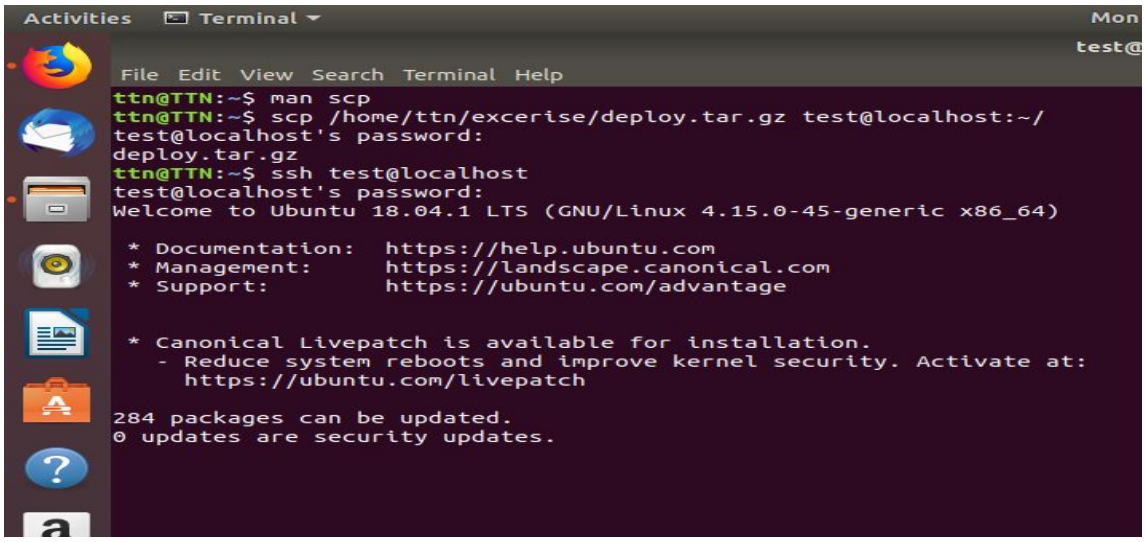
13. Install “zip” package.



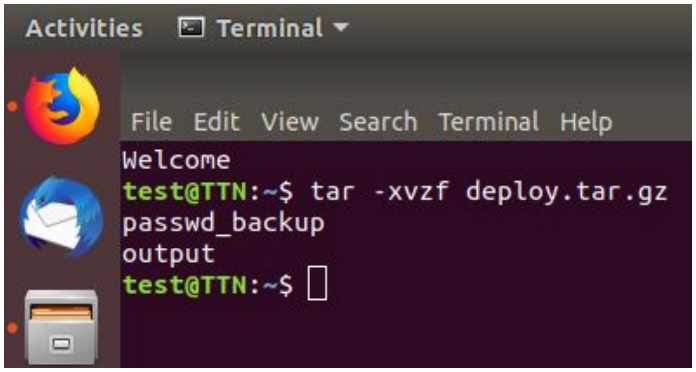
14. Compress "output" and "password_backup" files into a tar ball. List the files present inside the tar created.



15. scp this file to test user

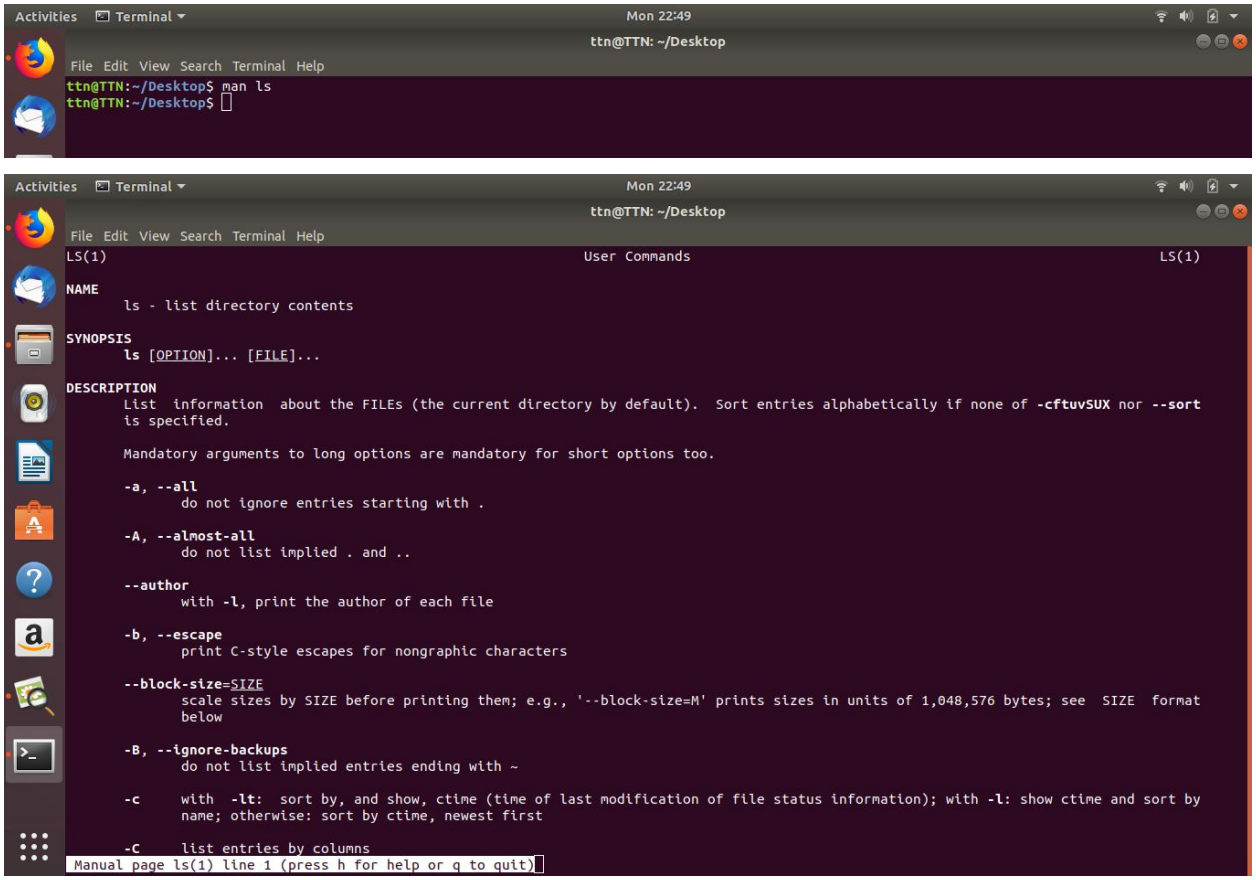


16. Unzip this tar bar by logging into the remote server

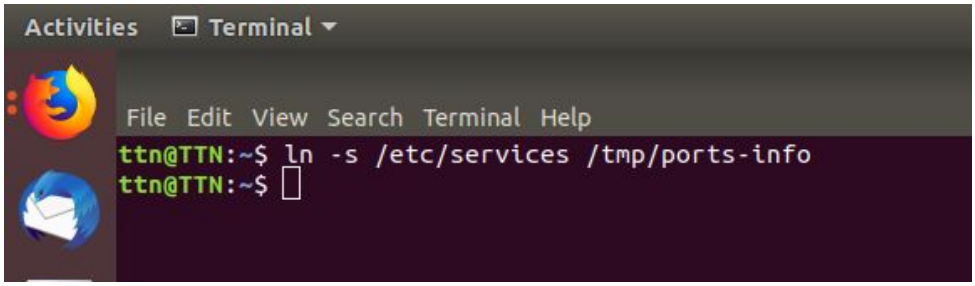


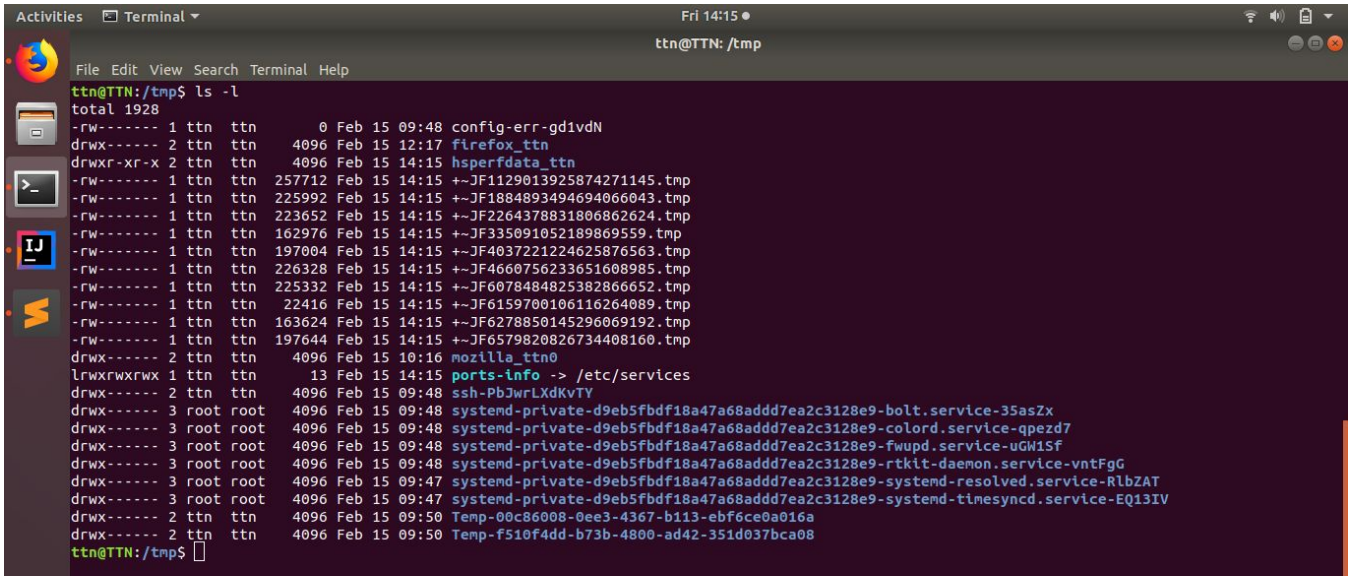
17. Download any image from web and move to desktop

18. How to get help of commands usages.



19.Create a symlink of /etc/services into /tmp/ports-info





20. You are appointed as a Software/DevOps Engineer in ABC media services. On your first day you need to troubleshoot a problem. There is a command “xyz” somewhere installed in that linux system. But as a new joinee you do not have any idea about where is that Installed. How can you check that

Ans. we can use command - **where is xyz** to find where the command is installed