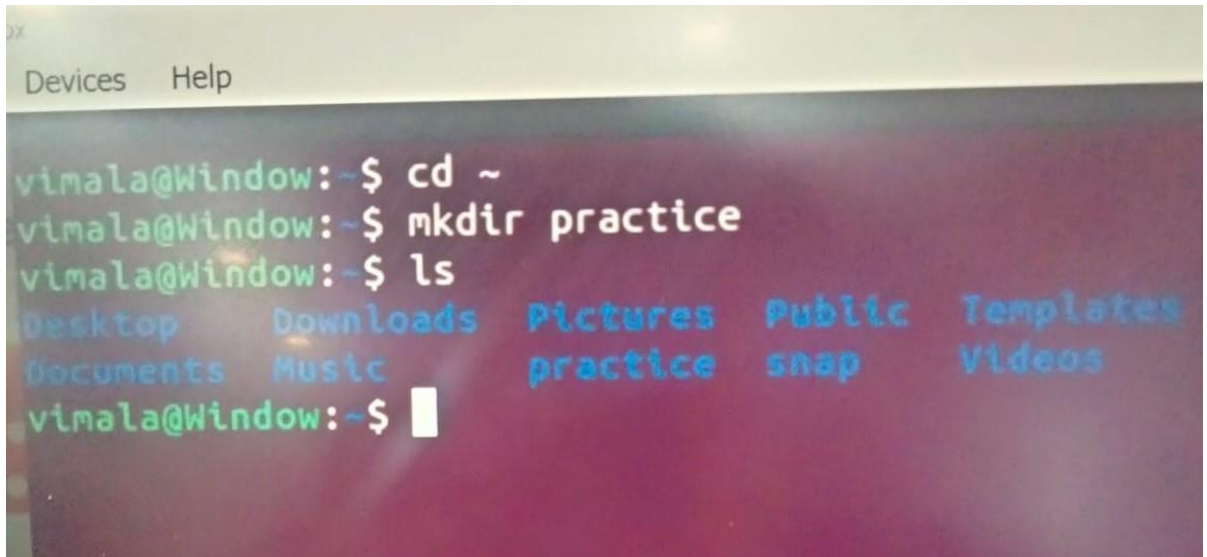


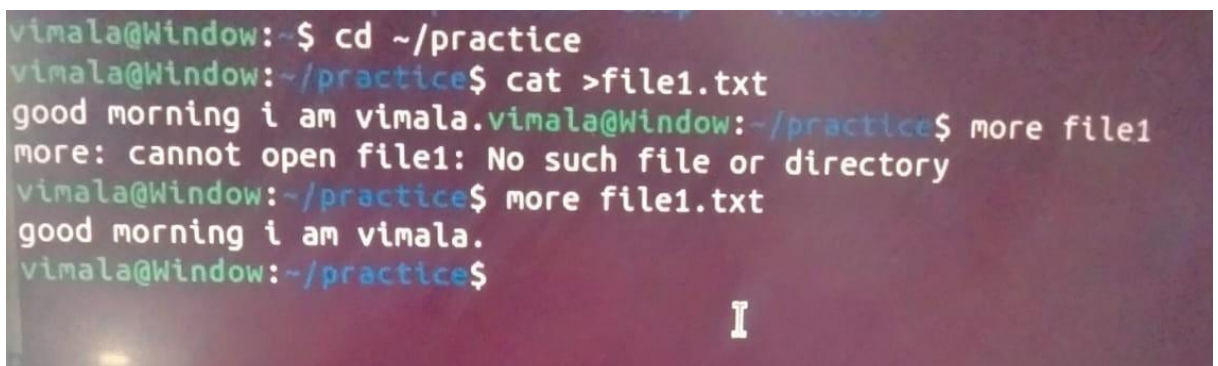
1. Create a new directory called "practice" in your home directory

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. At the top, there are tabs labeled 'Devices' and 'Help'. The terminal shows a user named 'vimala' at a machine named 'Window'. The user enters 'cd ~' to move to the home directory. Then, they enter 'mkdir practice' to create a new directory. Finally, they enter 'ls' to list the contents of the home directory. The output shows several standard Linux directories: Desktop, Downloads, Pictures, Public, Templates, Documents, Music, practice (the newly created one), snap, and Videos. The prompt returns to '~\$' after the listing.

```
>x
Devices  Help

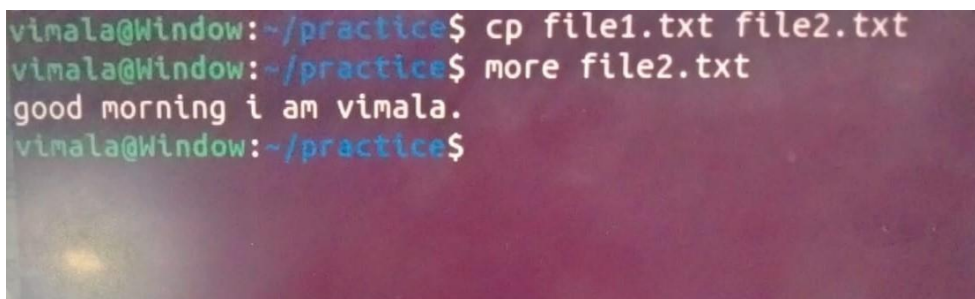
vimala@Window:~$ cd ~
vimala@Window:~$ mkdir practice
vimala@Window:~$ ls
Desktop    Downloads  Pictures   Public     Templates
Documents  Music      practice   snap       Videos
vimala@Window:~$
```

2. Inside the "practice" directory, create a new file called "file1.txt" and add some text to it.

A terminal window showing the user navigating into the 'practice' directory with 'cd ~/practice'. They then use 'cat >file1.txt' to create a new file. The user enters the text 'good morning i am vimala.' and then presses enter. They then use 'more file1' to view the file's contents, but receive an error: 'more: cannot open file1: No such file or directory'. Finally, they use 'more file1.txt' to view the file, which successfully displays 'good morning i am vimala.'. The prompt returns to '~/practice\$'.

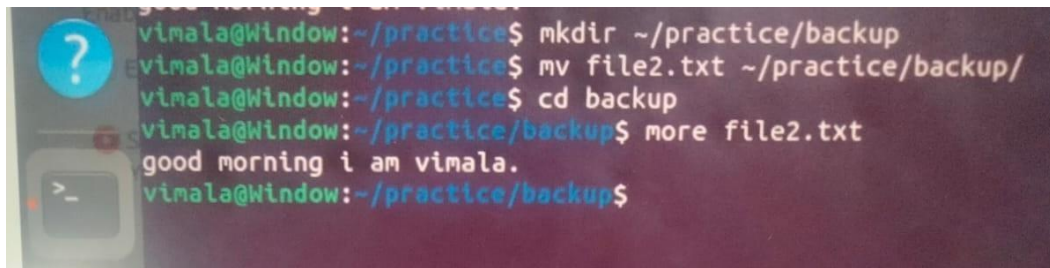
```
vimala@Window:~$ cd ~/practice
vimala@Window:~/practice$ cat >file1.txt
good morning i am vimala.vimala@Window:~/practice$ more file1
more: cannot open file1: No such file or directory
vimala@Window:~/practice$ more file1.txt
good morning i am vimala.
vimala@Window:~/practice$
```

3. Copy "file1.txt" to a new file called "file2.txt" in the same directory.

A terminal window showing the user copying 'file1.txt' to 'file2.txt' using the command 'cp file1.txt file2.txt'. They then use 'more file2.txt' to view the contents of the new file, which displays 'good morning i am vimala.'. The prompt returns to '~/practice\$'.

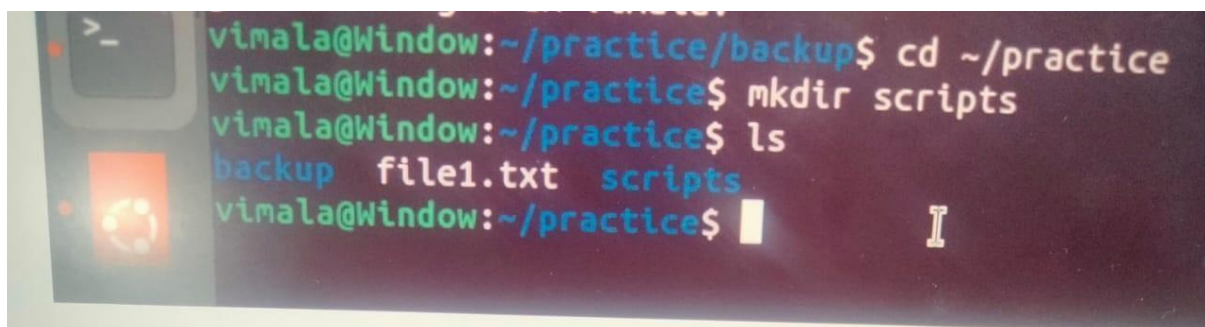
```
vimala@Window:~/practice$ cp file1.txt file2.txt
vimala@Window:~/practice$ more file2.txt
good morning i am vimala.
vimala@Window:~/practice$
```

4. Move "file2.txt" to a new directory called "backup" that is located inside the "practice" directory




```
vimala@Window:~/practice$ mkdir ~/practice/backup
vimala@Window:~/practice$ mv file2.txt ~/practice/backup/
vimala@Window:~/practice$ cd backup
vimala@Window:~/practice/backup$ more file2.txt
good morning i am vimala.
vimala@Window:~/practice/backup$
```

5. Create a new directory called "scripts" inside the "practice" directory.



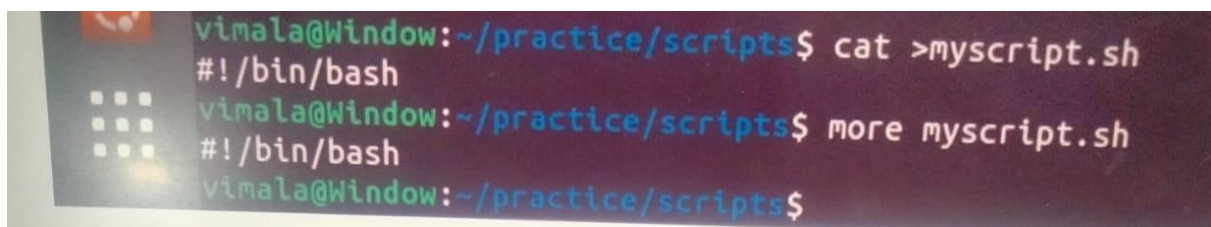
```
vimala@Window:~/practice/backup$ cd ~/practice
vimala@Window:~/practice$ mkdir scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice$ ls
backup file1.txt scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice$
```

6. Create a new file called "myscript.sh" inside the "scripts" directory



```
vimala@Window:~/practice$ cd ~/practice/scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ touch myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ ls
myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$
```

7. Add the following code to "myscript.sh": #!/bin/bash



```
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ cat >myscript.sh
#!/bin/bash
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ more myscript.sh
#!/bin/bash
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$
```

8. echo "Hello World!"


```

vimala@Window:~/practice$ ls
backup  file1.txt  scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice$ cd ~/practice/scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ touch myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ ls
myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ cat >myscript.sh
#!/bin/bash
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ more myscript.sh
#!/bin/bash
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ echo "Hello World"
Hello World
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$

```

9. Make "myscript.sh" executable using the command "chmod +x myscript.sh".

```

vimala@Window:~/practice/backup$ cd ~/practice
vimala@Window:~/practice$ mkdir scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice$ ls
backup  file1.txt  scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice$ cd ~/practice/scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ touch myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ ls
myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ cat >myscript.sh
#!/bin/bash
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ more myscript.sh
#!/bin/bash
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ echo "Hello World"
Hello World
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ chmod +x myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$

```

10. Run "myscript.sh" using the command "./myscript.sh".

```

good morning i am vimala.
vimala@Window:~/practice/backup$ cd ~/practice
vimala@Window:~/practice$ mkdir scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice$ ls
backup  file1.txt  scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice$ cd ~/practice/scripts
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ touch myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ ls
myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ cat >myscript.sh
#!/bin/bash
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ more myscript.sh
#!/bin/bash
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ echo "Hello World"
Hello World
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ chmod +x myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ ./myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$

```

11. Add a line to "myscript.sh" that creates a new file called "output.txt" in the same directory and writes the output of the "echo" command to it.

```
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ cat >myscript.sh
echo "Hello World" >output.txt
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ more myscript.sh
echo "Hello World" >output.txt
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ ./myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ sudo adduser testuser
```

12. Run "myscript.sh" again and verify that "output.txt" has been created and contains the expected output.

```
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ cat >myscript.sh
echo "Hello World" >output.txt
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ more myscript.sh
echo "Hello World" >output.txt
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ ./myscript.sh
vimala@Window:~/practice/scripts$ sudo adduser testuser
```

13. Create a new user account called "testuser".

14. Switch to the "test user" account using the command "su testuser"

15. Verify that you are now logged in as "testuser" using the command "whoami".

16. Switch back to your original user account using the command "exit"

```
Adding user 'newuser' ...
Adding new group 'newuser' (1001) ...
Adding new user 'newuser' (1001) with group 'newuser' ...
Creating home directory '/home/newuser' ...
Copying files from '/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for newuser
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []: Vimala C
Room Number []:
Work Phone []:
Home Phone []:
Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
root@Window:/home/vimala# whoami
root
root@Window:/home/vimala# su newuser
newuser@Window:/home/vimala$ whoami
newuser
newuser@Window:/home/vimala$ exit
exit
root@Window:/home/vimala# whoami
root
root@Window:/home/vimala# su vimala
vimala@Window: $
```