Week-5:

a) Use the appropriate command to determine your login shell

b) Use the /etc/passwd file to verify the result of "step a".

c) Use the who command and redirect the result to a file called myfile1. Use the more command to see the contents of myfile1.

d) Use the date and who commands in sequence (in one line) such that the output of date will display on the screen and the output of who will be redirected to a file called myfile2. Use the more command to check the contents of myfile2.

a. Use the appropriate command to determine your login shell

$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash

Description:-
What is "the shell"?
Shell is a program that takes your commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform. In the old days, it was the only user interface available on a Unix computer. Nowadays, we have graphical user interfaces (GUIs) in addition to command line interfaces (CLIs) such as the shell.
On most Linux systems a program called bash (which stands for Bourne Again Shell, an enhanced version of the original Bourne shell program, sh, written by Steve Bourne) acts as the shell program. There are several additional shell programs available on a typical Linux system. These include: ksh, tcsh and zsh.

- Shell is a user program or it's environment provided for user interaction. Shell is an command language interpreter that executes commands read from the standard input device (keyboard) or from a file.
- Shell is not part of system kernel, but uses the system kernel to execute programs, create files etc.
- Several shell available with Linux including:

Shell Name	Developed by	Where	Remark
BASH (Bourne-Again SHell)	Brian Fox and Chet Ramey	Free Software Foundation	Most common shell in Linux. It's Freeware shell.
CSH (C SHell)	Bill Joy	University of California (For BSD)	The C shell's syntax and usage are very similar to the C programming language.
KSH (Korn SHell)	David Korn	AT & T Bell Labs	--
TCSH	See the man page. Type $ man tcsh	--	TCSH is an enhanced but completely compatible version of the Berkeley UNIX C shell(CSH).

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TCSH	See the man page. Type $ man tcsh	--	TCSH is an enhanced but completely compatible version of the Berkeley UNIX C shell(CSH).

b. Use the /etc/passwd file to verify the result of step b.
$cat /etc/passwd

c. Use the who command and redirect the result to a file called myfile1. Use the more command to see the contents of myfile1.

$ who >> myfile1
pravin pts/1 2024-07-11 13:50

"who" command:

display the users that are currently logged into your Linux computer system.

Syntax: who
On a very busy Linux system the output of the who command may scroll off your terminal screen. To solve that, pipe the output of the who command into the Linux more command, like this: **who | more**
The -a argument of the who command lists all available output for each user on your system.
who -a

“more” command:

is a command to view (but not modify) the contents of a text file one screen at a time.
The syntax for the more command is:
more [options] [files]

OPTIONS
Option Description

-c Page through the file by clearing the window. (not scrolling).
-d Displays "Press space to continue, 'q' to quit"
-f Count logical lines rather than screen lines (wrapping text)
-l Ignores form feed (^L) characters.
-r Display all control characters.
-s Displays multiple blank lines as one blank line.
-u Does not display underline characters and backspace (^H).
-w Waits for a user to press a key before exiting.
-n Displays n lines per window.

d. Use the date and who commands in sequence (in one line) such that the output of date will display on the screen and the output of who will be redirected to a file called myfile2. Use the more command to check the contents of myfile2.

$ date; who > myfile2
Thu Jul 11 13:58:30 IST 2024

$ more myfile2
pravin pts/1 2024-07-11 13:50

"date" command:

display the current date and time, as well as set the system date and time.
The date command will display the date and time in your local time zone, but you can use the "-u" option to display the date and time in UTC (Universal Time Coordinated)

$ date -u
Tue Jan 25 14:20:34 UTC 2024