6)Display the name of all files in the home directory using find. Can you display the name of all files in the home directory that are bigger than 500 KB

Aim:

To display the name of all files in the home directory using find command.

Objectives:

find:

Used to display all files in the home directory.

Syntax:

I)find

$find

$find –name ‘*’ –size +<file size in kilobyte (k)>

Where

Output:

* denotes to search all the files.

[su@localhost home]$ find

./su/su/intro3.text

./su/su/intro.text

./su/su/intro4.text

./su/su/lock.c

./su/su/a

./su/su/deadlockavoi.c

./su/su/deadlock.c

./su/su/deadlockavoidance

./su/su/deadlockavoidance.c

./su/.viminfz.tmp

[su@localhost home]$ find -name '*' -size +500k

[su@localhost home]$ find -name '*' -size +10k

./lost+found

./pgm/a.out

./suja/pg1

./suja/pg1~

./suja/OS lab.sxw

./a.out

./mbox

[suja@localhost suja]$

7)Use finger or who to get a list of users on the machine

Aim:

To use finger or who to get a list of users on the machine.

Objectives:

i)finger:

It provides you with more complete information about the users

who are logged in.

ii)who:

To see who is using the system.

Syntax:

i.Finger command:

$finger (or) $finger <user name>

ii.who command:

$who

Output:

Finger command:

[su@localhost pgm]$ finger

Login Name Tty

Idle Login Time Office

Office Phone

root

root

*:0

Apr 4 09:22

su sumasu pts/1

Apr 4 09:52 (sys7.ceserver.local)

[su@localhost home]$ finger su

Login: su

Name: sumasuja

Directory: /home/su

Shell: /bin/bash

On since Thu Apr 17 09:06 (IST) on pts/1 from sys7.ceserver.local

No mail.

No Plan.

Who command:

[su@localhost pgm]$ who

root

:0

Apr 4 09:22

su

pts/1

Apr 4 09:52 (sys7.ceserver.local)

[su@localhost su]$ who am i

su

pts/0

Apr 19 11:49(sys7.ceserver.local)

[su@localhost pgm]$

Result:

Thus the who and finger commands were executed successfully

8. Add different users, set their passwords and define permissions. Check whether you are able to change the passwords of all users or not.

Aim:

To add a different users and set their passwords and change their

permissions.

Objectives:

i)

adduser:

To add a new user.

ii)

Passwd:

To set the password in the existing user.

iii)

Chmod :

Define the permission to the user.

Syntax:

i) Add a new user:

$ useradd <user name>

ii) Change password:

$ passwd <user name>

iii) Define Permissions:

a)Chmod (Using symbolic mode):

$chmod <group> <operation> <mode>

<username>

Group

Operation

mode

u-user

+ assign permission

r –read

g-group

- remove permission w-write

o-other

= assign absolute

x-execute

a-all

b) chmod (using absolute mode):

$chmod <octalnumber>< filename>

Where

Octalnumber

4 - read permission

2 - write permission

1 - execute permission

6 - read write permission

Output

Add a new user:

[root@localhost root]# useradd kala

Change password:

[root @localhost root]# passwdkala

Changing password

New password:

BAD password: it is based on a dictionary word

Retype new password:

Passwd: all authentication token updated successfully.

Define Permission:

[root @localhost home]#ls –l

drwxrwxrwx 3 admin

admin

4096 Apr 2 12:17

admin

drwxrwxrwx 3 ce2850348 users

4096

Apr 3 12:41

ce2850348

drwxrwxrwx 3 ce2850325 users

4096

Apr 42 12:17

ce2850325

drwx------

3

jj

jj

4096

Apr 22

12:52 jj

drwx------

3 kala

kala

4096

Apr 17

16:52 kala

[root @localhost home]#chmod g+rx kala

[root @localhost home]ls –l

drwxrwxrwx

admin

3 admin

admin

4096 Apr 2 12:17

drwxrwxrwx 3 ce2850348 users

4096

Apr 3 12:41

ce2850348

drwxrwxrwx 3 ce2850325 users

4096

Apr 42 12:17

ce2850325

drwx------

3

jj

jj

4096

Apr 22

12:52 jj

drwxr-x---

3 kala

kala

4096

Apr 17

16:52 kala

[root @localhost home]#chmod 246 kala

[root @localhost home]#ls -l

drwxrwxrwx 3 admin

admin

4096 Apr 2 12:17

admin

9.Delete the user, which just now you have created.

Aim:

To delete a user that have already exist.

Objectives:

i)

Userdel:

Used to delete a user.

Syntax:

$ userdel < user name >

Output:

[root@localhost root]# userdel kala

10. a).Try to access your account available at a remote machine. Download some file from that machine to your machine.

Aim:

To try to access your account available at a remote machine and download

a file from remote machine to local host.

Objective:

i)

cp :

To copy the file from one user to another

ii)

Cat:

To view the content of the copied file.

Syntax

cp:

$cp –r <source file name> <destination file name>

cat:

$cat <file name>

Output:

[su@localhost home]$ cp -r /home/intro hh

[su@localhost home]$ cat hh

Welcome to M.S.P.V.L Polytechnic college.

11. b) Create a cronjob that sends you a message after every 5 minutes.

Aim:

To create a cron job that sends you a message after every 5 minutes.

Objectives:

i)Crontab –e:

To create a new crontab file

Crontab –l:

To display all the cron jobs

Crontab –r:

To remove the cron job.

Syntax:

Create a crontab file:

$crontab –e

Display the cron job:

$crontab –l

Remove the cron job:

$crontab –r

Output

[su@localhost su]$ crontab -e

su@localhost su]$ crontab -l

DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - edit the master and reinstall.

(/tmp/crontab.2392 installed on Mon Apr 21 11:12:09 2008)

(Cron version -- $Id: crontab.c,v 2.13 1994/01/17 03:20:37

vixie Exp $)

*/2 * * * * echo "Hello"

[su@localhost su]$ mail

Mail version 8.1 6/6/93. Type ? for help.

"/var/spool/mail/su": 30 messages 30 new

>N 1 root@localhost.local Mon Apr 21 11:16 20/803 "Cron

<su@localhost>"

N 2 root@localhost.local Mon Apr 21 11:18 20/803 "Cron

<su@localhost>"

12. Write a message to inform all users that “they should shut down their machine after completing the lab exercise.

Aim:

To write a message to inform all users that “they should shut down their

machine after completing the lab exercise”.

Objectives:

Wall:

To broadcast a message to all users connected to the server.

Syntax:

$wall

<Type your message here>

Press Ctrl+d

Output:

su@localhost su]$ wall

They should shut down their machine after completing the lab

exercise.

[su@localhost su]$

Broadcast message from su (pts/0) (Mon Apr 21 15:01:22 2008):

They should shut down their machine after completing the lab

exercise.