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Section: A
OS Lab Task 3

1. What is shell?

Ans: Shell is an environment in which we can run our commands, programs, and shell scripts.

2. What is terminal?

Ans: In unix terminology, a terminal is a particular kind of device file which implements a number of additional commands (ioctls) beyond read and write.

3. What is user friendly in between terminal and GUI & why?

Ans: GUI objects include icons, cursors, and buttons. These graphical elements are sometimes enhanced with sounds, or visual effects like transparency and drop shadows. A GUI is considered to be more user-friendly than a text-based command-line interface, such as MS-DOS, or the shell of Unix-like operating systems.

4. What defines a user account?

Ans: A user account is an identity created for a person in a computer or computing system. User accounts can also be created for machine entities, such as service accounts for running programs, system accounts for storing system files and processes, and root and administrator accounts for system administration.

5. What is root user?

Ans: The root is the user name or account that by default has access to all commands and files on a Linux or other Unix-like operating system. It is also referred to as the root account, root user, and the superuser.

6. What is general purpose user?

Ans: The second user is a normal (general-purpose) user account that you name. It has limited access to Linux.

7. What are the difference between root user and general purpose user?

Ans: The root user is basically equivalent to the administrator user on Windows – the root user has maximum permissions and can do anything to the system. Normal users on Linux run with reduced permissions – for example, they can't install software or write to system directories.

8. What is the meaning of sudo?

Ans: super user do.

9. What is the meaning of su?

Ans: substitute user

10. Why we use sudo?

Ans: The sudo command allows you to run programs as another user, by default the root user. If you spend a lot of time on the command line, sudo is one of the commands that you will use quite frequently.

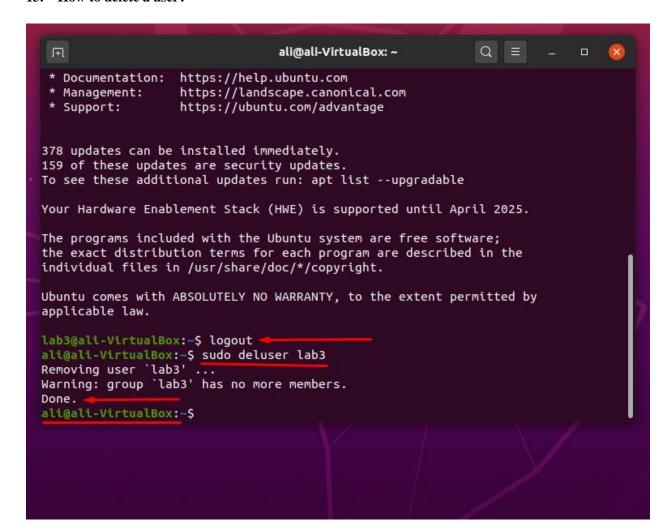
11. Why we use su?

Ans: If user types only 'su' without any option then It will be considered as root and user will be prompted to enter root user password.

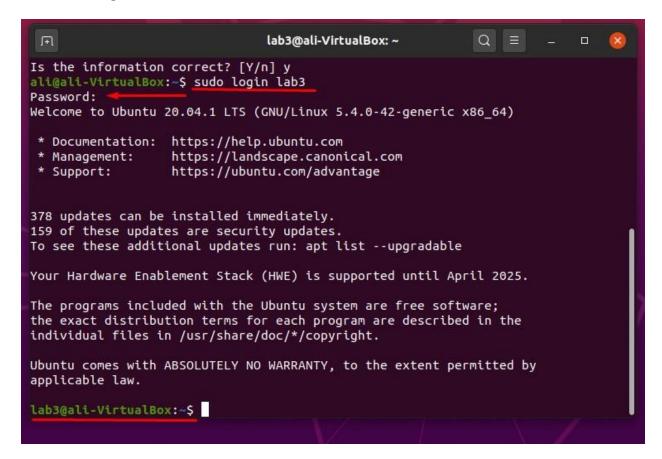
12. How to create a user account?

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                                   ali@ali-VirtualBox: ~
                                                                                ali@ali-VirtualBox: $ sudo adduser Hazratlab
[sudo] password for ali:
adduser: Please enter a username matching the regular expression configured
via the NAME_REGEX[_SYSTEM] configuration variable. Use the `--force-badname'
option to relax this check or reconfigure NAME REGEX.
ali@ali-VirtualBox:~$ sudo adduser lab3
Adding user `lab3' ...
Adding new group `lab3' (1001) ...
Adding new user `lab3' (1001) with group `lab3' ...
Creating home directory `/home/lab3' ...
Copying files from '/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for lab3
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name []: Hazrat ali
        Room Number []: 7902
Work Phone []: 01306440448
        Home Phone []:
        Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
ali@ali-VirtualBox:~$
```

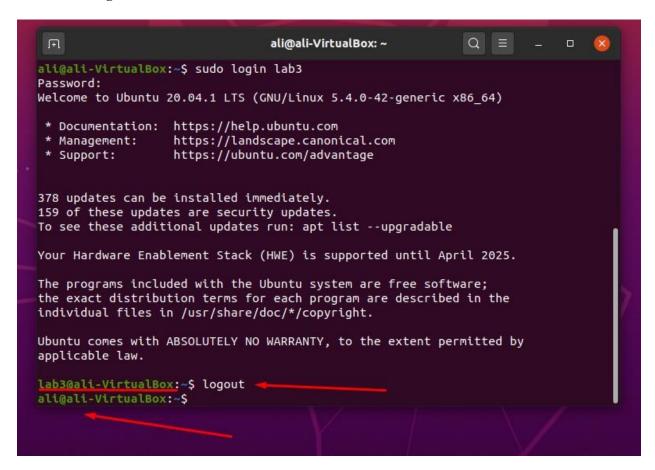
13. How to delete a user?



14. How to login into a user account?



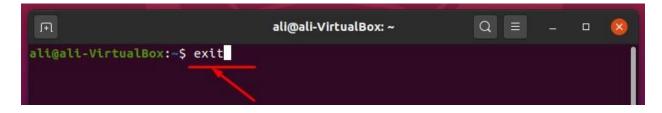
15. How to logout from a user account?



16. How many times it requires password for creating a user account?

Ans: 3 times (1st: root password, 2nd: New password for new user and 3rd: Retype the password for new user)

17. How to exit from root?



18. What is the meaning of sudo adduser {username}?

Ans: New user create

918. What is the meaning of deluser {username}?

Ans: Delete user.

20. What is the meaning of sudo su?

Ans: sudo su - The sudo command allows you to run programs as another user, by default the root user. If the user is granted with sudo assess, the su command is invoked as root. Running sudo su - and then typing the user password has the same effect the same as running su - and typing the root password.