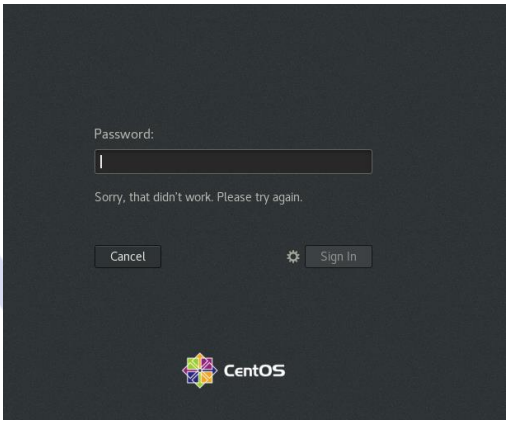
Basic Linux Commands Assignments

Assignment-1

Connect and disconnect with login Access

- What happens when you login a non-existent users or username?
    - Provide Screenshot and What you understand, explain in short brief?
      I am not able to login when I try to login with a non-existent user. Which means we are able to login only with the user which we have created otherwise we will not be able to login. Anyone cannot login in our system.



Assignment-2

Password changing

- Login into your account and then change password?
    - Change your password into ***IneuR0n#42*** and hit the **Enter** key
        - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
          I am able to change the desired password as it of appropriate length and have special characters, uppercase and lowercase letters, digits that meet the criteria for changing the password and makes it a strong password.

```
[root@localhost ~]# passwd aj
Changing password for user aj.
New password:
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]#
```

    - Try again to change password but use like password ***1234*** or ***abcd***
        - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
          When I user password like 1234, I am not able to change the password because the length of the password is too short(less than 8 characters) and does not meet the criteria for creating a password, it does not have any

special characters, upper and lower case letters, making it a bad/week password.

```
[root@localhost ~]# passwd aj
Changing password for user aj.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
```

- Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key
  - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
    As the password cannot be left empty therefore it gives error that no password is supplied.

```
[root@localhost ~]# passwd aj
Changing password for user aj.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
Retype new password:
No password supplied
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Assignment-3

Working with Directories

- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Take screenshot and explain what output we got?
    After changing the directory to /, ls command lists what all files and directories are present in that particular directory.

```
[aj@localhost ~]$ cd /
[aj@localhost /]$ ls
bin   dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run   srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib   media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[aj@localhost /]$
```

- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Do **ls,** provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?
    /home is the home directory for the individual users which contains all the information related to user.

```
[aj@localhost /]$ cd /home
[aj@localhost home]$ ls
aj
[aj@localhost home]$
```

- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
  - Check what happen and give screenshot?
    cd.. is used to move to the parent directory.

```
[aj@localhost home]$ cd ..
[aj@localhost /]$
```

- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
  - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
    No such file or directory because no apace server is installed.

```
[root@localhost /]# cd /var/www/html/
-bash: cd: /var/www/html/: No such file or directory
[root@localhost /]#
```

- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Do **ls,** check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /root
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  Documents  initial-setup-ks.cfg  Pictures  Templates
Desktop          Downloads  Music                 Public    Videos
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls**
  - Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeing?
    /etc contains all the configuration related files.

```
[aj@localhost ~]$ cd /etc
[aj@localhost etc]$ ls
abrt                    hosts.deny              protocols
adjtime                 hp                      pulse
aliases                 idmapd.conf             purple
aliases.db              init.d                  python
alsa                    inittab                 qemu-ga
alternatives            inputrc                 qemu-kvm
anacrontab              iproute2                radvd.conf
asound.conf             ipsec.conf              ras
at.deny                 ipsec.d                 rc0.d
audisp                  ipsec.secrets           rc1.d
audit                   iscsi                   rc2.d
avahi                   issue                   rc3.d
bash_completion.d       issue.net               rc4.d
bashrc                  java                    rc5.d
binfmt.d                jvm                     rc6.d
bluetooth               jvm-commmon             rc.d
brltty                  kdump.conf              rc.local
brltty.conf             kernel                  rdma
centos-release          krb5.conf               redhat-release
centos-release-upstream krb5.conf.d             request-key.conf
chkconfig.d             ksmtuned.conf           request-key.d
```

  - Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?
- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
  - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?
    It lists all the files and directories including the hidden ones(. , ..) per line.
    . and .. are the hidden files which are displayed when when we use –a with ls.

```
[aj@localhost etc]$ ls -al
total 1372
drwxr-xr-x. 139 root root     8192 Oct 15 00:41 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root      224 Oct 15 00:13 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root      101 Oct 15 00:04 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root       16 Oct 15 00:13 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1529 Apr  1  2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    12288 Oct 15 00:26 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root       65 Oct 15 00:06 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Oct 15 00:11 alternatives
-rw-------.   1 root root      541 Aug  9  2019 anacrontab
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root       55 Aug  8  2019 asound.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        1 Oct 30  2018 at.deny
drwxr-x---.   3 root root       43 Oct 15 00:04 audisp
drwxr-x---.   3 root root       83 Oct 15 00:26 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root       71 Oct 15 00:06 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Oct 15 00:07 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     2853 Apr  1  2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        6 Oct  1  2020 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root       23 Oct 15 00:03 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    12288 Oct 15 00:05 brltty
```

- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
    - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?
      It displays the list of files along with its index number.

```
[root@localhost etc]# ls -i
34584120 abrt                        2951302 mcelog
17412678 adjtime                    17221161 mke2fs.conf
16777386 aliases                    17368017 modprobe.d
17942745 aliases.db                  1204936 modules-load.d
 1677202 alsa                       16777400 motd
33927986 alternatives               16777284 mtab
17412650 anacrontab                 17027161 mtools.conf
17164719 asound.conf                17560305 multipath
17900328 at.deny                    17338608 my.cnf
50332662 audisp                     17338609 my.cnf.d
17431893 audit                      17985088 nanorc
35326043 avahi                      34635748 ndctl
   74276 bash_completion.d          17221182 netconfig
16777387 bashrc                     34538034 NetworkManager
50942698 binfmt.d                   17412680 networks
51080897 bluetooth                  17597618 nfs.conf
17557597 brltty                     17597620 nfsmount.conf
17557598 brltty.conf                17368348 nsswitch.conf
16777320 centos-release             16888239 nsswitch.conf.bak
16777321 centos-release-upstream    51879645 ntp
50372567 chkconfig.d                17456345 numad.conf
17515318 chrony.conf                50332650 oddjob
17515320 chrony.keys                17431873 oddjobd.conf
51879677 cifs-utils                  1607072 oddjobd.conf.d
```

- Then use **ls –help** and see other options about **ls** command
    - Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** command

Assignment-5

Know where you are and where you working

*Here we use **pwd, cd and ls** as combine task to understand where you working on terminal and how you can switch from one directory to another one.*

- Open terminal after restart the linux
    - Check which location you working, type **pwd** and take screenshot

```
[aj@localhost etc]$ pwd
/etc
[aj@localhost etc]$
```

- Now use **cd /var** and hit **Enter** key
    - Do **ls,** and see what output comes, give screenshot?

```
[aj@localhost etc]$ cd /var
[aj@localhost var]$ ls
account  cache  db     games   kerberos  local  log   nis  preserve  spool  yp
adm      crash  empty  gopher  lib       lock   mail  opt  run       tmp
[aj@localhost var]$
```

- Do explore other help options of each command to learn more other things we can do with these commands