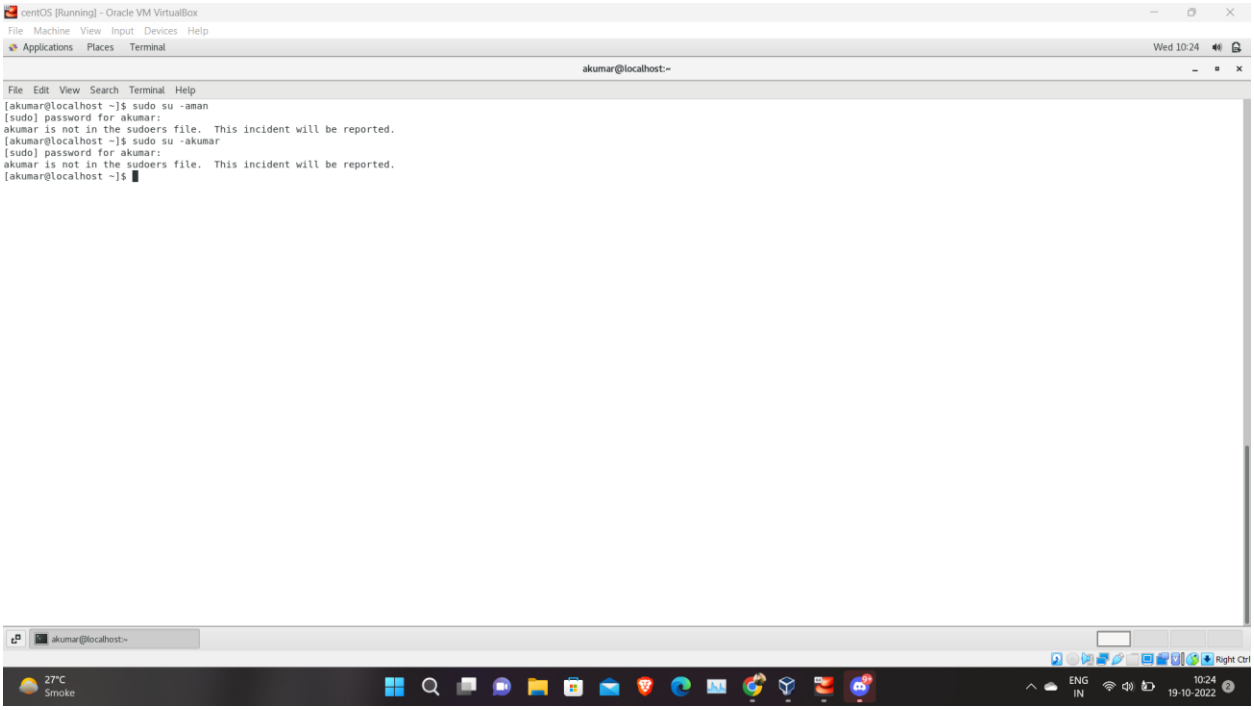
Assignment 1

Basic Linux Commands Assignments

Connect and disconnect with login Access:-

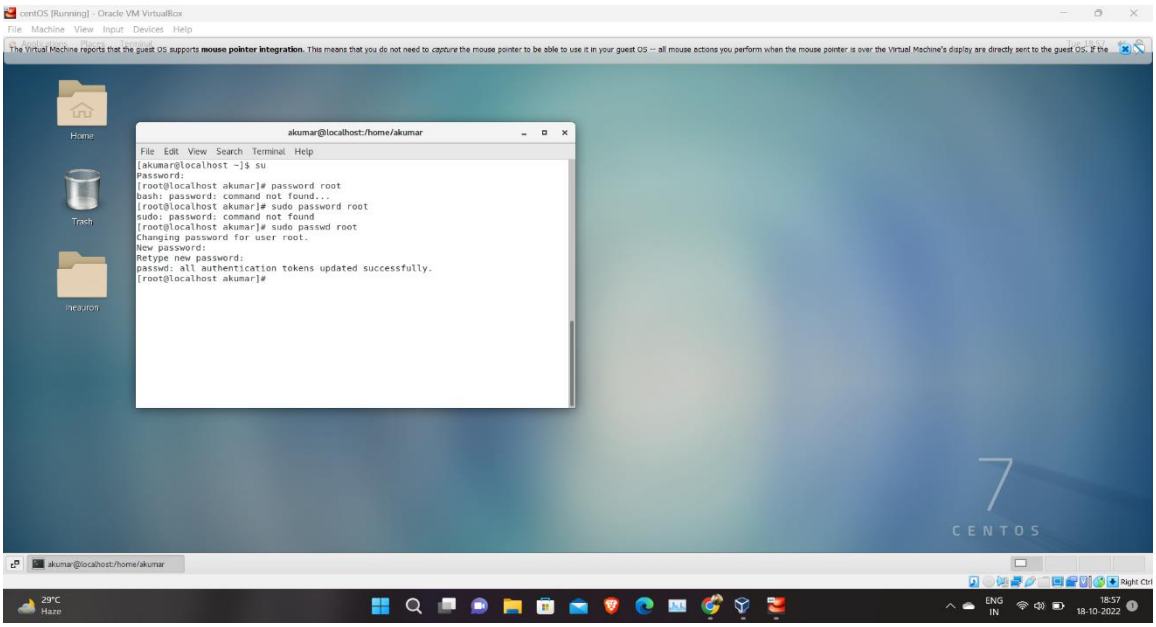
- What happens when you login a non-existent users or username?



In this scenario after sudo su-(username) command it is showing the username is not sudoers file.

It is not accepting another username.

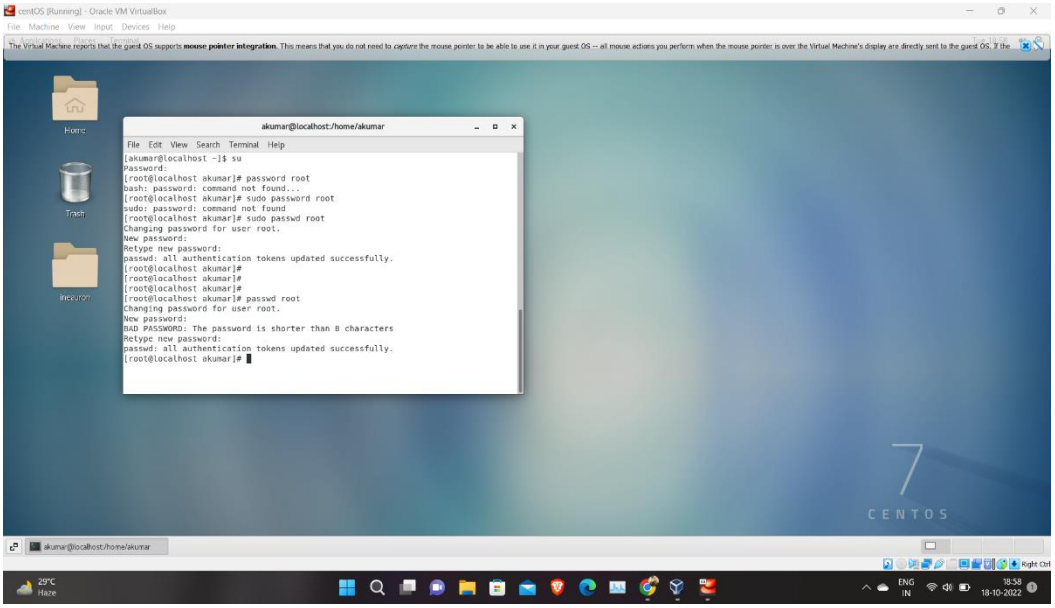
Password changing: -



- Change your password into ***IneuR0n#42*** and hit the **Enter** key

I first change local user to root user by “su” command. And then change the original password to ***IneuR0n#42*** with the help of ***passwd root*** command. And it shows “all authentication tokens updated successfully”.

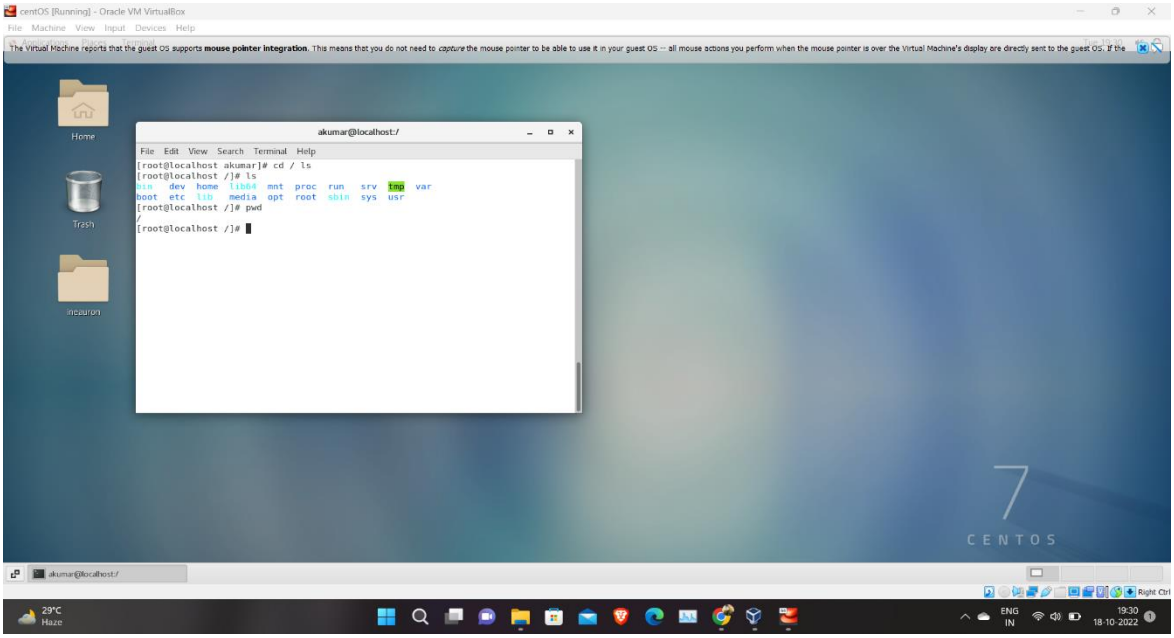
- Try again to change password but use like password ***1234*** or ***abcd.***



In this case when I changed my password to 1234 or abcd then terminal is showing this password is shorter then 8 characters even though I changed my password successfully.

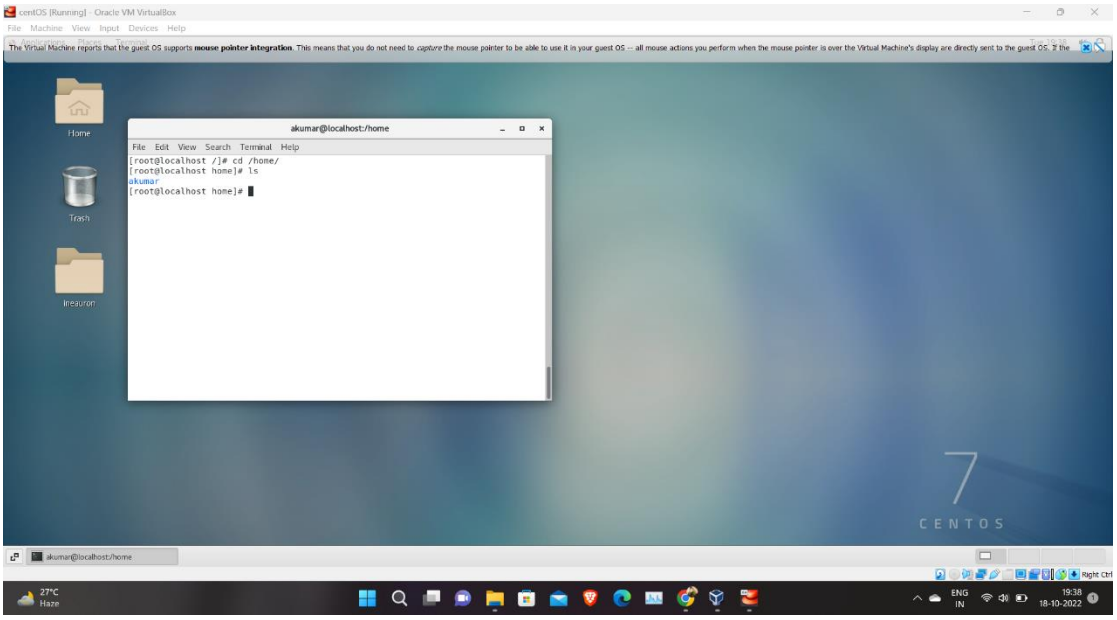
Working with Directories:-

- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key.



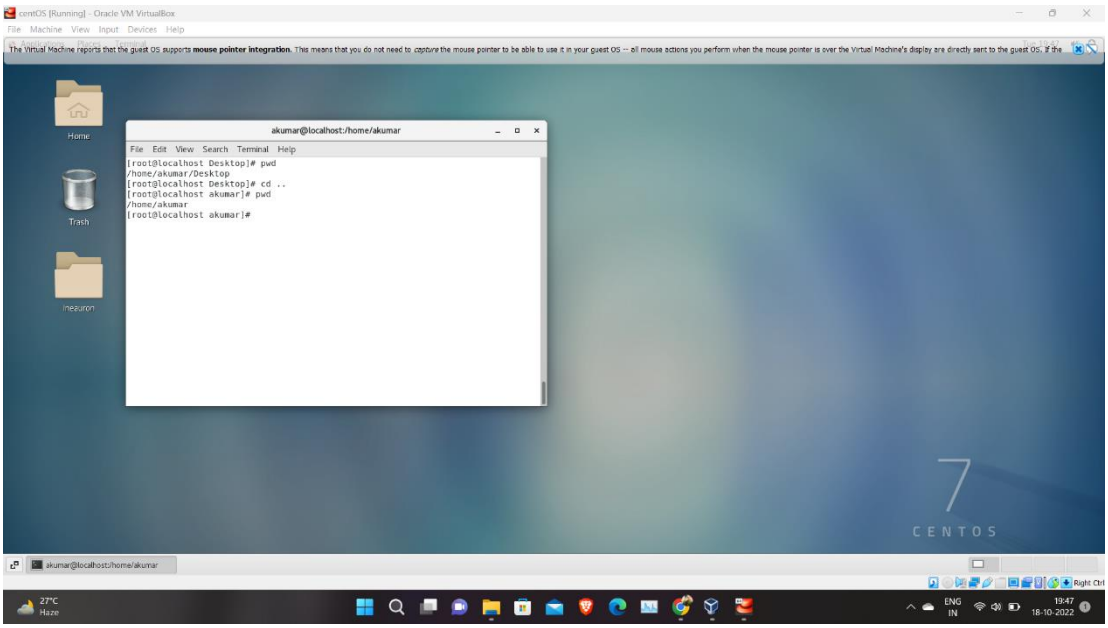
It is showing all the directories when I run the command as a root user. Basically, after the ***cd /*** I am the in last directory, I guess.

- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key.



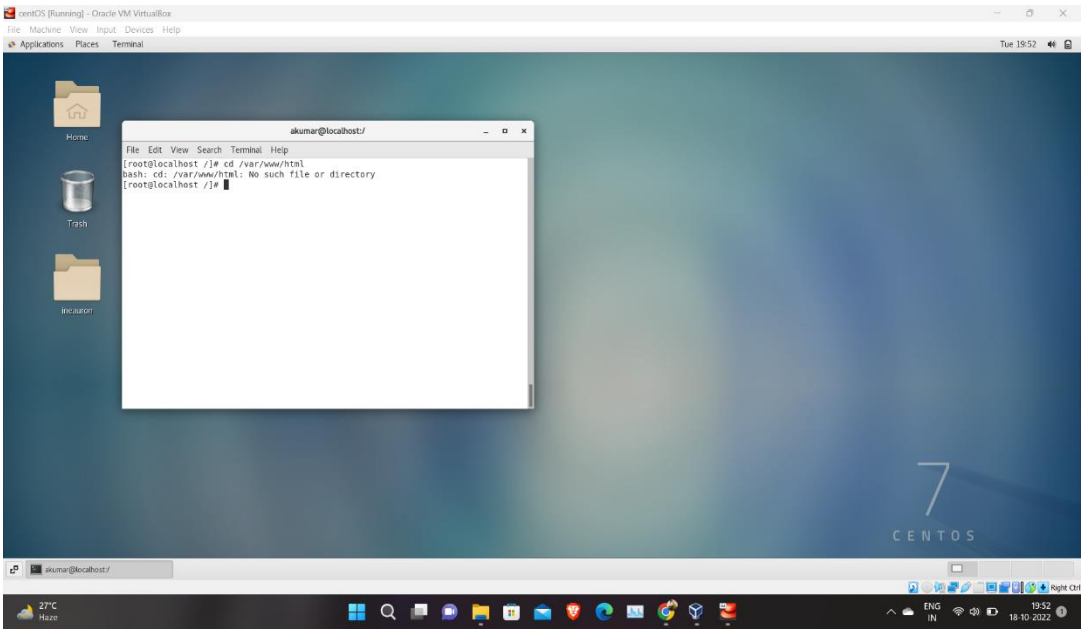
A home directory is kind a folder that commonly given to the user on a Linux system or Unix based system. With home directory user can store all his information, files etc.

- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*].



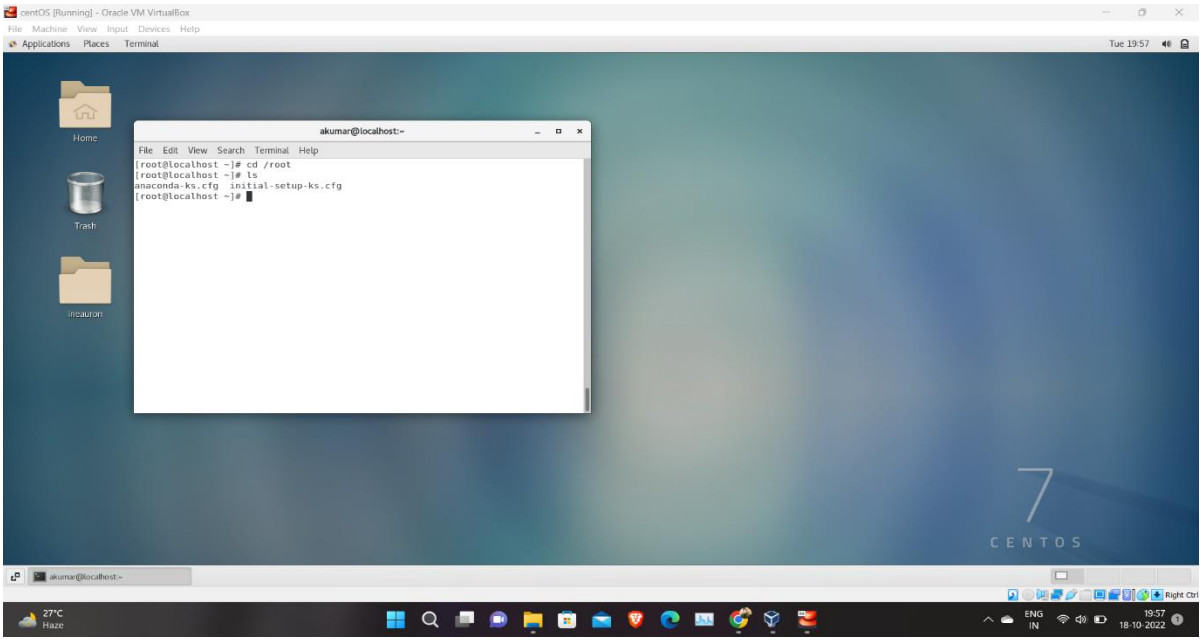
With ***cd ..*** command we can move backwards.

- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key.

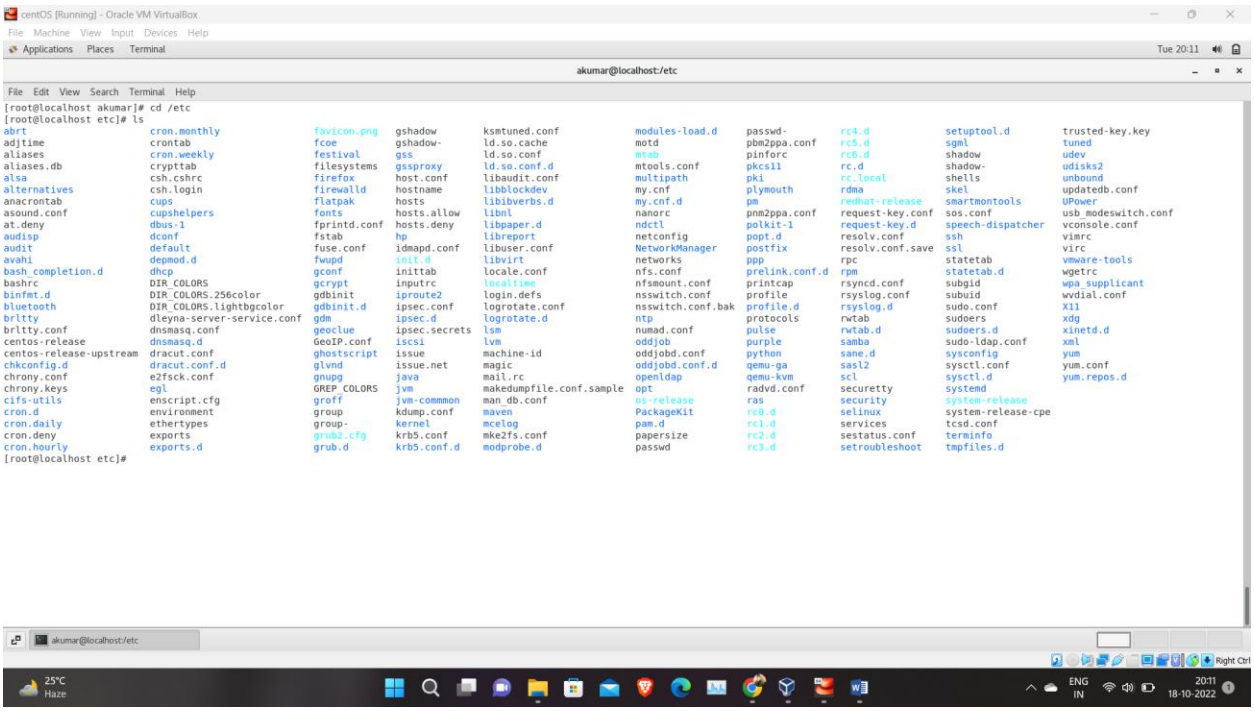


In this command as you can see terminal shows bash: ***cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory.***

- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key.

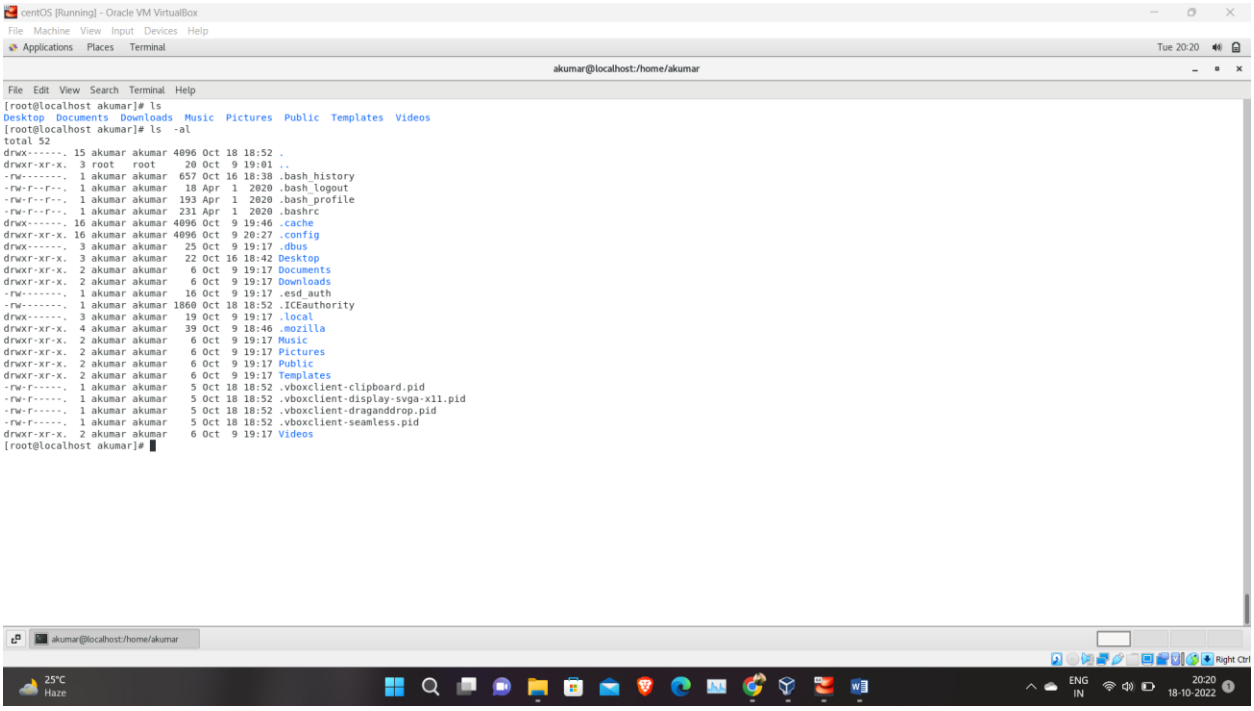


- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls.**



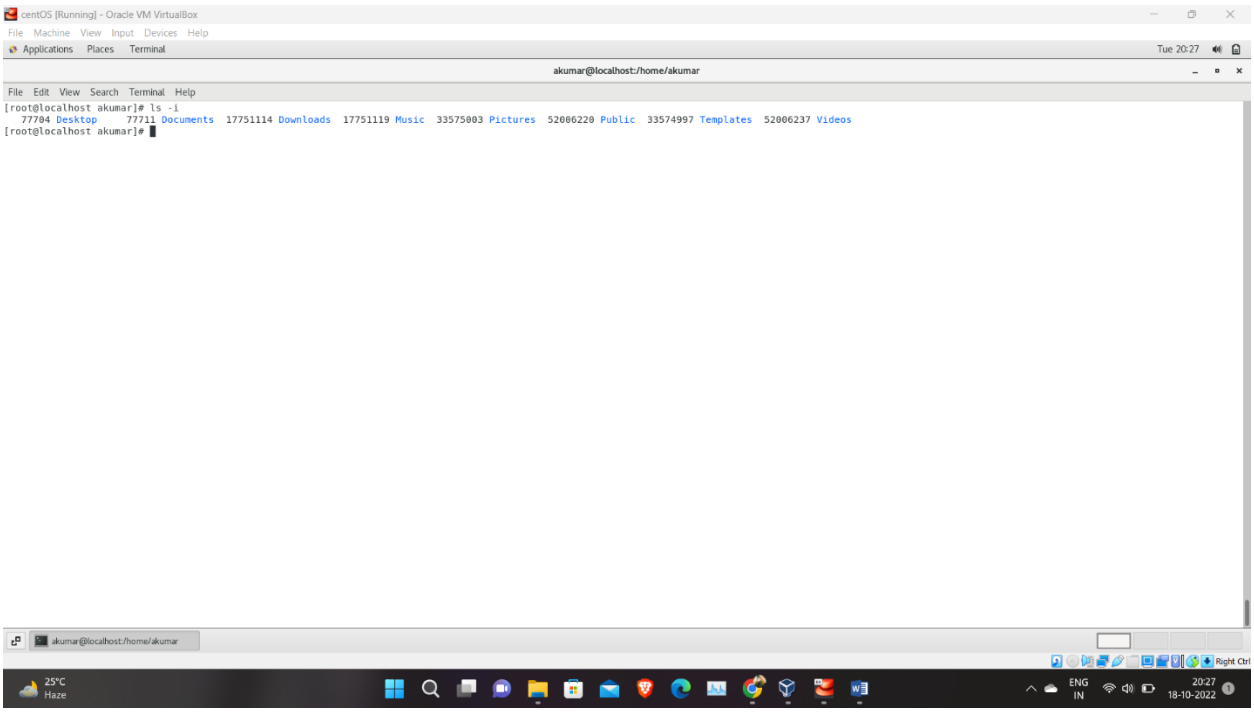
I am in the ***/etc*** Directory which is the root Directory ,I guess . I am seeing lots of files like .d ,.conf, .local, .daily etc. files .

- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key



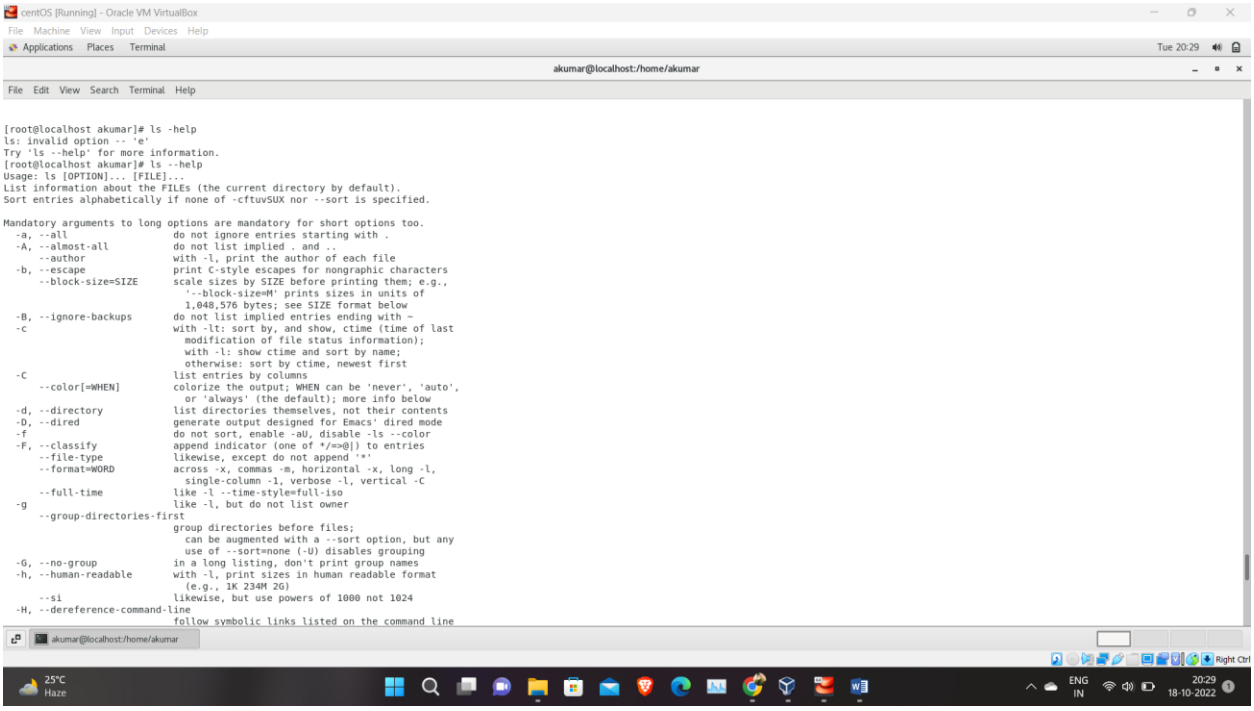
ls –al command used for all the hidden file which can't be seen by ls command.

- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key.



Print the index value of each file.

- Then use **ls –help** and see other options about **ls** command.



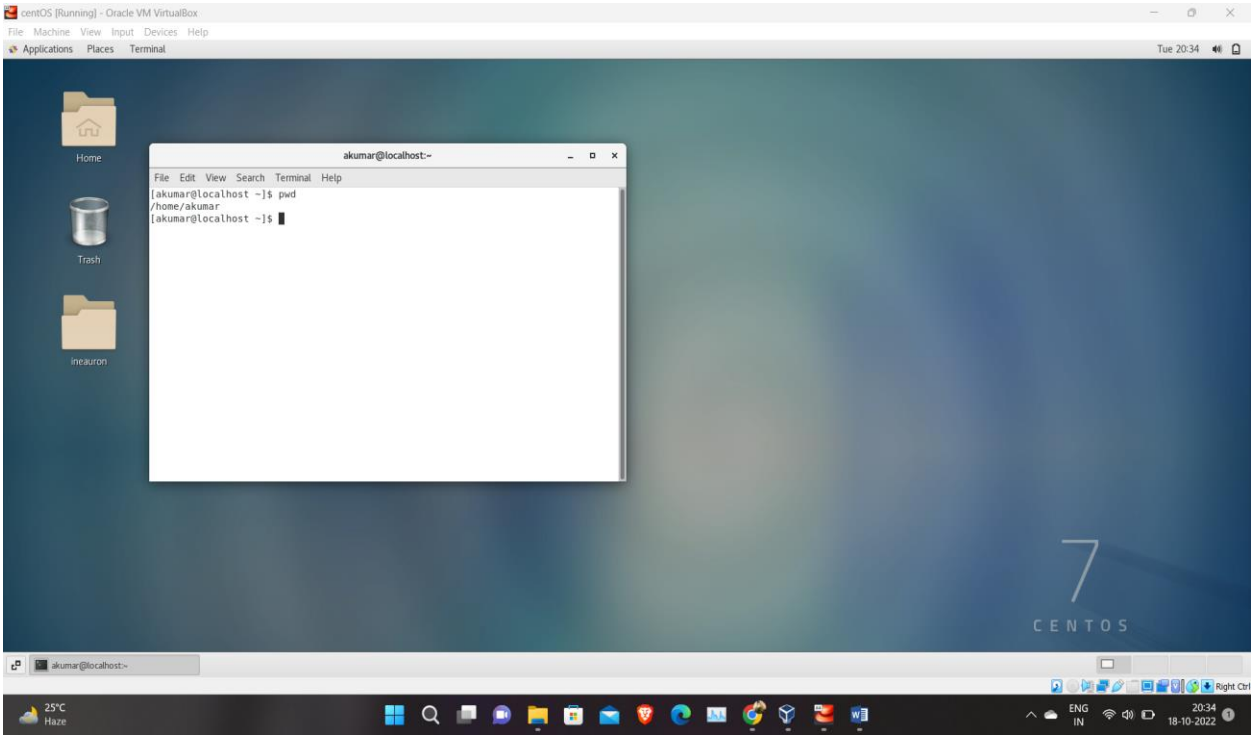
Shows all the command that can be used with ***ls*** command to retrieve more information.

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.*

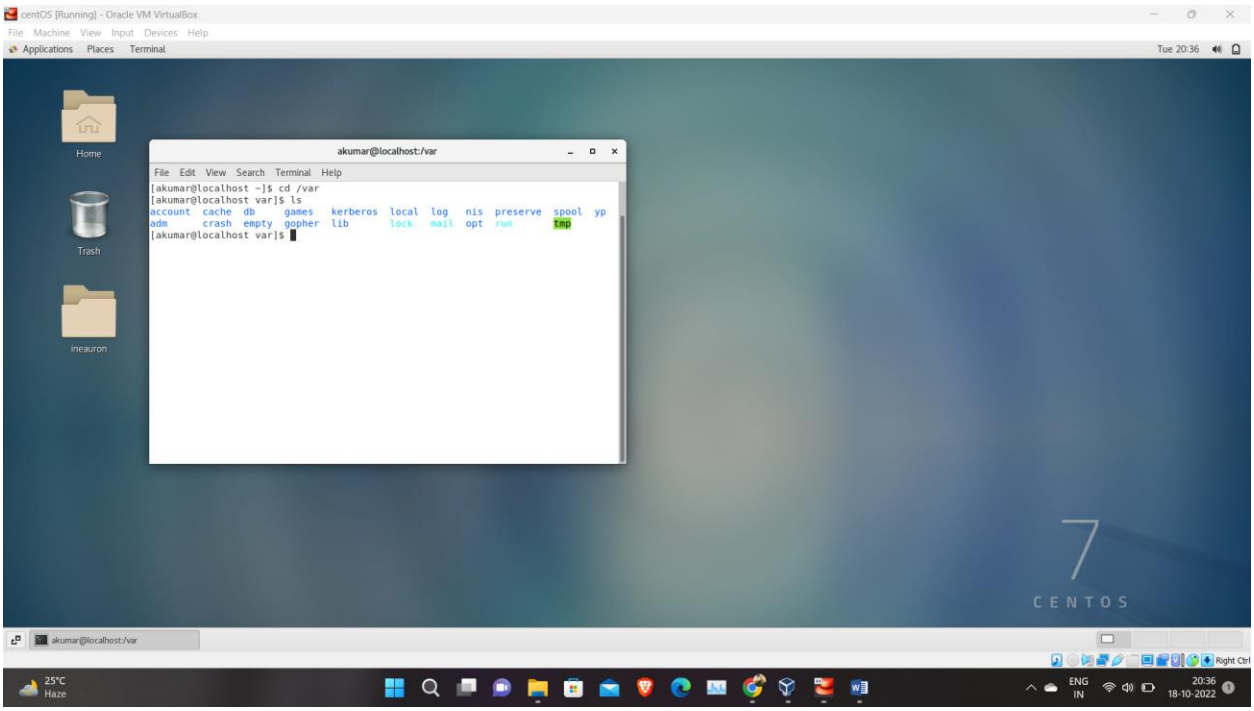
- Open terminal after restart the linux.

  Check which location you working, type **pwd** and take screenshot.



- Now use **cd /var** and hit **Enter** key.

  Do **ls,** and see what output comes, give screenshot?


centOS [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal
Tue 20:36
Home
Trash
ineauron
akumar@localhost:/var
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[akumar@localhost ~]$ cd /var
[akumar@localhost var]$ ls
account cache db games kerberos local log nis preserve spool yp
adm crash empty gopher lib lock mail opt run tmp
[akumar@localhost var]$
7
CENTOS
akumar@localhost:/var
Right Ctrl
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18-10-2022