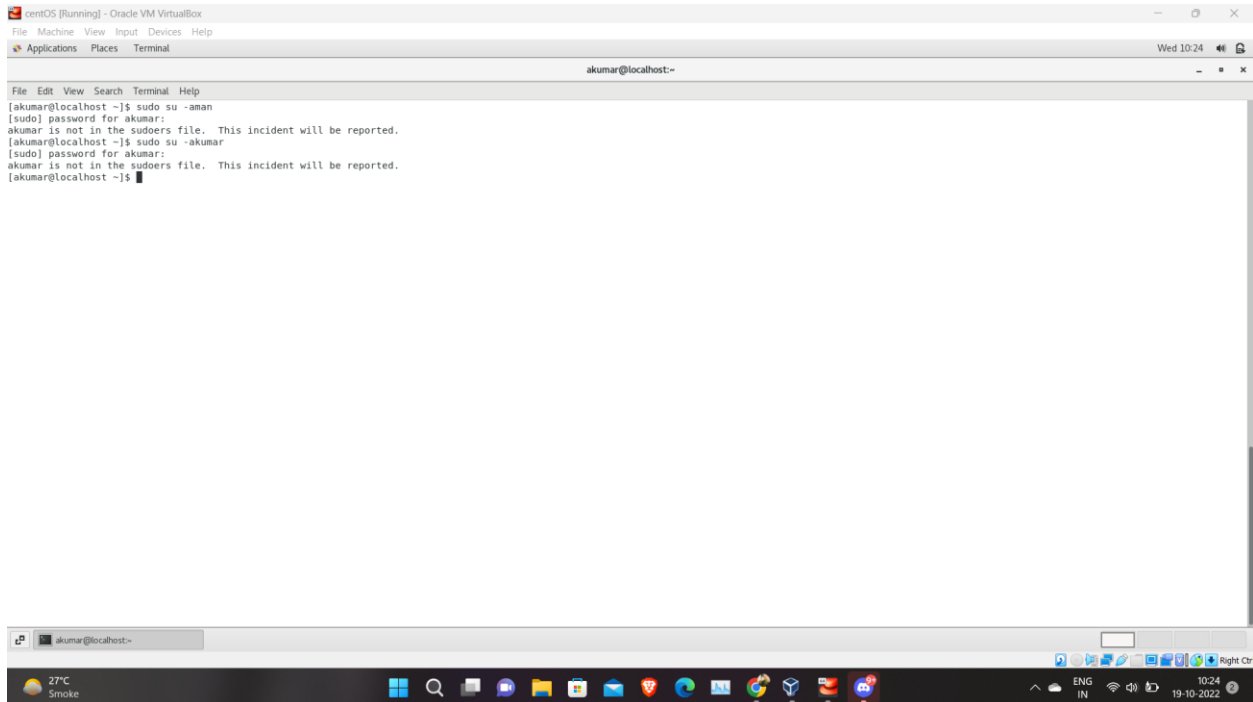


Assignment 1

Basic Linux Commands Assignments

Connect and disconnect with login Access:-

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

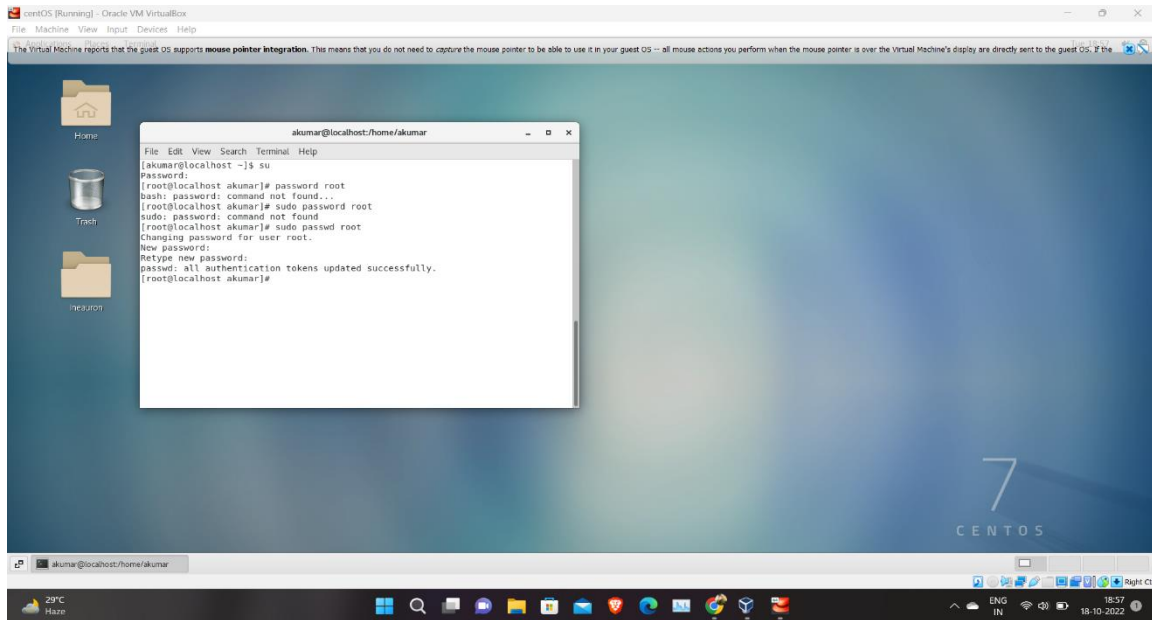


```
centOS [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal
akumar@localhost:~$ sudo su -aman
[sudo] password for akumar:
akumar is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.
akumar@localhost:~$ sudo su -akumar
[sudo] password for akumar:
akumar is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.
akumar@localhost:~$
```

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

It is not accepting another username.

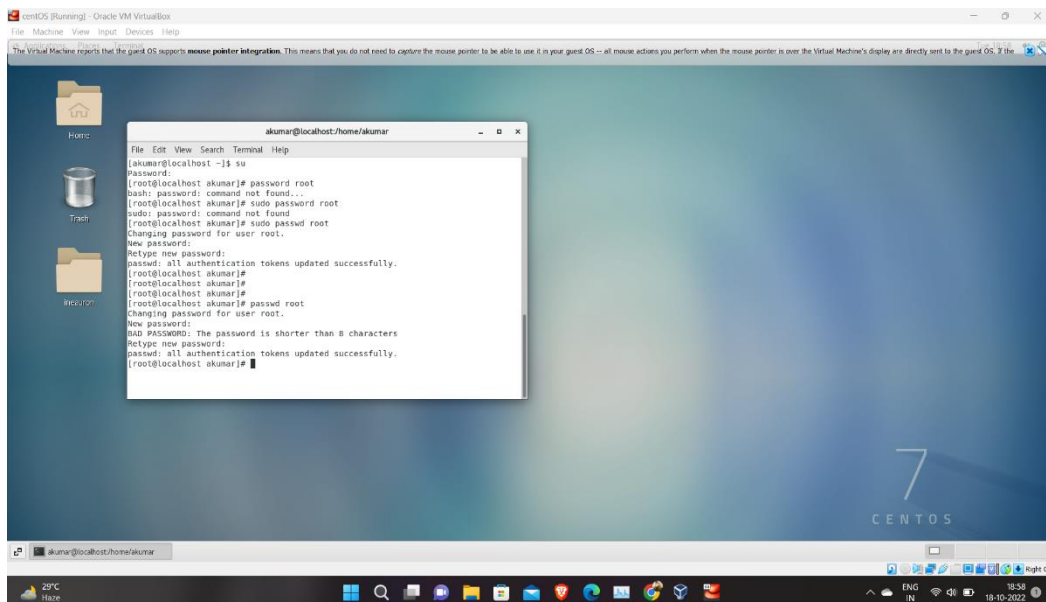
Password changing: -



- 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”.

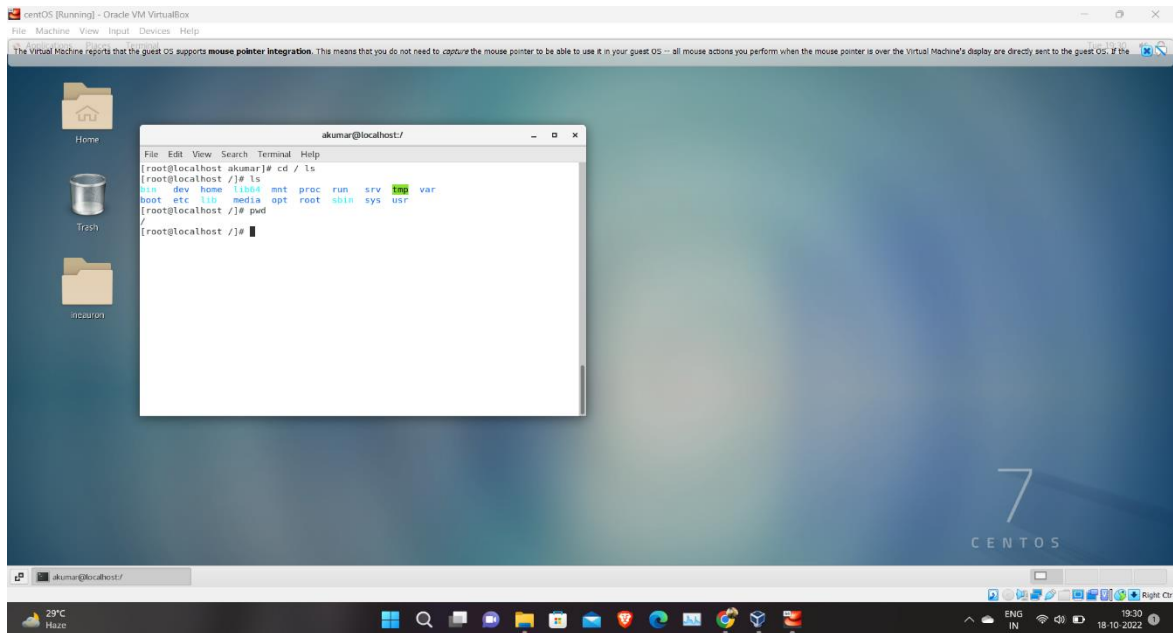
- Try again to change password but use like password **1234** or **abcd**.



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.

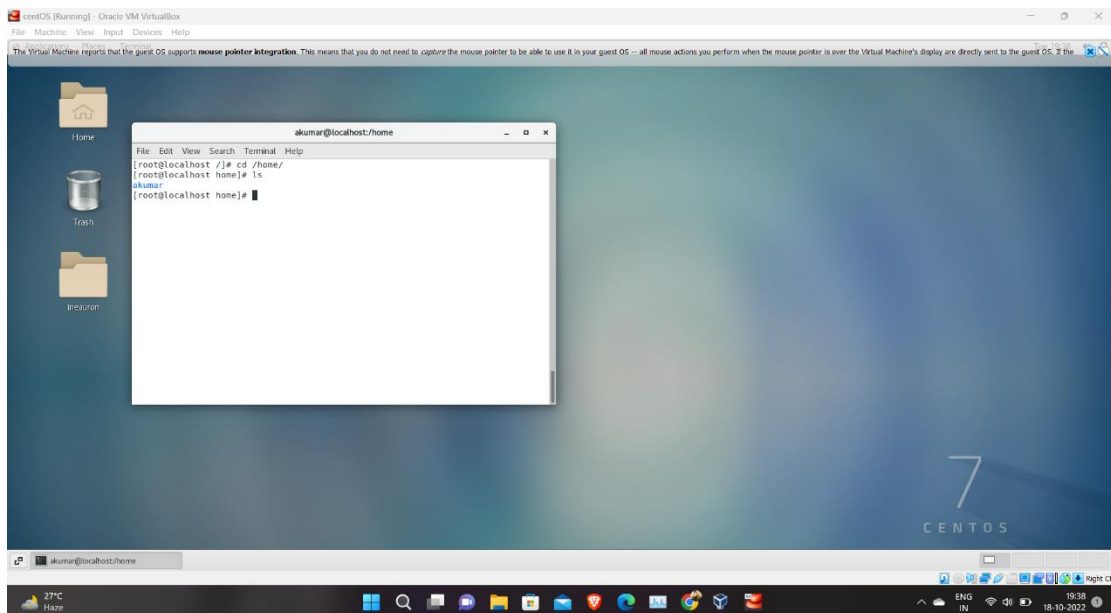
Working with Directories:-

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



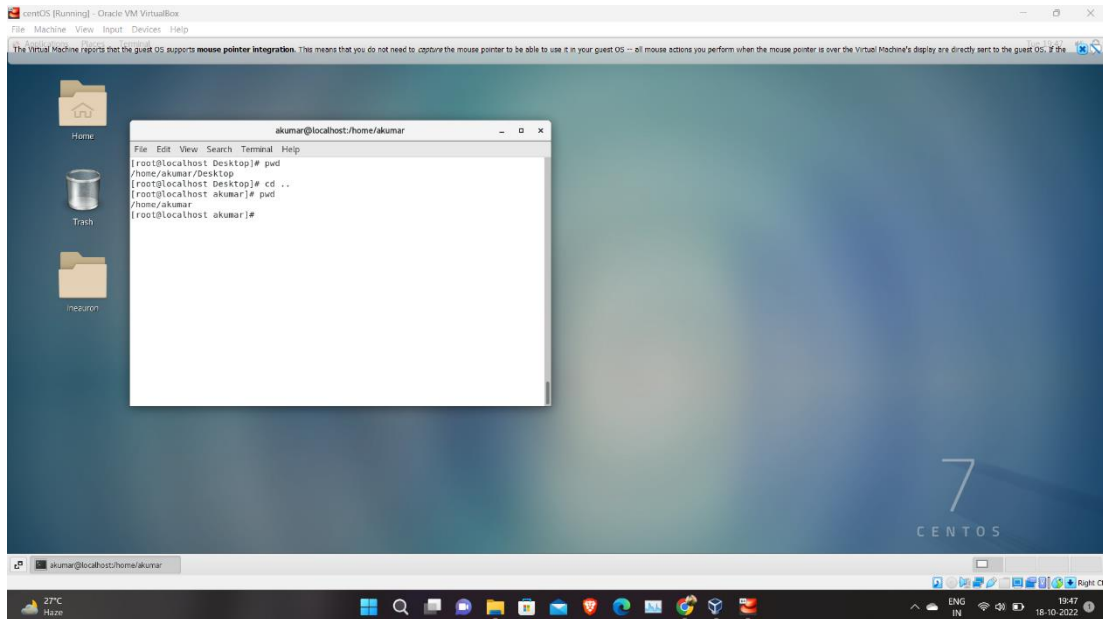
It is showing all the directories when I run the command as a root user. Basically, after the **cd /** I am the in last directory, I guess.

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



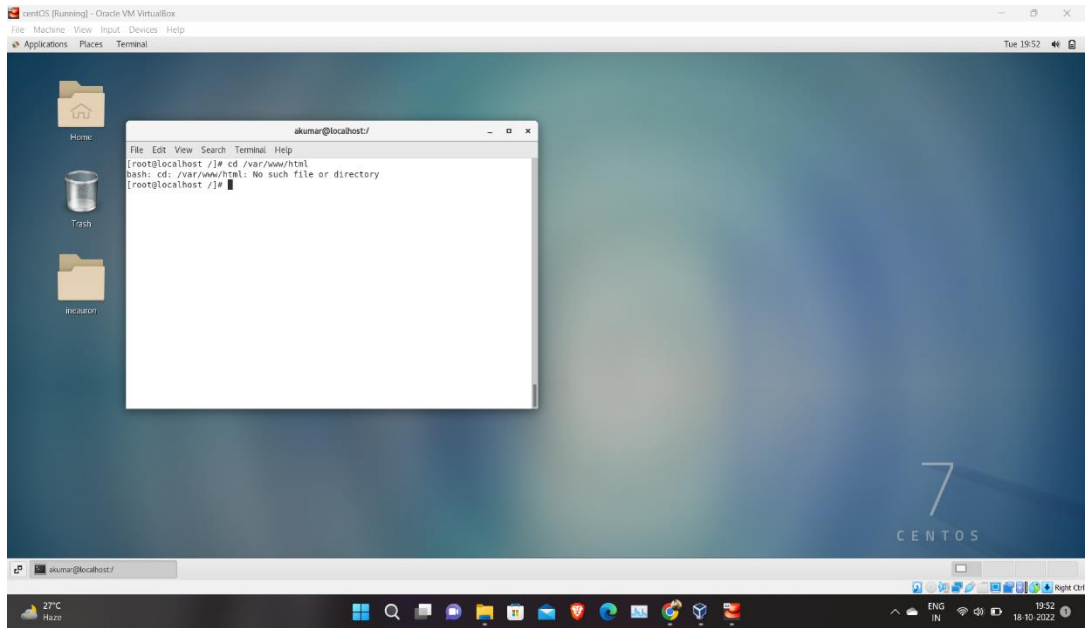
A home directory is kind a folder that commonly given to the user on a Linux system or Unix based system. With home directory user can store all his information, files etc.

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



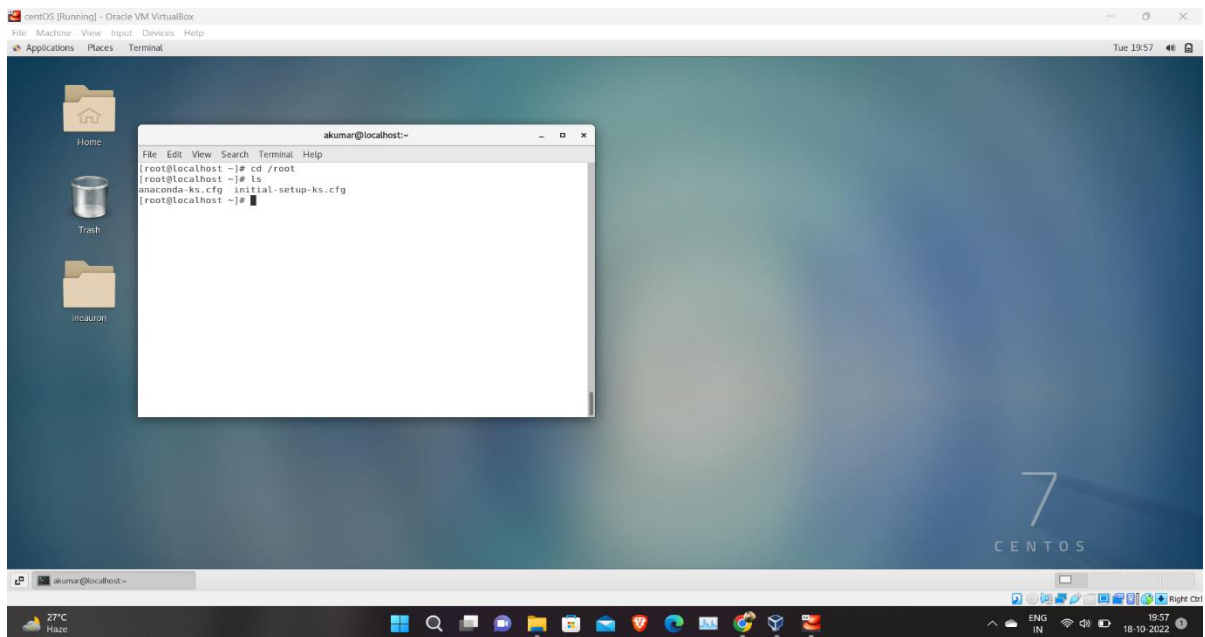
With **cd ..** command we can move backwards.

- 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**.


```
centOS [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal
Tue 20:27

akumar@localhost/home/akumar

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost akumar]# ls -l
77704 Desktop 77711 Documents 17751114 Downloads 17751119 Music 33575003 Pictures 52066220 Public 33574997 Templates 52066237 Videos
[root@localhost akumar]#
```

Print the index value of each file.

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

```
centOS [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal
Tue 20:29

akumar@localhost/home/akumar

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost akumar]# ls -help
ls: invalid option -- 'e'
Try 'ls --help' for more information.
[root@localhost akumar]# ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --all                do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all        do not list implied . and ..
-l, --author             with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape             print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
--block-size=SIZE        scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,
                          '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of
                          1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below
-B, --ignore-backups     do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c, --sort=NAME           sort by NAME: -t, sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                          modification of file status information);
                          with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                          otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
-C, --color[=WHEN]       list entries by columns
                          colorize the output; WHEN can be 'never', 'auto',
                          or 'always' (the default); more info below
-d, --directory          list directories themselves, not their contents
-O, --dired              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f, --full-time           do not sort, enable -al, disable -ls --color
-F, --classify           append indicator (one of */=>@) to entries
--file-type              likewise, except do not append '*'
--format=WORD            across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l,
                          single-column -l, verbose -l, vertical -C
--full-time              like -l --time-style=full-iso
-g, --group-directories-first
                          like -l, but do not list owner
                          group directories before files;
                          can be augmented with a --sort option, but any
                          use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping
-G, --no-group           in a long listing, don't print group names
-h, --human-readable     with -l, print sizes in human readable format
                          (e.g., 1K 234M 2G)
--si                     likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024
-H, --dereference-command-line
                          follow symbolic links listed on the command line
```

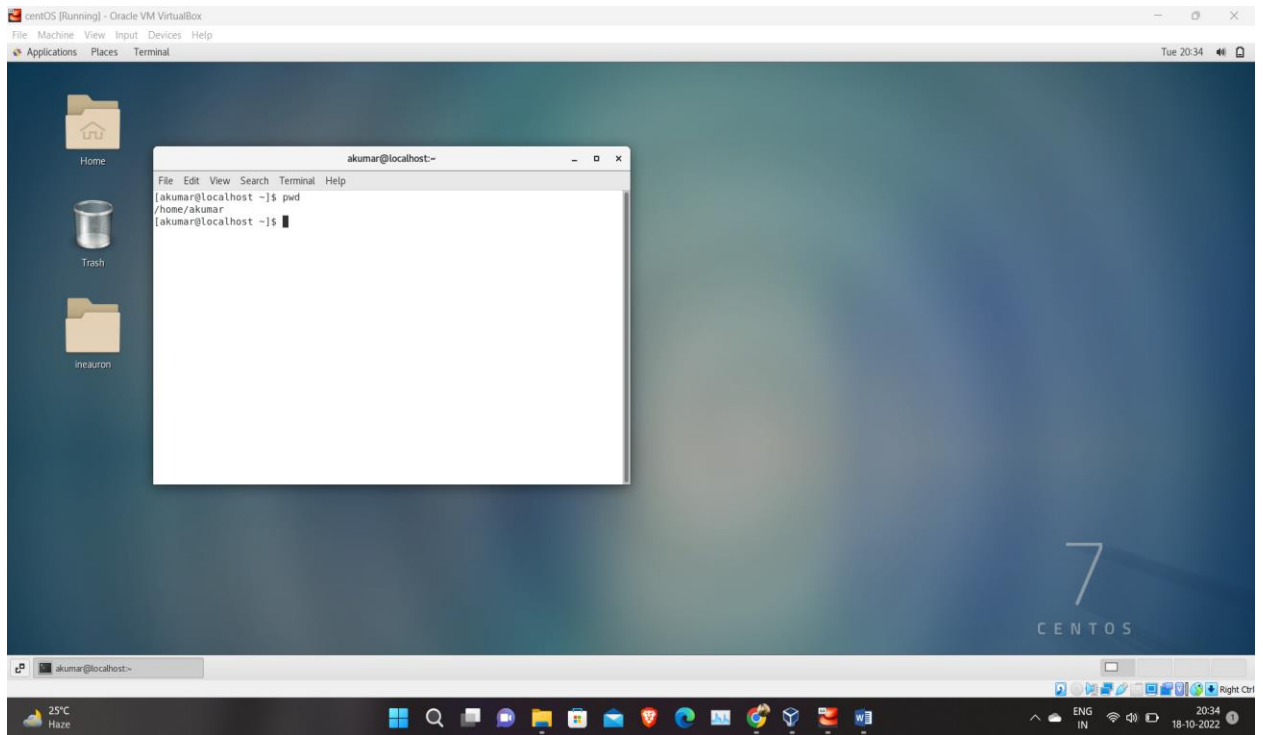
Shows all the command that can be used with **ls** command to retrieve more information.

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?

