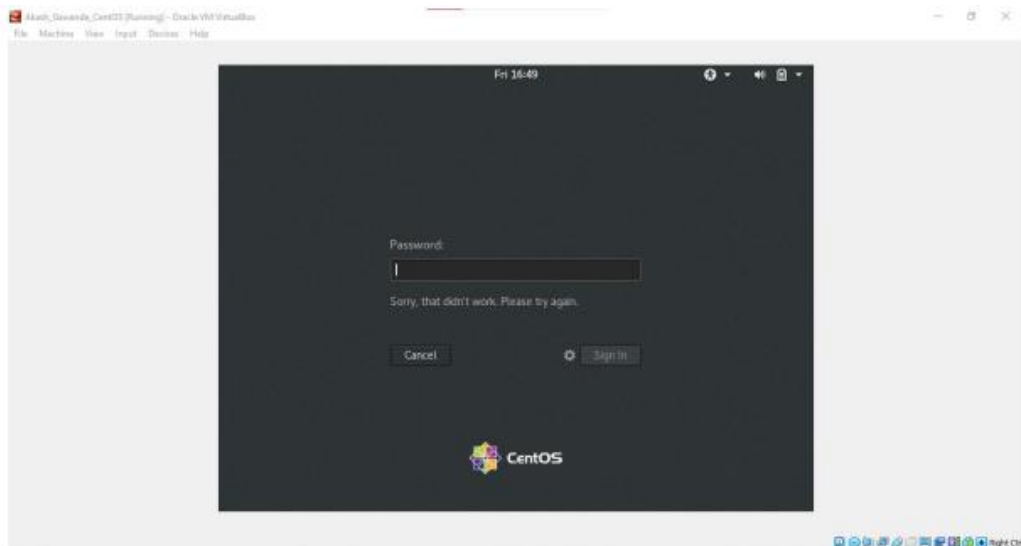
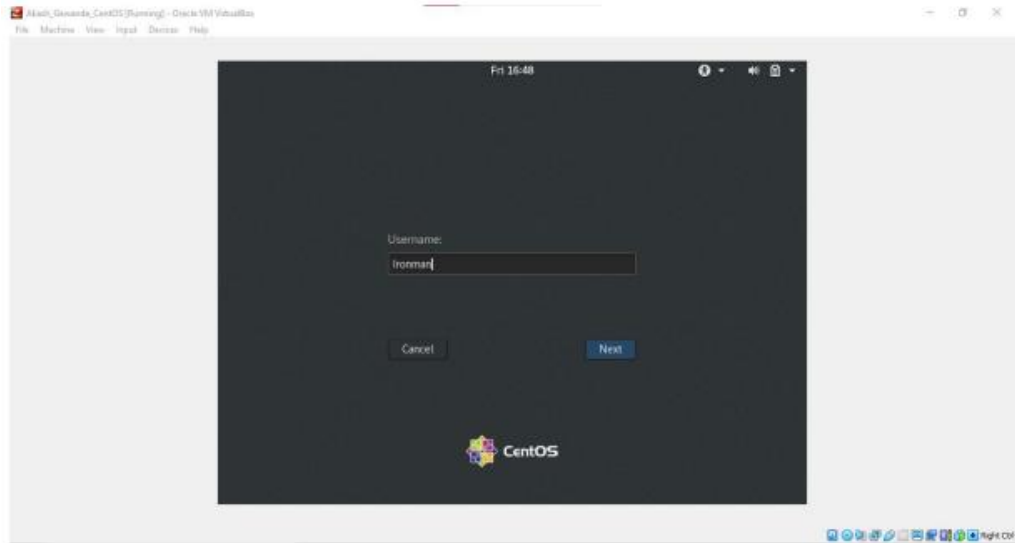


Assignment 1

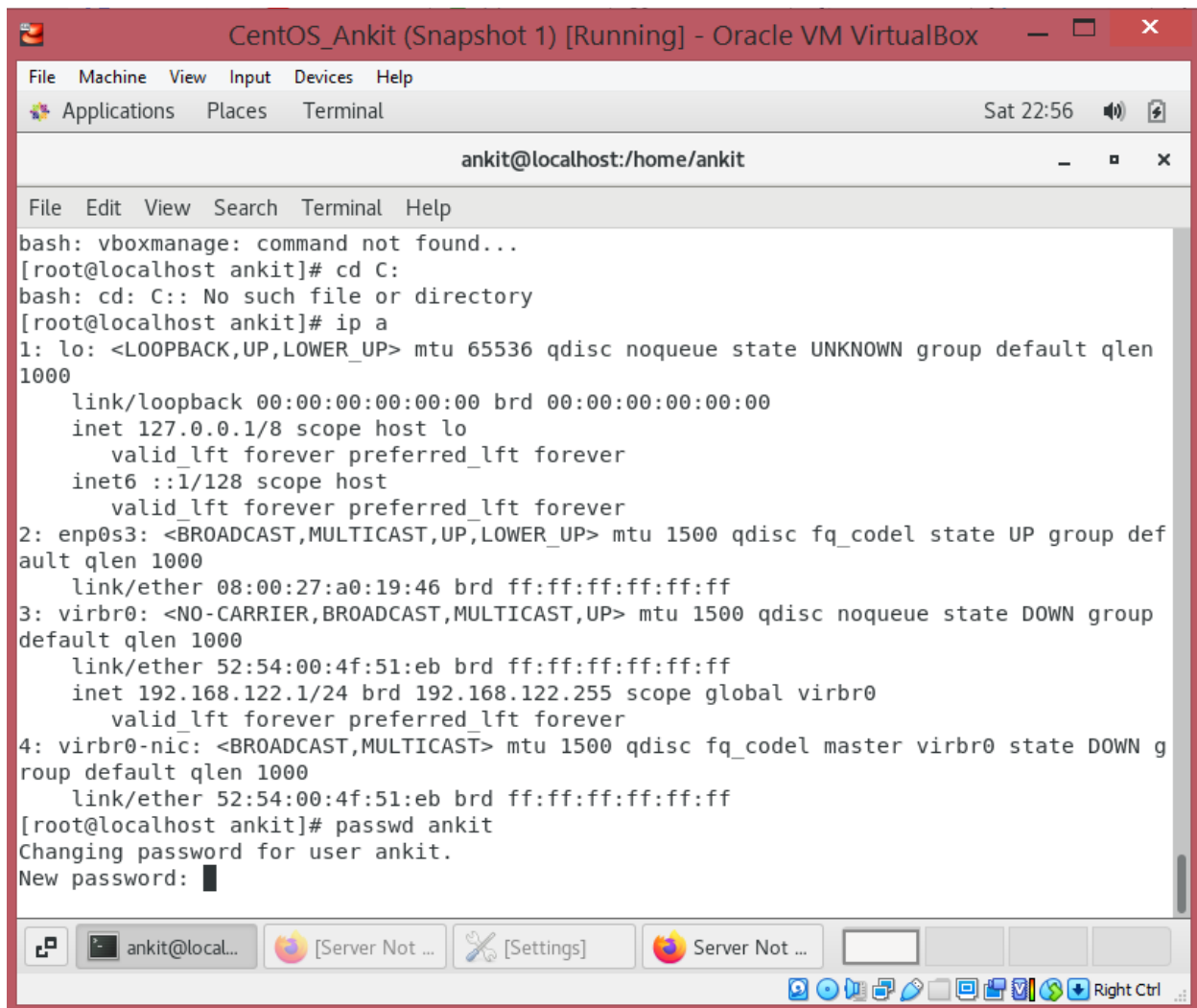
Connect and disconnect with login Access

- What happens when you login a non-existent users or username?
 - Provide Screenshot and What you understand, explain in short brief?
- → When non-existent user/username try to login it will accept the username but while entering the password it will throw an error.



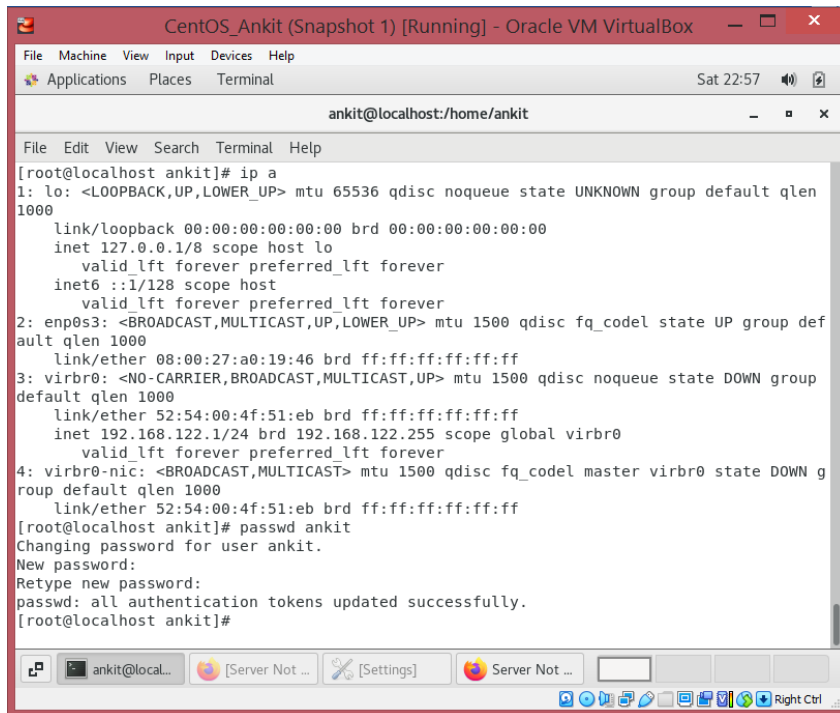
Q.2 Password changing

- A. Change your password into IneuR0n#42 and hit the Enter key, explain what happen and give screenshot?
→ After executing the command passwd “username” it asked for new password and to retype the same password, then after pressing enter password was changed.

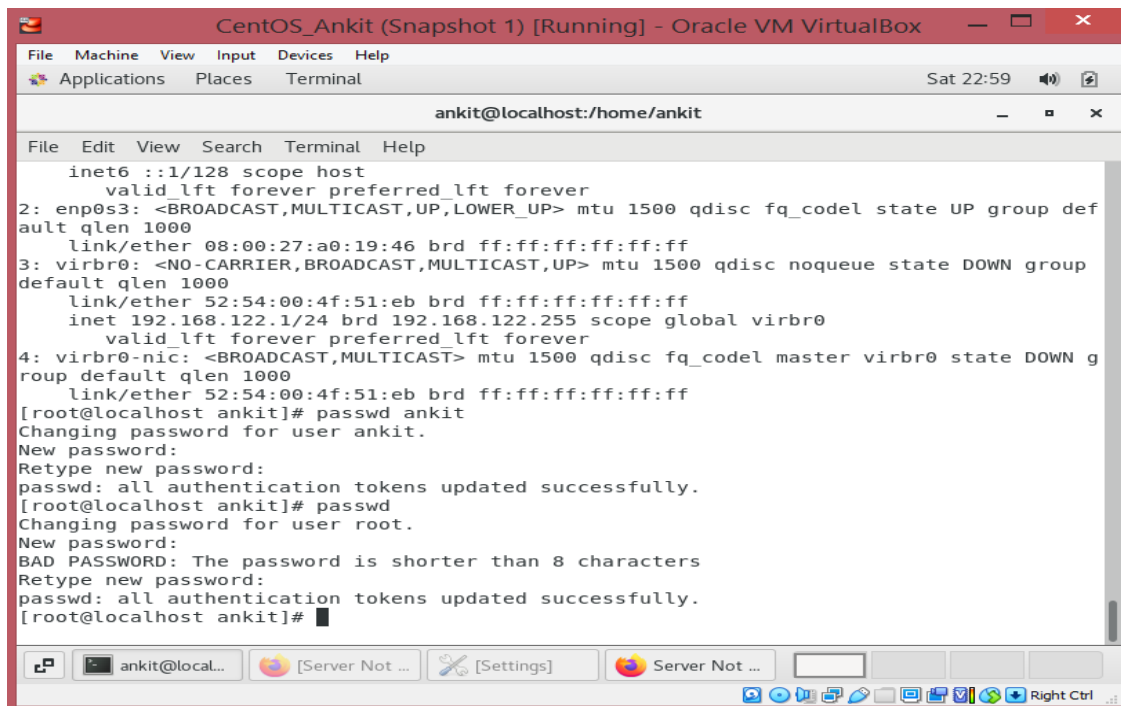


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is "ankit@localhost:/home/ankit". The user has executed several commands: "vboxmanage" (command not found), "cd C:" (No such file or directory), and "ip a". The output of "ip a" shows network interfaces: loopback (lo), ethernet (enp0s3), and bridge (virbr0). The user then enters "passwd ankit", which prompts for a new password. The prompt "New password:" is visible with a cursor.

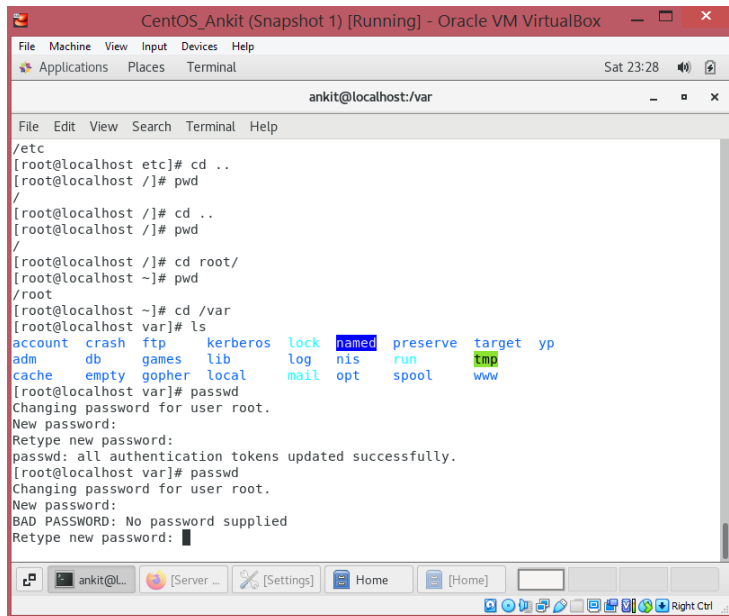
```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
bash: vboxmanage: command not found...
[root@localhost ankit]# cd C:
bash: cd: C:: No such file or directory
[root@localhost ankit]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:a0:19:46 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: virbr0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:4f:51:eb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.122.1/24 brd 192.168.122.255 scope global virbr0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: virbr0-nic: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel master virbr0 state DOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:4f:51:eb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
[root@localhost ankit]# passwd ankit
Changing password for user ankit.
New password: 
```



- B. Try again to change password but use like password 1234 or abcd, explain what happen and give screenshot? \
- ➔ After giving the password 1234, it shows bad password.



- C. Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit Enter key, explain what happen and give screenshot? \
- ➔After entering nothing it shows Bad password: No password supplied.

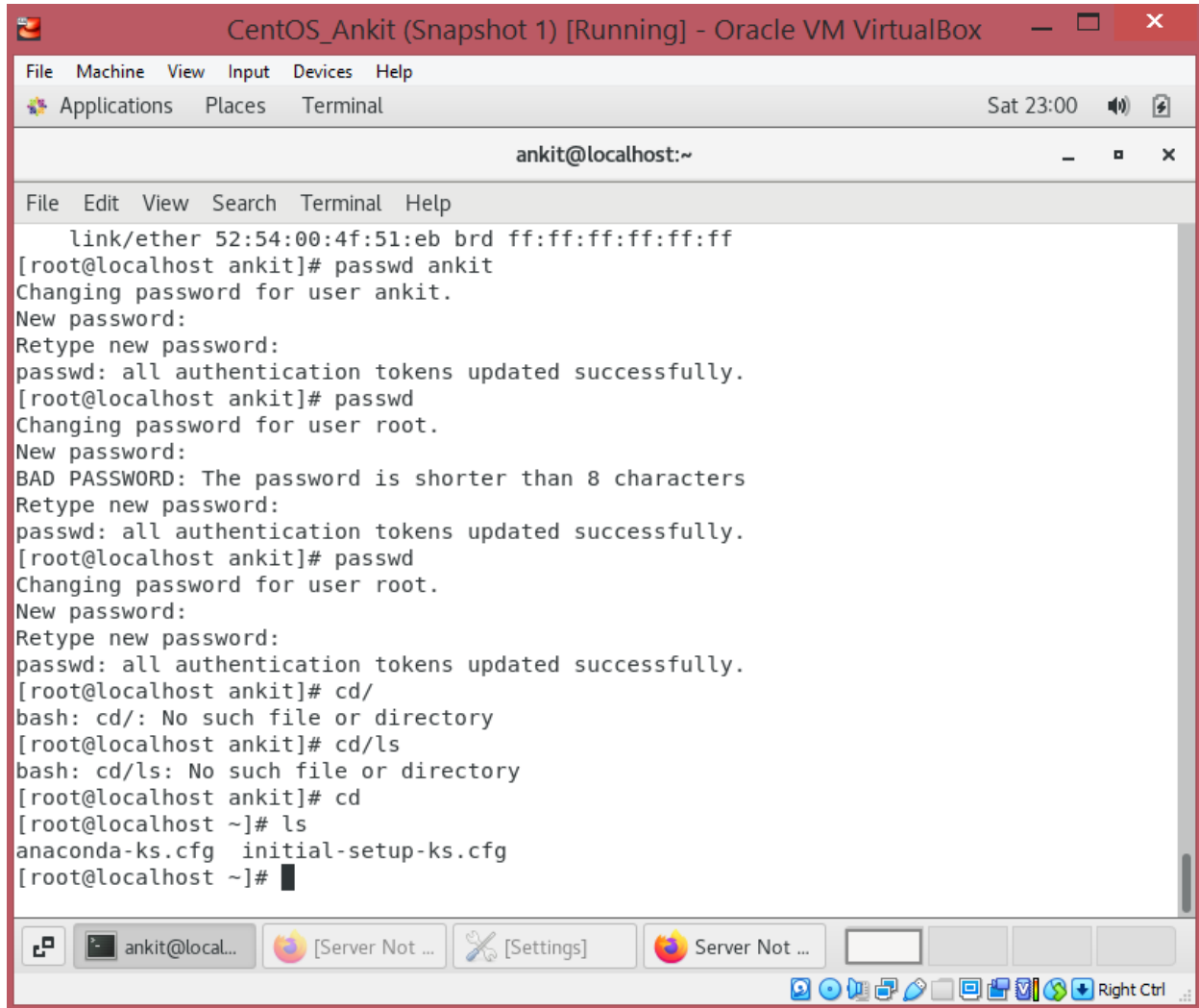


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "CentOS_Ankita (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is "ankit@localhost:~". The user has navigated to the "/var" directory and run "ls", showing a list of files and directories including "account", "crash", "ftp", "kerberos", "lock", "named", "preserve", "target", "yp", "adm", "db", "games", "lib", "log", "nis", "run", "tmp", "cache", "empty", "gopher", "local", "mail", "opt", "spool", and "www". The user then runs "passwd" to change the password for the "root" user. The prompt asks for a new password, and the user presses Enter. The terminal displays "BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied" and prompts for the new password again.

```
ankit@localhost:~# cd /var
ankit@localhost:var# ls
account  crash  ftp    kerberos  lock  named  preserve  target  yp
adm      db     games  lib       log   nis    run       tmp     www
cache    empty  gopher local     mail  opt    spool
ankit@localhost:var# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
ankit@localhost:var# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
Retype new password:
```

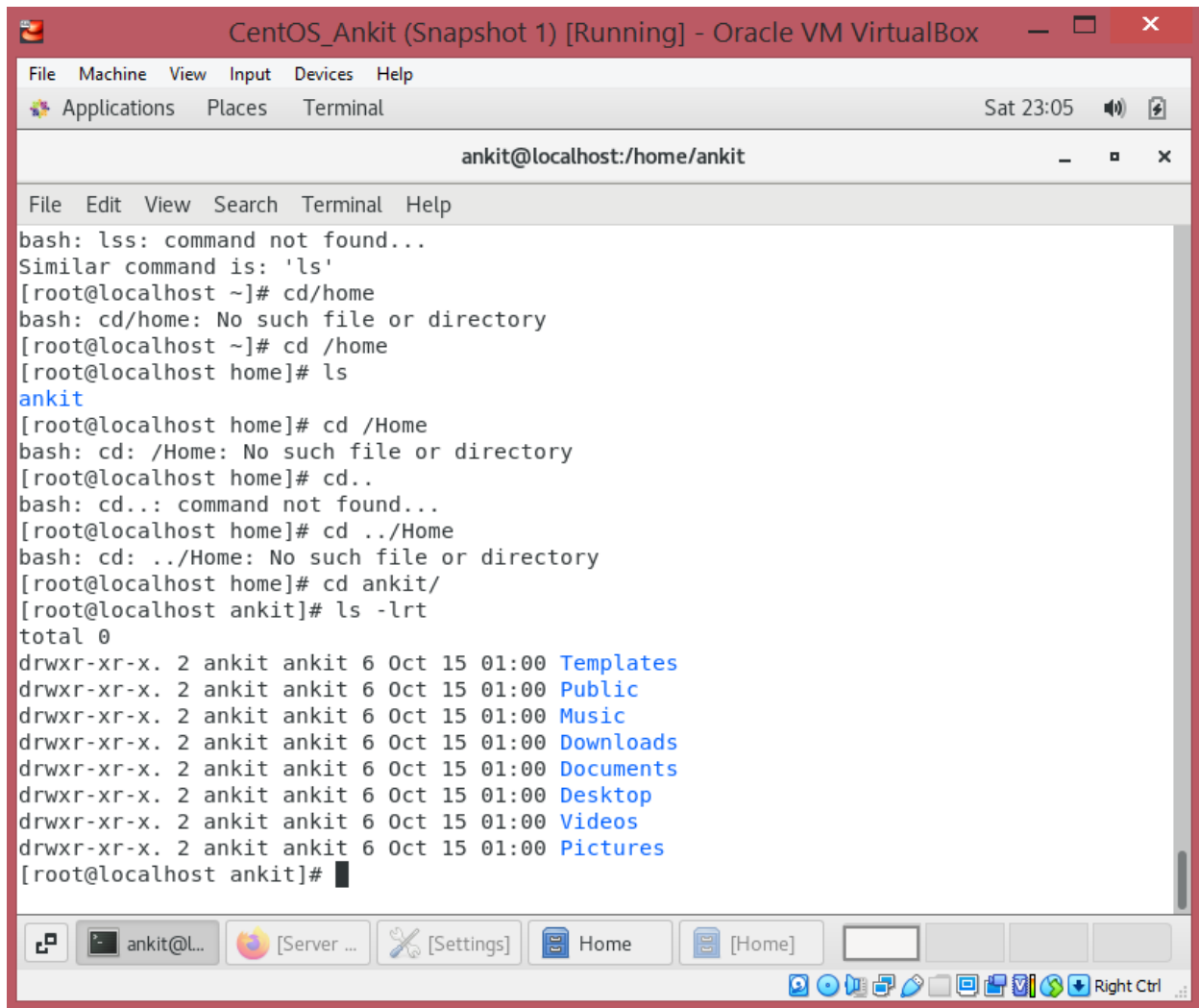
Q.3 Working with Directories

- A. Enter the command `cd /` and then `ls` and then hit Enter key, take screenshot and explain what output we got?
- ➔ The command `cd` is used to change your working directory to the parent of the current working directory.
 - ➔ The command `ls` is used to list the contents of the current directory ("`ls`" is short for "list")



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is `ankit@localhost:~`. The user has executed several commands: `link/ether 52:54:00:4f:51:eb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff`, `passwd ankit` (changing password for user ankit), `passwd` (changing password for user root), `cd /`, `cd /ls`, and `ls`. The output of `ls` shows `anaconda-ks.cfg` and `initial-setup-ks.cfg`. The terminal window has a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, and Help. The bottom of the window shows a taskbar with icons for the terminal, a server, settings, and other applications.

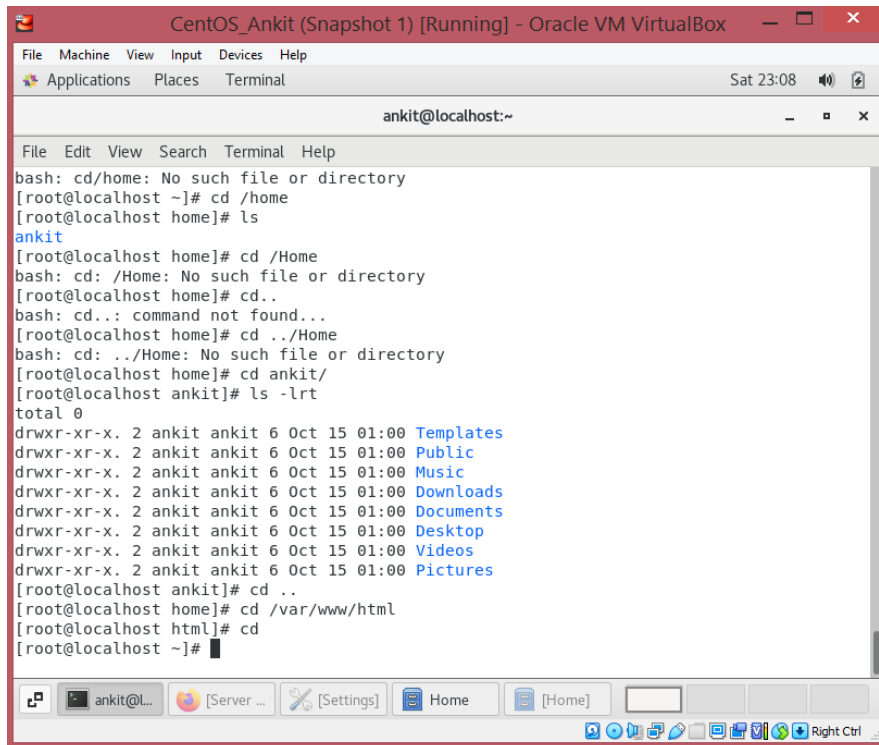
```
link/ether 52:54:00:4f:51:eb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
[root@localhost ankit]# passwd ankit
Changing password for user ankit.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ankit]# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ankit]# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ankit]# cd /
bash: cd/: No such file or directory
[root@localhost ankit]# cd /ls
bash: cd /ls: No such file or directory
[root@localhost ankit]# cd
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@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`: A home directory is the directory or folder commonly given to a user on a network or Unix or Linux variant operating system. With the home directory the user can store all their personal information, files, login scripts, and user information

- B. 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 to navigate up one directory level.

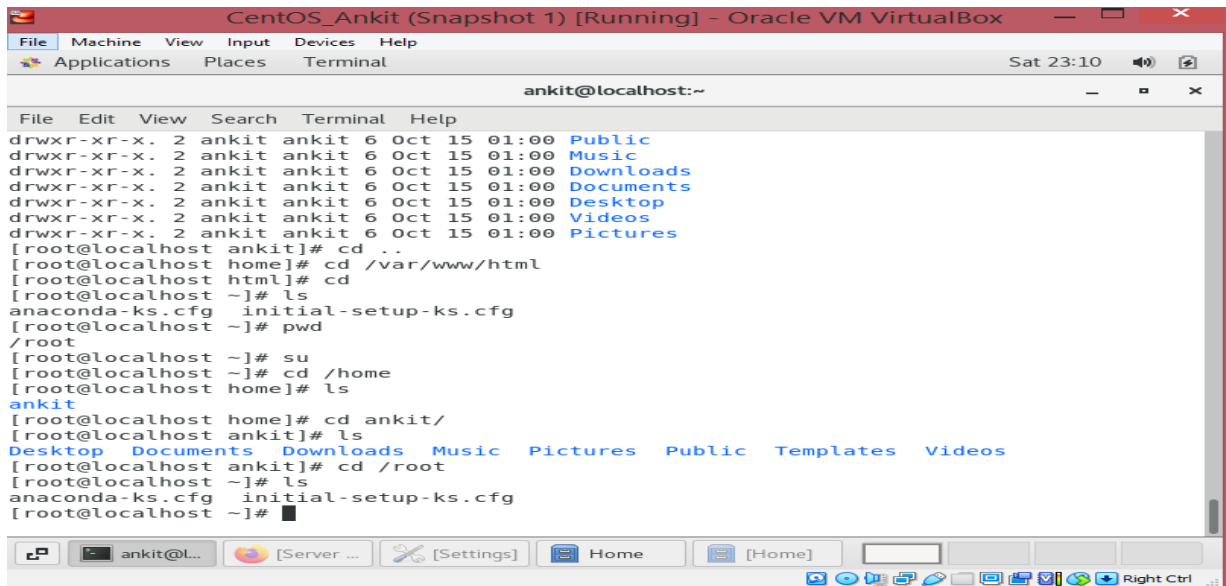


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is "ankit@localhost:~". The user enters "cd /home", which results in an error: "bash: cd: /home: No such file or directory". The user then enters "cd /Home", which also results in an error: "bash: cd: /Home: No such file or directory". The user then enters "cd ..", which results in an error: "bash: cd..: command not found...". The user then enters "cd ../Home", which results in an error: "bash: cd: ../Home: No such file or directory". The user then enters "cd ankit/", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost ankit]". The user then enters "ls -lrt", which displays a list of directories: "Templates", "Public", "Music", "Downloads", "Documents", "Desktop", "Videos", and "Pictures". The user then enters "cd ..", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost home]". The user then enters "cd /var/www/html", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost html]". The user then enters "cd", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost ~]".

```
ankit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
bash: cd/home: No such file or directory  
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home  
[root@localhost home]# ls  
ankit  
[root@localhost home]# cd /Home  
bash: cd: /Home: No such file or directory  
[root@localhost home]# cd..  
bash: cd..: command not found...  
[root@localhost home]# cd ../Home  
bash: cd: ../Home: No such file or directory  
[root@localhost home]# cd ankit/  
[root@localhost ankit]# ls -lrt  
total 0  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Templates  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Public  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Music  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Downloads  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Documents  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Desktop  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Videos  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Pictures  
[root@localhost ankit]# cd ..  
[root@localhost home]# cd /var/www/html  
[root@localhost html]# cd  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

C. Enter `cd /var/www/html` and then type `cd` and hit Enter key, explain what happen and give screenshot?

➔ `/var/www/html` is just the default root folder of the web server.



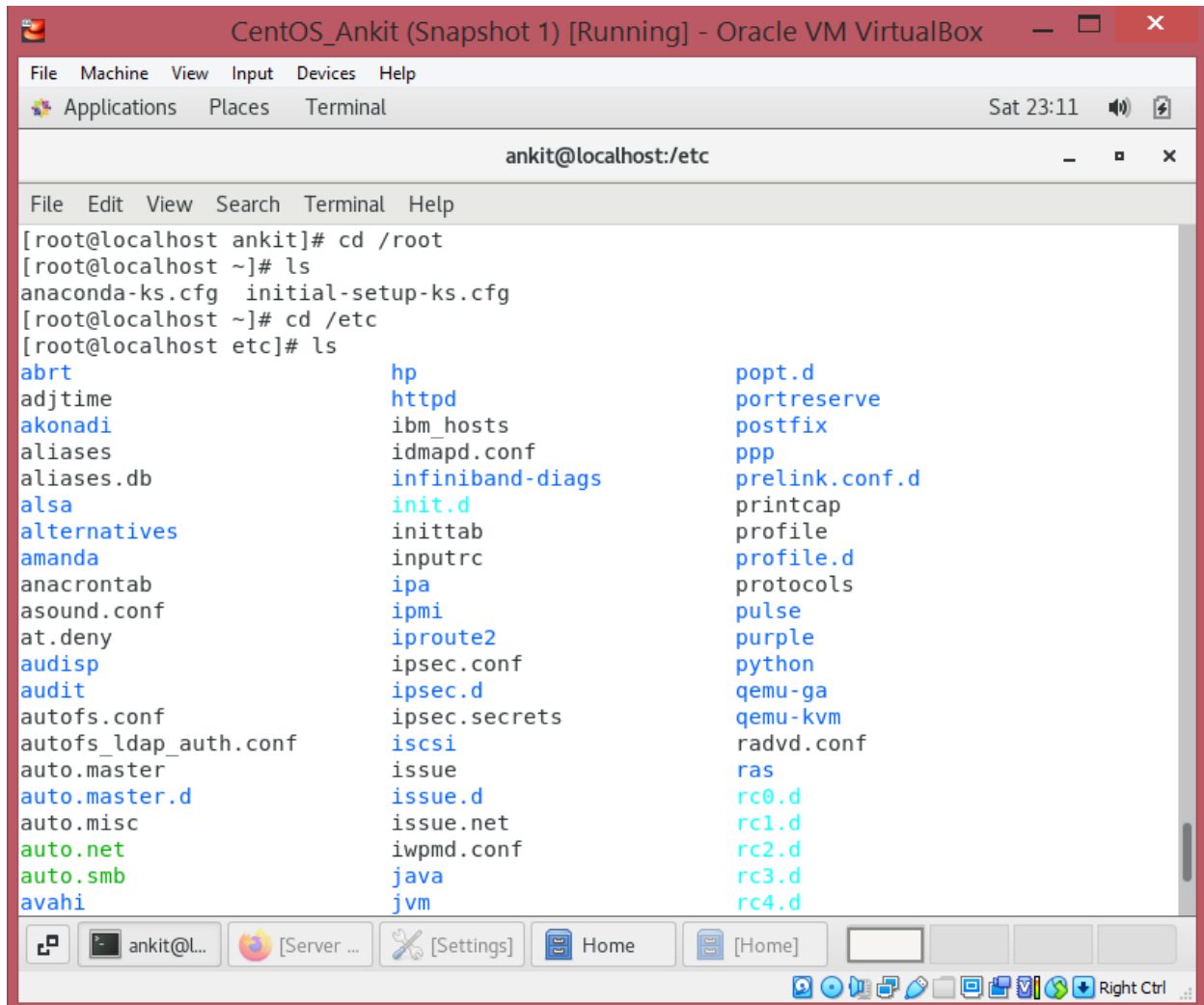
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is "ankit@localhost:~". The user enters "cd /var/www/html", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost html]". The user then enters "cd", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost ~]". The user then enters "ls", which displays a list of files: "anaconda-ks.cfg", "initial-setup-ks.cfg", and "~". The user then enters "pwd", which displays the current directory: "/root". The user then enters "su", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost ~]". The user then enters "cd /home", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost home]". The user then enters "ls", which displays a list of directories: "Desktop", "Documents", "Downloads", "Music", "Pictures", "Public", "Templates", and "Videos". The user then enters "cd /root", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost ~]". The user then enters "ls", which displays a list of files: "anaconda-ks.cfg", "initial-setup-ks.cfg", and "~". The user then enters "#", which results in the prompt changing to "root@localhost ~]".

```
ankit@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Public  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Music  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Downloads  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Documents  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Desktop  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Videos  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ankit ankit 6 Oct 15 01:00 Pictures  
[root@localhost ankit]# cd ..  
[root@localhost home]# cd /var/www/html  
[root@localhost html]# cd  
[root@localhost ~]# ls  
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg  
[root@localhost ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@localhost ~]# su  
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home  
[root@localhost home]# ls  
ankit  
[root@localhost home]# cd ankit/  
[root@localhost ankit]# ls  
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos  
[root@localhost ankit]# cd /root  
[root@localhost ~]# ls  
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#
```


Enter the command `cd /` and then `ls` and then hit Enter key, take screenshot and explain what output we got?

→ The command `cd` is used to change your working directory to the parent of the current working directory.

→ The command `ls` is used to list the contents of the current directory ("`ls`" is short for "list")



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is `ankit@localhost:/etc`. The user has executed the following commands:

```
[root@localhost ankit]# cd /root
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc
[root@localhost etc]# ls
```

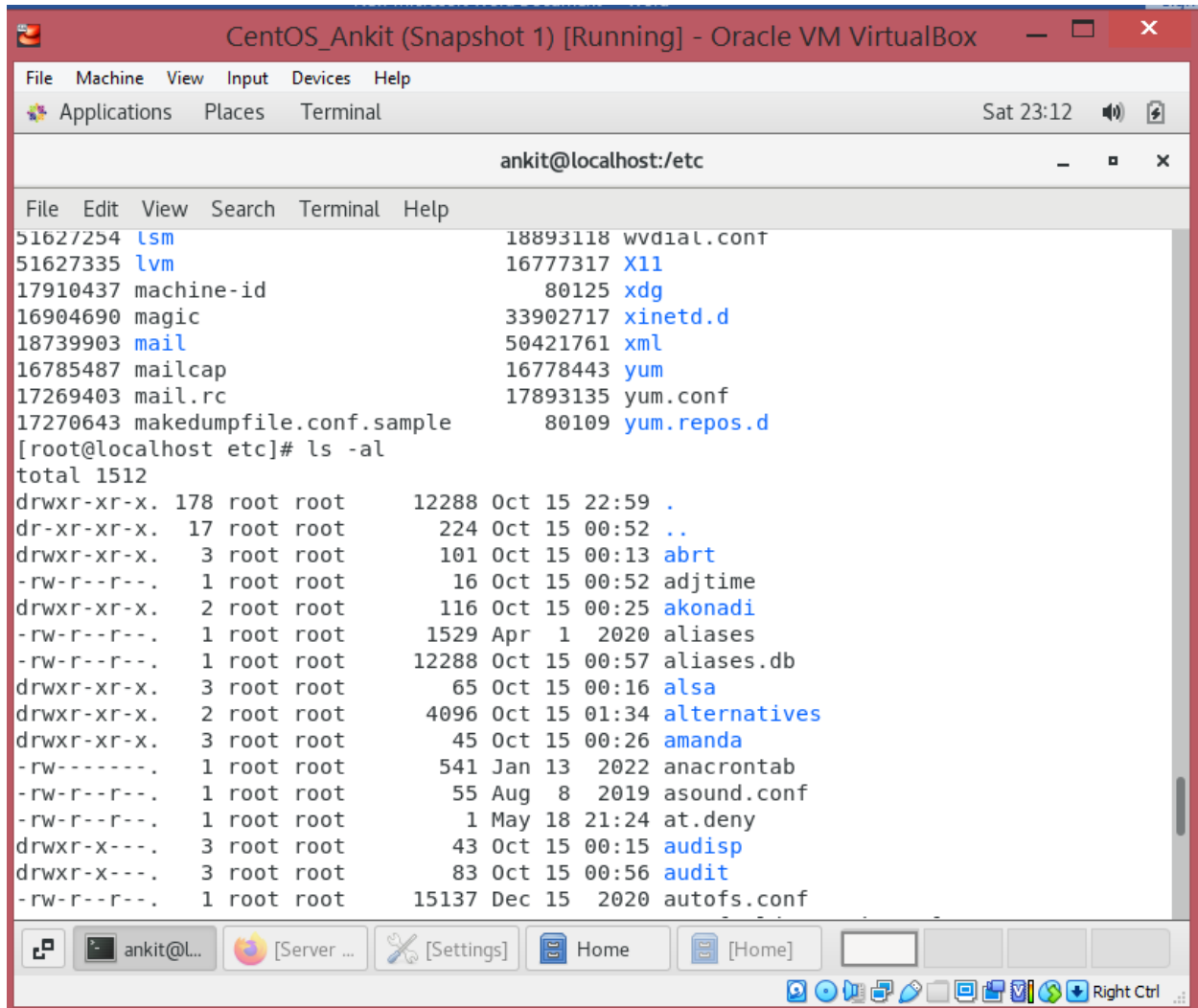
The output of the `ls` command in `/etc` is a long list of files and directories, including:

- `abrt`, `adjtime`, `akonadi`, `aliases`, `aliases.db`, `alsa`, `alternatives`, `amanda`, `anacrontab`, `asound.conf`, `at.deny`, `audisp`, `audit`, `autofs.conf`, `autofs_ldap_auth.conf`, `auto.master`, `auto.master.d`, `auto.misc`, `auto.net`, `auto.smb`, `avahi`, `hp`, `httpd`, `ibm_hosts`, `idmapd.conf`, `infiniband-diags`, `init.d`, `inittab`, `inputrc`, `ipa`, `ipmi`, `iproute2`, `ipsec.conf`, `ipsec.d`, `ipsec.secrets`, `iscsi`, `issue`, `issue.d`, `issue.net`, `iwpmd.conf`, `java`, `jvm`, `popt.d`, `portreserve`, `postfix`, `ppp`, `prelink.conf.d`, `printcap`, `profile`, `profile.d`, `protocols`, `pulse`, `purple`, `python`, `qemu-ga`, `qemu-kvm`, `radvd.conf`, `ras`, `rc0.d`, `rc1.d`, `rc2.d`, `rc3.d`, `rc4.d`.

The terminal window also shows a menu bar with "File", "Machine", "View", "Input", "Devices", and "Help". The bottom status bar shows the time "Sat 23:11" and various system icons.

. Enter the command now `cd /home` and then hit Enter key, Do `ls`, provide screenshot and explain what is `/home` directory used for?

➔ `/home`: A home directory is the directory or folder commonly given to a user on a network or Unix or Linux variant operating system. With the home directory the user can store all their personal information, files, login scripts, and user information

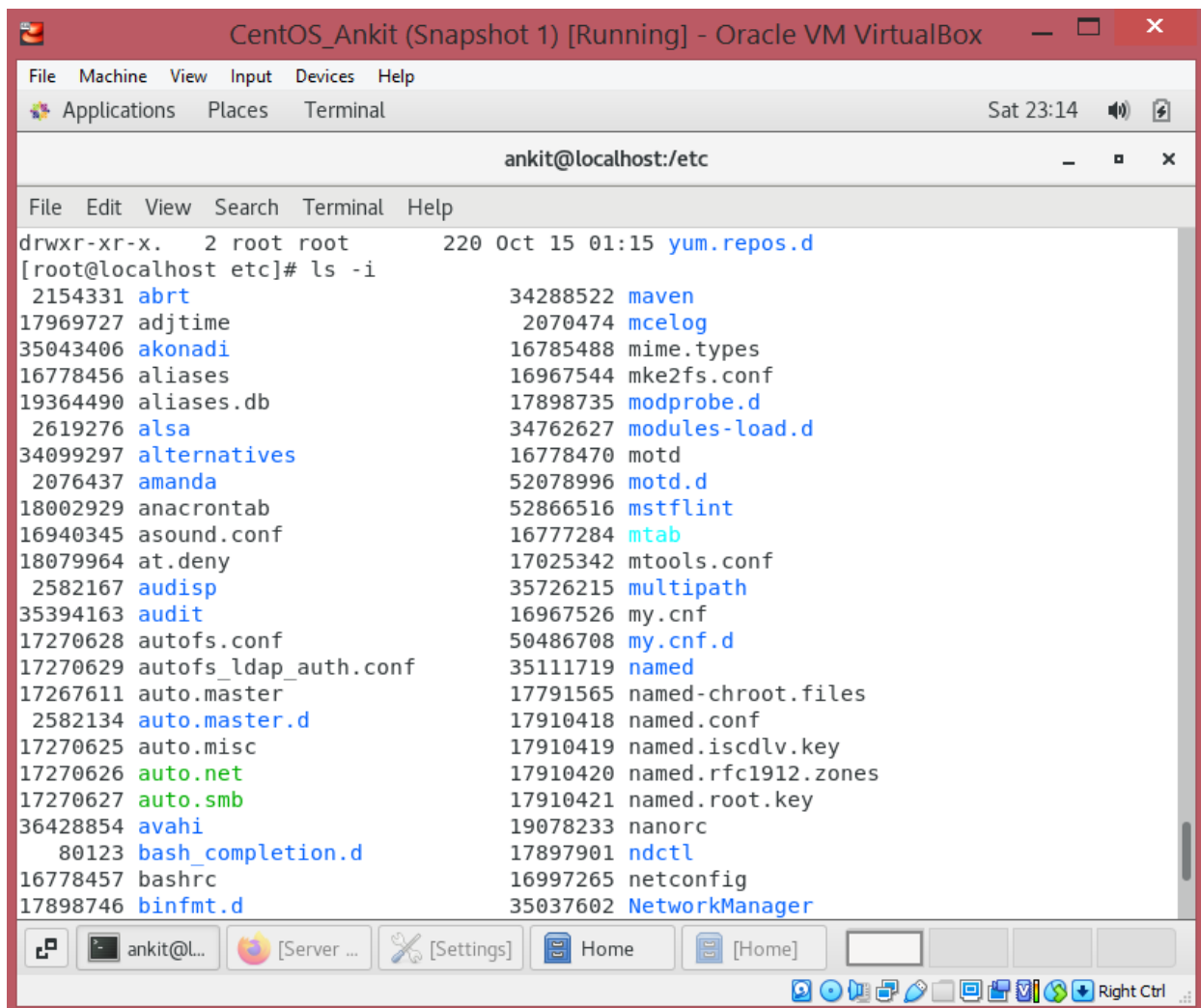


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is `ankit@localhost:/etc`. The user has executed `ls -al`, displaying a detailed listing of files in the `/etc` directory. The listing includes file permissions, owner, group, size, date, time, and filename. Files listed include `lsm`, `lvm`, `machine-id`, `magic`, `mail`, `mailcap`, `mail.rc`, `makedumpfile.conf.sample`, `wvdial.conf`, `X11`, `xdg`, `xinetd.d`, `xml`, `yum`, `yum.conf`, and `yum.repos.d`.

```
ankit@localhost:/etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
51627254 lsm 18893118 wvdial.conf
51627335 lvm 16777317 X11
17910437 machine-id 80125 xdg
16904690 magic 33902717 xinetd.d
18739903 mail 50421761 xml
16785487 mailcap 16778443 yum
17269403 mail.rc 17893135 yum.conf
17270643 makedumpfile.conf.sample 80109 yum.repos.d
[ankit@localhost etc]# ls -al
total 1512
drwxr-xr-x. 178 root root 12288 Oct 15 22:59 .
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root 224 Oct 15 00:52 ..
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 101 Oct 15 00:13 abrt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 16 Oct 15 00:52 adjtime
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 116 Oct 15 00:25 akonadi
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1529 Apr 1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12288 Oct 15 00:57 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 65 Oct 15 00:16 alsa
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Oct 15 01:34 alternatives
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 45 Oct 15 00:26 amanda
-rw- - - - - 1 root root 541 Jan 13 2022 anacrontab
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 55 Aug 8 2019 asound.conf
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1 May 18 21:24 at.deny
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 43 Oct 15 00:15 audisp
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 83 Oct 15 00:56 audit
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 15137 Dec 15 2020 autofs.conf
```

D. 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 to navigate up one directory level



CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal Sat 23:15

ankit@localhost:/etc

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
17910437 machine-id 80125 xdg
16904690 magic 33902717 xinetd.d
18739903 mail 50421761 xml
16785487 mailcap 16778443 yum
17269403 mail.rc 17893135 yum.conf
17270643 makedumpfile.conf.sample 80109 yum.repos.d
19010927 man_db.conf

[root@localhost etc]# ls -help
ls: invalid option -- 'e'
Try 'ls --help' for more information.
[root@localhost etc]# ls
abrt hp popt.d
adjtime httpd portreserve
akonadi ibm_hosts postfix
aliases idmapd.conf ppp
aliases.db infiniband-diags prelink.conf.d
alsa init.d printcap
alternatives inittab profile
amanda inputrc profile.d
anacrontab ipa protocols
asound.conf ipmi pulse
at.deny iproute2 purple
audisp ipsec.conf python
audit ipsec.d qemu-ga
autofs.conf ipsec.secrets qemu-kvm
autofs ldap auth.conf iscsi radvd.conf
```

ankit@L... [Server ...] [Settings] Home [Home] Right Ctrl

CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal Sat 23:17

ankit@localhost:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

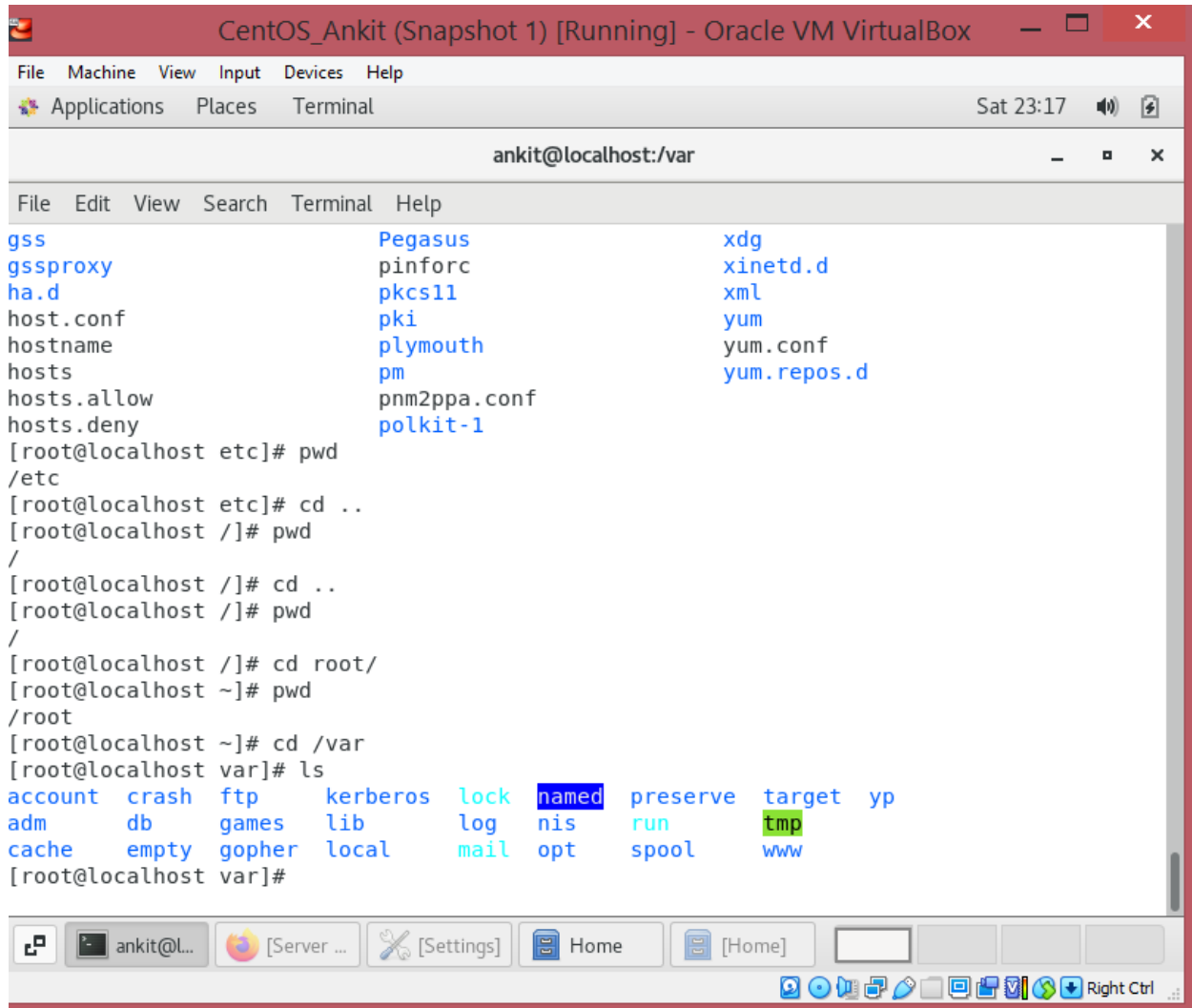
```
group- passwd- vsftpd
grub2.cfg pbm2ppa.conf wgetrc
grub.d pcsp wpa_supplicant
gshadow pcsp.conf wvdial.conf
gshadow- pcsp.env x11
gss Pegasus xdg
gssproxy pinforc xinetd.d
ha.d pkcs11 xml
host.conf pki yum
hostname plymouth yum.conf
hosts pm yum.repos.d
hosts.allow pnm2ppa.conf
hosts.deny polkit-1

[root@localhost etc]# pwd
/etc
[root@localhost etc]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# pwd
/
[root@localhost /]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# pwd
/
[root@localhost /]# cd root/
[root@localhost ~]# pwd
/root
[root@localhost ~]#
```

ankit@L... [Server ...] [Settings] Home [Home] Right Ctrl

Q.5 Know where you are and where you working.

→ A. Open terminal after restart the Linux, check which location you working, type pwd and take screenshot.



```
CentOS_Ankit (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal Sat 23:17

ankit@localhost:/var

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
gss Pegasus xdg
gssproxy pinforc xinetd.d
ha.d pkcs11 xml
host.conf pki yum
hostname plymouth yum.conf
hosts pm yum.repos.d
hosts.allow pnm2ppa.conf
hosts.deny polkit-1
[root@localhost etc]# pwd
/etc
[root@localhost etc]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# pwd
/
[root@localhost /]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# pwd
/
[root@localhost /]# cd root/
[root@localhost ~]# pwd
/root
[root@localhost ~]# cd /var
[root@localhost var]# ls
account crash ftp kerberos lock named preserve target yp
adm db games lib log nis run tmp
cache empty gopher local mail opt spool www
[root@localhost var]#
```