Basic Linux Commands Assignments

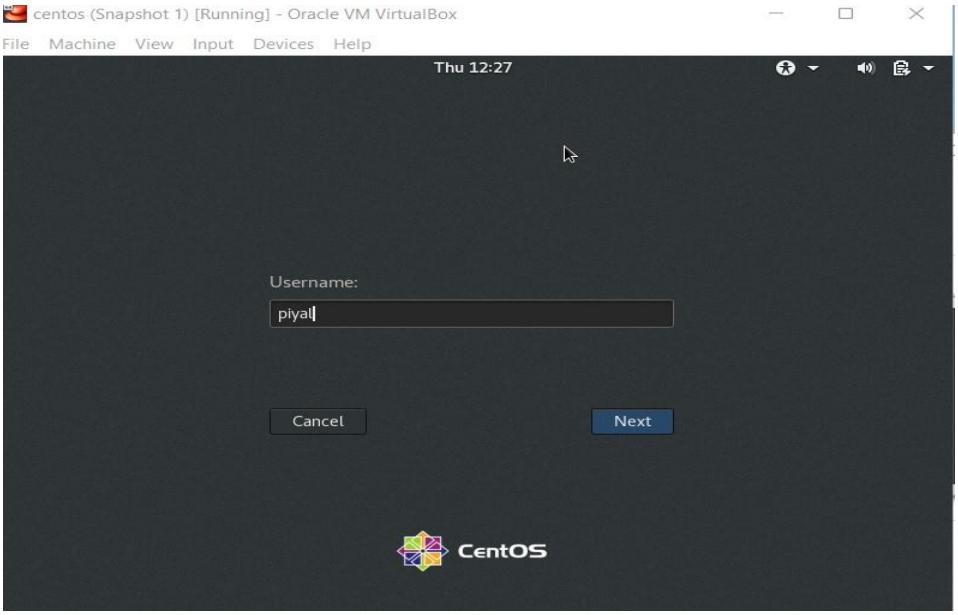
Assignment-1

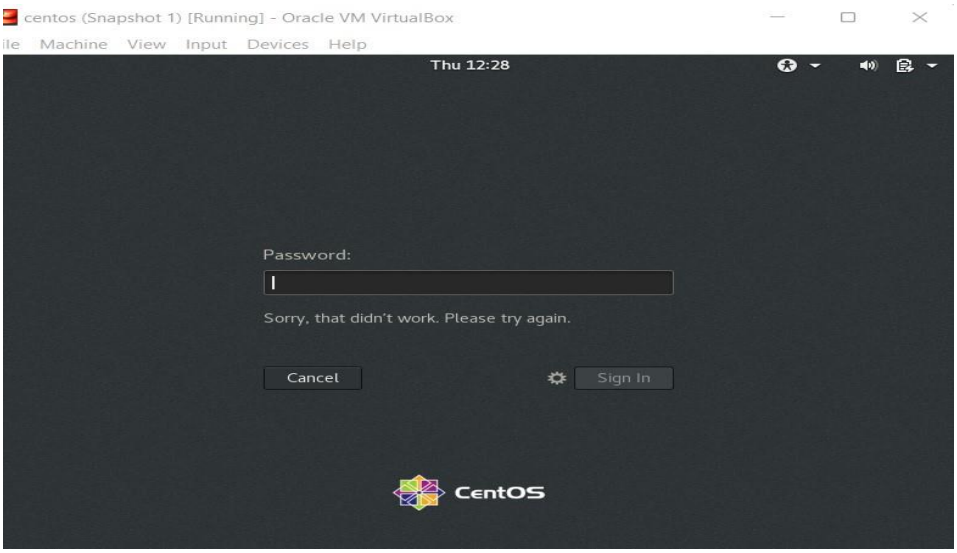
Connect and disconnect with login Access

- What happens when you login a non-existent users or username?
    - Provide Screenshot and What you understand, explain in short brief?

Solution:

If I want to login a non-existent users or username it does not login to the centos os.
If I go to not listed ….give username …..>piyal…..next…..then I put password and press login .it comes window as given below.





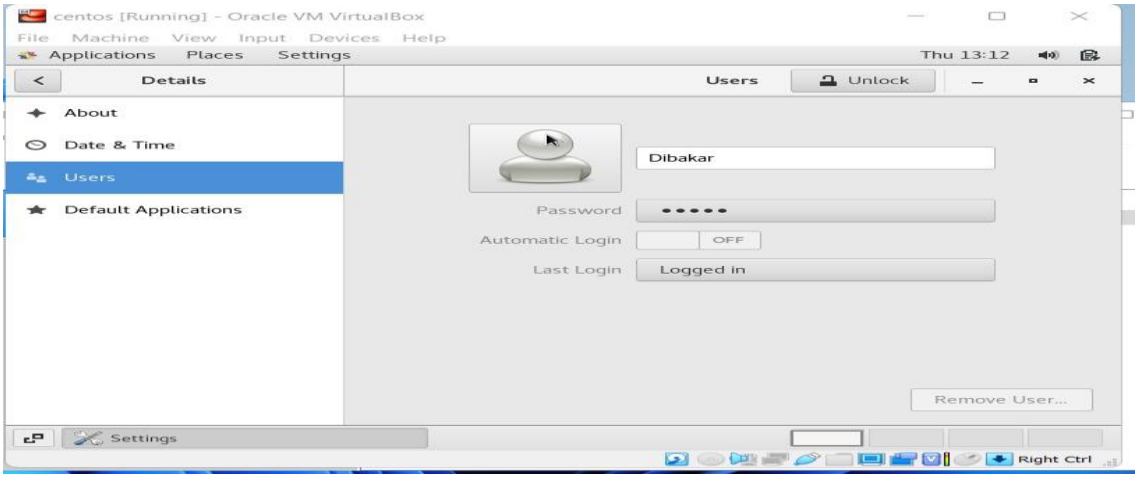
Assignment-2

Password changing

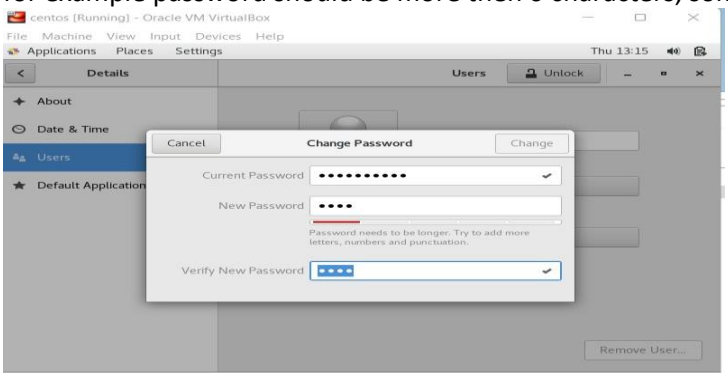
- Login into your account and then change password?
    - Change your password into ***IneuR0n#42*** and hit the **Enter** key
        - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
    - Try again to change password but use like password ***1234*** or ***abcd***
        - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
    - Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key
        - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Solution:

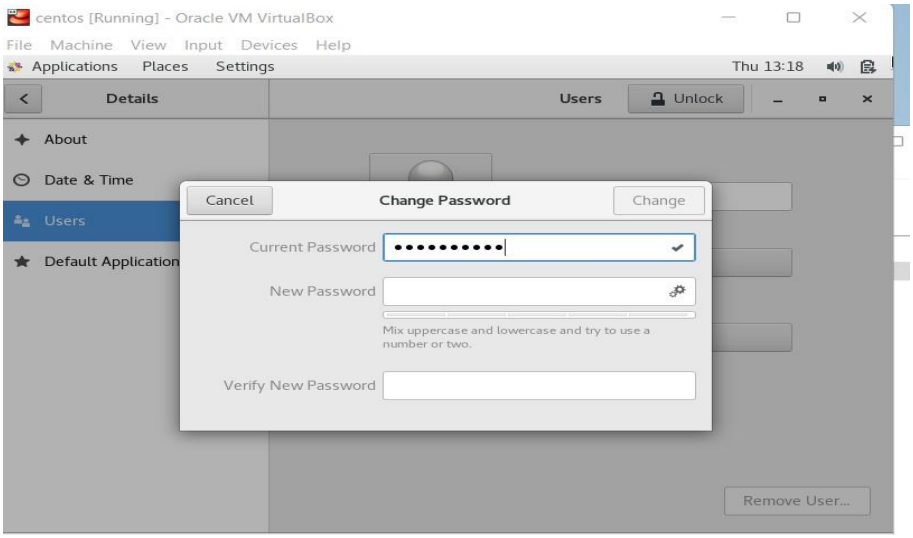
We can change password into IneuRon#42 as given below. We can click the password box and it take us to the change password window and we type the current password, type new password as IneuRon#42, verify new password and hit enter. In that way we can change the password.



2) we cannot change password like 1234 or abcd because there is some condition to give the password for example password should be more then 6 characters, some uper latter



3)If we want to change password but we don't use password it keeps current password. Screenshot given below.



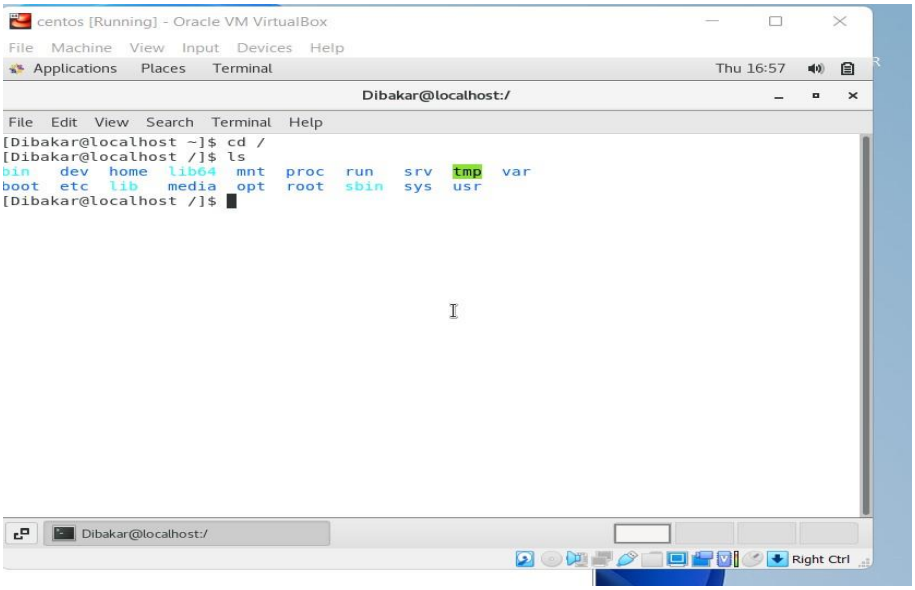
Assignment-3

Working with Directories

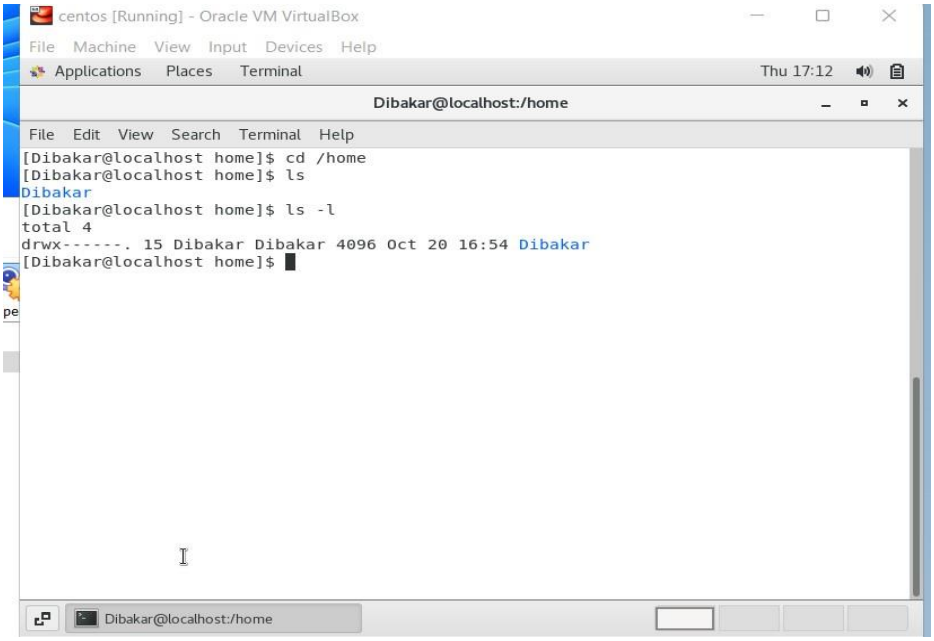
- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Take screenshot and explain what output we got?
- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Do **ls,** provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?
- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
  - Check what happen and give screenshot?
- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
  - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Do **ls,** check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

Solution:

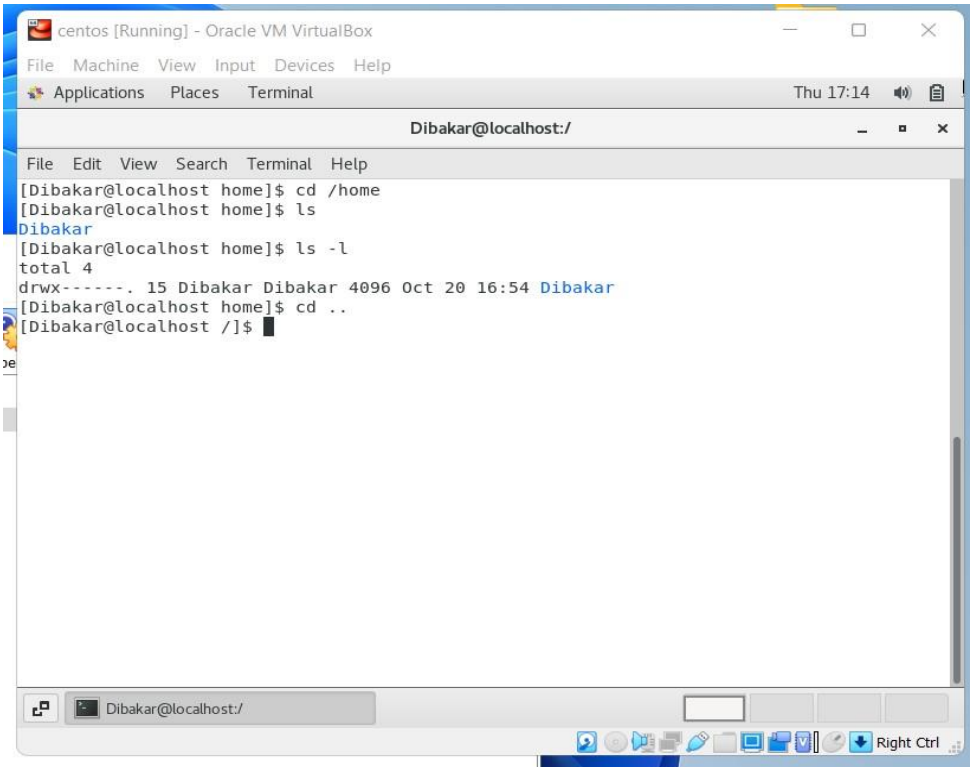
1) If we enter the command **cd /** then hit enter, we can enter the root directory. Then enter the command **ls** so that we can see the file and directory list of the root directory. Screenshot is given below.



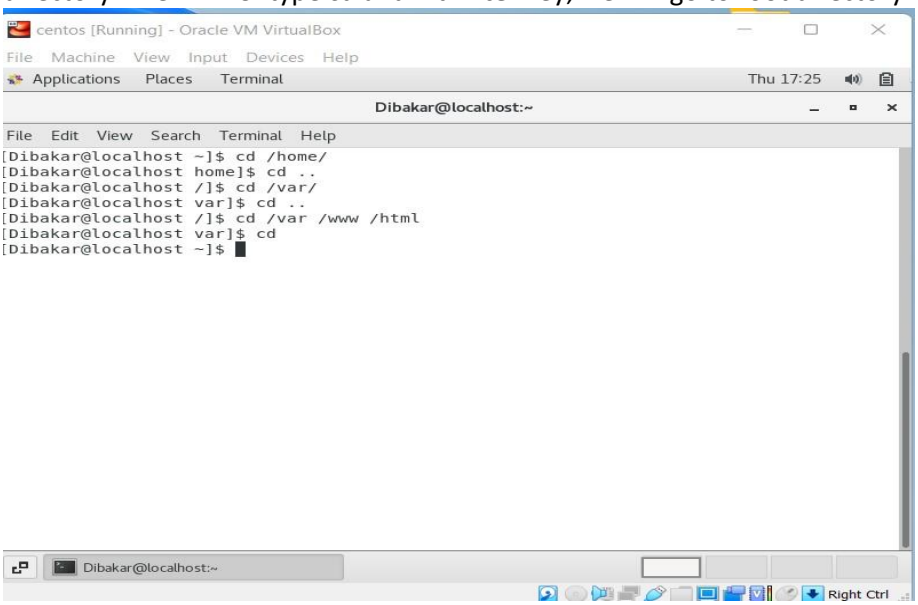
2) If we enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key, we can enter the home directory. After that we do ls so that we can see the all-directory list of home directories. The home directory is used for to keep file or directory of a user of the system. Screenshot is given below.



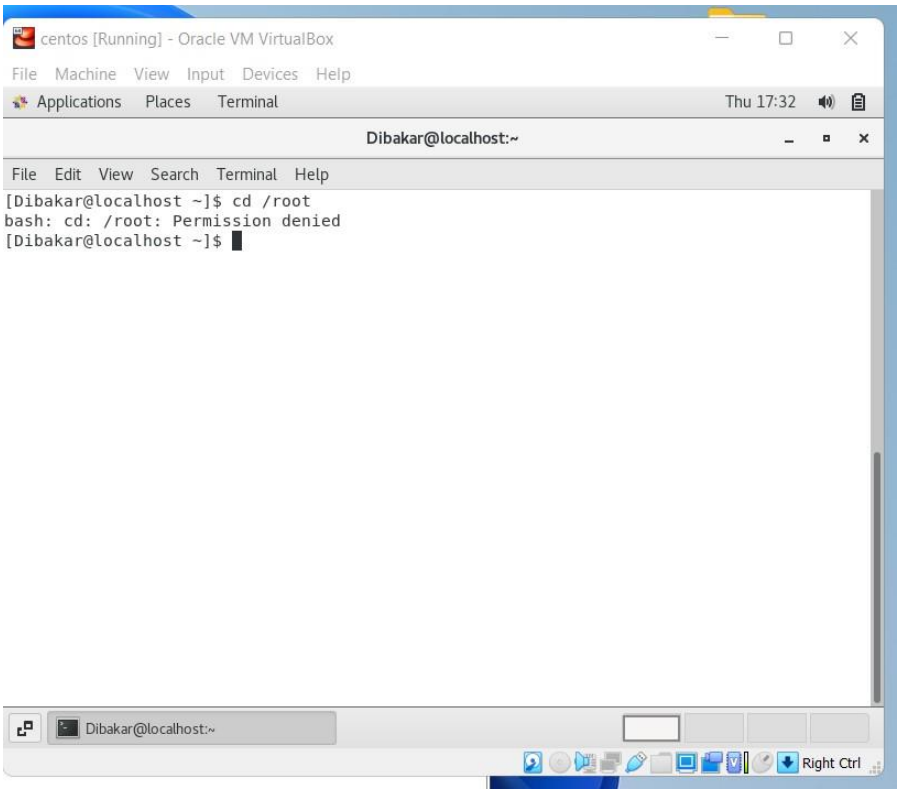
3)cd .. is used for to go one directory back. Screenshot is given below.



4) Now we write the command **cd /var/www/html** and hit **Enter** key, we can go inside the ver directory. Then if we type **cd** and hit **Enter** key, we will go to root directory.



5) Now type **cd /root** and hit **Enter** key, we see that permission denied because I am not a root user. Screenshot is given below.



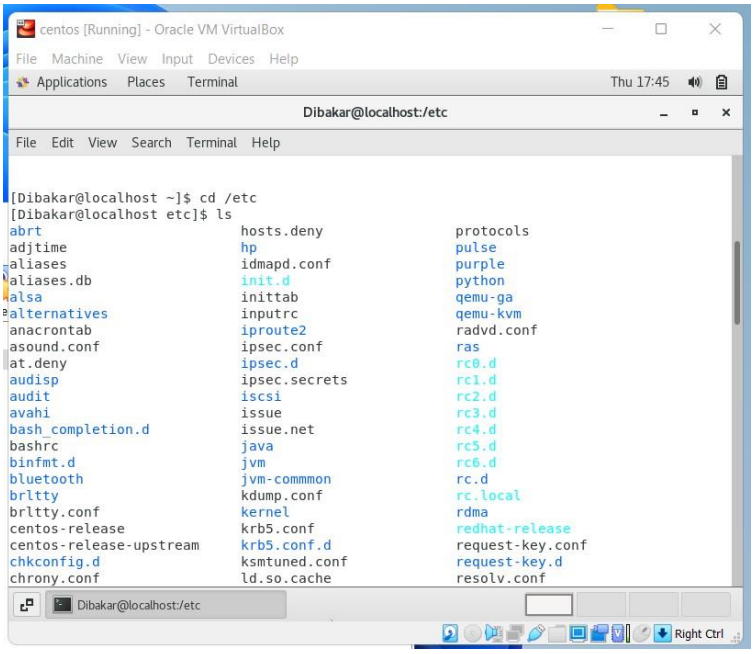
Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

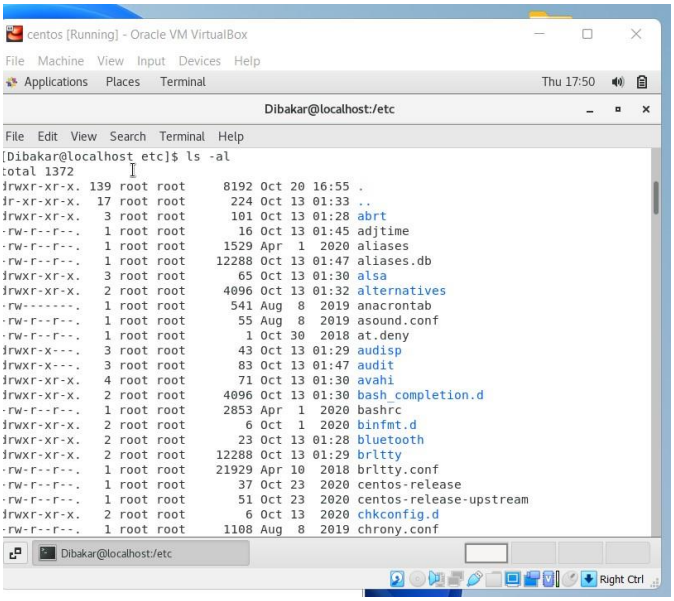
- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls**
  - Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeincg?
  - Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?
- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
  - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?
- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
  - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?
- Then use **ls –help** and see other options about **ls** command
  - Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** command

Solution:

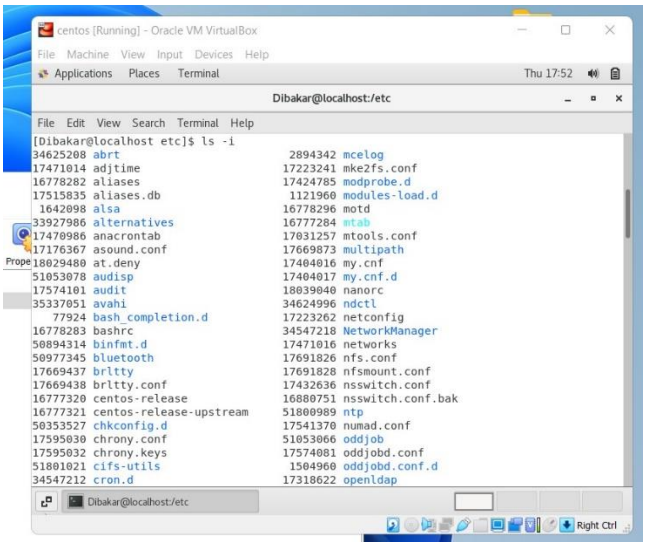
1)cd /etc command to change the directory to etc. then we do ls for seeing all directories and file of etc directory. We see all kinds of system files or root file. The difference between cd /root and cd /etc is that though both are the root directory or system directory, but we must be the root user to access the cd /root directory. On the other hand, for accessing cd /etc directory we don't need to be root user. Screenshot is given below.



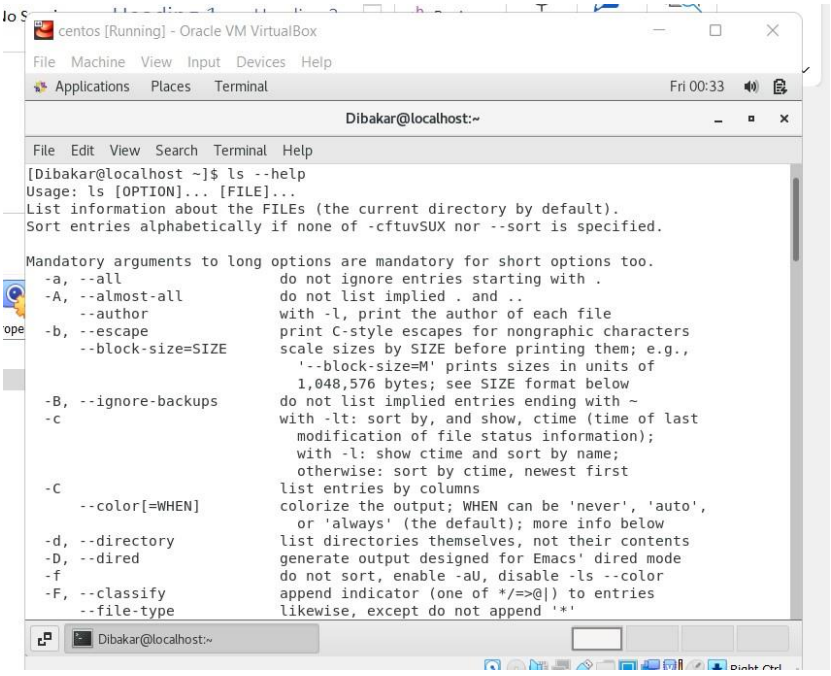
2) **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key is used for to display the contents of the current directory in a long listed format, line begin with file permission, owner and group name, file size, and date and time.

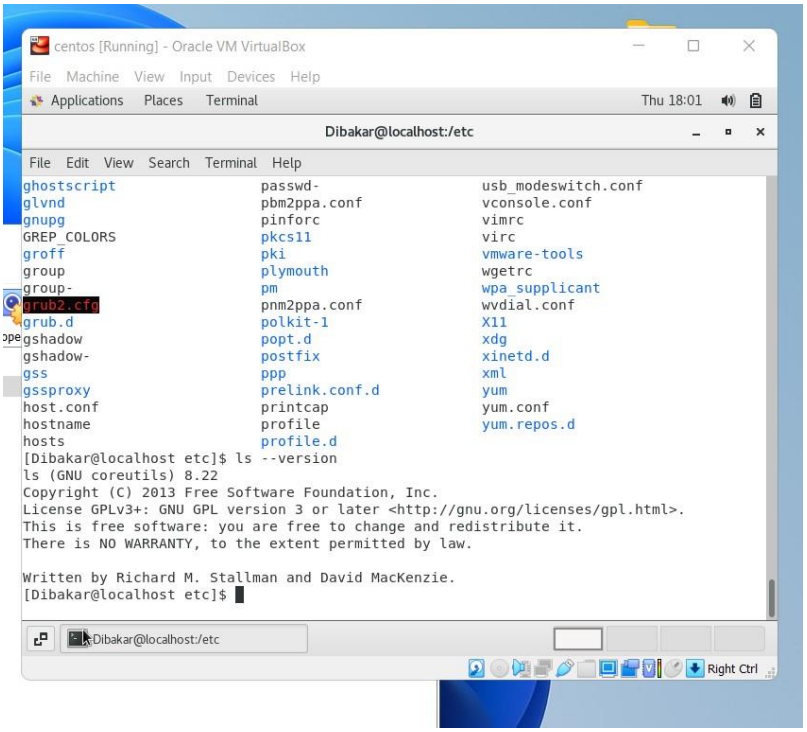


2) **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key is used for to know the index number of a file.



4)ls –help command is used for knowing more command associate with ls – command. Here I use ls -version command to see the version of centos.





Assignment-5

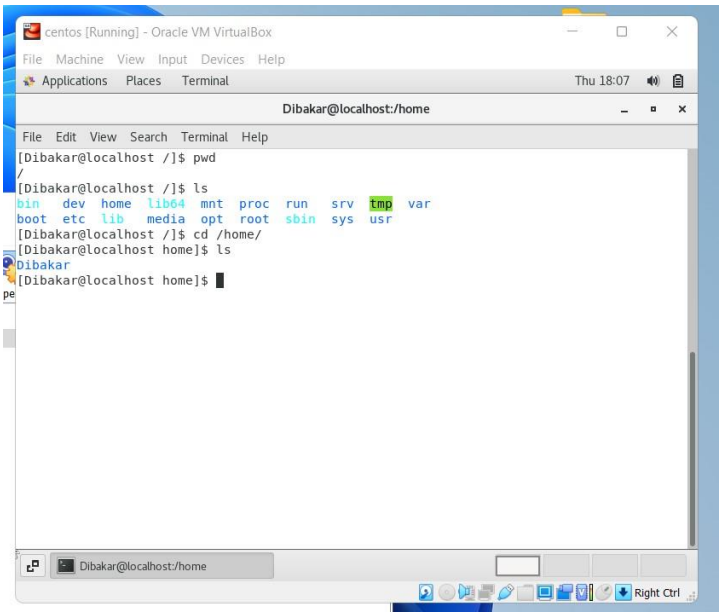
Know where you are and where you working

*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
- Now use **cd /var** and hit **Enter** key
    - Do **ls,** and see what output comes, give screenshot?
- Do explore other help options of each command to learn more other things we can do with these

Solution:

Pwd is used for knowing present working directory and cd is used for changing the present working directory as well as ls for list of present directories.


centos [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal
Thu 18:07
Dibakar@localhost:/home
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[Dibakar@localhost /]$ pwd
/
[Dibakar@localhost /]$ ls
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
[Dibakar@localhost /]$ cd /home/
[Dibakar@localhost home]$ ls
Dibakar
[Dibakar@localhost home]$
Dibakar@localhost:/home
Right Ctrl