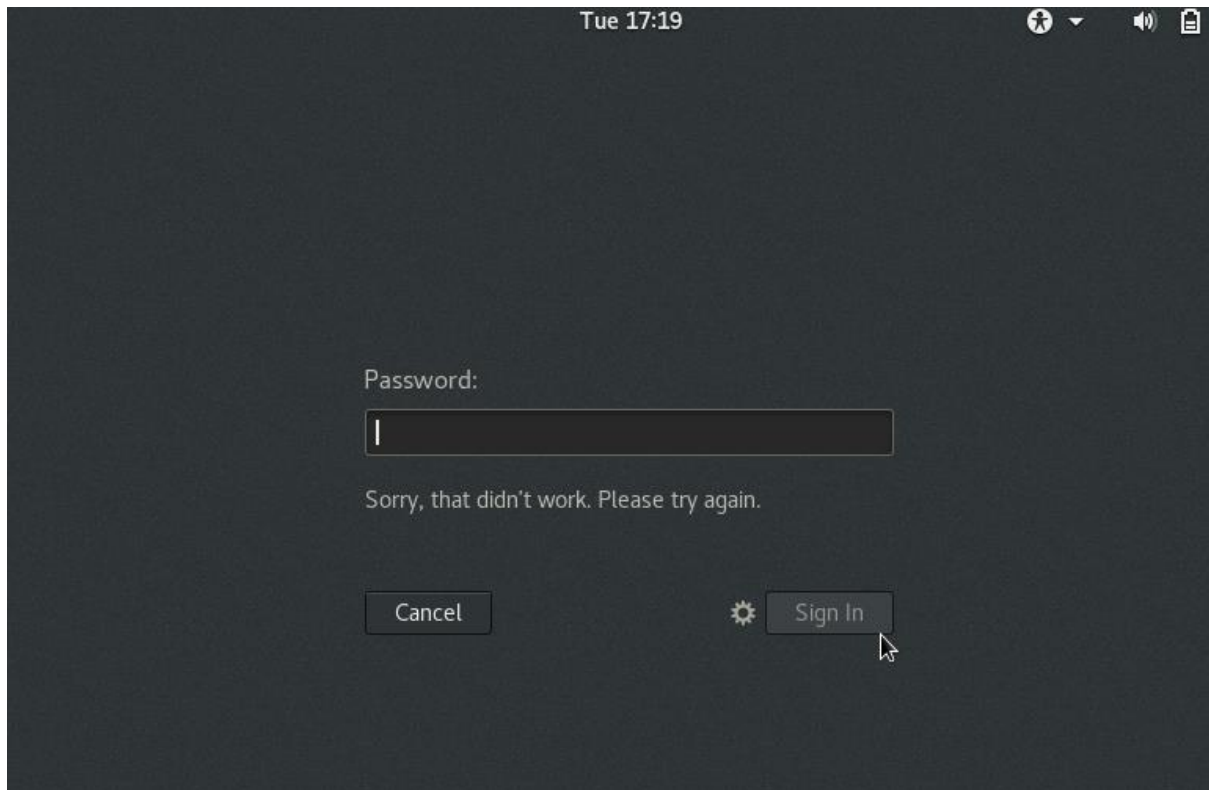


Assignment 1.

Connect and disconnect with login access



When I am trying to login a different account centos ask me for user name and password. After that is show me sorry that did not work, please try again.

It means we can login only with created correct user name and the password.

2. Password changing

1. open terminal and type passwd

```
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user jogender.
Changing password for jogender.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[jogender@localhost ~]$
```

For password 1234 or abcd

```
jogender@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user jogender.
Changing password for jogender.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user jogender.
Changing password for jogender.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
```

For empty password It is showing no password supplied

```
jogender@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user jogender.  
Changing password for jogender.  
(current) UNIX password:  
New password:  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user jogender.  
Changing password for jogender.  
(current) UNIX password:  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied  
passwd: Have exhausted maximum number of retries for service  
[jogender@localhost ~]$ █
```

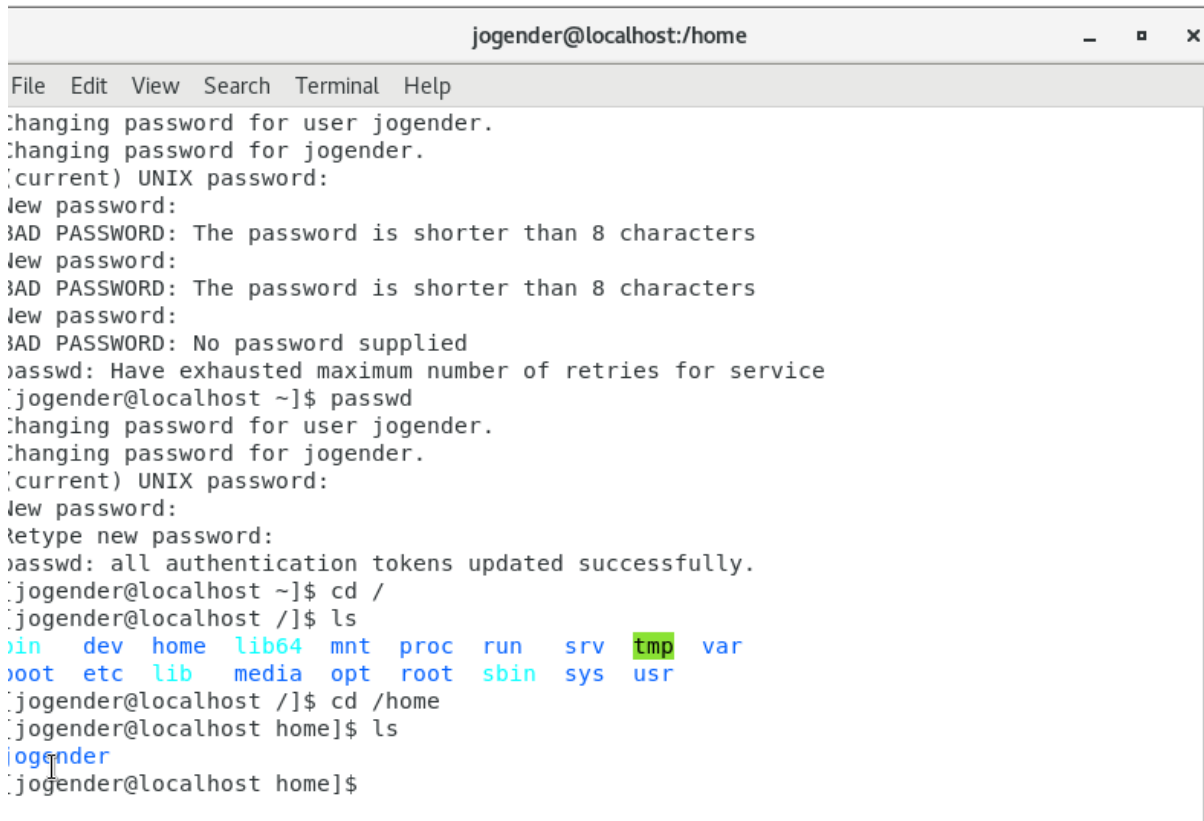
Assignment 3 :-

When I hit `cd /` and then `ls` the command showing the all files and folder in the `/` directory here is the screenshot of all files and directory.

```
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user jogender.  
Changing password for jogender.  
(current) UNIX password:  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied  
passwd: Have exhausted maximum number of retries for service  
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user jogender.  
Changing password for jogender.  
(current) UNIX password:  
New password:  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd /  
[jogender@localhost /]$ ls  
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var  
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr  
[jogender@localhost /]$ █
```

Cd /home ls:-

When I hit this command `cd /home` and `ls` it takes to me first in home directory and in the home directory there is a directory with my user name jogender. `ls` command showing all list of folders on current path.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'jogender@localhost:/home'. The terminal shows a sequence of commands and outputs. It starts with 'Changing password for user jogender.' followed by 'Changing password for jogender.' and '(current) UNIX password:'. Then, 'New password:' is entered, but it fails with 'BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters'. This happens twice more. The third attempt fails with 'BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied'. The user then enters 'passwd: Have exhausted maximum number of retries for service'. The user then enters 'jogender@localhost ~]\$ passwd', followed by 'Changing password for user jogender.', 'Changing password for jogender.', '(current) UNIX password:', 'New password:', and 'Retype new password:'. The output is 'passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.'. The user then enters 'jogender@localhost ~]\$ cd /', followed by 'jogender@localhost /]\$ ls', which lists the root directory contents: 'bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var' and 'boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr'. The user then enters 'jogender@localhost /]\$ cd /home', followed by 'jogender@localhost home]\$ ls', which outputs 'jogender'. Finally, the user enters 'jogender@localhost home]\$' and the prompt returns.

```
jogender@localhost:/home
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Changing password for user jogender.
Changing password for jogender.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
passwd: Have exhausted maximum number of retries for service
jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user jogender.
Changing password for jogender.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
jogender@localhost ~]$ cd /
jogender@localhost /]$ ls
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
jogender@localhost /]$ cd /home
jogender@localhost home]$ ls
jogender
jogender@localhost home]$
```

Home directory is the main directory . Which consist the username related files and folders of the linux.

Cd..

`cd ..` command take out me to / path

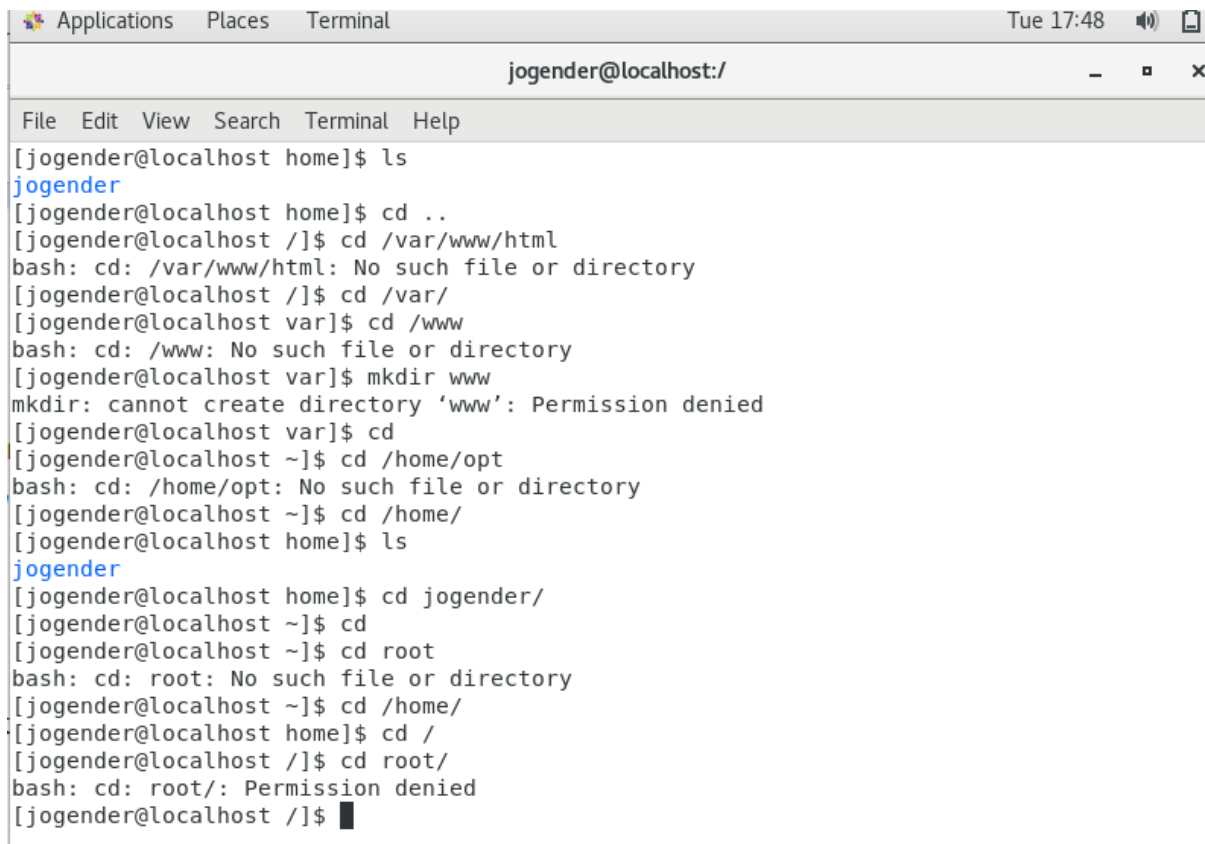
```
jogender@localhost:/
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Changing password for jogender.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
passwd: Have exhausted maximum number of retries for service
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user jogender.
Changing password for jogender.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd /
[jogender@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[jogender@localhost /]$ cd /home
[jogender@localhost home]$ ls
jogender
[jogender@localhost home]$ cd ..
[jogender@localhost /]$
```

Cd /var/www/html

Currently I have no directory for www in /var directory so it is showing me there is no such directory

```
jogender@localhost:/var
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
passwd: Have exhausted maximum number of retries for service
[jogender@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user jogender.
Changing password for jogender.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd /
[jogender@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[jogender@localhost /]$ cd /home
[jogender@localhost home]$ ls
jogender
[jogender@localhost home]$ cd ..
[jogender@localhost /]$ cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[jogender@localhost /]$ cd /var/
[jogender@localhost var]$ cd /www
bash: cd: /www: No such file or directory
[jogender@localhost var]$
```

If we have a directory with `/var/www/html` and if we press `cd` at location `/var/www/html` then this command take out me with `~` in home directory.

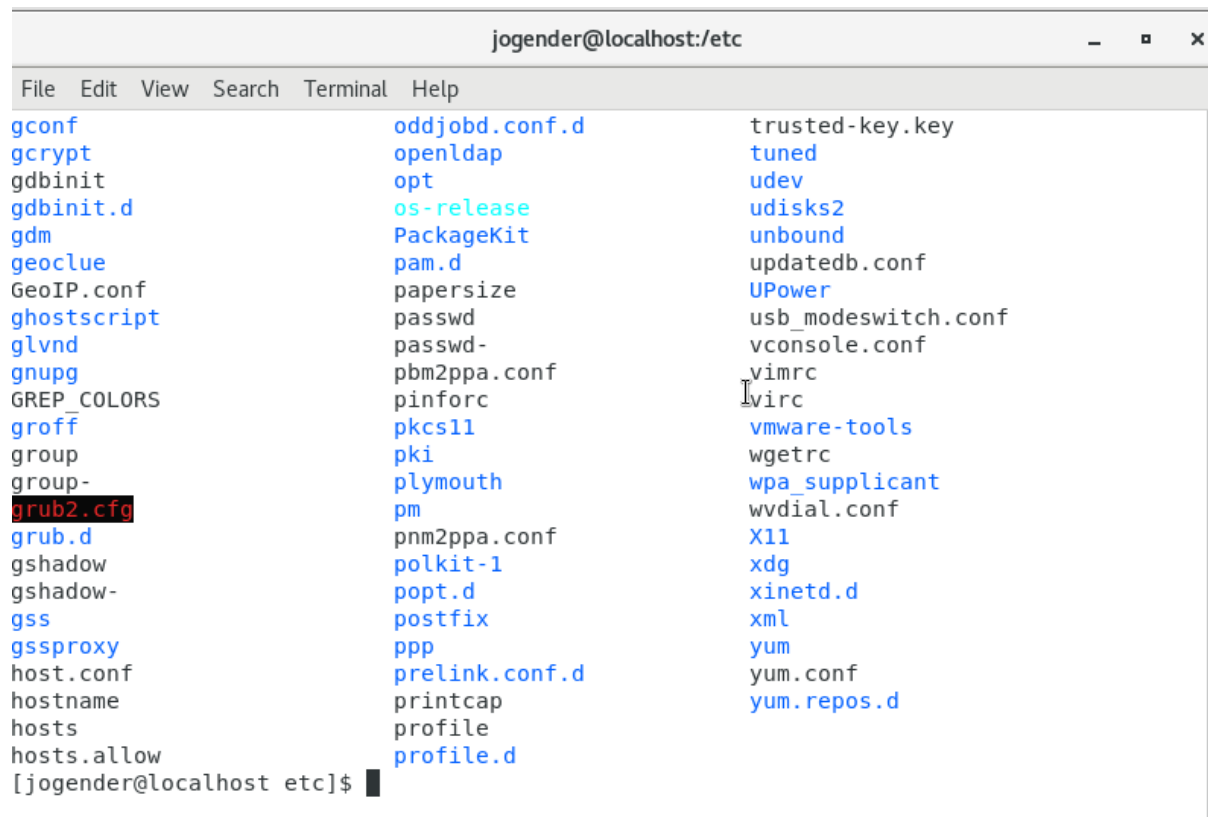


```
Applications  Places  Terminal  Tue 17:48
jogender@localhost:/
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[jogender@localhost home]$ ls
jogender
[jogender@localhost home]$ cd ..
[jogender@localhost /]$ cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[jogender@localhost /]$ cd /var/
[jogender@localhost var]$ cd /www
bash: cd: /www: No such file or directory
[jogender@localhost var]$ mkdir www
mkdir: cannot create directory 'www': Permission denied
[jogender@localhost var]$ cd
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd /home/opt
bash: cd: /home/opt: No such file or directory
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd /home/
[jogender@localhost home]$ ls
jogender
[jogender@localhost home]$ cd jogender/
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd root
bash: cd: root: No such file or directory
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd /home/
[jogender@localhost home]$ cd /
[jogender@localhost /]$ cd root/
bash: cd: root/: Permission denied
[jogender@localhost /]$
```

When I try to go in root directory with jogender user name it is showing permission denied.

Assignment 4

Cd /etc and then ls



```
jogender@localhost:/etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
gconf
gcrypt
gdbinit
gdbinit.d
gdm
geoclue
GeoIP.conf
ghostscript
glvnd
gnupg
GREP_COLORS
groff
group
group-
grub2.cfg
grub.d
gshadow
gshadow-
gss
gssproxy
host.conf
hostname
hosts
hosts.allow
[jogender@localhost etc]$
```

The terminal window displays the output of the `ls` command in the `/etc` directory. The files are listed in three columns. The first column contains files like `gconf`, `gcrypt`, `gdbinit`, `gdbinit.d`, `gdm`, `geoclue`, `GeoIP.conf`, `ghostscript`, `glvnd`, `gnupg`, `GREP_COLORS`, `groff`, `group`, `group-`, `grub2.cfg`, `grub.d`, `gshadow`, `gshadow-`, `gss`, `gssproxy`, `host.conf`, `hostname`, `hosts`, and `hosts.allow`. The second column contains files like `odjjobd.conf.d`, `openldap`, `opt`, `os-release`, `PackageKit`, `pam.d`, `papersize`, `passwd`, `passwd-`, `pbm2ppa.conf`, `pinforc`, `pkcs11`, `pki`, `plymouth`, `pm`, `pnm2ppa.conf`, `polkit-1`, `popt.d`, `postfix`, `ppp`, `prelink.conf.d`, `printcap`, `profile`, and `profile.d`. The third column contains files like `trusted-key.key`, `tuned`, `udev`, `udisks2`, `unbound`, `updatedb.conf`, `UPower`, `usb_modeswitch.conf`, `vconsole.conf`, `vimrc`, `vmware-tools`, `wgetrc`, `wpa_supplicant`, `wvdial.conf`, `X11`, `xdg`, `xinetd.d`, `xml`, `yum`, `yum.conf`, and `yum.repos.d`.

When I hit `cd /etc` then it takes to me in `etc` directory and when I hit `ls` command then it show me all files and folder in `etc` directory. `Etc` directory consist all the config files of system.

`Ls` with `etc` folder it is showing me all config files and with root directory when I hit `ls` it's showing me two files of root user.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[jogender@localhost etc]$ cd /
[jogender@localhost /]$ cd root/
bash: cd: root/: Permission denied
[jogender@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[jogender@localhost /]$ sudo -i
[sudo] password for jogender:
jogender is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.
[jogender@localhost /]$ sudo -i
[sudo] password for jogender:
jogender is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.
[jogender@localhost /]$ sudo -s
[sudo] password for jogender:
jogender is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.
[jogender@localhost /]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost /]# cd /etc/
[root@localhost etc]# cd..
bash: cd..: command not found...
[root@localhost etc]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# cd root/
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Ls -al

Showing me permission of root directories

```
[root@localhost /]# cd /etc/
[root@localhost etc]# cd..
bash: cd..: command not found...
[root@localhost etc]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# cd root/
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]# ls -al
total 40
dr-xr-x---.  5 root root  245 Oct 18 17:57 .
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root  224 Oct 12 15:59 ..
-rw-----.  1 root root 1695 Oct 12 16:01 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-----.  1 root root   37 Oct 16 00:24 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root   18 Dec 29 2013 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  176 Dec 29 2013 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  176 Dec 29 2013 .bashrc
drwx-----.  4 root root   31 Oct 12 16:25 .cache
drwx-----.  5 root root   43 Oct 12 16:37 .config
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  100 Dec 29 2013 .cshrc
drwx-----.  3 root root   25 Oct 12 16:03 .dbus
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root 1723 Oct 12 16:04 initial-setup-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  129 Dec 29 2013 .tcshrc
-rw-----.  1 root root  132 Oct 18 17:57 .xauthMFZPcY
-rw-----.  1 root root  132 Oct 16 01:36 .xauthzlvq6C
[root@localhost ~]#
```


Ls -l

ls -l showing one size with the list of the files name

```
bash: cd..: command not found...
[root@localhost etc]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# cd root/
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]# ls -al
total 40
dr-xr-x---.  5 root root  245 Oct 18 17:57 .
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root  224 Oct 12 15:59 ..
-rw-----.  1 root root 1695 Oct 12 16:01 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-----.  1 root root   37 Oct 16 00:24 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root   18 Dec 29 2013 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  176 Dec 29 2013 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  176 Dec 29 2013 .bashrc
drwx-----.  4 root root   31 Oct 12 16:25 .cache
drwx-----.  5 root root   43 Oct 12 16:37 .config
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  100 Dec 29 2013 .cshrc
drwx-----.  3 root root   25 Oct 12 16:03 .dbus
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root 1723 Oct 12 16:04 initial-setup-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  129 Dec 29 2013 .tcshrc
-rw-----.  1 root root  132 Oct 18 17:57 .xauthMFZPcY
-rw-----.  1 root root  132 Oct 16 01:36 .xauthzlvq6C
[root@localhost ~]# ls -i
3574978 anaconda-ks.cfg 35371528 initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Ls -help

ls -help showing all the options which is used with the command here is a list of all options which are used with the ls commands.

	FORMAT is interpreted like in 'date'; if FORMAT is FORMAT1<newline>FORMAT2, then FORMAT1 applies to non-recent files and FORMAT2 to recent files; if STYLE is prefixed with 'posix-', STYLE takes effect only outside the POSIX locale
-t	sort by modification time, newest first
-T, --tabsize=COLS	assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8
-u	with -lt: sort by, and show, access time; with -l: show access time and sort by name; otherwise: sort by access time
-U	do not sort; list entries in directory order
-v	natural sort of (version) numbers within text
-w, --width=COLS	assume screen width instead of current value
-x	list entries by lines instead of by columns
-X	sort alphabetically by entry extension
-l	list one file per line

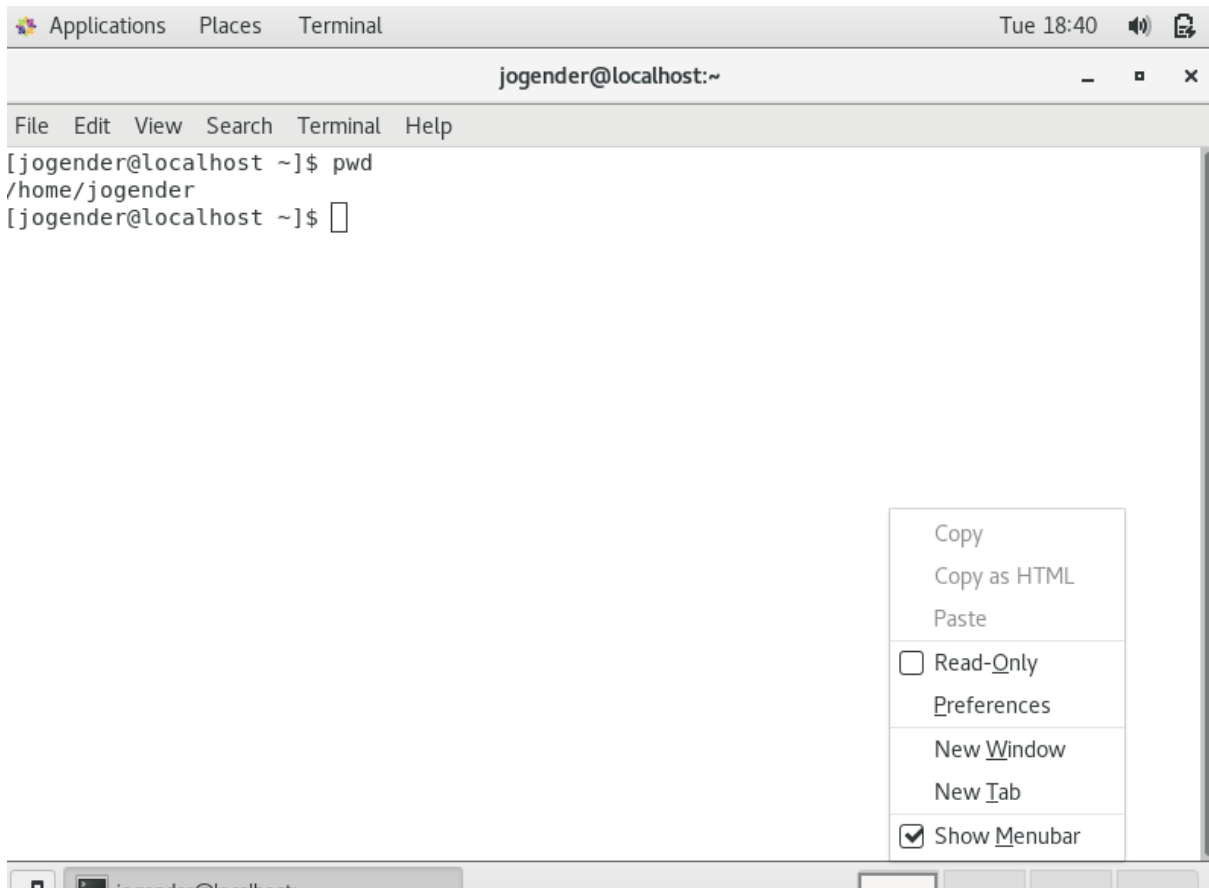
SELinux options:

--lcontext	Display security context. Enable -l. Lines will probably be too wide for most displays.
-Z, --context	Display security context so it fits on most displays. Displays only mode, user, group, security context and file name.
--scontext	Display only security context and file name.
--help	display this help and exit

Assignment 5

Pwd

Pwd command show me the current working directory after restarting the system.



The screenshot shows a Linux terminal window titled "jogender@localhost:~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal content shows the user running the "pwd" command, which outputs "/home/jogender". The prompt is "[jogender@localhost ~]\$". A context menu is open on the right side of the terminal, listing options: "Copy", "Copy as HTML", "Paste", "Read-Only" (unchecked), "Preferences", "New Window", "New Tab", and "Show Menubar" (checked).

```
jogender@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[jogender@localhost ~]$ pwd  
/home/jogender  
[jogender@localhost ~]$
```

Run `cd /var` command to move to the var folder and run `ls` command in var folder to get list of all the folder

```
jogender@localhost:/var
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[jogender@localhost ~]$ pwd
/home/jogender
[jogender@localhost ~]$ cd /var/
[jogender@localhost var]$ ls
account  cache  db      games  kerberos  local  log  nis  preserve  spool  yp
adm      crash  empty  gopher  lib      lock  mail  opt  run      tmp
[jogender@localhost var]$
```