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?

Ans: when i login with non existent user and password,server did't understand the user and throws the following error: "**sorry, that did't work please try again**".

Find the screenshot below for login with non Existent user:

I
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?

Ans:

I have logged to my account AS username: kiran and with associated password. In the terminal i have validate the username by typing the command: **whoami** which displays the username.

In the terminal when i typed the **passwd** command which asked me to enter the current unix password and entered the current password.
In the next line, which is asking me to enter the new password and entered as : **Ineuron#42** and retyped the new password:**Ineuron#42 for confirmation.**

After that i am getting the following message on terminal:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

Screenshot:

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

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

      ▪   Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Ans: when i change the password as **1234 or abcd ,** the terminal throwing an error like:

BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters.

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost ~]$ whoami
kiran
[kiran@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user kiran.
Changing password for kiran.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
```

o   Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key

▪   Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Ans: when we try to change the password and if we press Enter key without entering any password , will get the following message on terminal:

Passwd: Authentication token manipulation error.

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost ~]$ whoami
kiran
[kiran@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user kiran.
Changing password for kiran.
(current) UNIX password:
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
[kiran@localhost ~]$
```

Assignment-3

Working with Directories

● Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key
  o   Take screenshot and explain what output we got?

Ans: when we type the **cd / ,** which will change the directory to **/.** Then if you type **ls** command ,it will display all the directories present in the **/ directory.**

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost ~]$ whoami
kiran
[kiran@localhost ~]$ cd/
bash: cd/: No such file or directory
[kiran@localhost ~]$ cd /
[kiran@localhost /]$ ls
bin    dev   home   lib64   mnt   proc   run   srv   tmp   var
boot   etc   lib    media   opt   root   sbin  sys   usr
[kiran@localhost /]$
```

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

```
[kiran@localhost /]$ cd /home
[kiran@localhost home]$
```

Do **ls,** provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?
- **/home** directory will be used to store all the personal information, login scripts and files.

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost /]$ cd /home
[kiran@localhost home]$ ls
kiran
[kiran@localhost home]$ ▮
```

● Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
  ○ Check what happen and give screenshot?
Ans: **cd .. command** will be used to take back to previous directory.

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost home]$ cd ..
[kiran@localhost /]$ ▮
```

- In the screenshot it has routed from current directory **/ home to / directory.**

● Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
  ○ Explain what happen and give screenshot?
Ans: by executing above command we are getting the "No such file or directory " error.

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost var]$ cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[kiran@localhost var]$ ▮
```

● Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
  ○ Do **ls,** check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

Ans: when i tye **cd /root command** , i am getting the "Permission denied " error message and if i type **ls** command will get the list of files or directories of previous directory/home directory.

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost home]$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[kiran@localhost home]$ ls
kiran
[kiran@localhost home]$ ▊
```

Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls**
    - o Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeing?
    - o Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous
      command you used?

Ans: whenever we type **cd /etc** command ,it will display the list of configuration,storage and executable
files to boot the system.
Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost home]$ cd /etc
[kiran@localhost etc]$ ls
abrt                       hosts.deny              protocols
adjtime                    hp                      pulse
aliases                    idmapd.conf             purple
aliases.db                 init.d                  python
alsa                       inittab                 qemu-ga
alternatives               inputrc                 qemu-kvm
anacrontab                 iproute2                radvd.conf
asound.conf                ipsec.conf              ras
at.deny                    ipsec.d                 rc0.d
audisp                     ipsec.secrets           rc1.d
audit                      iscsi                   rc2.d
avahi                      issue                   rc3.d
bash_completion.d          issue.net               rc4.d
bashrc                     java                    rc5.d
binfmt.d                   jvm                     rc6.d
bluetooth                  jvm-commmon             rc.d
brltty                     kdump.conf              rc.local
brltty.conf                kernel                  rdma
centos-release             krb5.conf               redhat-release
centos-release-upstream    krb5.conf.d             request-key.conf
```

- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
    - o Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?

Ans: **ls -al command** displays the list of existed files inside **etc folder** with file permissions,user login information and date&time.

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost etc]$ ls -al
total 1372
drwxr-xr-x. 139 root root      8192 Oct 21 08:58 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root       224 Oct 13 16:06 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root       101 Oct 13 15:57 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        16 Oct 13 16:06 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root      1529 Apr  1  2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     12288 Oct 13 16:12 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        65 Oct 13 15:59 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root      4096 Oct 13 16:04 alternatives
-rw-------.   1 root root       541 Aug  9  2019 anacrontab
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        55 Aug  8  2019 asound.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root         1 Oct 30  2018 at.deny
drwxr-x---.   3 root root        43 Oct 13 15:57 audisp
drwxr-x---.   3 root root        83 Oct 13 16:12 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root        71 Oct 13 15:59 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root      4096 Oct 13 16:00 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root      2853 Apr  1  2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root         6 Oct  1  2020 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        23 Oct 13 15:57 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     12288 Oct 13 15:58 brltty
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     21929 Apr 11  2018 brltty.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        37 Oct 23  2020 centos-release
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        51 Oct 23  2020 centos-release-upstream
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root         6 Oct 13  2020 chkconfig.d
```

- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
    - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?

Ans: **ls -i command** displays the list of directories with Index number.

Screenshot:

```
[kiran@localhost etc]$ ls -i
34599928 abrt                          2892518 mcelog
17407142 adjtime                      17219081 mke2fs.conf
16777386 aliases                      17318001 modprobe.d
17551899 aliases.db                    1168776 modules-load.d
 1682738 alsa                         16777400 motd
33921874 alternatives                 16777284 mtab
17407114 anacrontab                   17027129 mtools.conf
17172271 asound.conf                  17595665 multipath
17930184 at.deny                      17332336 my.cnf
51149174 audisp                       17332337 my.cnf.d
17494005 audit                        17962688 nanorc
35296219 avahi                        34599716 ndctl
   74276 bash_completion.d            17219102 netconfig
16777387 bashrc                       34520306 NetworkManager
50945002 binfmt.d                     17407144 networks
51037473 bluetooth                    17617746 nfs.conf
17595229 brltty                       17617748 nfsmount.conf
17595230 brltty.conf                  17365180 nsswitch.conf
16777320 centos-release               16884143 nsswitch.conf.bak
16777321 centos-release-upstream      51897149 ntp
50378679 chkconfig.d                  17456442 numad.conf
17510134 chrony.conf                  51149162 oddjob
```

- Then use **ls –help** and see other options about **ls** command
  - Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** command

Ans: **ls –help command** displays the list of available options to explore with **ls command.**

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 commands

Ans:

```
[kiran@localhost home]$ whoami
kiran
[kiran@localhost home]$ pwd
/home
[kiran@localhost home]$ cd /var
[kiran@localhost var]$ ls
account   cache   db      games    kerberos   local   log   nis   preserve   spool   yp
adm       crash   empty   gopher   lib        lock    mail  opt   run        tmp
[kiran@localhost var]$ 
```