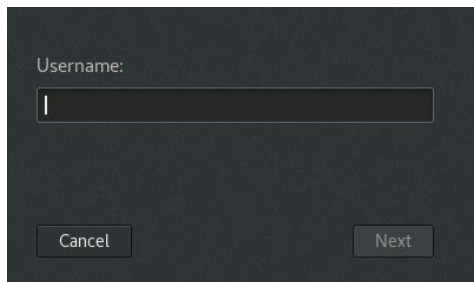


Assignment-1

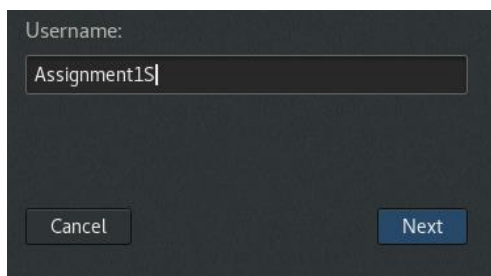
Connect and disconnect with login Access

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



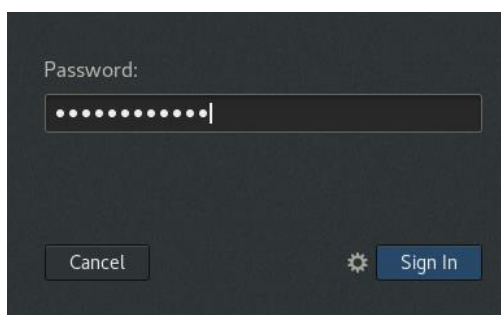
Username:

Cancel Next




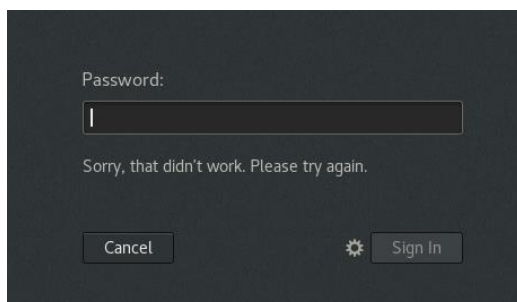
Username:

Cancel Next




Password:

Cancel  Sign In

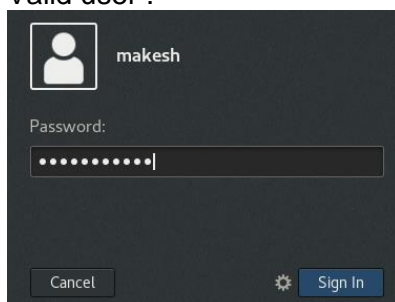


Password:

Sorry, that didn't work. Please try again.


Cancel  Sign In

Valid user :



 makesh

Password:

Cancel  Sign In

```

for more details see su(1).
[makesh@localhost ~]$ su - demo
su: user demo does not exist
[makesh@localhost ~]$

```

Explanation:

- a. When a user tries to login with any new user credentials, he or she cant be logged in. When we try to switch to other user which is not existing, it will also throw a warning message.

Assignment-2

Password changing

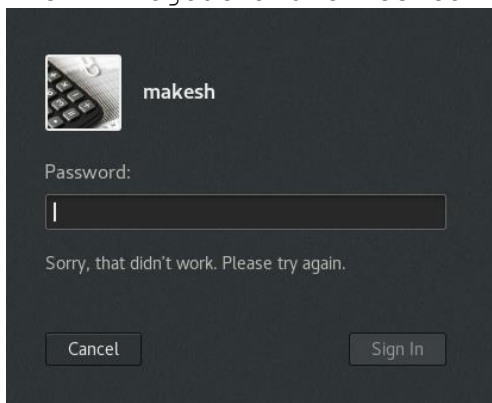
- Login into your account and then change password?
 - Change your password into **IneuR0n#42** and hit the **Enter** key

```

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

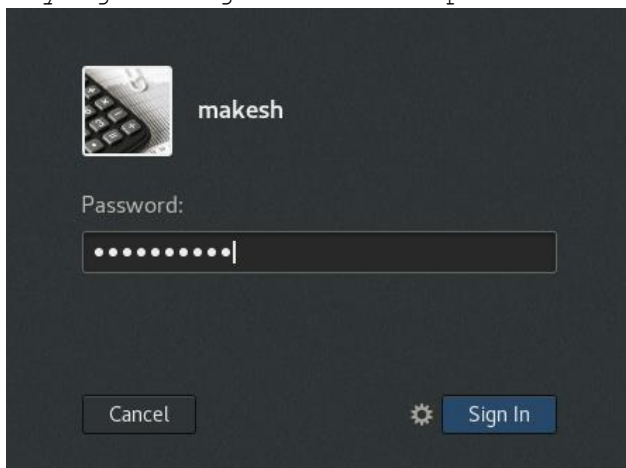
```

When I logout and tries to login with old pwd:



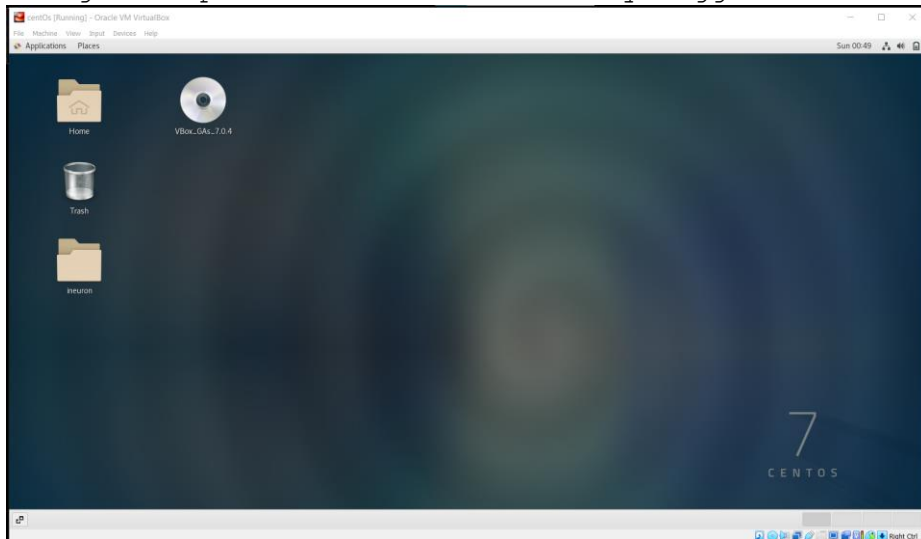
The login screen for user 'makesh' shows a failed login attempt. The password field contains a single character, and a message below it says 'Sorry, that didn't work. Please try again.' The 'Sign In' button is disabled.

Trying to login with new pwd:



The login screen for user 'makesh' shows a successful login attempt. The password field is filled with dots, and the 'Sign In' button is now active (highlighted in blue).

When I entered the right password it displayed the count of wrong attempts made and Successfully logged in:



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

```
makesh@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[makesh@localhost ~]$ passwd makesh  
passwd: Only root can specify a user name.  
[makesh@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user makesh.  
Changing password for makesh.  
(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: The password is shorter than 7 characters  
passwd: Have exhausted maximum number of retries for service  
[makesh@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user makesh.  
Changing password for makesh.  
(current) UNIX password:  
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error  
[makesh@localhost ~]$
```

Displayed error message : **Getting** authentication token manipulation error. So user needs to enter a strong password and when we enter password with length less than 8, error message is displayed.

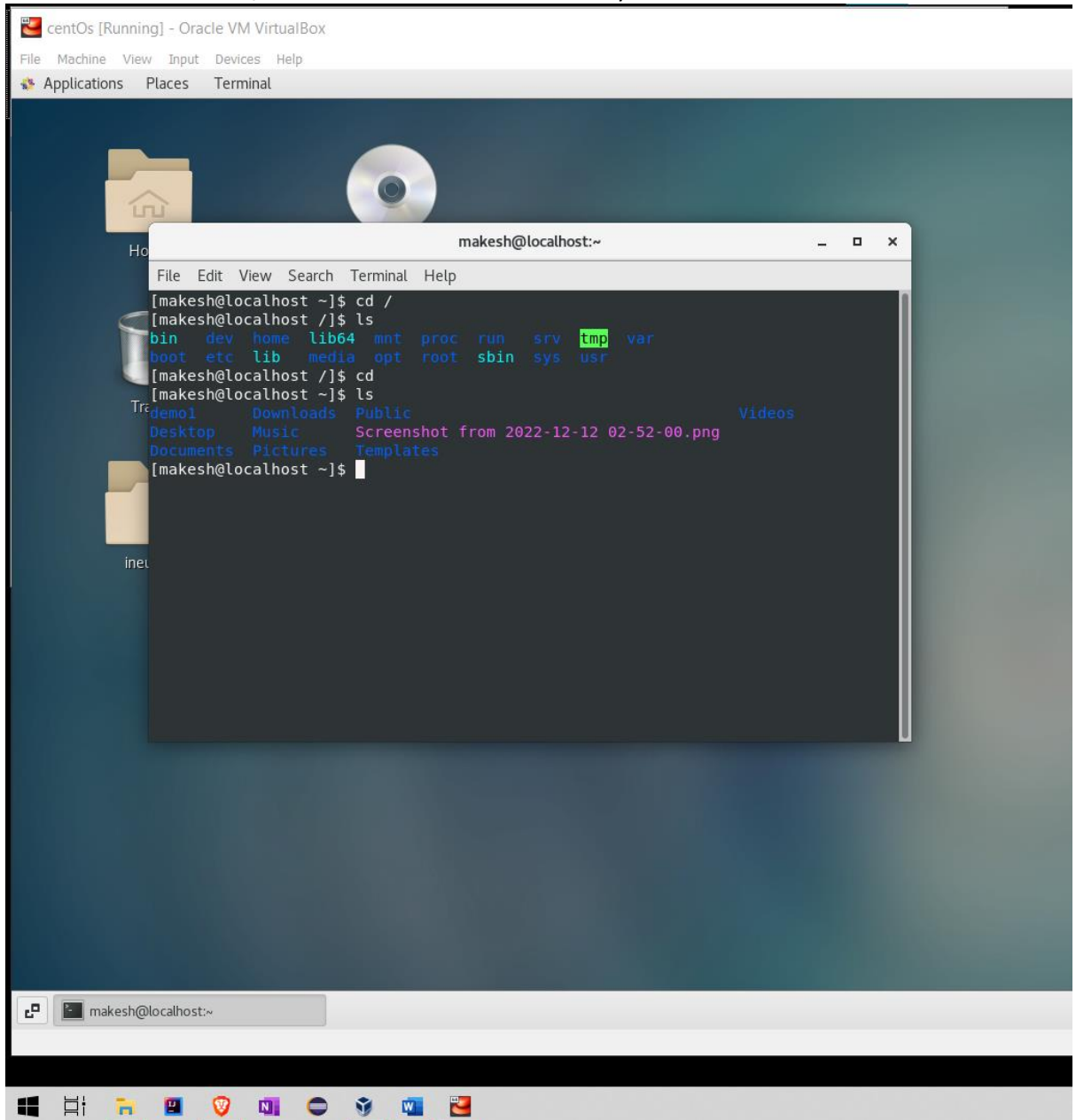
- Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key
- Answer: Got Authentication token manipulation error

```
makesh@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[makesh@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user makesh.  
Changing password for makesh.  
(current) UNIX password:  
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error  
[makesh@localhost ~]$ 1234  
bash: 1234: command not found...  
[makesh@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user makesh.  
Changing password for makesh.  
(current) UNIX password:  
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error  
[makesh@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user makesh.  
Changing password for makesh.  
(current) UNIX password:  
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error  
[makesh@localhost ~]$
```

Assignment-3

Working with Directories

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



Cd / - move to the root directory

Ls – gives the list of files in that current root directory

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

```
[makesh@localhost /]$ cd home
[makesh@localhost home]$ cd /home
[makesh@localhost home]$ ls
makesh
```

Explanation: List the home directory name

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

```
[makesh@localhost ~]$ cd Documents/
[makesh@localhost Documents]$ cd Desktop/
bash: cd: Desktop/: No such file or directory
[makesh@localhost Documents]$ cd ..
[makesh@localhost ~]$ ls
demo1      Downloads  Public                               Videos
Desktop    Music      Screenshot from 2022-12-12 02-52-00.png
Documents  Pictures   Templates
[makesh@localhost ~]$ cd Desktop/
[makesh@localhost Desktop]$ ls
ineuron
[makesh@localhost Desktop]$ cd ..
[makesh@localhost ~]$ pwd
/home/makesh
[makesh@localhost ~]$ cd ..
[makesh@localhost home]$ pwd
/home
[makesh@localhost home]$ cd ..
[makesh@localhost /]$ pwd
/
[makesh@localhost /]$ cd ..
[makesh@localhost /]$ pwd
/
[makesh@localhost /]$
```

Explanation: To move back to the parent directory.

- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key

```
bash: cd: /var/war/html: No such file or directory
[makesh@localhost /]$ cd /var
[makesh@localhost var]$ ls
account  cache  db      games  kerberos  local  log   nis   preserve  spool  yp
adm      crash  empty  gopher  lib       lock   mail  opt   run       tmp
```

```
[makesh@localhost /]$ cd /var/war/html
bash: cd: /var/war/html: No such file or directory
```

- Since we don't have www folder inside, it was throwing error.
- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key:

Answer: As a normal user, we don't have access to the root folder. Hence throwing error.

```
[makesh@localhost ~]$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[makesh@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
su: Authentication failure
[makesh@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
su: Authentication failure
[makesh@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost makesh]# cd /root
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

- Go to `cd /etc` and type `ls`

```
[makesh@localhost ~]$ cd /etc
[makesh@localhost etc]$ ls
abrt                                gcrypt                                mke2fs.conf                        rpc
adjtime                            gdbinit                              modprobe.d                        rpm
aliases                            gdbinit.d                           modules-load.d                    rsyncd.conf
aliases.db                         gdm                                  motd                              rsyslog.conf
alsa                               geoclue                              mtab                              rsyslog.d
alternatives                       GeoIP.conf                           mtools.conf                       rwtab
anacrontab                         ghostscript                           multipath                          rwtab.d
asound.conf                        glvnd                                my.cnf                            samba
at.deny                            gnupg                                my.cnf.d                          sane.d
audisp                             GREP_COLORS                          nanorc                             sasl2
audit                              groff                                 ndctl                              scl
avahi                              group                                netconfig                         securetty
bash_completion.d                 grub2-grub2.cfg                     NetworkManager                    security
bashrc                             grub.d                               networks                          selinux
binfmt.d                          gshadow                              nfs.conf                          services
bluetooth                         gshadow-                             nfsmount.conf                     sestatus.conf
brltty                             gss                                  nsswitch.conf                     setroubleshoot
brltty.conf                       gssproxy                             nsswitch.conf.bak                 setupool.d
centos-release                     host.conf                             ntp                                sgml
centos-release-upstream            hostname                             numad.conf                        shadow
chkconfig.d                       hosts                                oddjob                             shadow-
chrony.conf                       hosts.allow                          oddjobd.conf                      shells
chrony.keys                       hosts.deny                           oddjobd.conf.d                    skel
cifs-utils                         hp                                   openldap                          smartmontools
cron.d                             idmapd.conf                          opt                                sos.conf
cron.daily                         init.d                             os-release                        speech-dispatcher
cron.deny                          inittab                              PackageKit                        ssh
cron.hourly                       inputrc                              pam.d                              ssl
cron.monthly                      iproute2                             papersize                          statetab
crontab                            ipsec.conf                           passwd                             statetab.d
cron.weekly                       ipsec.d                              passwd-                            subgid
crypttab                          ipsec.secrets                        pbm2ppa.conf                      subuid
csh.cshrc                         iscsi                                pinforc                           sudo.conf
csh.login                         issue                                 pkcs11                            sudoers
cups                               .                                     pki                               sudoers.d
```

Explanation:

- All the configuration files are located and this can be treated as nerve centre of your Linux/Unix machine and contains system configuration information. It contains configuration files, executable files required to boot system and log files. These files are needed for the storage system to operate
- Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?.

Explanation: In all the previous commands we are able to see only the files or folders which are present inside the particular directory. But we won't be able to see the config files of the OS,

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

```
[makesh@localhost etc]$ ls -al
total 1372
drwxr-xr-x. 139 root root      8192 Dec 18 01:16 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root       224 Dec 11 23:14 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root       101 Dec 11 23:06 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        16 Dec 11 23:14 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root      1529 Apr  1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     12288 Dec 12 02:44 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        65 Dec 11 23:09 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Dec 12 05:57 alternatives
-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 2022 at.deny
drwxr-x---.   3 root root        43 Dec 11 23:06 audisp
drwxr-x---.   3 root root        83 Dec 12 02:44 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root        71 Dec 11 23:09 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Dec 12 05:56 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     2853 Apr  1 2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root         6 Sep  1 20:27 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root       23 Dec 11 23:06 bluetooth
```

User is able to see the hidden files like **.** and **..** which cant be seen in **ls** command. So **-a** is added along with **ls** command and **l** provides the permission info of the directory and file.

- Then use **ls -li** and hit **Enter** key

```
[makesh@localhost etc]$ ls -li
34634264 .abrt
17907942 adjtime
16778346 aliases
17592310 aliases.db
1583474 alsa
33927506 alternatives
13554055 anacrontab
17179887 asound.conf
17598412 at.deny
51129302 audisp
17587925 audit
35352179 avahi
77924 bash_completion.d
16778347 bashrc
50930282 binfmt.d
51023713 bluezdbus
17656157 brltty
17656158 brltty.conf
16778345 centos-release
16777320 centos-release-upstream
50372047 cloud-init
17597462 chrony.conf
17597464 chrony.keys
51876157 cifs-utils
34575660 cron.d
34481185 cron.daily
17587915 cron.deny
34575658 cron.hourly
50993028 cron.monthly
17507913 cronstab
1184350 cron.weekly
16777283 crypttab
16778348 csh.cshrc
16778349 csh.login
15566320 csm
34849233 cupsfilters
1078758 dbus-1
1498302 dnsmasq.d
17364431 dracut.conf
34510208 e2fsck.conf
17262995 e2fsck.conf
1261168 egl
18008883 encrypt.cfg
16778350 environment
17547393 ethertypes
16778351 exports
2261723 fwupd.d
17241007 favicon.png
51482808 fuse
34672709 festival
16778352 filesystems
35163549 firewalld
35163098 firewalld
17633628 flatpak
87 fonts
17589406 fprintd.conf
16777282 fstab
16902341 fuse.conf
1921432 gconf
34538514 gconf
123656 gcrpt
17263025 gdbinit
17263026 gdm.conf
51025253 gdm
51415364 geoclue
17365279 GeoIP.conf
17679096 gnu-crypt
16789675 gnu
34481740 gnu
16891973 GREP_COLORS
50382210 gvim
17851096 group
17364316 group-
17547506 grub2.cfg
16778358 hosts.deny
17598405 hw
17365271 idmapd.conf
16880784 init.d
16778354 inittab
16778359 inputrc
16091050 iproute
17675213 ipsec.conf
51360670 ipsec.d
17675214 ipsec.secrets
1184356 ipmi
16777321 issue
16777322 issue.net
17180842 java
997406 jwm
17180045 kcm-common
17675226 kdump.conf
51876154 kernel
16880732 krb5.conf
17175371 ksm.conf
17547392 ksm-tuned.conf
17817133 ld.so.cache
18063567 ld.so.conf
50339792 ld.so.conf.d
16880772 libaudit.conf
51023653 libblkid.conf
17547232 libburn.conf
33927486 libcal
50725521 libcap.conf
50333593 libcap.conf
17364869 libuser.conf
51360839 libx11
16777293 locale.conf
16777287 localtime
17364286 login.defs
17363721 logrotate.conf
997706 logrotate.d
17263017 mke2fs.conf
17364529 muprabe.d
16787608 nvidia-load.d
16778360 motd
16777284 mtab
17045049 mtools.conf
17650833 nali-nali
17590402 radvd.conf
17365296 my.cnf
17365297 my.cnf.d
18064576 nanorc
34672678 ncp
17263038 netconfig
34575666 NetworkManager
17241083 networks
17597444 nfs.conf
17644320 nfs-mount.conf
17364764 nsswitch.conf
16880751 nsswitch.conf.bak
51876125 ntp
17554073 numad.conf
51129298 od
17587905 oddjob.conf
14983025 oddjob.conf.d
17364862 openldap
16778372 os
16777323 os-release
1184260 PackageKit
34413480 psm.d
17173758 papersize
17042195 passwd
17364421 passwd-
18080713 pbm2ppa.conf
17983384 pinforc
33927486 pki
16777317 pki
17510288 plymouth
33750470 pm
16778364 protocols
34520302 pulse
2067525 purple
17175411 python
2828523 qemu-ga
51475217 qemu-iso
17590402 radvd.conf
51875922 ram
17507945 rc0.d
16880790 rc1.d
16880791 rc2.d
16880792 rc3.d
16880793 rc4.d
16880794 rc5.d
16880795 rc6.d
123611 rc.d
16778367 rc.local
1261183 rhm
16777324 redhat-release
17039936 request-key.conf
23975064 request-key.d
17675513 resolv.conf
17579226 resolv.conf.save
18063568 rpc
33630905 rpm
17679067 rsyncd.conf
17679070 rsyslog.conf
34516326 rsyslog.d
16880796 rttab
50070972 samba.d
50993057 samba
1271894 sane.d
887867 sasl2
16880764 sel
16778365 security
34413418 security
17376477 selinux
17983114 smartmontools
17675200 sos.conf
17509312 speech-dispatcher
34672500 ssh
169907 sst
17507946 statetab
1184376 systemd.d
16778369 subgid
16778370 subuid
16777101 sudo.conf
16777102 suders
2028642 systemd.d
16777100 sudo-ldap.conf
50332834 sysconfig
17507947 sysctl.conf
17364644 sysctl.d
34516330 systemd
16777325 system-release
16777326 system-release-cpe
17598401 tcsh.conf
90043 tftpdata
17364645 tmpfiles.d
17675199 trusted-key.key
35233460 tuned
34516337 udev
2181271 udisk2
34768388 unbound
17974104 updatedb.conf
34768078 updates
17509306 usb-modeswitch.conf
16777286 vconsole.conf
17679650 vmirc
17039940 virt
17554021 vmware-tools
18008880 wgetrc
1271495 wpa_supplicant
17947182 wvdial.conf
```


Explanation:

Displays the reference number or node for each file and directory

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

```
[makesh@localhost etc]$ 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 ..
      --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                       with -lt: 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                       list entries by columns
      --color[=WHEN]       colorize the output; WHEN can be 'never', 'auto',
                          or 'always' (the default); more info below
  -d, --directory          list directories themselves, not their contents
  -D, --dired              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
  -f                       do not sort, enable -aU, 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                       like -l, but do not list owner
      --group-directories-first
                          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
```



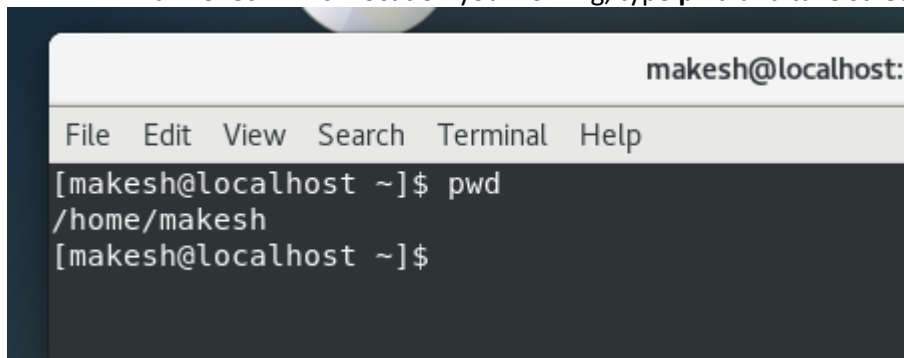
- Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** command

Assignment-5

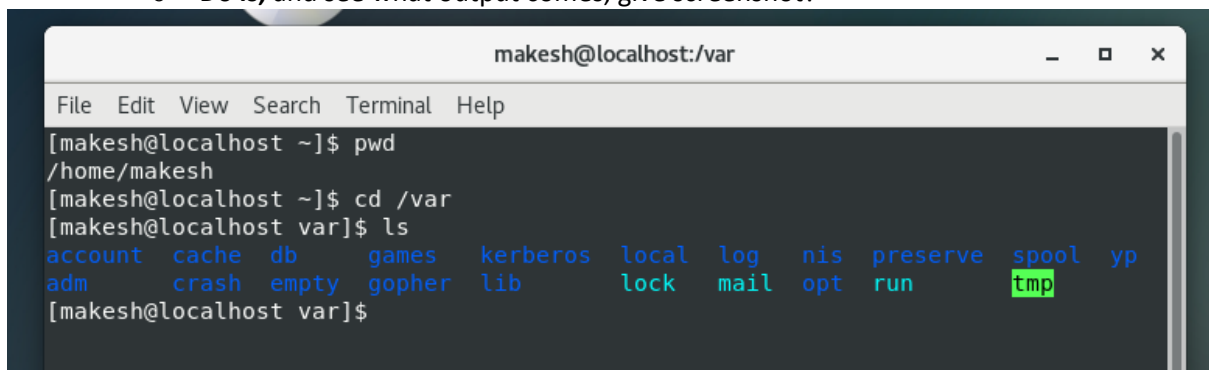
Know where you are and where you working

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

A terminal window titled 'makesh@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The prompt is '[makesh@localhost ~]\$'. The user enters 'pwd' and the output is '/home/makesh'. The prompt returns to '[makesh@localhost ~]\$'.

- Now use **cd /var** and hit **Enter** key
 - Do **ls**, and see what output comes, give screenshot?

A terminal window titled 'makesh@localhost:/var' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The prompt is '[makesh@localhost ~]\$'. The user enters 'pwd' and the output is '/home/makesh'. The prompt returns to '[makesh@localhost ~]\$'. The user enters 'cd /var' and the prompt changes to '[makesh@localhost var]\$'. The user enters 'ls' and the output is a list of directories: 'account cache db games kerberos local log nis preserve spool yp' on the first line and 'adm crash empty gopher lib lock mail opt run tmp' on the second line. The prompt returns to '[makesh@localhost var]\$'.

Other Assignment given during class:

Assignment -1 : Install all the dependencies to make CentOS fullscreen

Command used: **sudo** – to move to root user

1. Sudo **yum -y install gcc**
 - a. Install gcc package and 4 other dependent package (cpp, glibc-devel, glibc-headers, kernel-headers)

```

Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package (+4 Dependent packages)

Total download size: 33 M
Installed size: 59 M
Downloading packages:
No Presto metadata available for base
No Presto metadata available for updates
(1/5): glibc-headers-2.17-326.el7_9.x86_64.rpm | 691 kB 00:00:01
(2/5): glibc-devel-2.17-326.el7_9.x86_64.rpm | 1.1 MB 00:00:03
(3/5): cpp-4.8.5-44.el7.x86_64.rpm | 5.9 MB 00:00:16
(4/5): kernel-headers-3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7.x86_64.rpm | 9.1 MB 00:00:20
(5/5): gcc-4.8.5-44.el7.x86_64.rpm | 16 MB 00:00:23
-----
Total 1.4 MB/s | 33 MB 00:23
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : cpp-4.8.5-44.el7.x86_64 1/5
  Installing : kernel-headers-3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7.x86_64 2/5
  Installing : glibc-headers-2.17-326.el7_9.x86_64 3/5
  Installing : glibc-devel-2.17-326.el7_9.x86_64 4/5
  Installing : gcc-4.8.5-44.el7.x86_64 5/5
  Verifying : glibc-headers-2.17-326.el7_9.x86_64 1/5
  Verifying : gcc-4.8.5-44.el7.x86_64 2/5
  Verifying : kernel-headers-3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7.x86_64 3/5
  Verifying : glibc-devel-2.17-326.el7_9.x86_64 4/5
  Verifying : cpp-4.8.5-44.el7.x86_64 5/5

Installed:
gcc.x86_64 0:4.8.5-44.el7

Dependency Installed:
cpp.x86_64 0:4.8.5-44.el7 glibc-devel.x86_64 0:2.17-326.el7_9
glibc-headers.x86_64 0:2.17-326.el7_9 kernel-headers.x86_64 0:3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7

Complete!

```

2. Sudo yum install make perl

- Package 1:make already installed and latest version
- Package 4:perl already installed and latest version

```

[root@localhost makesh]# sudo yum install make perl
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: mirrors.nxtgen.com
* extras: mirrors.nxtgen.com
* updates: mirrors.nxtgen.com
Package 1:make-3.82-24.el7.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Package 4:perl-5.16.3-299.el7_9.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Nothing to do

```

3. Installing package kernel-devel:

- Installing the package kernel-devel

```
[root@localhost makesh]# sudo yum -y install kernel-devel-$(uname -r)
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: mirrors.nxtgen.com
* extras: mirrors.nxtgen.com
* updates: mirrors.nxtgen.com
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package kernel-devel.x86_64 0:3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
```

Dependencies Resolved

Package	Arch	Version	Repository	Size
Installing:				
kernel-devel	x86_64	3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7	updates	18 M

Transaction Summary

Install 1 Package

Total download size: 18 M

Installed size: 38 M

Downloading packages:

No Presto metadata available for updates

kernel-devel-3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7.x86_64.rpm | 18 MB 00:00:06

Running transaction check

Running transaction test

Transaction test succeeded

Running transaction

Installing : kernel-devel-3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7.x86_64 1/1

Verifying : kernel-devel-3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7.x86_64 1/1

Installed:

kernel-devel.x86_64 0:3.10.0-1160.80.1.el7

4. Sudo yum install elfutils-libelf-devel:

- Installing the package elfutils-libelf-devel and it's dependent package: zlib-devel
- Enter y when prompted

```
[root@localhost makesh]# sudo yum install elfutils-libelf-devel
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.nextgen.com
 * extras: mirrors.nextgen.com
 * updates: mirrors.nextgen.com
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package elfutils-libelf-devel.x86_64 0:0.176-5.el7 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: pkgconfig(zlib) for package: elfutils-libelf-devel-0.176-5.el7.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
--> Package zlib-devel.x86_64 0:1.2.7-20.el7_9 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
```

Dependencies Resolved

Package	Arch	Version	Repository	Size
Installing:				
elfutils-libelf-devel	x86_64	0.176-5.el7	base	40 k
Installing for dependencies:				
zlib-devel	x86_64	1.2.7-20.el7_9	updates	50 k

Transaction Summary

Install 1 Package (+1 Dependent package)

Total download size: 90 k

Installed size: 164 k

Is this ok [y/d/N]: y

Downloading packages:

```
(1/2): elfutils-libelf-devel-0.176-5.el7.x86_64.rpm | 40 kB 00:00:00
(2/2): zlib-devel-1.2.7-20.el7_9.x86_64.rpm | 50 kB 00:00:00
```

```
-----
Total                                          178 kB/s | 90 kB 00:00
```

Running transaction check

Running transaction test

Transaction test succeeded

Running transaction

```
Installing : zlib-devel-1.2.7-20.el7_9.x86_64                1/2
Installing : elfutils-libelf-devel-0.176-5.el7.x86_64        2/2
Verifying   : zlib-devel-1.2.7-20.el7_9.x86_64                1/2
Verifying   : elfutils-libelf-devel-0.176-5.el7.x86_64        2/2
```

Installed:

elfutils-libelf-devel.x86_64 0:0.176-5.el7

Dependency Installed:

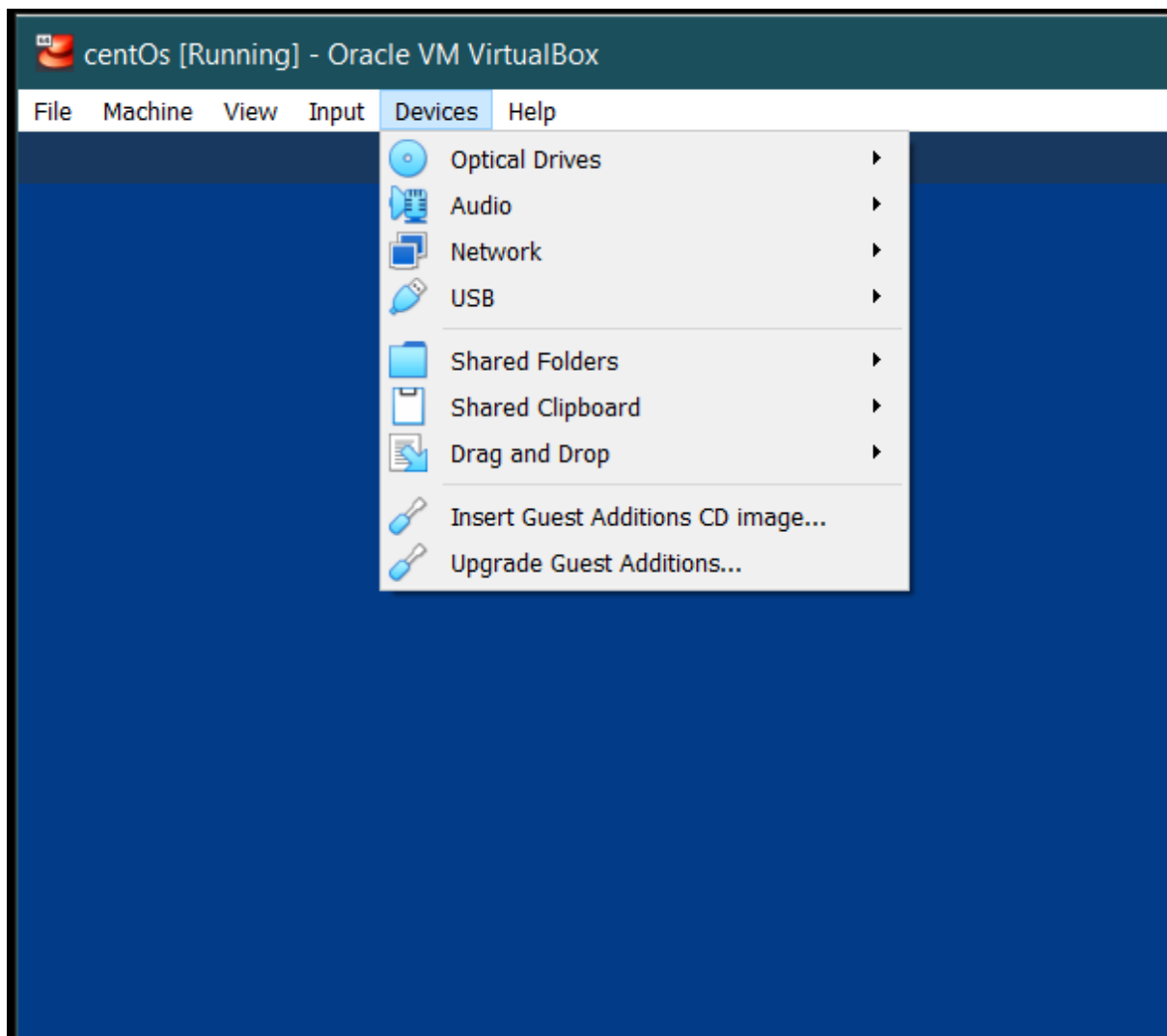
zlib-devel.x86_64 0:1.2.7-20.el7_9

Complete!

[root@localhost makesh]# su -l

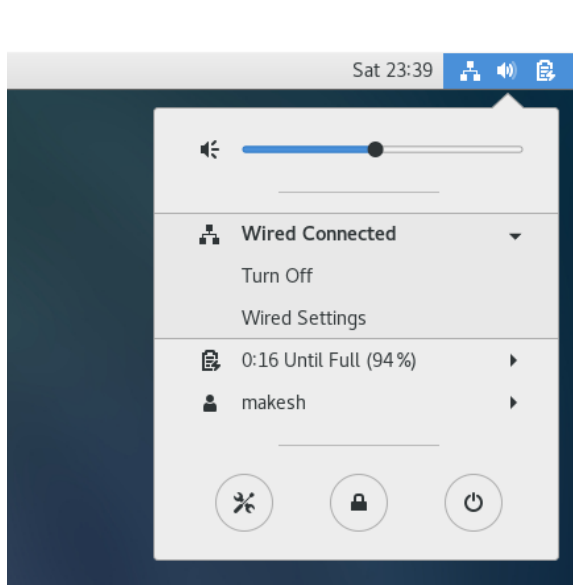
Go to home and remove the disk edition

Click on devices -> Insert Guest additions CD image



You will see a cd in the home page. Now click view from the menu bar and select full screen mode or click right ctrl+F button. The centOS will be in full screen mode...!

Note: Sometimes it may display as error. Check if the wired connection is connected.



Assignment -2 : Update CentOS machine

Move to the root user. This can be identified using # symbol

Command:

su - : to move to root user i.e) switch user

sudo yum -y update : to update and -y signifies yes i.e) to disable the confirmation prompt

Why yum?

Yum is the primary command to get, install, delete, querying packages from the repositories

Why sudo?

Super User DO – command used to execute commands either as root user or another user

Let's assume two users, who is admin and makesh. If I have logged in as Makesh and if I need to switch to admin,

sudo su – [username] : to switch from one user to another user

sudo - : used to switch to root user