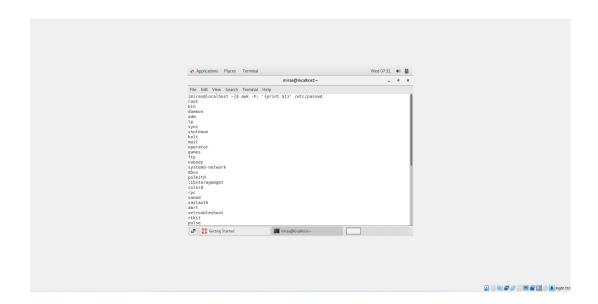
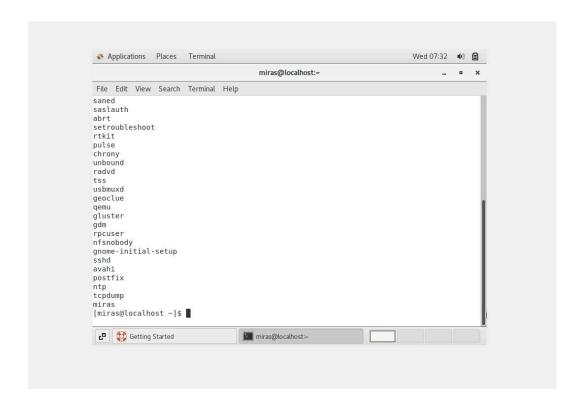
Berikov Miras 220103187

Chapter 5

1) list out all the users in Linux (use the awk command)

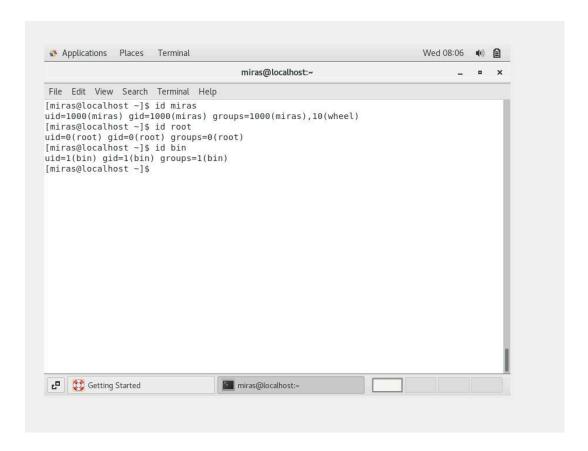
Command - awk -F: '{print \$1}' /etc/passwd





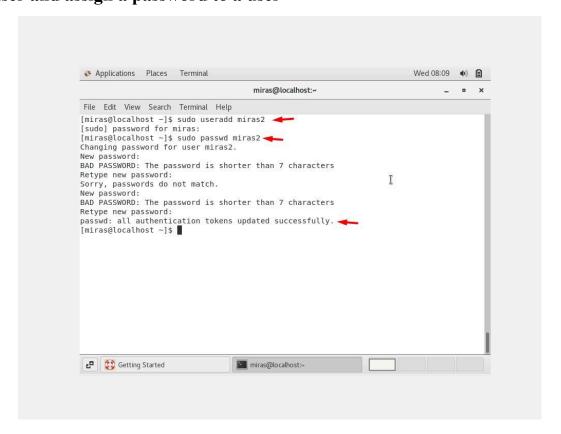
2) display user and group IDs.

Command - id miras



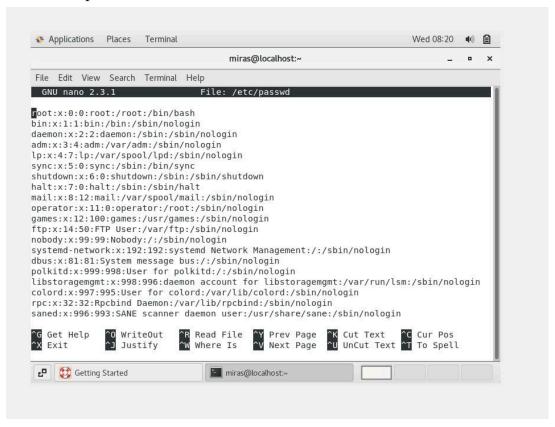
3) add a user and assign a password to a user

useradd passwd



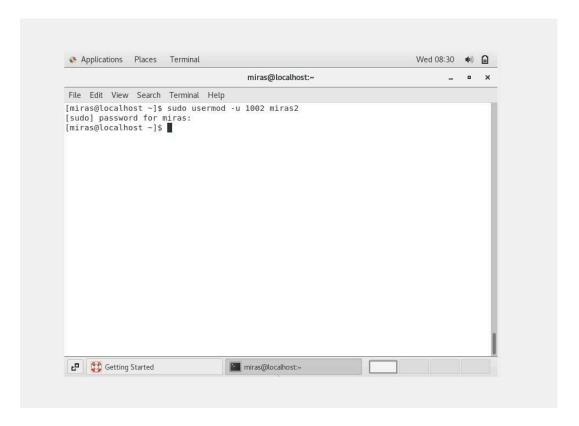
4) accessing a user configuration file, what kind of information contains this file.

Command - nano /etc/passwd



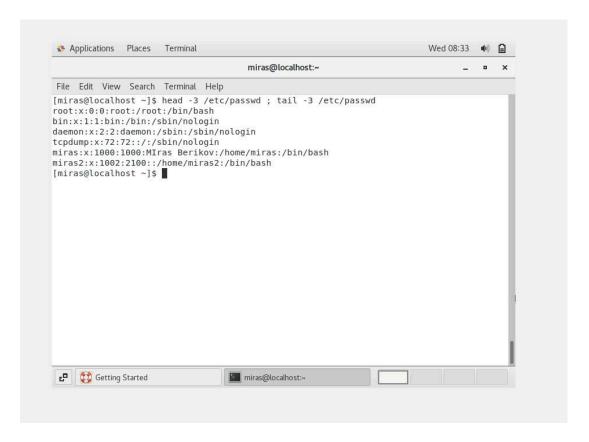
5) change the user ID for any user

Command - sudo usermod -u 1002 miras2

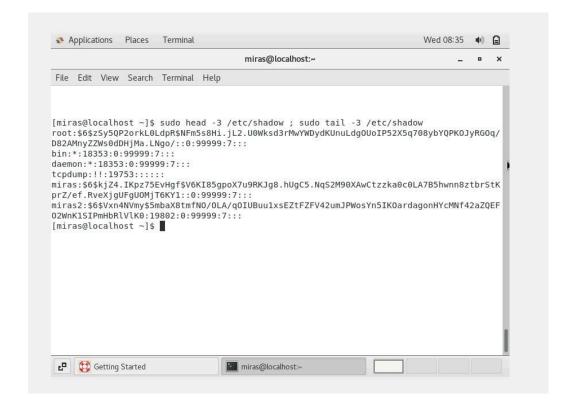


6) What is this commands and diffs between them:

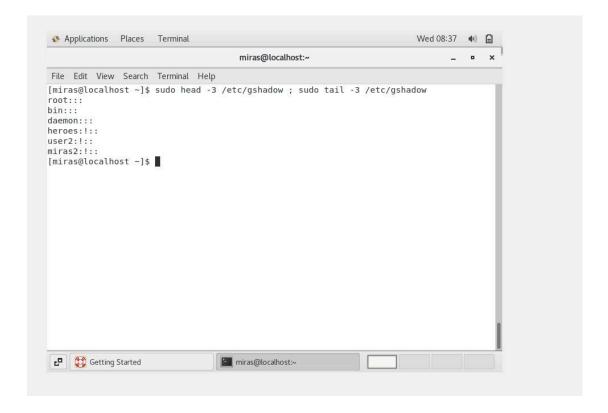
Command - head -3 /etc/passwd; tail -3 /etc/passwd



Command - head -3 /etc/shadow; tail -3 /etc/shadow

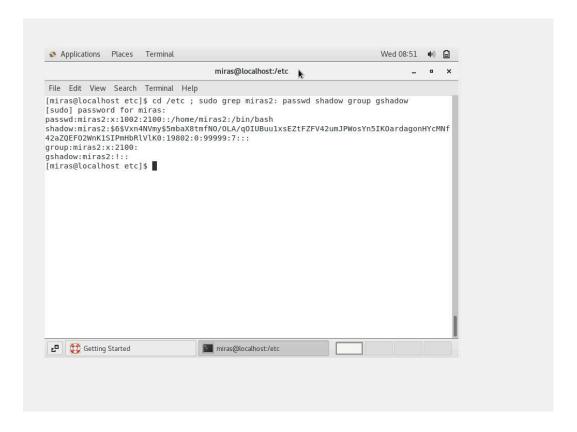


Command - head -3 /etc/gshadow; tail -3 /etc/gshadow



7) grep any user: on the authentication files to examine what the useradd command has added:

Command - cd /etc; grep username: passwd shadow group gshadow



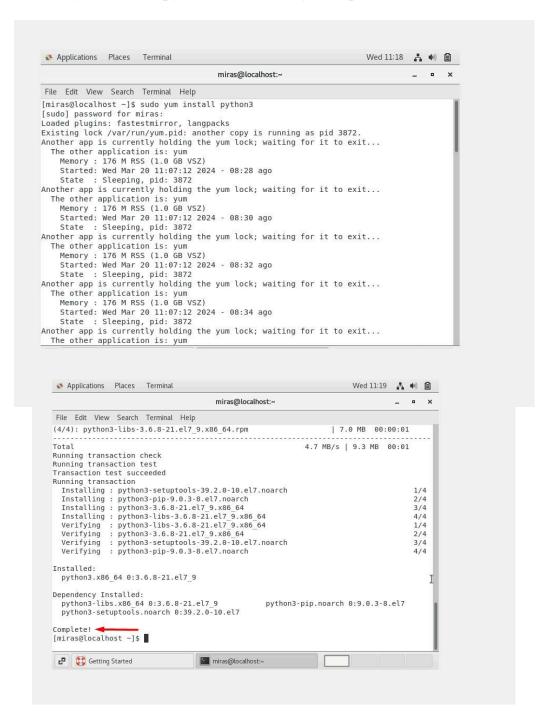
Chapter 9

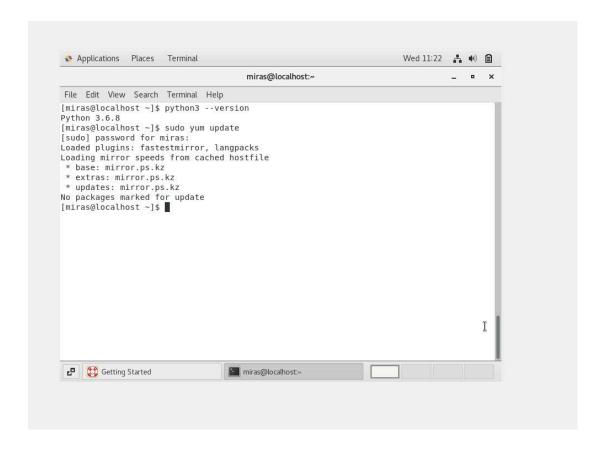
1) What are YUM and RPM, what do they represent?

YUM and RPM are tools for managing software on Linux systems. YUM handles package management at a higher level, automating tasks like installing and updating packages, while RPM is used for installing individual packages. Together, they make managing software installations and updates easier on Linux.

2) Install a new package on the system, then Refresh the local package information to ensure that you have the latest information about available packages.

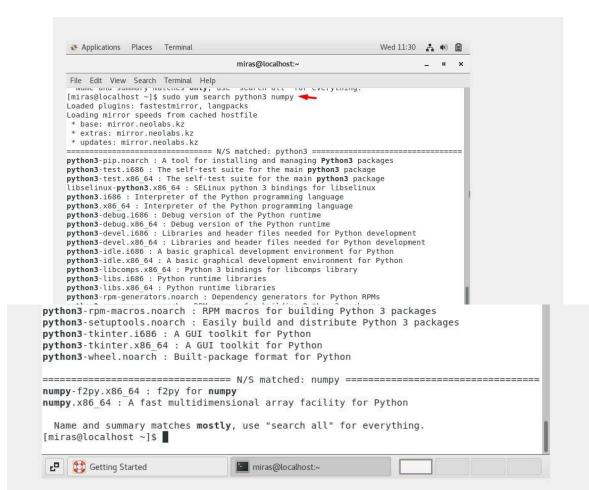
Commands - 1. sudo yum install python3 2. sudo yum update





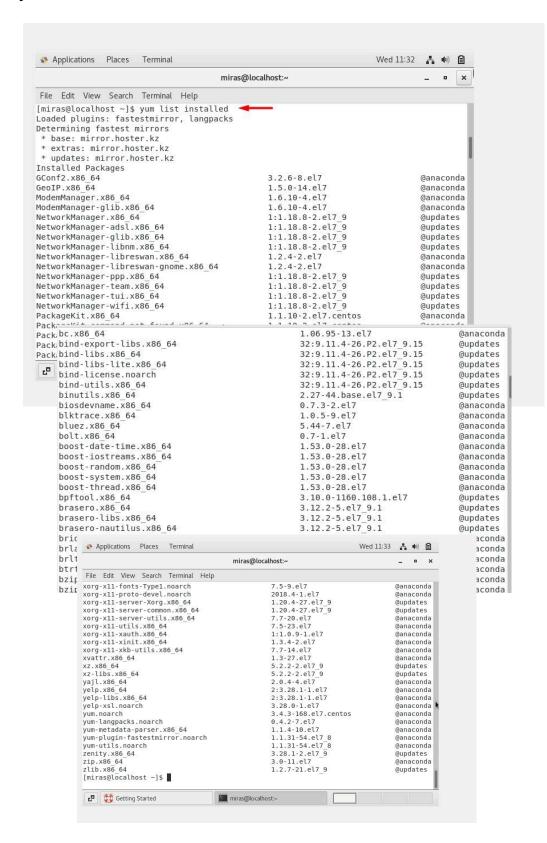
3) Search for packages based on keywords

Command - sudo yum search python3 numpy



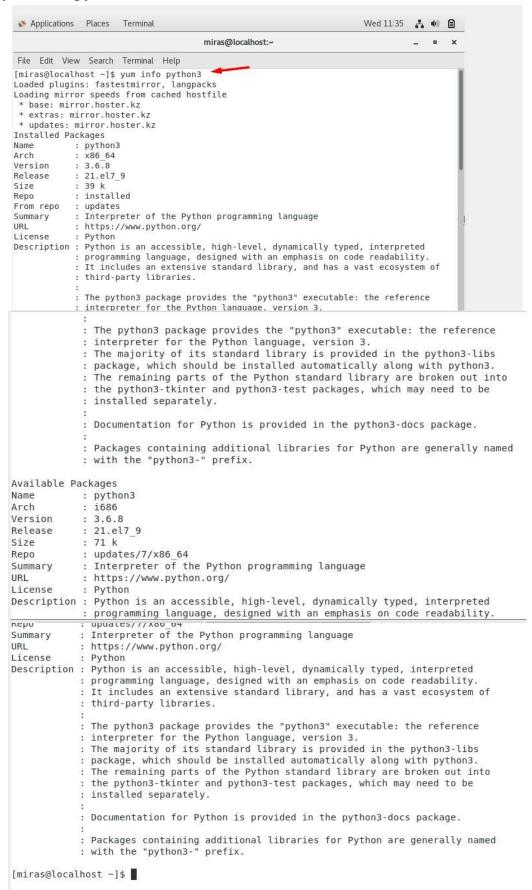
4) Display a list of all installed packages on the system

Command - yum list installed



5) Show Information about a Package. Retrieve detailed information about a specific package

Command - yum info python3



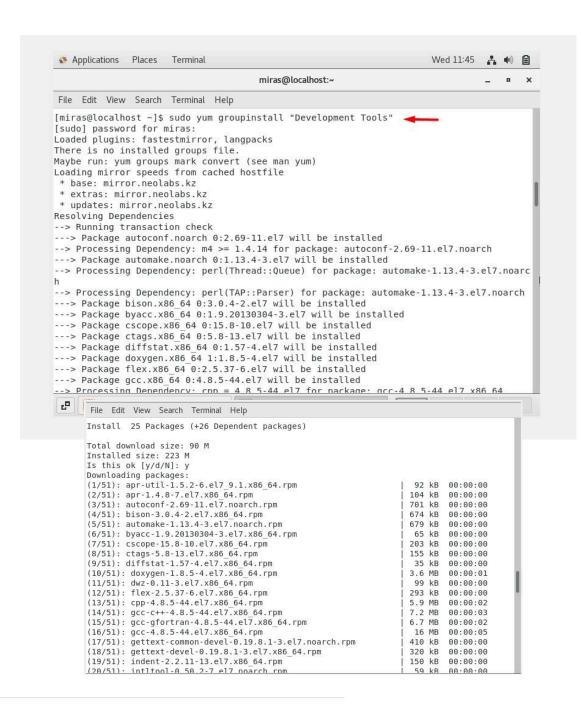
6) Remove a Package

Command - sudo yum remove python3



7) Install a group of related packages, such as development tools or graphical environments.

Command - sudo yum groupinstall "Development Tools"



autoconf.noarch 0:2.69-11.el7 bison.x86 64 0:3.0.4-2.el7 cscope.x86_64 0:15.8-10.el7 diffstat.x86_64 0:1.57-4.el7 flex.x86_64 0:2.5.37-6.el7 gcc-c++.x86_64 0:4.8.5-44.el7 git.x86_64 0:1.8.3.1-25.el7_9 intltool.noarch 0:0.50.2-7.el7 patch.x86_64 0:2.7.1-12.el7_7 rcs.x86_64 0:5.9.0-7.el7 pm-build.x86_64 0:4.11.3-48.el7_9 subversion.x86_64 0:1.7.14-16.el7_systemtap.x86_64 0:4.0-13.el7

Installed:

automake.noarch 0:1.13.4-3.el7
byacc.x86_64 0:1.9.20130304-3.el7
ctags.x86_64 0:5.8-13.el7
doxygen.x86_64 1:1.8.5-4.el7
gcc.x86_64 0:4.8.5-44.el7
gcc-gfortran.x86_64 0:4.8.5-44.el7
indent.x86_64 0:2.2.11-13.el7
libtool.x86_64 0:2.4.2-22.el7_3
patchutils.x86_64 0:0.3.3-5.el7_9
redhat-rpm-config.noarch 0:9.1.0-88.el7.rpm-sign.x86_64 0:4.11.3-48.el7_9
swig.x86_64 0:2.0.10-5.el7

Dependency Installed: apr.x86_64 0:1.4.8-7.el7 apr-util.x86_64 0:1.5.2-6.el7_9.1 cpp.x86_64 0:4.8.5-44.el7 dwz.x86_64 0:0.11-3.el7 gettext-common-devel.noarch 0:0.19.8.1-3.el7 gettext-devel.x86_64 0:0.19.8.1-3.el7 glibc-devel.x86_64 0:2.17-326.el7_9

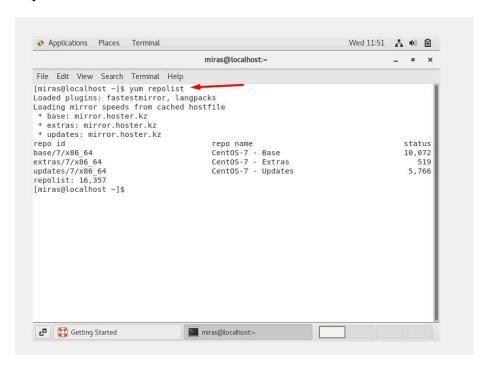
glibc-headers.x86_64 0:2.17-326.el7_9 kernel-debug-devel.x86 64 0:3.10.0-1160.108.1.el7 ## Applications | Places | Terminal | Help |

gettext-common-devel.noarch | 0:0.19.8.1-3.el7 |
gettext-devel.x86 | 64 | 0:0.19.8.1-3.el7 |
glibc-devel.x86 | 64 | 0:2.17-326.el7 |
glibc-devel.x86 | 64 | 0:2.17-326.el7 |
glibc-debug-devel.x86 | 64 | 0:2.17-326.el7 |
glibc-debug-devel.x86 | 64 | 0:3.10.0-1160.108.1.el7 |
kernel-debug-devel.x86 | 64 | 0:3.10.0-1160.108.1.el7 |
libquadmath.x86 | 64 | 0:4.8.5-44.el7 |
libquadmath.x86 | 64 | 0:4.8.5-44.el7 |
libquadmath.devel.x86 | 64 | 0:4.8.5-44.el7 |
libstdc+-devel.x86 | 64 | 0:4.8.5-44.el7 |
perl-Error.noarch | 1:8.3.1-25.el7 |
perl-TermReadKey.x86 | 64 | 0:2.30-20.el7 |
perl-TermReadKey.x86 | 64 | 0:2.30-20.el7 |
perl-TermReadKey.x86 | 64 | 0:2.41-10.el7 |
perl-TermReadKey.x86 | 64 | 0:2.41-10.el7 |
perl-TermBeadKey.x86 | 64 | 0:2.41-10.el7 |
perl-TermBeadKey.x86 | 64 | 0:3.30-20.el7 |
perl-TermBeadKey.x86 | 64 | 0:3.30-30.el7 |
perl-TermBeadKey.x86 | 64 | 0:3.00.el7 |
perl-TermBeadKey.x86 | 0:3.00.el7 |
perl-TermBeadKey.x

I

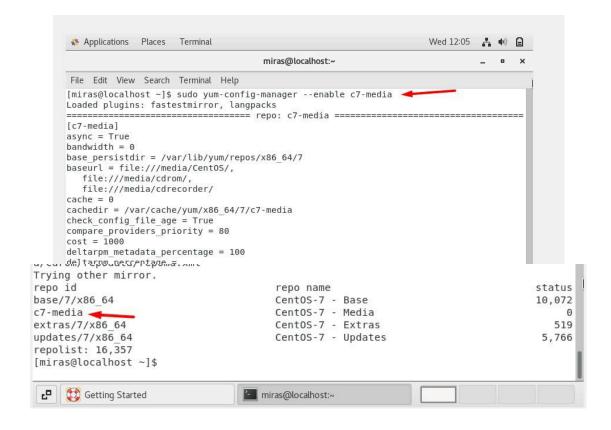
8) Display a list of enabled repositories on the system.

Command - yum repolist



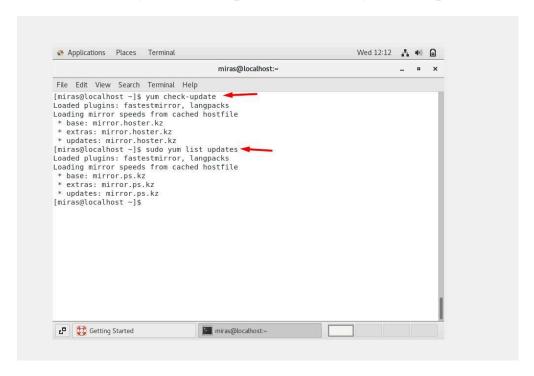
9) Enable or disable a specific repository

Command - 1. sudo yum-config-manager -- enable c7-media 2. yum repolist



10) Check for updates without actually installing them

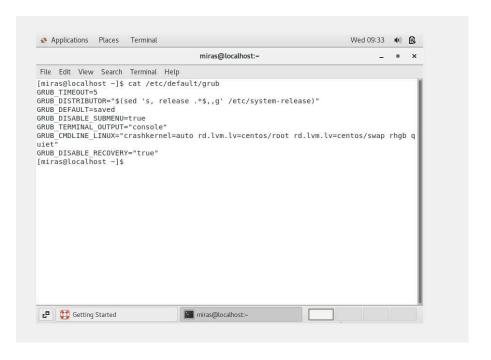
Commands - 1. yum check-update 2. sudo yum list updates



Chapter 11

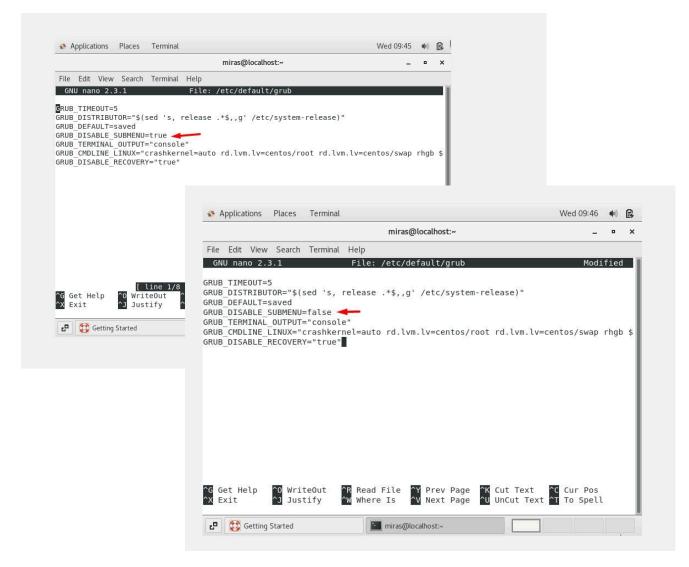
1) View the Grub configuration file to see the settings.

Command - cat /etc/default/grub



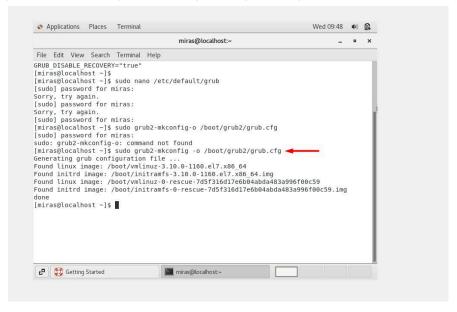
2) Edit the Grub configuration file to modify boot settings

Commands - 1.sudo nano /etc/default/grub 2. GRUB_DISABLE_SUBMENU=false



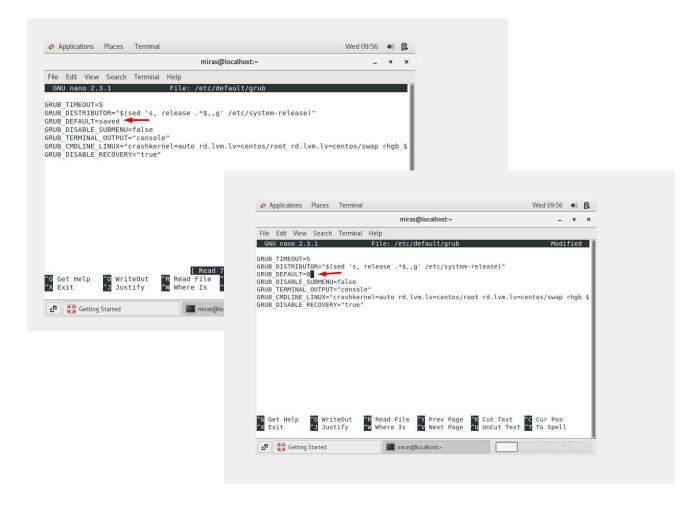
3) After editing the configuration file, update Grub to apply the changes

Command - sudo grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg



4) Set the default operating system or kernel to boot

Commands - 1. sudo nano /etc/default/grub 2. GRUB DEFAULT=0



5) Set a password to protect the Grub menu and restrict access to certain options.

Command - 1. sudo grub2-mkpasswd-pbkdf2 2. sudo nano /etc/grub.d/40_custom

3. set superusers="miras2" password pbkdf2 user <hash>

miras@localhost:

miras@localhost:

miras@localhost:

miras@localhost:

miras@localhost:

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[miras@localhost -]\$ sudo grub2-mkpasswd-pbkdf2
[sudo] password for miras:

Enter password:

Reenter password:

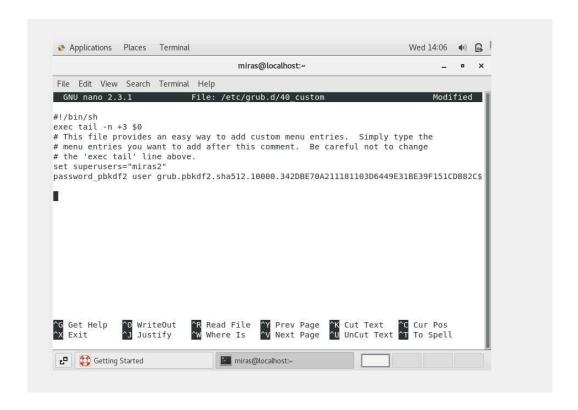
PBKDF2 hash of your password is grub.pbkdf2.sha512.10000.342DBE70A211181103D6449E31BE39

PBKDF2 hash of your password is grub.pbkdf2.sha512.10000.342DBE70A211181103D6449E31BE39

PBSCDF2 hash of your password:

Reenter password:

R



6) Change the boot timeout. Adjust the time Grub waits for user input before booting the default entry

Command - 1. sudo nano /etc/default/grub 2. GRUB_TIMEOUT=8

