

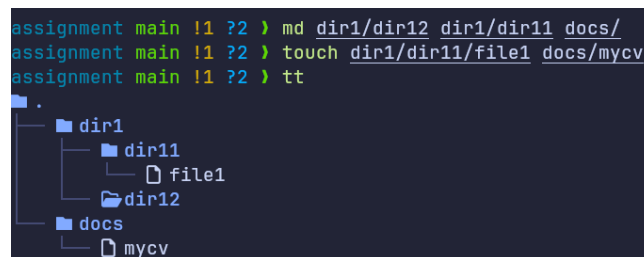
Linux Administration Day 2 Assignment

Mohamed Emary

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1 Question 1

```
assignment main !1 ?2 > md dir1/dir12 dir1/dir11 docs/  
assignment main !1 ?2 > touch dir1/dir11/file1 docs/mycv  
assignment main !1 ?2 > tt
```



```
├── .  
│   ├── dir1  
│   │   ├── dir11  
│   │   │   └── file1  
│   │   └── dir12  
│   └── docs  
│       └── mycv
```

Figure 1: Question 1

PS:

I created the files under `assignment` dir not `home` dir because my `home` dir is full of files and the dir structure will not be clear.

1.1 Question 1.a

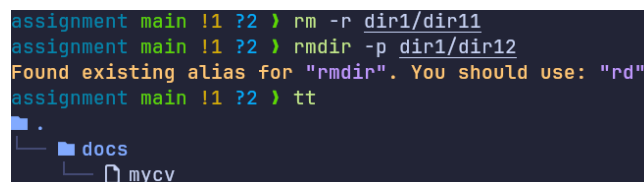
```
assignment main !1 ?2 > rm dir1/dir11  
rm: cannot remove 'dir1/dir11': Is a directory  
assignment main !1 ?2 > rm -r dir1/dir11
```

Figure 2: Question 1.a

In the first try `rm` command didn't work because the directory has files, so we use `-r` option to make it remove recursively.

1.2 Question 1.b

```
assignment main !1 ?2 > rm -r dir1/dir11  
assignment main !1 ?2 > rmdir -p dir1/dir12  
Found existing alias for "rmdir". You should use: "rd"  
assignment main !1 ?2 > tt
```



```
├── .  
│   └── docs  
│       └── mycv
```

Figure 3: Question 1.b

5 Question 5

-p, --parents options remove directory and its ancestors.

1.3 Question 1.c

- CV file relative path: ./docs/mycv
- CV file absolute path: /home/emary/docs/mycv

2 Question 2

```
assignment main !1 ?2 > cp /etc/passwd ./mypasswd
sending incremental file list
passwd
      2.85K 100%  0.00kB/s   0:00:00 (xfr#1, to-chk=0/1)
assignment main !1 ?2 > l
Permissions Size User  Date Modified Name
drwxr-xr-x   - emary 13 Jan 16:07 .
drwxr-xr-x   - emary 13 Jan 16:07 ..
drwxr-xr-x   - emary 13 Jan 15:50 docs
-rw-r--r-- 2.9k emary  4 Jan 21:52 mypasswd
```

Figure 4: Question 2

3 Question 3

```
assignment main !1 ?2 > mv mypasswd oldpasswd
assignment main !1 ?2 > tt
```




Figure 5: Question 3

4 Question 4

```
bin > cd ~
~ >
bin > cd
~ >
bin > cd $HOME
~ >
bin > cd /home/emary
~ >
bin > cd ../../home/emary
~ >
```

Figure 6: Question 4

5 Question 5

```
~ > ls -d .b*
.brower-ext  .bash_completion  #! .bash_history  #! .bash_profile  #! .bashrc
```

Figure 7: Question 5

6 Question 6

```

~ ) ls -al
drwx----- - emary 13 Jan 16:15 .
drwxr-xr-x - root 8 Jul 2024 ..
drwxr-xr-x - emary 23 Sep 2024 Applications
drwxr-xr-x - emary 8 Jul 2024 Compressed
drwxr-xr-x - emary 23 Nov 2024 cv
drwxr-xr-x - root 8 Jul 2024 data
drwxrwxrwx - emary 12 Jan 23:09 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x - emary 8 Jan 17:10 Documents
drwxr-xr-x - emary 12 Jan 18:07 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x - root 8 Jul 2024 games
drwxr-xr-x - emary 24 Dec 2024 InstalledGames
drwxr-xr-x - emary 8 Jul 2024 Music
drwxr-xr-x - emary 20 Dec 2024 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x - emary 11 Nov 2024 playground
drwxr-xr-x - emary 1 Dec 2024 Presentations
drwxr-xr-x - emary 2 Aug 2024 rclone
drwxr-xr-x - emary 15 Aug 2024 Sync
drwxr-xr-x - emary 10 Aug 2024 texmf
drwxr-xr-x - emary 24 Dec 2024 Videos

```

Figure 8: Question 6

7 Question 7

```

session-2 main !1 ?2 > ls -d /usr/bin/w*
/usr/bin/w          /usr/bin/websocat    /usr/bin/wl-copy    /usr/bin/wpa_passphrase
/usr/bin/waitpid    /usr/bin/welcome-dnd /usr/bin/wl-paste    /usr/bin/wpa_supplc
/usr/bin/wall        /usr/bin/whatis      /usr/bin/wlrcrtl     /usr/bin/wpcctl
/usr/bin/watch       /usr/bin/whereis     /usr/bin/wmctrl      /usr/bin/wpd2html
/usr/bin/watchgnupg  /usr/bin/which        /usr/bin/wnck-urgency-monitor /usr/bin/wpd2raw
/usr/bin/wavpack     /usr/bin/whiptail    /usr/bin/wnckprop    /usr/bin/wpd2text
/usr/bin/wayland-info /usr/bin/who          /usr/bin/woff2_compress /usr/bin/wpexec
/usr/bin/wayland-scanner /usr/bin/whoami      /usr/bin/woff2_decompress /usr/bin/wps2html
/usr/bin/wbinfo       /usr/bin/wifi-menu    /usr/bin/woff2_info    /usr/bin/wps2raw
/usr/bin/wbmqttopbm   /usr/bin/wildmidi     /usr/bin/wofm2opl      /usr/bin/wps2text
/usr/bin/wc           /usr/bin/winbindd     /usr/bin/wopl2ofm      /usr/bin/write
/usr/bin/wdctl        /usr/bin/wincontopam  /usr/bin/word-list-compress /usr/bin/wrjpgcom
/usr/bin/wdpass       /usr/bin/winicontoppm /usr/bin/wordcount     /usr/bin/wsdump
/usr/bin/weave        /usr/bin/wipefs       /usr/bin/wordforms     /usr/bin/wspsearch
/usr/bin/webapp-manager /usr/bin/wireplumber  /usr/bin/wordlist2dawg /usr/bin/wvgain
/usr/bin/webpinfo     /usr/bin/wish         /usr/bin/wordlist2hunspell /usr/bin/wvtag
/usr/bin/webpmux      /usr/bin/wks2csv      /usr/bin/wovf2ovp      /usr/bin/wvunpack
/usr/bin/webpng       /usr/bin/wks2raw      /usr/bin/wovp2ovf      /usr/bin/wish8.6
/usr/bin/webquiz      /usr/bin/wks2text     /usr/bin/wpa_cli       /usr/bin/wiper.sh

```

Figure 9: Question 7

8 Question 8

```

session-2 main !1 ?2 > man passwd

```

Figure 10: Question 8

```

PASSWD(1)                                User Commands                                PASSWD(1)

NAME
    passwd - change user password

SYNOPSIS
    passwd [options] [LOGIN]

DESCRIPTION
    The passwd command changes passwords for user accounts. A normal user may only change the password for their own
    account, while the superuser may change the password for any account. passwd also changes the account or
    associated password validity period.

    Password Changes
    The user is first prompted for their old password, if one is present. This password is then encrypted and
    compared against the stored password. The user has only one chance to enter the correct password. The superuser
    is permitted to bypass this step so that forgotten passwords may be changed.

    After the password has been entered, password aging information is checked to see if the user is permitted to
    change the password at this time. If not, passwd refuses to change the password and exits.

    The user is then prompted twice for a replacement password. The second entry is compared against the first and
    both are required to match in order for the password to be changed.

    Then, the password is tested for complexity. passwd will reject any password which is not suitably complex.
    Care must be taken not to include the system default erase or kill characters.

    Hints for user passwords
    The security of a password depends upon the strength of the encryption algorithm and the size of the key space.
    The legacy UNIX System encryption method is based on the NBS DES algorithm. More recent methods are now
    recommended (see ENCRYPT_METHOD). The size of the key space depends upon the randomness of the password which is

Manual page passwd(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```

Figure 11: Question 8

9 Question 9

```

$ man -k passwd
chpasswd (8) - update group passwords in batch mode
chpasswd (8) - update passwords in batch mode
CURLLOPT_KEYPASSWD (3) - passphrase to private key
CURLLOPT_PROXY_KEYPASSWD (3) - passphrase for the proxy private key
fgetpwent_r (3) - get passwd file entry reentrantly
getpwent_r (3) - get passwd file entry reentrantly
gpasswd (1) - administer /etc/group and /etc/gshadow
grub-mkpasswd-pbkdf2 (1) - generate hashed password for GRUB
kpasswd (1) - change a user's Kerberos password
openssl-passwd (1ssl) - compute password hashes
pam_localuser (8) - require users to be listed in /etc/passwd
passwd (1) - change user password
passwd (1ssl) - OpenSSL application commands
passwd (5) - the password file
passwd2des (3) - RFS password encryption
saslpaswd2 (8) - set a user's sasl password
smbpasswd (5) - The Samba encrypted password file
smbpasswd (8) - change a user's SMB password
SSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb (3ssl) - set or get passwd callback for encrypted PEM file handling
SSL_CTX_get_default_passwd_cb_userdata (3ssl) - set or get passwd callback for encrypted PEM file handling
SSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb (3ssl) - set or get passwd callback for encrypted PEM file handling
SSL_CTX_set_default_passwd_cb_userdata (3ssl) - set or get passwd callback for encrypted PEM file handling
SSL_get_default_passwd_cb (3ssl) - set or get passwd callback for encrypted PEM file handling
SSL_get_default_passwd_cb_userdata (3ssl) - set or get passwd callback for encrypted PEM file handling
SSL_set_default_passwd_cb (3ssl) - set or get passwd callback for encrypted PEM file handling
SSL_set_default_passwd_cb_userdata (3ssl) - set or get passwd callback for encrypted PEM file handling

```

Figure 12: Question 9

10 Question 10

```

1  This is my Resume
2
3  Name: Mohamed Emery
4
5  Age: 55
6
7  College: Faculty of Computer Science

```

NORMAL main mycv utf-8 < > conf Top 1/1

Figure 13: Question 10

11 Question 11

Question	Answer
To move cursor down one line	j
To move cursor up one line	k
To search for a word	/word
Step to line 5 if you are at line 1	5G OR 4j
To delete the line you are on	dd
To step to the end of the line and change mode	A