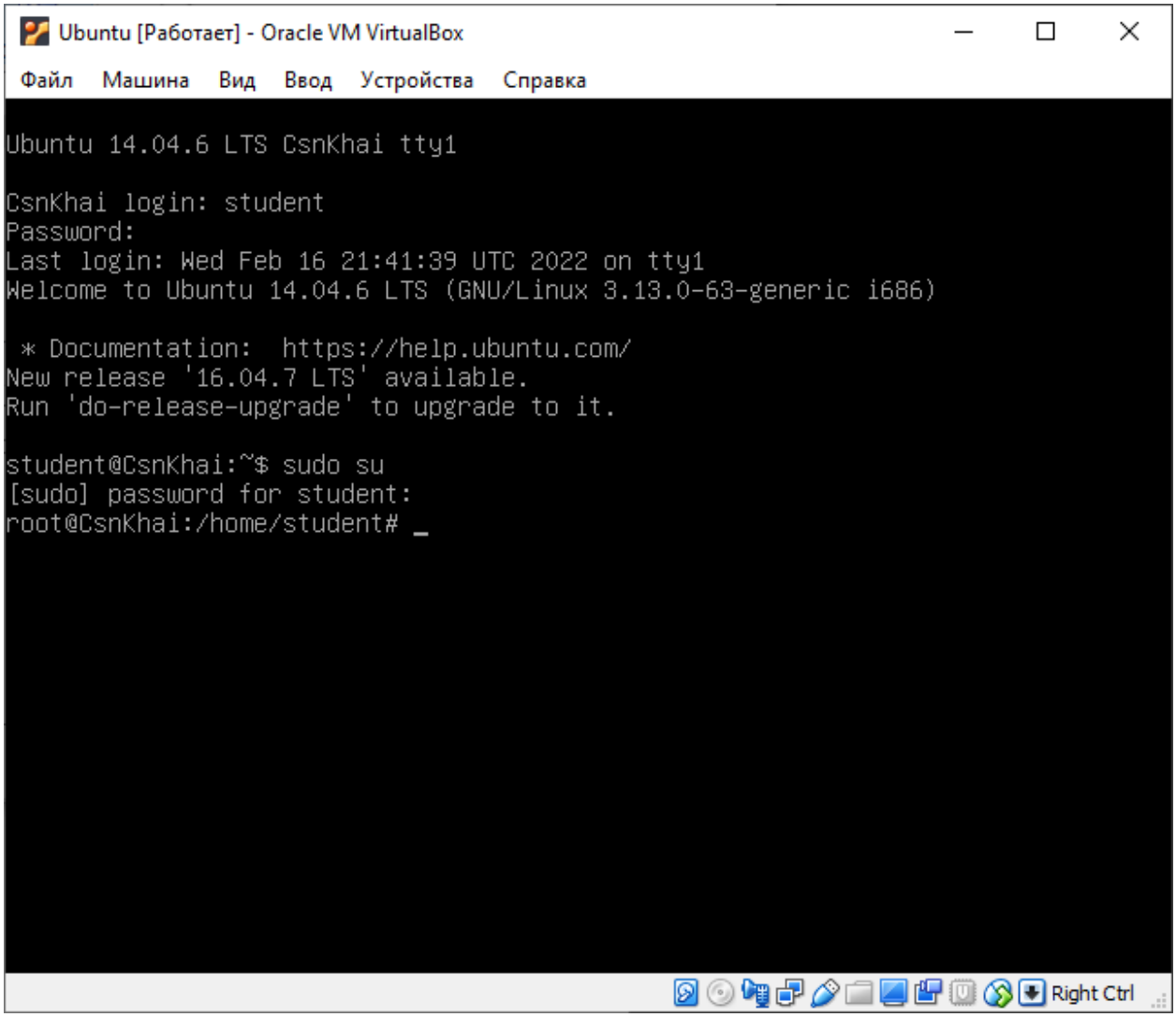
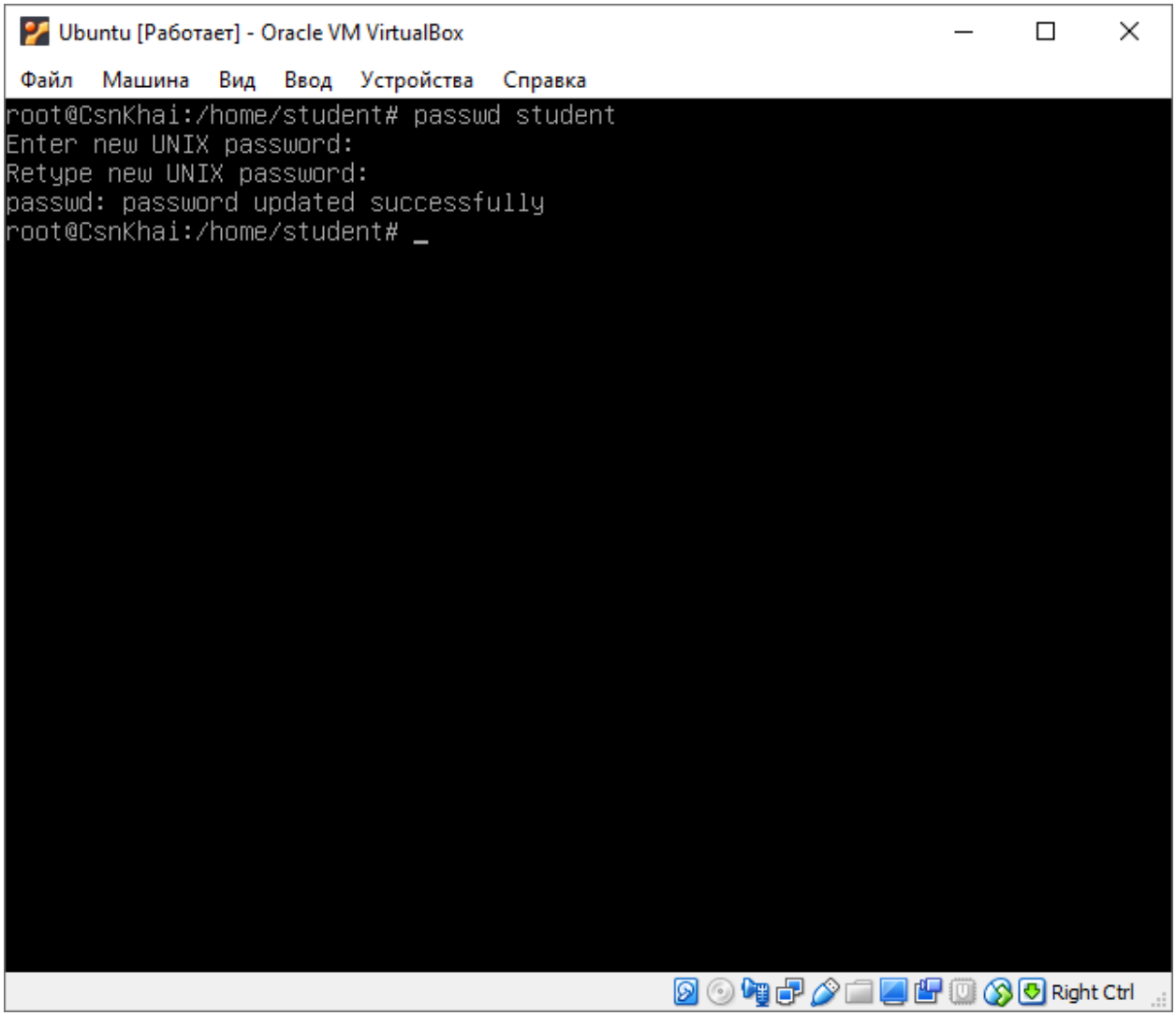
Task1 (Part1)

1) Log in to the system as root.

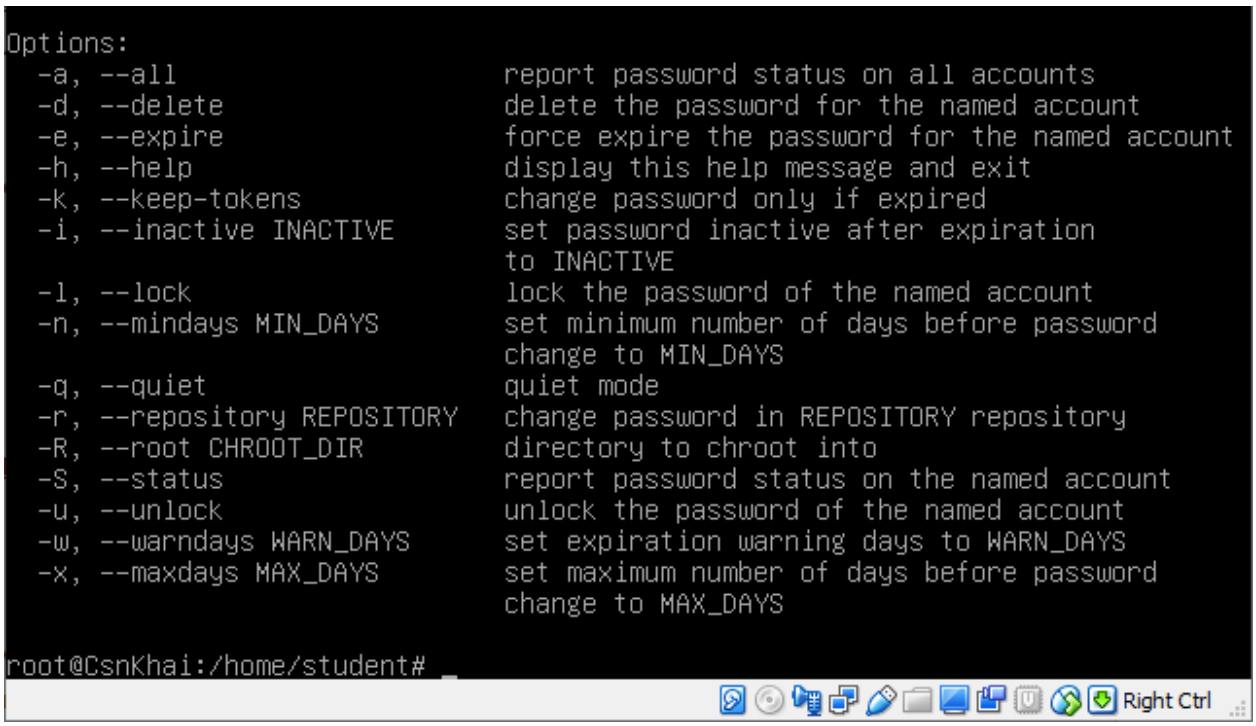


2) Use the passwd command to change the password. Examine the basic parameters of the command. What system file does it change *?



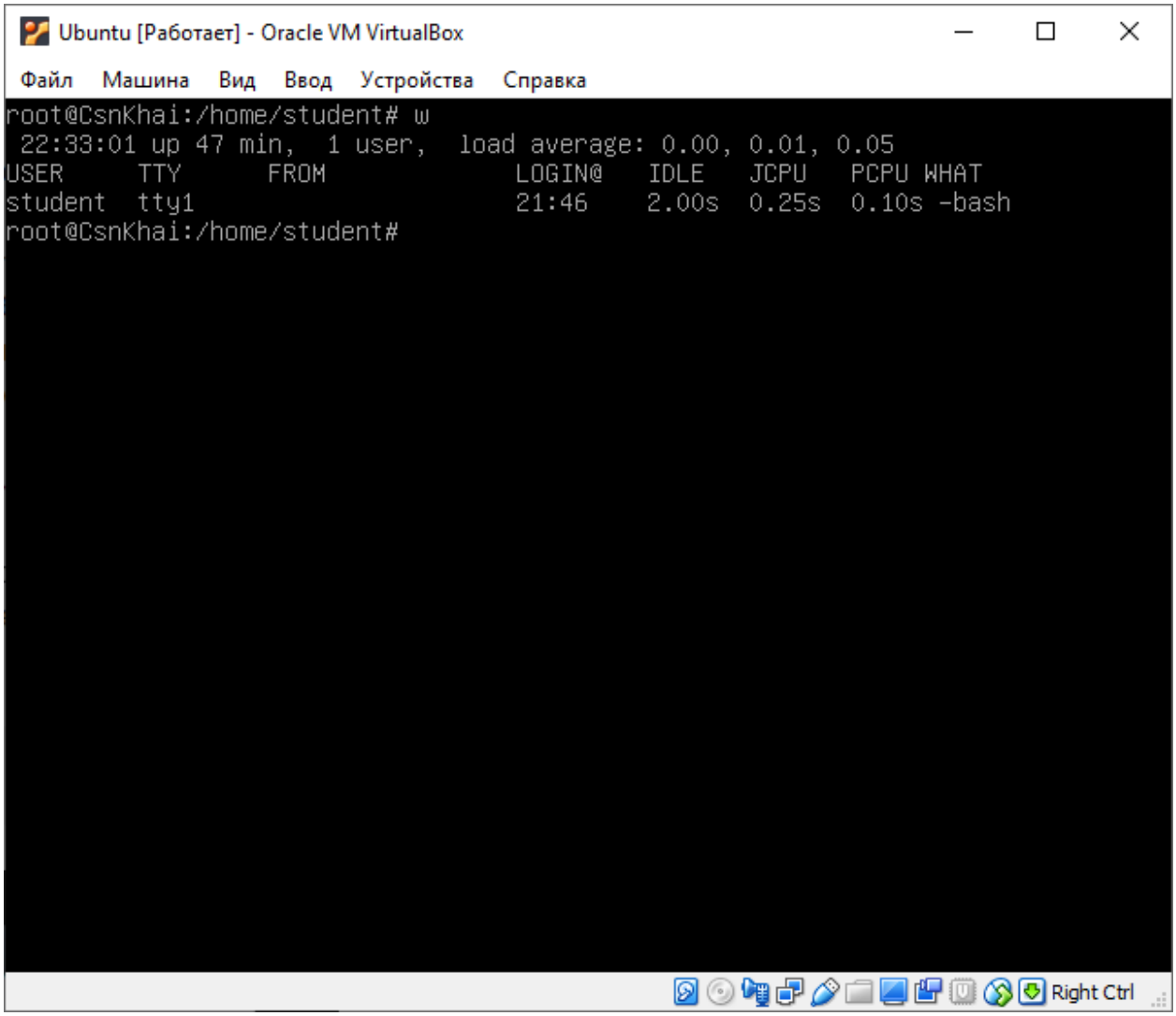
The passwd program changes user account passwords. A normal user can only change the password of their own account, a superuser can change the password of any account. The passwd program also changes account information or password expiration. The passwd command modifies the etc/passwd file

passwd command options:

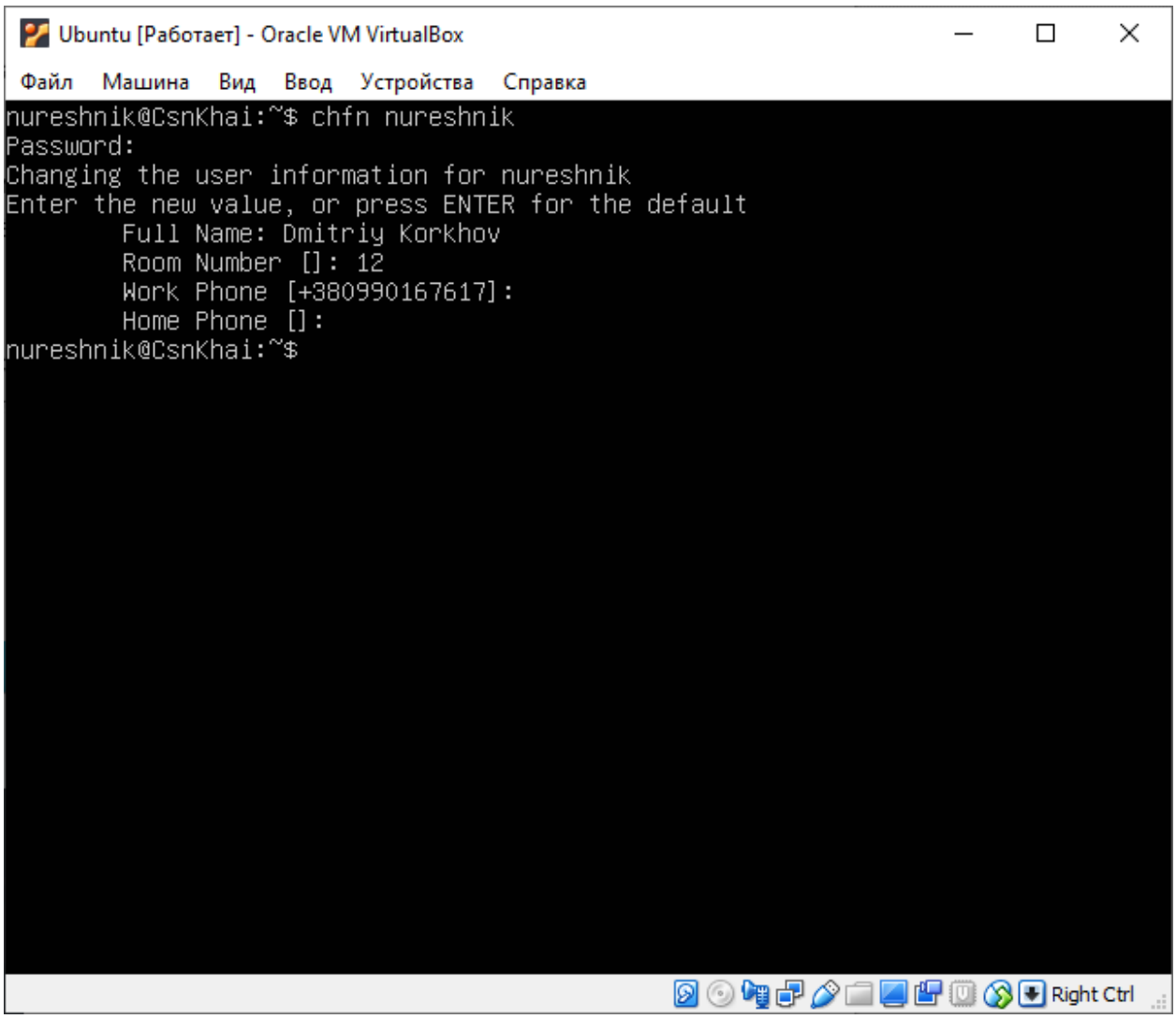


3) Determine the users registered in the system, as well as what commands they execute. What additional information can be gleaned from the command execution?

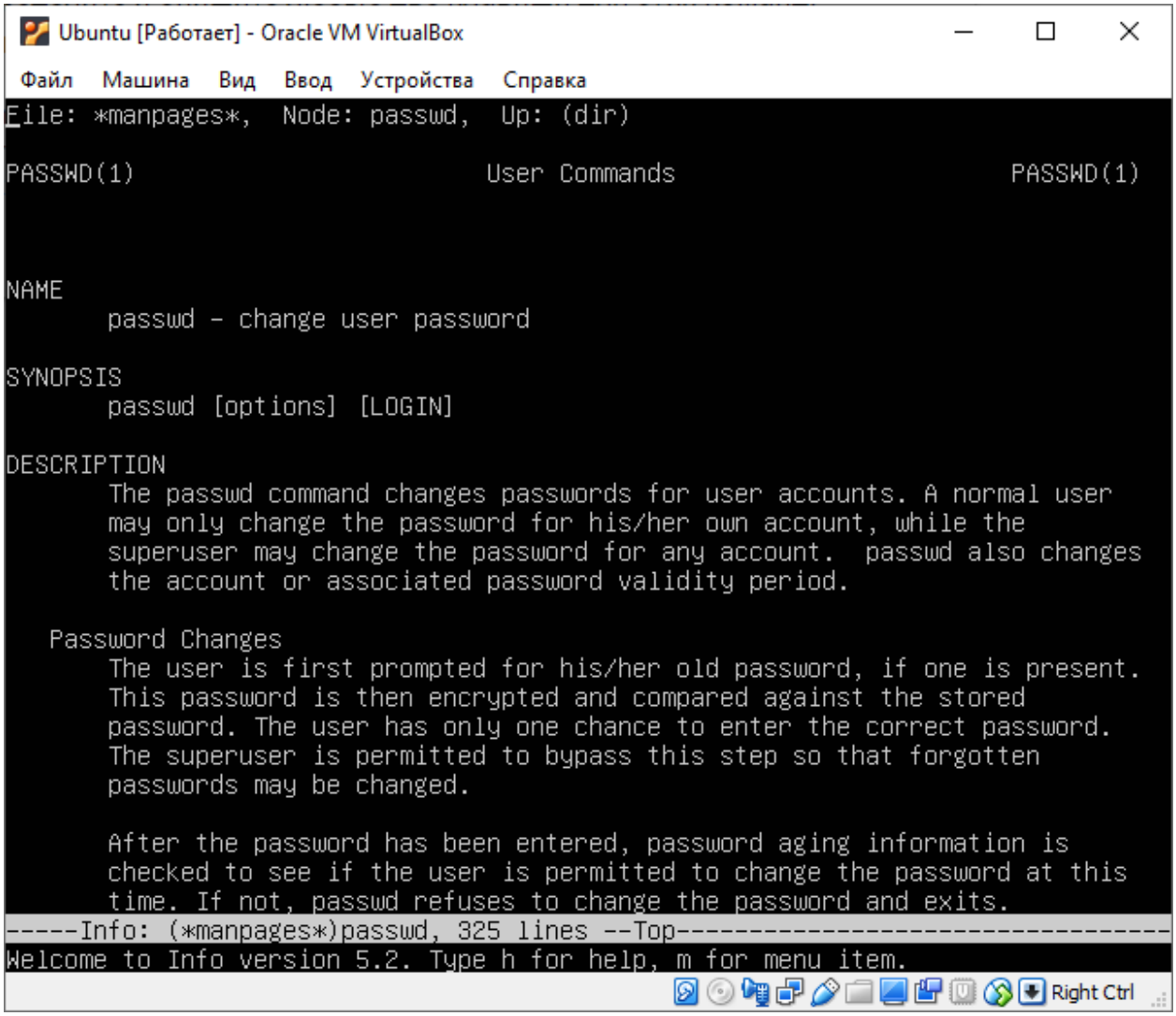
Here will be displayed the number of commands executed by the user, and the user's work time

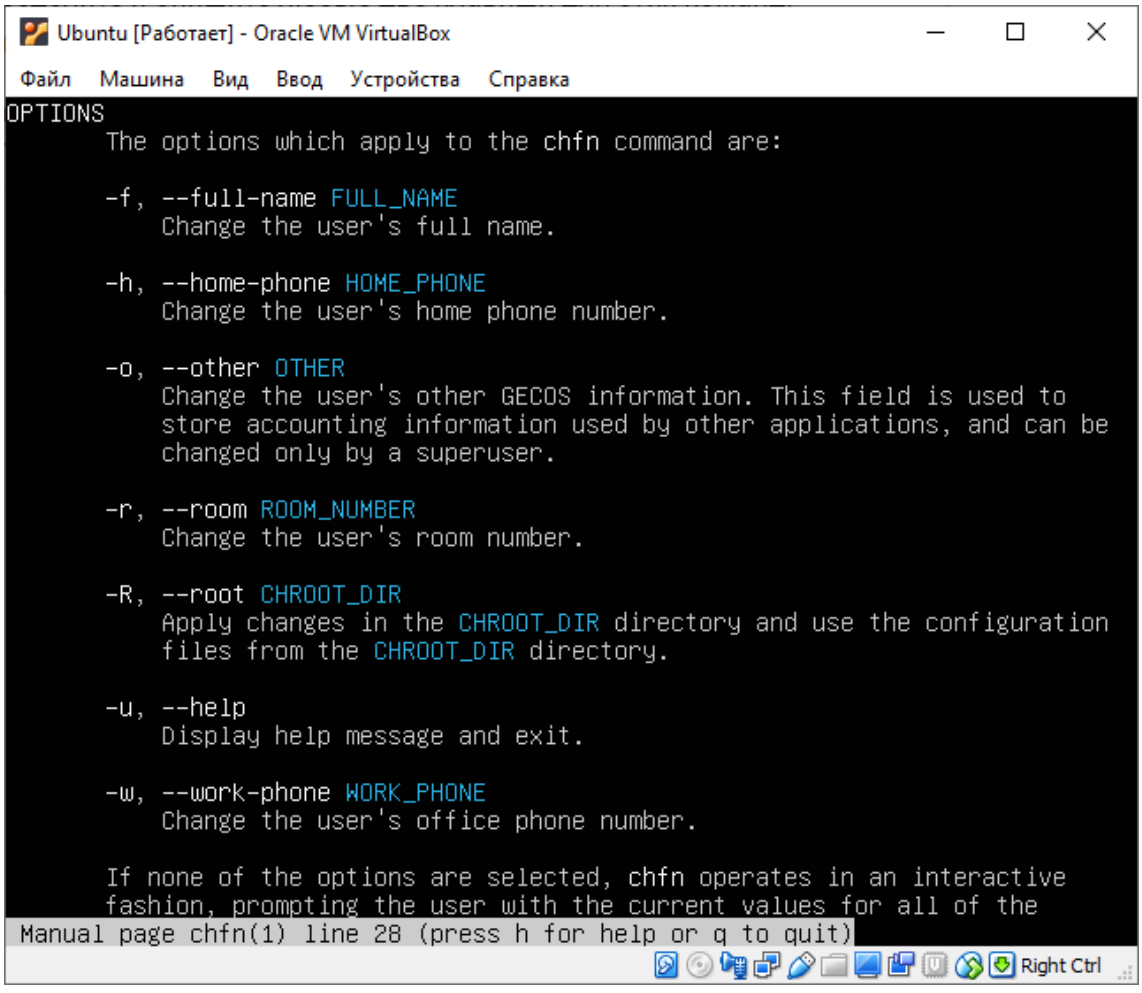


4) Change personal information about yourself.

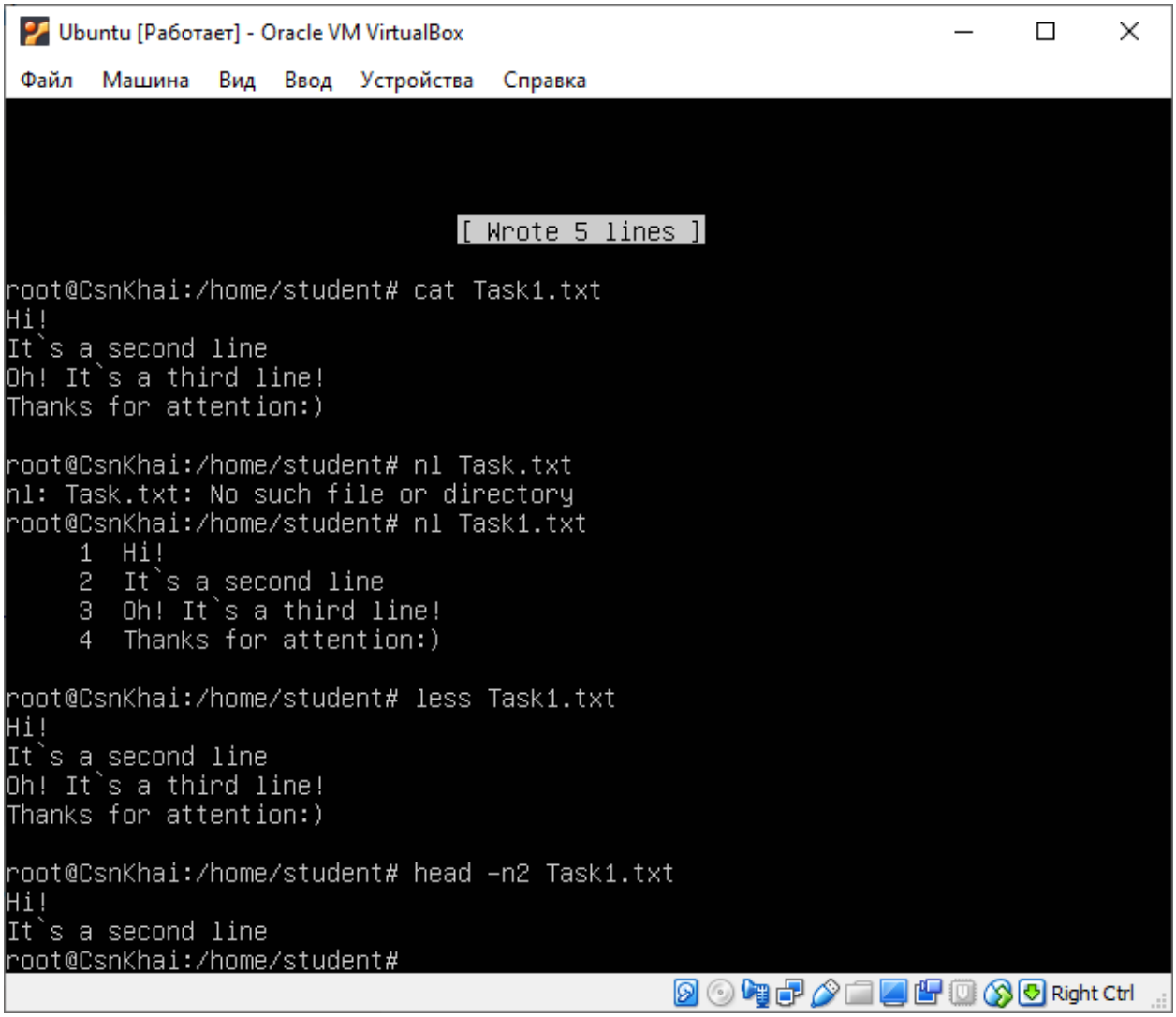


5) Become familiar with the Linux help system and the man and info commands. Get help on the previously discussed commands, define and describe any two keys for these commands. Give examples.

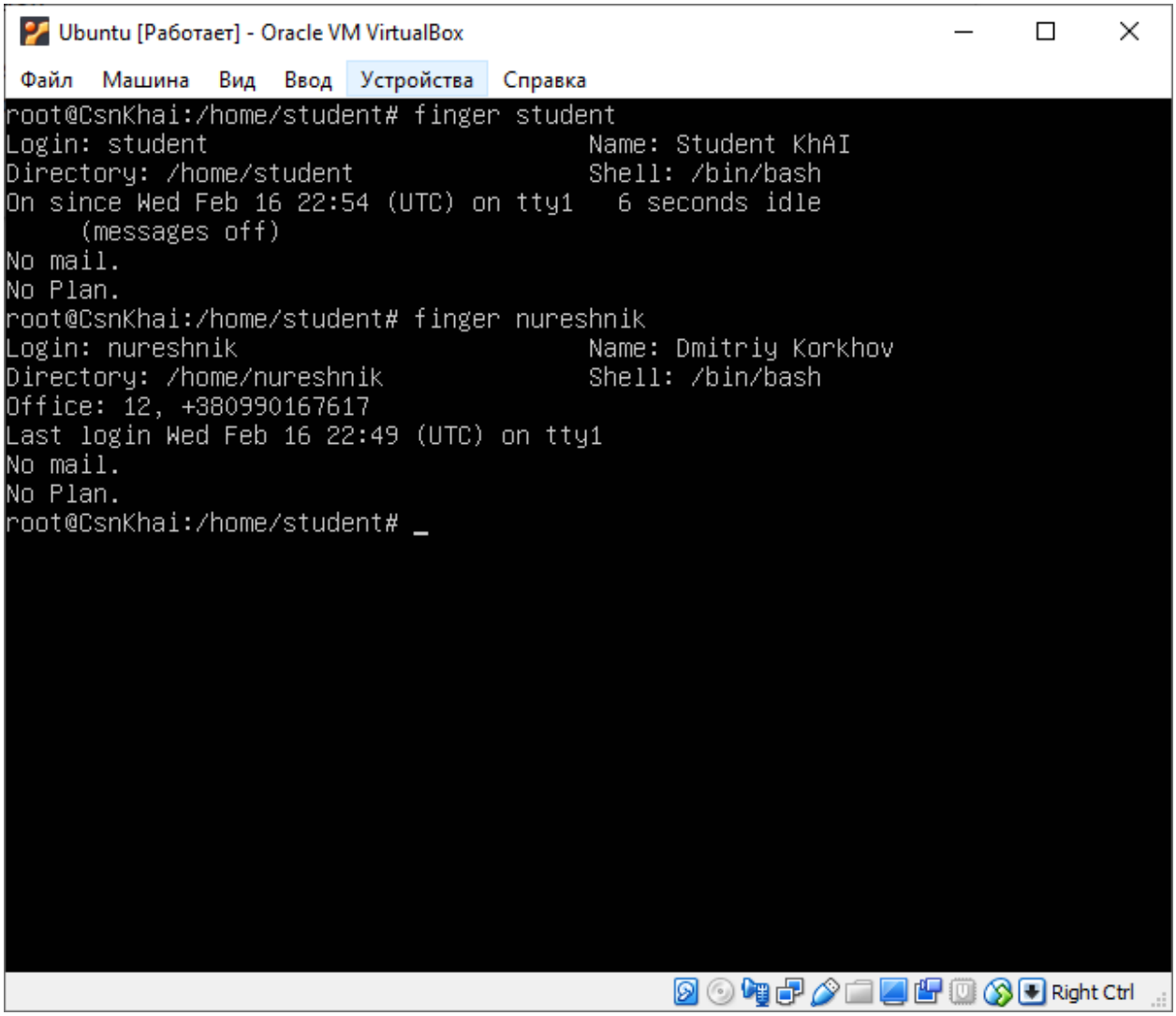

Ubuntu [Работает] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Файл Машина Вид Ввод Устройства Справка
File: *manpages*, Node: passwd, Up: (dir)
PASSWD(1) User Commands PASSWD(1)
NAME
passwd - change user password
SYNOPSIS
passwd [options] [LOGIN]
DESCRIPTION
The passwd command changes passwords for user accounts. A normal user may only change the password for his/her 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 his/her 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.
-----Info: (*manpages*)passwd, 325 lines --Top-----
Welcome to Info version 5.2. Type h for help, m for menu item.
Right Ctrl


Ubuntu [Работает] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Файл Машина Вид Ввод Устройства Справка
OPTIONS
The options which apply to the chfn command are:
-f, --full-name FULL_NAME
Change the user's full name.
-h, --home-phone HOME_PHONE
Change the user's home phone number.
-o, --other OTHER
Change the user's other GECOS information. This field is used to store accounting information used by other applications, and can be changed only by a superuser.
-r, --room ROOM_NUMBER
Change the user's room number.
-R, --root CHROOT_DIR
Apply changes in the CHROOT_DIR directory and use the configuration files from the CHROOT_DIR directory.
-u, --help
Display help message and exit.
-w, --work-phone WORK_PHONE
Change the user's office phone number.
If none of the options are selected, chfn operates in an interactive fashion, prompting the user with the current values for all of the
Manual page chfn(1) line 28 (press h for help or q to quit)
Right Ctrl

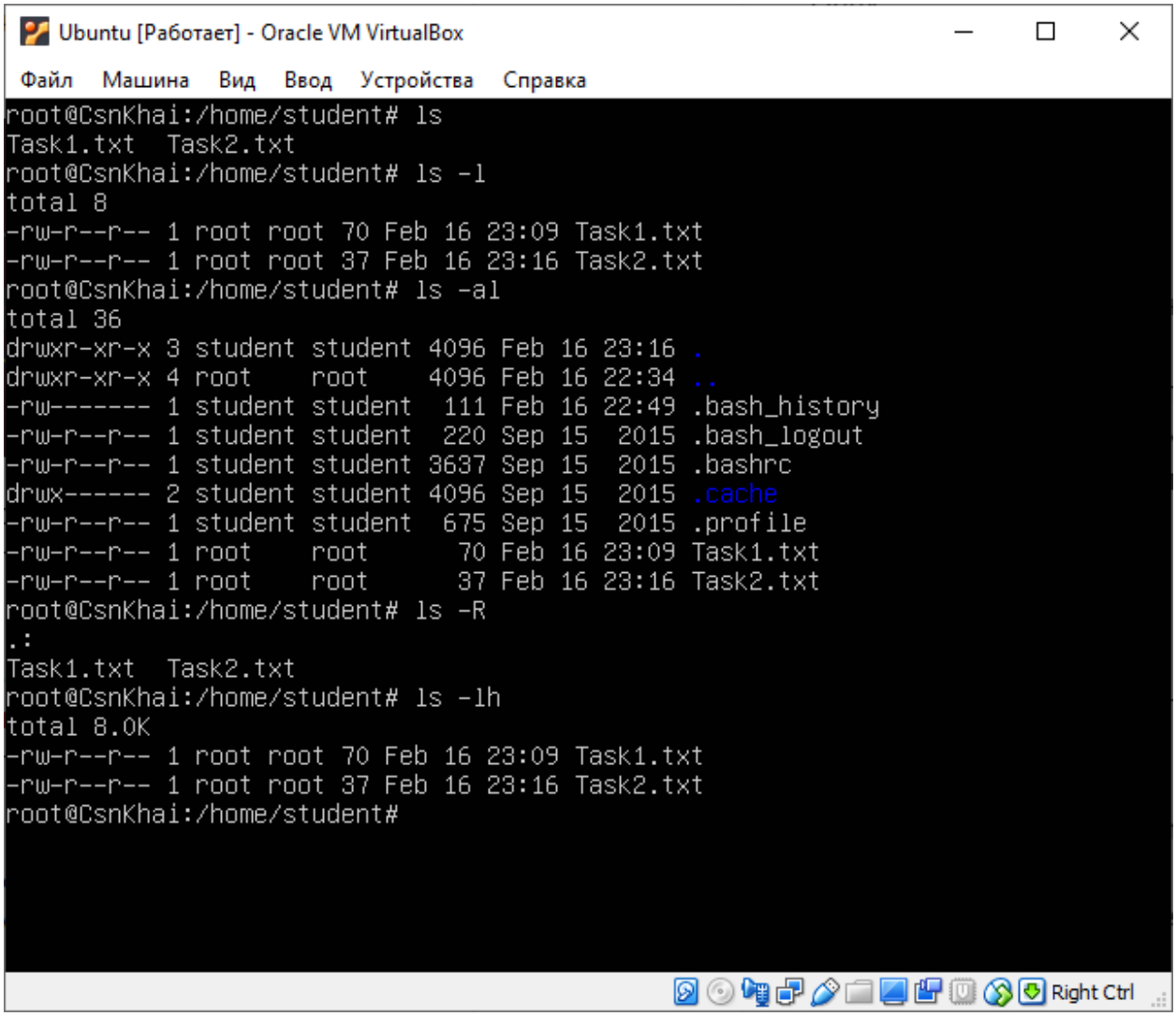
6) Explore the more and less commands using the help system. View the contents of files .bash* using commands.



7) Describe in plans that you are working on laboratory work 1. Tip: You should read the documentation for the finger command.

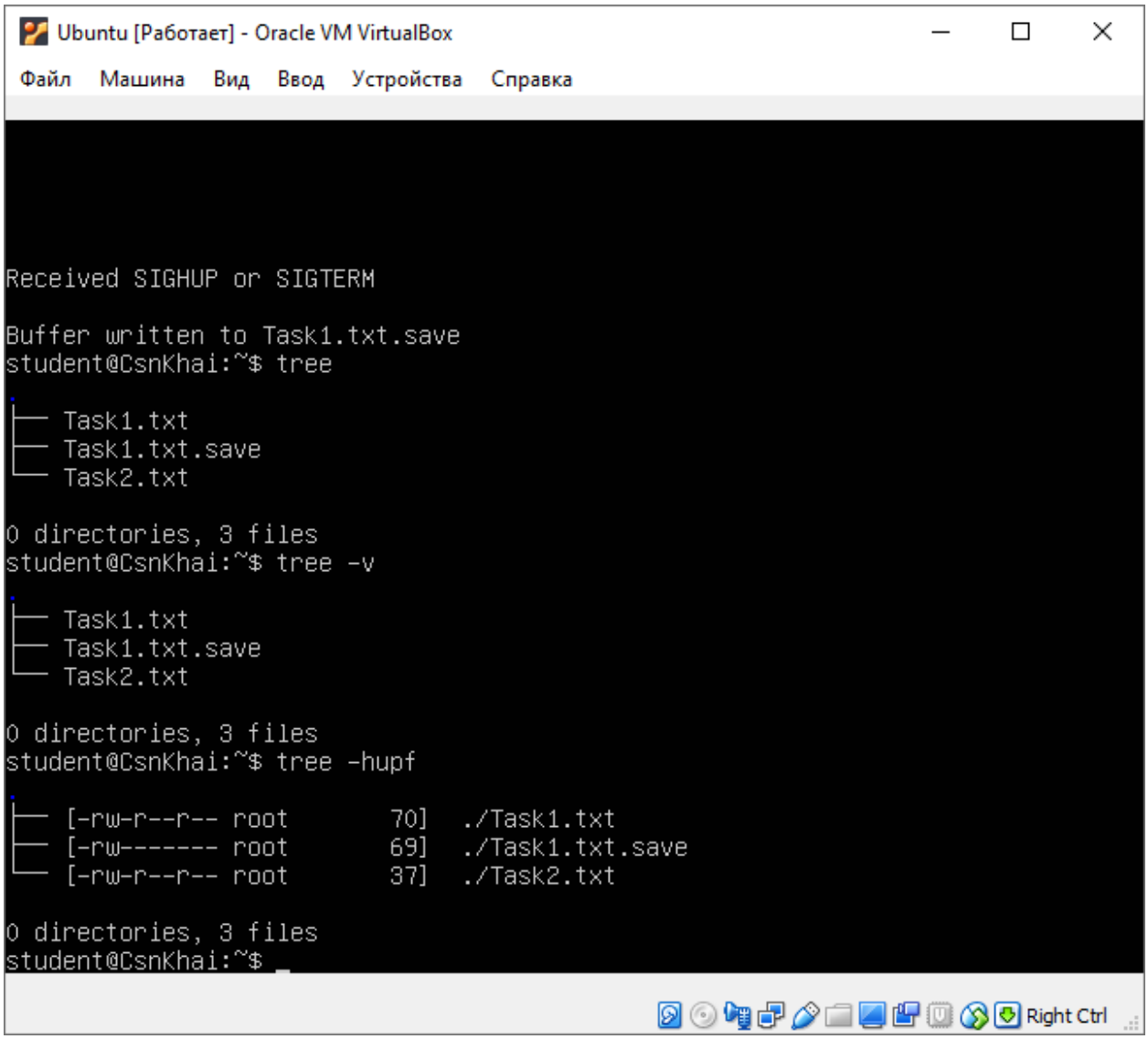

Ubuntu [Работает] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Файл Машина Вид Ввод Устройства Справка
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# finger student
Login: student Name: Student KhAI
Directory: /home/student Shell: /bin/bash
On since Wed Feb 16 22:54 (UTC) on tty1 6 seconds idle
(messages off)
No mail.
No Plan.
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# finger nureshnik
Login: nureshnik Name: Dmitriy Korkhov
Directory: /home/nureshnik Shell: /bin/bash
Office: 12, +380990167617
Last login Wed Feb 16 22:49 (UTC) on tty1
No mail.
No Plan.
root@CsnKhai:/home/student#
Right Ctrl

8) List the contents of the home directory using the ls command, define its files and directories. Hint: Use the help system to familiarize yourself with the ls command

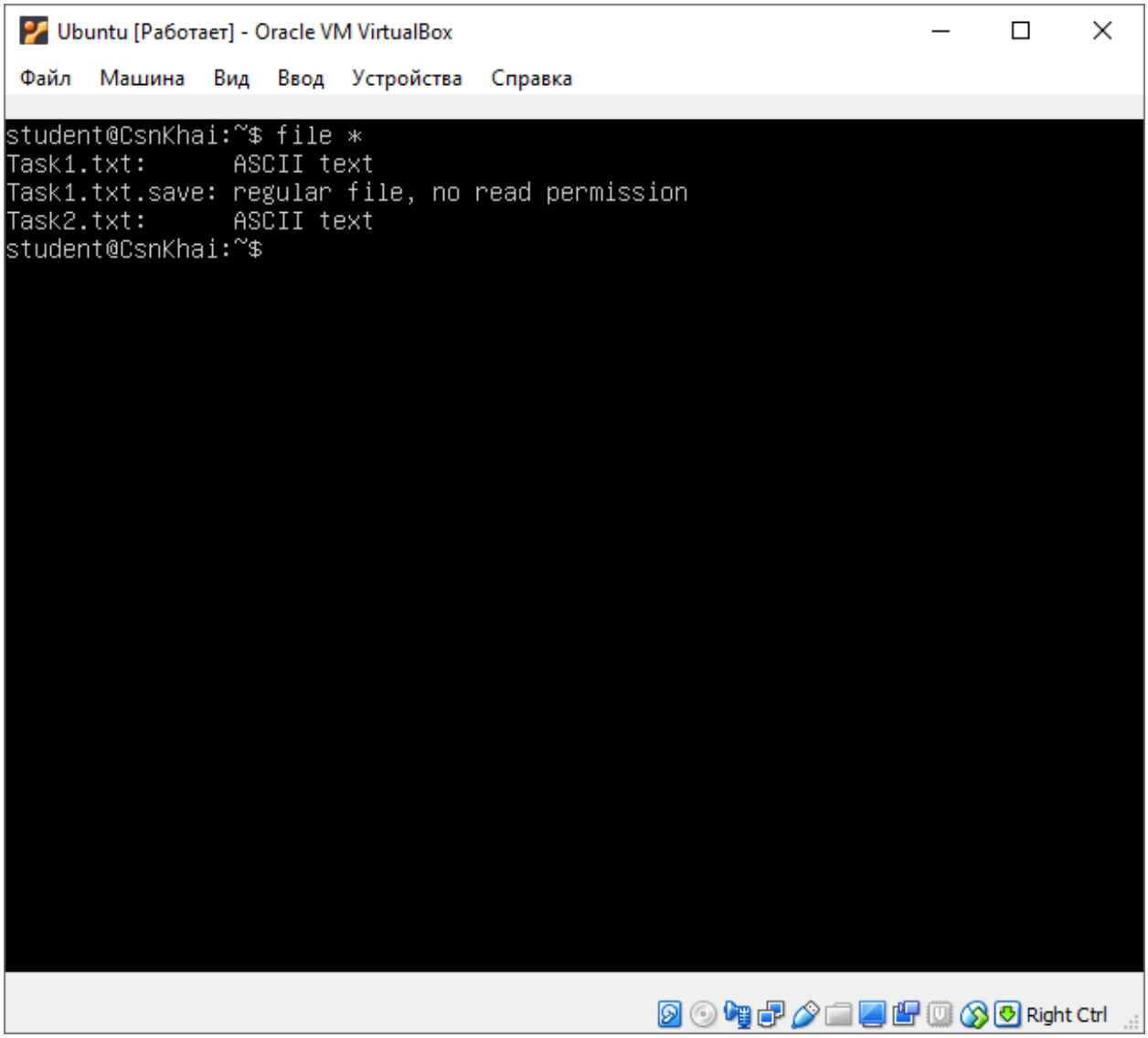


Task 1 (Part 2)

1) Examine the tree command. Master the technique of applying a template, for example, display all files that contain a character c, or files that contain a specific sequence of characters. List subdirectories of the root directory up to and including the second nesting level.

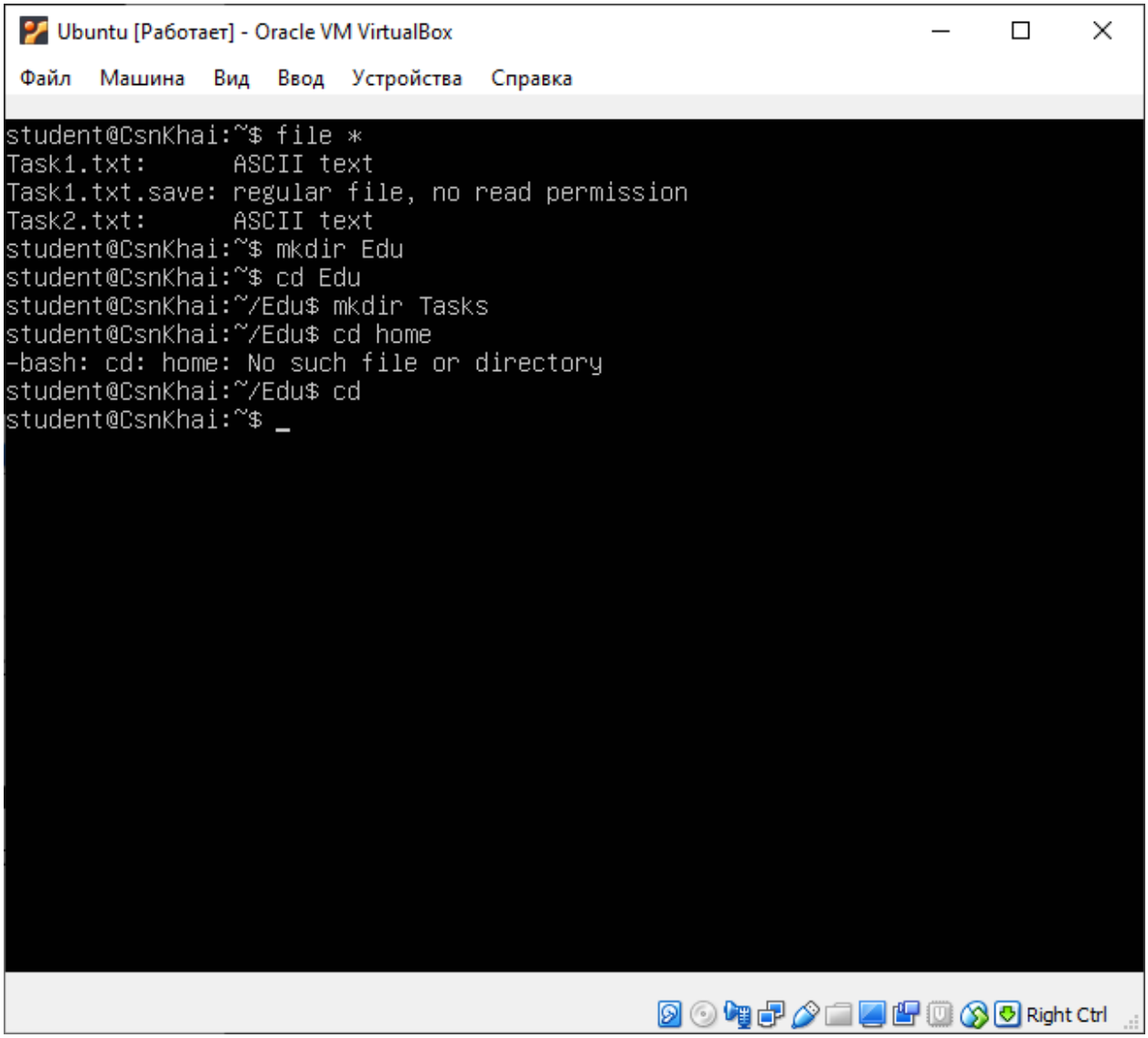


2) What command can be used to determine the type of file (for example, text or binary)? Give an example.

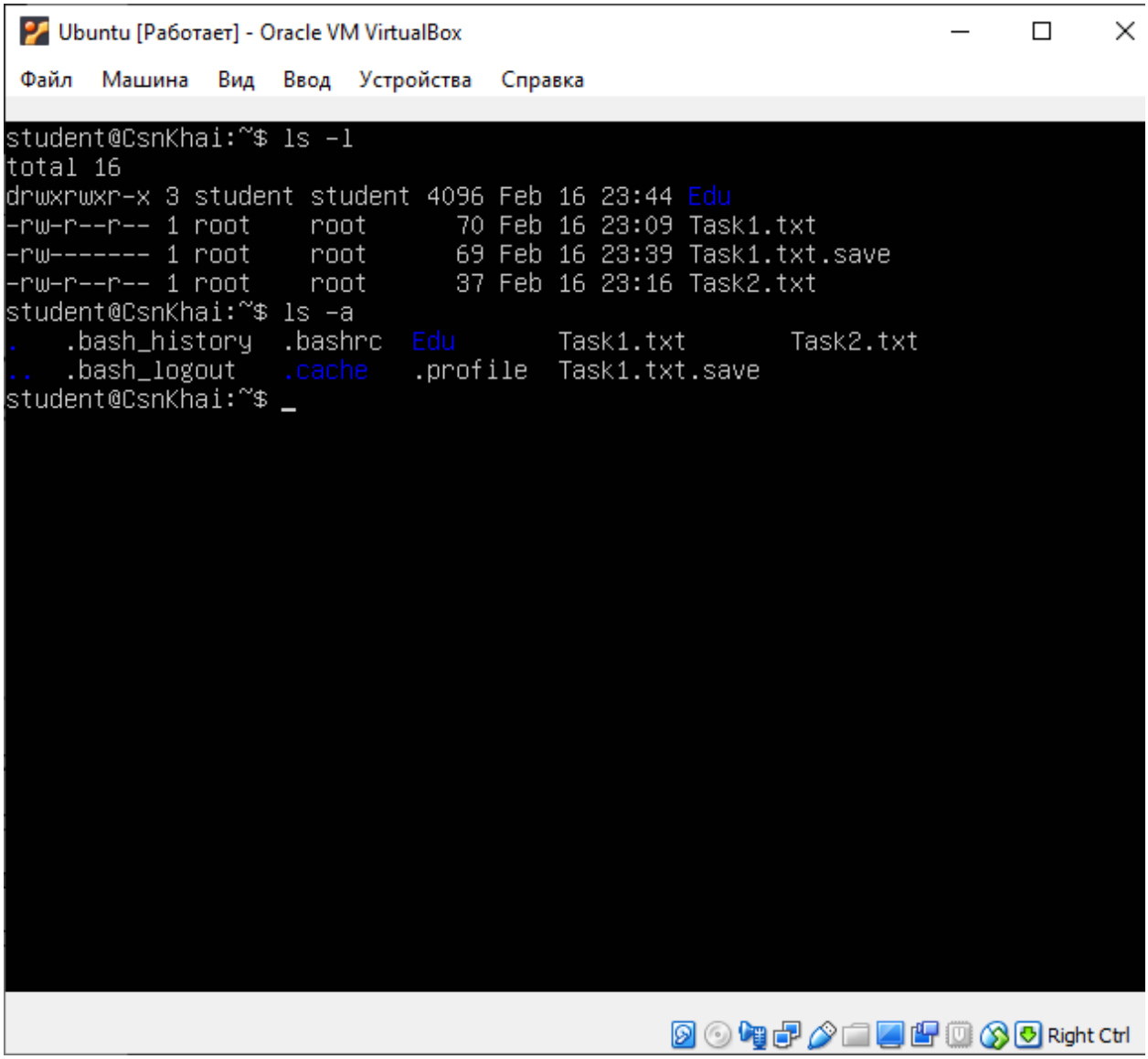


3) Master the skills of navigating the file system using relative and absolute paths. How can you go back to your home directory from anywhere in the filesystem?

The mkdir command is used to create folders, the cd command (folder name) is used to navigate between folders. To go to the root directory, you need to use the cd command without arguments.



4) Become familiar with the various options for the ls command. Give examples of listing directories using different keys. Explain the information displayed on the terminal using the -l and -a switches.



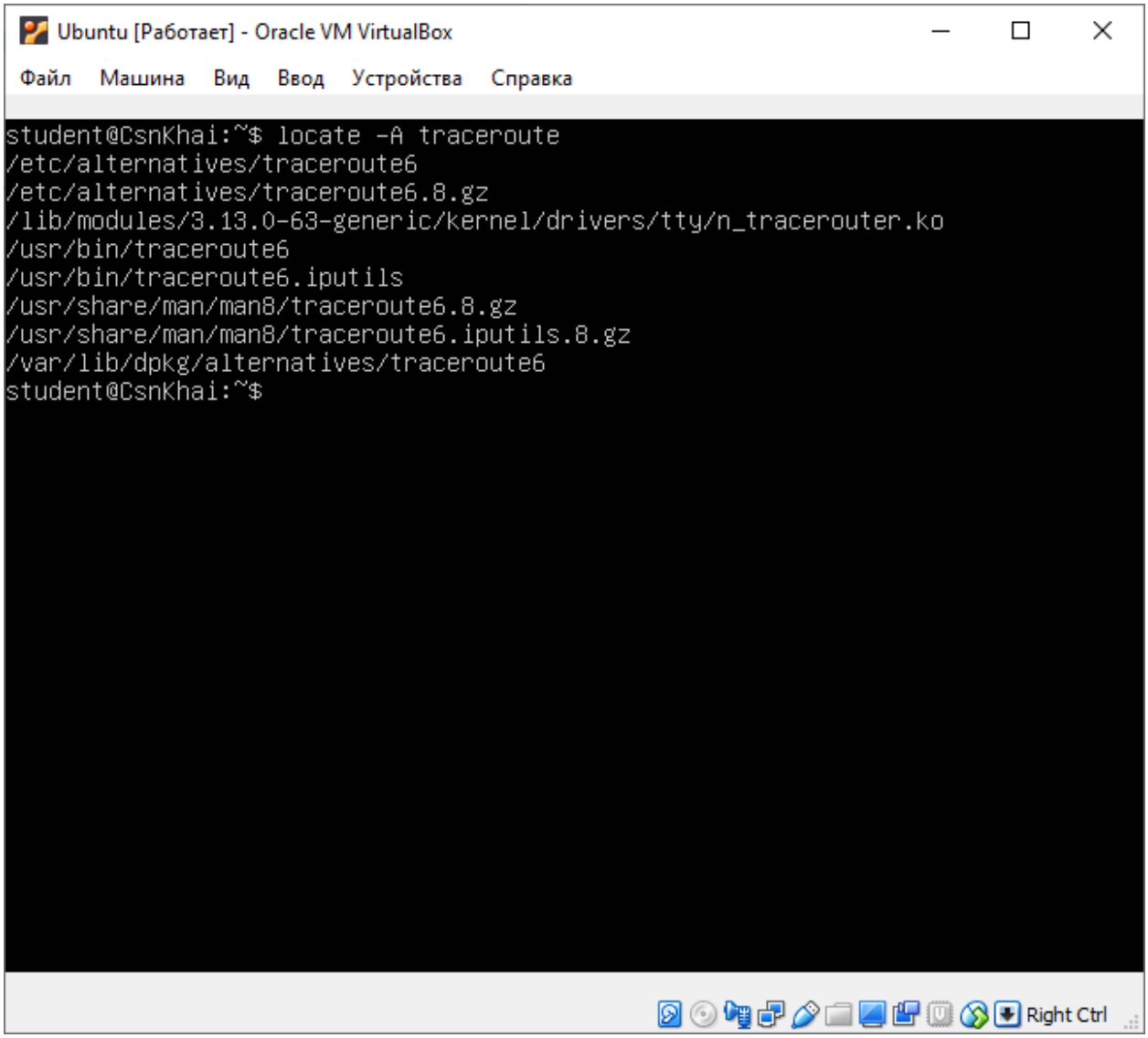
Using the ls -l command will display the main files, folders, and also: the first line will indicate the total number of blocks of disk space occupied by the files of the browsed directory. In the description of each file, the first character indicates the type of file object, followed by permissions (rwxrwxrwx). The second column contains a number indicating the number of hard links for the files. Next are the owner, group, size in bytes, last modified date, and file name.

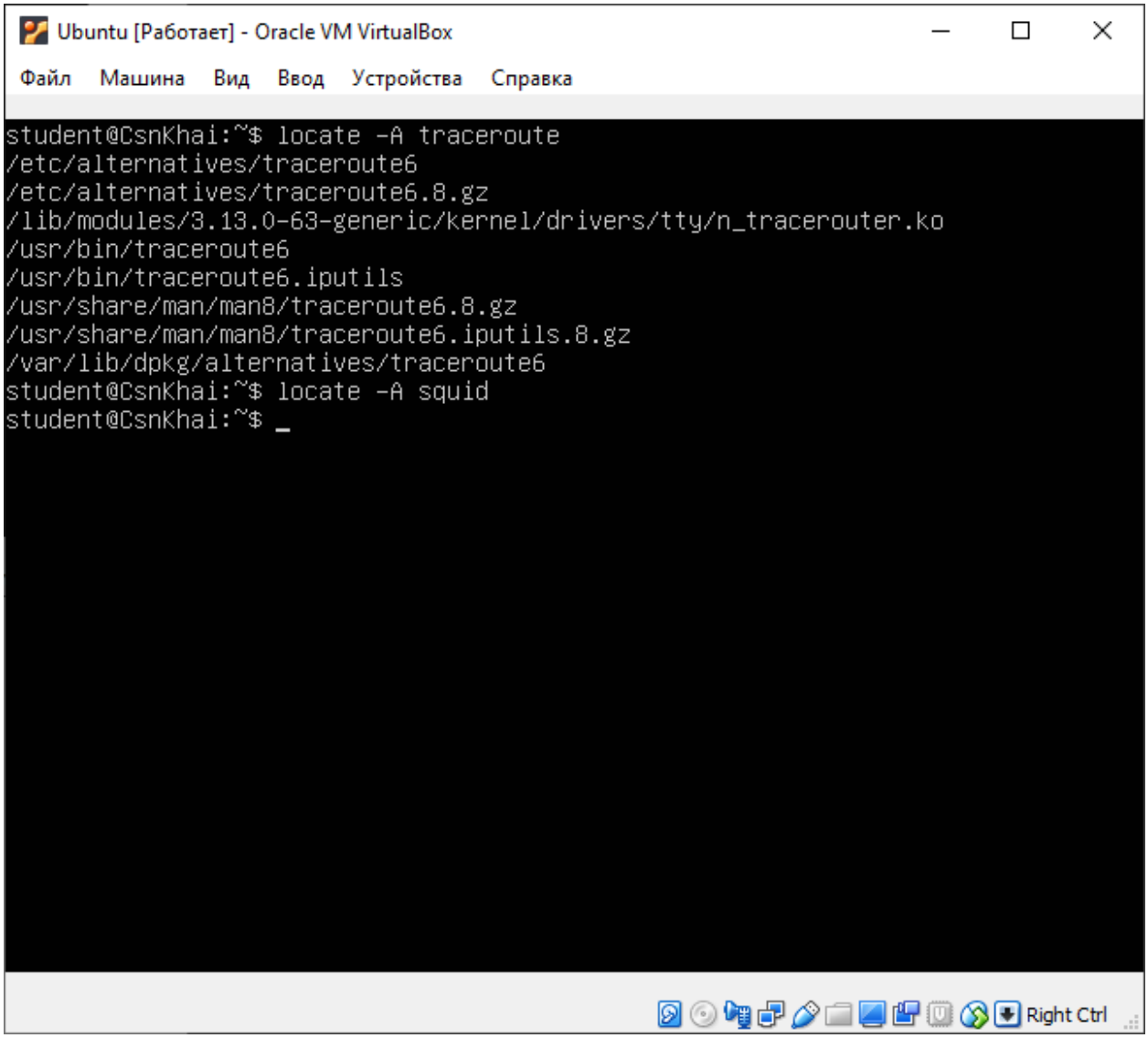
Key A will show all files, including hidden ones.

5) ???

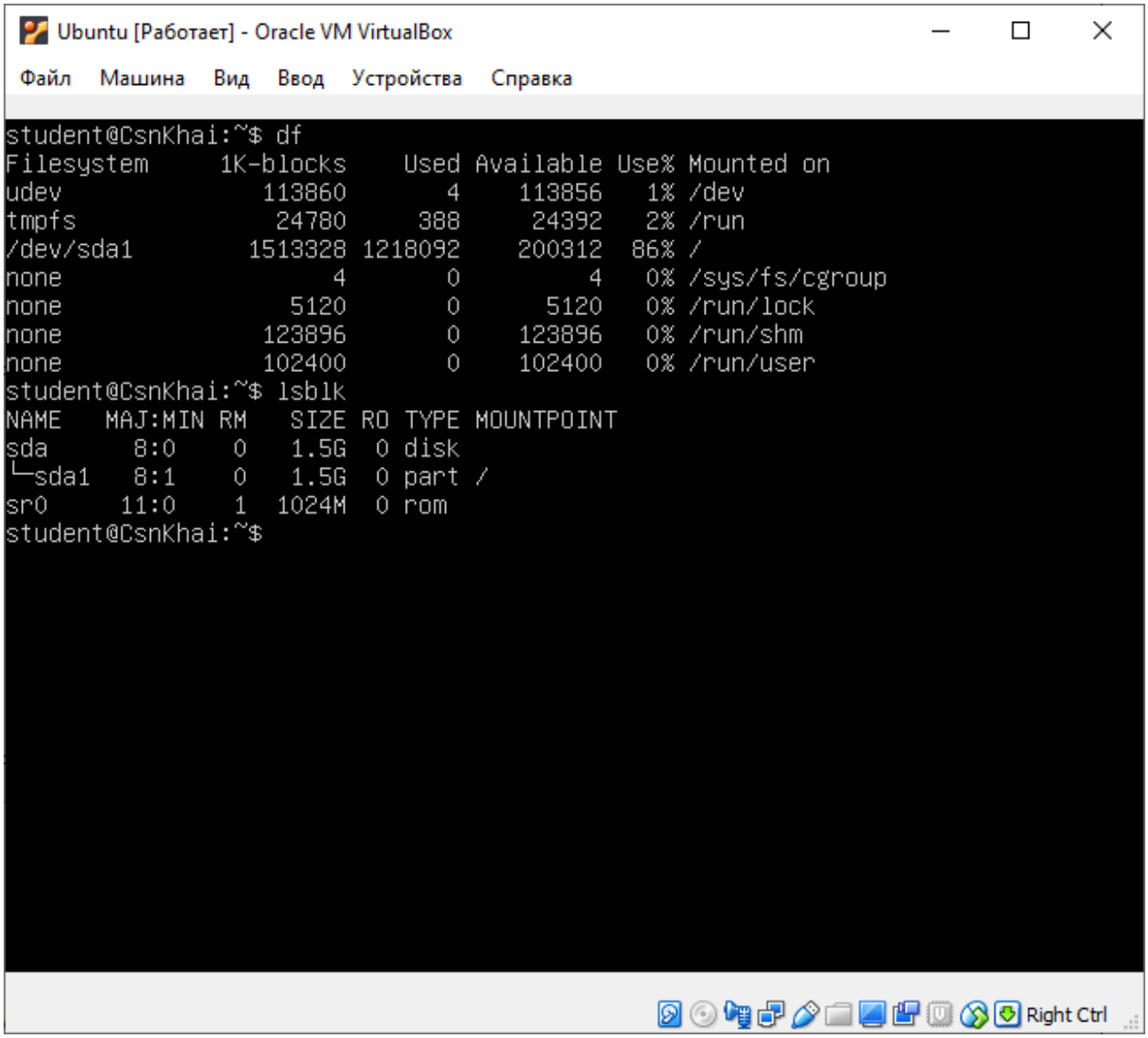
6) ???

7) Using the locate utility, find all files that contain the squid and traceroute sequence.



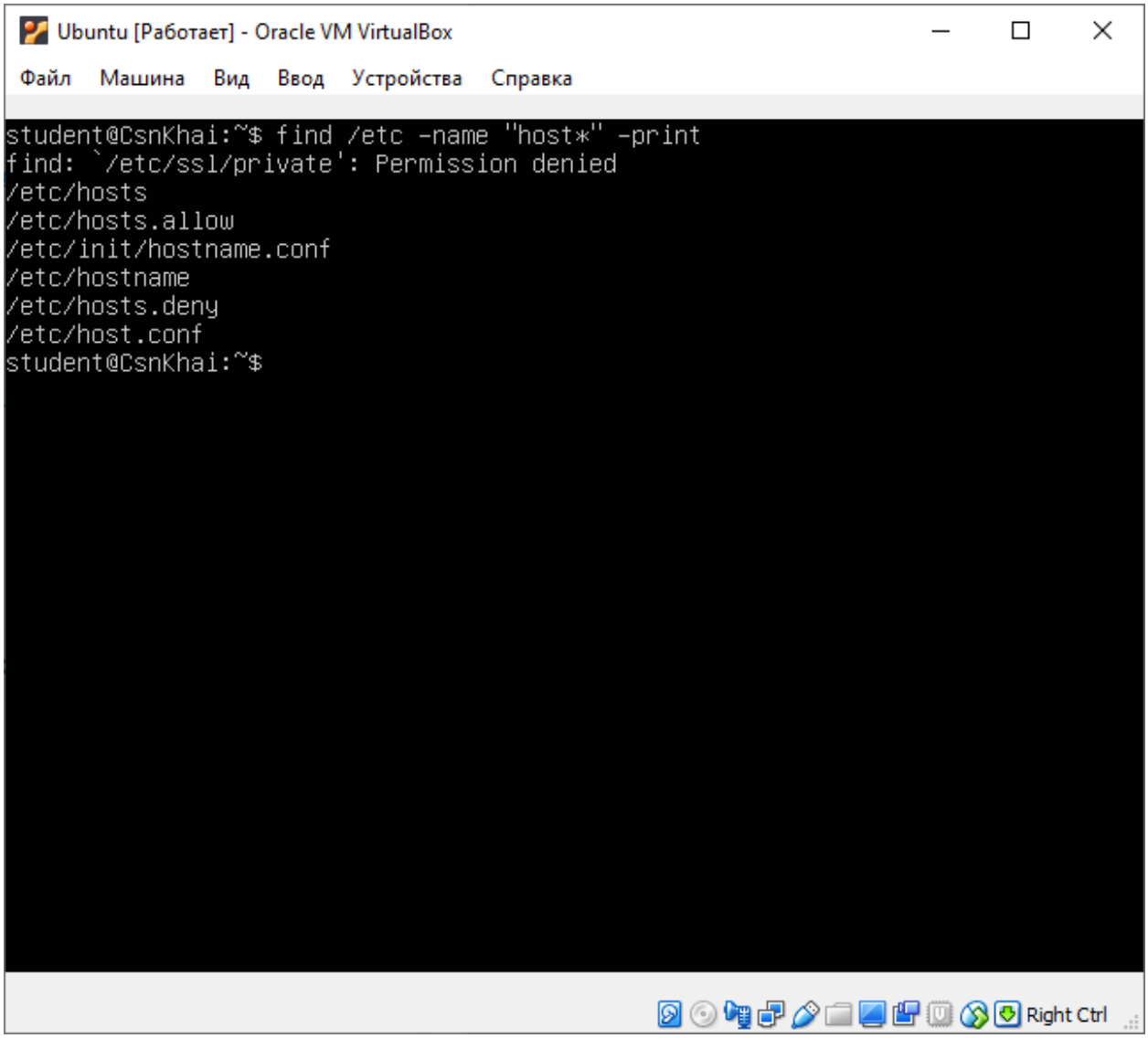


8) Determine which partitions are mounted in the system, as well as the types of these partitions.

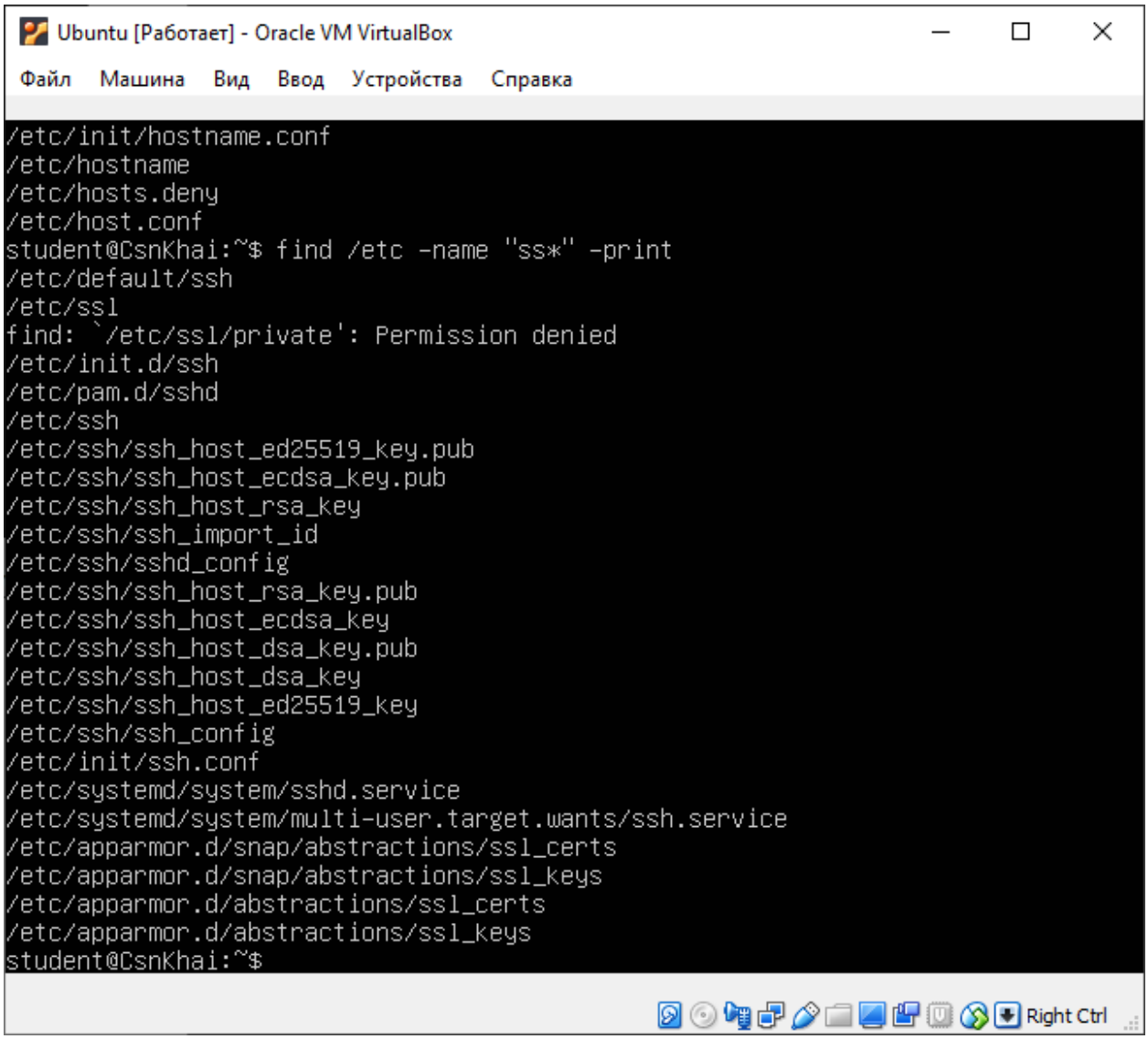


9) Count the number of lines containing a given sequence of characters in a given file. ??

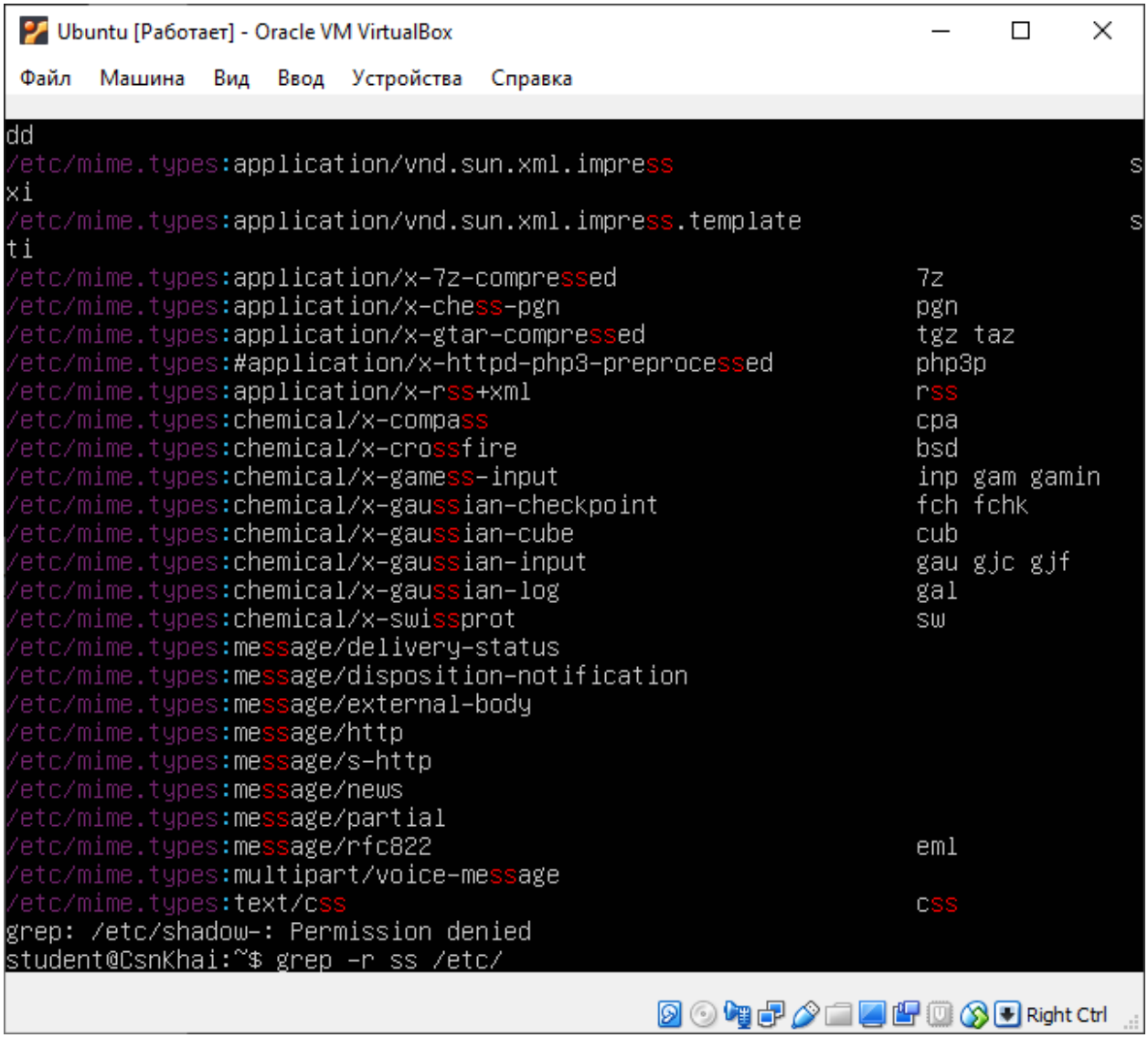
10) Using the find command, find all files in the /etc directory containing the host character sequence.


Ubuntu [Работает] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Файл Машина Вид Ввод Устройства Справка
student@CsnKhai:~$ find /etc -name "host*" -print
find: `/etc/ssl/private': Permission denied
/etc/hosts
/etc/hosts.allow
/etc/init/hostname.conf
/etc/hostname
/etc/hosts.deny
/etc/host.conf
student@CsnKhai:~$
Right Ctrl

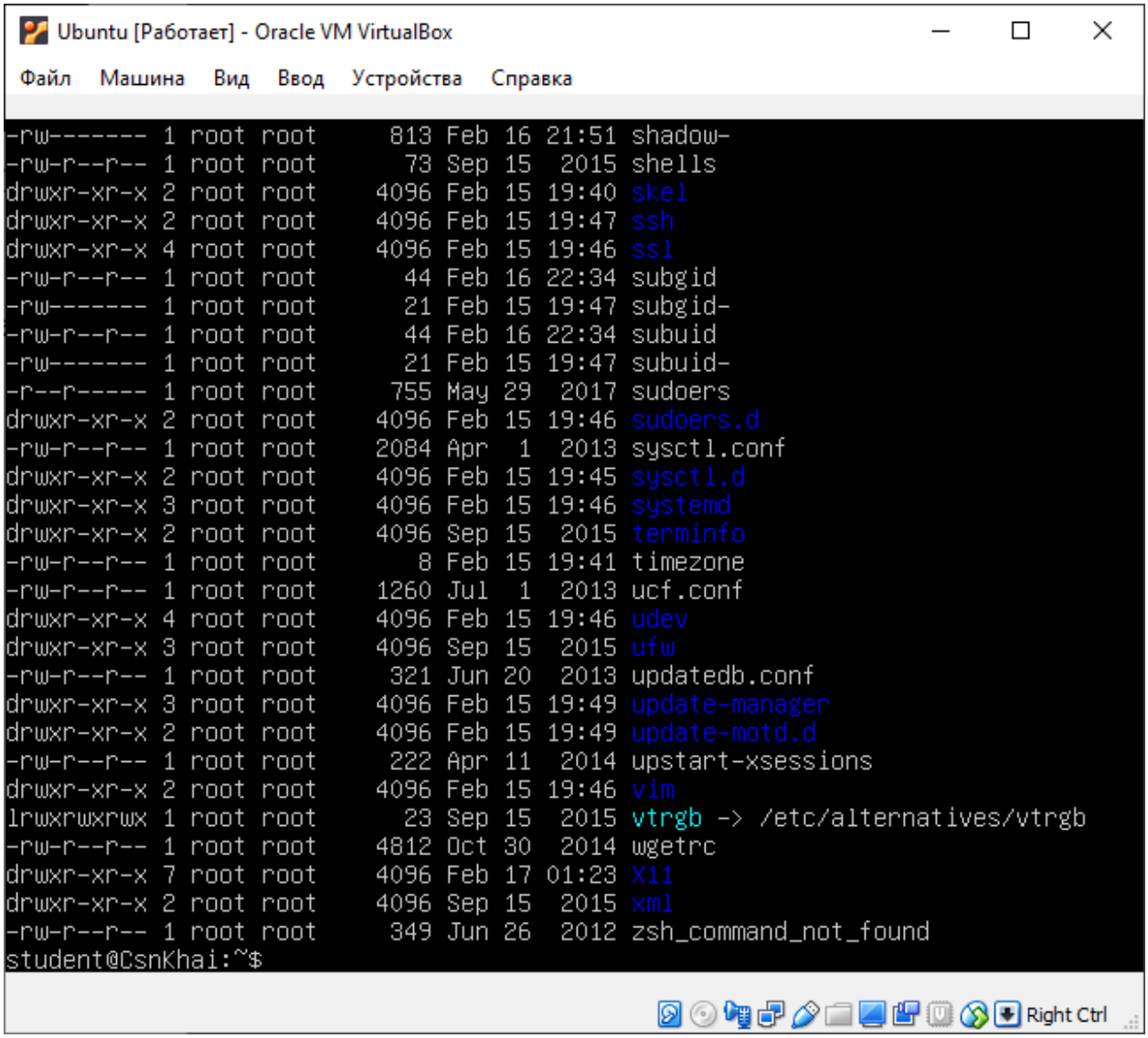
11) List all objects in /etc that contain the ss character sequence. How can I duplicate a similar command using a bunch of grep?



Finding ss sequences with grep requires a large number of operations, because if you just enter a match search, you will get a huge list of matches.



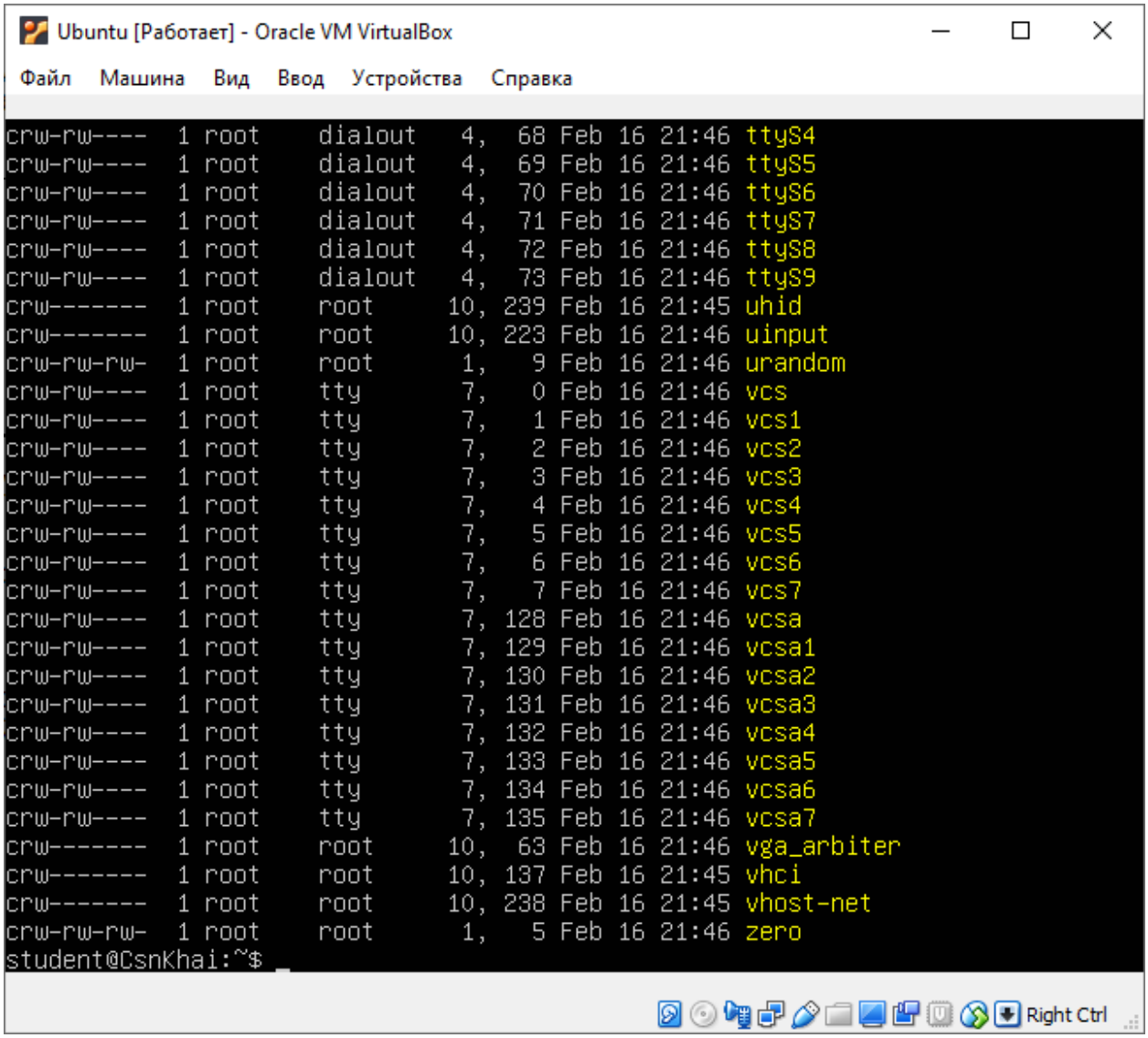
12) Organize a screen-by-screen print of the contents of the /etc directory. Hint: You must use stream redirection operations.



13) What are the types of devices and how to determine the type of device? Give examples.

Character devices read and write data as a stream of bytes. This includes serial and parallel ports, tape drives, terminals, and sound cards.

Block devices read and write data in blocks of a fixed size. Unlike character devices, block devices provide random access to their data. An example is a hard drive.



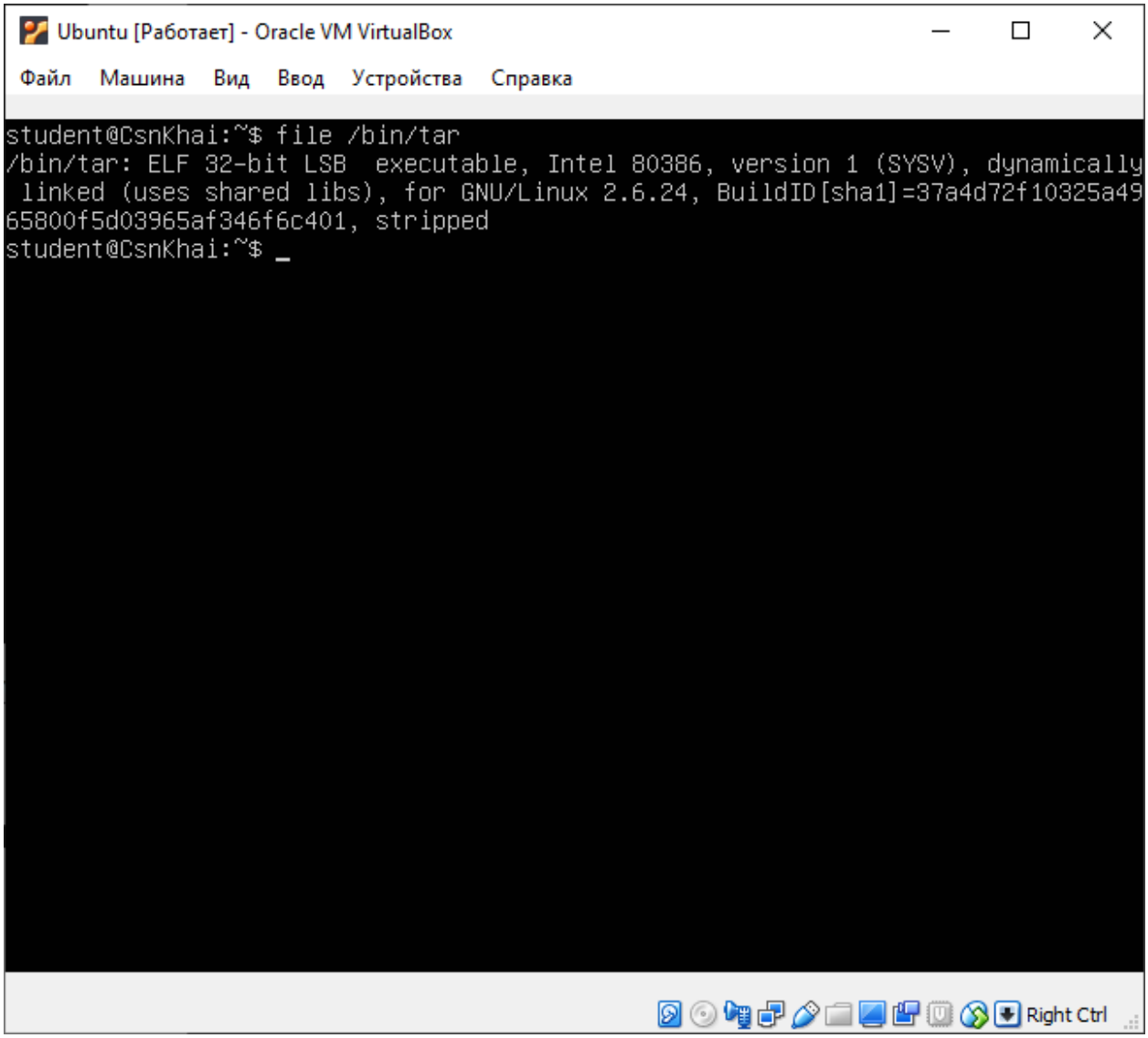
14) How to determine the type of file in the system, what types of files are there

Files in the Linux environment can be divided into three main types:

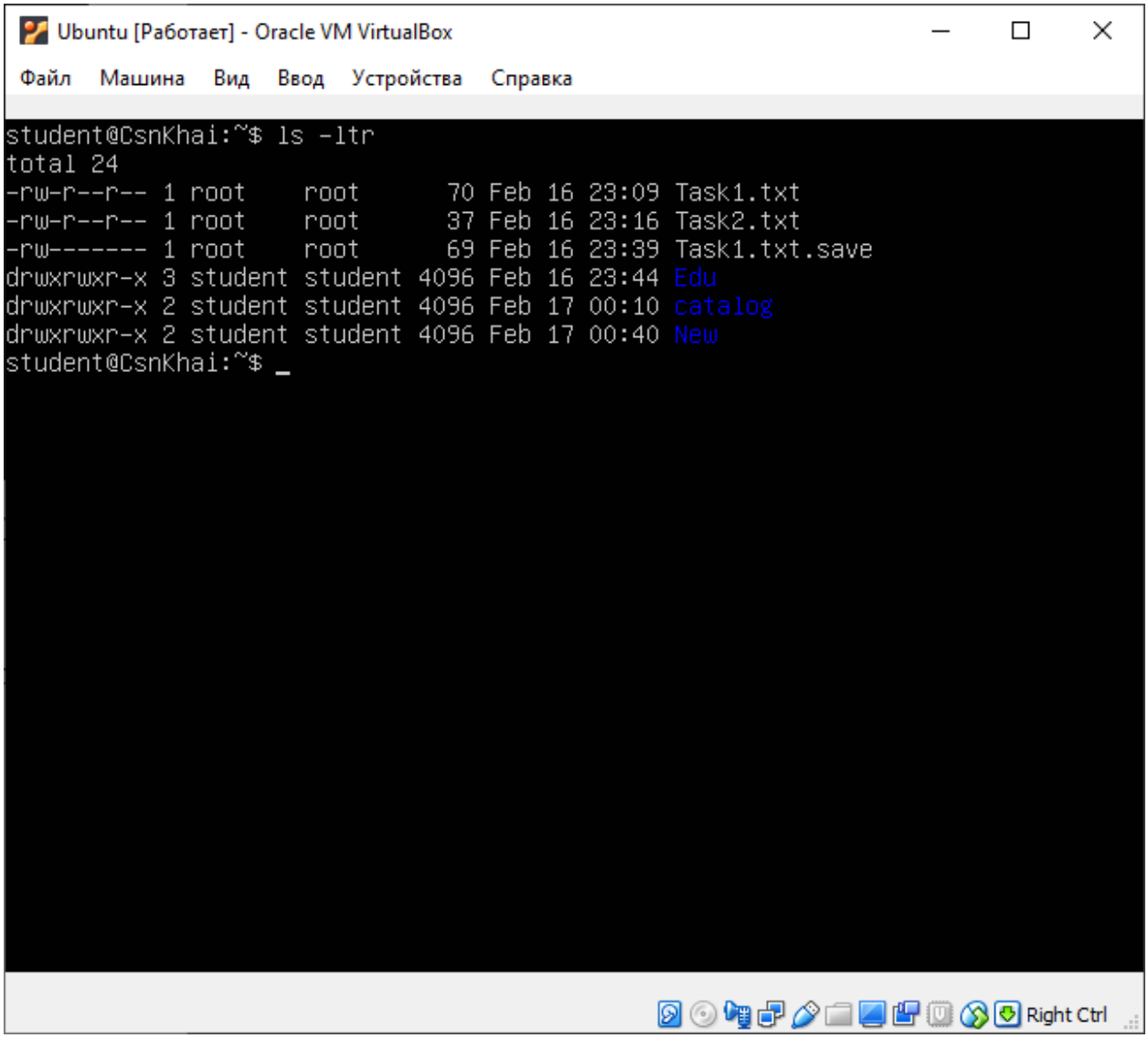
Regular files to store information

Special files - for devices and tunnels

Directories



15) List the first 5 directory files that were recently accessed in the /etc directory.


Ubuntu [Работает] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Файл Машина Вид Ввод Устройства Справка
student@CsnKhai:~$ ls -ltr
total 24
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 70 Feb 16 23:09 Task1.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 37 Feb 16 23:16 Task2.txt
-rw------- 1 root root 69 Feb 16 23:39 Task1.txt.save
drwxrwxr-x 3 student student 4096 Feb 16 23:44 Edu
drwxrwxr-x 2 student student 4096 Feb 17 00:10 catalog
drwxrwxr-x 2 student student 4096 Feb 17 00:40 New
student@CsnKhai:~$
Right Ctrl