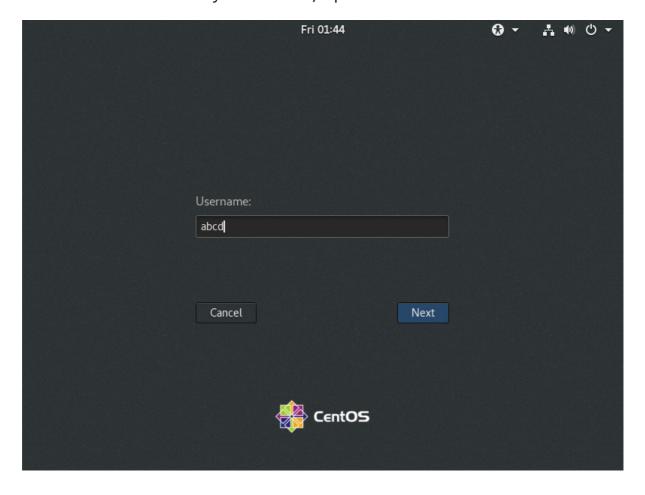
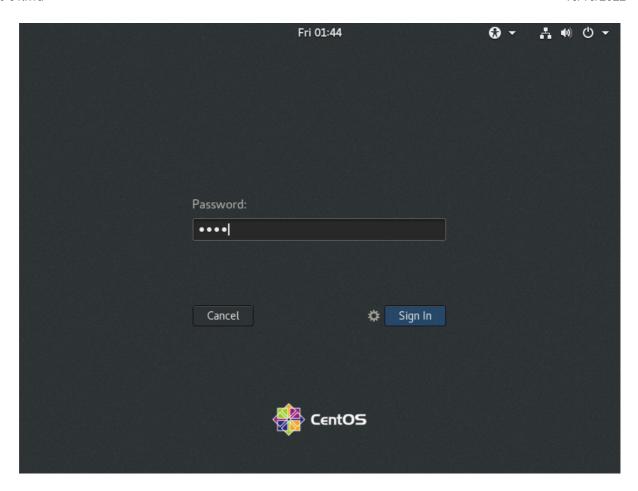
Linux Assignment Set

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?



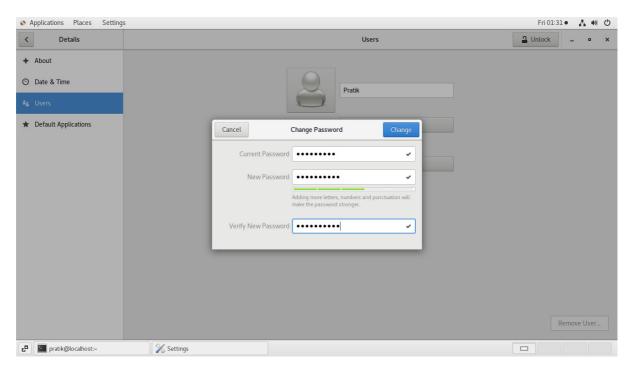




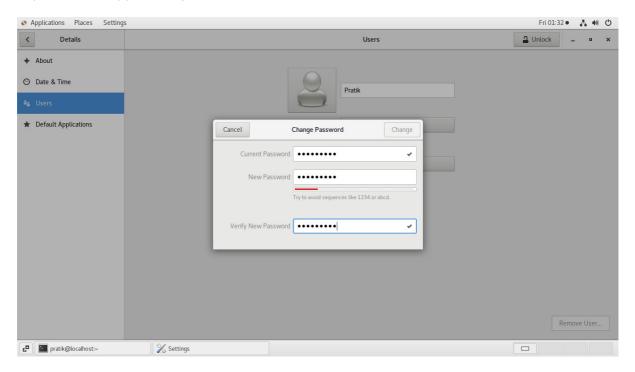
• Cant login to a non-existent username.

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?



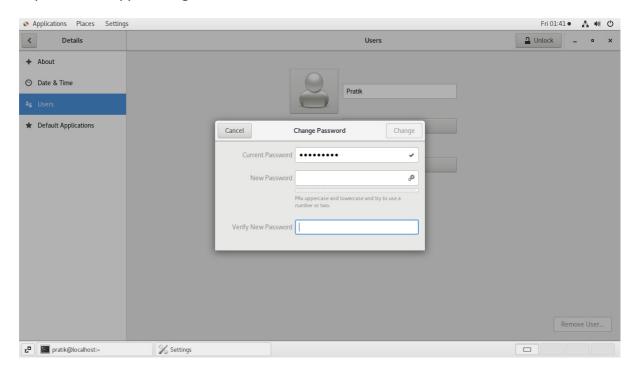
- User login password is changes to new password.
- Try again to change password but use like password 1234 or abcd
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?



Doesnt allows to change password to generic sequences like "1234".

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

• Explain what happen and give screenshot?

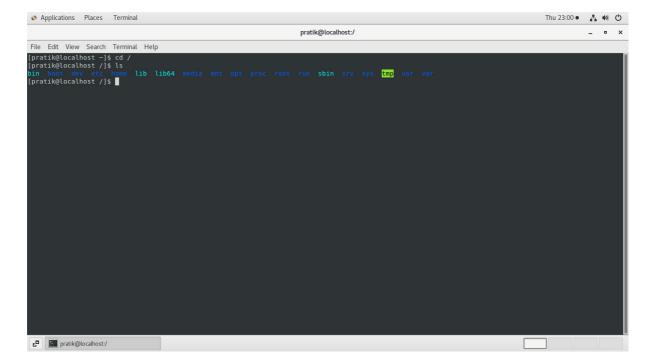


Cant change password.

Assignment 3

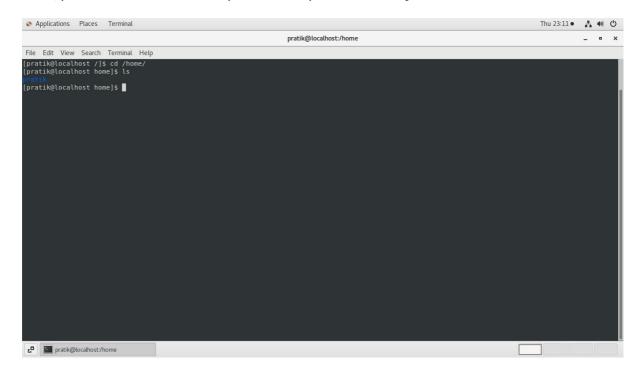
Working with Directories

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

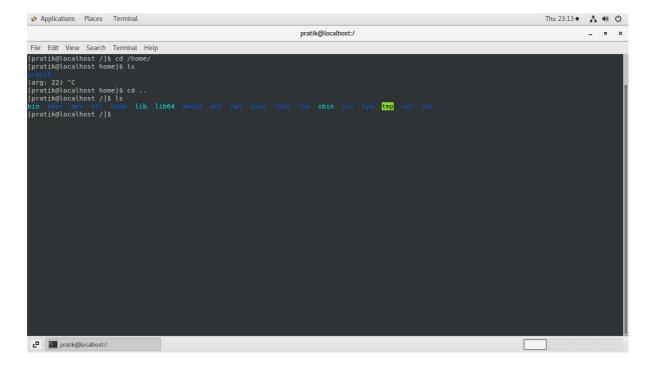


■ "/" is the root directory in linux OS.

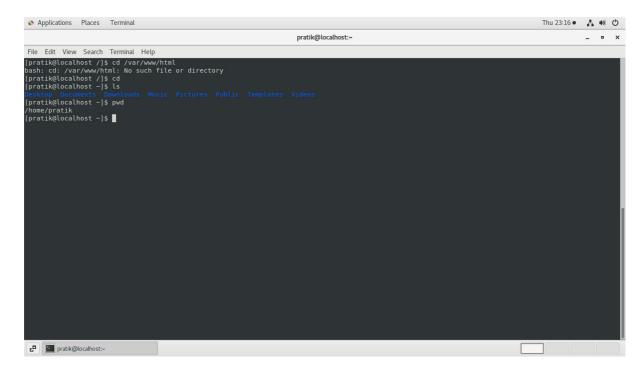
- Everything in linux begins from this directory.
- Enter the command now cd /home and then hit Enter key
 - Do ls, provide screenshot and explain what is /home directory used for?



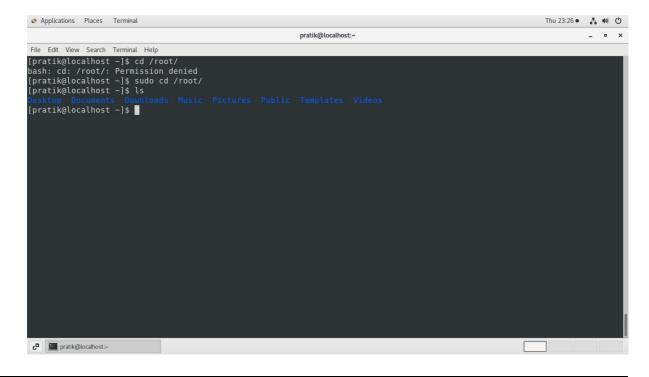
- /home directory lists the number of directories for specific users in system.
- Enter cd .. and hit Enter key [Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot]
 - Check what happen and give screenshot?



- It takes us to / directory ie one directory up.
- Now enter cd /var/www/html and then type cd and hit Enter key
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?



- Since there is not such folder such as www/html inside /var it gave us the error that "No such file or folder"
- cd + Enter takes us to the home directory of the user.
- Now type cd /root and then hit Enter key
 - Do ls, check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

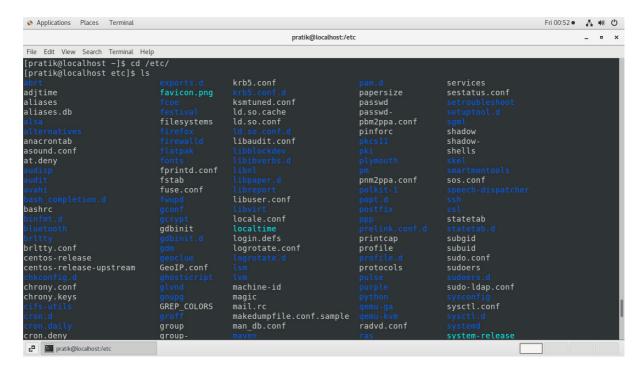


Assignment 4

Working with File Listing

• Go to cd /etc and type ls

- Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeing?
- Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?



- System configuration files are stored in /etc
- Then type ls -al and hit Enter key
 - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?

```
Applications Places Terminal
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Fri 01:00 • 🔒 🐠 💍
                                                                                                                  pratik@localhost:/etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[pratik@localhost etc]$ ls -a
                                                             8192 Oct 13 22:43 .
224 Oct 11 11:58 .
101 Oct 11 11:03 abrt
16 Oct 11 11:58 adjtime
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root
                           1 root root
1 root root
3 root root
2 root root
1 root root
                                                            1529 Apr 1 2020 aliases
12288 Oct 11 12:13 aliases.db
65 Oct 11 11:27 alsa
                                                             4096 Oct 11 13:08 alternative:
541 Jan 13 2022 anacrontab
55 Aug 8 2019 asound.conf
1 May 18 21:24 at.deny
43 Oct 11 12:07 audisp
                            1 root root
3 root root
                                                                83 Oct 11 12:12
71 Oct 11 11:28
                            3 root root
4 root root
drwxr-x---.
drwxr-xr-x.
                                                             4096 Oct 11 12:49
2853 Apr 1 2020
6 Sep 1 20:27
23 Oct 11 11:00
                           1 root root
2 root root
2 root root
2 root root
                                                                                        2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.
                                                            12288 Oct 11 11:15
 rwxr-xr-x.
                                                            21929 Apr 11 2018 brltty.conf
37 Nov 23 2020 centos-release
                             1 root root
1 root root
                             2 root root
1 root root
                                                              6 Oct 13 2020 chkconfig.d
1108 Aug 8 2019 chrony.conf
481 Aug 8 2019 chrony.keys
 drwxr-xr-x.
                             2 root root
                                                                        0ct
                                                                                       12:43
pratik@localhost:/etc
```

- ls -l: to list files and folders is list format
- ls -a: to list all files and folders (including hidden files) in current directory
- *ls -la*: to list all files and folders (including hidden files) is list format
- Then use ls -i and hit Enter key

• Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?

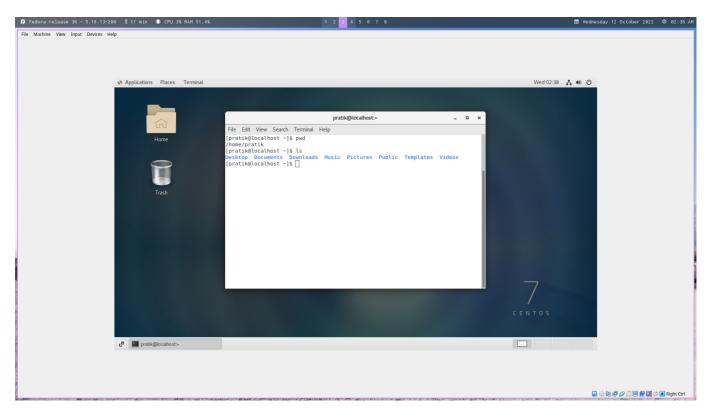
```
Applications Places Terminal
                                                                                                                                   Fri 01:08 • 🔒 🐠 💍
                                                                   pratik@localhost:/etc
 [pratik@localhost etc]$
 [pratik@localhost etc]$ ls -i
17724152 <mark>abrt</mark>
                                              8388789 hosts.allow
                                                                                         8388795 profile
                                                                                         8388796 protocols
 8388778 aliases
9751965 aliases.db
                                              9108197
                                                                                        17633742
                                             8496272 init.d
8388786 inittab
                                                                                        2175077
8684435
 1675090
 8803887 asound.conf
9102134 at.deny
                                                                                       26417745
                                              9094450 ipsec.conf
26084022
                                            26295934
                                                                                       26820050
 9094453
                                              9094451 ipsec.secrets
                                                                                         9168858 rc0.d
18459899
                                             8388713 issue
                                                                                         9168860 rc2.d
                                             8921834
1102014
                                                                                        8412222 rc4.d
8412223 rc5.d
25924682
 9273054 brlttv.conf
                                              9102132 kdump.conf
                                                                                        8397527 rc.local
1368351 rdma
 8388712 centos-release-upstream
                                              9752923 krb5.conf
 9102008 chrony.keys
                                              8397609 ld.so.cache
                                                                                        17207192
17737612
17596609
                                              8496260 libaudit.conf
                                                                                        16816281
 9112942 cron.deny
                                                                                         9048463 rsyncd.conf
pratik@localhost:/etc
```

- Displays all files in list format along with its inode number.
- inode number is a unique identidfier for a specific piece of metadata on a given filesystem.
- Then use Is –help and see other options about Is command
 - Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with ls command

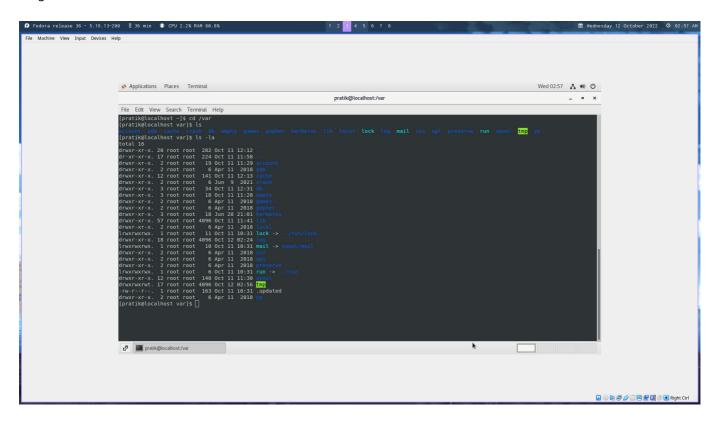
- ls -s: shows size of each file.
- ls -h: shows sizes in human readable format

Know where your are and where you are working.

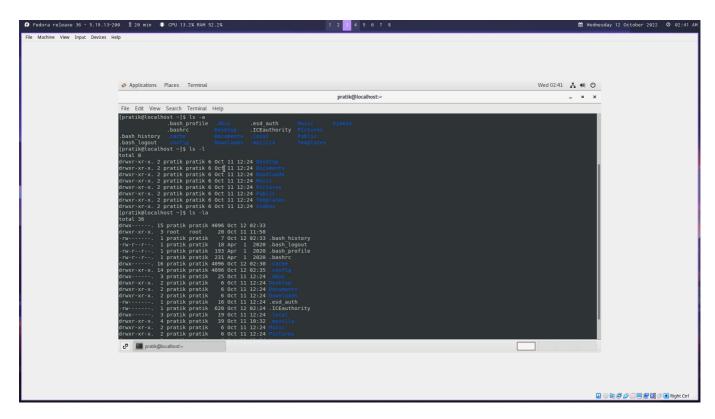
- Here we use commands:
 - pwd: to find current/present working directory
 - cd: to change directory or go into other folder
 - *ls*: to list files and folders in current directory
- Open terminal after restart the linux.
 - Check which location you working, type pwd and take screenshot.



- 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



- Here we use commands:
 - ls -l: to list files and folders is list format
 - Is -a: to list all files and folders (including hidden files) in current directory
 - o ls-la: to list all files and folders (including hidden files) is list format

System was updated using command

Sudo yum update

#Application Places Terminal

profitaglicationst—] Sund yum update

[pratik@locathost—] Sundo yum update

[sudo] password for pratik:
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile

" avtras: centos excellentia.net

No packages marked for update

[pratik@locathost—] \$

Extra Assignment 2

Was able to run Virtual machine in fullscreen after installing gcc, kernel-devel-\$(uname -r), elfutils-libelf-devel

```
sudo yum install gcc
sudo yum install kernel-devel-$(uname -r)
sudo yum install elfutils-libelf-devel
```

