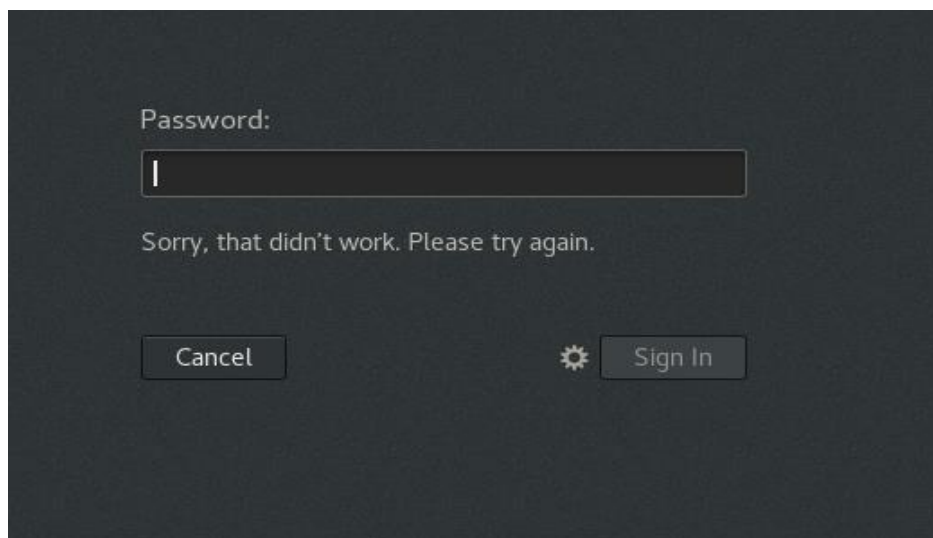# DevOps

Basic Linux Commands Assignments

Assignment-1

Answer: -

To log in to any operating system a username should be created on that system. I tried to login to system with a non-existent username and password, CentOS thrown an error stating that **"Sorry, that didn't work. Please try again"**

Please find the below screenshot for reference.
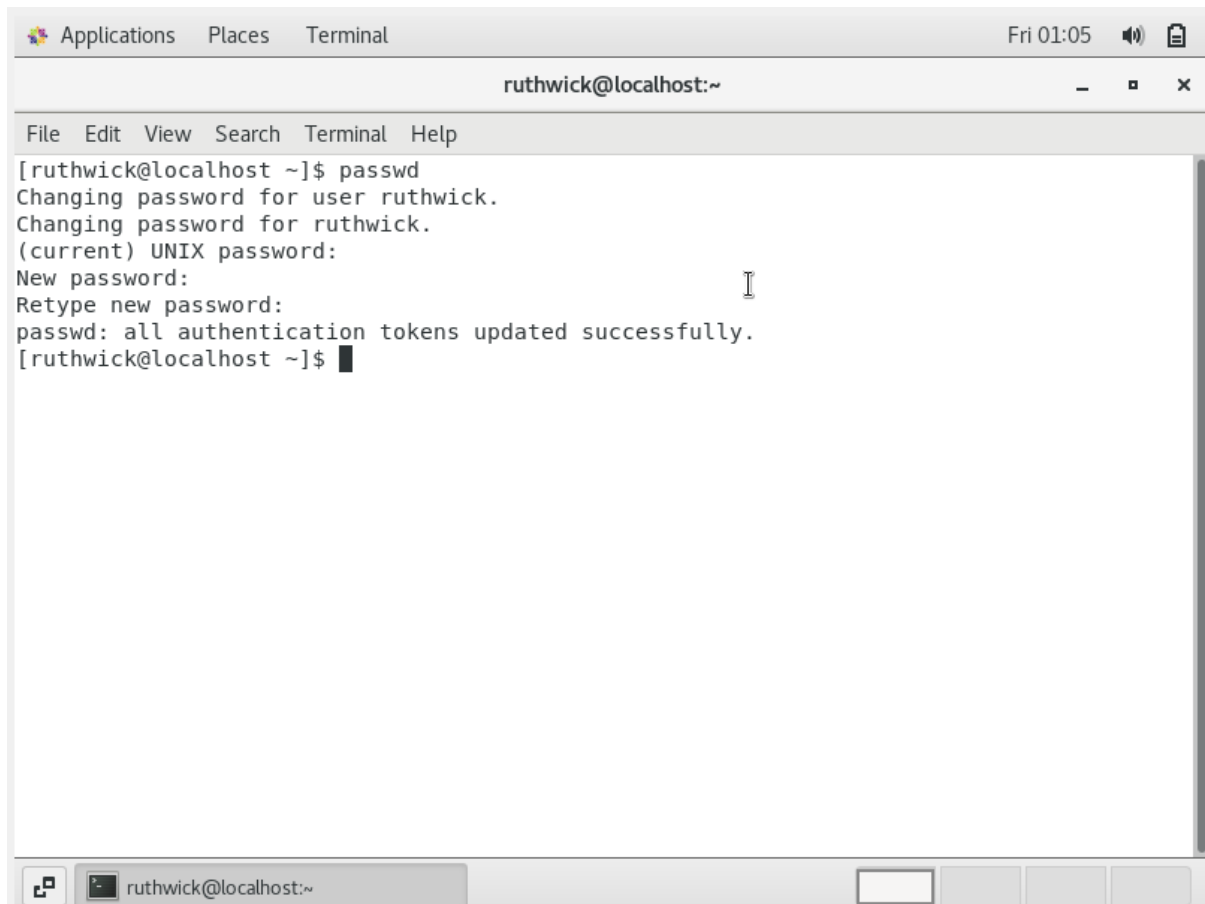
<u>Assignment-2</u>

Password changing

- Login into your account and then change password?
  - Change your password into *IneuR0n#42* and hit the **Enter** key
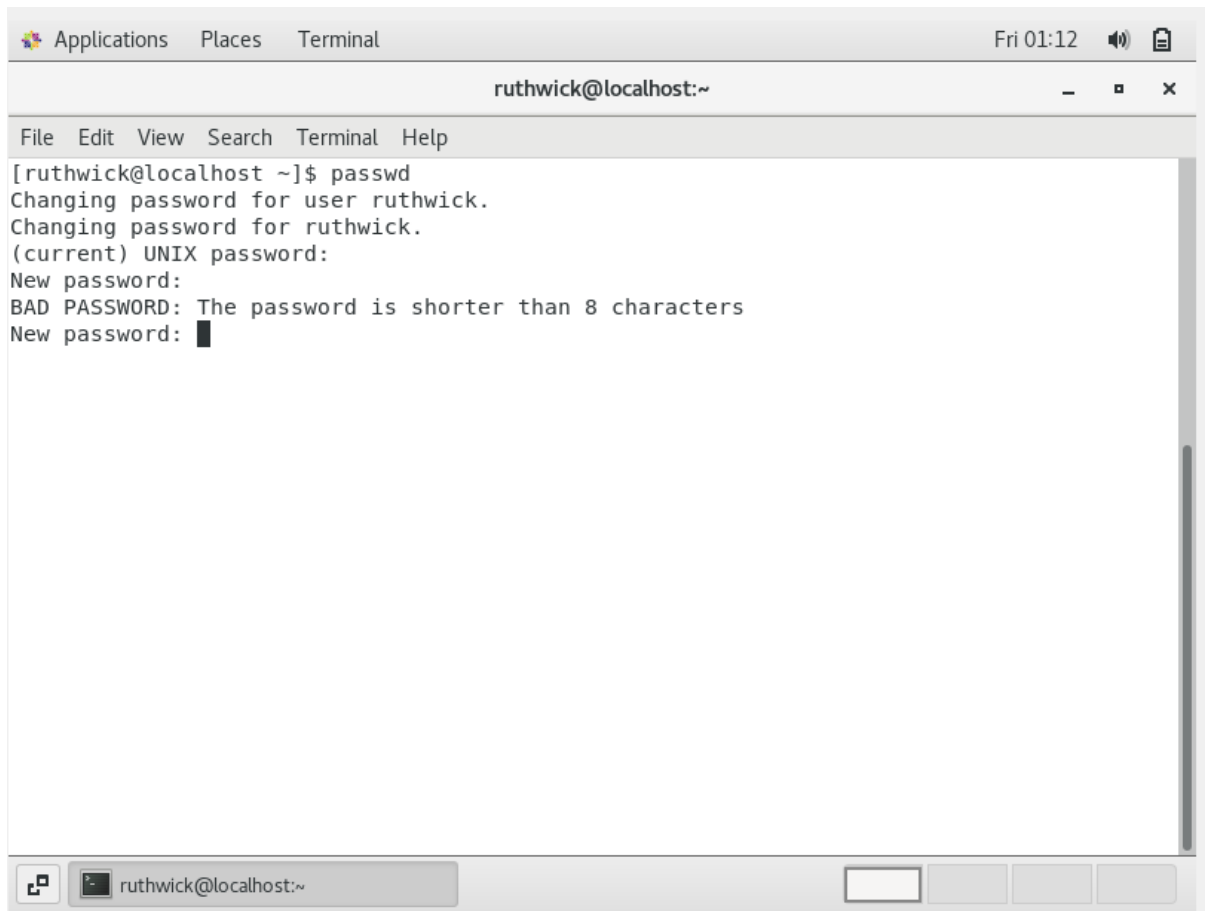   - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: -

Tried to change password of user ruthwick, used command passwd in terminal, it prompted to provide the current password first. Once that is provided it prompted to enter a new password, then retype the new password. Once I hit 'Enter' key I got the message as **"all authentication tokens updated successfully".** Please find the below screenshot for reference.

     o Try again to change password but use like password ***1234*** or ***abcd***
       ■ Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: - Tried same procedure as above mentioned and able to set the new password to **1234.** And then tried to set the password to **abcd.** Then CentOS thrown an error stating that **"The password is shorter than 8 characters"** Please find the below screenshot for reference.

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

               ▪   Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: -

Tried setting up a blank password. CentOS thrown an error stating that **"BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied"** So, there should be a password set up for each user with minimum 8 characters. Please find the below screenshot for reference.

Assignment-3
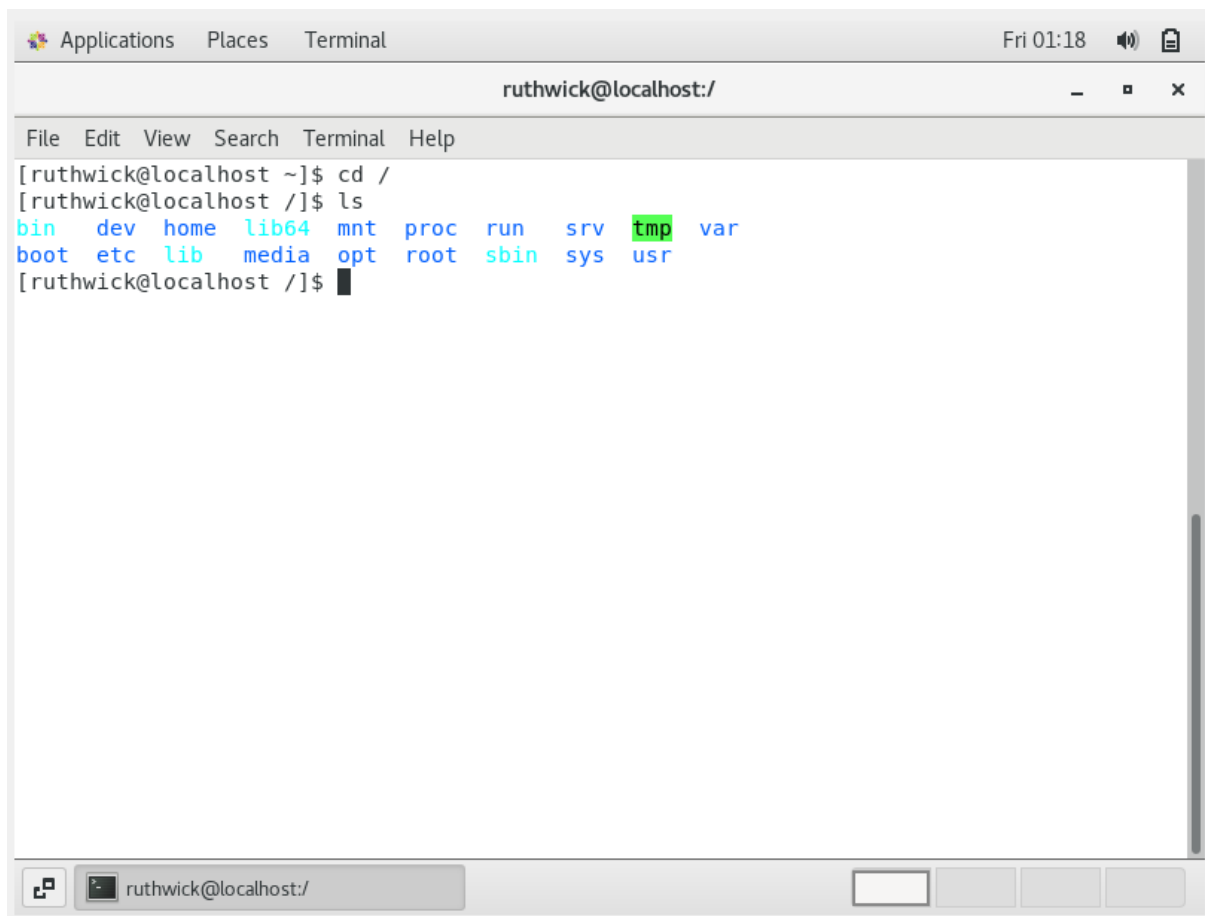
Working with Directories

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

Answer: -

cd / command changes our current directory to root directory of the user. Root directory is just like C drive in Windows.

Ls command will list all the files and directories available within the directory that we are in now. IN this scenario it is / directory. Please find the below screenshot for reference.
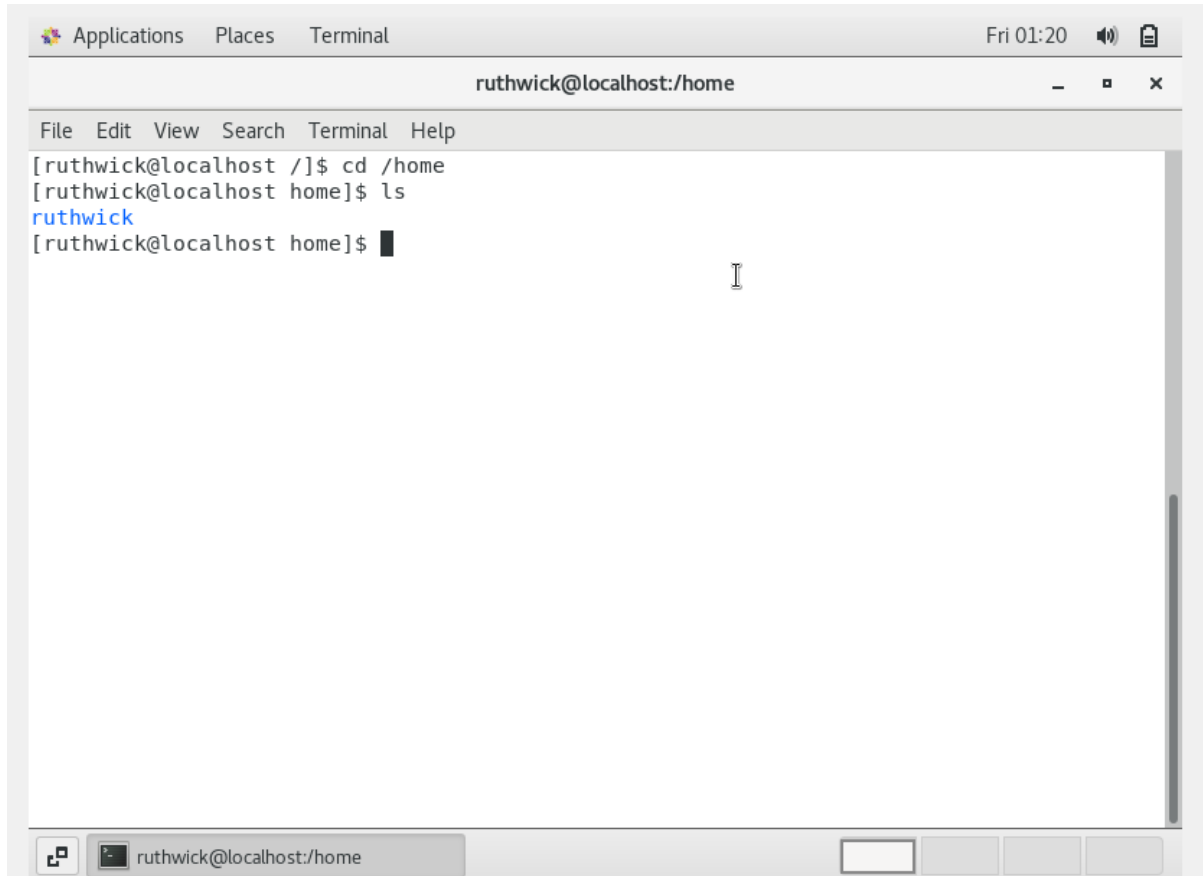
- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Do **ls,** provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?

Answer: -

Tried checking the files in home directory. It is the user's home directory.
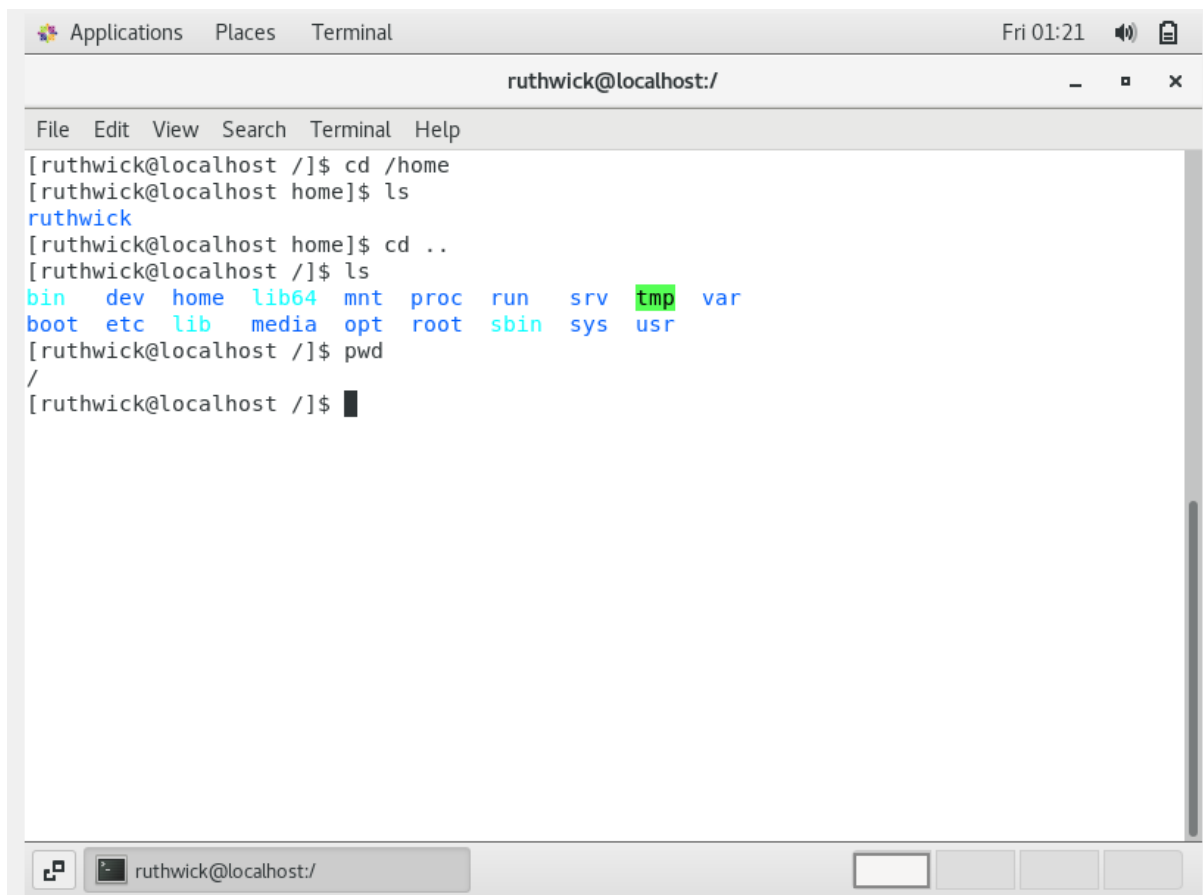
- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
  - Check what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: -

Cd .. is the command used to come back to the previous directory. When we are in home directory and tried cd .. command, we came back to the / directory.
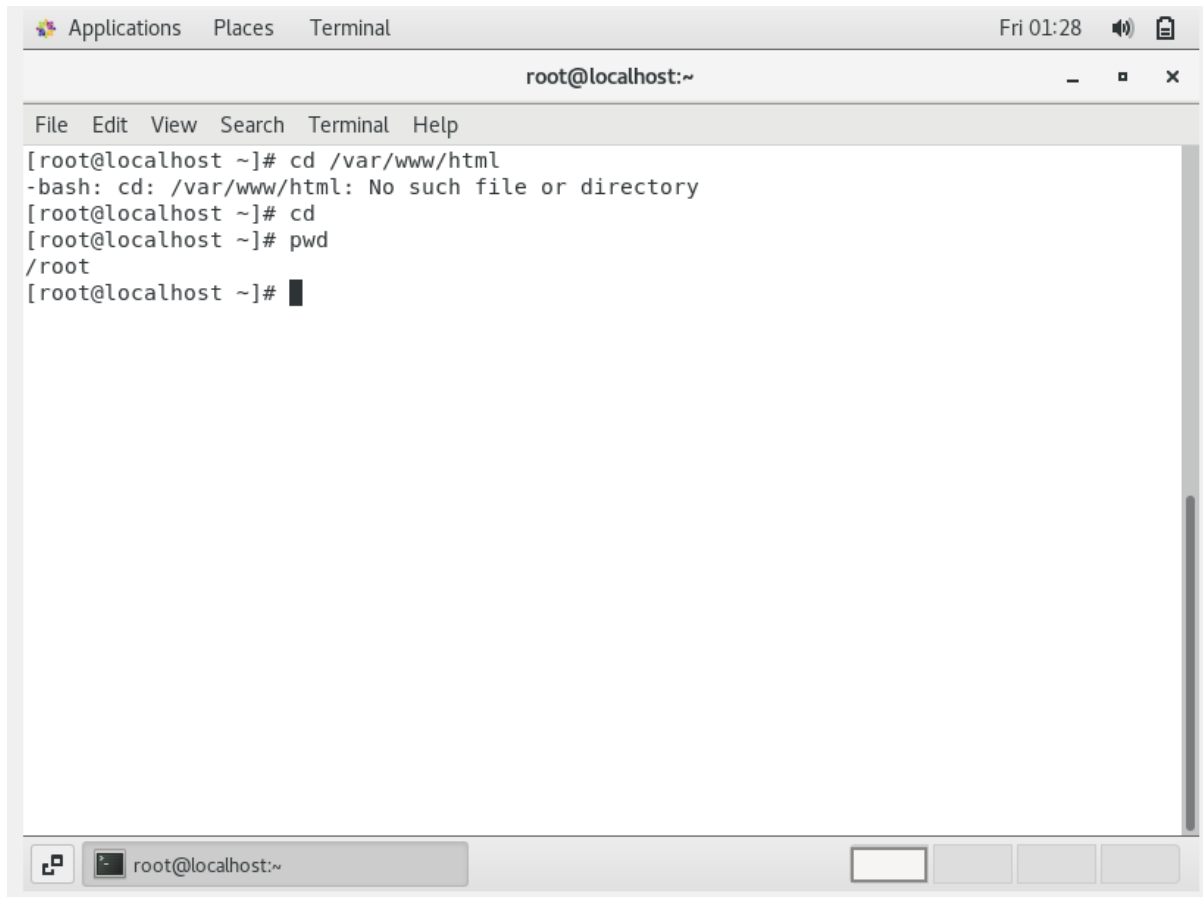
- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
  - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: -
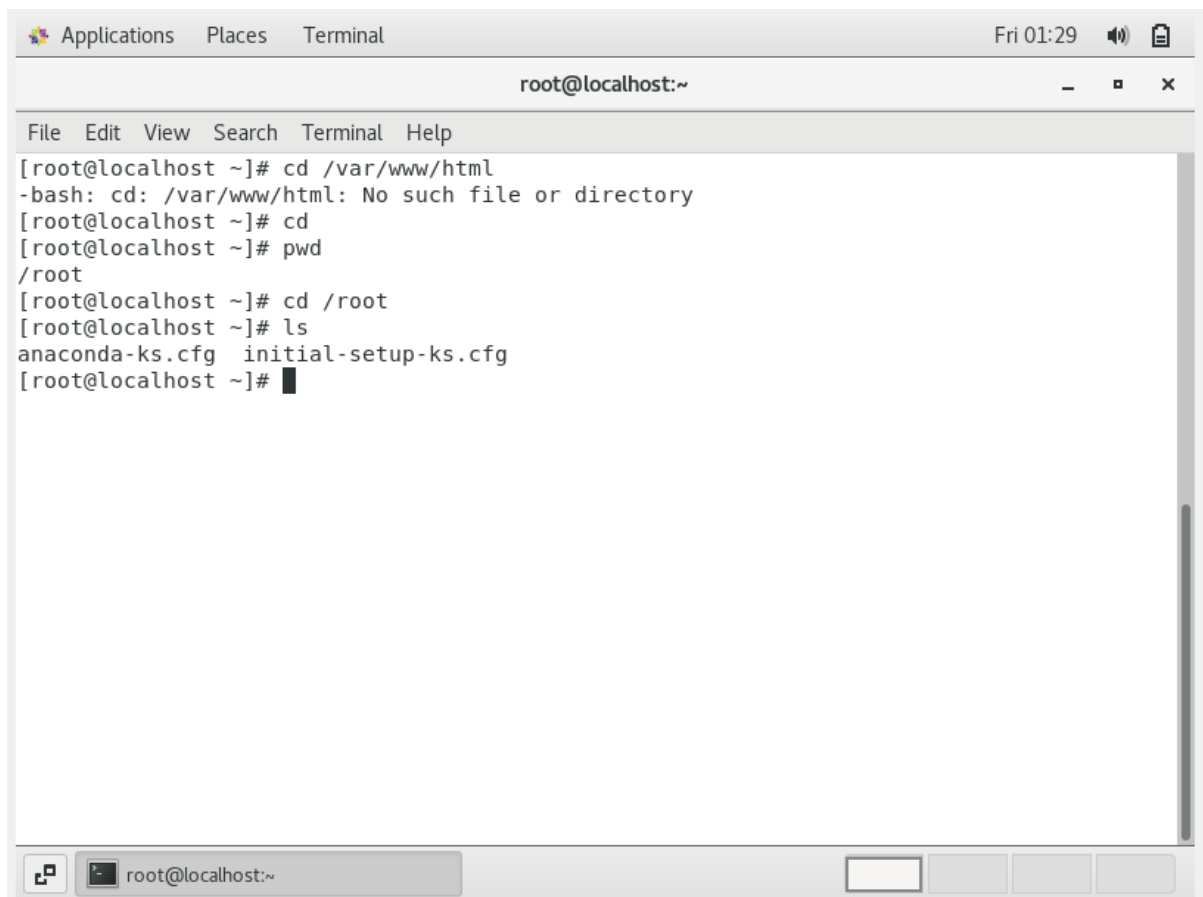
Tried above command and it seems there is no such directory found. When tried cd and enter it brings back to me to Ruthwick user home directory.

- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Do **ls,** check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

Answer: cd /root brings us to root directory and ls shows the files inside the directory.

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?

Answer: - cd /etc will bring us to /etc directory. This directory has many files and some of them are configuration files.

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

Answer: -

ls -al will show all files including the permissions of the each file.

- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
  - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?

Answer: - ls -i shows the file information along with size of the files

- Then use **ls –help** and see other options about **ls** command
  - Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** command

Answer: -

ls –help will show all the commands and their explanation in ls.

Assignment-5
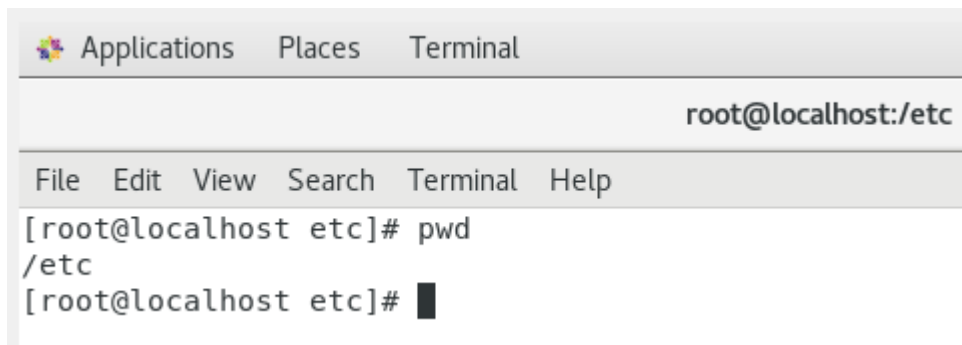
Know where you are and where you are working

Here we use pwd, cd and ls as combine task to understand where you are working on terminal and how you can switch from one directory to another one.

- Open terminal after restart the linux
  - Check which location you are working, type **pwd** and take screenshot
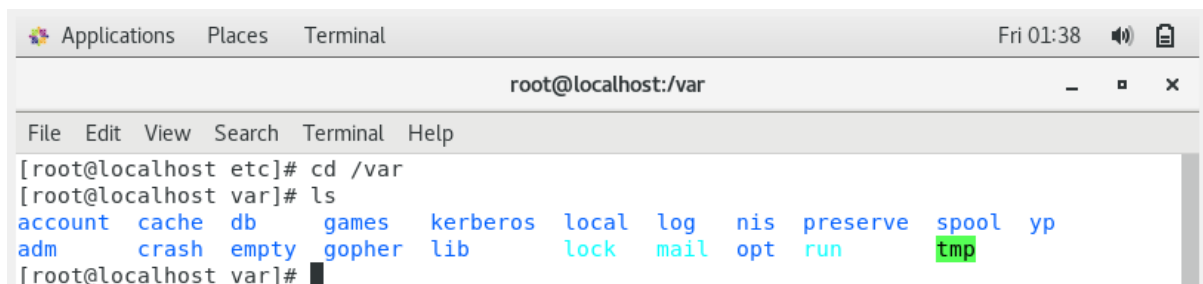
Answer: -

Pwd command shows the present working directory.

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

Answer: - /var contains variable data files.

- Do explore other help options of each command to learn more other things we can do with these commands

_____