

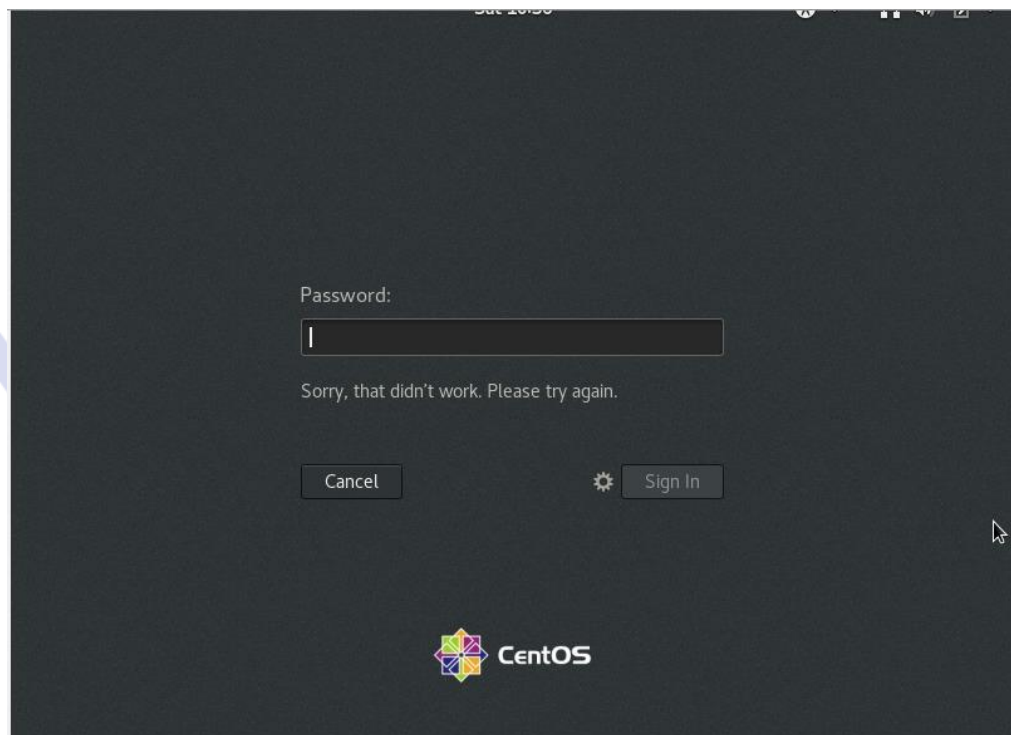


Basic Linux Commands Assignments

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?



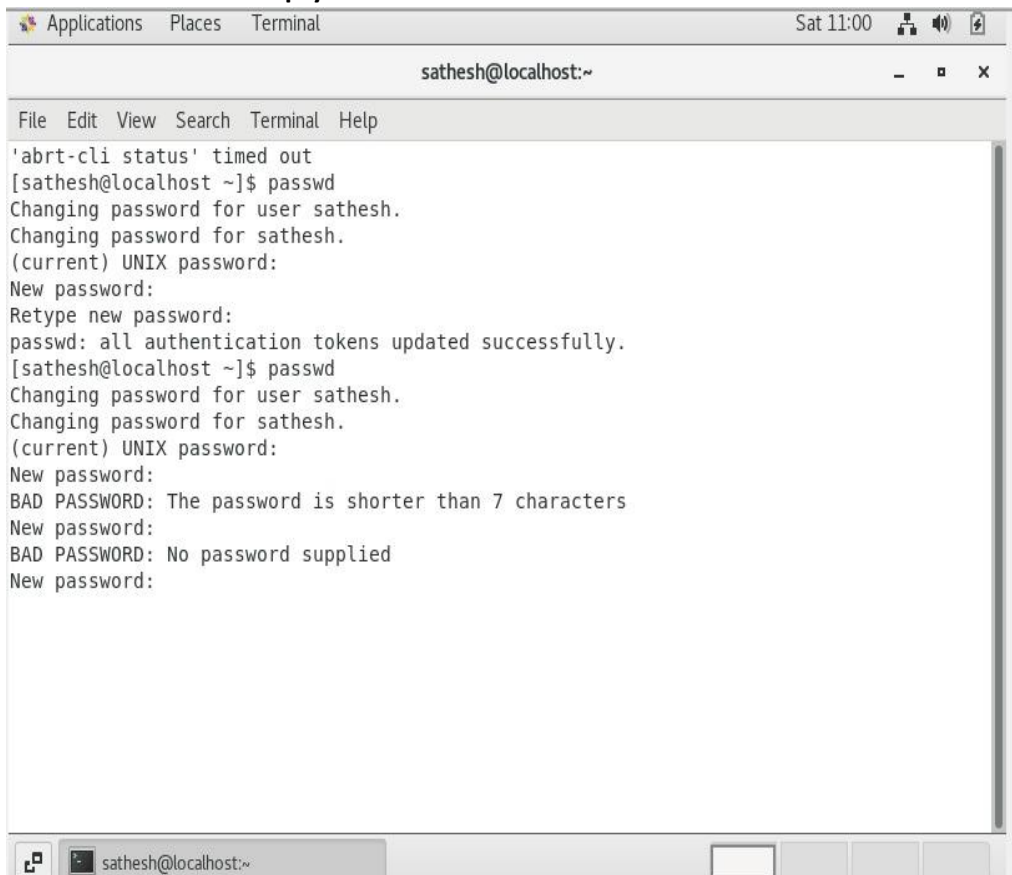
Inference- Only the user name is validated in the password section and it reports the user doesn't work.

Assignment-2

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?
- **To change the password we must use "passwd" command, we need to put a new password and also the same password again to confirm**
 - Try again to change password but use like password ***1234*** or ***abcd***
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

- **Linux doesn't allow the user to set a simple password and it warns the user that, Hey it's a bad password.**
- Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
 - **Linux makes sure that the user puts a password and the password is not left empty.**



```

sathesh@localhost:~$ passwd
Changing password for user sathesh.
Changing password for sathesh.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[sathesh@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user sathesh.
Changing password for sathesh.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 7 characters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
New password:
  
```

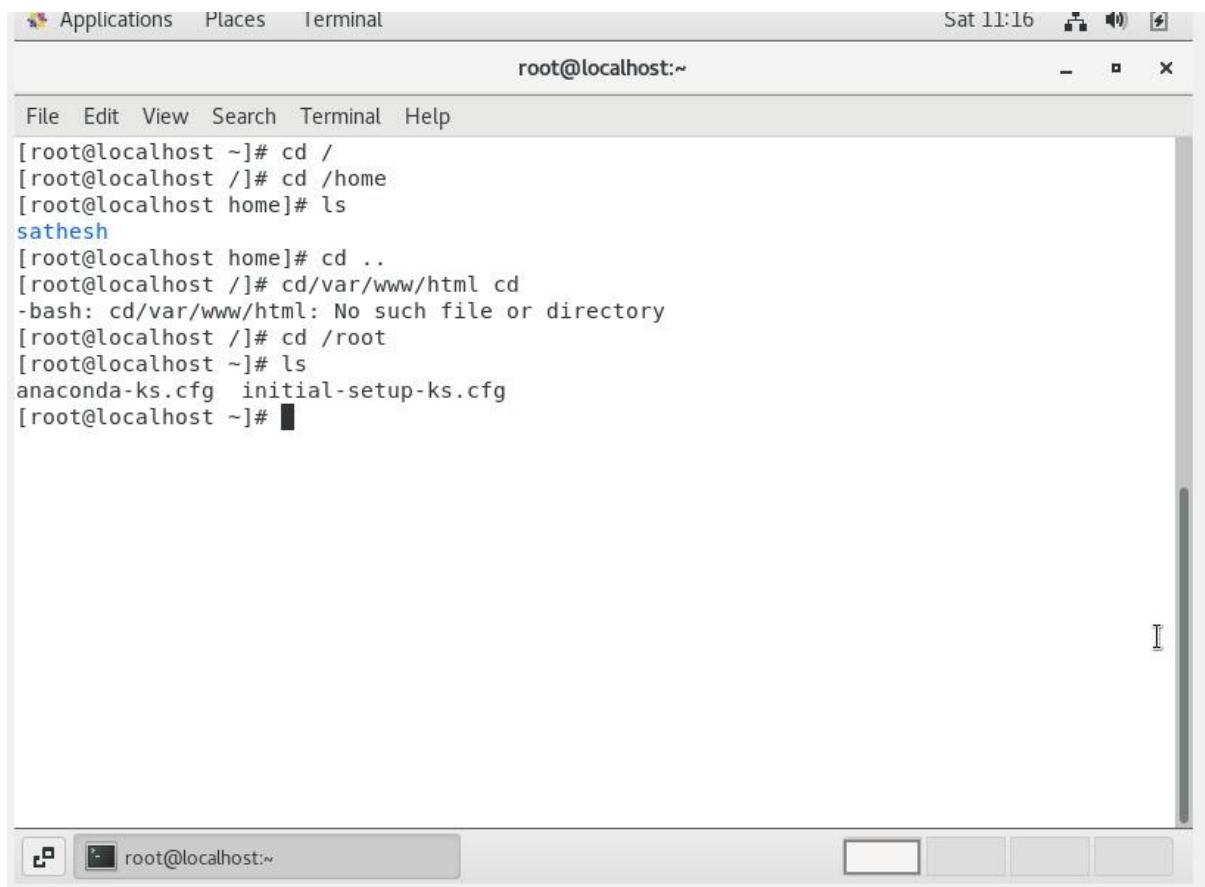
Assignment-3

Working with Directories

- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key
 - Take screenshot and explain what output we got?
 - **If we give the command cd / it will take you to the root directory and ls is use to list the contents of the directory.**
- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
 - Do **ls**, provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?
 - **If we give the command cd /home it will take you to the home directory and ls is use to list the contents of the directory.**
- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
 - Check what happen and give screenshot?
 - **cd .. is used to level up one directory**
- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

- **cd/ var** is used to go into var directory and there is no www directory inside var directory, so there is an error displayed that www directory does not exist inside var
- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
 - Do **ls**, check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?
 - **cd /root** is used to go into root directory and **ls** is used to check the contents.

Assignment 3 full screenshot :



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~'. The terminal displays the following commands and outputs:

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /
[root@localhost /]# cd /home
[root@localhost home]# ls
sathesh
[root@localhost home]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# cd/var/www/html cd
-bash: cd/var/www/html: No such file or directory
[root@localhost /]# cd /root
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Assignment-4

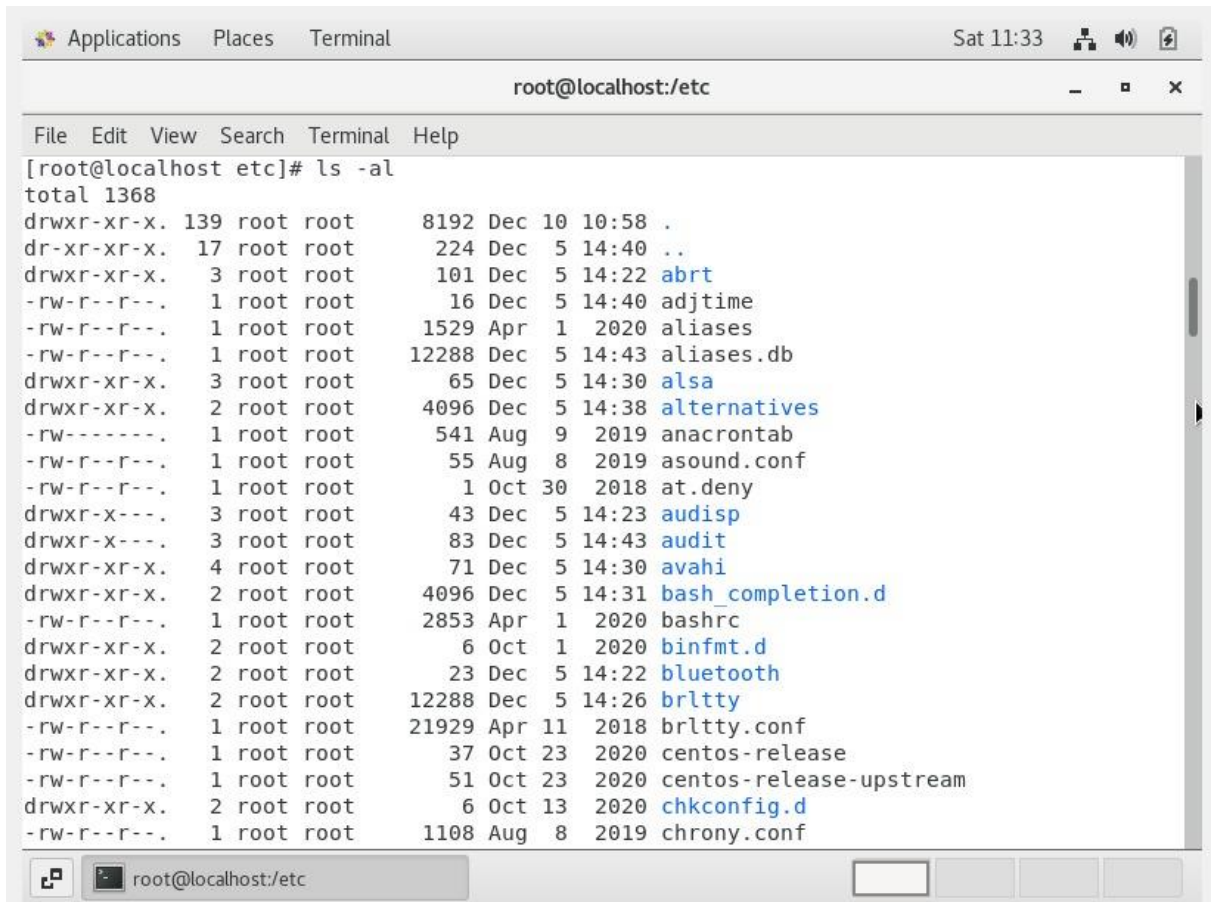
Working with File Listing

- 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?
 - **cd /etc** and **ls** are used to list the files of etc directory

The image shows a terminal window titled 'root@localhost:/etc'. The command prompt is '[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc' and '[root@localhost etc]# ls'. The output is a three-column list of files and directories in the /etc directory. The files are color-coded: blue for executables, green for directories, and cyan for configuration files. The files listed are: abrt, adjtime, aliases, aliases.db, alsa, alternatives, anacrontab, asound.conf, at.deny, audisp, audit, avahi, bash_completion.d, bashrc, binfmt.d, bluetooth, brltty, brltty.conf, centos-release, centos-release-upstream, chkconfig.d, chrony.conf, chrony.keys, hosts.allow, hosts.deny, hp, idmapd.conf, init.d, inittab, inputrc, iproute2, ipsec.conf, ipsec.d, ipsec.secrets, iscsi, issue, issue.net, java, jvm, jvm-common, kdump.conf, kernel, krb5.conf, krb5.conf.d, ksmtuned.conf, ld.so.cache, profile, profile.d, protocols, pulse, purple, python, qemu-ga, qemu-kvm, radvd.conf, ras, rc0.d, rc1.d, rc2.d, rc3.d, rc4.d, rc5.d, rc6.d, rc.d, rc.local, rdma, redhat-release, request-key.conf, and request-key.d.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc
[root@localhost etc]# ls
abrt                  hosts.allow          profile
adjtime              hosts.deny           profile.d
aliases              hp                   protocols
aliases.db           idmapd.conf          pulse
alsa                 init.d               purple
alternatives         inittab              python
anacrontab           inputrc              qemu-ga
asound.conf          iproute2             qemu-kvm
at.deny              ipsec.conf           radvd.conf
audisp               ipsec.d              ras
audit                ipsec.secrets        rc0.d
avahi                iscsi                rc1.d
bash_completion.d    issue                rc2.d
bashrc               issue.net            rc3.d
binfmt.d             java                 rc4.d
bluetooth            jvm                  rc5.d
brltty               jvm-common           rc6.d
brltty.conf          kdump.conf           rc.d
centos-release        kernel               rc.local
centos-release-upstream krb5.conf            rdma
chkconfig.d           krb5.conf.d          redhat-release
chrony.conf           ksmtuned.conf         request-key.conf
chrony.keys           ld.so.cache           request-key.d
```

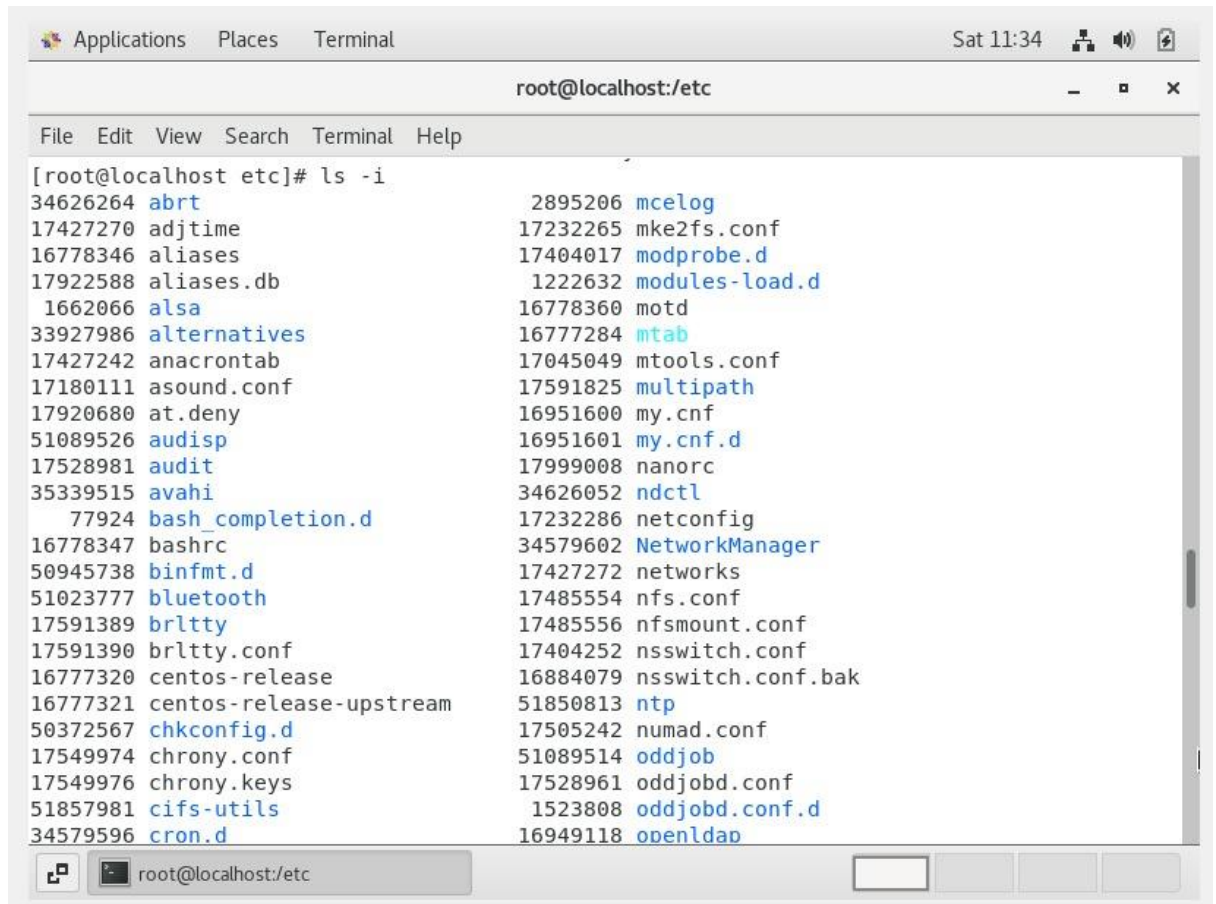
- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
 - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?
 - **ls -al** is used to find the hidden files of the directory, here the dot files are displayed in the screenshot which is not displayed when we use **cd /etc**



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'root@localhost:/etc'. The command '[root@localhost etc]# ls -al' has been executed, displaying a detailed listing of files and directories in the /etc directory. The output includes file permissions, link counts, owner names, group names, file sizes, and timestamps. Files listed include '.', '..', 'abrt', 'adjtime', 'aliases', 'aliases.db', 'alsa', 'alternatives', 'anacrontab', 'asound.conf', 'at.deny', 'audisp', 'audit', 'avahi', 'bash_completion.d', 'bashrc', 'binfmt.d', 'bluetooth', 'brltty', 'brltty.conf', 'centos-release', 'centos-release-upstream', 'chkconfig.d', and 'chrony.conf'.

```
[root@localhost etc]# ls -al
total 1368
drwxr-xr-x. 139 root root      8192 Dec 10 10:58 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root      224 Dec  5 14:40 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root      101 Dec  5 14:22 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        16 Dec  5 14:40 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1529 Apr  1  2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    12288 Dec  5 14:43 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        65 Dec  5 14:30 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Dec  5 14:38 alternatives
-rw-----.   1 root root      541 Aug  9  2019 anacrontab
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        55 Aug  8  2019 asound.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root         1 Oct 30  2018 at.deny
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        43 Dec  5 14:23 audisp
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        83 Dec  5 14:43 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root        71 Dec  5 14:30 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Dec  5 14:31 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    2853 Apr  1  2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root         6 Oct  1  2020 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        23 Dec  5 14:22 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    12288 Dec  5 14:26 brltty
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    21929 Apr 11  2018 brltty.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root         37 Oct 23  2020 centos-release
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root         51 Oct 23  2020 centos-release-upstream
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root         6 Oct 13  2020 chkconfig.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1108 Aug  8  2019 chrony.conf
```

- Then use **ls -li** and hit **Enter** key
 - Now see what different output it shows and take screenshot?
 - **ls -li** is used to display the index number(inode) of the files of the directory



```
root@localhost:/etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[root@localhost etc]# ls -i
34626264 abrt
17427270 adjtime
16778346 aliases
17922588 aliases.db
1662066 alsa
33927986 alternatives
17427242 anacrontab
17180111 asound.conf
17920680 at.deny
51089526 audisp
17528981 audit
35339515 avahi
77924 bash_completion.d
16778347 bashrc
50945738 binfmt.d
51023777 bluetooth
17591389 brltty
17591390 brltty.conf
16777320 centos-release
16777321 centos-release-upstream
50372567 chkconfig.d
17549974 chrony.conf
17549976 chrony.keys
51857981 cifs-utils
34579596 cron.d
2895206 mcelog
17232265 mke2fs.conf
17404017 modprobe.d
1222632 modules-load.d
16778360 motd
16777284 mtab
17045049 mtools.conf
17591825 multipath
16951600 my.cnf
16951601 my.cnf.d
17999008 nanorc
34626052 ndctl
17232286 netconfig
34579602 NetworkManager
17427272 networks
17485554 nfs.conf
17485556 nfsmount.conf
17404252 nsswitch.conf
16884079 nsswitch.conf.bak
51850813 ntp
17505242 numad.conf
51089514 oddjob
17528961 oddjobd.conf
1523808 oddjobd.conf.d
16949118 openldap
```

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

Assignment-5

Know where you are and where you working

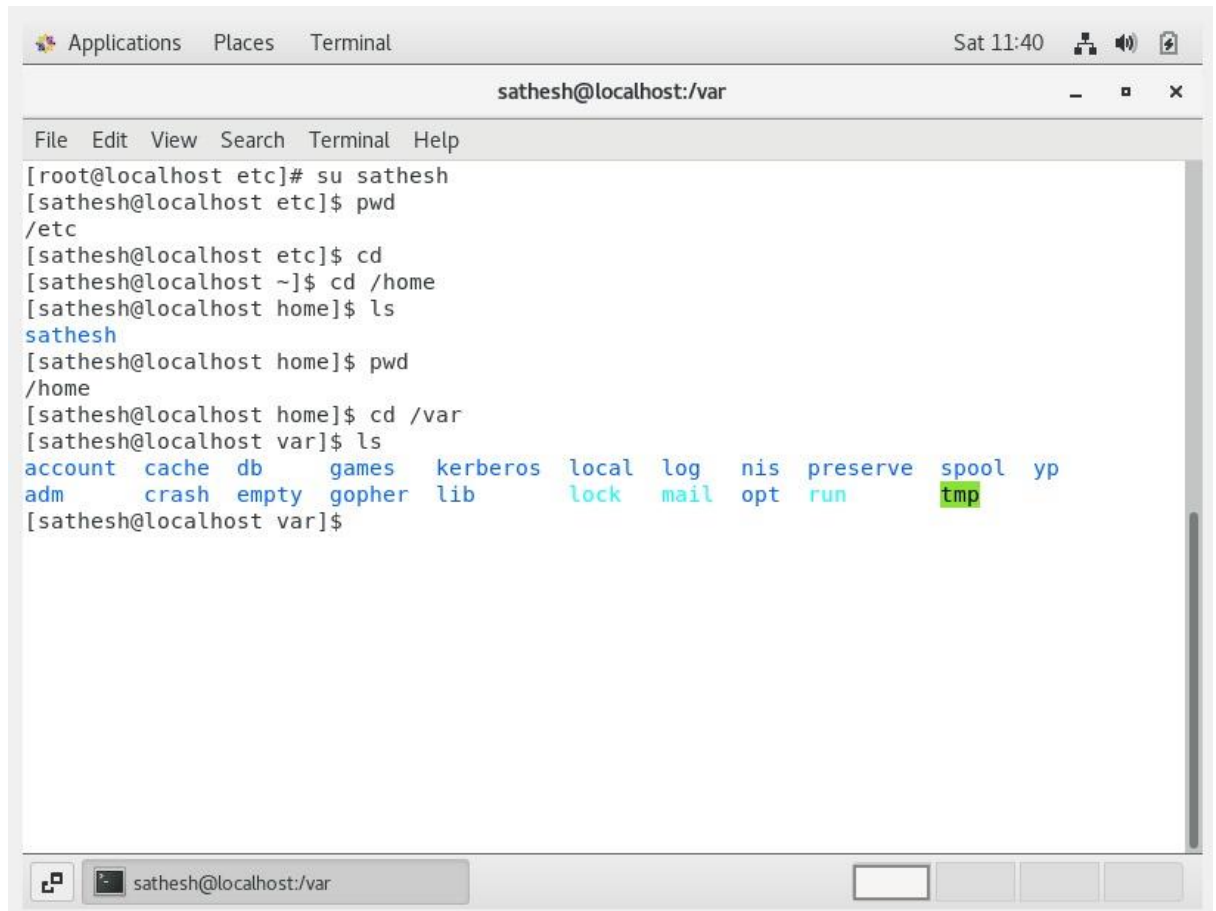
Here we use **pwd**, **cd** and **ls** as combine task to understand where you working on terminal and how you can switch from one directory to another one.

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

Ans : This gives us the present working directory (/home)

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

Ans : This lists the files present in var directory



```
[root@localhost etc]# su sathesh
[sathesh@localhost etc]$ pwd
/etc
[sathesh@localhost etc]$ cd
[sathesh@localhost ~]$ cd /home
[sathesh@localhost home]$ ls
sathesh
[sathesh@localhost home]$ pwd
/home
[sathesh@localhost home]$ cd /var
[sathesh@localhost var]$ ls
account  cache  db      games  kerberos  local  log  nis  preserve  spool  yp
adm      crash  empty  gopher  lib       lock  mail  opt  run      tmp
```

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