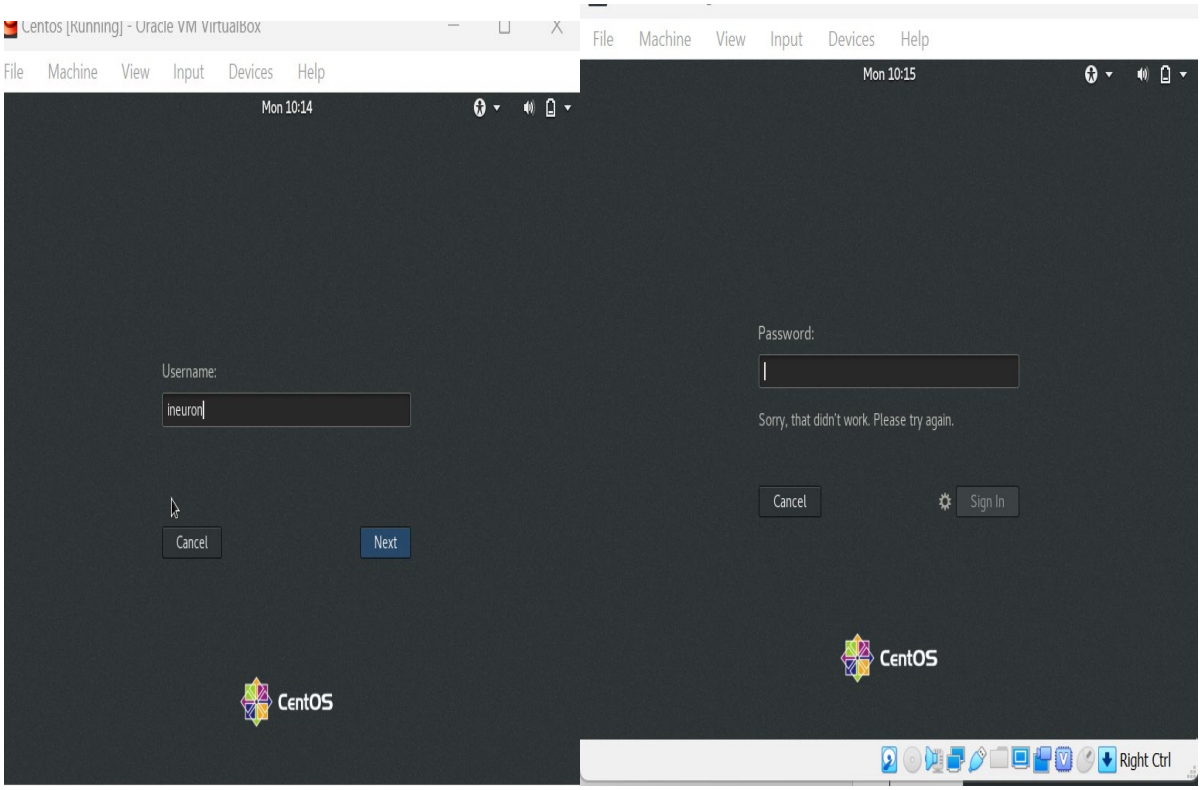
Basic Linux Commands Assignments

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?

Solution: As the user (Ineuron) is not created so we are not able to login in to the system. To login in to the system we need to have existing username and password.

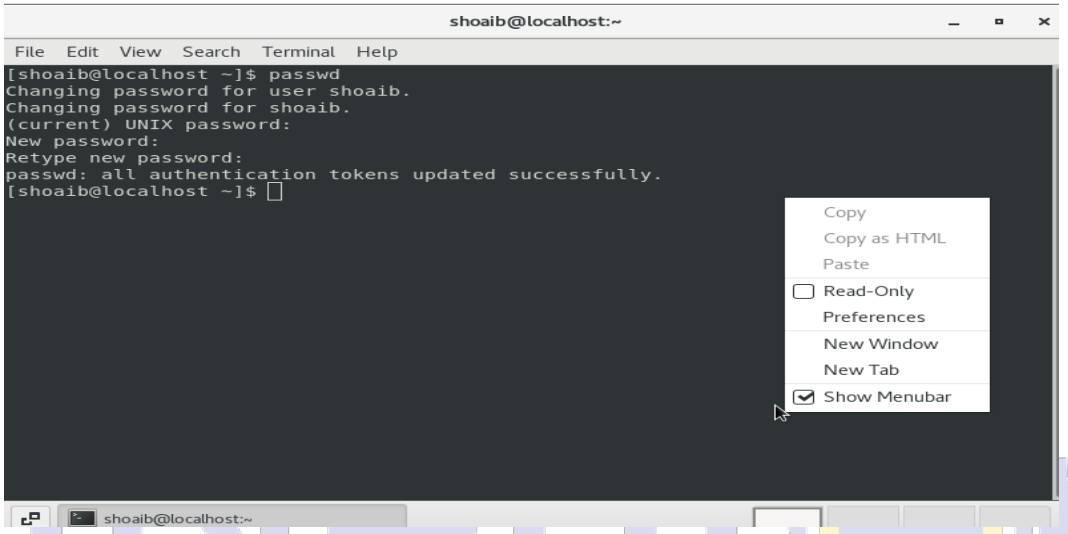


Assignment-2

Password changing

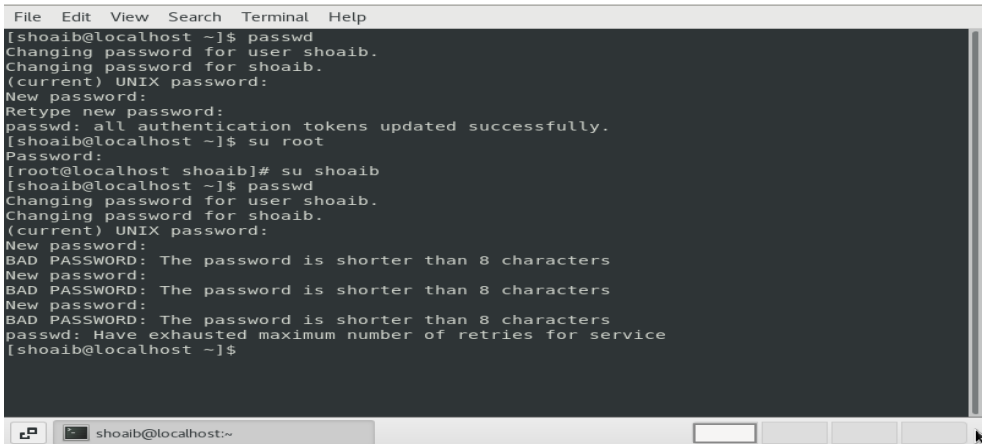
- Login into your account and then change password?
    - Change your password into ***IneuR0n#42*** and hit the **Enter** key
        - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Solution: By using **passwd** command in the terminal we are able to change the password where we need to provide the existing password and new password.



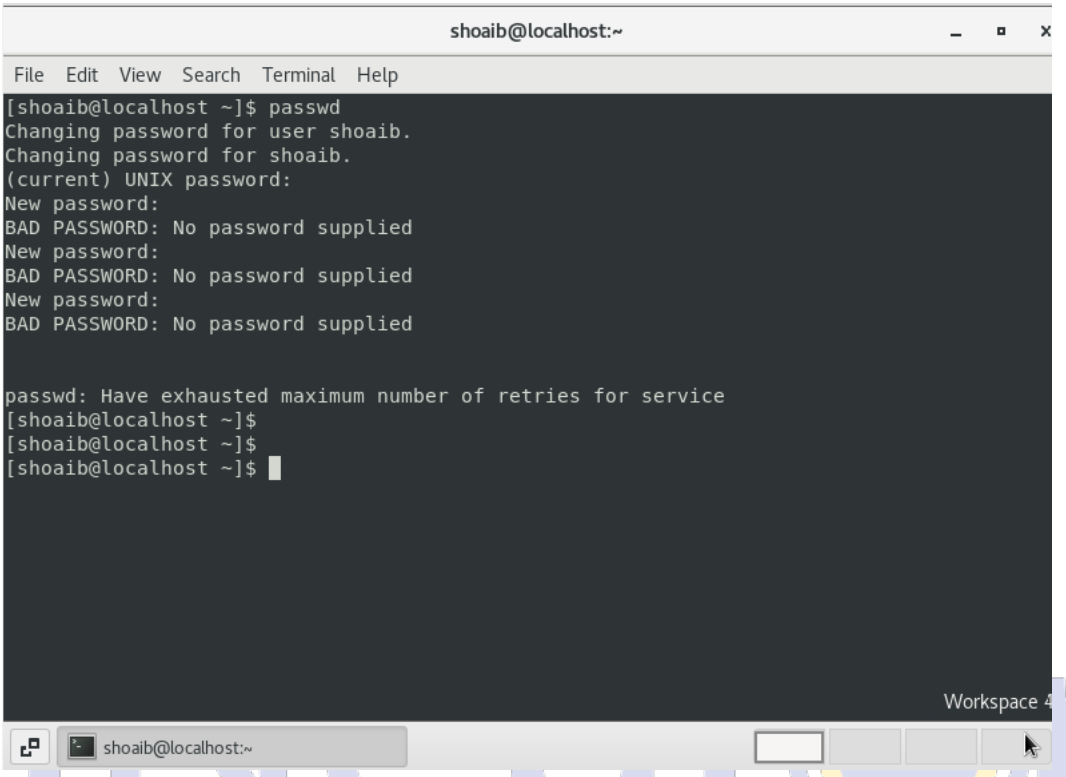
- Try again to change password but use like password ***1234*** or ***abcd***
    - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Solution: Password was not able to change to ***1234*** or ***abcd*** as it less than 8 characters.



- Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key
  - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Solution: As we didn't provide the new password it hasn't taken into consideration to change the new password. So after number of attempts it exists.

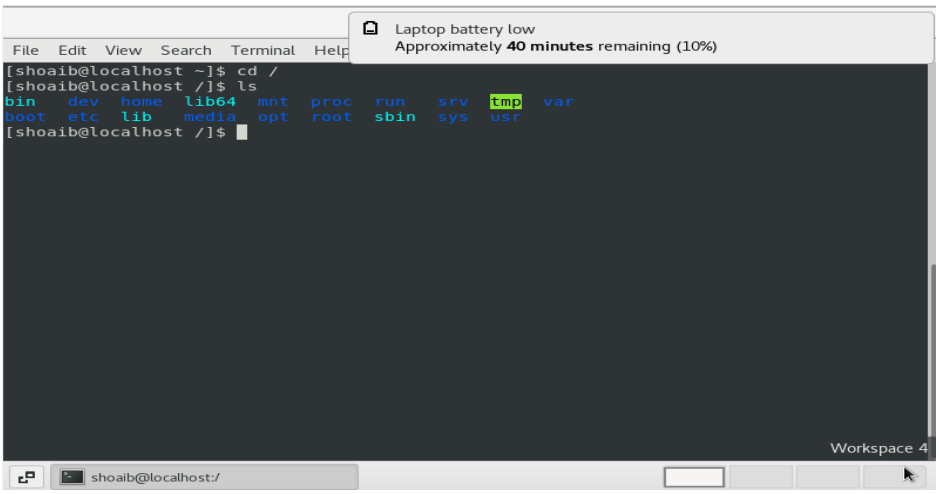


Assignment-3

Working with Directories

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

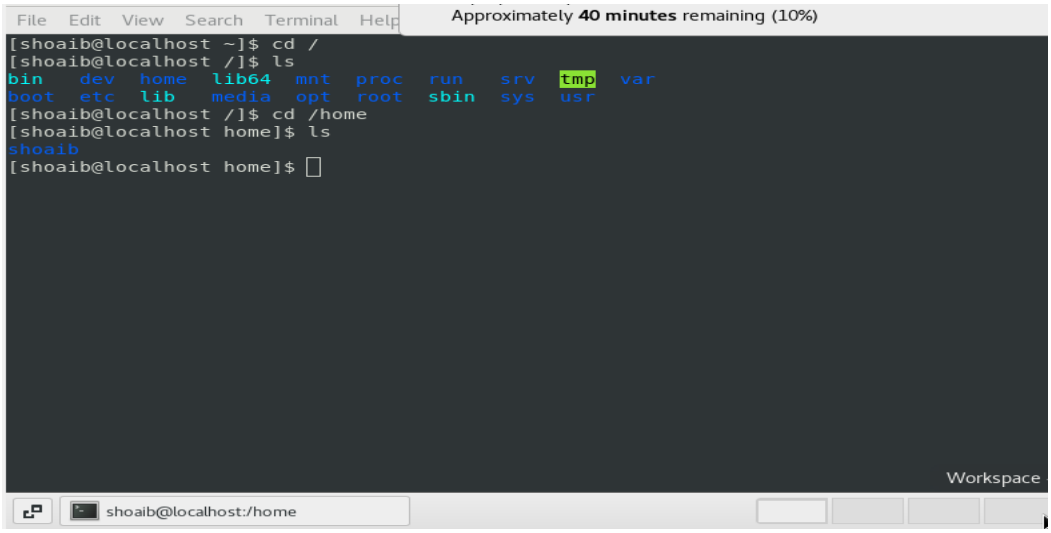
Solution: With this command we are at the top level of the folder. Everything is under the / folder. It is the first directory in the filesystem hierarchy.



- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
    - Do **ls,** provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?

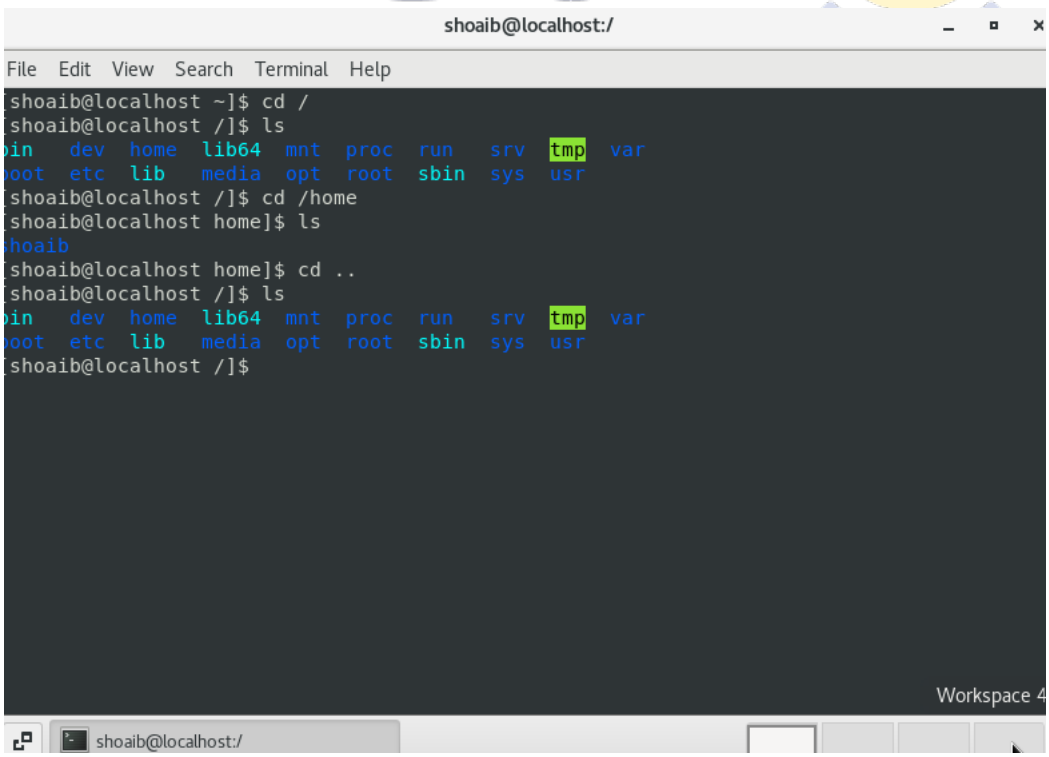
Solution: we used the command to change the directory from root directory to the home directory.

The home directory is used to store the user related data such as scripts, files, user information etc



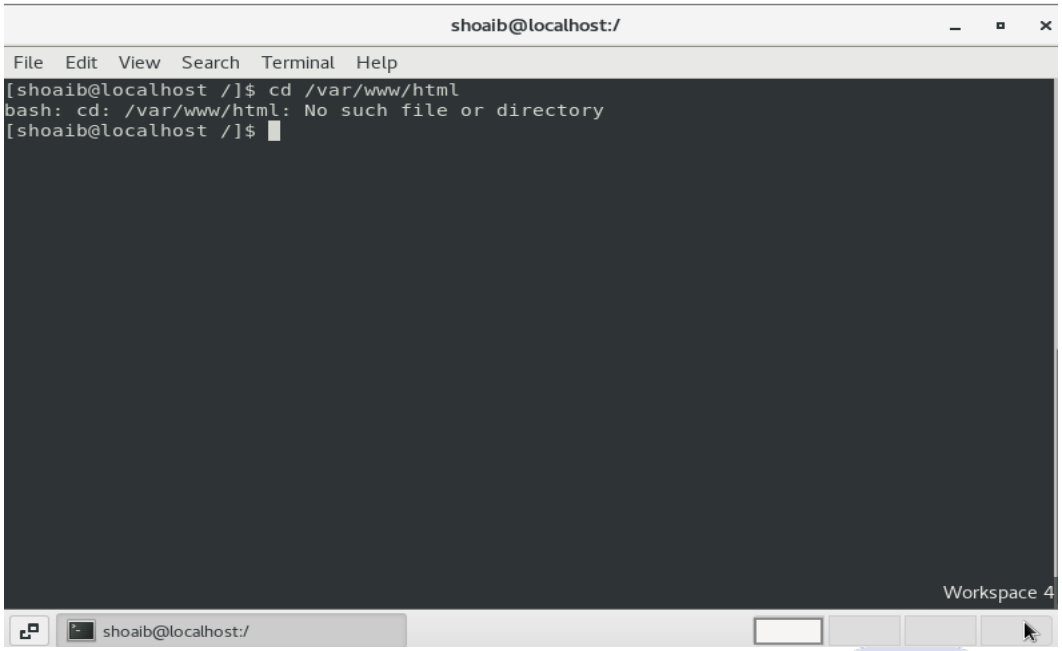
- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
    - Check what happen and give screenshot?

Solution: As we use this command it change the directory from home directory to the /(root Directory). Now we are at the top level or root directory



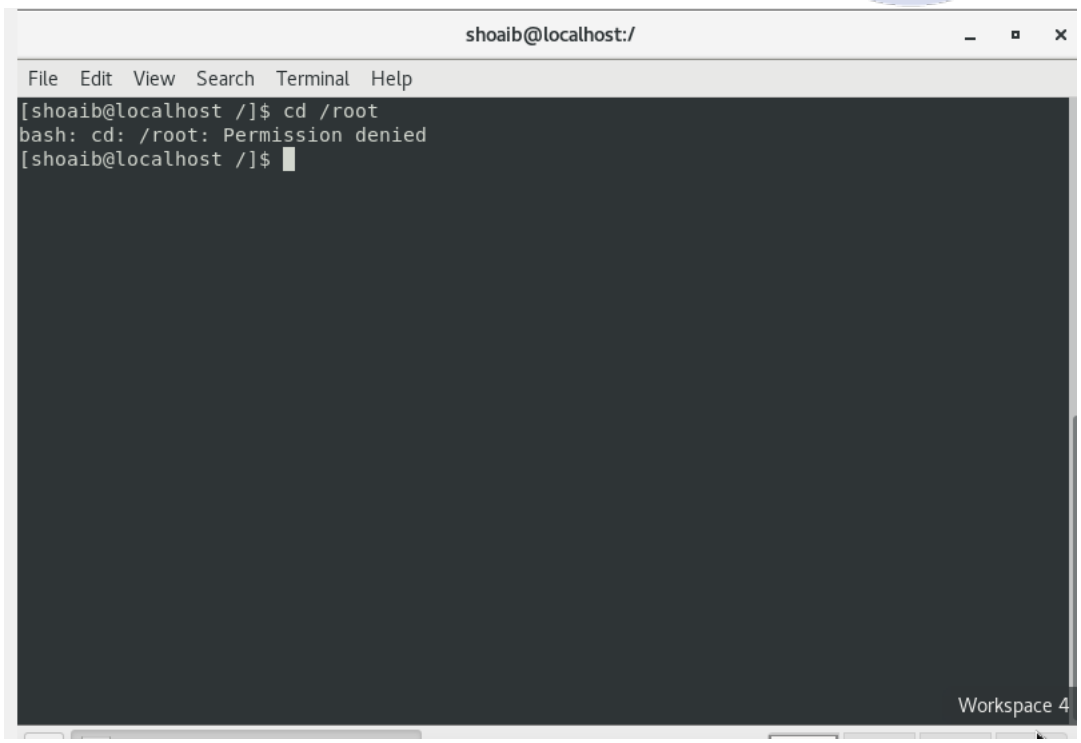
- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
    - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Solution: There is no such directory in my system as I haven't installed Apache server.



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

Solution: As I was not login as root user or I don't have the required permission to access this root folder.

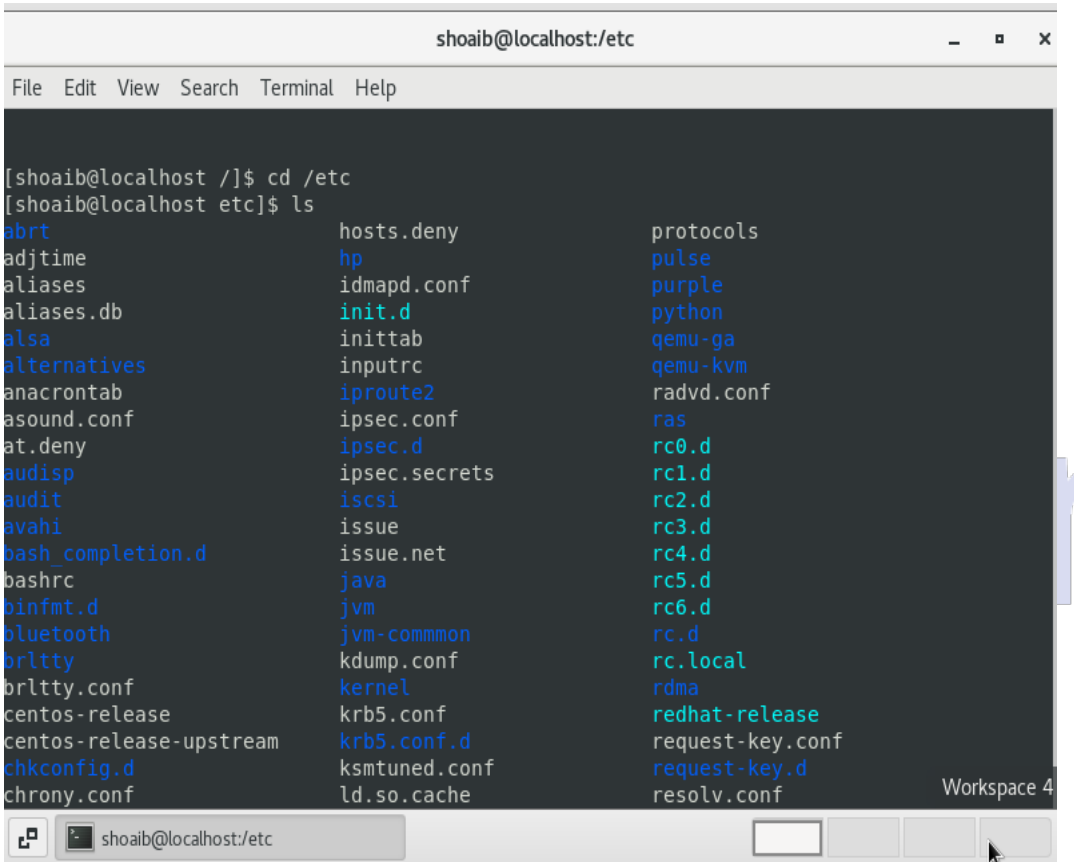


Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

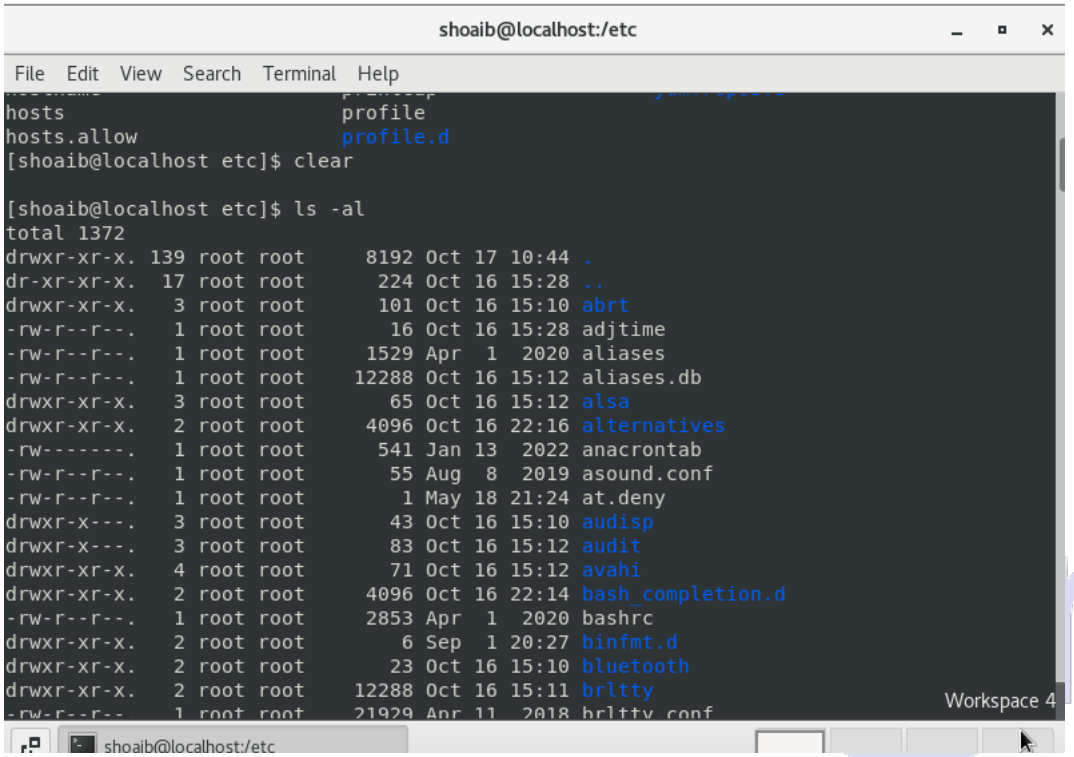
- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls**
  - Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeing?
  - Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?

Solution: It is a directory where all the Linux configuration file is present.



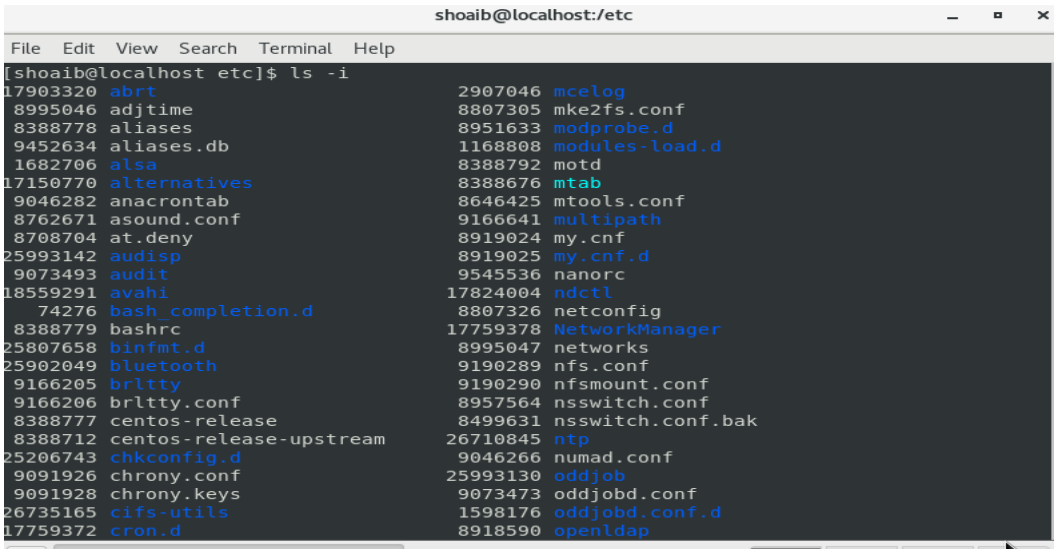
- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
    - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?

Solution: This command provides the details of the file such as the permissions, modification date, size of the file, group, etc.



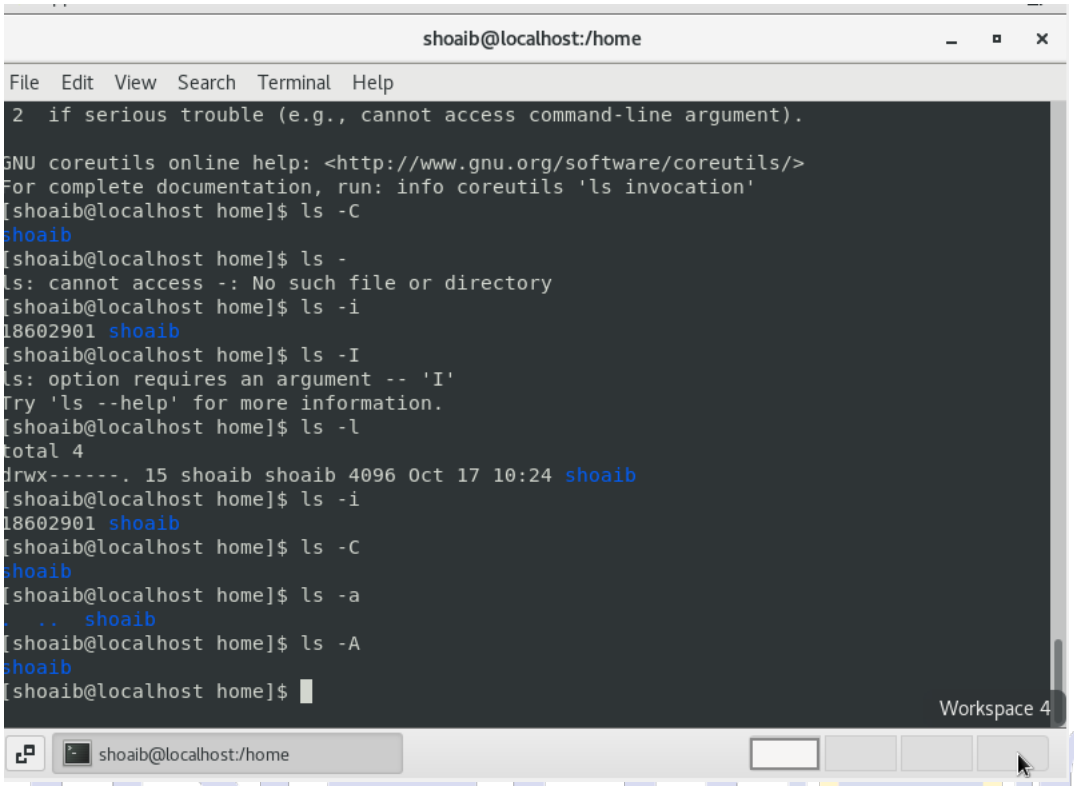
- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
    - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?

Solution: Displays file serial numbers along with file names.



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

Solution: Some of the command used are ls -a, ls -A, ls -l, ls -C

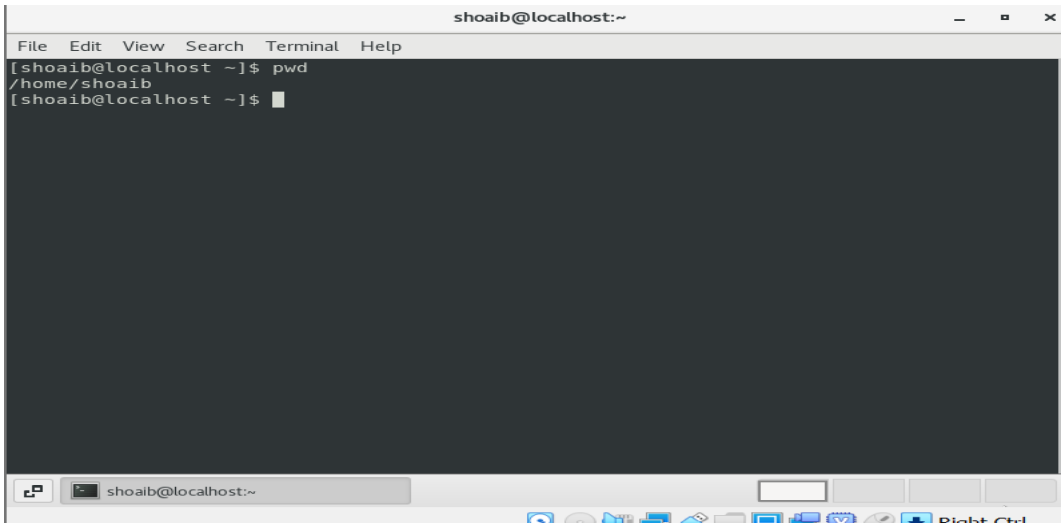


Assignment-5

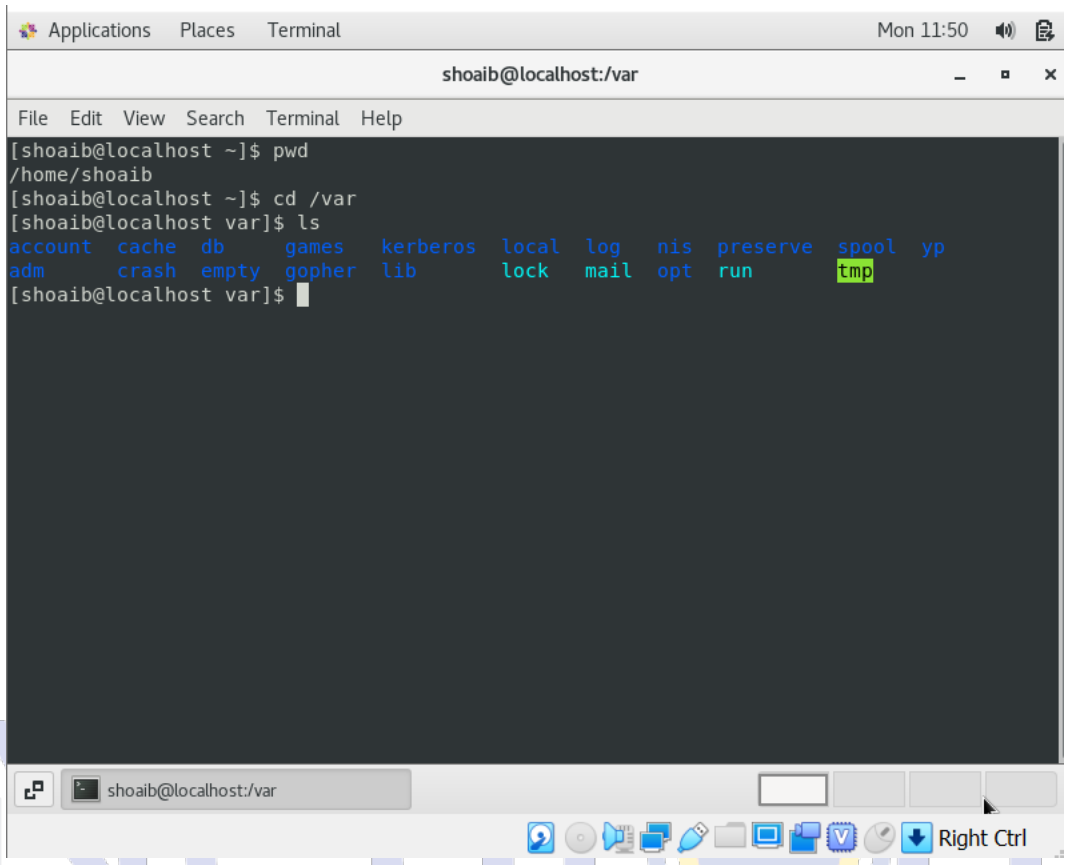
Know where you are and where you working

*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



- 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