Assinment1:

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?

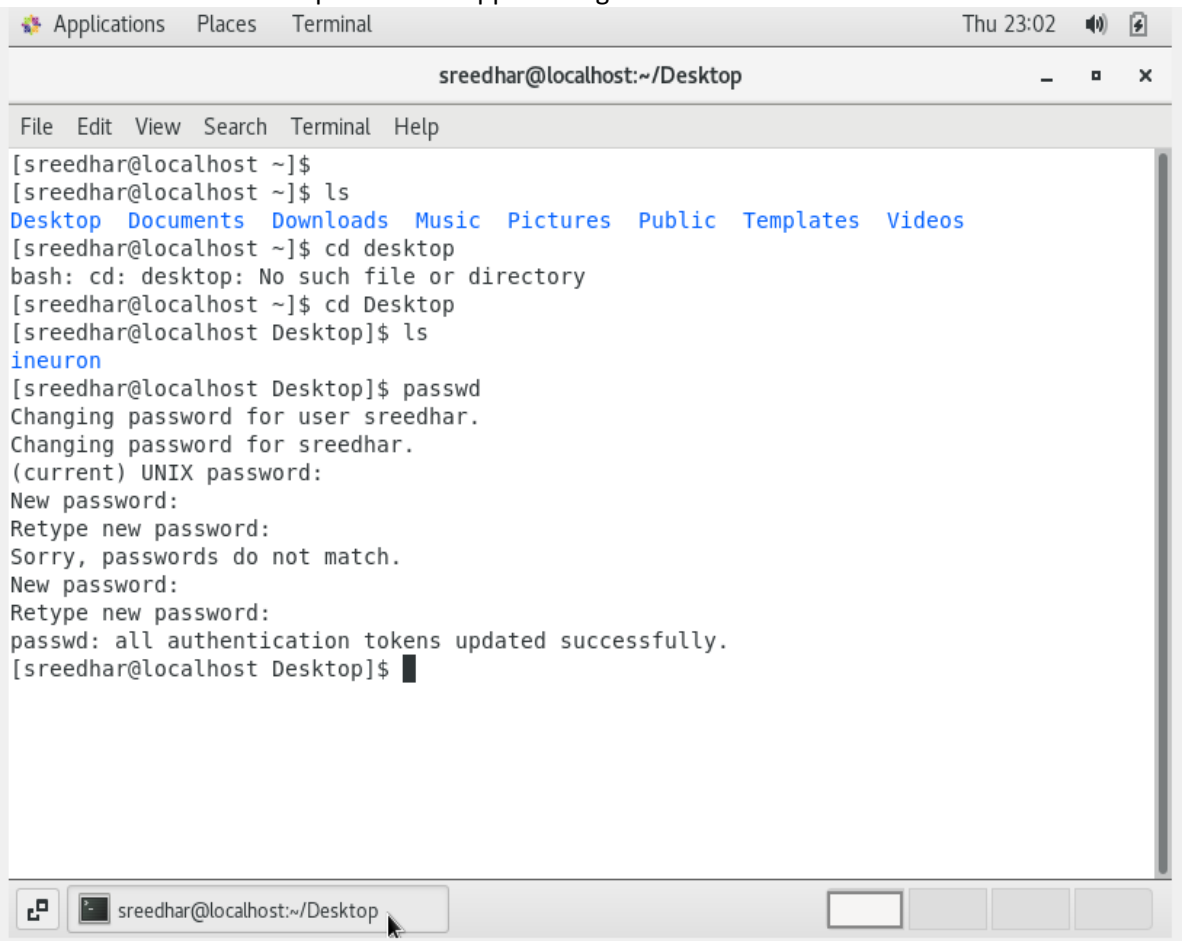
If we try to login as a non-existent user , we can't able to login and will gets an error like sorry please try again. Because /etc/passwd directory contains all the General account information of users. when you try to login, linux machine searches for user deatails in /etc/passwd directory

If the details not found it gives output as shown above screenshot.

Assignment 2:

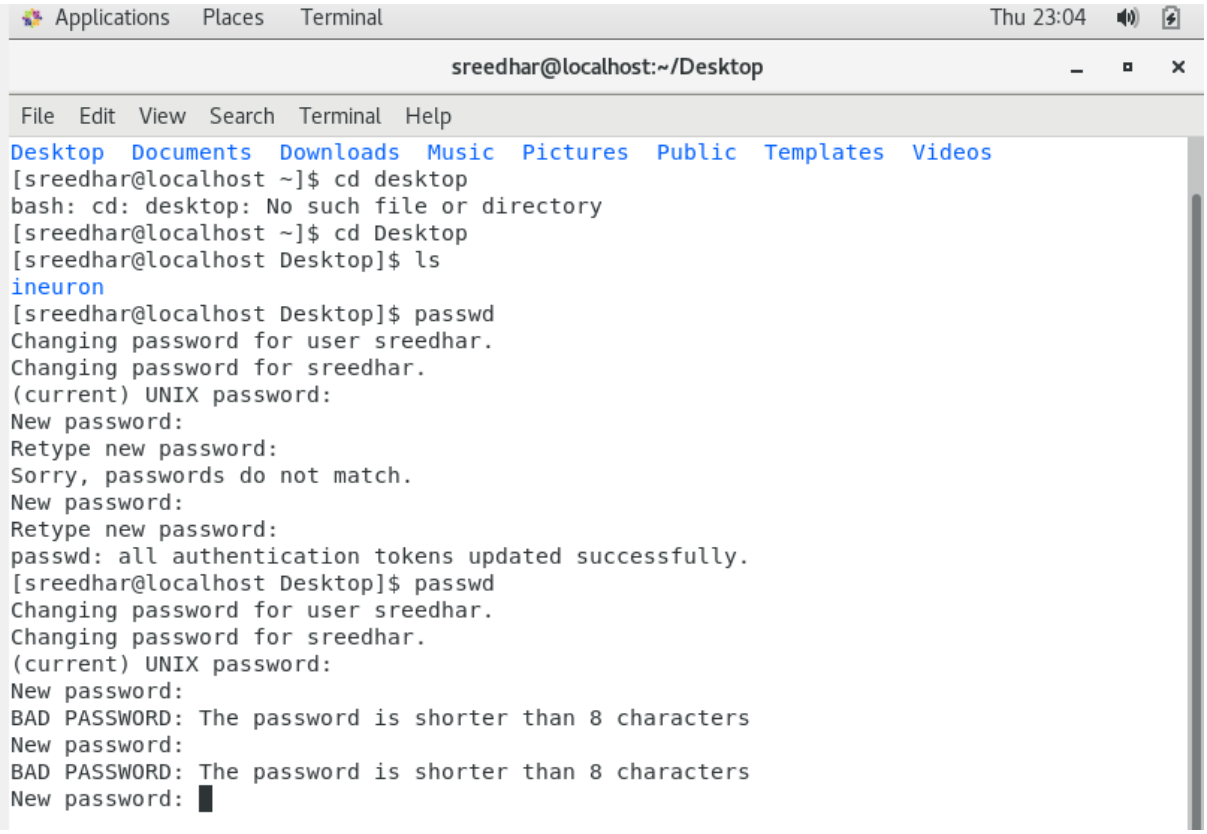
Password changing

- 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?



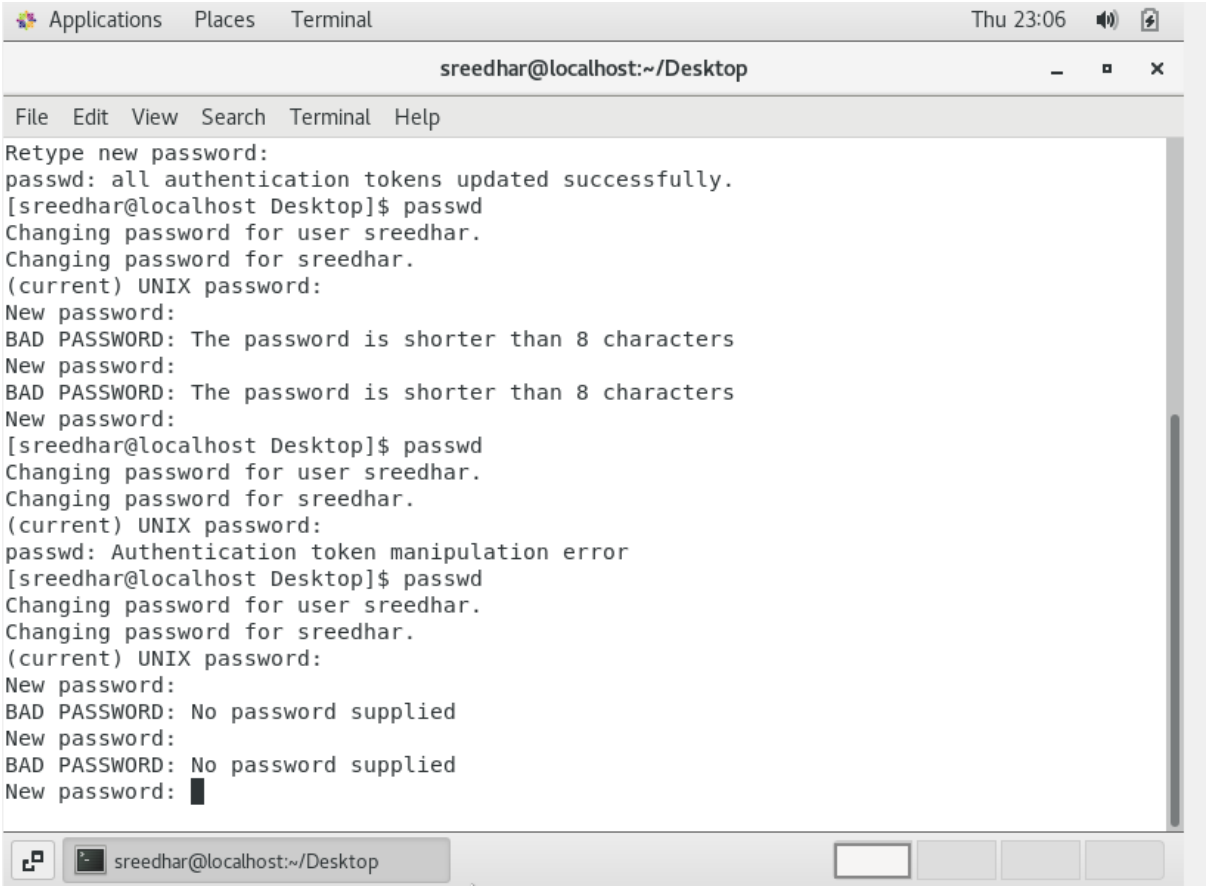
I came to know **passwd** command is used to change password to a user and /etc/gshadow directory contains password and policy data groups , in the above screenshot we can see all authentication tokens updated successfully that mean the new passwd is updated in the directory.

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



Password length should be minimum 8 Characters, to set strong password we have to use combnation of upper case, lower case, special characters and numbers also.

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

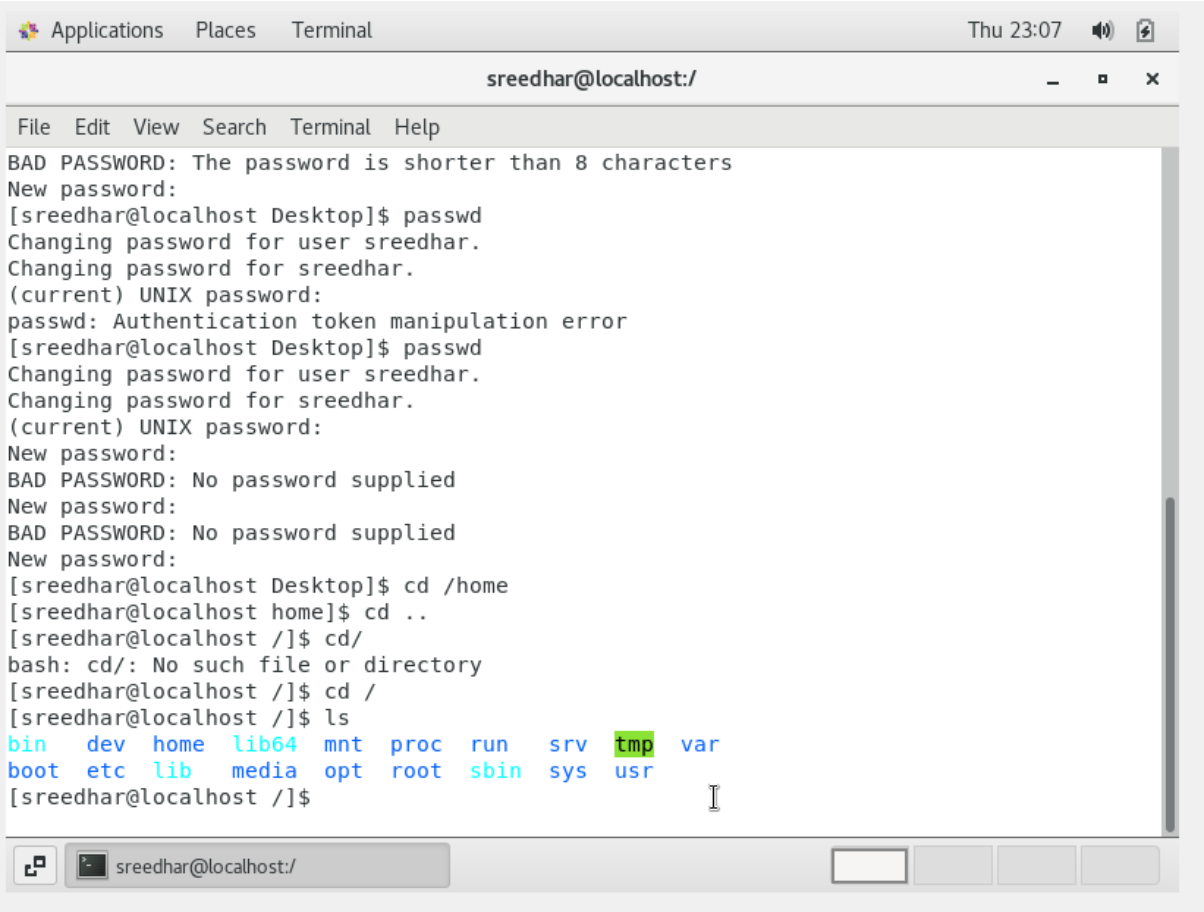


If we don’t give anypassword will get an popup no password supplied, because it is mandatory we have to give minimum 8 characters.

Assignment3

Working with Directories

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

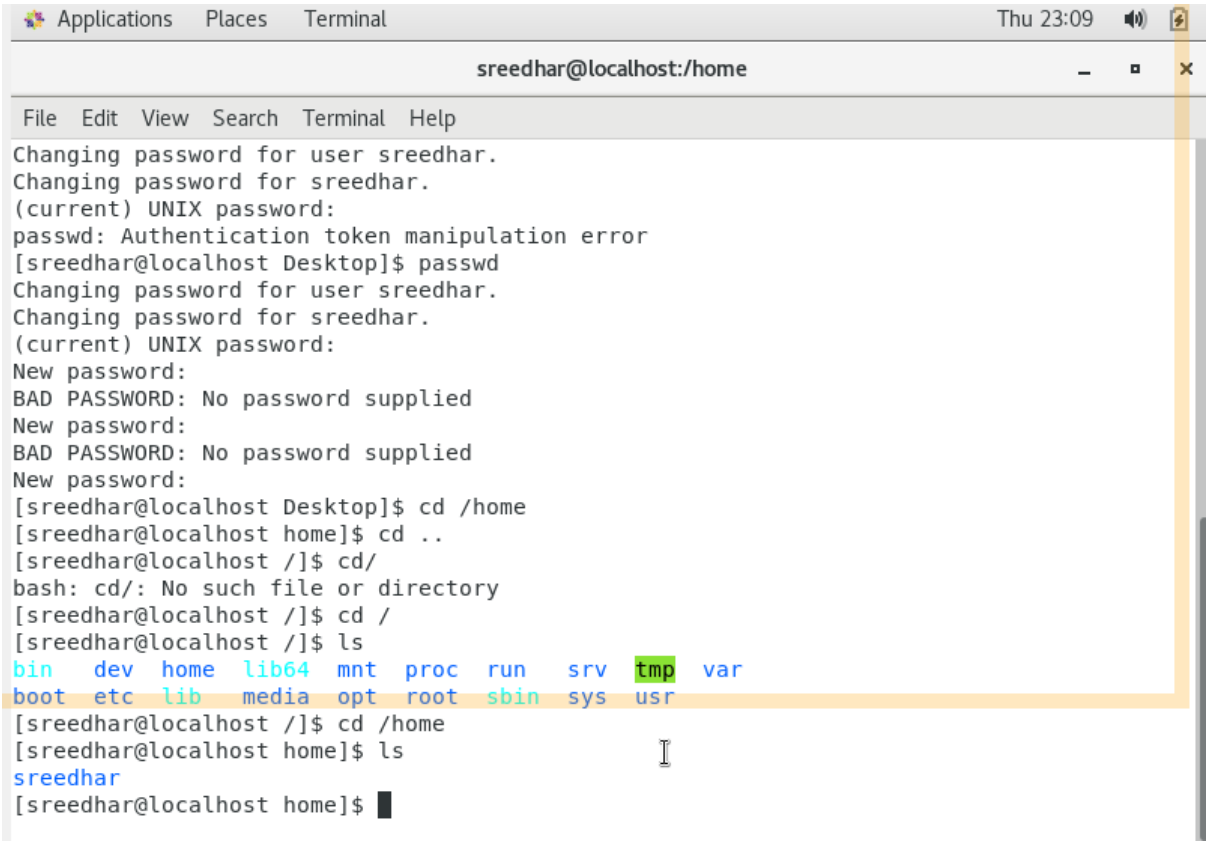


Cd is used to change directory , after giving cd / we entered in to / directory.

ls gives the list of files in a directory and root is the home for all partitions.

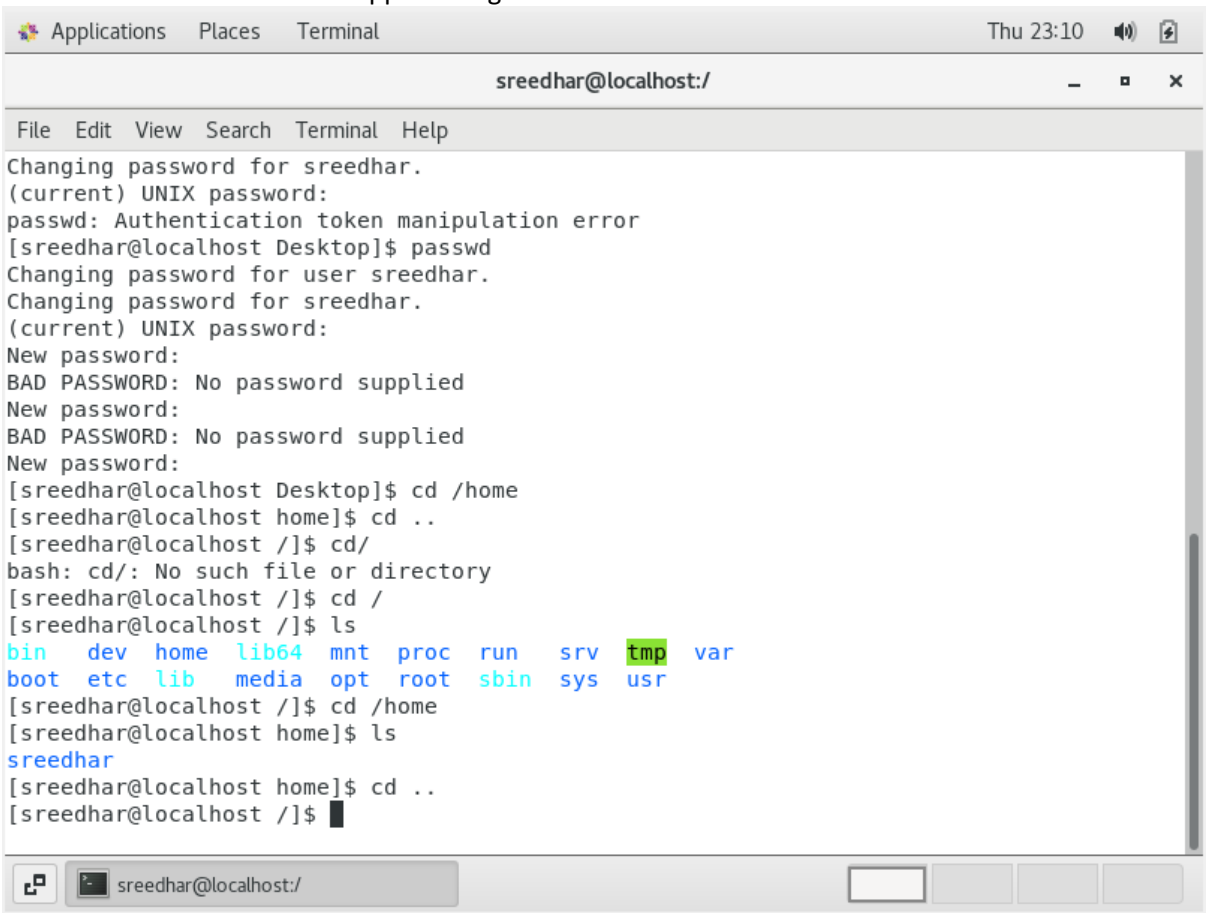
- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key

Do **ls,** provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?



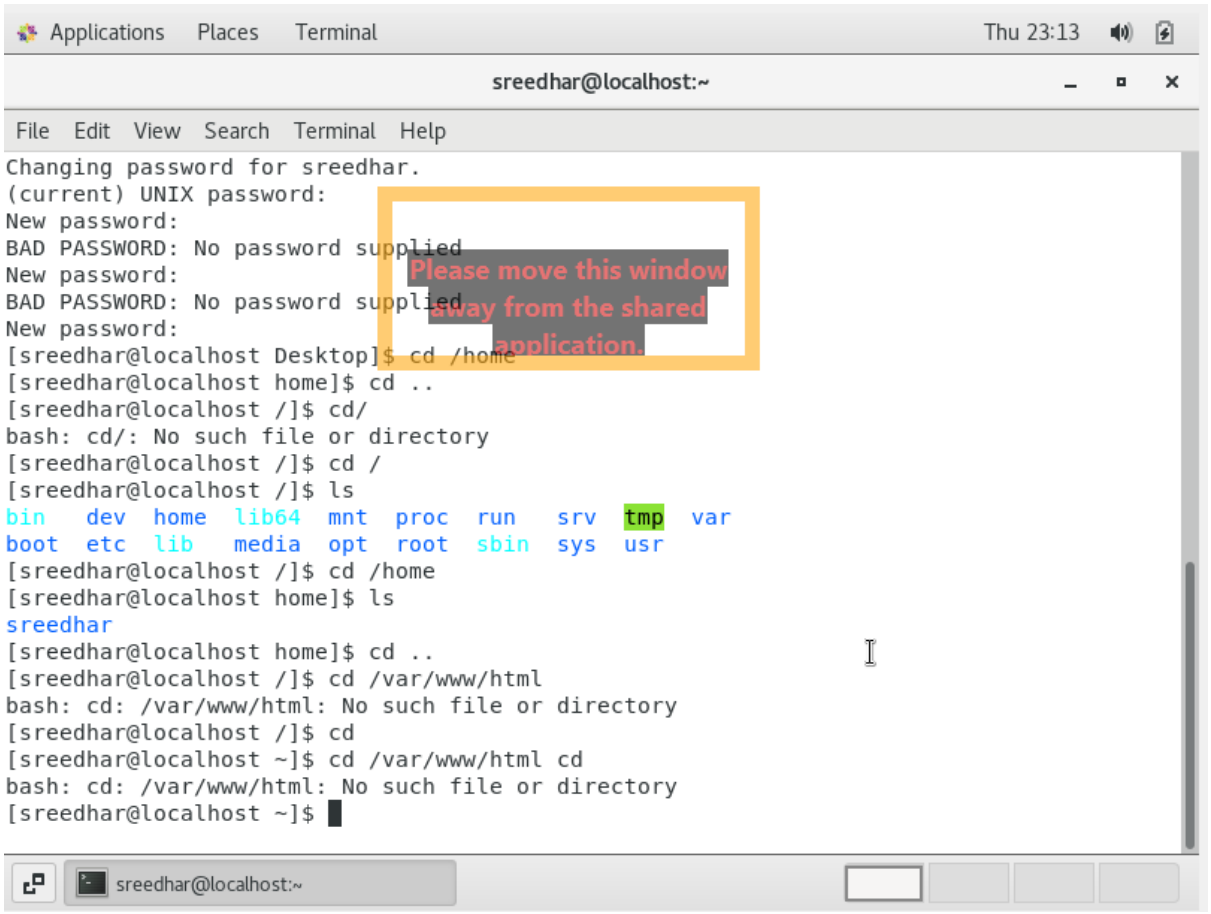
cd /home we entered in to home directory , it contains users information or simply we can say users directory

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



cd .. we will come one step back.

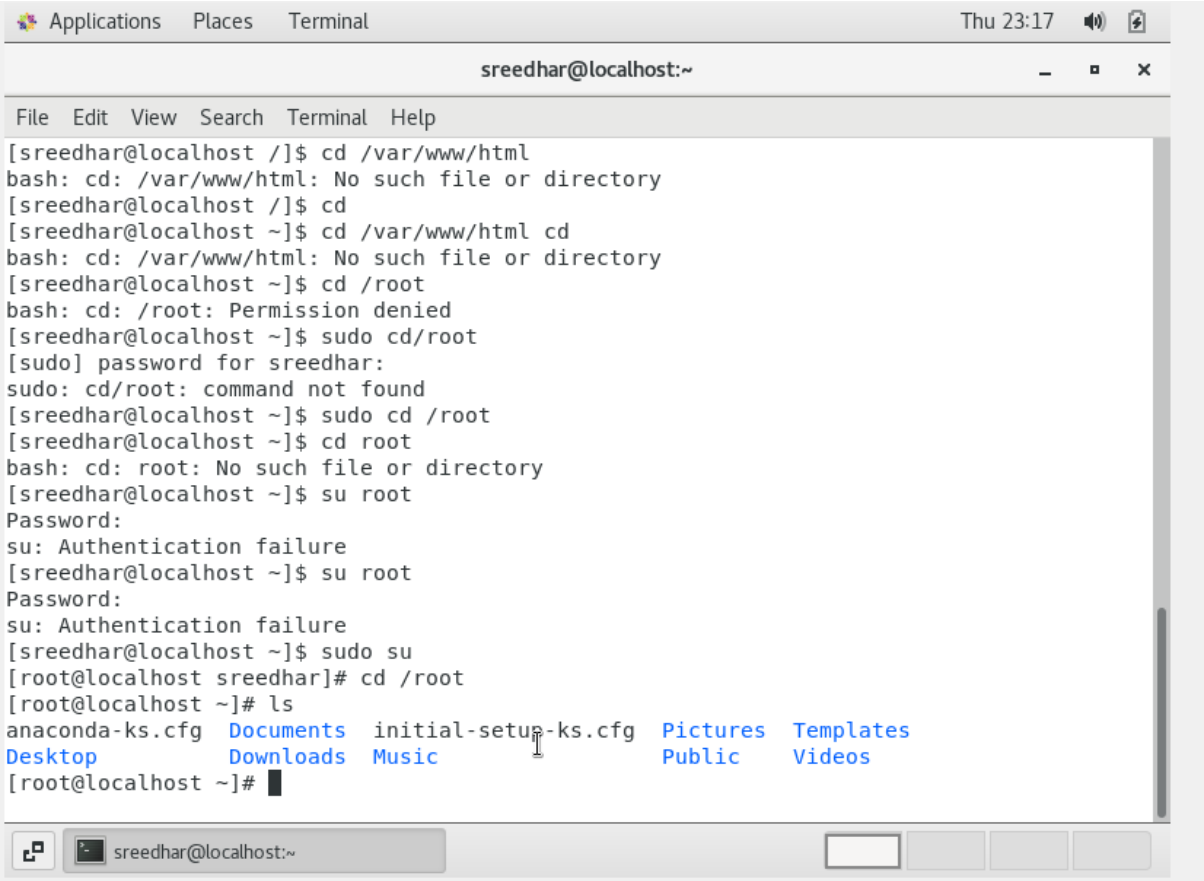
- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
    - Explain what happen and give screenshot?



/var/www/html it is a root folder of the webserver, the output shows no such file or directory. If we install any web server like apache or inginx all the scripts with .html extension are saved to this directory therefore we can accces and run the scripts from /var/www/html

- 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, user can't run this command directly we need to switch to root users using sudo su command then we can run the command and will get output. We know the function of ls.

Assignment4:

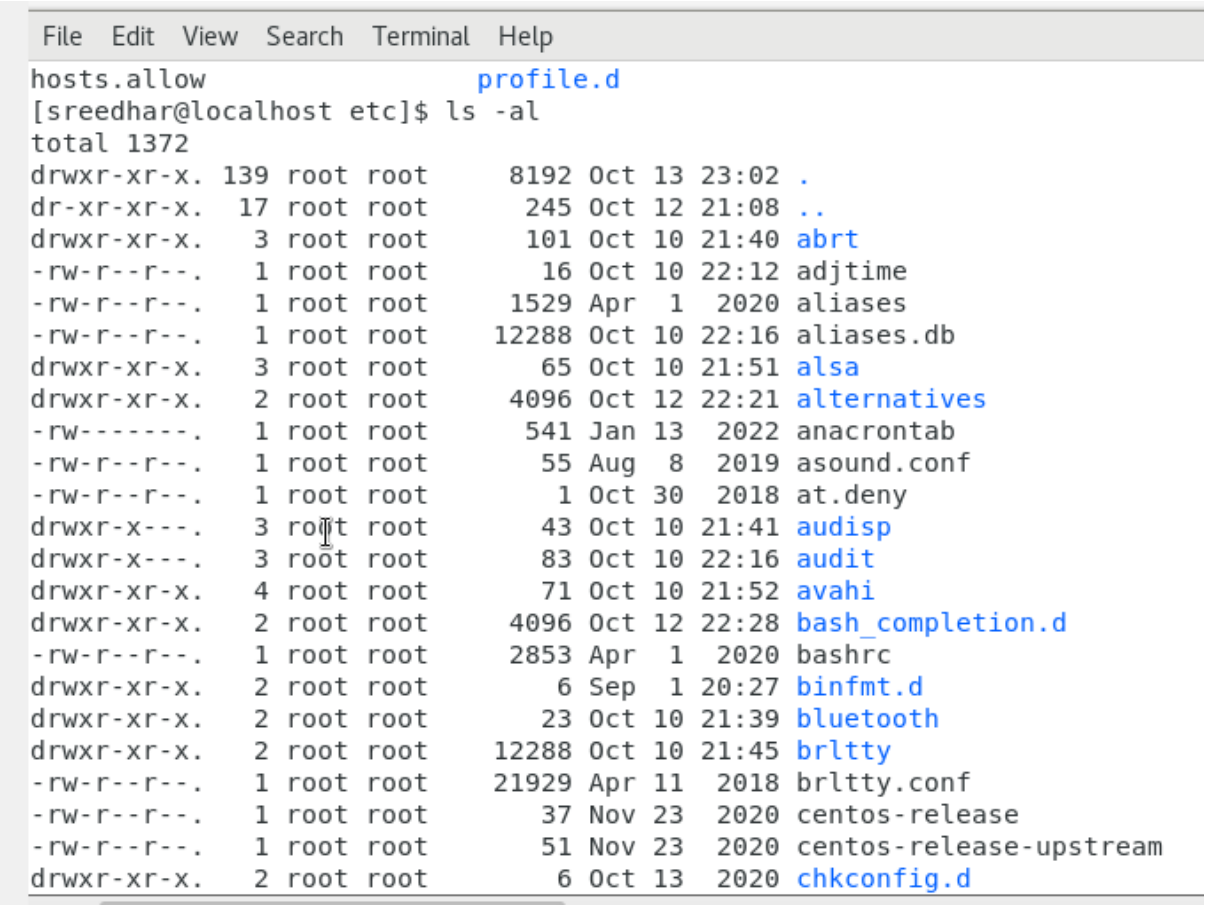
Working with File Listing

- 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?

/etc directory contains all the configuration files.

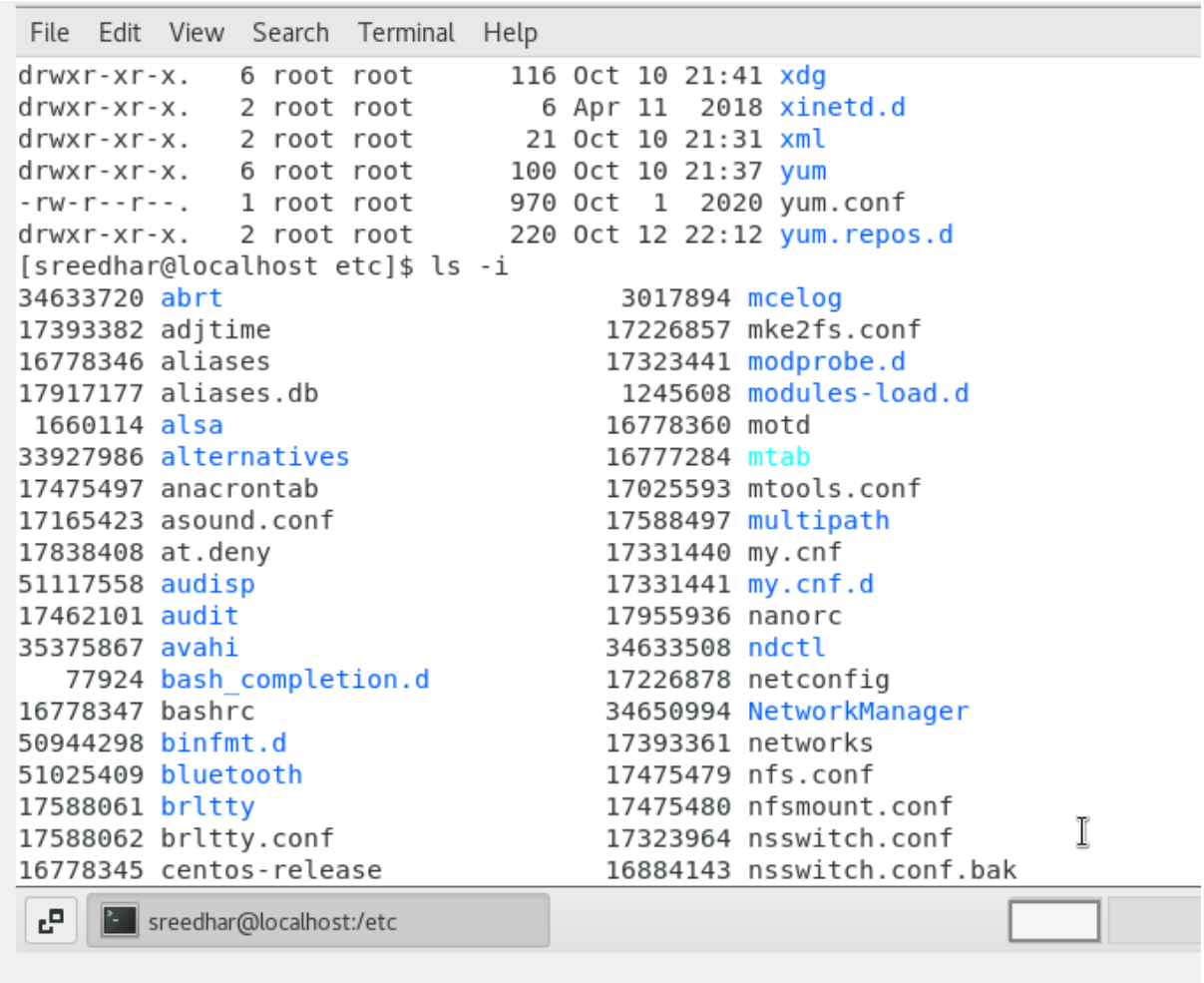
In previous outputs we have seen all partitions under root and user information under home.

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



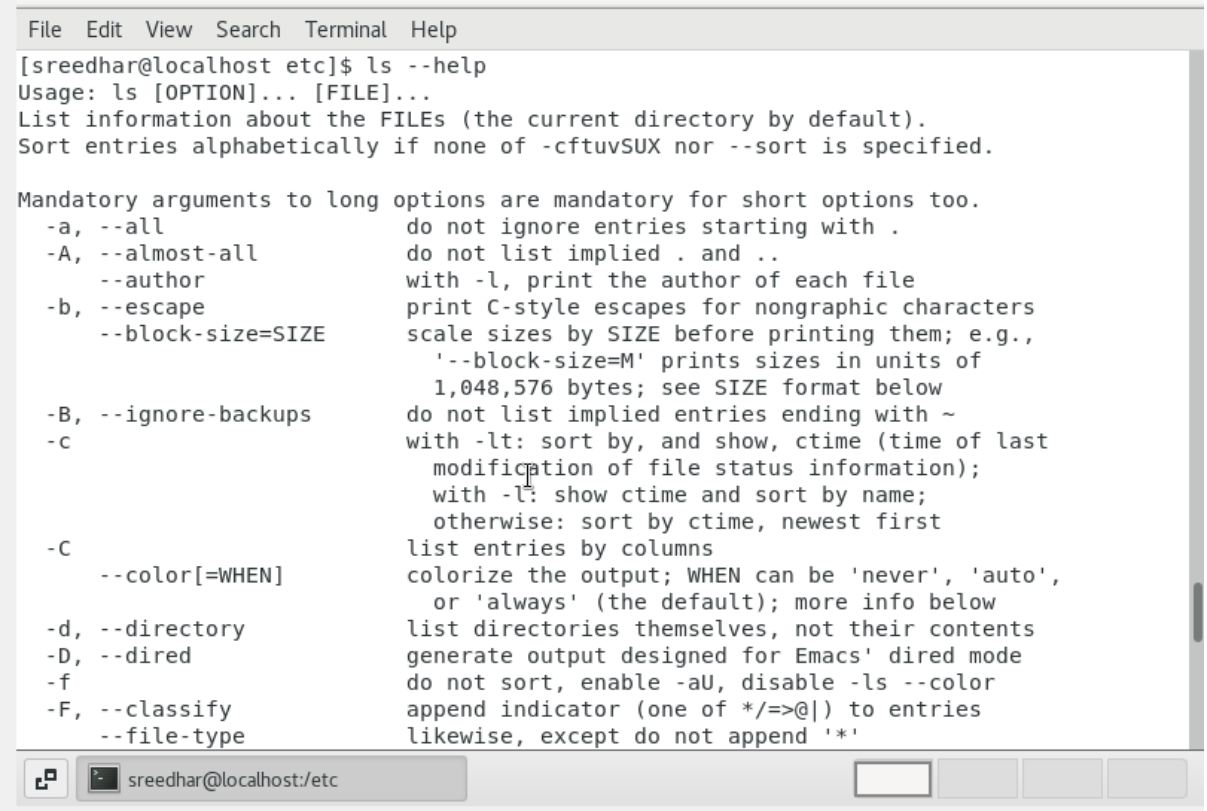
Ls –al Displays all files and directories along with hidden files

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



ls –i Displays inode number of all files and directories

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



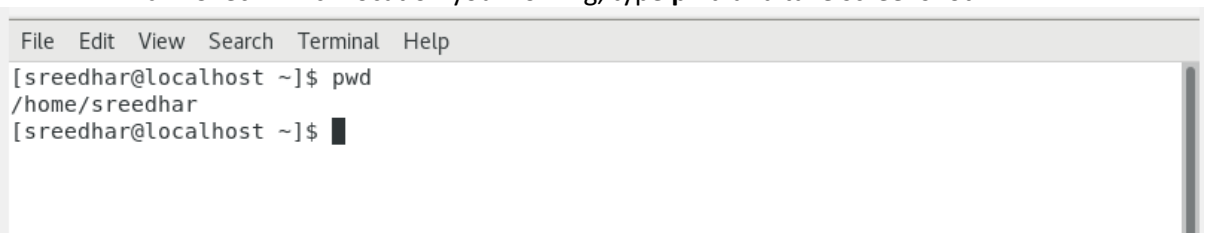
ls –help displays all information about the other commands and details.

Assignment5:

Know where you are and where you working

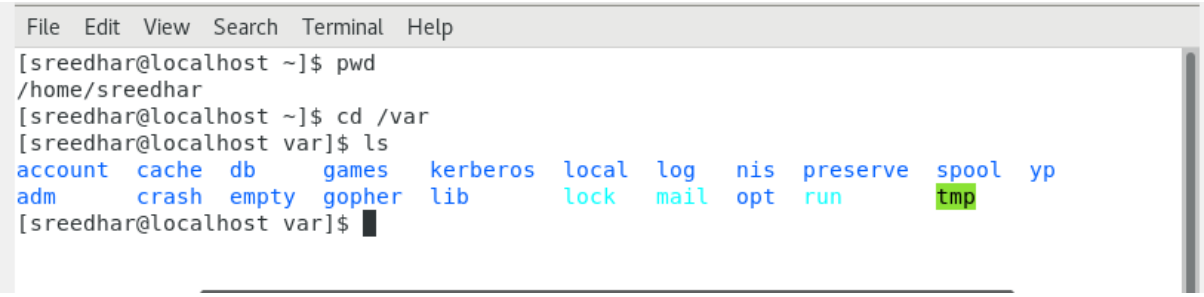
*Here we use **pwd, cd and ls** as combine task to understand where you working on terminal and how you can switch from one directory to another one.*

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



PWD – displays the present working directory

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



/var diecttory contains Variaeble data files such as logs, audit data and temporary files.

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

```
[sreedhar@localhost var]$ ls -l
total 20
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root   19 Oct 10 21:52 account
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Apr 11  2018 adm
drwxr-xr-x. 12 root root  141 Oct 10 22:16 cache
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Oct  1  2020 crash
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   34 Oct 12 22:13 db
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   18 Oct 10 21:52 empty
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Apr 11  2018 games
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Apr 11  2018 gopher
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   18 Jun 28 21:01 kerberos
drwxr-xr-x. 57 root root 4096 Oct 10 22:03 lib
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Apr 11  2018 local
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root   11 Oct 10 21:28 lock -> ../run/lock
drwxr-xr-x. 18 root root 4096 Oct 14 22:41 log
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root   10 Oct 10 21:28 mail -> spool/mail
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Apr 11  2018 nis
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Apr 11  2018 opt
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Apr 11  2018 preserve
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root    6 Oct 10 21:28 run -> ../run
drwxr-xr-x. 12 root root  140 Oct 10 21:52 spool
drwxrwxrwt. 72 root root 8192 Oct 14 22:45 tmp
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Apr 11  2018 yp
[sreedhar@localhost var]$
```