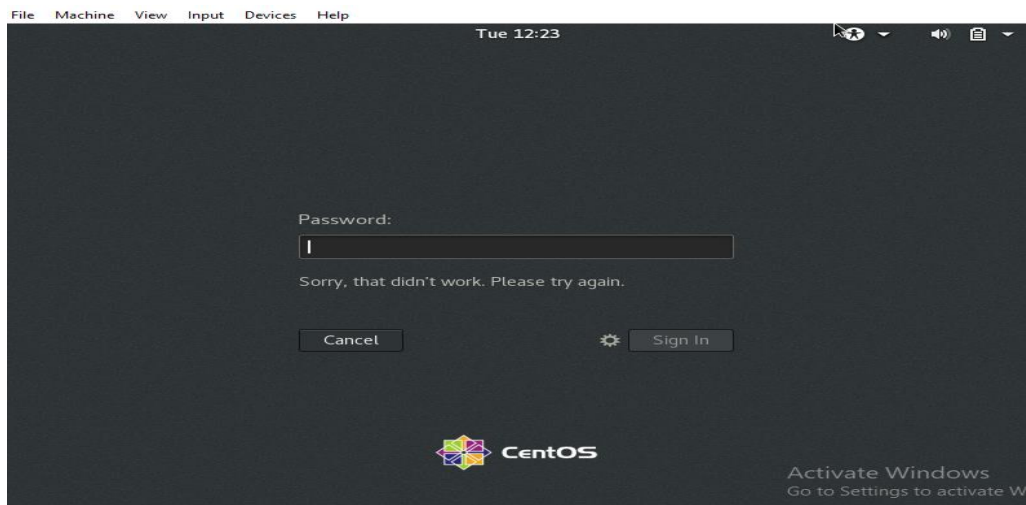
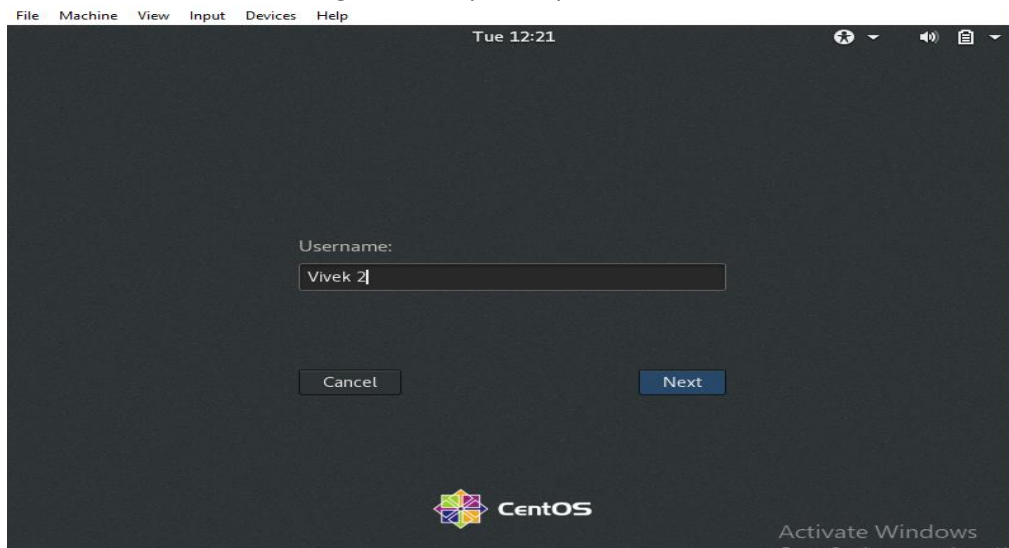


Basic Linux Commands Assignments

Assignment-1

Connect and disconnect with login Access

- What happens when you login a non-existent users or username?
➔ This user doesn't exist in the installed centos system The system doesn't have any information about this user. So, it doesn't authenticate the username and Password .So, to login in this system, you have to create the account first.



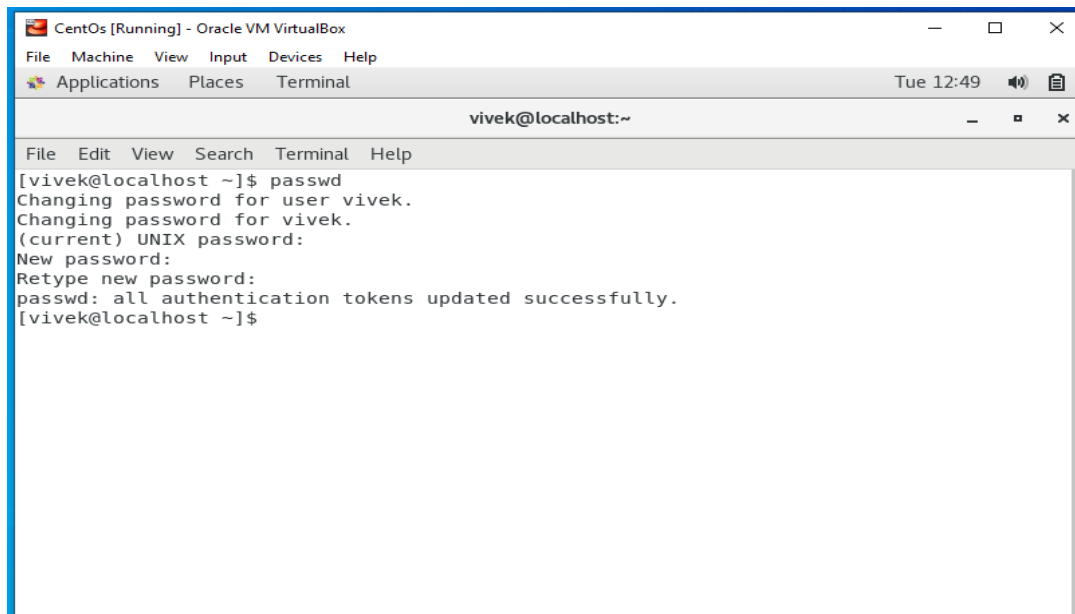
Assignment-2

Password changing

- Login into your account and then change password?

Change your password into **IneuR0n#42** and hit the

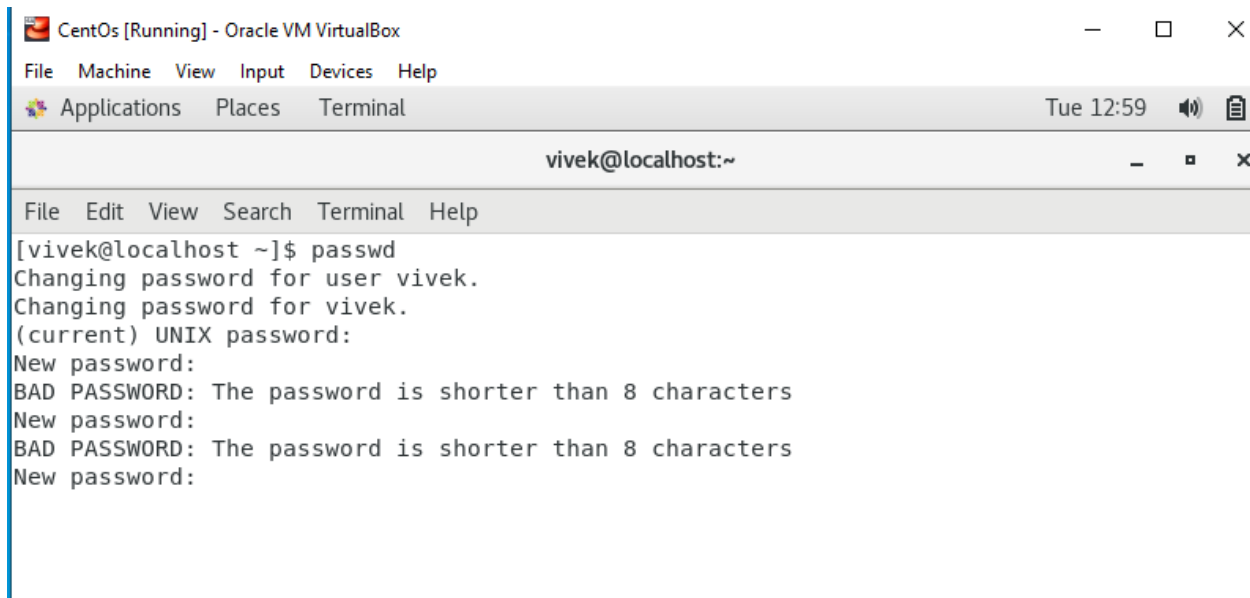
→ As I hit enter after re-entering the password the system verifies with new password ,which I have already entered and updates the password in the desired files to authenticate later on.



```
CentOs [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal
Tue 12:49

vivek@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[vivek@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user vivek.
Changing password for vivek.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[vivek@localhost ~]$
```

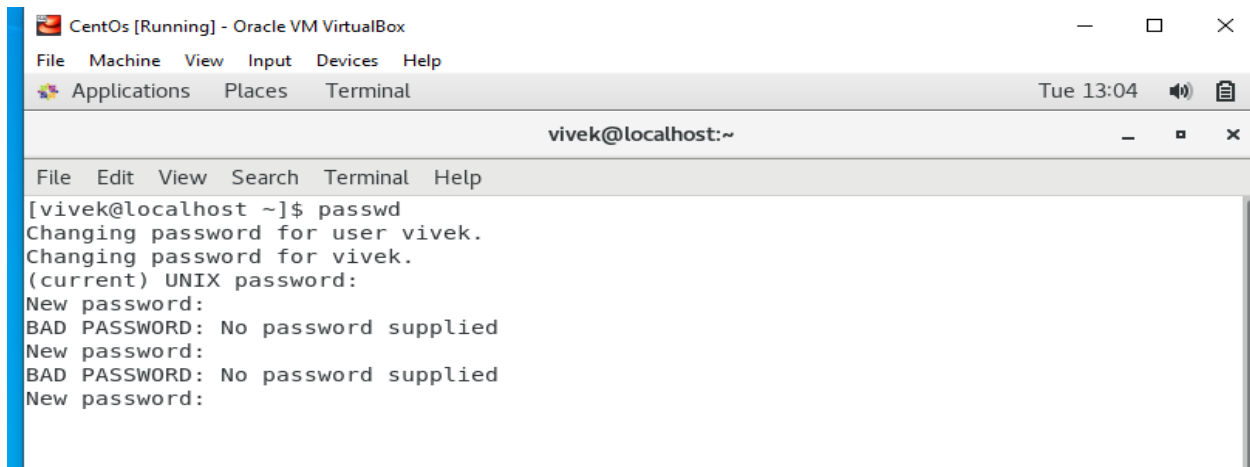
In 2nd case, when I entered password as abcd or 1234 , the system doesn't take password and throws a message that password is shorter than 8 character .So we need to give password more than 8 character (includes special characters) for security .The strong passwords are harder to crack it.



```
CentOs [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal
Tue 12:59

vivek@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[vivek@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user vivek.
Changing password for vivek.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
```

In 3rd case ,while changing the password , I just entered enter .So ,the system show the message that No password supplied.

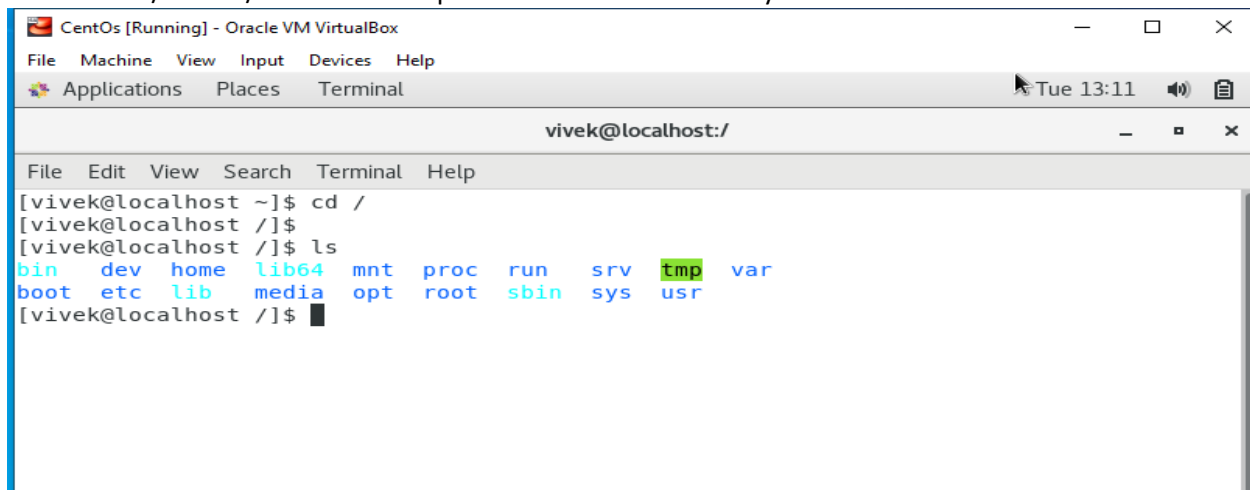


```
CentOs [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal Tue 13:04
vivek@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[vivek@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user vivek.
Changing password for vivek.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
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
- ➔ After hitting cd/ command it takes me to Root folder and after hitting ls , it shows all the files/folders/directories are present in the root directory.



```
CentOs [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal Tue 13:11
vivek@localhost:/
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[vivek@localhost ~]$ cd /
[vivek@localhost /]$
[vivek@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
```

- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
- ➔ The cd /home commands lands me in home directory which is inside root directory and Ls commands gives what are present in home directory.

```
[vivek@localhost /]$ cd /home
[vivek@localhost home]$ ls
vivek
[vivek@localhost home]$ █
```

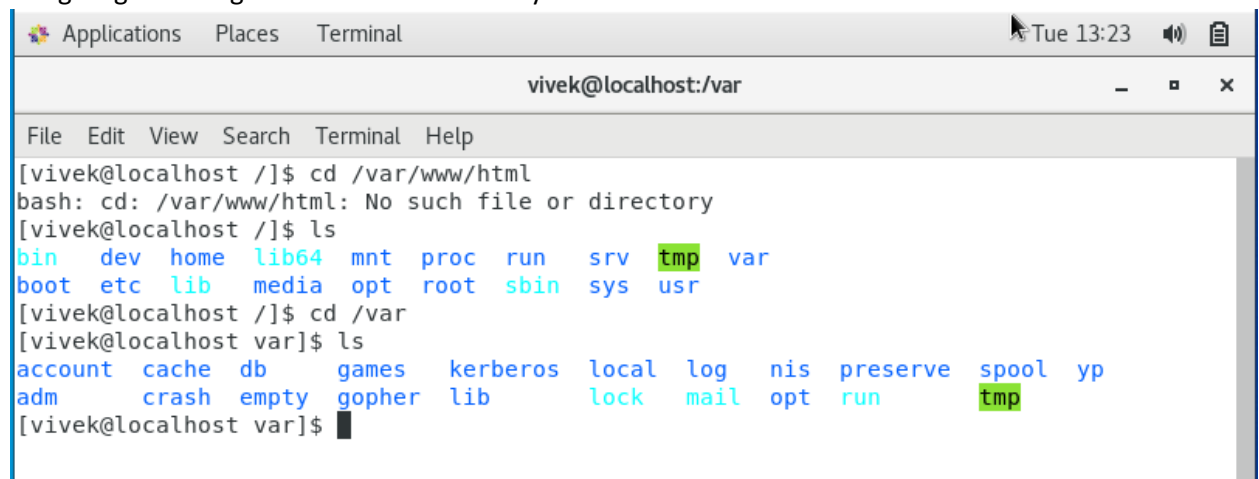
-> Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space*

The cd.. Commands leads you to parent directory or one previous directory, Here it leads to root directory

```
[vivek@localhost /]$ cd /home
[vivek@localhost home]$ ls
vivek
[vivek@localhost home]$ cd ..
[vivek@localhost /]$
```

➔ Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter**

-----In screenshot , we can see that inside var directory there is no any www file in present .So , it is giving a message so such file or directory

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'vivek@localhost:var'. The terminal shows the following commands and output:
[vivek@localhost /]\$ cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[vivek@localhost /]\$ ls
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
[vivek@localhost /]\$ cd /var
[vivek@localhost var]\$ ls
account cache db games kerberos local log nis preserve spool yp
adm crash empty gopher lib lock mail opt run tmp
[vivek@localhost var]\$ █

- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key

-----As I can see in ss , I don't have permission to enter in root directory.

```
[vivek@localhost /]$ cd ..
[vivek@localhost /]$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[vivek@localhost /]$ █
```

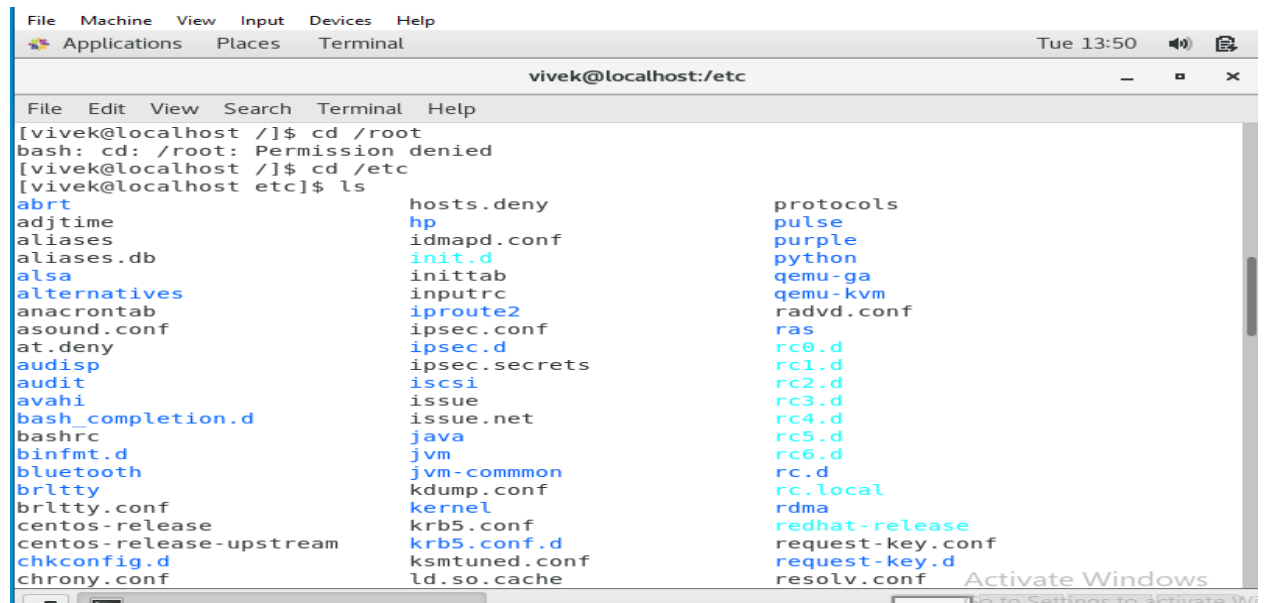
Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls**

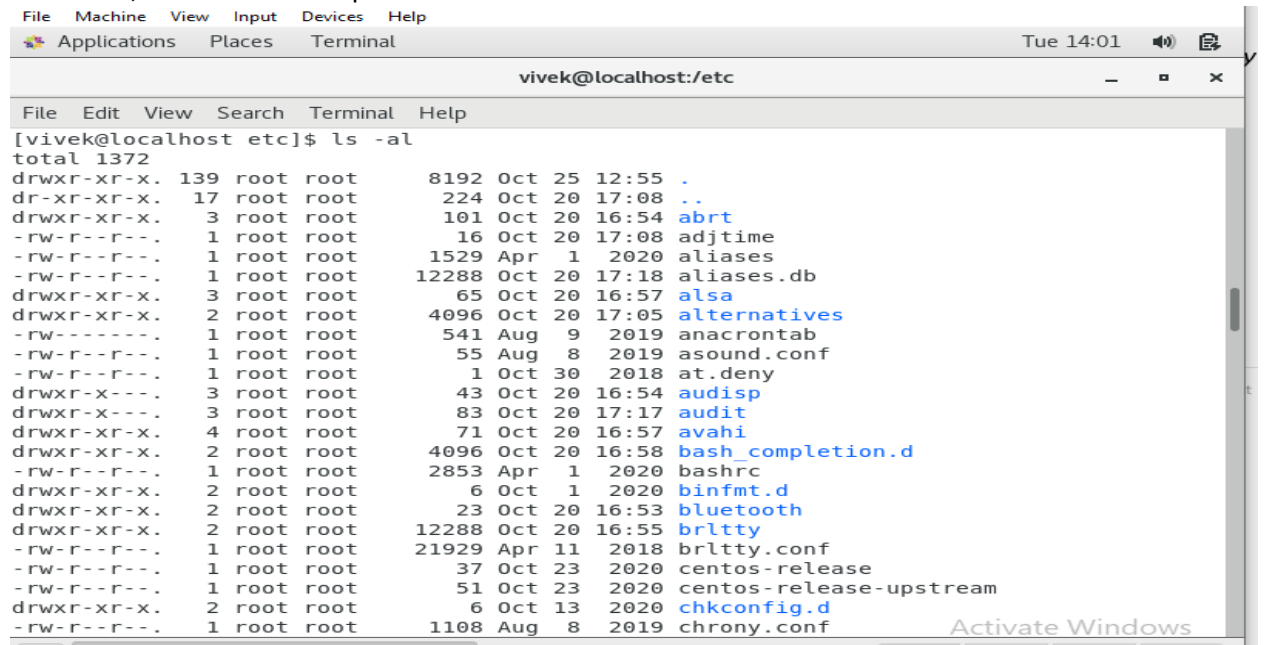
➔ The /etc directory contains system configuration information. The operations like add/remove

can be done in these files.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "vivek@localhost:/etc". The user has entered the command `ls` in the `/etc` directory. The output lists various system configuration files and directories, including `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`, `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`, `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`, `request-key.d`, and `resolv.conf`.

- Then type `ls -al` and hit **Enter** key
- ➔ `ls -al` command gives the whole information about files and directories like file permissions, date time, size and ownership etc.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "vivek@localhost:/etc". The user has entered the command `ls -al`. The output displays detailed information for each file and directory, including permissions, size, date, time, and ownership. The files listed are the same as in the previous screenshot, but with additional details such as permissions (e.g., `drwxr-xr-x`), size (e.g., `139`), and ownership (e.g., `root root`).

- Then use `ls -li` and hit **Enter** key
- ➔ Shows files index no

```

drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    220 Oct  1  2020 yum.repos.d
[vivek@localhost etc]$ ls -l
68005993 abrt
67952633 adjtime
67161194 aliases
68419241 aliases.db
1038681 alsa
67279554 alternatives
67952609 anacrontab
67670705 asound.conf
68790766 at.deny
101519929 audisp
34995690 audit
68698496 avahi
33554555 bash_completion.d
67161195 bashrc
101432174 binfmt.d
101464528 bluetooth
35440805 brltty
68384736 brltty.conf
67160168 centos-release
1795248 mcelog
67358264 mke2fs.conf
34640241 modprobe.d
658114 modules-load.d
67161208 motd
67160132 mtab
67310274 mtools.conf
35455052 multipath
67898124 my.cnf
34639483 my.cnf.d
68854789 nanorc
68005592 ndctl
67358284 netconfig
67952618 NetworkManager
67952635 networks
68490082 nfs.conf
68490083 nfsmount.conf
67951597 nsswitch.conf
67279265 nsswitch.conf.bak

```

- Then use **ls --help** and see other options about **ls** command
- ➔ **ls --help** gives all the options of flags are available for **ls** command

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[vivek@localhost etc]$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --all                do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all        do not list implied . and ..
--author                 with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape             print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
--block-size=SIZE        scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,
                          '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of
                          1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below
-B, --ignore-backups     do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c                        with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                          modification of file status information);
                          with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                          otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
-C                        list entries by columns
--color[=WHEN]           colorize the output; WHEN can be 'never', 'auto',
                          or 'always' (the default); more info below
-d, --directory          list directories themselves, not their contents
-D, --dired               generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f                        do not sort, enable -au, disable -ls --color
-F, --classify           append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
--file-type              likewise, except do not append '*'

```

Assignment-5

Know where you are and where you working

- Now use **cd /var** and hit **Enter** key
- Check which location you working, type **pwd** and take
- > Here, after entering **pwd** (present working directory) .It will gives present directory, which is at I am present. **cd /var** land me to var directory and **ls** gives all the files are present in that directory.

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

Tue 14:13



vivek@localhost:/var



File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[vivek@localhost ~]$ pwd
```

```
/home/vivek
```

```
[vivek@localhost ~]$ cd /var
```

```
[vivek@localhost var]$ ls
```

```
account  cache  db      games  kerberos  local  log  nis  preserve  spool  yp
adm      crash  empty  gopher  lib      lock  mail  opt  run      tmp
```

```
[vivek@localhost var]$
```