Task1.Part1

1) Log in to the system as root.
   Command: su.

```
anastasiia@anastasiia:~$ su
Пароль:
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# _
```

2) Use the passwd command to change the password. Examine the basic parameters of the command. What system file does it change *?

```
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# passwd
Введите новый пароль UNIX:
Повторите ввод нового пароля UNIX:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia#
```

3) Determine the users registered in the system, as well as what commands they execute. What additional information can be gleaned from the command execution?

Command: w.

IP address, login time, IDLE, Shell.

```
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# w
 19:34:23 up 14 min,  2 users,  load average: 0,00, 0,04, 0,04
USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
anastasi tty1                      19:20    0.00s  0.07s  0.06s -bash
anastasi pts/0    192.168.0.104    19:34    4.00s  0.05s  0.05s -bash
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# _
```

4) Change personal information about yourself.

Command: chfn.

```
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# chfn
Changing the user information for root
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name [Anastasiia Pedorenko]: Anna Smith
        Room Number [277]: 211
        Work Phone [095-443-2080]: 068-341-5988
        Home Phone []: none
        Other []: none
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# _
```

5) Become familiar with the Linux help system and the man and info commands. Get help on the previously discussed commands, define and describe any two keys for these commands. Give examples.

```
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# passwd --help
Usage: passwd [options] [LOGIN]

Options:
  -a, --all                       report password status on all accounts
  -d, --delete                    delete the password for the named account
  -e, --expire                    force expire the password for the named account
  -h, --help                      display this help message and exit
  -k, --keep-tokens               change password only if expired
  -i, --inactive INACTIVE         set password inactive after expiration
                                  to INACTIVE
  -l, --lock                      lock the password of the named account
  -n, --mindays MIN_DAYS          set minimum number of days before password
                                  change to MIN_DAYS
  -q, --quiet                     quiet mode
  -r, --repository REPOSITORY     change password in REPOSITORY repository
  -R, --root CHROOT_DIR           directory to chroot into
  -S, --status                    report password status on the named account
  -u, --unlock                    unlock the password of the named account
  -w, --warndays WARN_DAYS        set expiration warning days to WARN_DAYS
  -x, --maxdays MAX_DAYS          set maximum number of days before password
                                  change to MAX_DAYS

root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia#
```

```
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# su --help
Usage: su [options] [LOGIN]

Options:
  -c, --command COMMAND           pass COMMAND to the invoked shell
  -h, --help                      display this help message and exit
  -, -l, --login                  make the shell a login shell
  -m, -p,
  --preserve-environment          do not reset environment variables, and
                                  keep the same shell
  -s, --shell SHELL               use SHELL instead of the default in passwd

root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia#
```

Command: su -l (making shell a login shell).

```
root@anastasiia:/home/anastasiia# su -l
root@anastasiia:~# _
```

Command: passwd -d <login> - delete the password for account.

```
root@anastasiia:~# passwd -d anastasiia
passwd: password expiry information changed.
```

6) Explore the more and less commands using the help system. View the contents of files .bash* using commands.

Command: cat .bashrc.

```
root@anastasiia:~# ls -a
.      ..      .bash_history  .bashrc  .profile
root@anastasiia:~# cat .bashrc_
```

7) * Describe in plans that you are working on laboratory work 1. Tip: You should read the documentation for the finger command.

```
anastasiia@anastasiia:~$ touch .plan
anastasiia@anastasiia:~$ echo Working on laboratory work 1 >~/.plan
anastasiia@anastasiia:~$ finger anastasiia
Login: anastasiia                       Name: Anastasiia Pedorenko
Directory: /home/anastasiia            Shell: /bin/bash
Office: 277, 095-443-2080
On since Wed Nov 17 14:54 (EET) on tty1 (messages off)
No mail.
Plan:
Working on laboratory work 1
anastasiia@anastasiia:~$ _
```

8) * List the contents of the home directory using the ls command, define its files and directories. Hint: Use the help system to familiarize yourself with the ls command

```
root@anastasiia:/home# ls -la
итого 20
drwxr-xr-x  4 root      root      4096 Ноя 17 07:10 .
drwxr-xr-x 24 root      root      4096 Ноя 15 22:35 ..
drwxr-xr-x  6 anastasiia anastasiia 4096 Ноя 16 16:27 anastasiia
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root        39 Ноя 17 07:12 .plan
drwxr-xr-x  2 tempuser  tempuser  4096 Ноя 15 18:21 tempuser
root@anastasiia:/home# file anastasiia
anastasiia: directory
root@anastasiia:/home# file tempuser
tempuser: directory
root@anastasiia:/home# locate tempuser
/home/tempuser
/home/tempuser/.bash_logout
/home/tempuser/.bashrc
/home/tempuser/.profile
root@anastasiia:/home# _
```