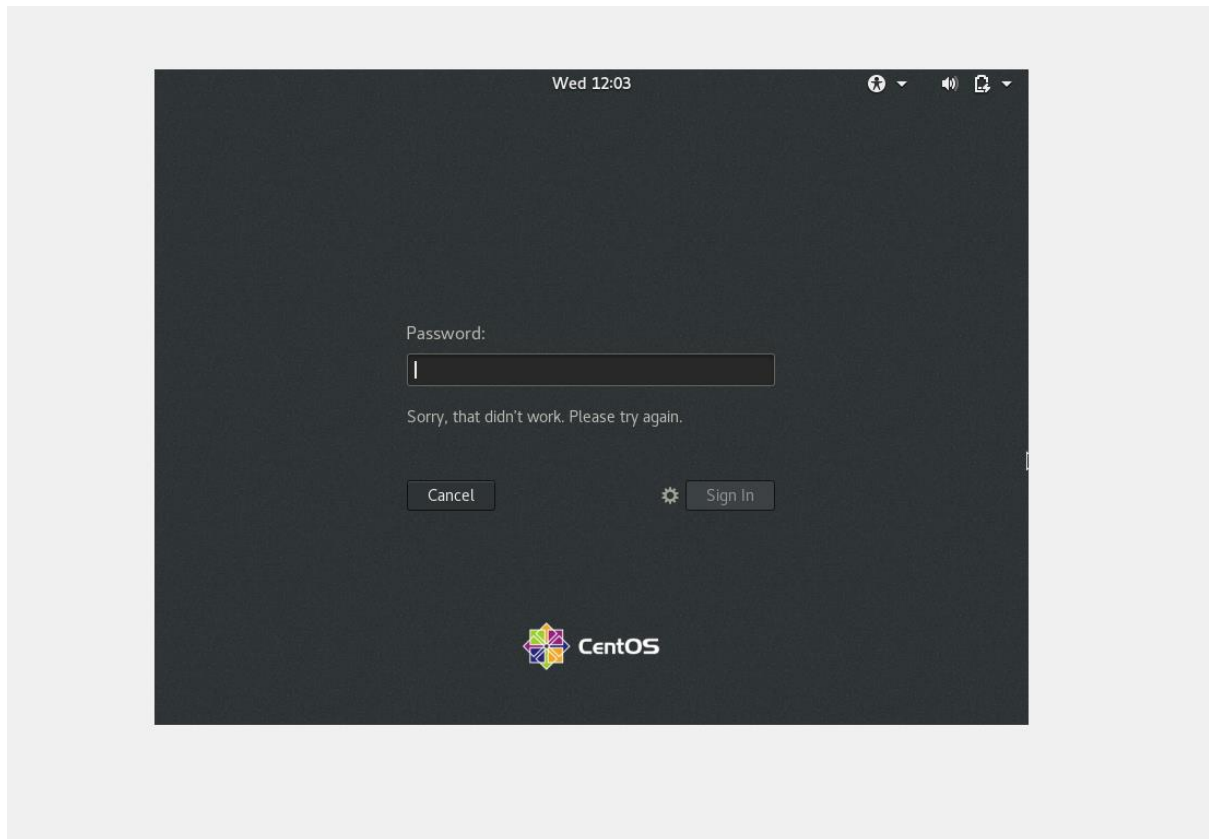


# Assignment 1

Ankit Kumar

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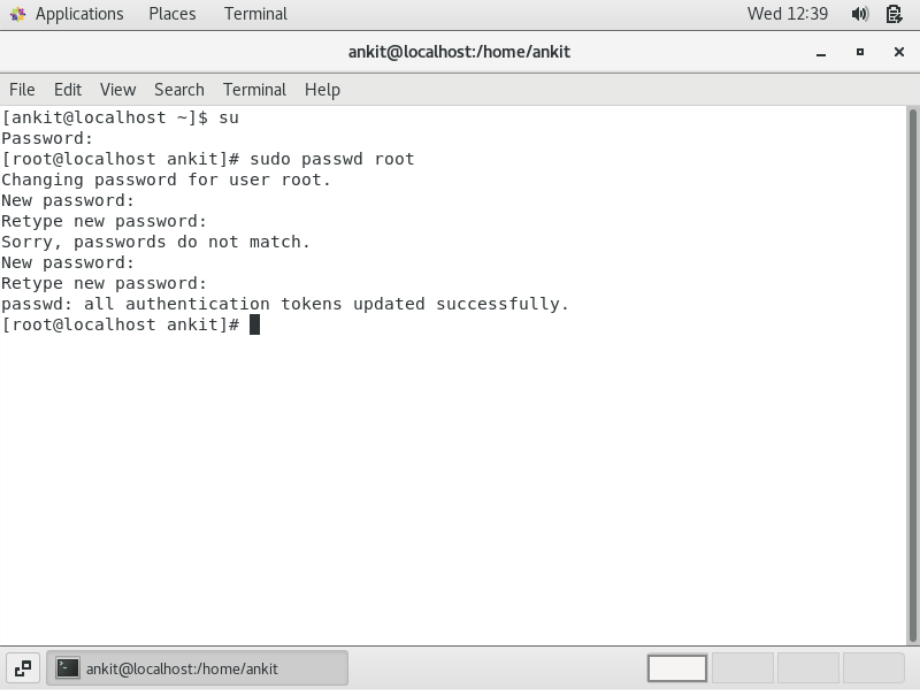
1.



>When trying to login as newuser it shows an error that “it didn’t work”

2.

## Changing Password:



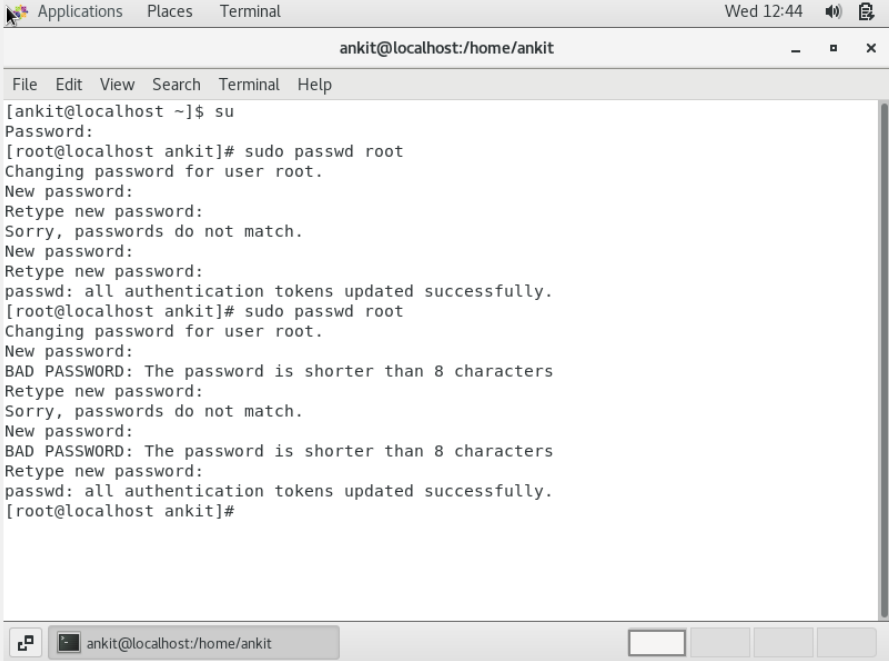
```
ankit@localhost:~/home/ankit
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[ankit@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost ankit]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ankit]#
```

First when I was in my user account it says

“User is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.”

So I search and then just by entering su I am in the root directory and change the

password to ineuR0n#42 and it was successfully changed



```
Applications  Places  Terminal  Wed 12:44
ankit@localhost:/home/ankit

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[ankit@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost ankit]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ankit]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ankit]#
```

This time I try to change password 1234 it says BAD Password Choice but it successfully changed



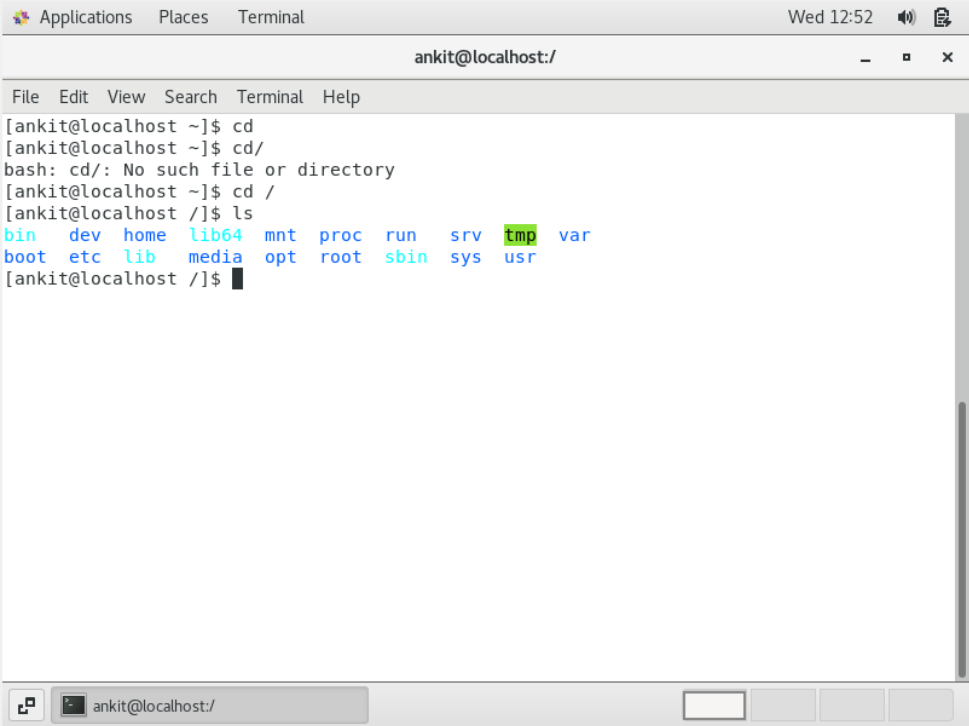
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'ankit@localhost:/home/ankit'. The user is attempting to change the password for the 'root' user using the 'passwd' command. The process involves several steps: first, the user runs 'passwd', which prompts for a new password and its retype. The first attempt fails because the passwords do not match. The second attempt succeeds, and the message 'passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.' is displayed. Then, the user runs 'sudo passwd root', which again prompts for a new password and its retype. The first attempt fails because the password is shorter than 8 characters. The second attempt also fails for the same reason. The third attempt succeeds, and the message 'passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.' is displayed. Finally, the user runs 'sudo passwd root' again, but this time, no password is supplied, resulting in the error 'passwd: Authentication token manipulation error'.

```
ankit@localhost:/home/ankit
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ankit]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ankit]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
Retype new password:
No password supplied
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
[root@localhost ankit]#
```

Now when I change password only by hitting Enter it Says No Password supplied

*\*{Honestly speaking I didn't understand the question and most of the commands very new to this Linux world}*

### 3

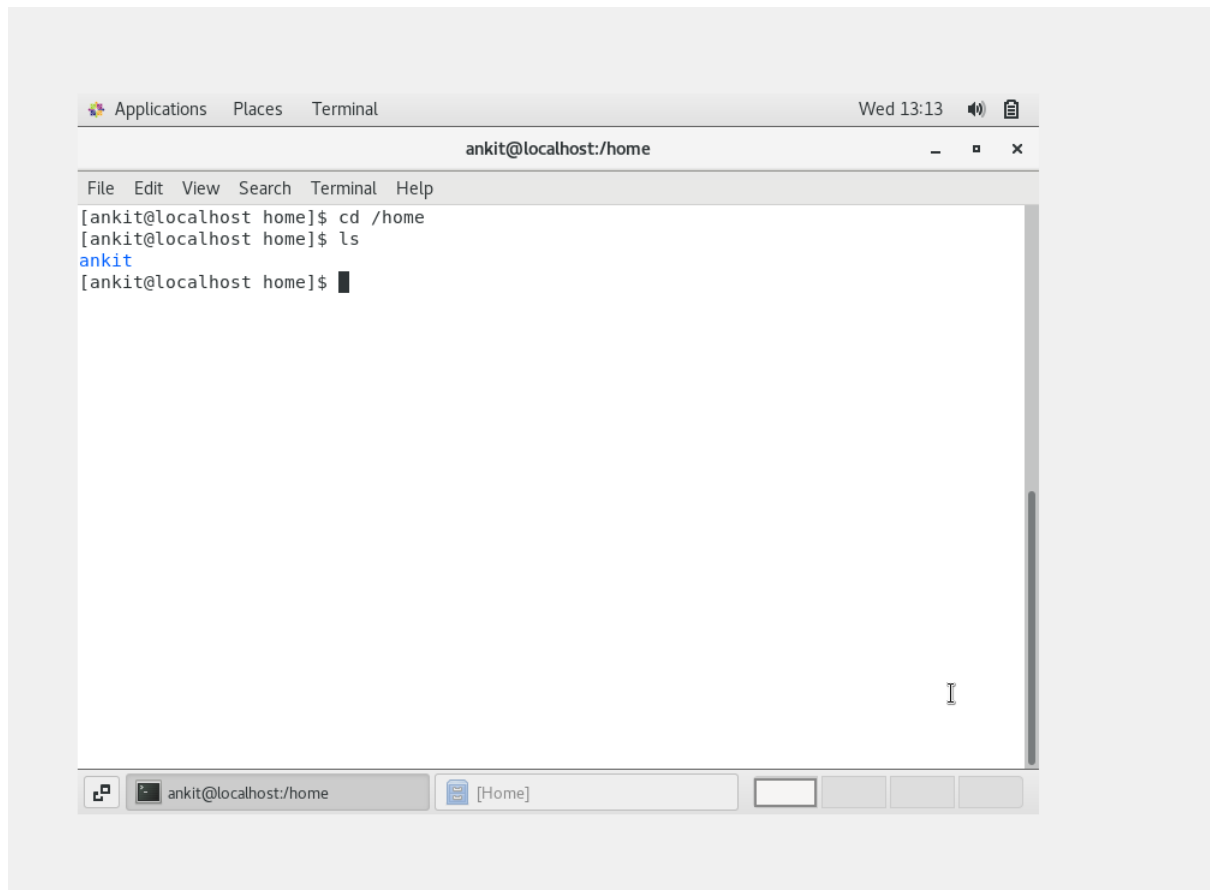


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'ankit@localhost:/' with a menu bar containing 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal output shows the following sequence of commands and results:

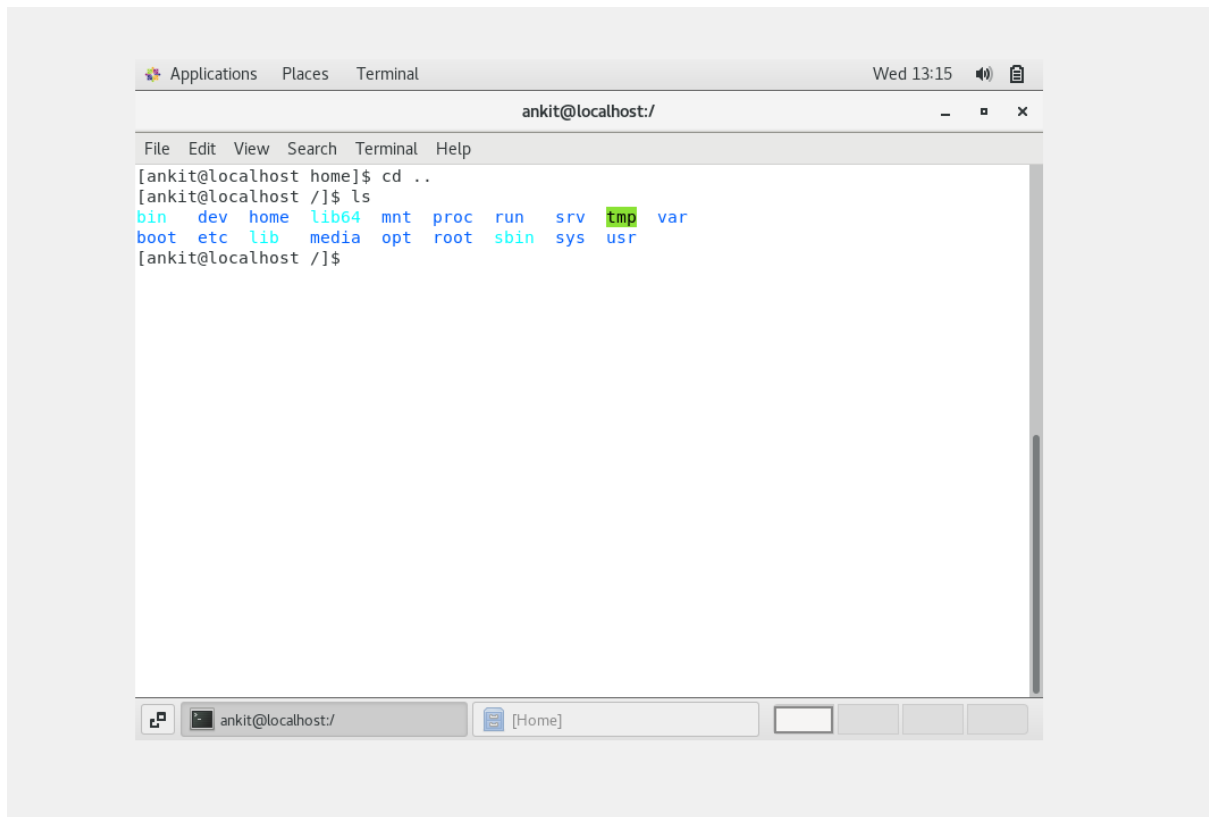
```
[ankit@localhost ~]$ cd
[ankit@localhost ~]$ cd/
bash: cd/: No such file or directory
[ankit@localhost ~]$ cd /
[ankit@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
```

The 'ls' command output lists the contents of the root directory. The 'tmp' directory is highlighted in green in the original image. The terminal window has a status bar at the bottom showing the current directory as 'ankit@localhost:/'.

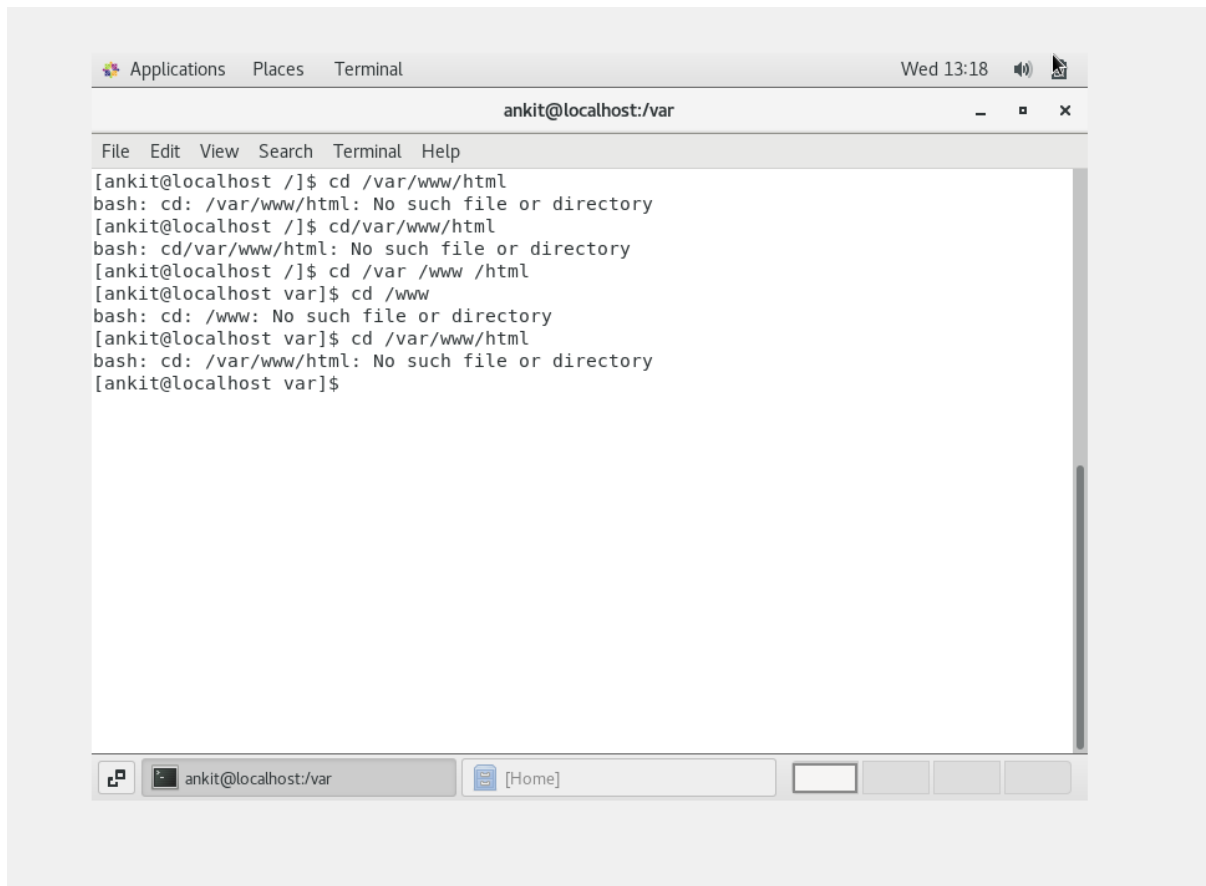
By Command `cd /` we are in the root directory and by `ls` we can see all the files and folders in the root directory



cd /home shows the user like I my case  
ankit is the user

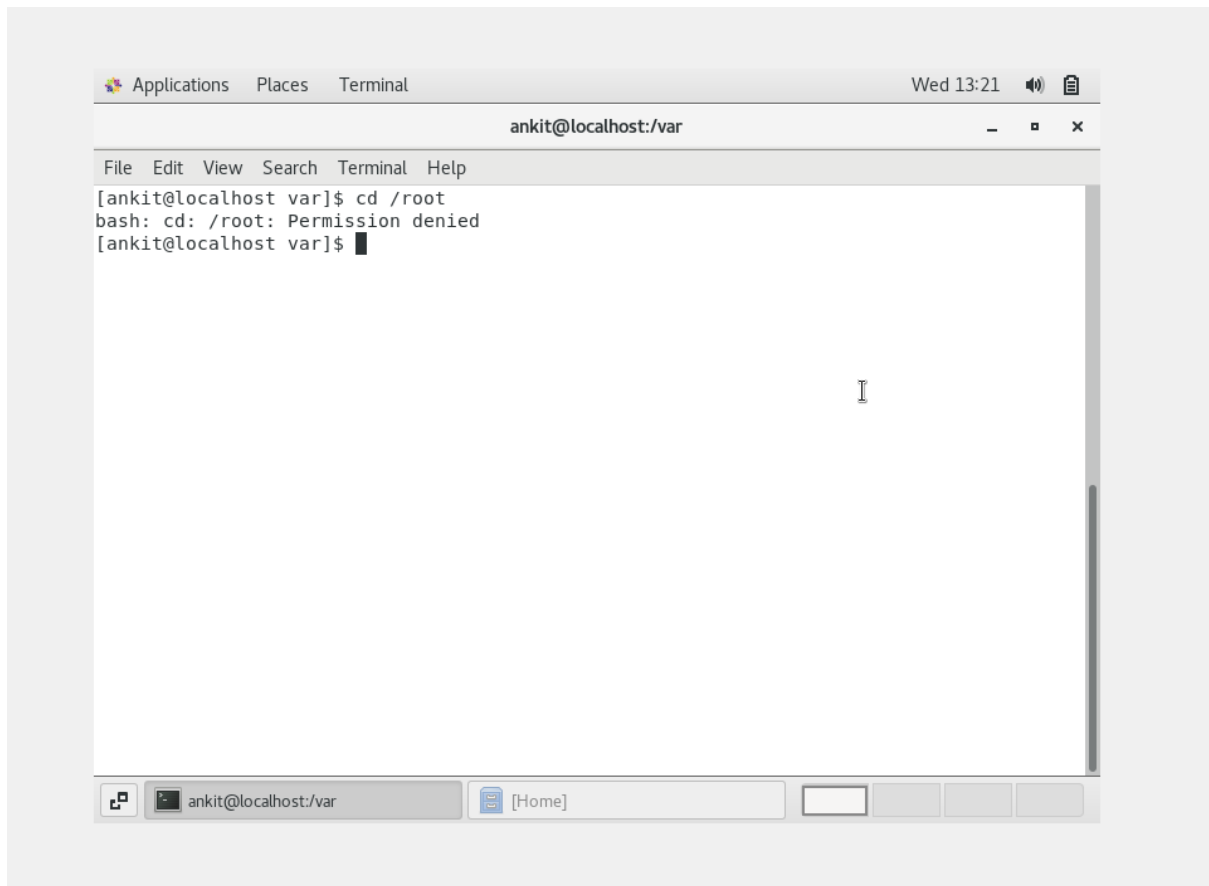


cd .. is same as cd / both command are used for root directory



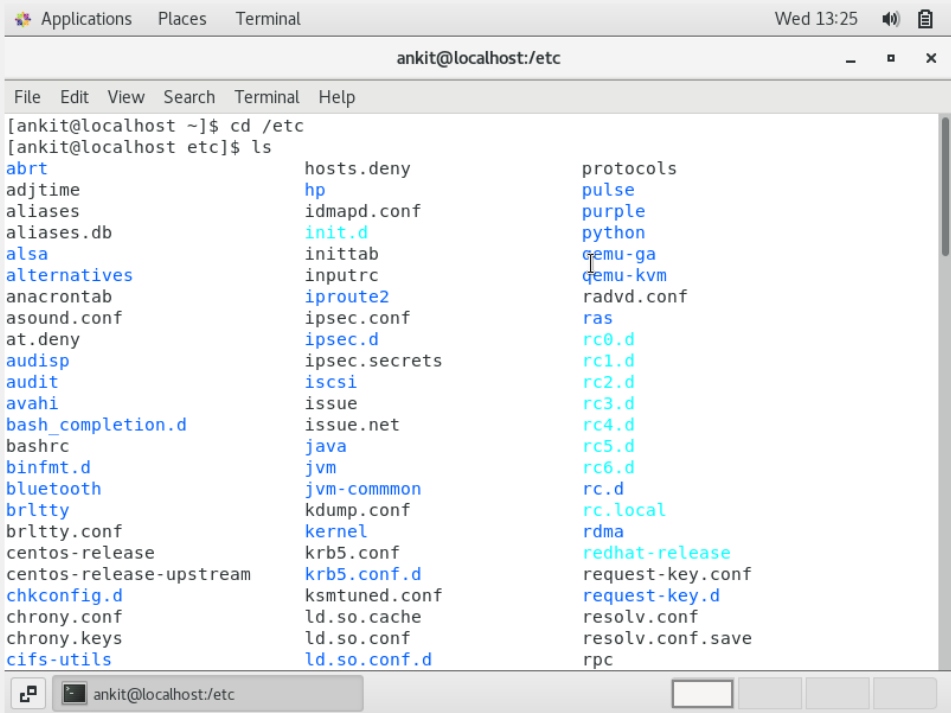
cd /var/www/html this command didn't work searched online and on stackoverflow same problem and somebody is trying to install angular4 but I didn't get it





When using command `cd /root` its says **Permission Denied** it means that user can not access the root directory

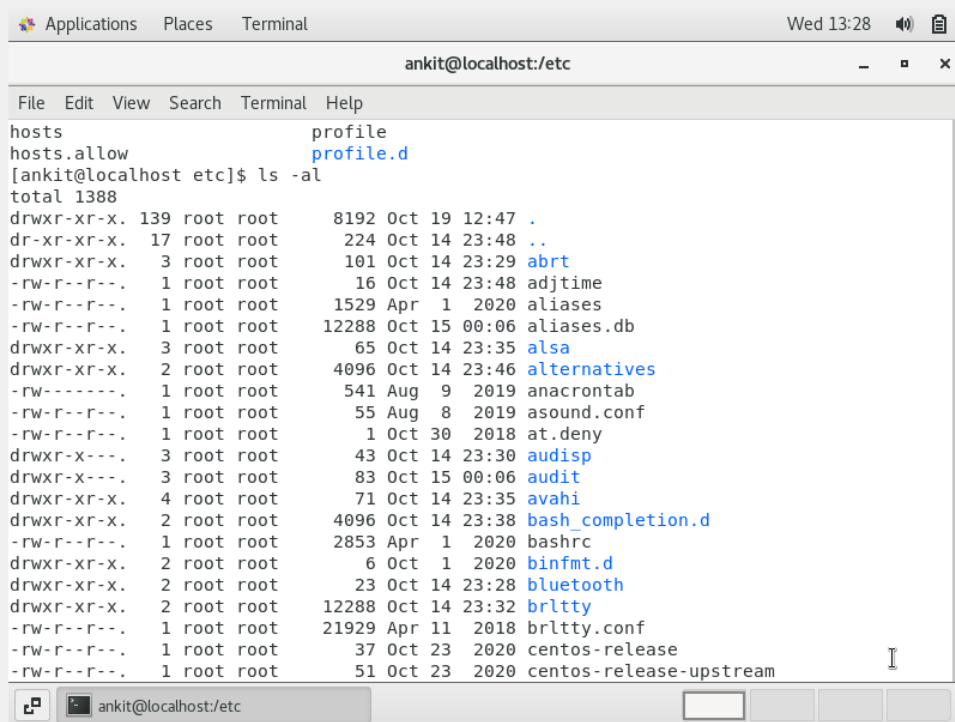
4



The image shows a terminal window titled 'ankit@localhost:/etc'. The user has executed the command 'cd /etc' followed by 'ls'. The output is a long list of files and directories, color-coded by type: blue for executables, green for directories, and cyan for configuration files. The files are listed in three columns.

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

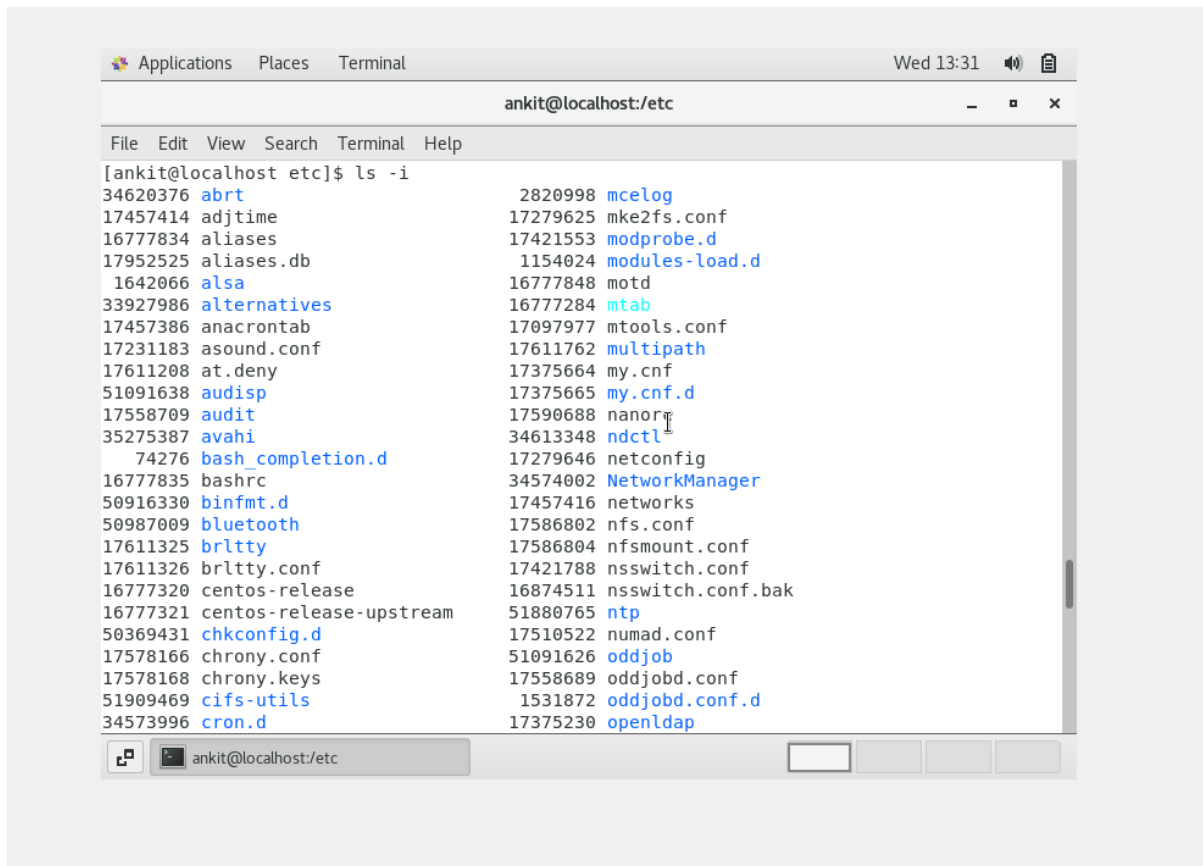
cd /etc it gives various files and folder and one thing I notice is that different files have different colour



The image shows a terminal window titled 'ankit@localhost:/etc'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal output shows the command `ls -al` and its output, which lists files in the `/etc` directory with their permissions, sizes, owners, and modification dates. The files listed are: `hosts`, `hosts.allow`, `profile`, `profile.d`, `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`, and `centos-release-upstream`.

```
ankit@localhost:/etc$ ls -al
total 1388
drwxr-xr-x. 139 root root    8192 Oct 19 12:47 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root    224 Oct 14 23:48 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root    101 Oct 14 23:29 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     16 Oct 14 23:48 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root   1529 Apr  1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root 12288 Oct 15 00:06 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root     65 Oct 14 23:35 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root   4096 Oct 14 23:46 alternatives
-rw-r--r--.   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 Oct 14 23:30 audisp
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root     83 Oct 15 00:06 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root     71 Oct 14 23:35 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root   4096 Oct 14 23:38 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 Oct 14 23:28 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root 12288 Oct 14 23:32 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
```

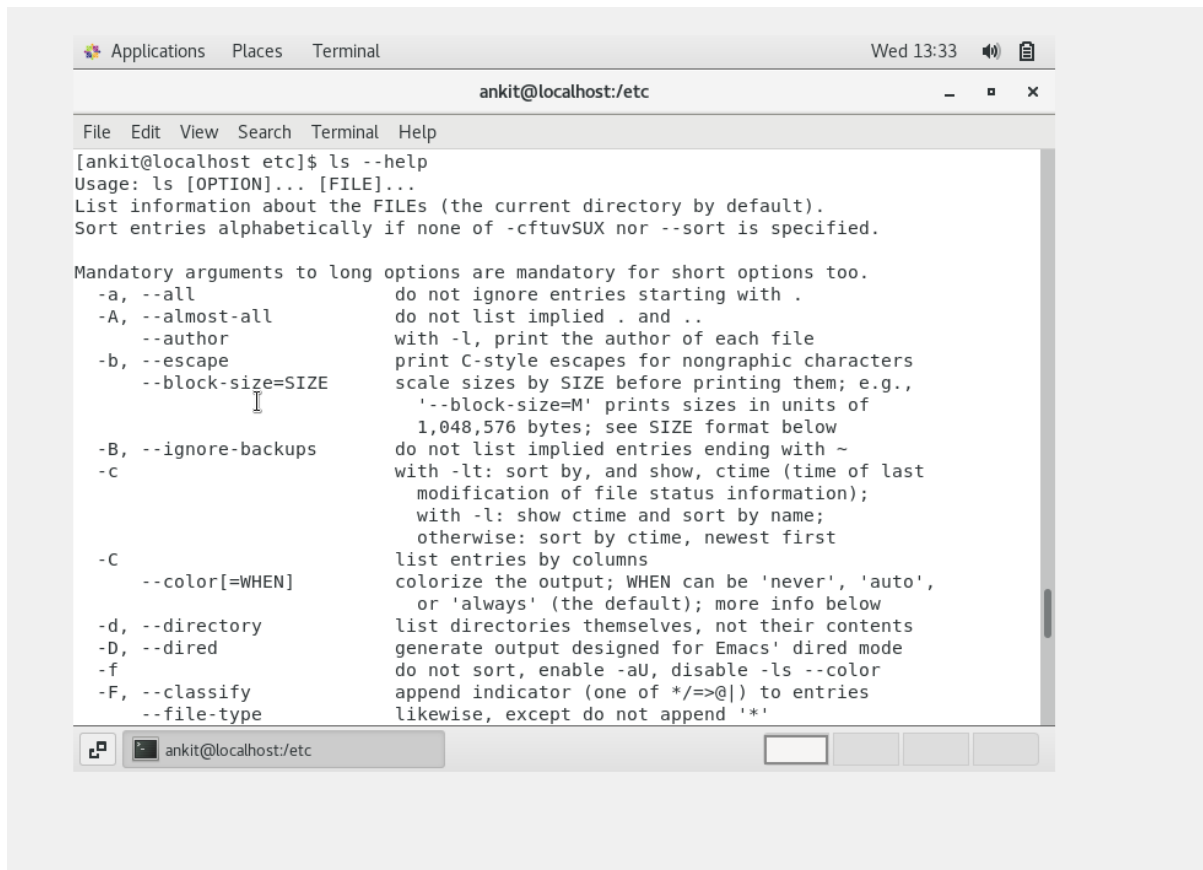
ls -al shows the file permission of all files present in the directory



The image shows a terminal window titled "ankit@localhost:/etc". The command executed is `ls -i`, which lists files and directories in the current directory along with their inode numbers. The output is as follows:

Inode	File Name	Inode	File Name
34620376	abrt	2820998	mcelog
17457414	adjtime	17279625	mke2fs.conf
16777834	aliases	17421553	modprobe.d
17952525	aliases.db	1154024	modules-load.d
1642066	alsa	16777848	motd
33927986	alternatives	16777284	mtab
17457386	anacrontab	17097977	mtools.conf
17231183	asound.conf	17611762	multipath
17611208	at.deny	17375664	my.cnf
51091638	audisp	17375665	my.cnf.d
17558709	audit	17590688	nanorc
35275387	avahi	34613348	ndctl
74276	bash_completion.d	17279646	netconfig
16777835	bashrc	34574002	NetworkManager
50916330	binfmt.d	17457416	networks
50987009	bluetooth	17586802	nfs.conf
17611325	brltty	17586804	nfsmount.conf
17611326	brltty.conf	17421788	nsswitch.conf
16777320	centos-release	16874511	nsswitch.conf.bak
16777321	centos-release-upstream	51880765	ntp
50369431	chkconfig.d	17510522	numad.conf
17578166	chrony.conf	51091626	oddjob
17578168	chrony.keys	17558689	oddjobd.conf
51909469	cifs-utils	1531872	oddjobd.conf.d
34573996	cron.d	17375230	openldap

ls -i it shows the index of files and folder



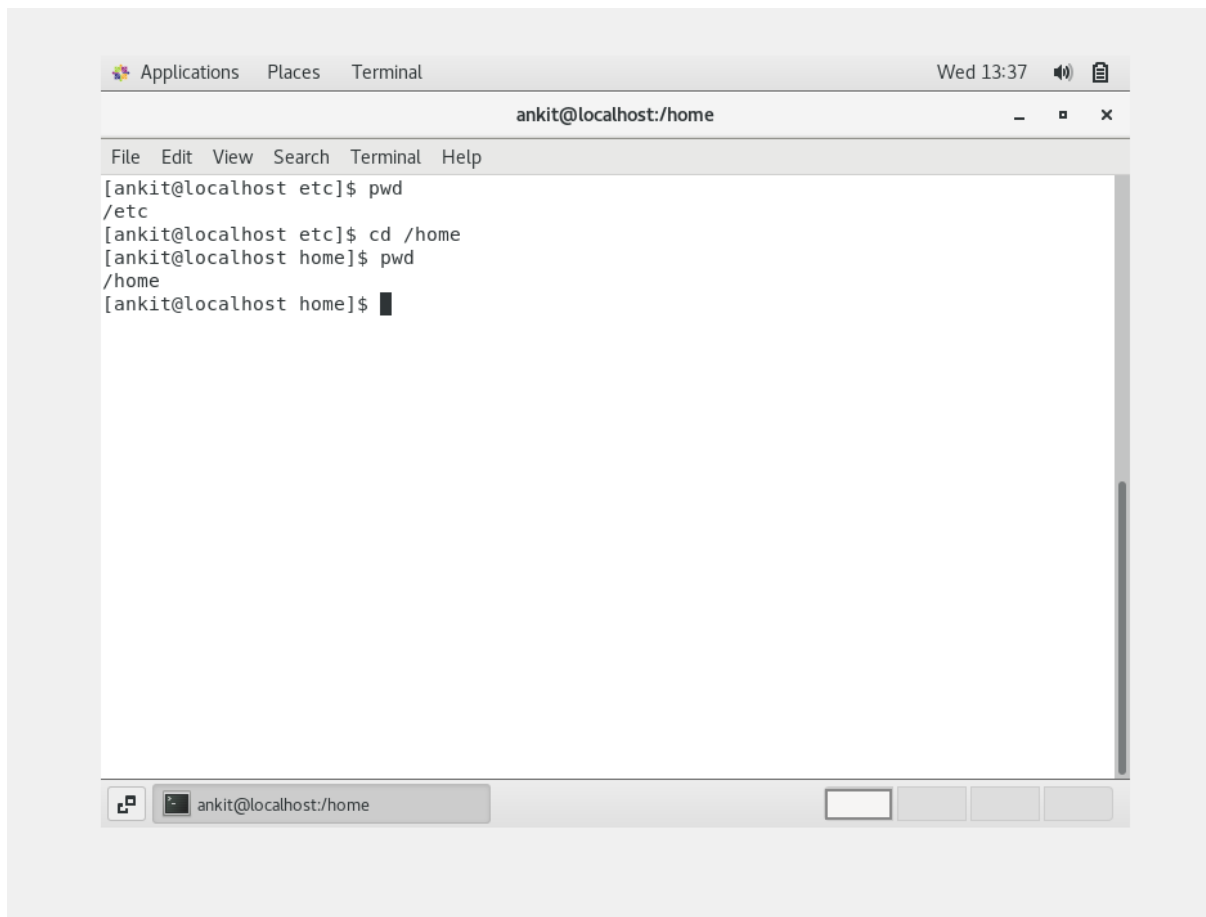
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Applications Places Terminal' with a status bar indicating 'Wed 13:33'. The terminal prompt is 'ankit@localhost:/etc'. The command 'ls --help' has been executed, displaying the following help text:

```
[ankit@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 '*'
```

Is `--help` it provide the list of useful commands that we can use according to our need

5

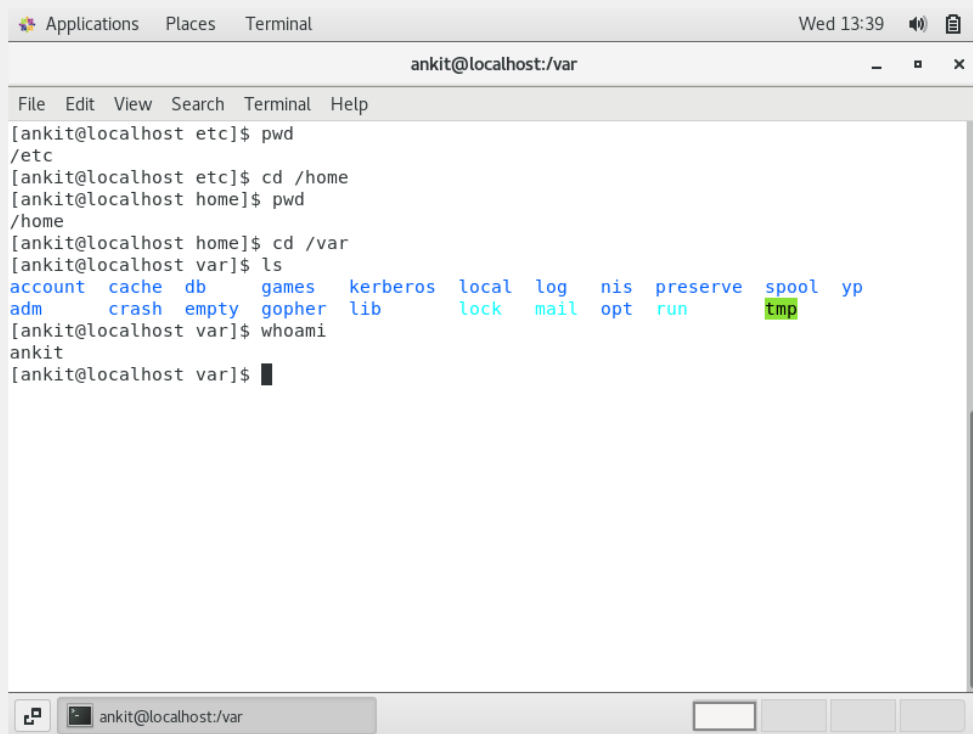


The image shows a screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window has a title bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'Terminal' menus, and a status bar showing 'Wed 13:37'. The terminal title is 'ankit@localhost:/home'. The terminal content shows the following commands and output:

```
[ankit@localhost etc]$ pwd
/etc
[ankit@localhost etc]$ cd /home
[ankit@localhost home]$ pwd
/home
[ankit@localhost home]$
```

The terminal window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The status bar at the bottom shows a window icon, the title 'ankit@localhost:/home', and several buttons.

pwd gives the present working directory

A terminal window titled 'ankit@localhost:/var' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a status bar (ankit@localhost:/var). The terminal shows a sequence of commands: 'pwd' (returns /etc), 'cd /home', 'pwd' (returns /home), 'cd /var', and 'ls' (lists files in /var). The 'ls' output shows two rows of files: 'account', 'cache', 'db', 'games', 'kerberos', 'local', 'log', 'nis', 'preserve', 'spool', 'yp' in the first row, and 'adm', 'crash', 'empty', 'gopher', 'lib', 'lock', 'mail', 'opt', 'run', 'tmp' in the second row. The file 'tmp' is highlighted in green. The prompt then changes to 'ankit@localhost var\$' after the 'ls' command. The next command is 'whoami', which returns 'ankit'. The prompt returns to 'ankit@localhost var\$' after the 'whoami' command.

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

cd /var then ls used for absolute path