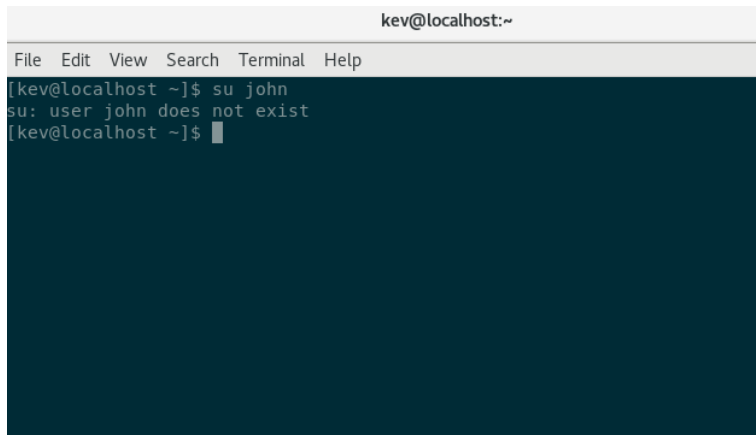


Basic Linux Commands Assignments

Assignment-1

Connect and disconnect with login Access

- What happens when you login a non-existent users or username?



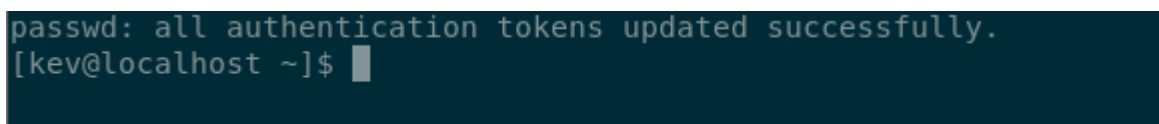
```
kev@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[kev@localhost ~]$ su john  
su: user john does not exist  
[kev@localhost ~]$
```

Terminal lets you know that user does not exist

Assignment-2

Password changing

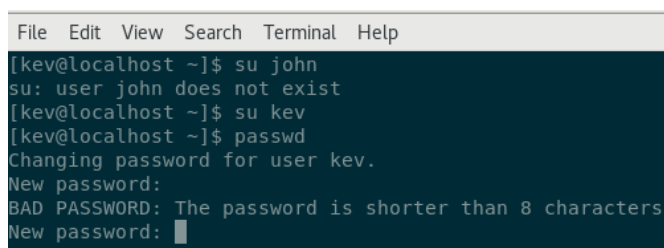
- Login into your account and then change password?
 - Change your password into **IneuR0n#42** and hit the **Enter** key



```
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[kev@localhost ~]$
```

Password was successfully changed

- Try again to change password but use like password **1234** or **abcd**



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[kev@localhost ~]$ su john  
su: user john does not exist  
[kev@localhost ~]$ su kev  
[kev@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user kev.  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
New password:
```

This time attempting to change password to 1234, password not accepted as it is less than 8 characters long

- Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kev@localhost ~]$ su john
su: user john does not exist
[kev@localhost ~]$ su kev
[kev@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user kev.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
New password: █
```

When just hitting enter without typing a password a message with no password supplied comes up

Assignment-3

Working with Directories

- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kev@localhost ~]$ cd /
[kev@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot etc  lib   media  opt  root  sbin sys  usr
[kev@localhost /]$ █
```

cd / takes us to the root directory and **ls** shows us all the directories present in there

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

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kev@localhost ~]$ cd /
[kev@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot etc  lib   media  opt  root  sbin sys  usr
[kev@localhost /]$ cd /home
[kev@localhost home]$ ls
kev
[kev@localhost home]$ █
```

/home directory is where all the users directories are placed

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kev@localhost ~]$ cd / ls
[kev@localhost /]$ cd /home
[kev@localhost home]$ █
```

- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kev@localhost ~]$ cd / ls
[kev@localhost /]$ cd /home
[kev@localhost home]$ cd ..
[kev@localhost /]$
```

cd .. takes us back to the previous directory

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

```

kev@localhost:/
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kev@localhost home]$ cd ..
[kev@localhost /]$ cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[kev@localhost /]$

```

`cd /var/www/html` cd spins up an error of no such directory or file. In order for this command to work a server needs to be installed such as Apache HTTP server

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

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kev@localhost ~]$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[kev@localhost ~]$ sudo su
[root@localhost kev]# cd /root
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]#
```

cd /root gives access denied so I entered the command sudo su first to get root access before entering it again. After hitting ls shows the kickstarter files in the home directory of the root users

Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

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

[illegible]

This gives us files and directories that are inside the etc directory. This includes a number of different languages and applications installed on the OS.

- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@localhost etc]# ls -al
total 1456
drwxr-xr-x. 144 root root    8192 Oct  9 15:49 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root    224 Oct  9 14:30 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root    101 Oct  9 14:21 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     16 Oct  9 14:30 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root   1529 Apr  1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root  12288 Oct  9 14:41 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root     65 Oct  9 14:24 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root   4096 Oct  9 15:33 alternatives
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root     45 Oct  9 14:23 amanda
-rw-----.   1 root root    541 Jan 13 2022 anacrontab
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     55 Aug  8 2019 asound.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root      1 May 18 16:54 at.deny
drwxr-x---.   3 root root     43 Oct  9 14:21 audisp
drwxr-x---.   3 root root     83 Oct  9 14:41 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root     71 Oct  9 14:24 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root   4096 Oct  9 15:32 bash_completion.d
```

ls -al shows us extra information about the files such as file permissions, owner, group, size in bytes, modification time and finally the file name

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    220 Oct  9 15:27 yum.repos.d
[root@localhost etc]# ls -li
17526385 abrt
17433806 adjtime
16777393 aliases
17498116 aliases.db
51379793 alsa
16831870 alternatives
17526390 amanda
17241730 anacrontab
17241630 asound.conf
17480317 at.deny
1940516 audisp
34512900 audit
18124961 avahi
74279 bash_completion.d
16777394 bashrc
34289639 modules-load.d
16777407 motd
16777284 mtab
17035312 mtools.conf
51414533 multipath
17372846 my.cnf
34284929 my.cnf.d
1779902 named
17967811 named-chroot.files
17465718 named.conf
17478623 named.iscdlv.key
17478721 named.rfc1912.zones
17478722 named.root.key
18139766 nanorc
17502400 ndctl
```

ls -li shows us all the files with the inode number of each file. Inode is the index node that identifies a specific file

- Then use **ls --help** and see other options about **ls** command
- ls --help gives us a list information about the files that are in the current directory

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

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[kev@localhost ~]$ pwd
/home/kev
[kev@localhost ~]$
```

pwd shows us the present working directory. On start up it shows I am at the directory of my user account

- Now use **cd /var** and hit **Enter** key

```
[kev@localhost ~]$ pwd
/home/kev
[kev@localhost ~]$ cd /var
[kev@localhost var]$ ls
account  cache  db      ftp      gopher  lib     lock    mail     nis      preserve  spool    tmp
adm      crash  empty  games    kerberos local   log     named    opt      run       target   yp
[kev@localhost var]$
```

cd /var takes us to the var directory. After hitting ls we can see a list of different files