CS242

LAB – 1

Name : Jitendra Kumar
Roll no : 1401cs19

Ques 1 : *Differences between installing a boot loader into "the master boot record" (MBR) vs. "the root partition .*

Ans 1 : *The configuration file, by default is read by LILO. The configuration file tells LILO where it should place its boot loader. In general, you can either specify the master boot record (MBR) on the first physical disk (/dev/hda) or the root partition of your Linux installation (/dev/hda1 or /dev/hda2).The first stage of loading LILO is completed when LILO brings up in order of the each of the letters L-I-L-O. when you see the LILO prompt, you   are in the second stage.If you have WINXP installed to MBR on your hard drive, install LILO to the root partition instead of the MBR. If you want to boot up Linux, you must mark the LILO partition as bootable. If you don't overwrite the master boot sector, you'll find it easier to uninstall Linux an LILO.*

Ques 2 : *What are the default configuration files for the GRUB Legacy bootloader and the GRUB2 bootloader ?*

Ans 2 : *for GRUB Legacy bootloader :*
The configuration file : `/boot/grub/grub.conf`
For GRUB 2 bootloader :
The configuration file : /boot/grub/menu.lst

Ques 3 : *How is the default runlevel for a Linux system determined? I.e., what file specifies it and how is it specified ?*

Ans 3 : *When a Linux system starts, the default runlevel is determined from the* `id:` *entry in /etc/inittab.*

grep "^id:" /etc/inittab

Ques 4 : *What command can be used to change runlevels to some runlevel i ?*

Ans 4 : *by modifying   /etc/inittab   manually*
or Use the init command to change rune levels

Ques 5 : *What does one have to do to convert Ubuntu to allow login as root ?*

Ans 5 : *To actually enable root logins first you have to set a password for the root*
         account and then unlock the locked root account
         1----> sudo passwd root
         you will be prompted for a new Unix password
         2----> sudo passwd -u root
         to unlock the account. This should return
         passwd: password expiry information changed

Ques 6 : *You want to find the number of users who login to the system at*
          midnight everyday. How will you schedule it ?

Ans 6 : use crontab job scheduling
          1---> List or manage the task with crontab command with -l option for
               current user.
               # Crontab -l
          2---> To edit crontab entry, use -e it will open schedule jobs in VI editor.
               Make a necessary changes and quit pressing :wq keys which saves
               the setting automatically

Ans 7 : *(a) : /var/log/message*
         (b) : /var/log/auth.log
         (c) : /var/log/cron.log
         (d) : /var/log/boot.log
         (e) : /var/log/utmp or /var/log/wtmp