Redhat System Adminstration I: Lab 3 solution
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36.As you Super user, Set or change the password of root

```
sudo passwd root
<root> Enter
<root> Enter
```

37.As you Super user, Try to remove all files in /tmp

```
sudo rm -r /tmp/
```

38.Create a folder called /tmp/myteam and change its permissions to read only for the owner,
and Group and Other didn't have permission on it.

```
mkdir /tmp/myteam
sudo chmod u=r /tmp/myteam
```

39.Log out and log in by another user

```
su islam
<password> Enter
<password> Enter
```

40.Try to access (by cd command) the folder (myteam)

```
islam@pop-os:$ cd /tmp/myteam //→ Enter
"bash: cd: myteam: Permission denied"
```

41.Change the permissions of /tmp/mycv file to give owner read and write permissions and for
group write and execute and execute only for the others (using chmod in 2 different ways )

```
1-chmod 631 /tmp/mycv
2-chmod u=rw,g=wx,o=x /tmp/mycv
```

42.What are the minimum permission needed for :

a. Copy a file (permission for source file and and permission for target parent directory)
*For source file: read
*For Target Parent Directory: write & execute
b. Delete a file
*No permissions needed on the file itself
*On parent directory: write & execute
c. Change to a directory
*Execute
d. List a directory content (ls command)
*Read & Execute
e. View a file content (more/cat command)
*Read
f. Modify a file content
*Write

43.Create a file with permission 444 in /tmp directory. Try to edit in it and to remove it? Note
what happened.

- When openning the file, it was in 'read-only' mode, so any changes couldn't be saved to it directly without saving another copy somewhere else.
- When attempting to delete it however, it was deleted succesfully, which means that we can delete a file regardless of it's permissions, but when it comes to openning, modifying or executing it, the file permissions are respected.

44.What is the difference between the “x” permission for a file and for a directory

*File: "x" means the file can be executed as a program
*Directory: "x" means the directory can be searched, allowing access to it's contents.

45.List the All environment variables in your current shell.

Printenv
or
env

46.What are the commands that list the value of a specific variable?

echo $<var_name>, ex: echo $HOME
printenv <var_name>, ex: printenv HOME

47.Display your current User name using Environment Variables.

echo $USER
or
printenv USER

48.Create a Bash shell alias named ls for the “ls -l” command, How to bypass this alias?

Creating the alias: alias ls='ls -l'
Bypassing the alias: \ls

49.How to check if your internet connection is work?

using ping command
ex: ping google.com

50.By editing /etc/hosts, make the URL www.iti-project-dep.com forward you to 195.10.10.2

vi /etc/hosts
195.10.10.2 www.iti-project-dep.com
ESC :wq