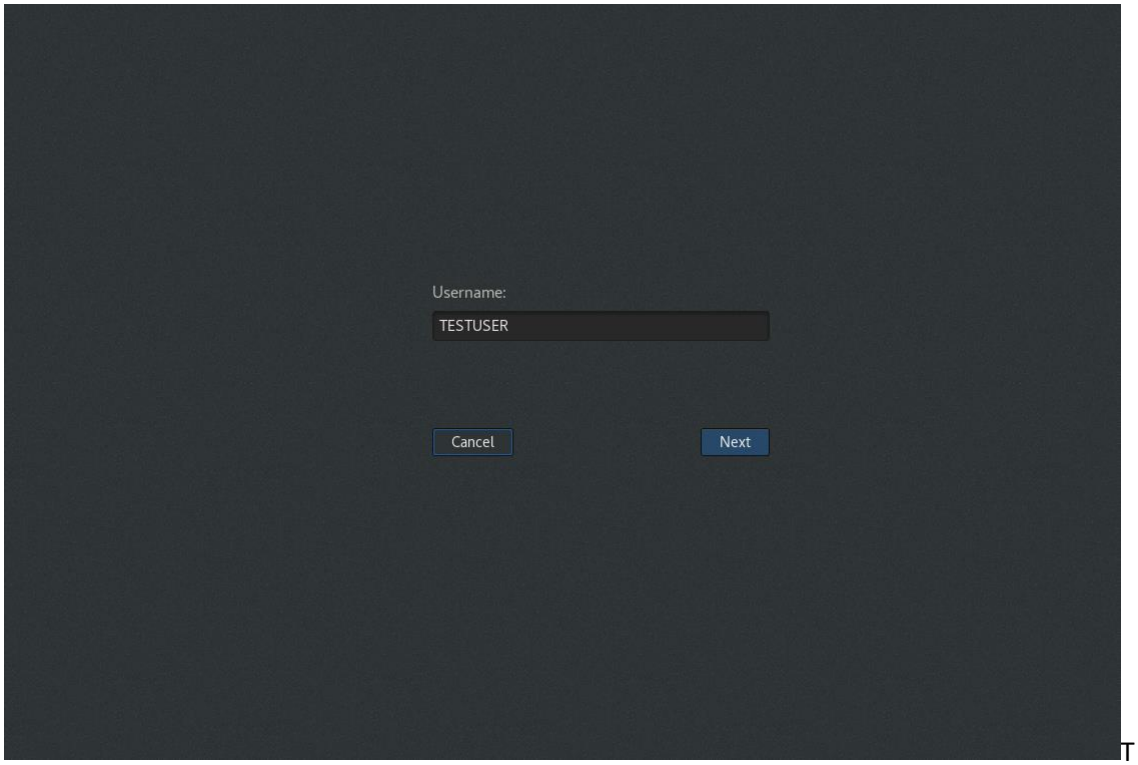
Assignment 1-(Mohan Sahani, mohansahani.92@gmail.com)

Connect and disconnect with login Access

- What happens when you login a non-existent users or username?
    - Provide Screenshot and What you understand, explain in short brief?



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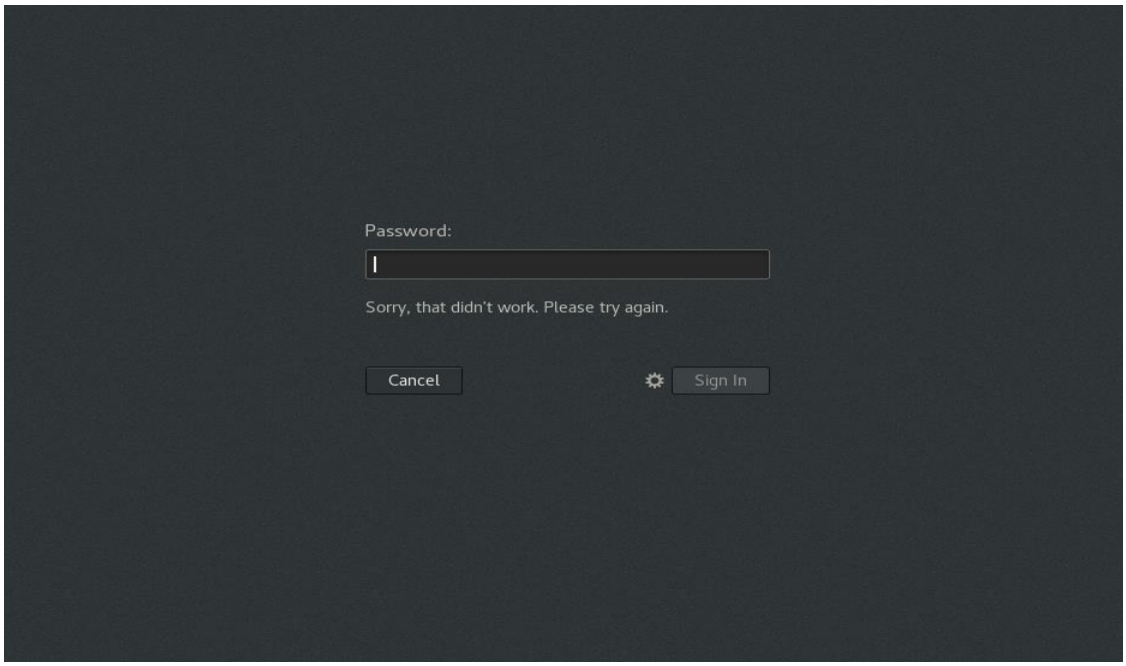


Answer: Throwing error "**Sorry, that didn't work. Please try again**."

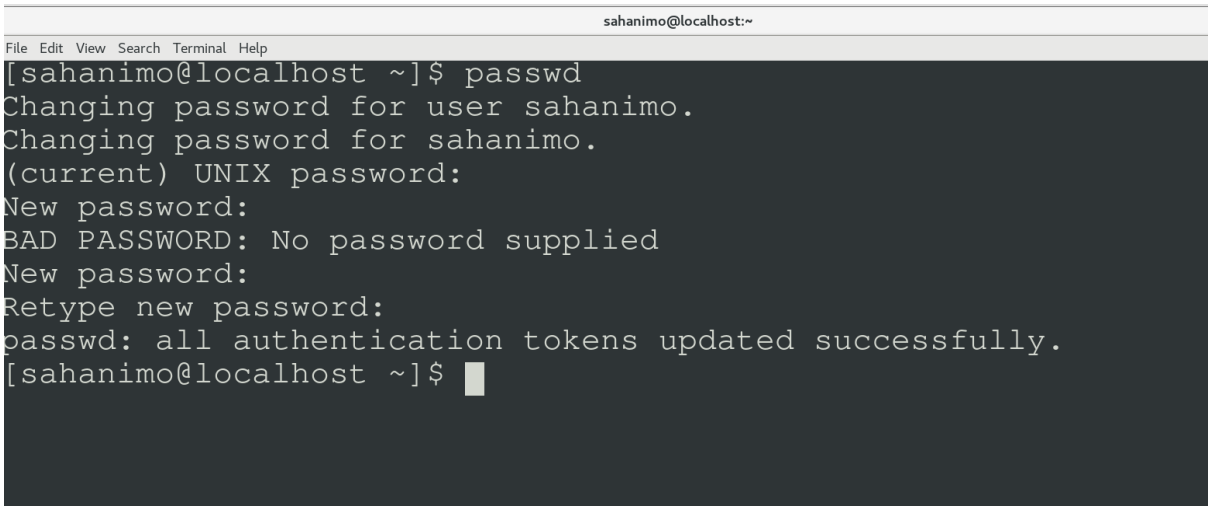
It means that the user which I am trying to login does not exist in the system and hence the system is not allowing me to login, so first I will have to create user account in the machine and then only I will be able to login with valid credentials.

Assignment-2

Password changing

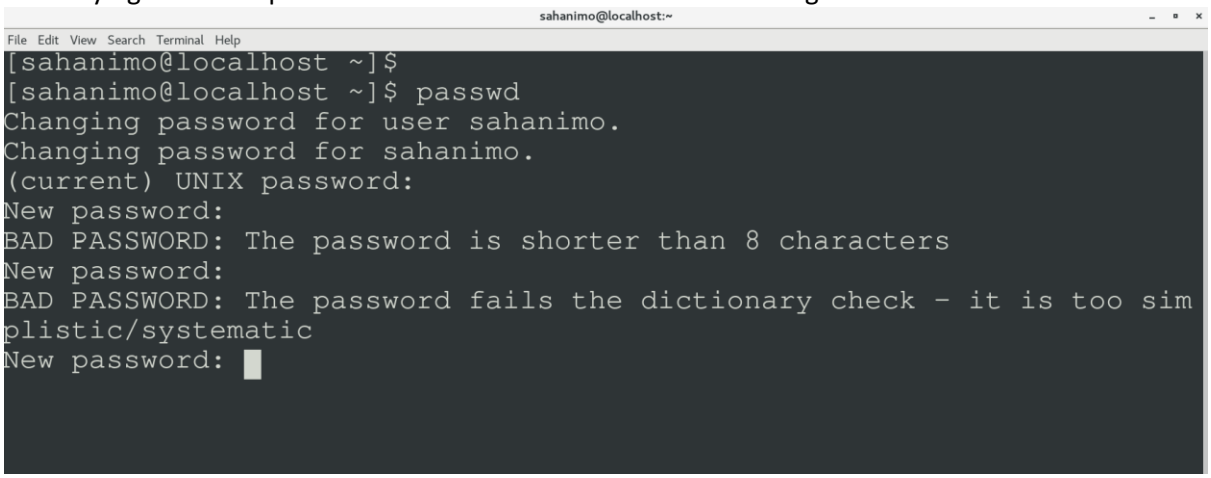
- Login into your account and then change password?
    - Change your password into ***IneuR0n#42*** and hit the **Enter** key
        - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: To change the password, we have type **passwd** command and then it will ask us to enter the current password and then we have to type the new password. Make sure the password should match in both the section such as **new passwo**rd and **retype new password** and then hit enter and that's it. Now the password will be change.



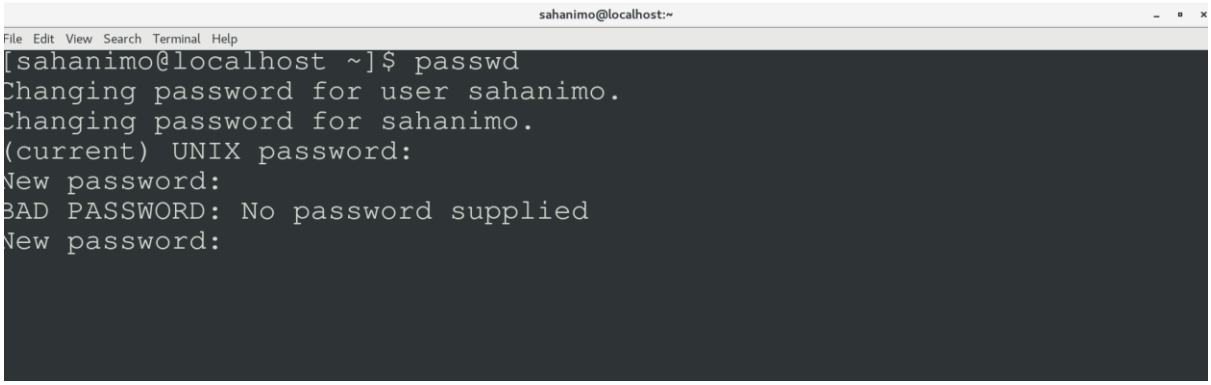
- Try again to change password but use like password ***1234*** or ***abcd***
    - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: So, there is a policy in Linux and not only in Linux, in every Operating system that the password length should be at least of 8 character including number, symbol and alphabate. Here we were trying to set the password as 1234 or abcd hence it is throwing an error.



- Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key
    - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

So, as you can see in the below snap that we can't keep blank password as per the security policy.

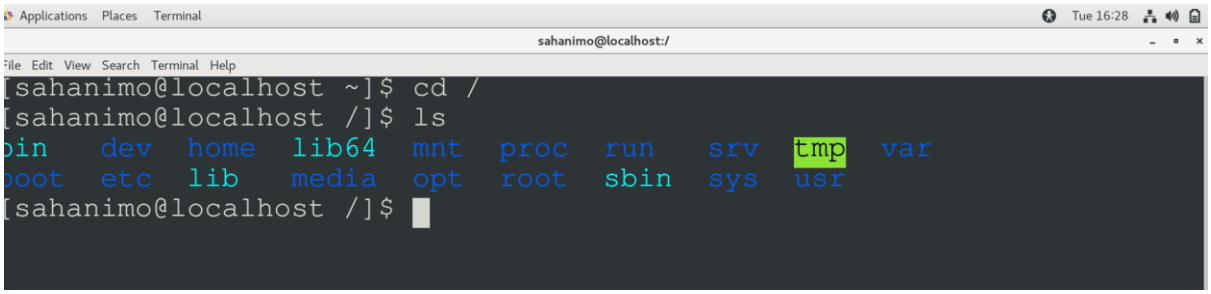


Assignment-3

Working with Directories

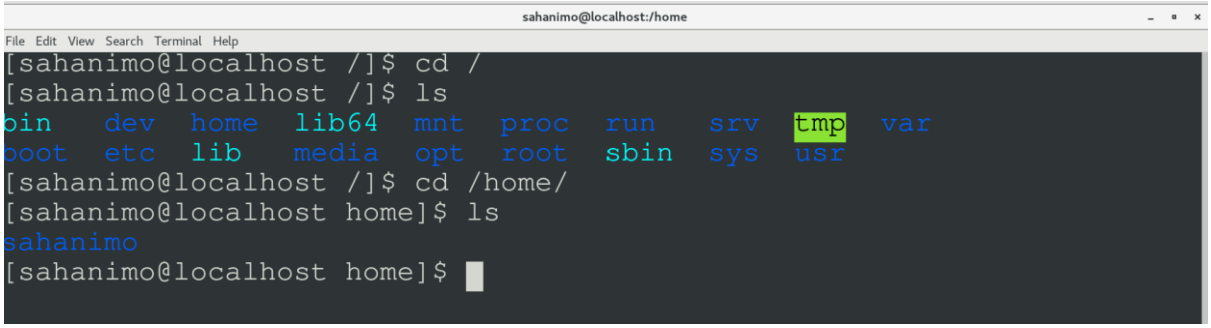
- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key
    - Take screenshot and explain what output we got?

Answer: When we use **/** it indicate to root directory so when I use **cd /** and then it is showing me all the files/directory available in **root** directory.



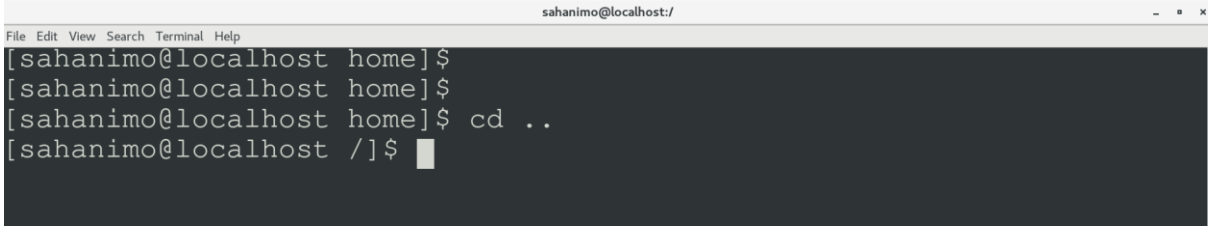
- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
    - Do **ls,** provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?

Answer: /home directory is used for standard user not for root user.



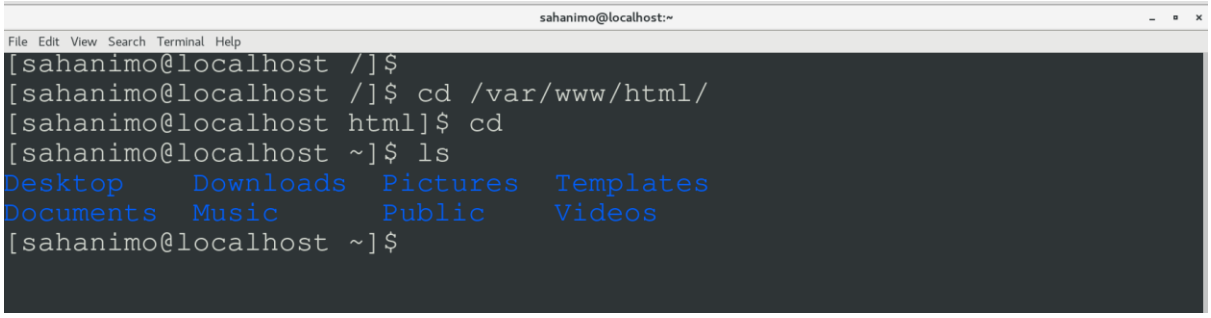
- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
    - Check what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: When we use **cd ..** then it takes us to one step back.



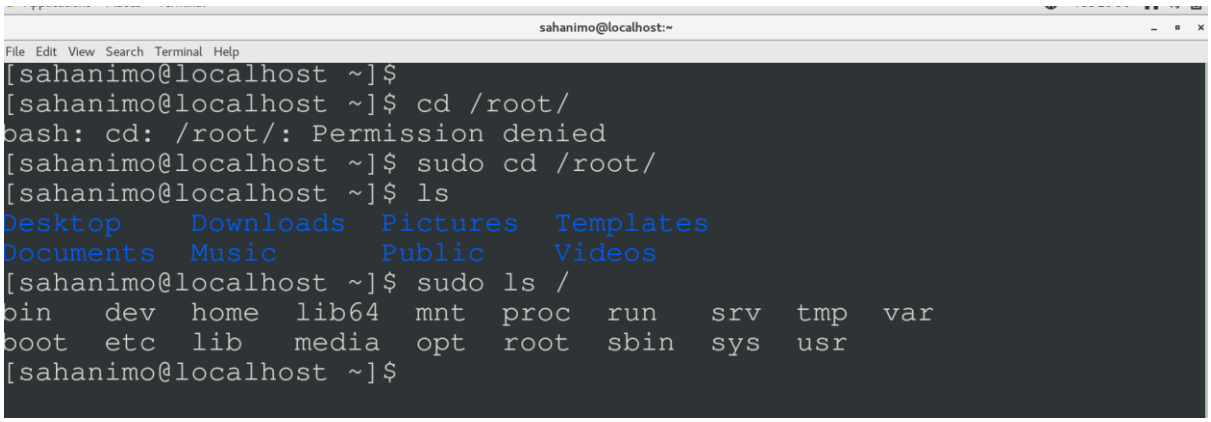
- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
    - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

Answer: First will have to install **apache (httpd)** service to get the directory of **www/html**, now when I typed **cd /var/www/html** it takes me to **html** directory but when I did **cd** only it took me to my user profile in which I am logged in and here you can see all the available directory of my profile.



- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
    - Do **ls,** check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

Answer: As I am currently in standard user profile hence if I am doing **cd /root/** then it will not allow me to get the access hence I will have to use **sudo** to proceed. When I am doing **sudo ls /** then it is showing me all the directory available in root directory.



Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls**
    - Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeing?

Answer: All this files under **/etc** directory are known as configuration files which contains all the system and OS configuration details.

```
[sahanimo@localhost ~]$ cd /etc/
[sahanimo@localhost etc]$ ls
abrt                          mcelog
adjtime                       mime.types
aliases                       mke2fs.conf
aliases.db                    modprobe.d
alsa                          modules-load.d
alternatives                  motd
anacrontab                    mtab
asound.conf                   mtools.conf
at.deny                       multipath
audisp                        my.cnf
audit                         my.cnf.d
avahi                         nanorc
bash_completion.d             ndctl
bashrc                        netconfig
binfmt.d                      NetworkManager
bluetooth                     networks
brltty                        nfs.conf
brltty.conf                   nfsmount.conf
centos-release                nsswitch.conf
centos-release-upstream       nsswitch.conf.bak
chkconfig.d                   ntp
chrony.conf                   numad.conf
chrony.keys                   oddjob
```

- Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?

Answer: As here you can see passwd command which we used earlier to change the password of user.

```
crontab                       pam.d
cron.weekly                   papersize
crypttab                      passwd
csh.cshrc                     passwd-
```

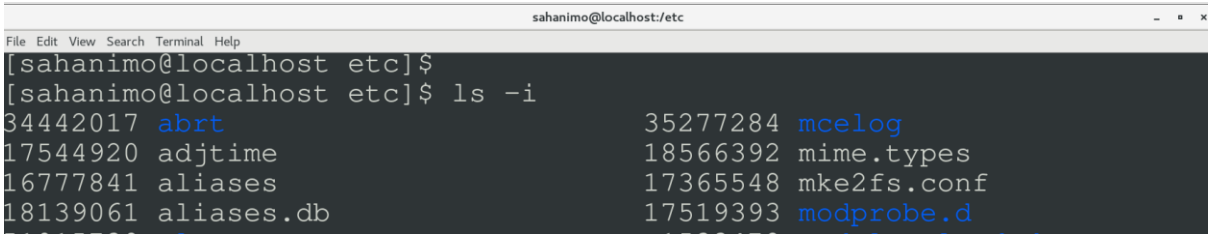
- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
    - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?

Answer: This command shows us the full details including permission level and will also tell us that which is file and directory.

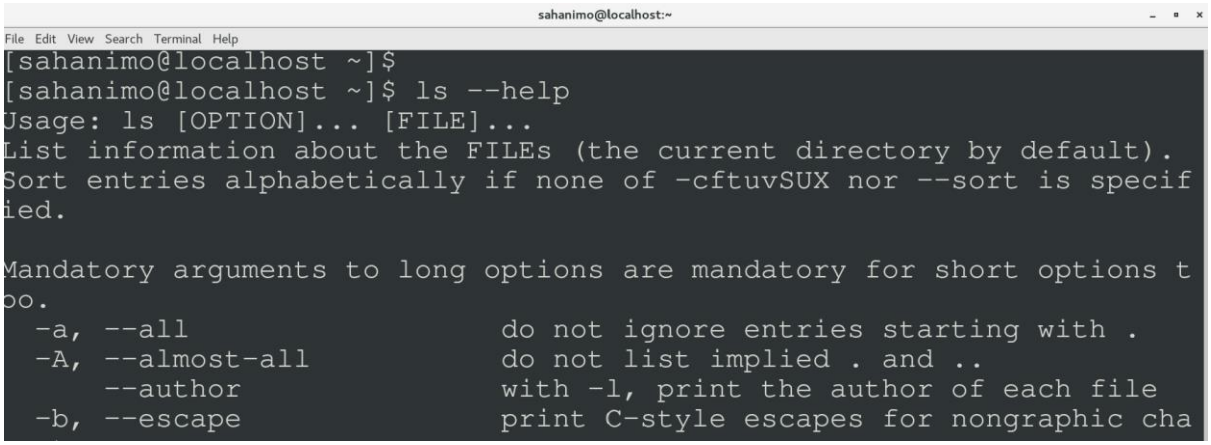
```
sahanimo@localhost:/etc
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
[sahanimo@localhost etc]$
[sahanimo@localhost etc]$
[sahanimo@localhost etc]$ ls -al
total 1428
drwxr-xr-x. 140 root root     8192 Oct 18 16:49 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root      224 Oct  9 23:40 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root      101 Oct  9 23:34 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root       16 Oct  9 23:40 adjtime
```

- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
    - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?

Answer: This command shows the indexing number against each files or directory.



- Then use **ls –help** and see other options about **ls** command
    - Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** command

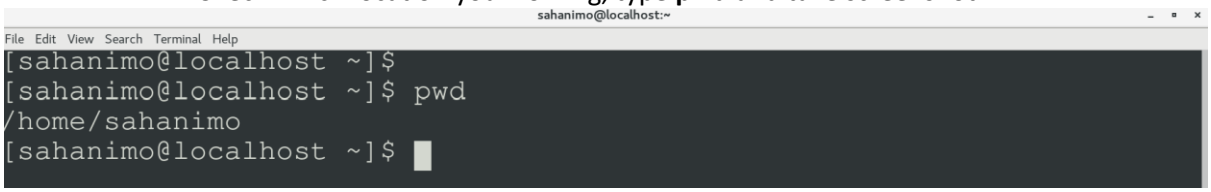


Assignment-5

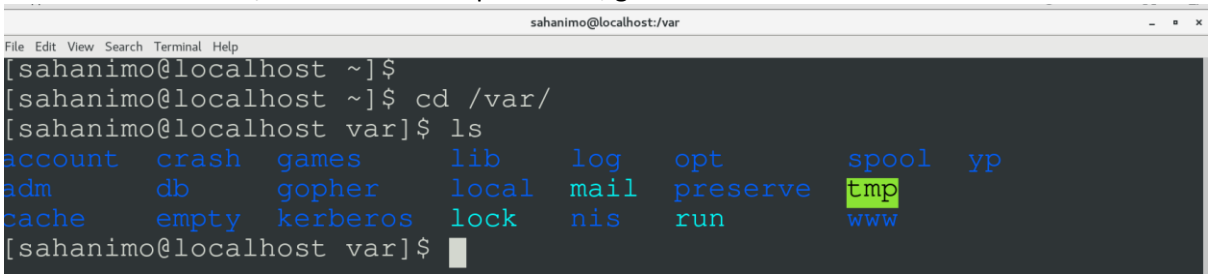
Know where you are and where you working

*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
    - Check which location you working, type **pwd** and take screenshot



- Now use **cd /var** and hit **Enter** key
    - Do **ls,** and see what output comes, give screenshot?



- Do explore other help options of each command to learn more other things we can do with these commands