



# DevOps Pro

SUNMITTED BY

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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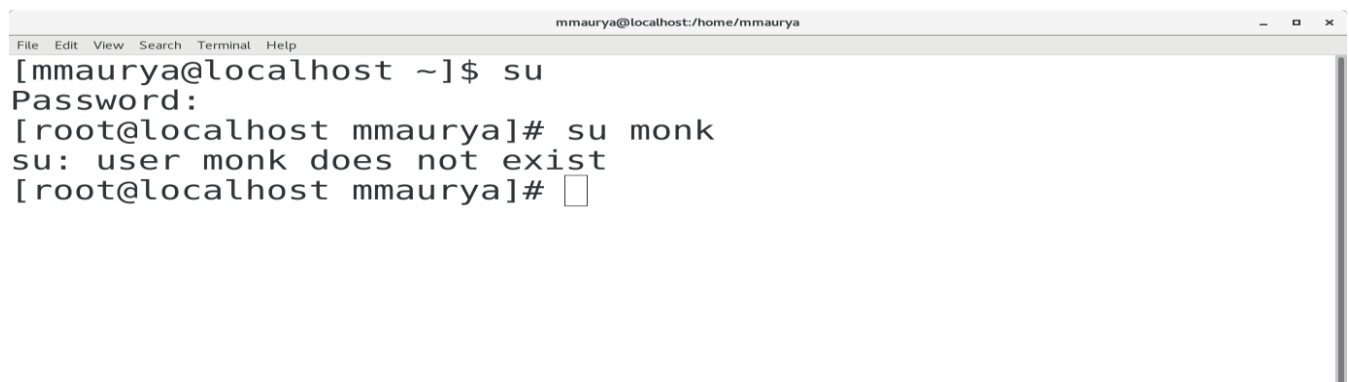
Hitesh Choudhary & Saksham Choudhary

# Assignment-1

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?

**Answer :** a failed login attempt against a non-existent user will always fail since there is no password to match. This could show attempts to enumerate users or it may show attempts to profile an application.



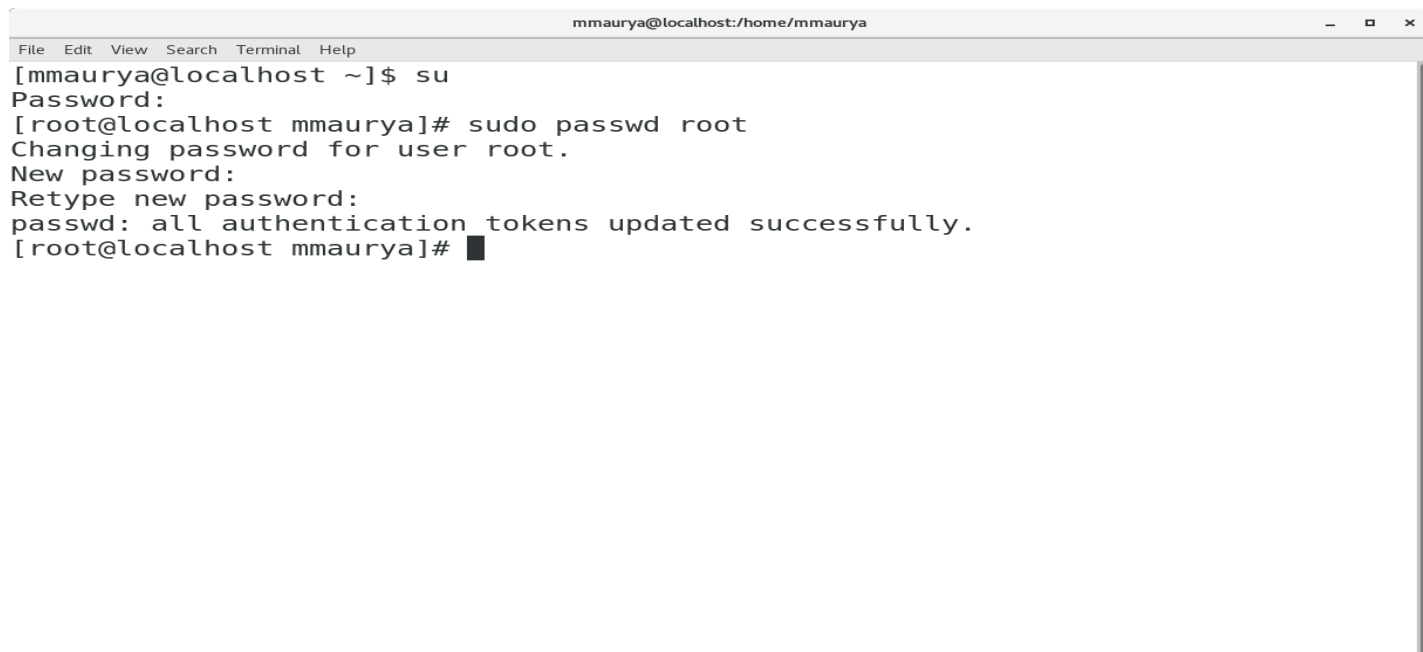
```
mmaurya@localhost:~/mmaurya
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[mmaurya@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost mmaurya]# su monk
su: user monk does not exist
[root@localhost mmaurya]#
```

# Assignment-2

## Password changing

- Login into your account and then change password?

Change your password into lneuR0n#42 and hit the Enter key

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The title bar shows 'mmaurya@localhost:/home/mmaurya'. The terminal content shows a user switching to root and changing their password. The prompt changes from [mmaurya@localhost ~]\$ to [root@localhost mmaurya]# after the 'su' command. Then, the 'sudo passwd root' command is entered, followed by prompts for a new password and confirmation. The output shows 'passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.' and the prompt returns to [root@localhost mmaurya]#.

```
mmaurya@localhost:/home/mmaurya
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[mmaurya@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost mmaurya]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost mmaurya]#
```

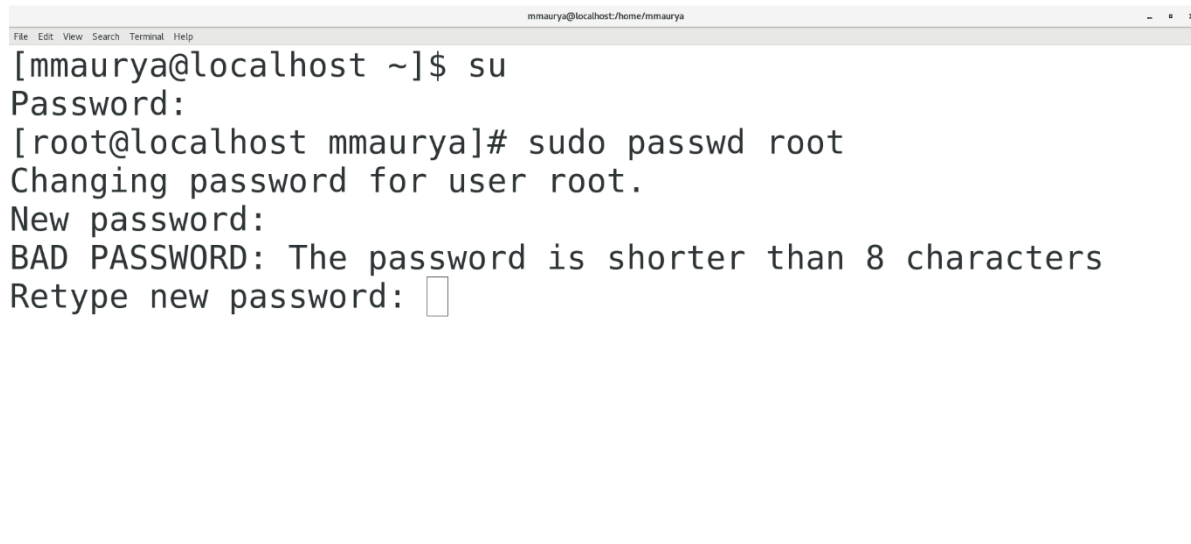
- Explain what happen and give screenshot?

**Ans** In Linux- operating systems apply the passwd commands for changing the password of the user. The ***passwd*** command is used for updating the authentication password

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

- Explain what happen and give screenshot?

When I use like use like password 1234 or abcd then we have got some message in Centos terminal



```
mmaurya@localhost:~/home/mmaurya
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[mmaurya@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost mmaurya]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password: 
```

### **Overcome to these type message**

The passwords must a combination of 10 to 20 characters containing multiple characters from all of the below sets as a normal guideline:

Upper case alphabetics

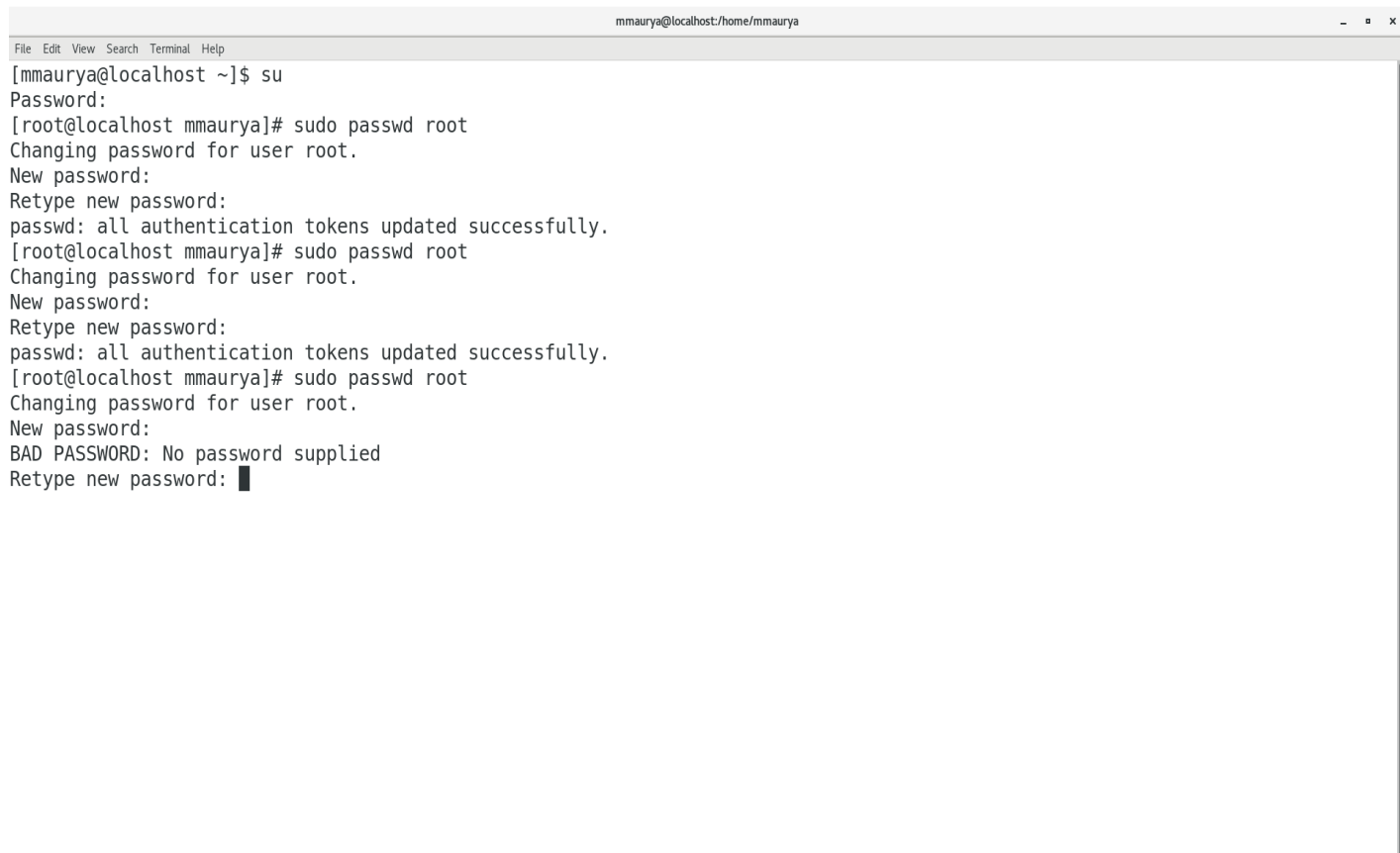
Lower case alphabetics

Digits 0 to 9

Special characters or punctuation marks

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

Explain what happen and give screenshot?

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'mmaurya@localhost/home/mmaurya'. The terminal shows a user switching to root with 'su' and then attempting to change the root password with 'sudo passwd root' three times. The first two attempts are successful, but the third attempt results in a 'BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied' error because the user just pressed Enter.

```
mmaurya@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost mmaurya]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost mmaurya]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost mmaurya]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
Retype new password: █
```

# 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?



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

- Enter the command now `cd /home` and then hit Enter key

Do `ls`, provide screenshot and explain what is `/home` directory used for?

```
mmaurya@localhost:/$ cd /
mmaurya@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
mmaurya@localhost /]$
```

- Enter the command now `cd /home` and then hit Enter key

Do ls, provide screenshot and explain what is /home directory used for?

home directory is the directory or folder commonly given to a user on a network or Linux variant operating system. With the home directory the user can store all their personal information, files, login scripts, and user information. With a Linux web server, the home directory is also where you'd find the `public_html` directory containing all files used for a website.

```
mmaurya@localhost:home]$ cd /
mmaurya@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
mmaurya@localhost /]$ cd /home
mmaurya@localhost home]$ ls
mmaurya
mmaurya@localhost home]$
```

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

Ans If you type `cd ..` you will change into the current directory

Suppose we are currently in the `/usr/local/share` directory. To switch to the `/usr/local` directory (one level up from the current directory)

A terminal window titled 'mmaurya@localhost' showing a series of commands and their outputs. The user starts in the /home directory, runs 'cd /' to move to the root, then 'ls' to list the root directory's contents. The output shows various system directories like bin, dev, home, lib64, mnt, proc, run, srv, tmp, and var. Next, the user runs 'cd /home' to return to the home directory, followed by another 'ls' command. Finally, the user runs 'cd ..' to move up one level from /home to the root directory, and the prompt returns to the root shell.

```
mmaurya@localhost /home]$ cd /
mmaurya@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
mmaurya@localhost /]$ cd /home
mmaurya@localhost home]$ ls
mmaurya
mmaurya@localhost home]$ cd ..
mmaurya@localhost /]$
```

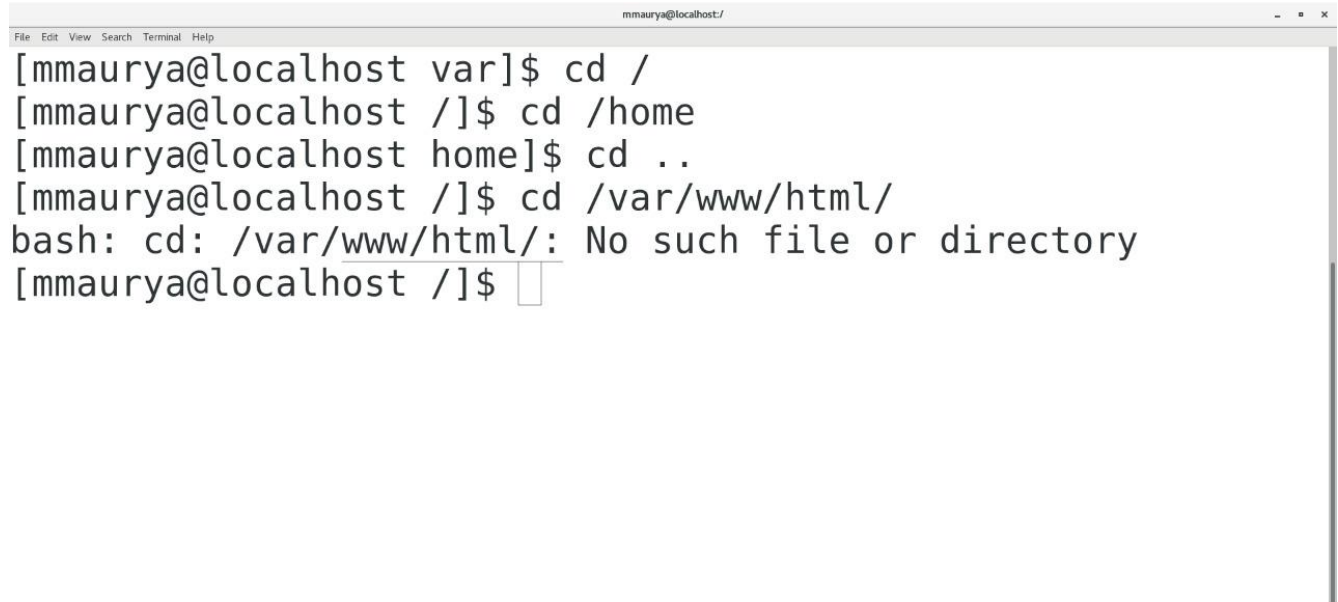
- **Now enter `cd /var/www/html` and then type `cd` and hit Enter key**

Explain what happened and give a screenshot.

Ans the error showing is this:

```
bash: cd: /var/www/html/ : No such file or directory
```



A terminal window titled 'mmaurya@localhost:/' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows a series of 'cd' commands: from 'var' to '/', then to '/home', then to '..', then to '/var/www/html/'. The last command results in an error message: 'bash: cd: /var/www/html/: No such file or directory'. The prompt returns to 'mmaurya@localhost /]' with a cursor.

```
mmaurya@localhost:/  
[mmaurya@localhost var]$ cd /  
[mmaurya@localhost /]$ cd /home  
[mmaurya@localhost home]$ cd ..  
[mmaurya@localhost /]$ cd /var/www/html/  
bash: cd: /var/www/html/: No such file or directory  
[mmaurya@localhost /]$
```

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

o Do ls, check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

```
mmaurya@localhost:/
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[mmaurya@localhost /]$ cd
[mmaurya@localhost ~]$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
[mmaurya@localhost ~]$ cd /home
[mmaurya@localhost home]$ cd ..
[mmaurya@localhost /]$ cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[mmaurya@localhost /]$ cd /var/www/html cd
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[mmaurya@localhost /]$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[mmaurya@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[mmaurya@localhost /]$
```

## **Assignment-4**

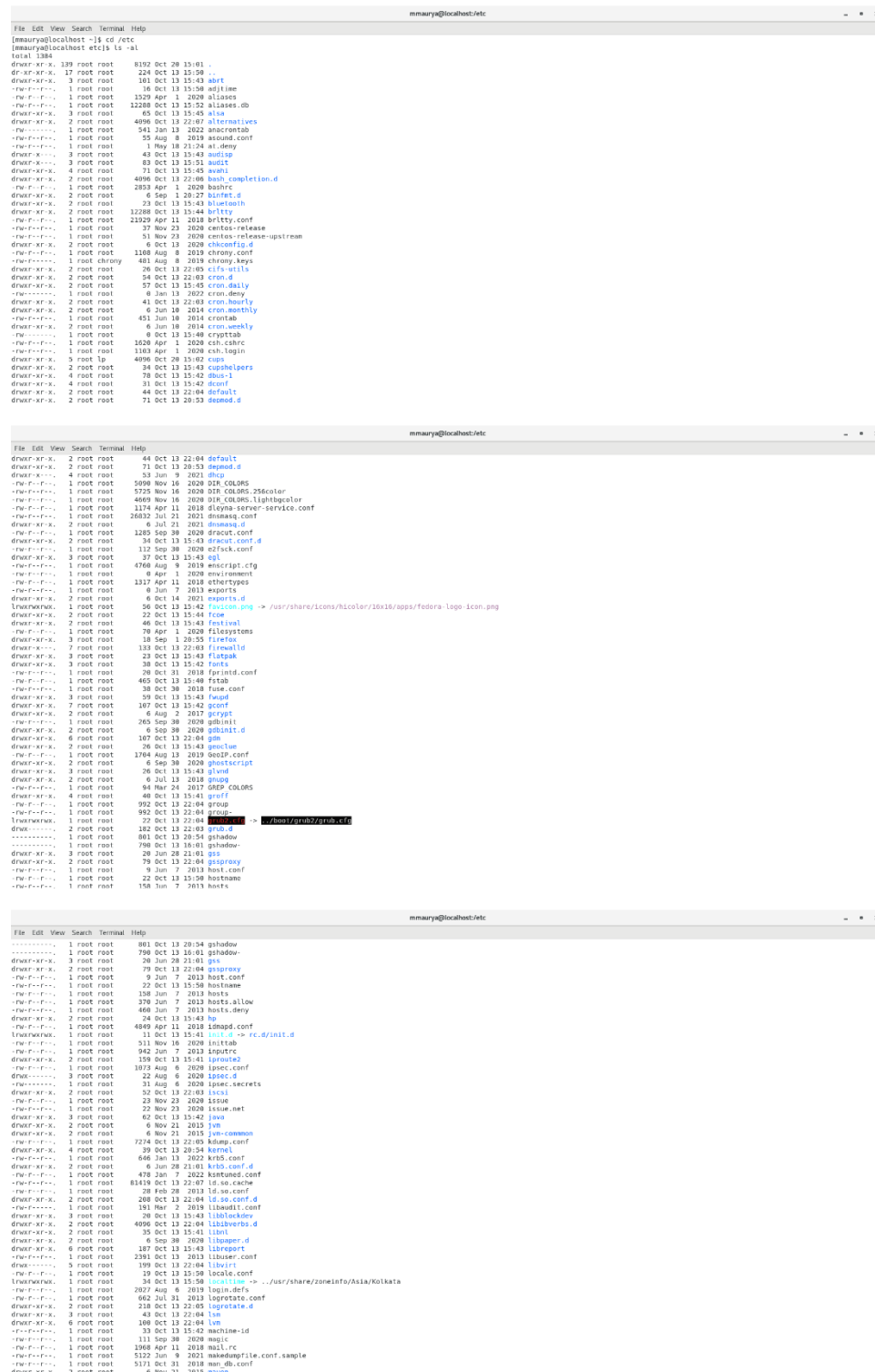
### Working with File Listing

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

This command `cd /etc` changes directory to the directory specified after the slash `/`. The `/etc` refers to a folder in the root called `etc`. If the Linux user was inside the `/etc` folder, typing `cd /` would bring the user to the root.



- o Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?



```
mmaurya@localhost:etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 44 Oct 13 22:04 default
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 71 Oct 13 20:53 default.d
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 53 Jun 9 2021 dhcp
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 5090 Nov 16 2020 DIR_COLORS
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 5725 Nov 16 2020 DIR_COLORS.256color
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4609 Nov 16 2020 DIR_COLORS.Lightbicolor
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1174 Apr 11 2018 dplyn-server-services.conf
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 2682 Jul 21 2021 dsmasq.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Jul 21 2021 dsmasq.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1285 Sep 30 2020 dracut.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 34 Oct 13 15:43 dracut.conf.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 112 Sep 30 2020 efisk.conf
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 37 Oct 13 15:43 gnl
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4760 Aug 9 2019 enscript.cfg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6 Apr 1 2020 environment
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1317 Apr 11 2018 etherypes
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6 Jun 7 2013 exports
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Oct 14 2021 exports.d
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 56 Oct 13 15:42 favicon.png -> /usr/share/icons/hicolor/16x16/apps/fedora-logo-icon.png
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 32 Oct 13 15:44 fira
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 46 Oct 13 15:43 festival
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 70 Apr 1 2020 filesystems
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 18 Sep 1 20:59 firefex
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 133 Oct 13 22:03 firewall
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 23 Oct 13 15:43 flatpak
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 38 Oct 13 15:42 fonts
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 38 Oct 31 2018 fontid.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 463 Oct 13 15:40 flatb
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 38 Oct 30 2018 fuse.conf
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 39 Oct 13 15:43 fwupd
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 107 Oct 13 15:42 gccif
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Aug 2 2017 gprng
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 265 Sep 30 2020 gibinit
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Sep 30 2020 gibinit.d
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 107 Oct 13 22:04 gsm
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 26 Oct 13 15:43 gnuwin
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1704 Aug 13 2019 GooIP.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Sep 30 2020 ghostscript
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 26 Oct 13 15:43 glvnd
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Jul 13 2018 gnss
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 84 Mar 21 2017 GIMP_COLORS
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 40 Oct 13 15:41 gnupg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 992 Oct 13 22:04 group
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 992 Oct 13 22:04 group
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 Oct 13 22:04 group -> /etc/group
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 182 Oct 13 22:03 grub.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 881 Oct 13 20:54 gshadow
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 798 Oct 13 16:01 gshadow
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 28 Jun 28 21:01 gis
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 78 Oct 13 22:04 gssproxy
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 9 Jun 7 2013 host.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 22 Oct 13 15:50 hostname
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 150 Jun 7 2013 hosts
```

```
mmaurya@localhost:etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 38 Oct 13 15:43 hicolor
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 767 Aug 9 2019 netconfig
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 145 Jun 9 2021 NetworkManager
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 58 Nov 16 2020 netatop
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1023 Oct 14 2021 nfs.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3391 Oct 14 2021 nfsmount.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1949 Oct 13 15:42 nsswitch.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1938 Sep 30 2020 nsswitch.conf.bak
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 38 Oct 13 15:45 ntp
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 91 Dec 3 2012 numad.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Mar 6 2015 oddjob
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4922 Mar 6 2015 oddjob.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 70 Oct 13 15:43 oddjob.conf.d
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 36 Oct 13 22:03 openldap
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 opt
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 Oct 13 22:02 os-release -> /usr/lib/os-release
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 92 Oct 13 15:45 PackageKit
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4996 Oct 13 22:05 pam.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60 Sep 30 2020 papersize
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2319 Oct 13 20:54 passwd
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2274 Oct 13 15:50 passwd
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1362 Jun 10 2014 pbm2ppa.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2072 Jun 10 2014 pinforc
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 21 Oct 13 15:41 pkcs11
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root 151 Oct 13 15:45 pki
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 28 Oct 13 15:43 plymouth
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 52 Oct 13 15:41 pm
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6300 Jun 10 2014 pm2ppa.conf
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 72 Jan 26 2022 polkit-1
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Jun 10 2014 post.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 154 Oct 13 15:45 postfix
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 239 Oct 13 22:03 ppp
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 105 Oct 13 22:05 prelink.conf.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 233 Jun 7 2013 printcap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1019 Apr 1 2020 profile
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 13 22:05 profile.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6545 Apr 1 2020 protocols
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 79 Oct 13 22:04 pulse
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 23 Oct 13 15:44 purple
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Oct 13 15:42 .pwd.lock
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 25 Oct 13 22:02 python
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 50 Oct 13 15:45 qemu-ga
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 51 Oct 13 22:04 qemu-kvm
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 453 Oct 30 2018 radvd.conf
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 27 Oct 13 15:45 ras
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 Oct 13 22:03 rc0.d -> rc.d/rc0.d
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 Oct 13 22:03 rc1.d -> rc.d/rc1.d
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 Oct 13 22:03 rc2.d -> rc.d/rc2.d
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 Oct 13 22:03 rc3.d -> rc.d/rc3.d
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 Oct 13 22:03 rc4.d -> rc.d/rc4.d
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 Oct 13 22:03 rc5.d -> rc.d/rc5.d
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 Oct 13 22:03 rc6.d -> rc.d/rc6.d
```

```
mmaurya@localhost:etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 21 Oct 13 15:41 sgml
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1266 Oct 17 22:10 shadow
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1246 Oct 13 15:36 shadow
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 63 Oct 13 15:45 shells
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 78 Oct 13 22:02 skel
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 14 Oct 13 15:43 smartmontools
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 138 Jun 28 20:59 sos.conf
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 36 Oct 13 15:43 speech-dispatcher
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 229 Oct 13 22:02 ssh
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 19 Oct 13 22:02 ssl
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 212 Nov 16 2020 statelab
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Nov 16 2020 statelab.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8 Apr 1 2020 subgid
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8 Apr 1 2020 subuid
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 1786 Sep 30 2020 sudo.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4328 Sep 30 2020 sudoers
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Oct 14 2021 subnets.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10384 Oct 13 10:10 .subnets.tmp.swp
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3181 Sep 30 2020 sudo-ldap.conf
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 4086 Oct 13 22:05 sysconfig
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 449 Nov 16 2020 systcl.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 38 Oct 13 22:03 systcl.d
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 151 Oct 13 22:03 system
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 14 Oct 13 22:02 system-release -> centos-release
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 23 Nov 21 2020 system-release-cpe
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7046 Aug 3 2017 tcsh.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Sep 7 2017 tcmshinfo
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Sep 1 2017 tclfiles.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 750 Oct 4 13:28 trusted-key.key
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 109 Oct 13 22:04 tuned
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 56 Oct 13 22:04 udev
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 36 Oct 13 15:44 udisks2
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 60 Oct 13 15:41 unbound
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 163 Oct 13 15:41 .updated
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 557 Apr 11 2018 updatedb.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 29 Oct 13 15:43 upower
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1523 Apr 11 2018 usb_modeswitch.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 37 Oct 13 15:45 vconsole.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1982 Dec 15 2020 vlcrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1982 Dec 15 2020 vlcrc
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 200 Oct 13 22:03 vmware-tools
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4479 Nov 16 2019 wpa_supplicant
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 33 Oct 13 22:03 wpa_supplicant
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6 Jun 10 2014 wxtrial.conf
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 163 Oct 13 15:43 x11
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 116 Oct 13 15:43 xdg
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 xinput.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 21 Oct 13 15:41 xul
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 100 Oct 13 15:42 yum
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 970 Oct 1 2020 yum.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 262 Oct 17 21:43 yum.repos.d
mmaurya@localhost: etc[]
```

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

Ans To display the inode number of files and directories, append the **-i** flag at the end of the **ls** command as shown **Syntax**

```

mmaurya@localhost:etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[mmaurya@localhost etc]$ ls -i
1601854 dnsmasq.d          4194486 hosts.deny          4636137 mke2fs.conf        4194492 protocols          5073612 sos.conf
4809478 dracut.conf        4929157 hp                    4781841 modprobe.d              9328686 pulse                4918528 speech-dispatcher
9328240 dracut.conf.d     4752791 idmapd.conf      1190056 modules-load.d        2261573 purple                9482032 ssh
4840225 aliases.db         4636115 e2fsck.conf          4194488 mtd                  4580991 python              168467 ssl
1683378 alsa              1324272 egl                4194482 initramfs              2896875 qemu-ga                4809484 statetab
8733714 alternatives       5414611 enscript.cfg         4194487 inputrc              4447481 mtools.conf            13735505 qemu-kvm            1284472 statetab.d
4874631 anacrontab           4194478 environment          4313042 iproute2              5002897 multipath             4929154 radvd.conf          4194497 subgid
4589391 asound.conf          4807229 etherypes        5405717 ipsec.conf            4752816 my.cnf              3410026 ras                4194498 subuid
4929164 at.deny            2353051 exports.d            4928267 ipsec.secrets        5414752 nanorc            4809483 rc0.d                  5380610 sudo.conf
4910357 audit                4596879 fwiccon.png        1284452 iscsi              9402148 ndctl            4295958 rc1.d                  5380611 sudoers
10170619 avahi               13735568 fcoe              4194409 issue              4636158 netconfig        4295960 rc3.d                  5380609 sudo-ldap.conf
74276 bash_completion.d  9482181 festival            4194410 issue.net            9354034 NetworkManager      4295961 rc4.d                  12584098 sysconfig
4194475 bashrc              4194480 filesystems           4750474 java                  4809479 networks             4295962 rc5.d                  4809485 sysctl.conf
13215530 binfmt.d            9987837 firefox             1802718 jvm                    5025201 nfs.conf              4295963 rc6.d                  4781988 sysctl.d
13302465 bluetooth           9987386 firewallld           4750477 jvm-common            5025202 nfsmount.conf     123611 rc.d                  9328362 systemd
5802461 brltty                4988540 flatpak            4928311 kdump.conf            4782108 nsswitch.conf       4781986 rc.local              4194113 system-release
5802462 brltty.conf         87 fonts              14108826 kernel              4295919 nsswitch.conf.bak     1324287 rdma              4194414 system-release-cpe
4313160 centos-release     4910654 fprind.conf          4295951 krb5.conf            14108797 ntp                  4194412 redhat-release        4929153 tcscd.conf
4194488 centos-release-upstream 4194378 fstab              4588651 krb5.conf.d          4874650 numad.conf          4447128 request-key.conf      80891 terminfo
1265279 chconfig.d        4316333 fuse.conf            4867328 ksmtuned.conf    13300170 oddjob              8783208 request-key.d      4781989 tmpfiles.d
4928214 chrony.conf        2021304 fwupd              4194955 ld.so.cache        4910337 oddjobd.conf          4867219 resolv.conf       4751216 trusted-key.key
4928216 chrony.keys       9353650 gconf              7014015 ld.so.conf            1601120 oddjobd.conf.d        4752382 openldap             7014031 rpc                10069396 tuned
14108829 cifs-utils          123656 gcrypt           12609712 ld.so.conf.d           4194500 opt              8427673 rpm                9328369 udev
9354028 cron.d             4636145 gdbinit           4295940 libaudit.conf         4194500 opt              4807507 rsyncd.conf     2280183 udisks2
9290625 cron.daily          4636146 gdbinit.d         13302405 libblockdev          4194411 os-release            5405720 rsyslog.conf     9584996 unbound
4809451 cron.deny             13798491 gdm                  4867168 libibverbs.d           1284356 PackageKit        9320358 rsyslog.d            5405432 updatedb.conf
9354026 cron.hourly          13072548 geoclue         8733694 libal              9193064 pam.d              4295964 rwtab                9585286 upower
13266596 cron.monthly      5025799 GeoIP.conf      12974449 libpaper.d            4586742 papersize        13159325 rwtab.d         4910646 usb_modeswitch.conf
4809449 crontab              5025328 ghostscript          12584857 libreport           4462863 passwd           13266625 samba            4194374 vconsole.conf
1284448 cron.weekly        4213403 glvnd           4752389 libuser.conf         4781765 passwd-             1374294 sane.d              5047659 vimrc
4194371 crypttab              9291116 gnupg                13618887 libvirt              5426601 pnm2ppa.conf          886643 sax2            4874649 virc
4194476 csh.cshrc          4313157 GREP_COLORS        4194381 locale.conf        5406040 pinforc           5426652 scl              4874597 vmware-tools
4194477 csh.login           12661878 groff              4194375 localtime            8734074 pkcs11            4194493 securetty        5414608 wgetrc
13804592 cups                  4874594 group           4751694 login.defs        4194805 pki                  9193034 security            1373095 upa-supplciant
9665841 cups-helpers          4751772 group-          1863018 logrotate.d          4829392 plymouth            4745629 selinux          5302286 vdiial.conf
1190054 dbus-1              4849987 kdump.conf            1063018 logrotate.d          8427718 pm                4194494 services            4194499 x11
13266434 dconf               4194471 grub.d              1324167 lvm                    5426602 pnm2ppa.conf        4752953 sestatus.conf     74278 xdg
8641420 default              4462859 gshadow          8446405 lvm                    13215853 polkit-1         9540038 setroubleshost     8427720 xinetd.d
1190010 depmod.d           4751770 gshadow-          4782101 machine-id        1235999 pptd.d          5405415 setupool.d         8745023 xml
4867468 dhcp              13806995 gss              4316310 magic              5405514 postfix              1605799 sgml              89 yum
4332993 DIR_COLORS         4910756 gssproxy           4752785 mail.rc           9354046 ppp                4462864 shadow          4751616 yum.conf
4332999 DIR_COLORS.256color 4194483 host.conf        4867561 makedumpfile.conf.sample 101375 prelink.conf.d  4781885 shadow-         12582998 yum.repos.d
4487874 DIR_COLORS.linuxthorl 4194387 hostname          5485884 man-db.conf         4194408 nrlntan            4194496 shells

```

- 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**

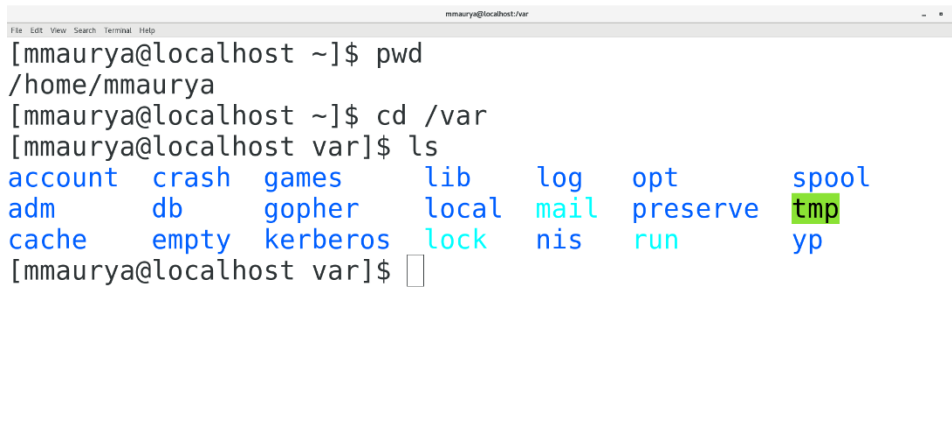
o Check which location you working, type pwd and take screenshot

A terminal window titled 'mmaurya@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The prompt is '[mmaurya@localhost ~]\$'. The user has entered 'pwd' and the output is '/home/mmaurya'. The prompt is now '[mmaurya@localhost ~]\$' with a black cursor.

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

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

o Do ls, and see what output comes, give screenshot?

A terminal window titled 'mmaurya@localhost:/var' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The prompt is '[mmaurya@localhost ~]\$'. The user enters 'pwd' and the output is '/home/mmaurya'. The prompt is '[mmaurya@localhost ~]\$'. The user enters 'cd /var' and the prompt changes to '[mmaurya@localhost var]\$'. The user enters 'ls' and the output is a list of directories: account, crash, games, lib, log, opt, spool, adm, db, gopher, local, mail, preserve, tmp, cache, empty, kerberos, lock, nis, run, yp. The 'tmp' directory is highlighted in green. The prompt is now '[mmaurya@localhost var]\$' with a black cursor.

```
mmaurya@localhost:/var  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[mmaurya@localhost ~]$ pwd  
/home/mmaurya  
[mmaurya@localhost ~]$ cd /var  
[mmaurya@localhost var]$ ls  
account  crash  games  lib    log    opt    spool  
adm      db     gopher local  mail   preserve tmp  
cache    empty  kerberos lock   nis    run    yp  
[mmaurya@localhost var]$
```



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

`ls -version`      It checks the version of `ls` command.

`ls -r`      It is used to print the list in reverse order