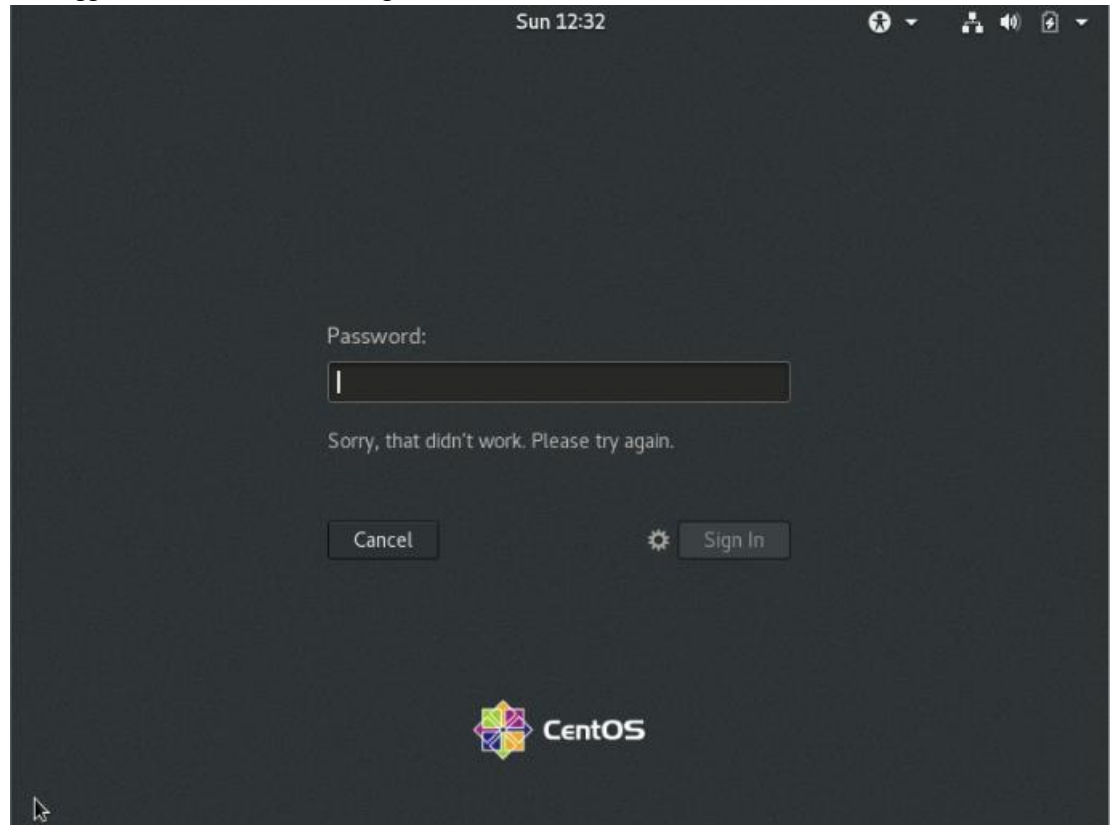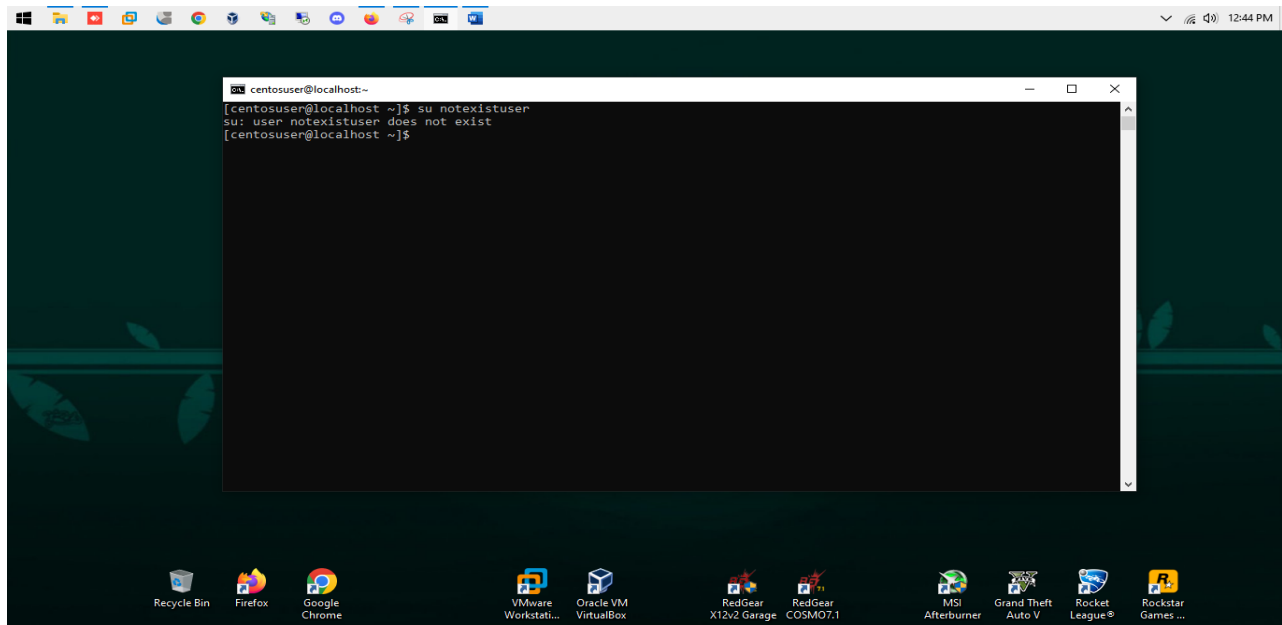# iNeuron

Name-Ahmad Raza

Course-DevOPS PRO

1. Assignment- 01

- As I logged nonexistent user through GUI, it throws error
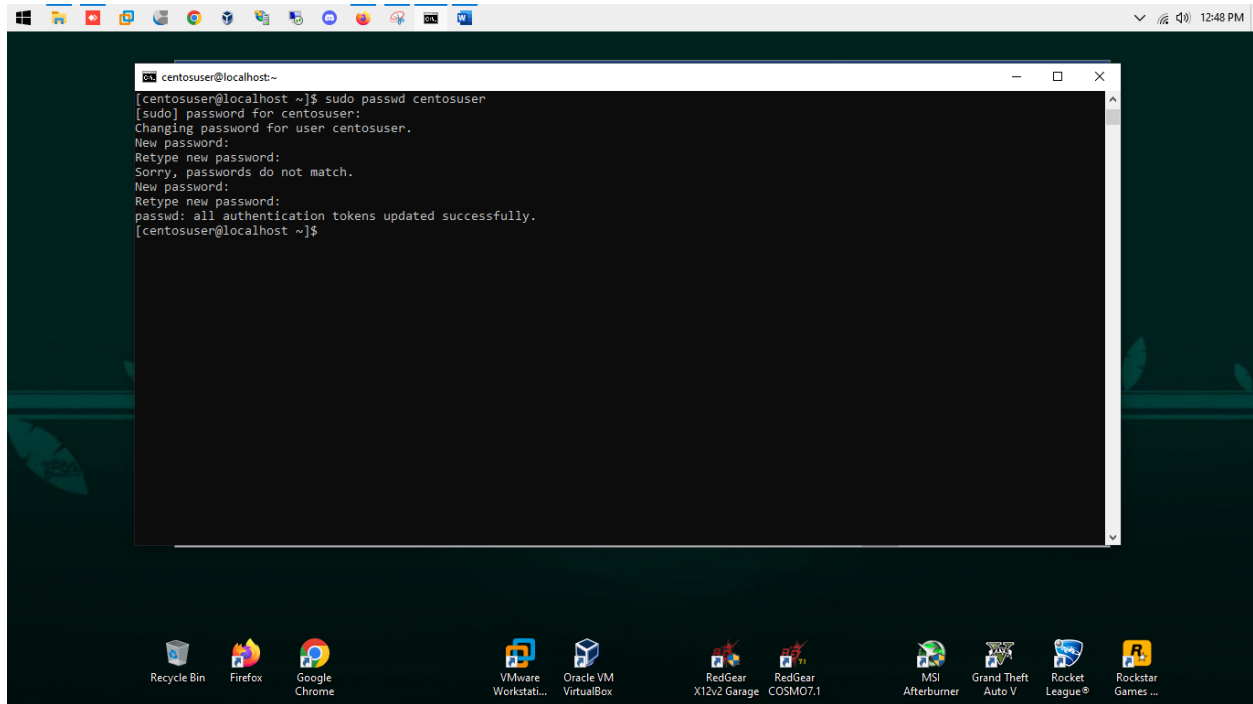
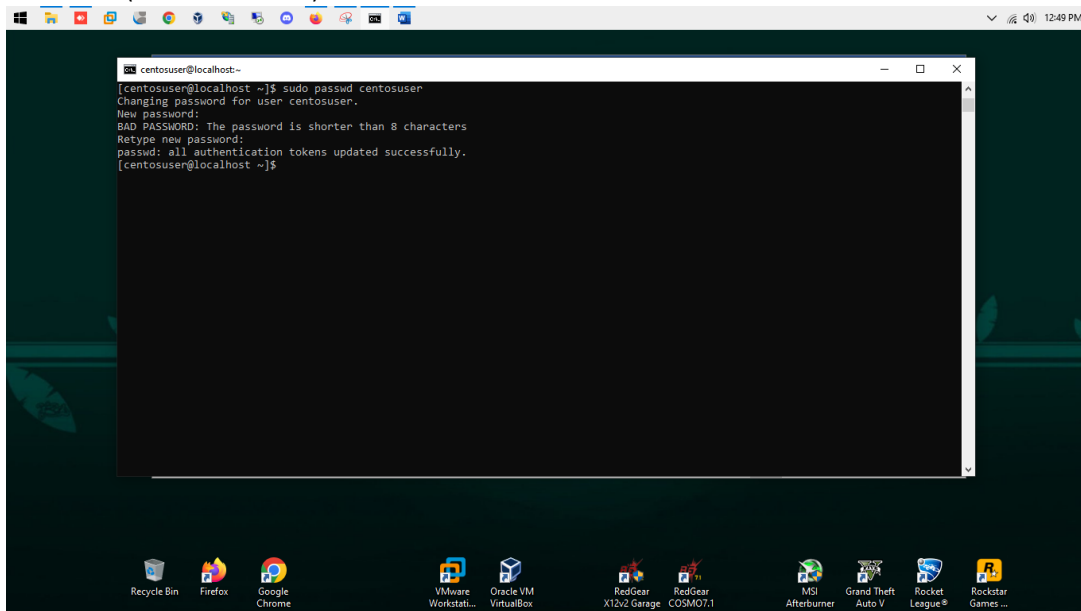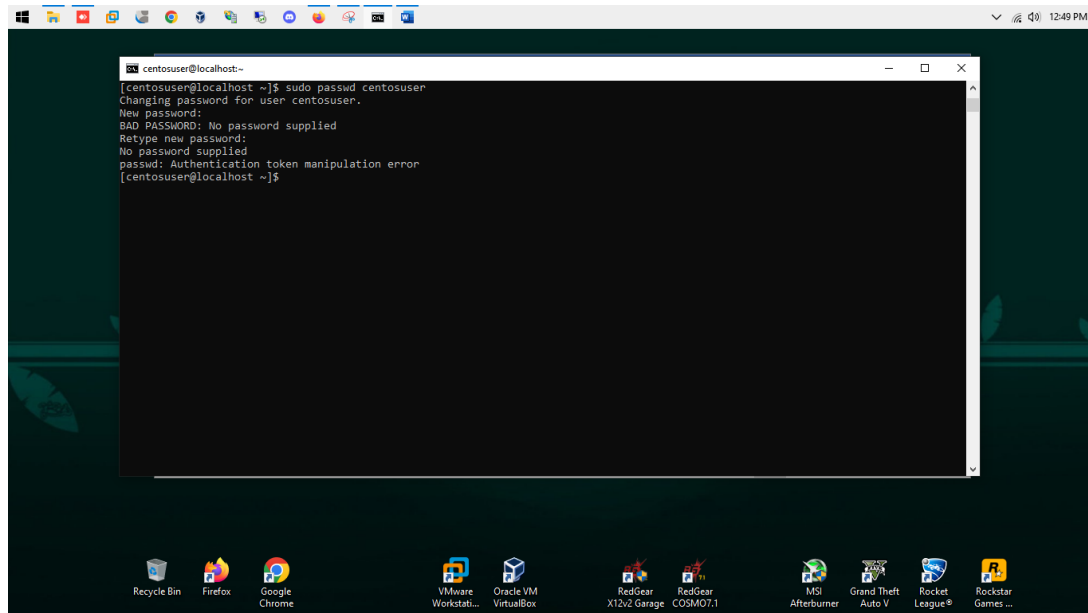- As I logged nonexistent user through CLI, it throws error

2. Assignment- 02

- Changing password to IneuR0n#42 has been successfully updated. (Password has been changed)

- Changing password to 1234 or abcd is successfully updated but throwing alert that password is shorter than 8 characters (BAD PASSWORD)

- Password changing to no password or empty password throwing an error that Authentication token manipulation error.
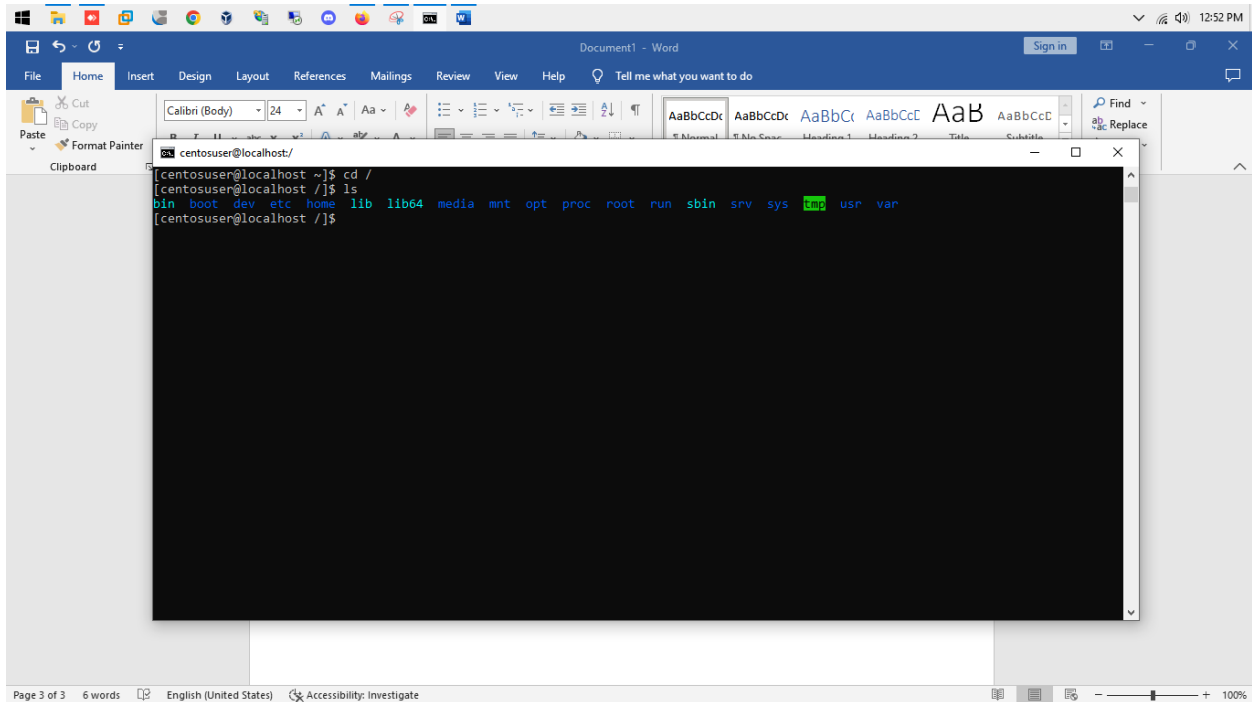- Means empty password cannot be applied to any user.
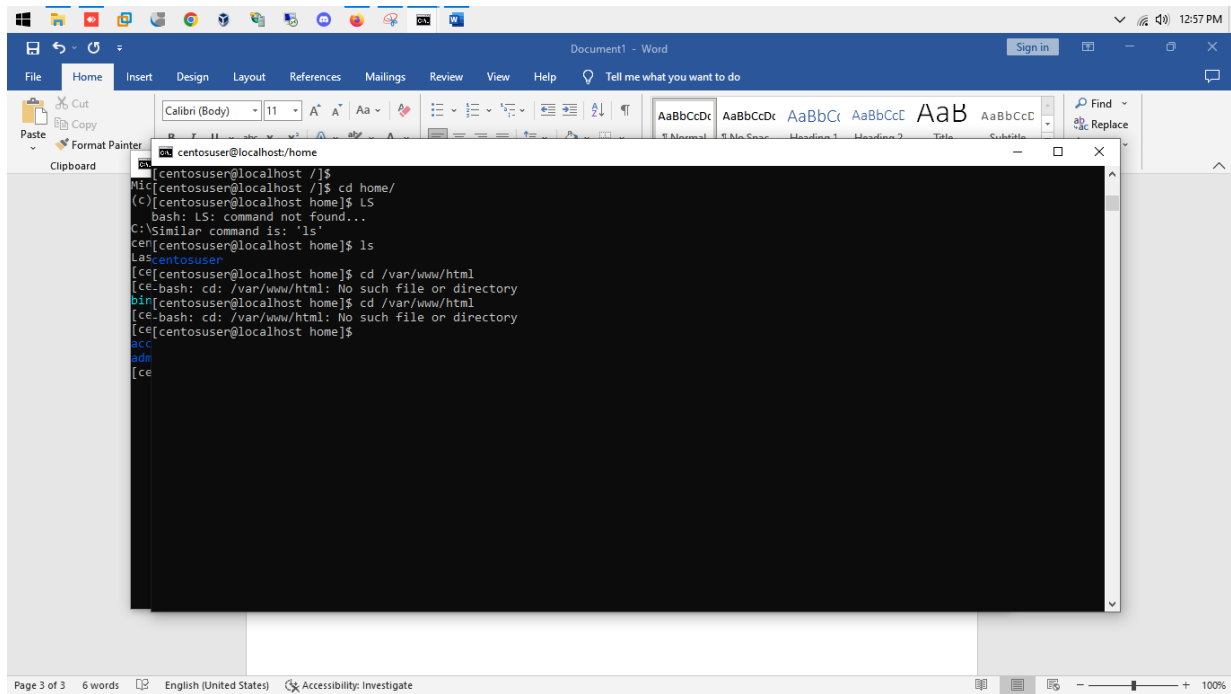
3.   Assignment- 03

- Cd / then ls
- Cd / means changing directory path to root directory and ls means listing the directory content
- This shows all the directory in root (home, var, etc, run, etc)

- Cd /home then ls
- Changing the Director to home & showing all the directory and files in the home director
- Home directory showing – all the directory of user (currently we having only one user named centosuser)
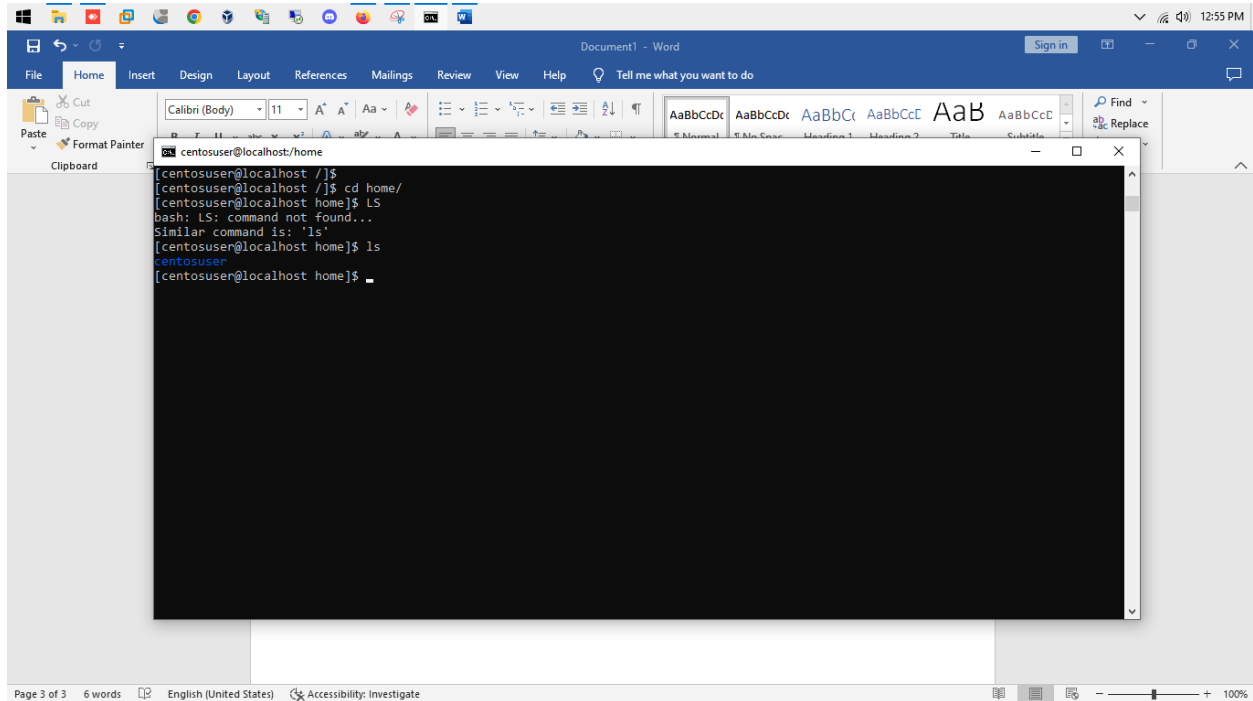
- Cd /var/www/html → changing the directory to html folder but is throws an error that (No such file directory), because the directory named www/html is not present in the /var directory.
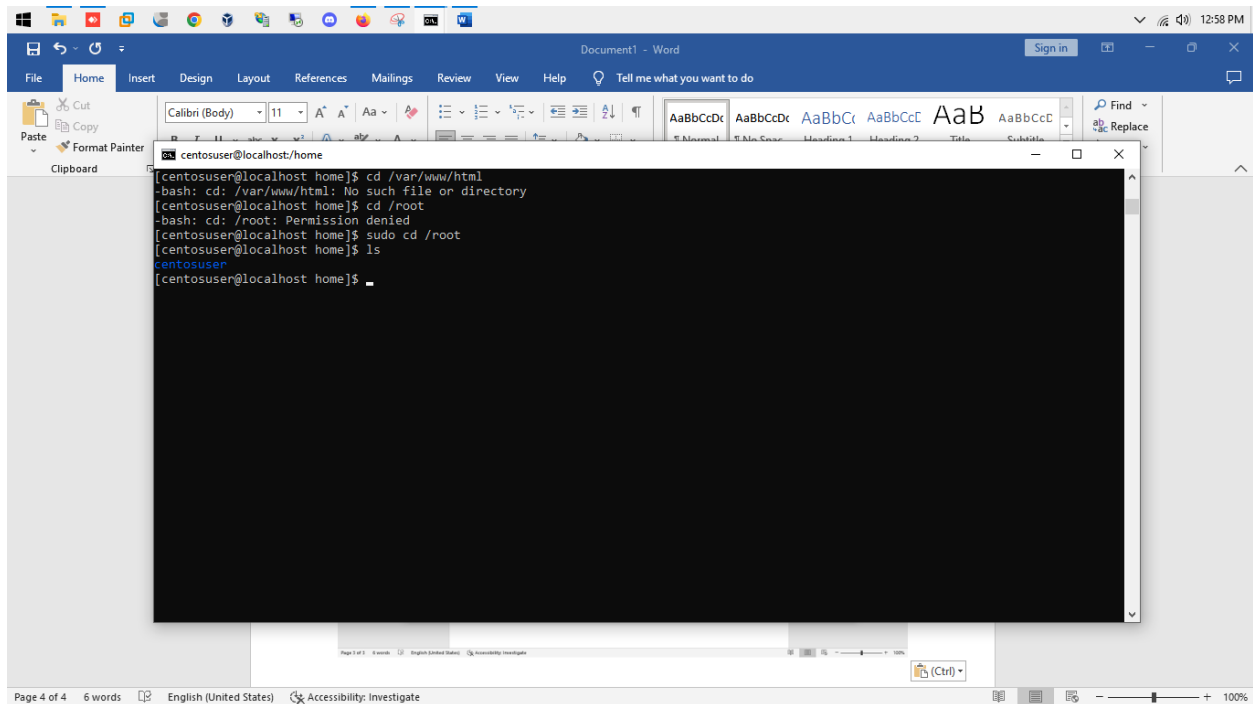
- Cd /root – changing the directory to root folder but other user don't have permission to get into root folder because it is protected
- So I used sudo cd /root to get into root folder and provide the root password
- ls –>is used to show the current directory files and folders where only centosuser user is present which is basically and admin user with administrative privilege.
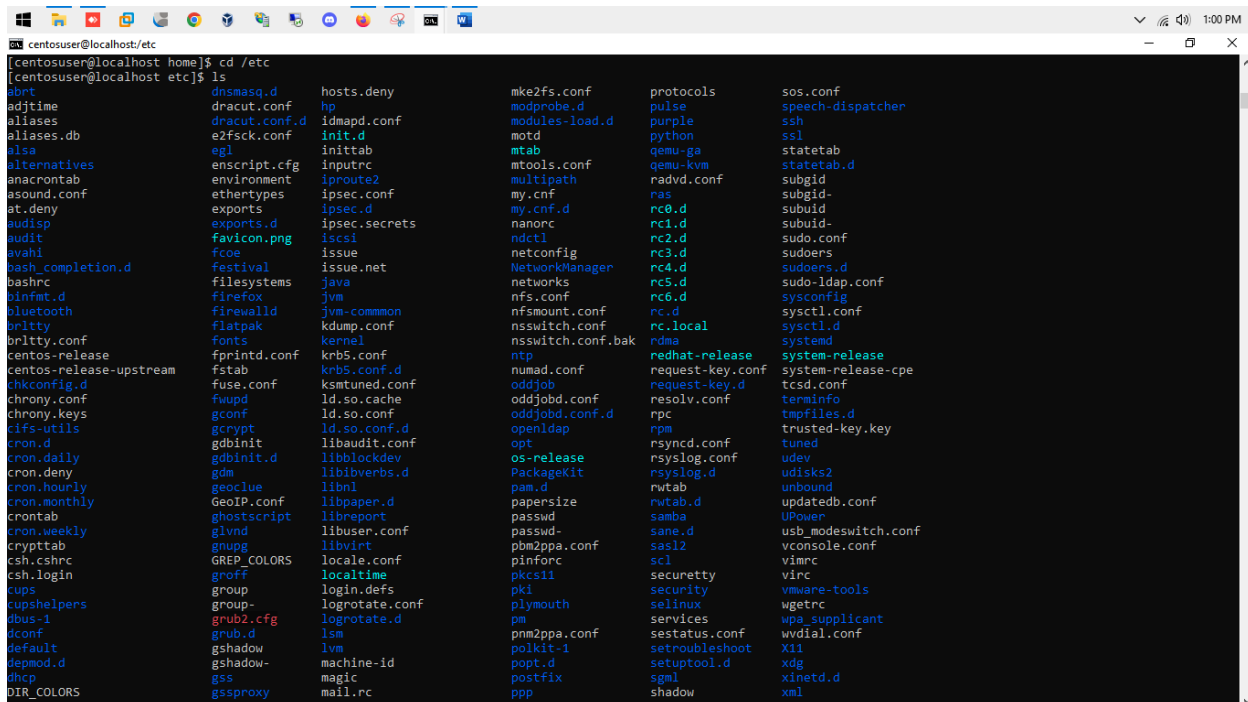
4.   Assignment- 04

- cd /etc – changing the directory to etc folder
- /etc directory is user to store the configuration files of Linux operating system
- Ls – is used to list the files and folders in directory
- There we got all the configuration files (e.g.-network, ssh, cron, sudoers)

- Ls -al -> this command is user to list the files and folders in long listing manner, where we can see file/folder permission, group, ownership, size, creation data/time etc.

- Ls -I -> this command is used to show the inode number of all files and folder in current directory.

- Ls –help -> command is user to show the manual page of this command where we learn more about this command & other options used with this command.


```
                         FORMAT is interpreted like in 'date'; if FORMAT
                         is FORMAT1<newline>FORMAT2, then FORMAT1 applies
                         to non-recent files and FORMAT2 to recent files;
                         if STYLE is prefixed with 'posix-', STYLE
                         takes effect only outside the POSIX locale
 -t                      sort by modification time, newest first
 -T, --tabsize=COLS      assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8
 -u                      with -lt: sort by, and show, access time;
                           with -l: show access time and sort by name;
                           otherwise: sort by access time
 -U                      do not sort; list entries in directory order
 -v                      natural sort of (version) numbers within text
 -w, --width=COLS        assume screen width instead of current value
 -x                      list entries by lines instead of by columns
 -X                      sort alphabetically by entry extension
 -1                      list one file per line

SELinux options:

 --lcontext              Display security context.   Enable -l. Lines
                         will probably be too wide for most displays.
 -Z, --context          Display security context so it fits on most
                         displays.  Displays only mode, user, group,
                         security context and file name.
 --scontext             Display only security context and file name.
      --help     display this help and exit
      --version  output version information and exit

SIZE is an integer and optional unit (example: 10M is 10*1024*1024).  Units
are K, M, G, T, P, E, Z, Y (powers of 1024) or KB, MB, ... (powers of 1000).

Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and
with --color=never.  With --color=auto, ls emits color codes only when
standard output is connected to a terminal.  The LS_COLORS environment
variable can change the settings.  Use the dircolors command to set it.

Exit status:
 0  if OK,
 1  if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),
 2  if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

GNU coreutils online help: <http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
For complete documentation, run: info coreutils 'ls invocation'
[centosuser@localhost etc]$
```
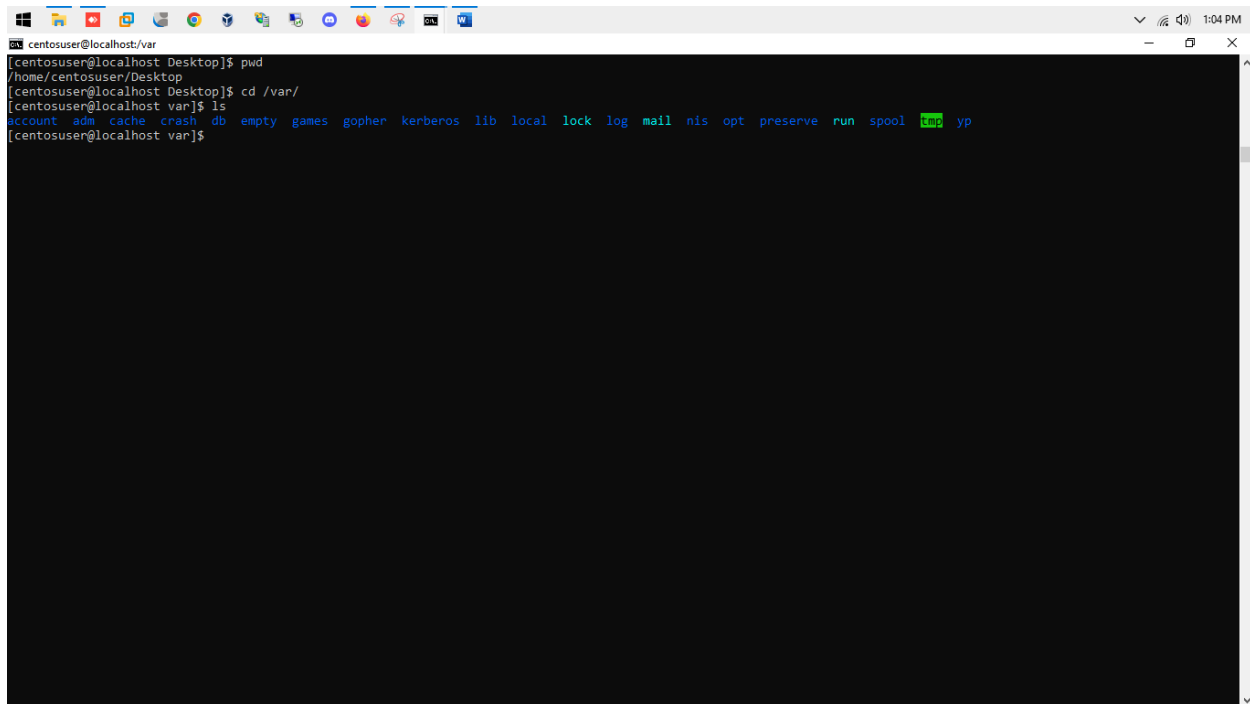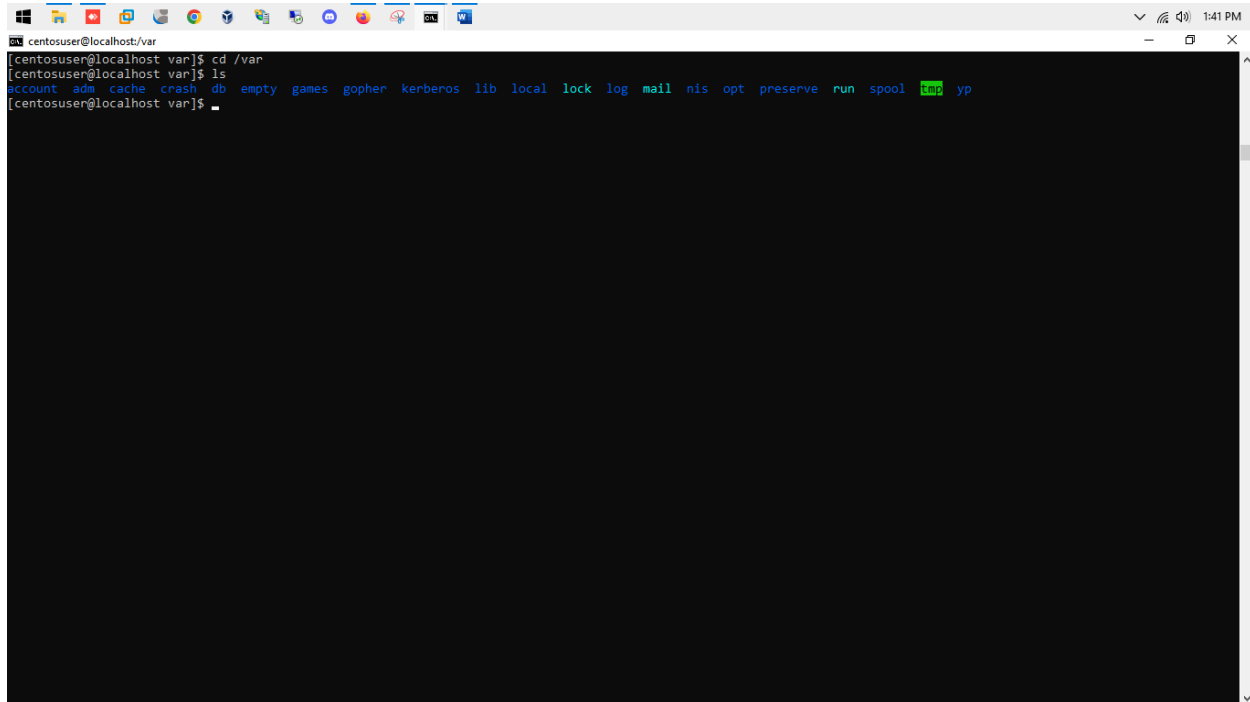
5.   Assignment- 05

- Pwd – this command shows the present working directory inside the terminal.
- As shown in screenshot - /home/centosuser/Desktop – shows that my present working directory is Desktop inside user centosuser

- Cd /var then ls → changing the directory to var folder where we store all the variables.
- Some of the directory of var are- www, run, local, mail etc.
- AS /var/www/html directory is user for hosting the webpages.