



## Basic Linux Commands Assignments

### 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?

### Assignment-2

Password changing

- Login into your account and then change password?
  - Change your password into **IneuR0n#42** and hit the **Enter** key



```
[root@localhost rohit]#  
[root@localhost rohit]#  
[root@localhost rohit]# sudo passwd rohit  
Changing password for user rohit.  
New password:  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[root@localhost rohit]# █
```

- Explain what happen and give screenshot?
- Password successfully changed
- all authentication tokens updated successfully

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

```
[root@localhost rohit]# sudo passwd rohit
Changing password for user rohit.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost rohit]#
```

- Bad Password shown : the password is shorter than 8 characters
- Password successfully changed
- all authentication tokens updated successfully

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

```
[root@localhost rohit]# sudo passwd rohit
Changing password for user rohit.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
Retype new password:
No password supplied
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
```

- Bad password and no password supplied showing
- authentication token manipulation error

## 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?

```
[rohit@localhost ~]$ cd
[rohit@localhost ~]$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Screenshot from 2022-10-15 17-29-30.png  Screenshot from 2022-10-15 17-44-19.png  Videos
Documents Music    Public   Screenshot from 2022-10-15 17-29-33.png  Templates
[rohit@localhost ~]$ cd/home
bash: cd/home: No such file or directory
[rohit@localhost ~]$ cd /home
[rohit@localhost home]$ ls
admin  rohit
[rohit@localhost home]$ █
```

- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Do **ls**, provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?
  - A home directory is the directory or folder commonly given to a user on a network or Unix or Linux variant operating system. With the home directory the user can store all their personal information, files, login scripts, and user information

```
[rohit@localhost ~]$ cd
[rohit@localhost ~]$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Screenshot from 2022-10-15 17-29-30.png  Screenshot from 2022-10-15 17-44-19.png  Videos
Documents Music    Public   Screenshot from 2022-10-15 17-29-33.png  Templates
[rohit@localhost ~]$ cd/home
bash: cd/home: No such file or directory
[rohit@localhost ~]$ cd /home
[rohit@localhost home]$ ls
admin  rohit
[rohit@localhost home]$ █
```

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

```
[rohit@localhost home]$ cd ..
[rohit@localhost /]$ █
```

- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
  - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
  - no such file and directory available there

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

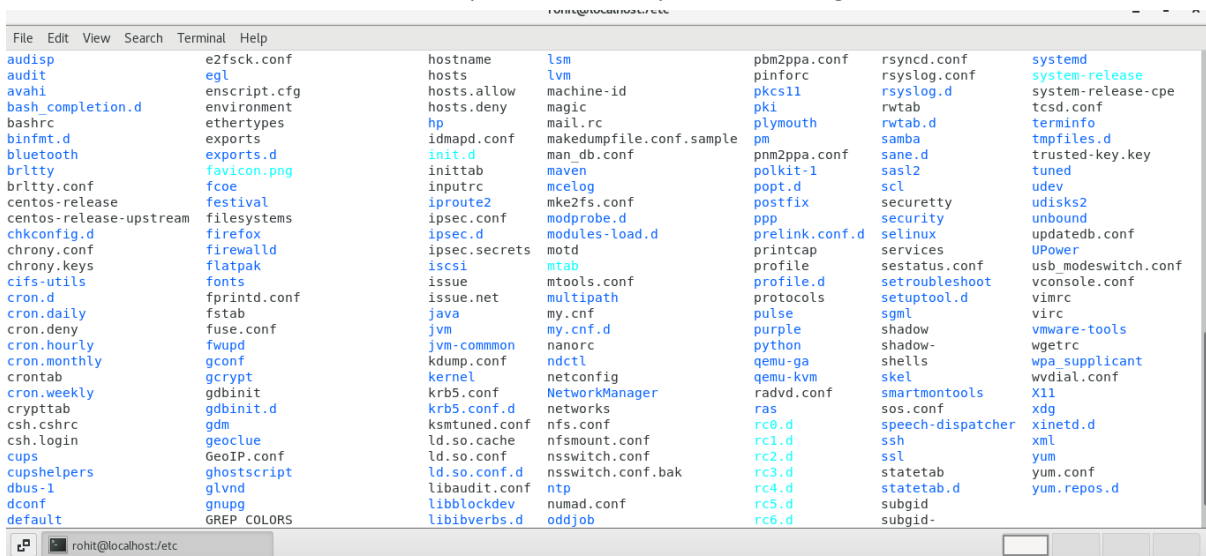
- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
  - Do **ls**, check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /var/www/html cd
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[root@localhost ~]# cd /root
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]#
```

## Assignment-4

### Working with File Listing

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

- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
  - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?  
List all the files including hidden files in the current directory

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 14 Oct 12 06:08 system-release -> centos-release
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 23 Nov 23 2020 system-release-cpe
-rw-r--r--. 1 tss tss 7046 Aug 3 2017 tcsh.conf
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Sep 7 2017 terminfo
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Sep 1 20:27 tmpfiles.d
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 750 Oct 4 12:36 trusted-key.key
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 109 Oct 12 06:11 tuned
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 54 Oct 12 06:09 udev
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 26 Oct 12 05:03 udisks2
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 68 Oct 12 05:02 unbound
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 163 Oct 12 04:58 .updated
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 557 Apr 11 2018 updatedb.conf
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 25 Oct 12 05:02 UPower
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1523 Apr 11 2018 usb_modeswitch.conf
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 37 Oct 12 05:15 vconsole.conf
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1982 Dec 15 2020 vimrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1982 Dec 15 2020 virg
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 208 Oct 12 06:09 vmware-tools
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 4479 May 16 2019 wgetrc
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 33 Oct 12 06:09 wpa_supplicant
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Jun 10 2014 wvdial.conf
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root 103 Oct 12 05:01 X11
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root 116 Oct 12 05:02 xdg
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 xinetd.d
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 21 Oct 12 04:59 xml
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root 100 Oct 12 05:01 yum
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 970 Oct 1 2020 yum.conf
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 220 Oct 12 06:08 yum.repos.d
[rohit@localhost etc]$

```

- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
  - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?’
  - list the files along with their index number.

```

Applications Places Terminal Sun 04:59
rohit@localhost:/etc

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
67258910 DIR_COLORS.256color 68090858 ksmtuned.conf 67160251 profile 68186148 tcsh.conf
67258911 DIR_COLORS.lightbgcolor 67315981 ld.so.cache 1190 profile.d 24408 terminfo
67980383 dleyna-server-service.conf 67258881 ld.so.conf 67160252 protocols 34680681 tmpfiles.d
67932257 dnsmasq.conf 100896540 ld.so.conf.d 67932258 pulse 67933176 trusted-key.key
904759 dnsmasq.d 67283859 libaudit.conf 1184476 purple 68635437 tuned
67931731 dracut.conf 101505964 libblockdev 34341071 python 67931923 udev
67931732 dracut.conf.d 34773306 libblockdevs.d 1780224 gemu-ga 1197797 udisks2
67697719 e2fsck.conf 67283864 libnl 101954723 gemu-kvm 68185866 unbound
754608 egl 101263082 libpaper.d 68186149 radvd.conf 68753128 updatedb.conf
68764744 enscrip.cfg 100682728 libreport 102340055 ras 68186299 UPower
67160238 environment 67193804 libuser.conf 67974306 rc0.d 68127722 usb_modeswitch.conf
68090859 ethertypes 101671292 libvirt 67283836 rc1.d 67160135 vconsole.conf
67160239 exports 67160142 locale.conf 67283886 rc2.d 68186276 vimrc
1257312 exports.d 67160141 localtime 67283887 rc3.d 67983449 virg
67765416 favicon.png 67913285 login.defs 67283888 rc4.d 34843359 vmware-tools
101954795 fcoe 67881041 logrotate.conf 67283889 rc5.d 68764732 wgetrc
68036701 festival 584411 logrotate.d 67283890 rc6.d 754928 wpa_supplicant
67160240 filesystems 754527 lsm 46993 rc.d 68635841 wvdial.conf
68566447 firefox 68036795 lvm 67931914 rc.local 67160259 X11
68550098 firewalld 67932229 machine-id 754612 rdma 33554557 xdg
35289323 flatpak 67316021 magic 67160172 redhat-release 100681928 xinetd.d
33554511 fonts 67698638 mail.rc 67363123 request-key.conf 67193853 xml
68127729 fprintd.conf 68036686 makedumpfile.conf.sample 67363010 request-key.d 33554513 yum
67160130 fstab 68753470 man.db.conf 67756752 resolv.conf 67898102 yum.conf
67332432 fuse.conf 67878573 maven 68791913 resolv.conf.save 95 yum.repos.d
1087362 fwupd 1779984 mcelog 67258882 rpc
67933175 gconf 67697720 mke2fs.conf 100681881 rpm
47018 gcrypt 34680785 modprobe.d 68036697 rsyncd.conf
[rohit@localhost etc]$

```

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

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Try 'ls --help' for more information.
[rohit@localhost etc]$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --all                do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all        do not list implied . and ..
--author                with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape             print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
--block-size=SIZE       scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,
                        '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of
                        1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below
-B, --ignore-backups    do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c                      with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                        modification of file status information);
                        with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                        otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
-C                      list entries by columns
--color[=WHEN]          colorize the output; WHEN can be 'never', 'auto',
                        or 'always' (the default); more info below
-d, --directory         list directories themselves, not their contents
-D, --dired              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f                      do not sort, enable -au, disable -ls --color
-F, --classify           append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
--file-type             likewise, except do not append '*'
--format=WORD            across -X, commas -m, horizontal -X, long -l,
                        single-column -1, verbose -l, vertical -C
--full-time             like -l --time-style=full-iso
```

## 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

```
[rohit@localhost etc]$ pwd
/etc
[rohit@localhost etc]$
```

- 

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

- 

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

```
[rohit@localhost ~]$ cd /var
[rohit@localhost var]$ ls
account  cache  db      games  kerberos  local  log  nis  preserve  spool  yp
adm      crash  empty  gopher  lib       lock  mail  opt  run      tmp
```

iNeuron