



Basic Linux Commands Assignments

Assignment-1

Can not switch to user and it shows user does not exist. Before login to user we should create user first by using the 'useradd' command.

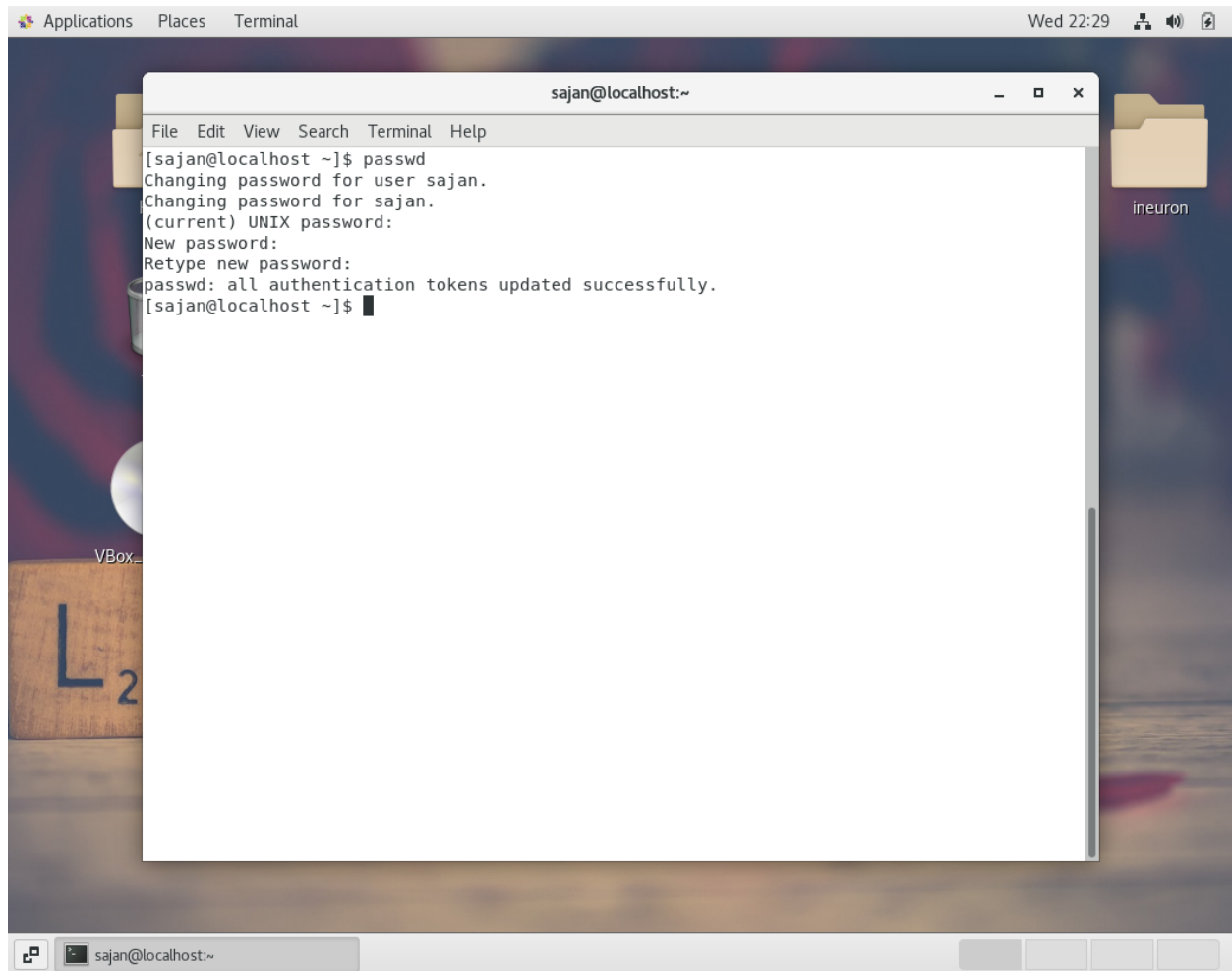
A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. A terminal window is open, displaying the following text:

```
sajan@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[sajan@localhost ~]$ su user1  
su: user user1 does not exist  
[sajan@localhost ~]$
```

The terminal window has a title bar that says "sajan@localhost:~". The desktop background is a dark blue and purple abstract image. There are icons for "Applications", "Places", and "Terminal" in the top left. The top right shows the date and time "Wed 22:03" and system icons. The bottom of the screen shows a taskbar with a "sajan@localhost:~" window icon and several empty buttons.

Assignment-2

When I was going to change my password, the terminal prompted me to type my current password. Then I typed my new password and retype to confirm the password.

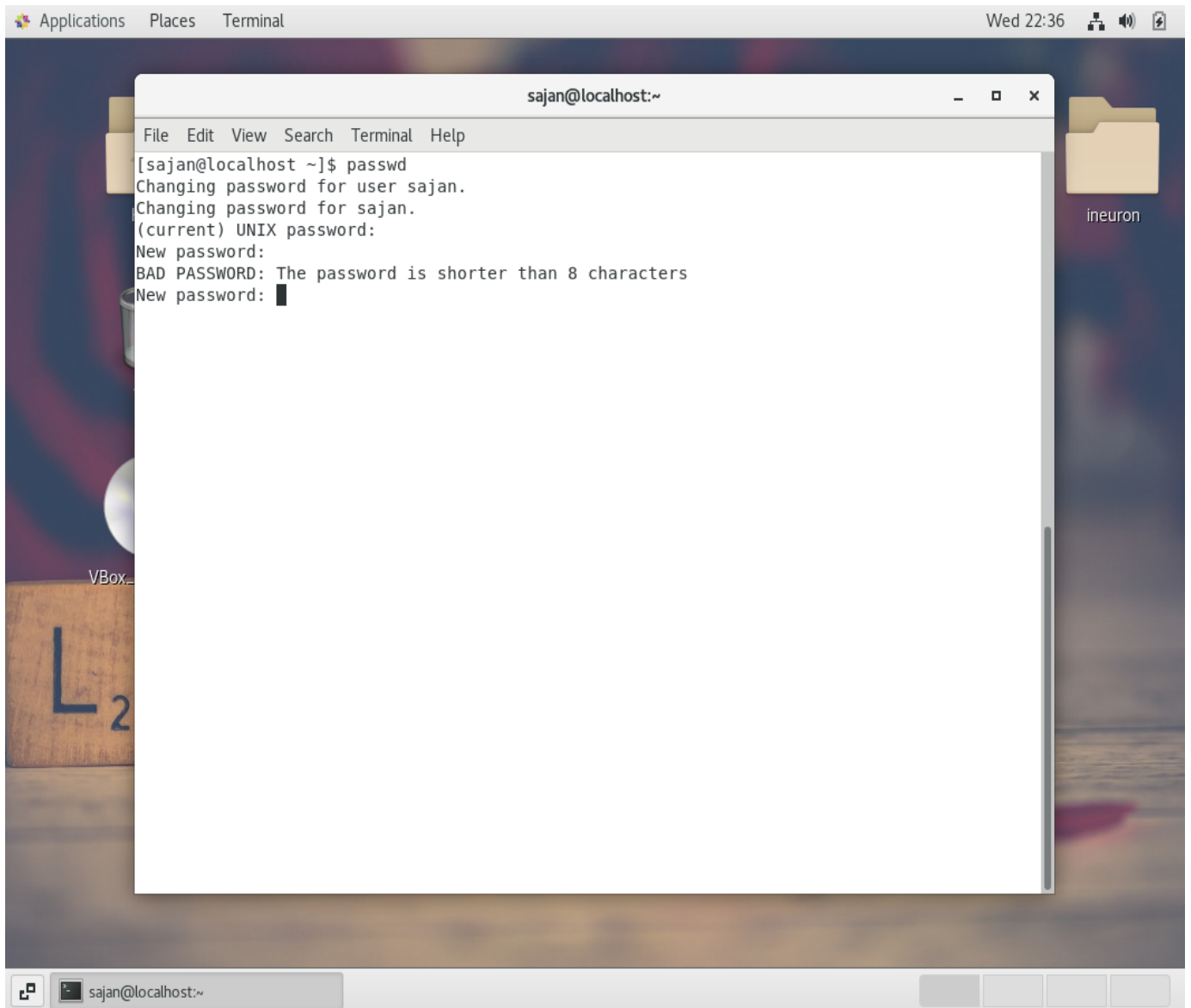


The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'Applications', 'Places', and 'Terminal'. The system clock on the right indicates 'Wed 22:29'. A terminal window titled 'sajan@localhost:~' is open, displaying the following text:

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[sajan@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user sajan.
Changing password for sajan.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[sajan@localhost ~]$
```

The terminal window is overlaid on a desktop background. On the right side of the desktop, there is a folder icon labeled 'ineuron'. At the bottom of the screen, there is a taskbar with a window manager icon and a tab labeled 'sajan@localhost:~'.

When I was going to rechange my password to 1234, the terminal prompted a bad password message and retype the password.

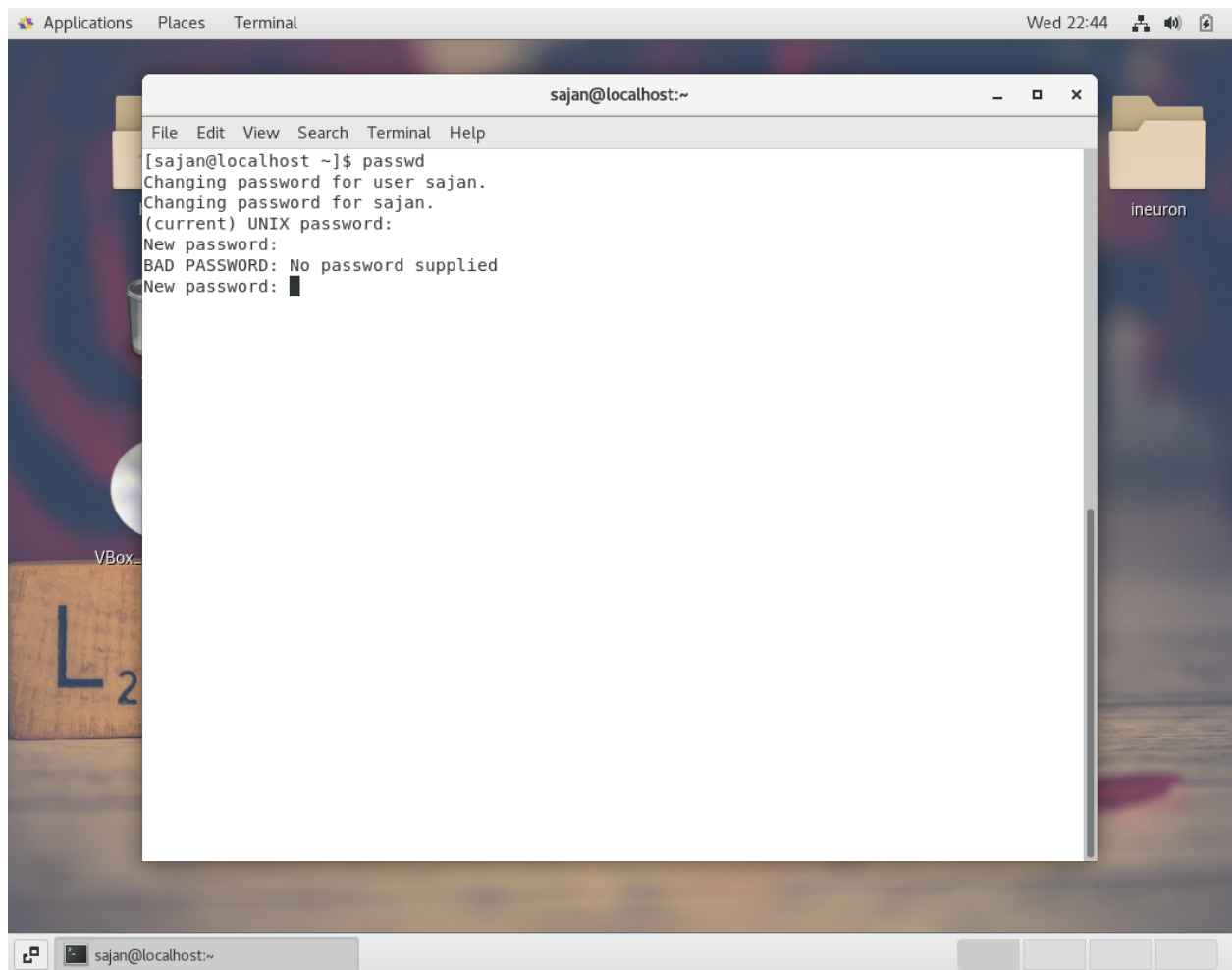


The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window has a title bar that reads "sajan@localhost:~". Inside the terminal, the user has entered the command `passwd`. The terminal output shows the following sequence of messages:

```
[sajan@localhost ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user sajan.
Changing password for sajan.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password: 
```

The terminal window is titled "sajan@localhost:~" and has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The desktop background is a dark, abstract image. On the right side of the desktop, there is a folder icon labeled "ineuron". The top of the desktop has a panel with "Applications", "Places", and "Terminal" buttons, along with a clock showing "Wed 22:36" and system icons for network, volume, and battery. The bottom of the desktop has a taskbar with a window icon and a button labeled "sajan@localhost:~".

When i try to hit enter without any password terminal prompter no password supplied

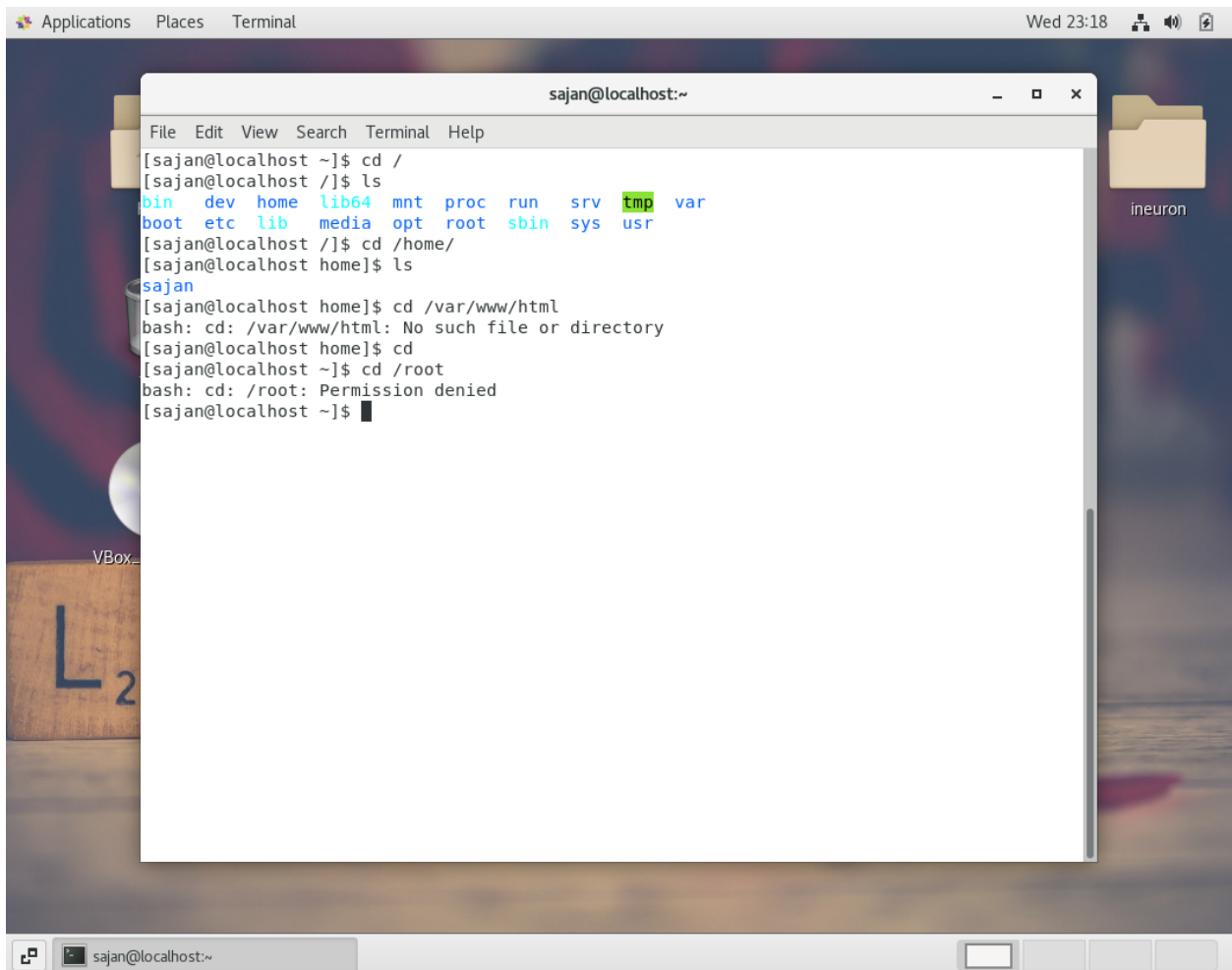


The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal title bar reads 'sajan@localhost:~'. The terminal output shows the user running the 'passwd' command to change their password. The system prompts for the current password, which is correctly entered. It then prompts for a new password, which is entered but results in the error 'BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied'. The prompt for a new password is shown again with a cursor.

```
sajan@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[sajan@localhost ~]$ passwd  
Changing password for user sajan.  
Changing password for sajan.  
(current) UNIX password:  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied  
New password: █
```

Assignment-3

- Using `cd /` command change directory to root directory and `ls` command used list down directory content.
- Home directory contains user directories. Users can store their information and files in these user directories.
- Using `cd ..` command we can go back one directory.
- Terminal prompts no such file or directory.
- Terminal prompts permission denied. But we can use the `cd /root` command with the `sudo` command.



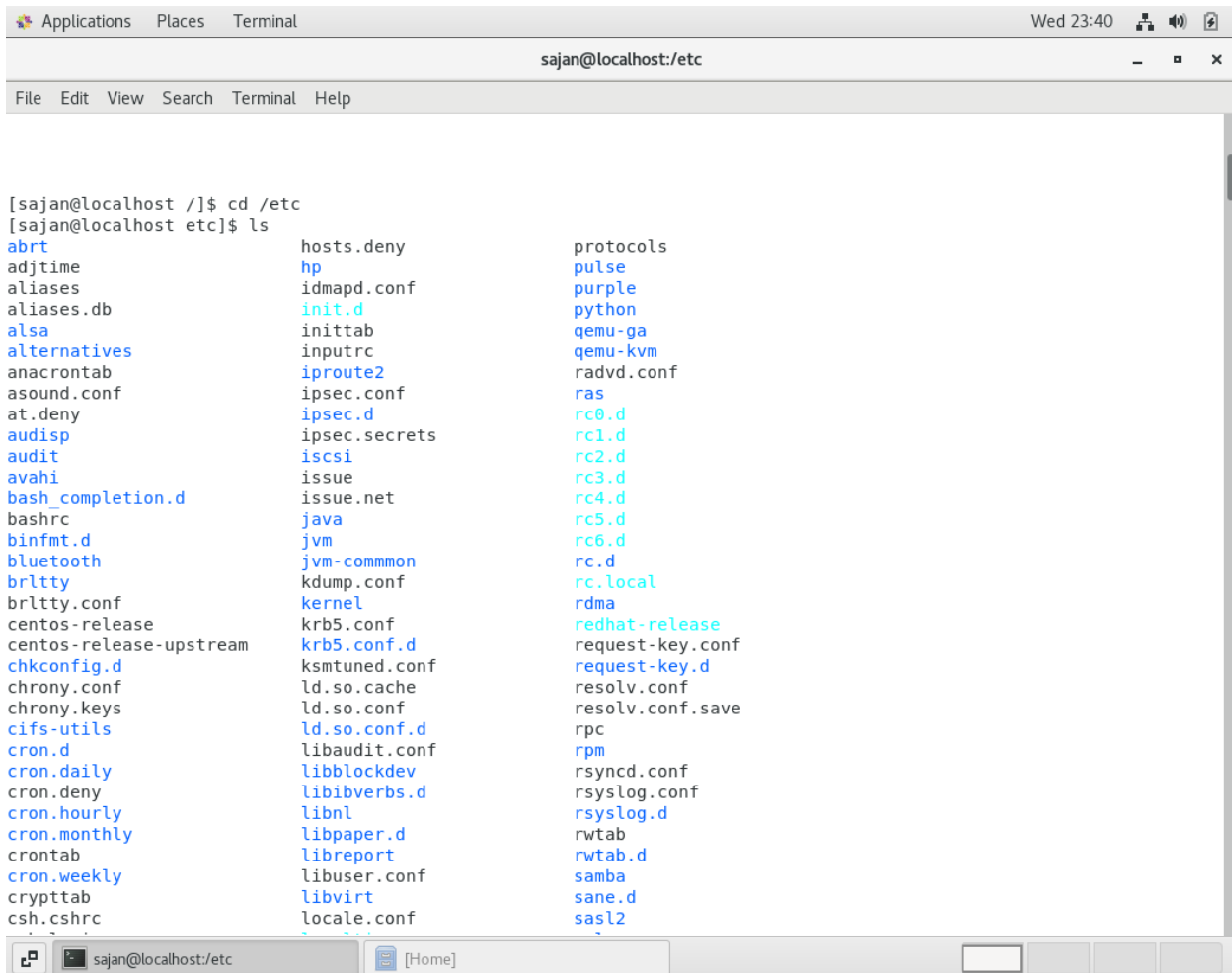
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sajan@localhost:~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal output is as follows:

```
[sajan@localhost ~]$ cd /
[sajan@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[sajan@localhost /]$ cd /home/
[sajan@localhost home]$ ls
sajan
[sajan@localhost home]$ cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[sajan@localhost home]$ cd
[sajan@localhost ~]$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[sajan@localhost ~]$
```

The terminal window is open on a desktop environment. The desktop has a dark background with a folder icon labeled "ineuron" on the right. The terminal window is titled "sajan@localhost:~" and has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal output shows the user navigating from the home directory to the root directory, listing the contents of the root directory, and attempting to navigate to other directories like /var/www/html and /root, which results in error messages.

Assignment-4

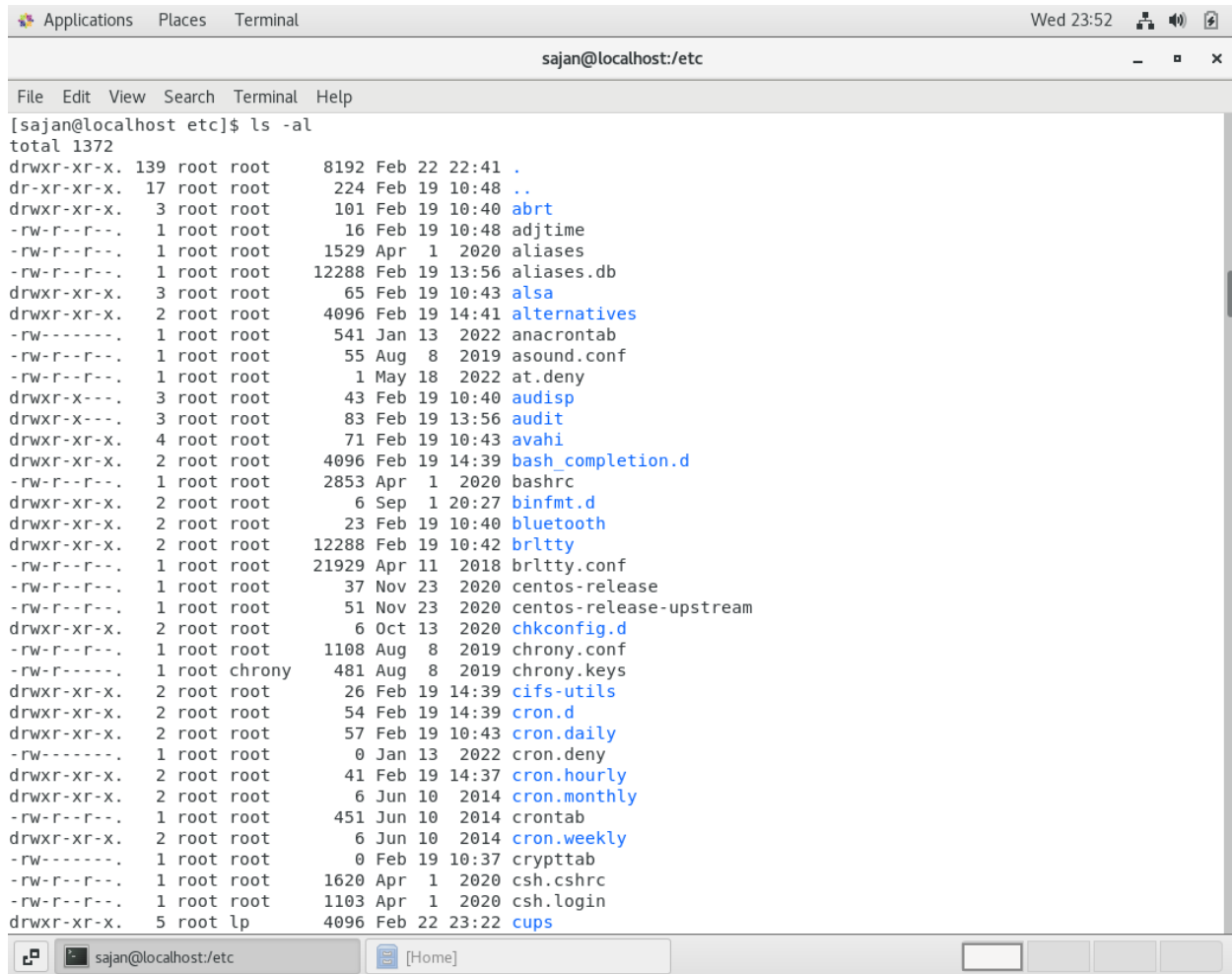
Show directories and many file types like .net,jpeg,cfg etc



A terminal window titled "sajan@localhost:/etc" showing the output of the 'ls' command. The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal output lists various files and directories in the /etc directory, including configuration files, scripts, and system files. The files are listed in three columns.

```
[sajan@localhost /]$ cd /etc
[sajan@localhost etc]$ ls
abrt                  hosts.deny            protocols
adjtime              hp                    pulse
aliases              idmapd.conf           purple
aliases.db           init.d                python
alsa                 inittab               qemu-ga
alternatives         inputrc               qemu-kvm
anacrontab           iproute2              radvd.conf
asound.conf          ipsec.conf            ras
at.deny              ipsec.d               rc0.d
audisp               ipsec.secrets         rc1.d
audit                iscsi                 rc2.d
avahi                issue                 rc3.d
bash_completion.d   issue.net             rc4.d
bashrc               java                  rc5.d
binfmt.d             jvm                   rc6.d
bluetooth            jvm-common            rc.d
brltty               kdump.conf            rc.local
brltty.conf          kernel                rdma
centos-release        krb5.conf             redhat-release
centos-release-upstream krb5.conf.d           request-key.conf
chkconfig.d          ksmtuned.conf         request-key.d
chrony.conf          ld.so.cache           resolv.conf
chrony.keys          ld.so.conf            resolv.conf.save
cifs-utils           ld.so.conf.d           rpc
cron.d               libaudit.conf         rpm
cron.daily           libblockdev            rsyncd.conf
cron.deny            libibverbs.d           rsyslog.conf
cron.hourly          libnl                  rsyslog.d
cron.monthly         libpaper.d            rttab
crontab              libreport              rwtab.d
cron.weekly          libuser.conf           samba
crypttab             libvirt                sane.d
csh.cshrc            locale.conf            sasl2
```

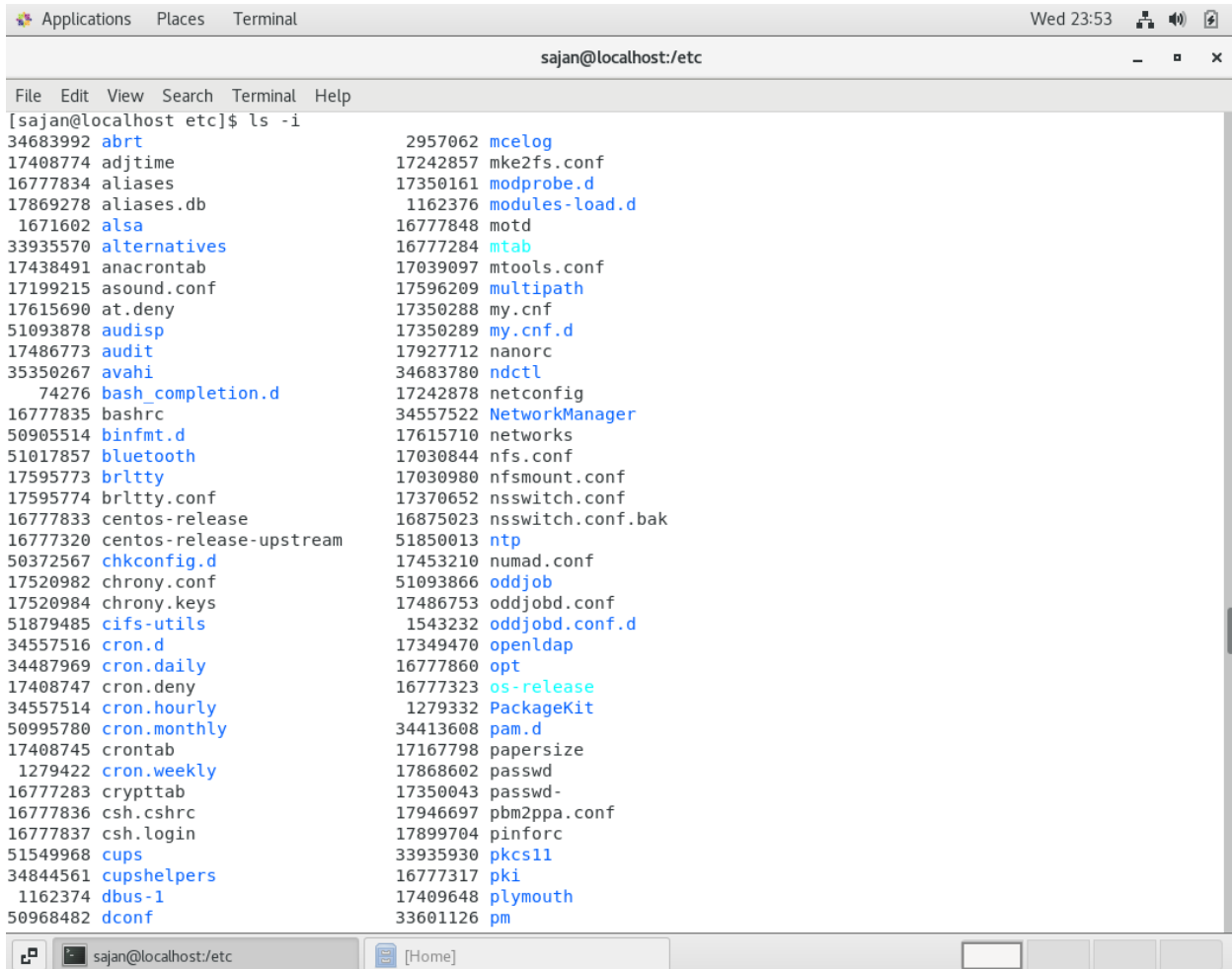
Show all files including starting with dot and Use long listing format



The image shows a terminal window titled "Applications Places Terminal" with the user "sajan@localhost:/etc". The terminal displays the output of the command `ls -al`, listing all files and directories in the `/etc` directory, including those starting with a dot. The output is a long listing format showing permissions, owner, group, size, date, and filename for each entry.

```
[sajan@localhost etc]$ ls -al
total 1372
drwxr-xr-x. 139 root root      8192 Feb 22 22:41 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root      224 Feb 19 10:48 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root      101 Feb 19 10:40 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        16 Feb 19 10:48 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1529 Apr  1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    12288 Feb 19 13:56 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        65 Feb 19 10:43 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Feb 19 14:41 alternatives
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root      541 Jan 13 2022 anacrontab
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root      55 Aug  8 2019 asound.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        1 May 18 2022 at.deny
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root      43 Feb 19 10:40 audisp
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root      83 Feb 19 13:56 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root      71 Feb 19 10:43 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Feb 19 14:39 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     2853 Apr  1 2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        6 Sep  1 20:27 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root      23 Feb 19 10:40 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    12288 Feb 19 10:42 brltty
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    21929 Apr 11 2018 brltty.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root      37 Nov 23 2020 centos-release
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root      51 Nov 23 2020 centos-release-upstream
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        6 Oct 13 2020 chkconfig.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1108 Aug  8 2019 chrony.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root chrony    481 Aug  8 2019 chrony.keys
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root      26 Feb 19 14:39 cifs-utils
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root      54 Feb 19 14:39 cron.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root      57 Feb 19 10:43 cron.daily
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        0 Jan 13 2022 cron.deny
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root      41 Feb 19 14:37 cron.hourly
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        6 Jun 10 2014 cron.monthly
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     451 Jun 10 2014 crontab
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        6 Jun 10 2014 cron.weekly
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        0 Feb 19 10:37 crypttab
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1620 Apr  1 2020 csh.cshrc
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1103 Apr  1 2020 csh.login
drwxr-xr-x.   5 root lp       4096 Feb 22 23:22 cups
```

Show files with index number. Index number is data structure use in linux for store informations of files and directories.



```
[sajan@localhost etc]$ ls -i
34683992 abrt
17408774 adjtime
16777834 aliases
17869278 aliases.db
1671602 alsa
33935570 alternatives
17438491 anacrontab
17199215 asound.conf
17615690 at.deny
51093878 audisp
17486773 audit
35350267 avahi
74276 bash_completion.d
16777835 bashrc
50905514 binfmt.d
51017857 bluetooth
17595773 brltty
17595774 brltty.conf
16777833 centos-release
16777320 centos-release-upstream
50372567 chkconfig.d
17520982 chrony.conf
17520984 chrony.keys
51879485 cifs-utils
34557516 cron.d
34487969 cron.daily
17408747 cron.deny
34557514 cron.hourly
50995780 cron.monthly
17408745 crontab
1279422 cron.weekly
16777283 crypttab
16777836 csh.cshrc
16777837 csh.login
51549968 cups
34844561 cupshelpers
1162374 dbus-1
50968482 dconf
2957062 mcelog
17242857 mke2fs.conf
17350161 modprobe.d
1162376 modules-load.d
16777848 motd
16777284 mtab
17039097 mtools.conf
17596209 multipath
17350288 my.cnf
17350289 my.cnf.d
17927712 nanorc
34683780 ndctl
17242878 netconfig
34557522 NetworkManager
17615710 networks
17030844 nfs.conf
17030980 nfsmount.conf
17370652 nsswitch.conf
16875023 nsswitch.conf.bak
51850013 ntp
17453210 numad.conf
51093866 oddjob
17486753 oddjobd.conf
1543232 oddjobd.conf.d
17349470 openldap
16777860 opt
16777323 os-release
1279332 PackageKit
34413608 pam.d
17167798 papersize
17868602 passwd
17350043 passwd-
17946697 pbm2ppa.conf
17899704 pinforc
33935930 pkcs11
16777317 pki
17409648 plymouth
33601126 pm
```


Assignment-5

