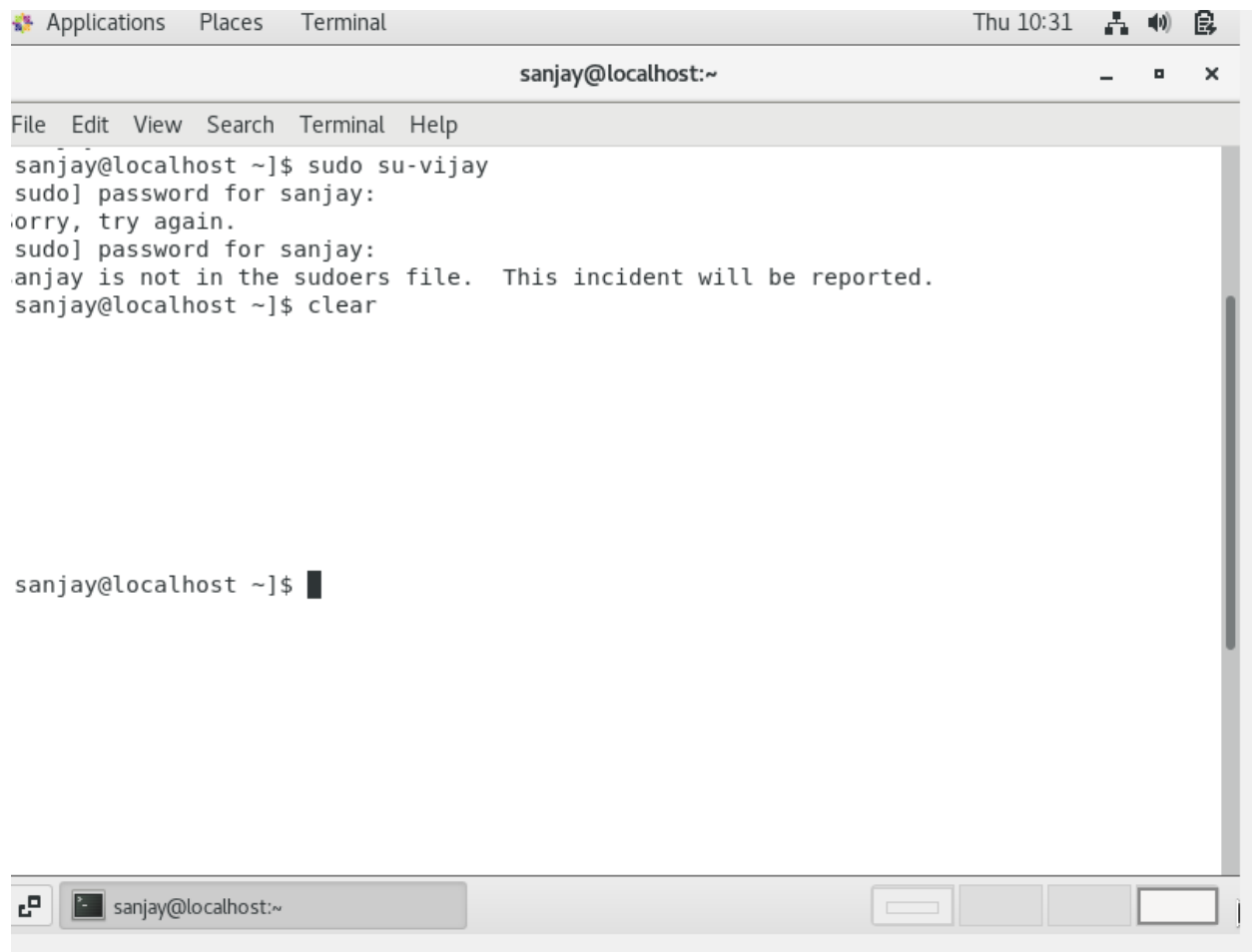


Assignment 1

Basic Linux Commands Assignment

login as an unknown user



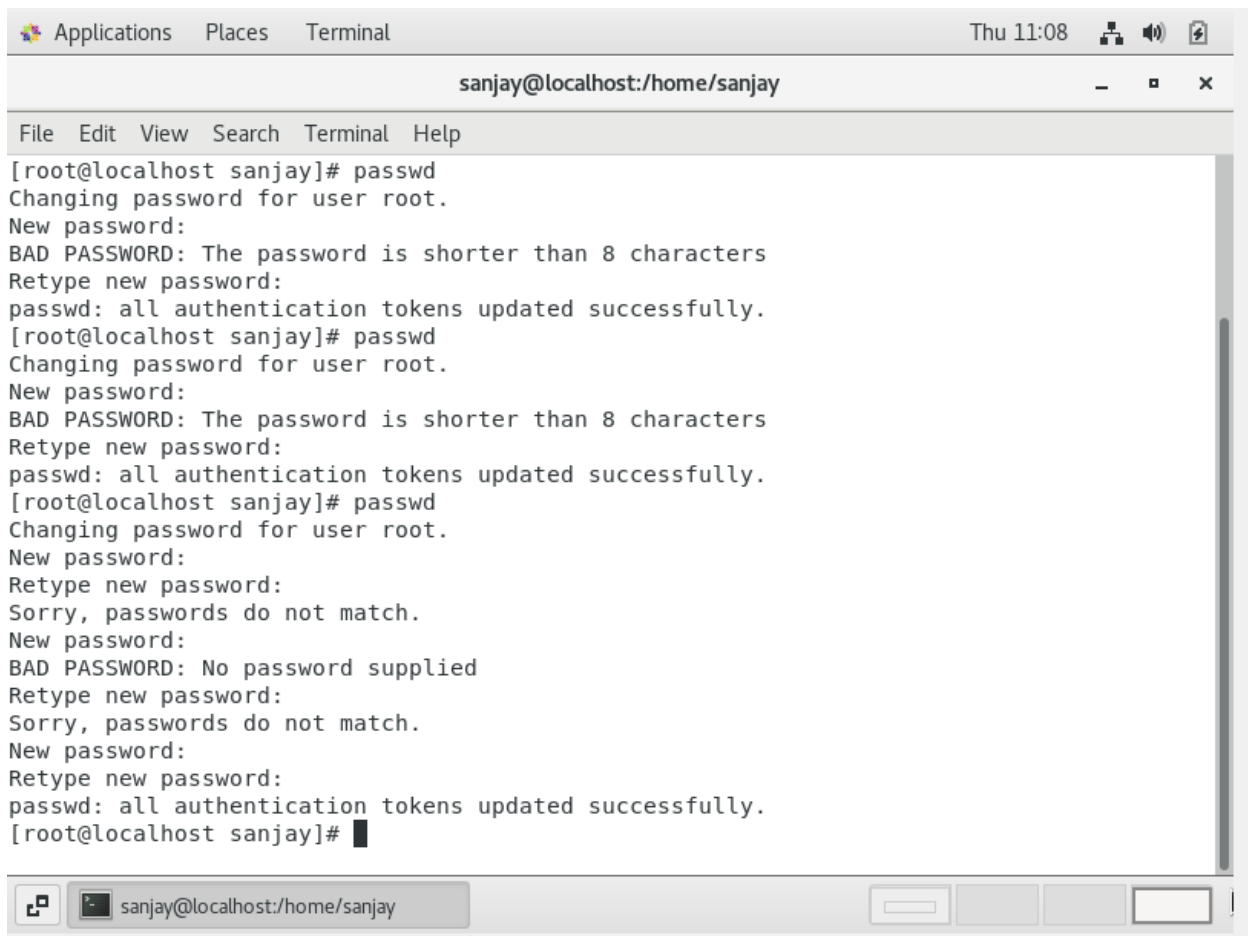
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sanjay@localhost:~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal output is as follows:

```
sanjay@localhost ~]$ sudo su-vijay
sudo] password for sanjay:
sorry, try again.
sudo] password for sanjay:
anjay is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.
sanjay@localhost ~]$ clear
```

Below the terminal output, the prompt "sanjay@localhost ~]\$" is visible with a cursor. At the bottom of the window, there is a taskbar with a button labeled "sanjay@localhost:~" and several empty buttons.

- When we fire `sudo -su` command as a unknown user

It showing the username is not sudoers file. It means its not accepting another user name

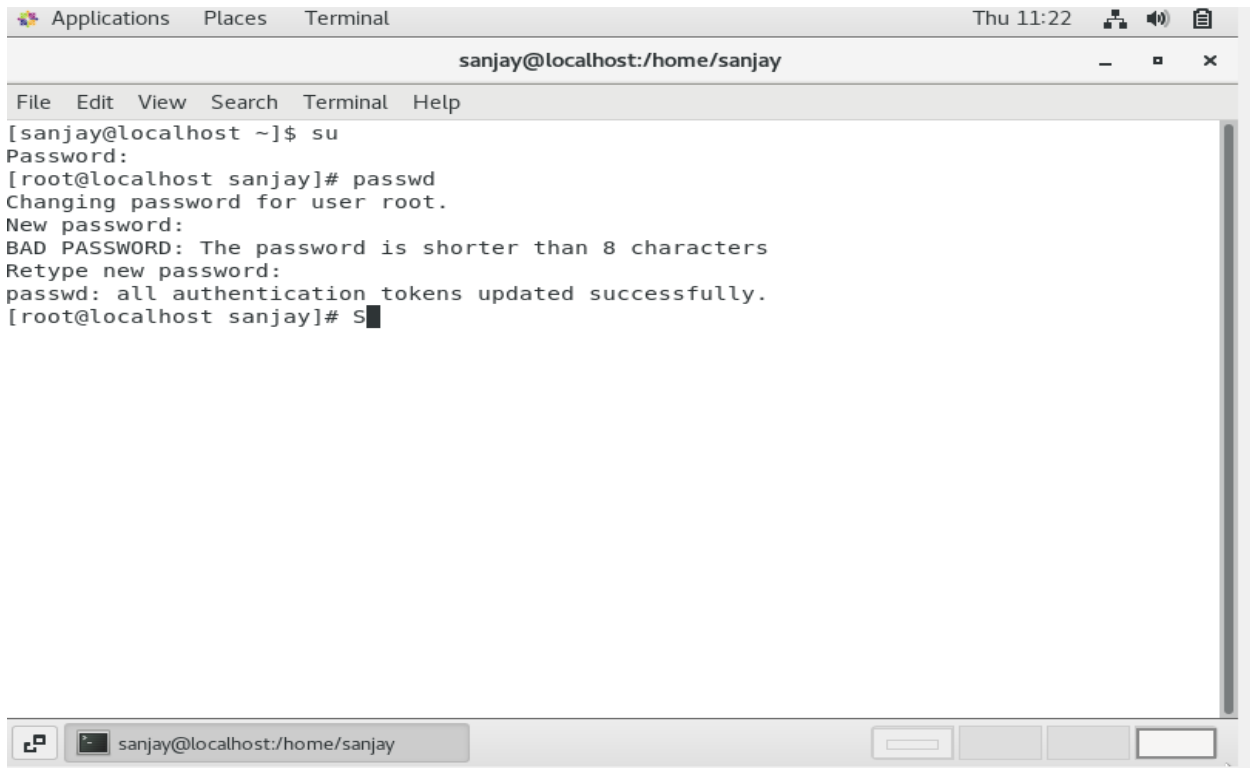


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sanjay@localhost:/home/sanjay". The terminal output is as follows:

```
[root@localhost sanjay]# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost sanjay]# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost sanjay]# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost sanjay]#
```

- Change your password into **IneuROn#42** and hit ENTER key

When I try to fire this command first I need to change user to root with **su** command. and then change the original password to ***IneuROn#42*** with the help of ***passwd*** command. it shows “all authentication tokens updated successfully



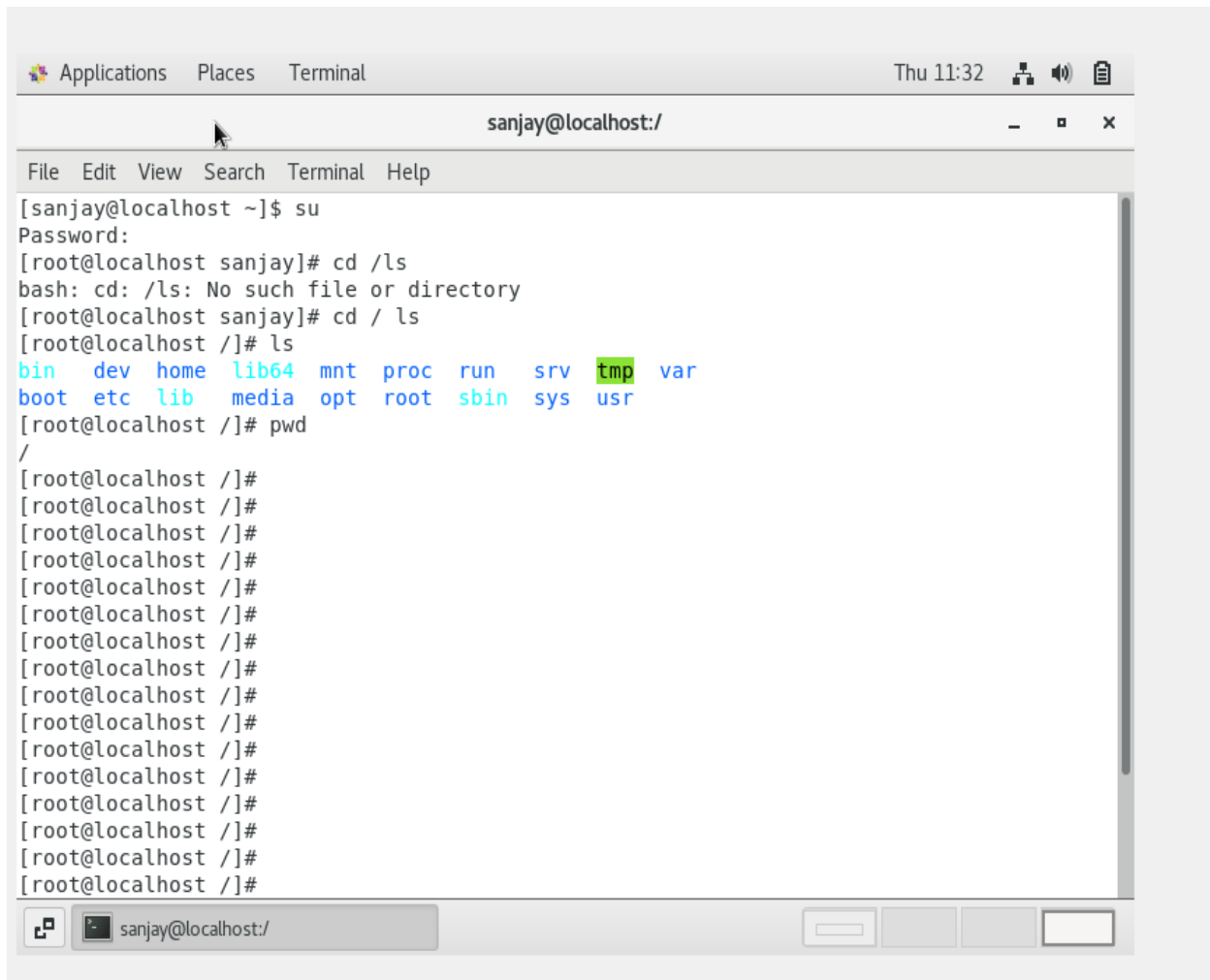
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sanjay@localhost:/home/sanjay". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal output is as follows:

```
[sanjay@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost sanjay]# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost sanjay]# S
```

The terminal window has a status bar at the bottom showing the current directory and some window controls.

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

In this case when I changed my password to 1234 or abcd then terminal is showing this password is shorter then 8 characters even though I changed my password successfully



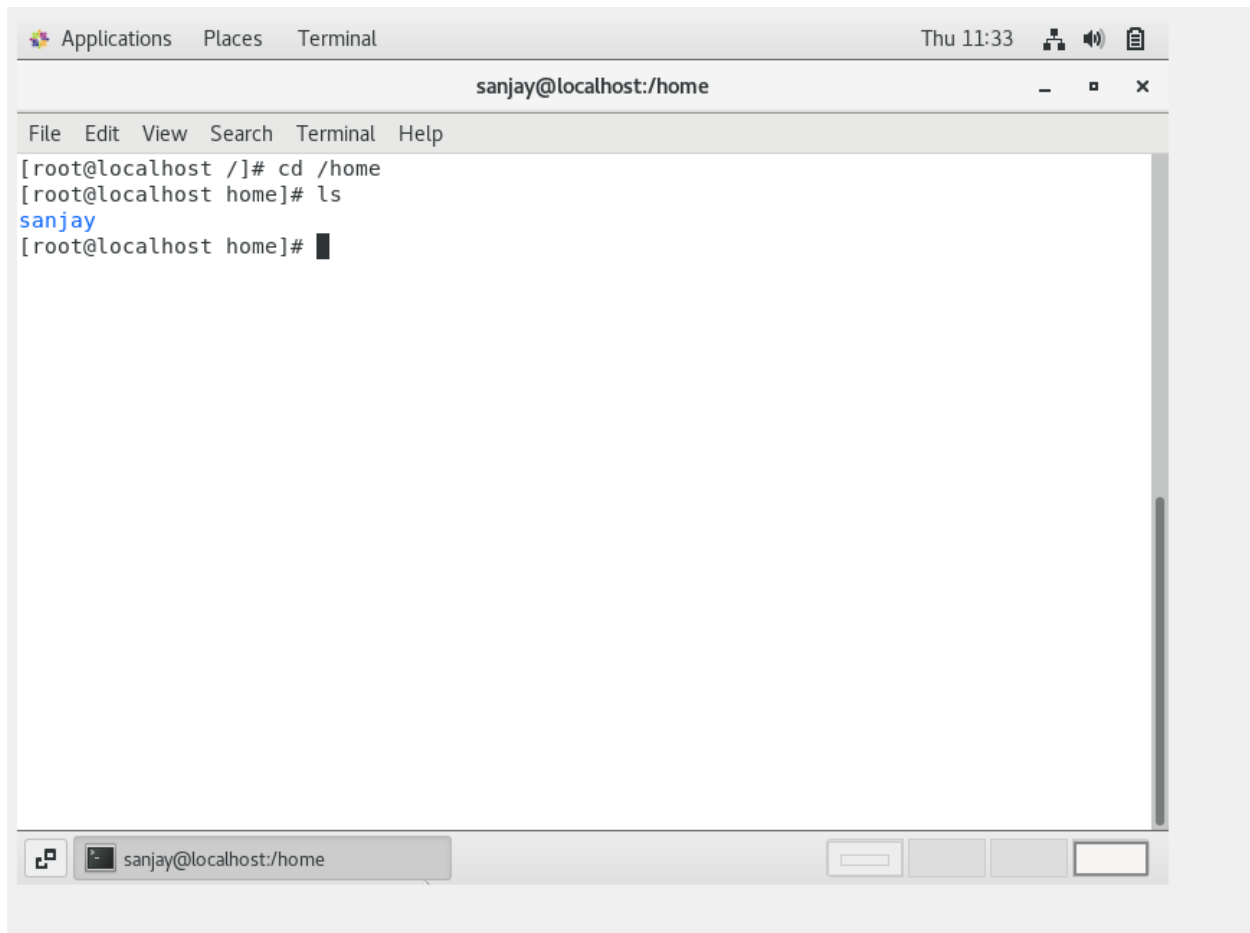
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sanjay@localhost:/" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a status bar at the bottom. The terminal content is as follows:

```
[sanjay@localhost ~]$ su
Password:
[root@localhost sanjay]# cd /ls
bash: cd: /ls: No such file or directory
[root@localhost sanjay]# cd / ls
[root@localhost /]# ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[root@localhost /]# pwd
/
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
```

Working with Directories:-

- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key

It is showing all the directories when I run the command as a root user. Basically, after the **cd/** I am on the top level directory

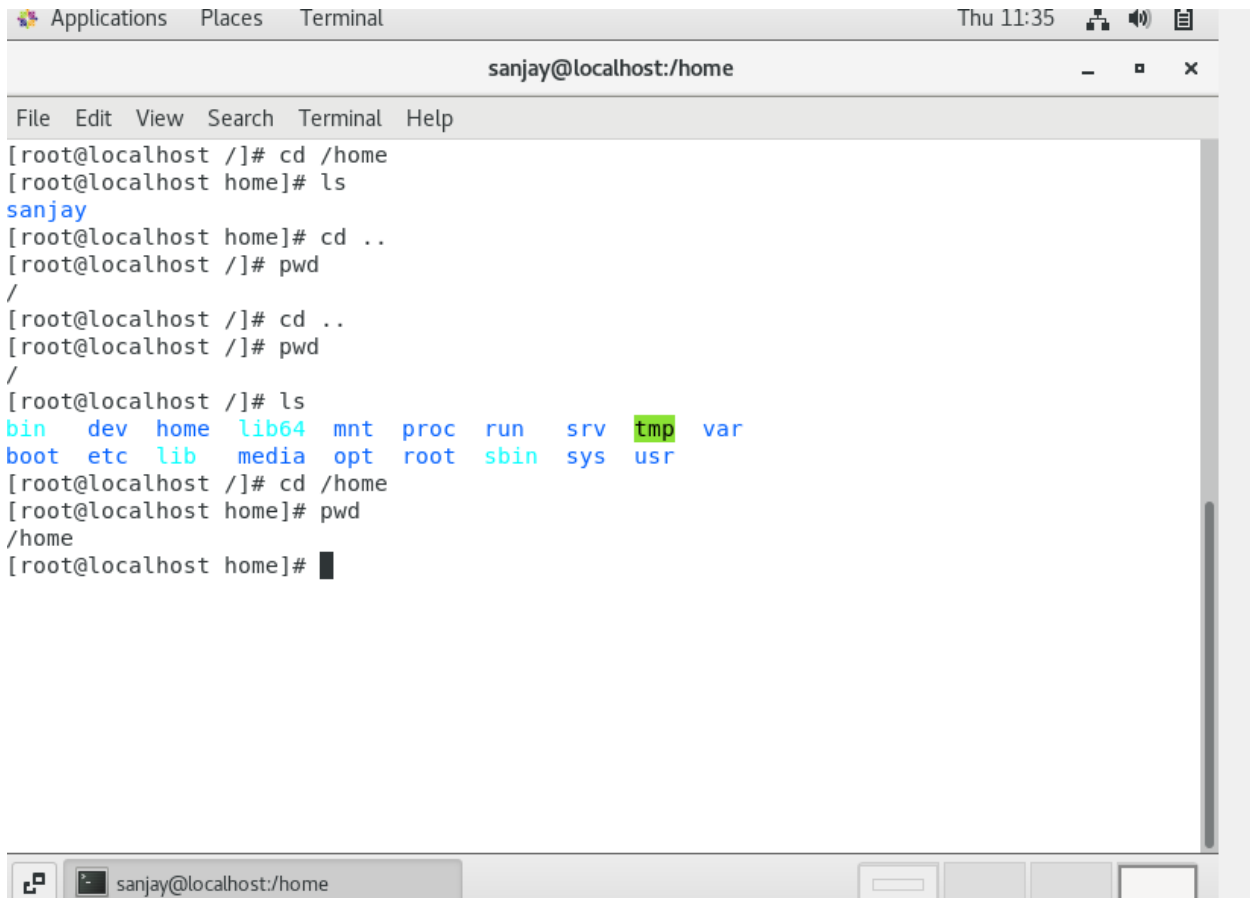


- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key

A home directory folder that commonly given to the user on a Linux system .

It's a private directory of the user. And only he can modify the file in this.

- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: space after cd then use double dot*]

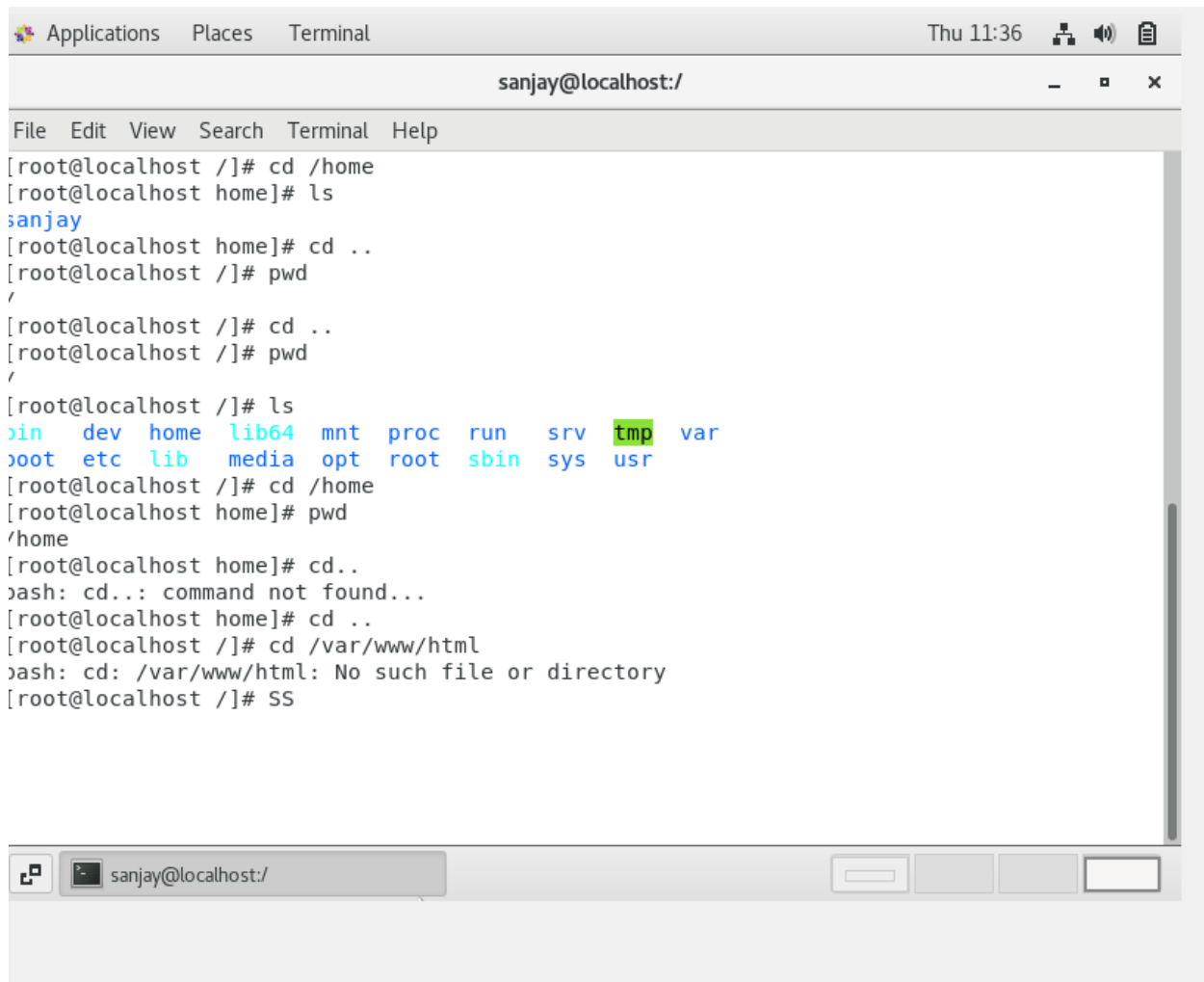


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sanjay@localhost:/home". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal output shows the following sequence of commands and their results:

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

The terminal window has a title bar with "sanjay@localhost:/home" and standard window controls. The bottom of the window shows a taskbar with a terminal icon and the text "sanjay@localhost:/home".

With ***cd ..*** command we can move backwards.



```
Applications  Places  Terminal  Thu 11:36
sanjay@localhost:/

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost /]# cd /home
[root@localhost home]# ls
sanjay
[root@localhost home]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# pwd
/
[root@localhost /]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# pwd
/
[root@localhost /]# ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[root@localhost /]# cd /home
[root@localhost home]# pwd
/home
[root@localhost home]# cd..
bash: cd..: command not found...
[root@localhost home]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[root@localhost /]# SS
```

- command **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key

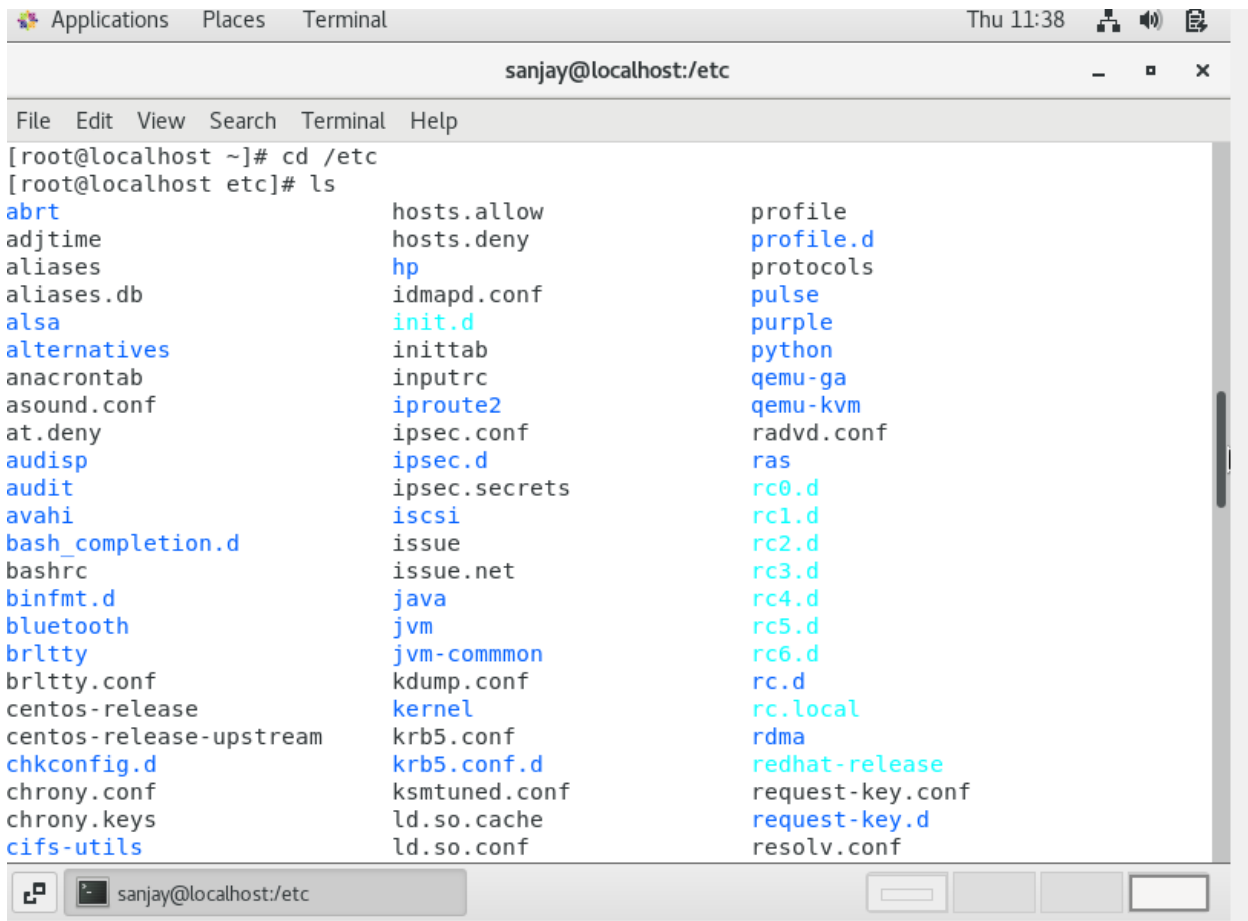
In this command as you can see terminal shows
bash: **cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory.**

*command **pwd**, **cd** and **ls***

shows where user is working.

And user can switch from one directory to another one.

***pwd** present working directory*



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sanjay@localhost:/etc". The terminal displays the output of the command `ls` in the `/etc` directory. The files are listed in three columns. The first column contains files like `abrt`, `adjtime`, `aliases`, `aliases.db`, `alsa`, `alternatives`, `anacrontab`, `asound.conf`, `at.deny`, `audisp`, `audit`, `avahi`, `bash_completion.d`, `bashrc`, `binfmt.d`, `bluetooth`, `brltty`, `brltty.conf`, `centos-release`, `centos-release-upstream`, `chkconfig.d`, `chrony.conf`, `chrony.keys`, and `cifs-utils`. The second column contains files like `hosts.allow`, `hosts.deny`, `hp`, `idmapd.conf`, `init.d`, `inittab`, `inputrc`, `iproute2`, `ipsec.conf`, `ipsec.d`, `ipsec.secrets`, `iscsi`, `issue`, `issue.net`, `java`, `jvm`, `jvm-common`, `kdump.conf`, `kernel`, `krb5.conf`, `krb5.conf.d`, `ksmtuned.conf`, `ld.so.cache`, and `ld.so.conf`. The third column contains files like `profile`, `profile.d`, `protocols`, `pulse`, `purple`, `python`, `qemu-ga`, `qemu-kvm`, `radvd.conf`, `ras`, `rc0.d`, `rc1.d`, `rc2.d`, `rc3.d`, `rc4.d`, `rc5.d`, `rc6.d`, `rc.d`, `rc.local`, `rdma`, `redhat-release`, `request-key.conf`, `request-key.d`, and `resolv.conf`. The terminal window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows the current directory as `sanjay@localhost:/etc`.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc
[root@localhost etc]# ls
abrt                               hosts.allow                       profile
adjtime                           hosts.deny                       profile.d
aliases                           hp                                protocols
aliases.db                       idmapd.conf                     pulse
alsa                              init.d                          purple
alternatives                     inittab                         python
anacrontab                       inputrc                         qemu-ga
asound.conf                      iproute2                       qemu-kvm
at.deny                          ipsec.conf                     radvd.conf
audisp                           ipsec.d                        ras
audit                            ipsec.secrets                  rc0.d
avahi                            iscsi                          rc1.d
bash_completion.d               issue                          rc2.d
bashrc                          issue.net                      rc3.d
binfmt.d                        java                          rc4.d
bluetooth                       jvm                          rc5.d
brltty                          jvm-common                    rc6.d
brltty.conf                     kdump.conf                   rc.d
centos-release                  kernel                        rc.local
centos-release-upstream        krb5.conf                    rdma
chkconfig.d                    krb5.conf.d                  redhat-release
chrony.conf                    ksmtuned.conf               request-key.conf
chrony.keys                    ld.so.cache                 request-key.d
cifs-utils                     ld.so.conf                  resolv.conf
```

- command **cd /etc** and type **ls**

The command **/etc** Directory which is the root Directory shows lots of file

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sanjay@localhost:~". The terminal displays the output of the command `ls -i`, which lists files with their inode numbers. The output is as follows:

```
[sanjay@localhost ~]$ ls -i
35395053 Desktop      51990332 Music          17957849 Public
35395054 Documents    35394965 nano.save      74207 Templates
51990331 Downloads      74208 Pictures    17957850 Videos
```

Following this, the user enters `ls -help`, which results in an error message: `ls: invalid option -- 'e'`. The user then enters `ls --help`, which displays the help text for the `ls` command:

```
[sanjay@localhost ~]$ ls --help
ls: invalid option -- 'e'
Try 'ls --help' for more information.
[sanjay@localhost ~]$ 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
```

ls -al command used for all the hidden file which can't be seen by ls command.

- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key.

ls -i command shows the index value of directories

