Shalin Tilva

Basic Linux Commands Assignments

"(BOLD SENTENCES WITH ITALICS ARE ANSWERS)"

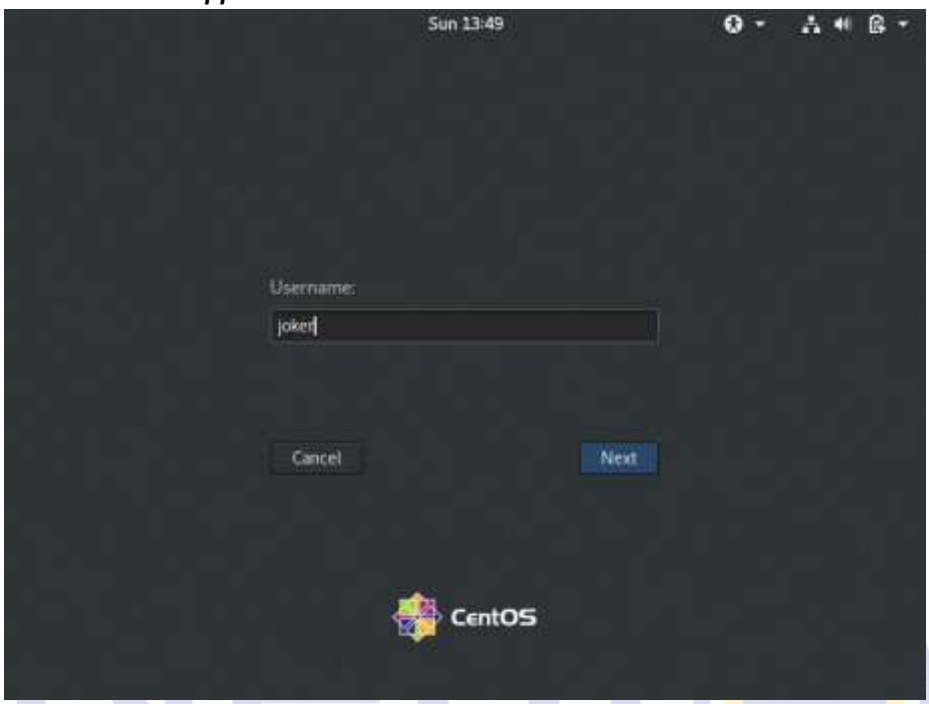
Assignment-1

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?

- ***If the user is present then this screen appears first after system starts and if we select it further and enter user password it will login successful***

➔ ***If the user is not listed then we need to click on not listed to enter the username and then this screen will appear***



➔ ***After this password screen will appear and after entering it will throw error as the user does not exists***.

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Assignment-2

Password changing

- Login into your account and then change password?
    - Change your password into ***IneuR0n#42*** and hit the **Enter** key
        - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

➔ ***After changing pass to IneuR0n#42*** **it will change successfully and show us message**

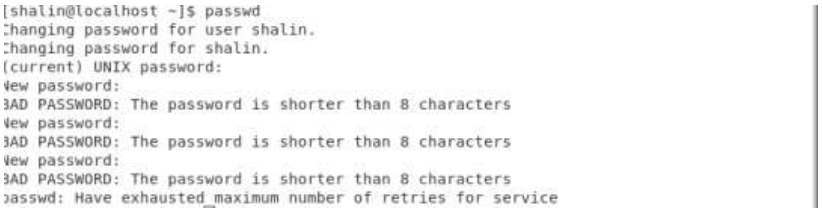
- Try again to change password but use like password ***1234*** or ***abcd***
    - Explain what happen and give screenshot?

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

➔ ***First arrow is for pass 1234 & it shows error that pass is short means characters/letter are not enough***

➔ ***Second arrow is for pass abcd & it shows same error that pass is short means characters/letter are not enough***

➔ ***Third arrow is for no password means it is blank and shows error of no password supplied***



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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?

➔ ***cd / represents root directory and ls command lists all the contents of root directory***

```
[shalin@localhost ~]$ cd/
bash: cd/: No such file or directory
[shalin@localhost ~]$ cd /
[shalin@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?

➔ ***cd /home will get us into home directory and after that running ls command will list all contents of home directory.***

```
[shalin@localhost /]$ cd /home
[shalin@localhost home]$ ls
shalin
[shalin@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?

➔ ***After running cd .. what it does is that it will move to the parent directory of current directory or the directory one level up from the current directory***

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

- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
    - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
    -

➔ **/var/www/html is just the default root folder of the web server**

➔ **cd command just moves back into the parent directory or move all the way back to the root directory**

```
[shalin@localhost /]$ cd /var/www/htm
bash: cd: /var/www/htm: No such file or directory
[shalin@localhost /]$
```

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

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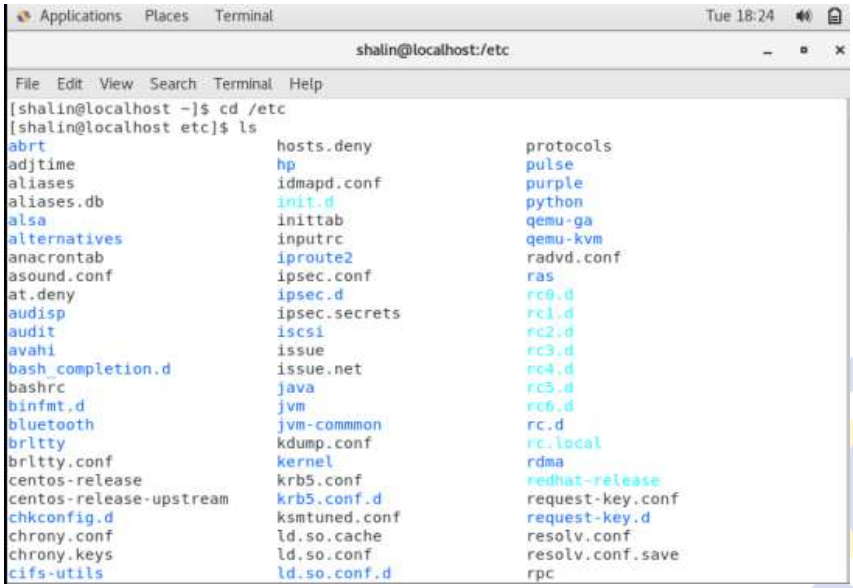
Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

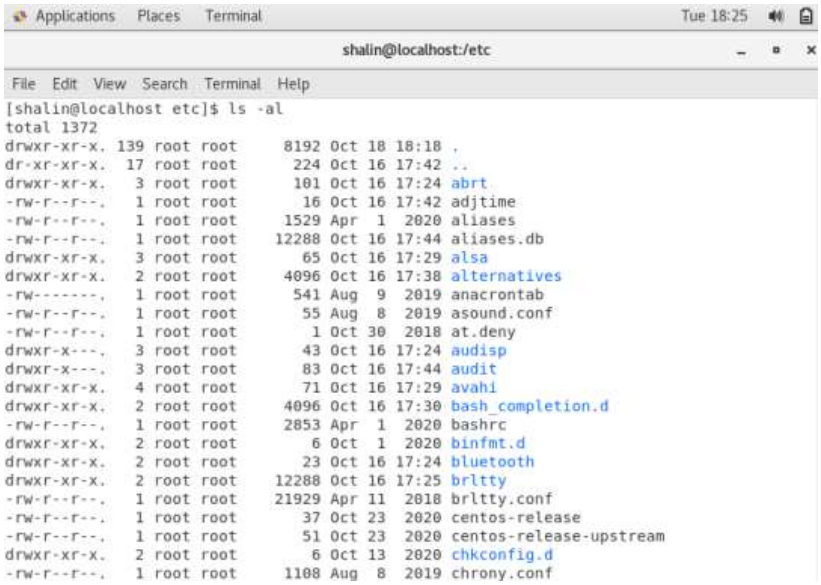
- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls**
    - Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeing?
    - Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?

➔ ***/etc/ is where configuration files and directories are located***



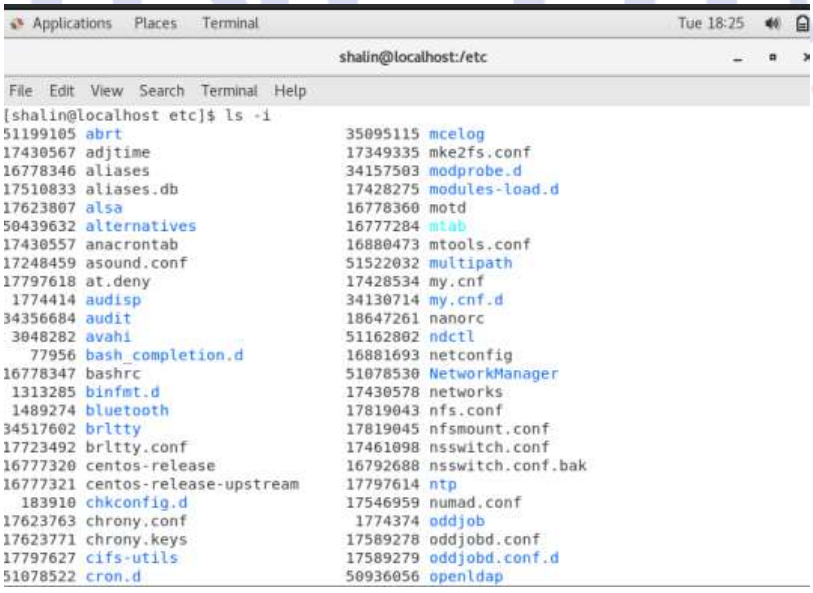
- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
    - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?

➔ ***You can list the permissions of the files and directories as well as other attributes such as folder names, file and directory sizes, and modified date and time which also include the hidden files as shown in output below.***



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

➔ ***The ls -I command will list the index (called inode) number of each file and directory. In the output below you can have some number index/inode printed before the files and directories.***



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

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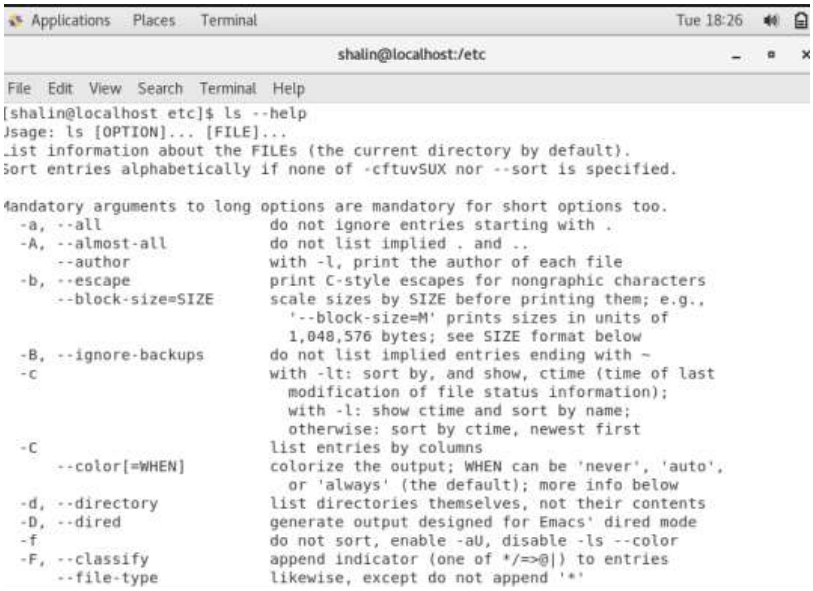

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Assignment-5

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

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