



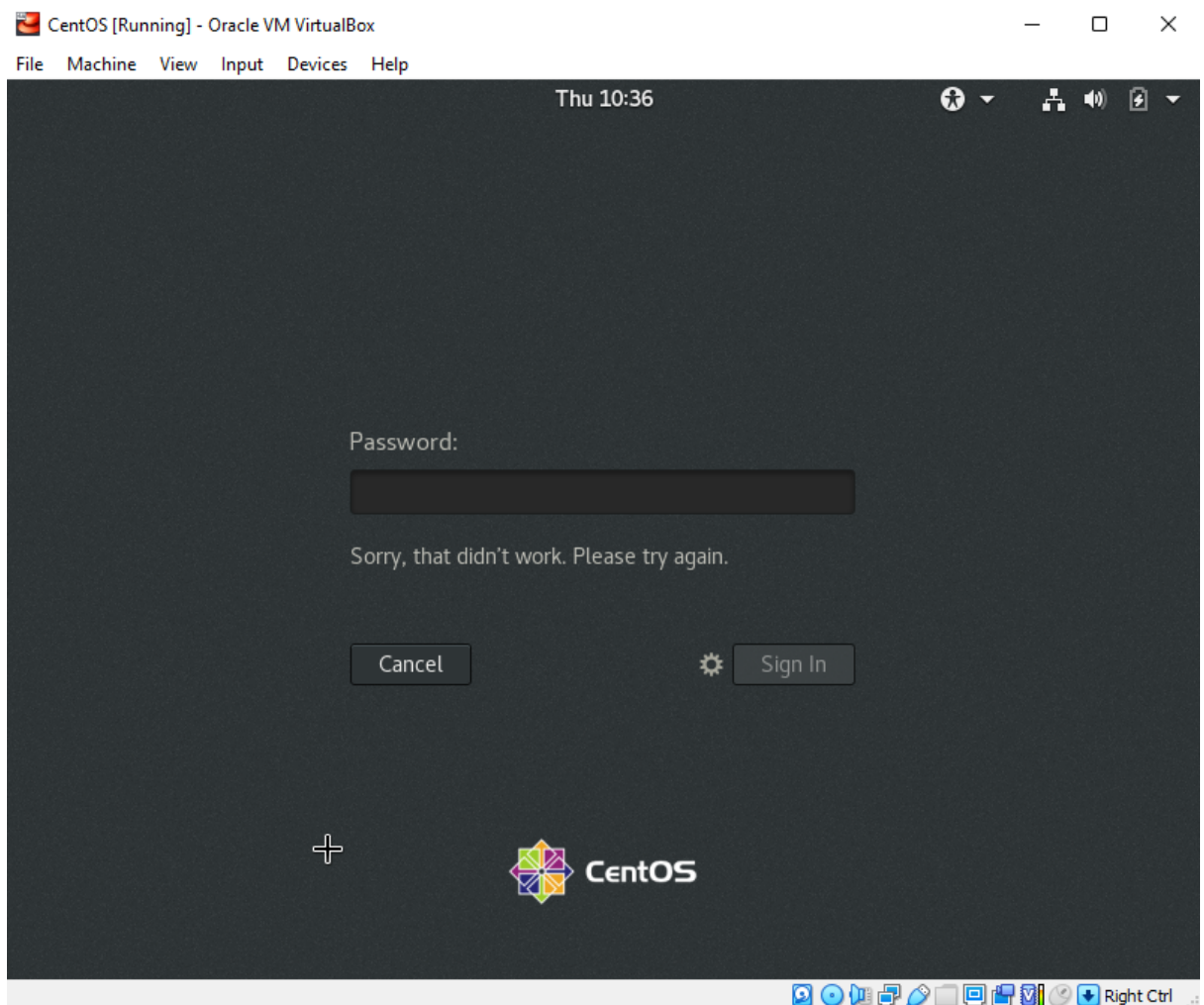
Basic Linux Commands Assignments

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?

Answer : Entered a new username which is non existent , got the below error.

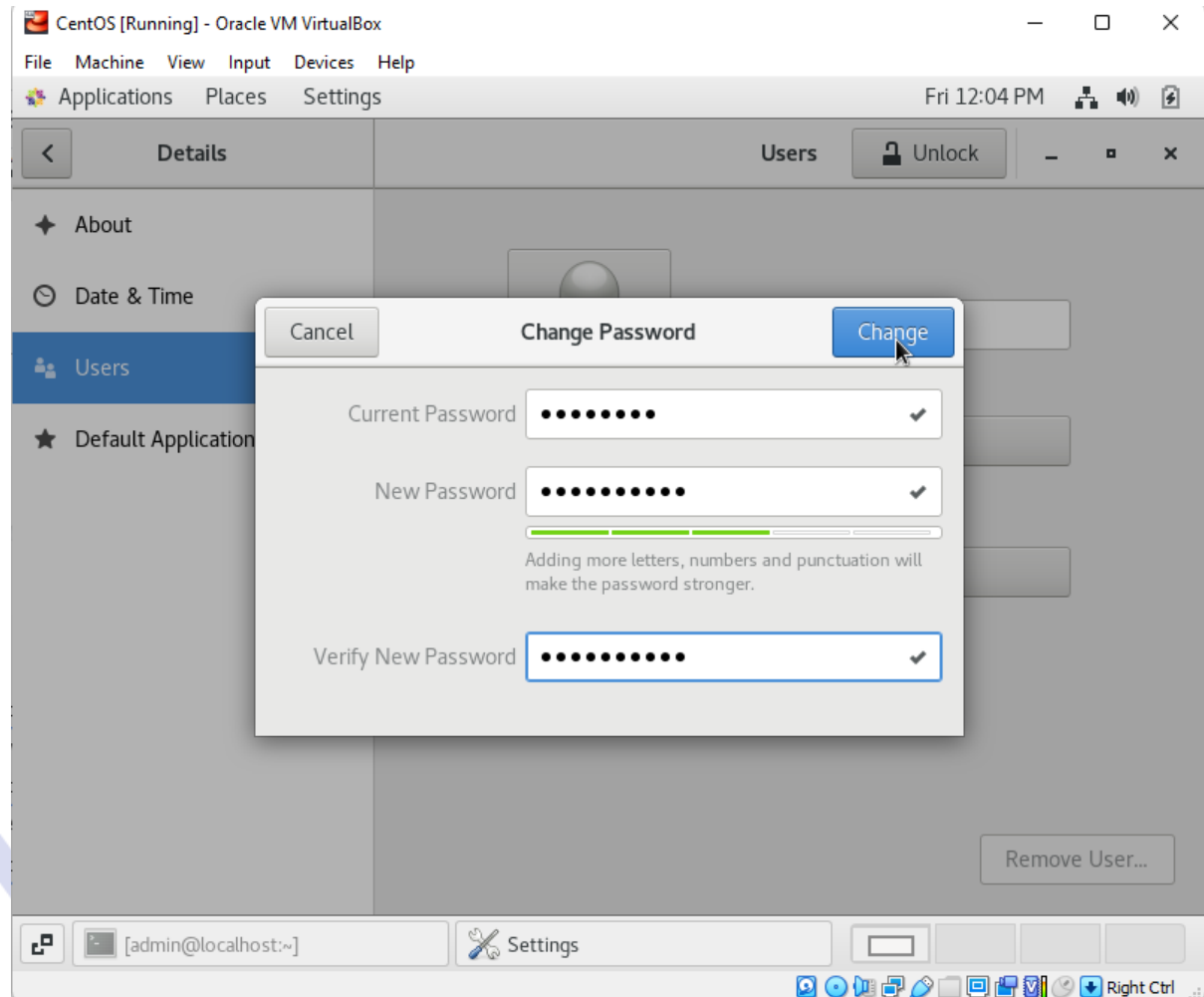


Assignment-2

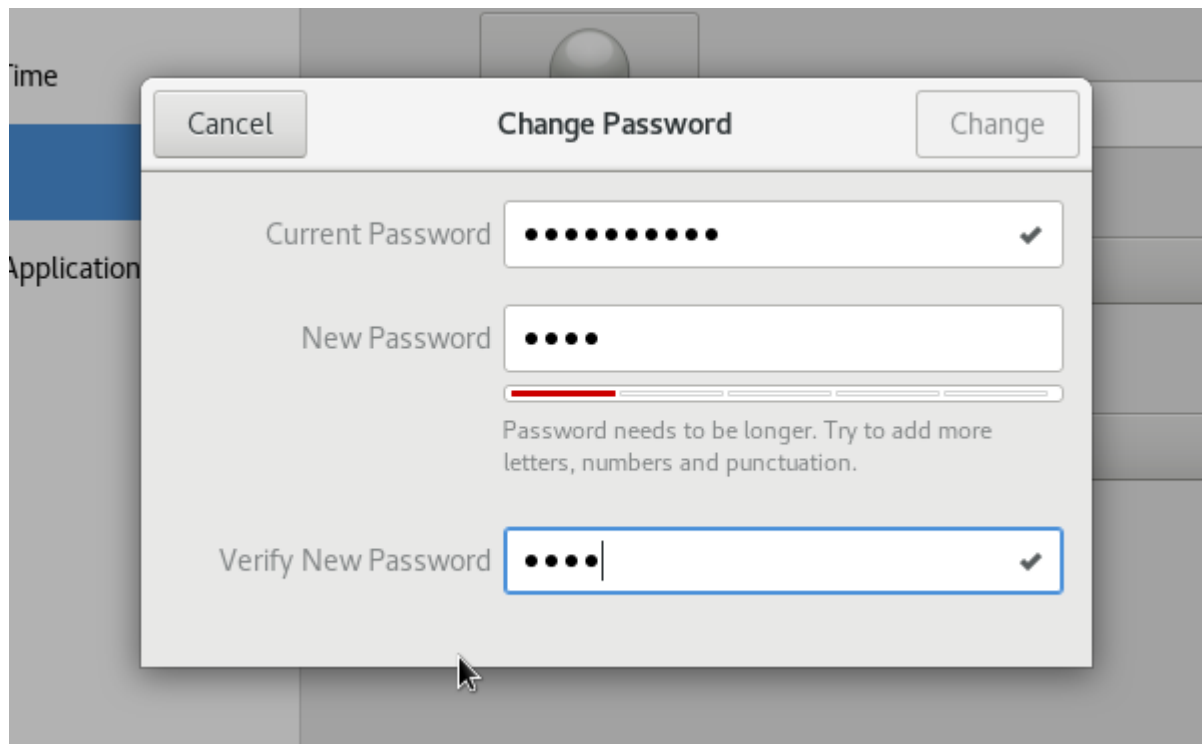
Password changing

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

Answer : It allows to change the password

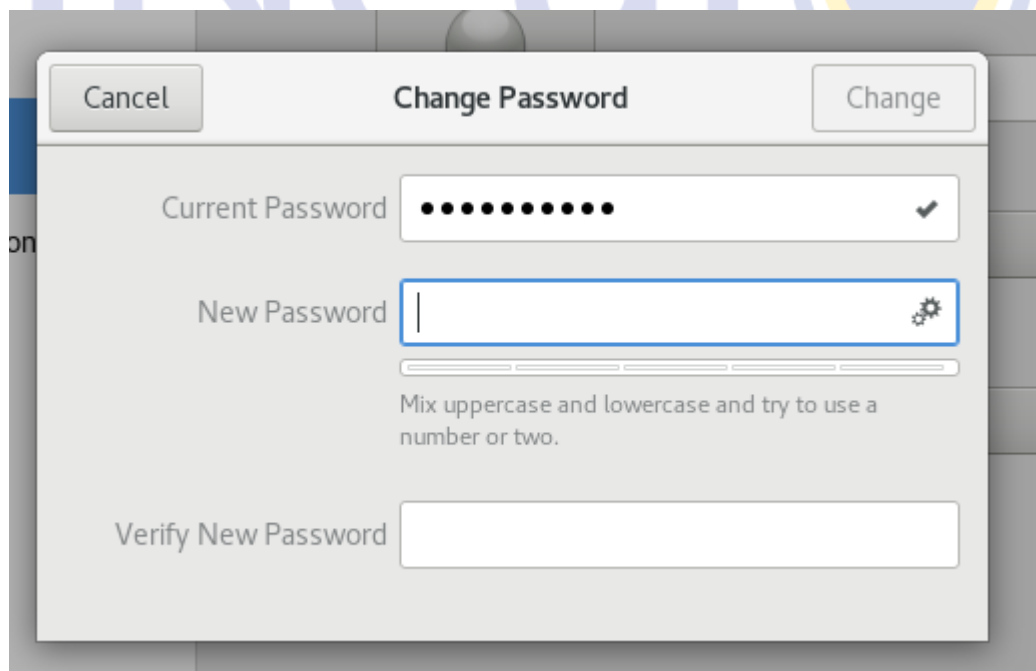


- Explain what happen and give screenshot?
- o Try again to change password but use like password **1234** or **abcd**
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?



Unable to save the new password when i try abcd or 1234.

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

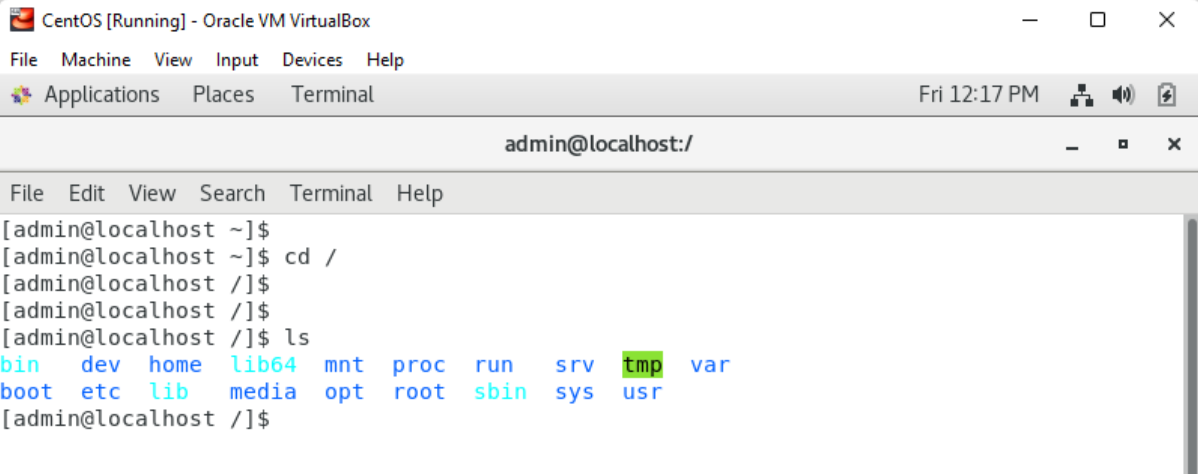


Nothing happens or the option to change password is grayed out when i try to enter blank password.

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?



```
CentOS [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal Fri 12:17 PM
admin@localhost:/

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[admin@localhost ~]$
[admin@localhost ~]$ cd /
[admin@localhost /]$
[admin@localhost /]$
[admin@localhost /]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[admin@localhost /]$
```

we are in the root directory for the admin user.

- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
 - Do **ls**, provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?

```
[admin@localhost /]$
[admin@localhost /]$
[admin@localhost /]$ cd /home
[admin@localhost home]$
[admin@localhost home]$
[admin@localhost home]$ ls
admin
[admin@localhost home]$
```

it only shows the admin home directory.

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

```
[admin@localhost home]$
[admin@localhost home]$
[admin@localhost home]$ cd ..
[admin@localhost /]$
[admin@localhost /]$
[admin@localhost /]$
```

move one level up in the hierarchy.

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

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

there is no such file or directory.

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

```
[admin@localhost ~]$
[admin@localhost ~]$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[admin@localhost ~]$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
[admin@localhost ~]$
```

The admin user does not have access to the root directory. When I do **ls** I can all the listed directories in the admin root.

Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

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

```
[admin@localhost /]$
[admin@localhost /]$
[admin@localhost /]$ cd /etc
[admin@localhost etc]$
[admin@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
crash                  iptables                rc1.d
```

the etc folder contains all the configuration files.

- Take screenshot and explain what different output you found compare to previous command you used?
- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
 - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?

```
CentOS [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal Fri 12:
admin@localhost:/etc

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[admin@localhost etc]$
[admin@localhost etc]$ ls -al
total 1372
drwxr-xr-x. 142 root root      8192 Oct 14 12:09 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root      224 Oct 12 18:12 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root      101 Oct 11 10:36 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root       16 Oct 11 10:45 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1529 Apr  1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    12288 Oct 11 10:48 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root       65 Oct 11 10:38 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Oct 12 07:27 alternatives
-rw-----.   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 11:54 at.deny
drwxr-x---.   3 root root       43 Oct 11 10:36 audisp
drwxr-x---.   3 root root       83 Oct 11 10:48 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root       71 Oct 11 10:38 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Oct 11 23:55 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     2853 Apr  1 2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        6 Sep  1 10:57 binfo.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root       23 Oct 11 10:36 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    12288 Oct 11 10:37 brltty
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    21929 Apr 10 2018 brltty.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root       30 Nov  9 2021 centos-release
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root       42 Nov  9 2021 centos-release-upstream
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        6 Oct 13 2020 chkconfig.d
```

It displays all files and subdirectories in the current directory, including hidden with the permissions to each file and directory.

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

```
[admin@localhost etc]$
[admin@localhost etc]$ ls -l
total 1356
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root    101 Oct 11 10:36 abrt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    16 Oct 11 10:45 adjtime
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  1529 Apr  1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12288 Oct 11 10:48 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root    65 Oct 11 10:38 alsa
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root  4096 Oct 12 07:27 alternatives
-rw-----. 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 11:54 at.deny
drwxr-x---. 3 root root    43 Oct 11 10:36 audisp
drwxr-x---. 3 root root    83 Oct 11 10:48 audit
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root    71 Oct 11 10:38 avahi
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root  4096 Oct 11 23:55 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  3853 Apr  1 2020 bash.bashrc
```

It displays detailed information of non-hidden 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

```
[admin@localhost etc]$
[admin@localhost etc]$
[admin@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
```

It shows different variations that can be used with the **ls** command.

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

```
[admin@localhost ~]$ pwd
/home/admin
[admin@localhost ~]$
[admin@localhost ~]$
[admin@localhost ~]$
```

present working directory is /home/admin

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

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

- Do explore other help options of each command to learn more other things we can do with these commands

```
[admin@localhost var]$ cd /lib  
[admin@localhost lib]$ ls  
alsa          fontconfig  java-ext    locale      polkit-1    systemd  
binfmt.d     games      jvm         lsb         python2.7   tmpfiles.d  
crda         grub       jvm-common modprobe.d  python3.6   tuned  
cups         java       jvm-exports modules      rpm         udev  
debug        java-1.5.0 jvm-private modules-load.d sendmail     yum-plugins  
dracut       java-1.6.0 kbd         mozilla      sendmail.postfix  
firewalld    java-1.7.0 kdump      NetworkManager sse2  
firmware     java-1.8.0 kernel     os-release  sysctl.d  
[admin@localhost lib]$
```