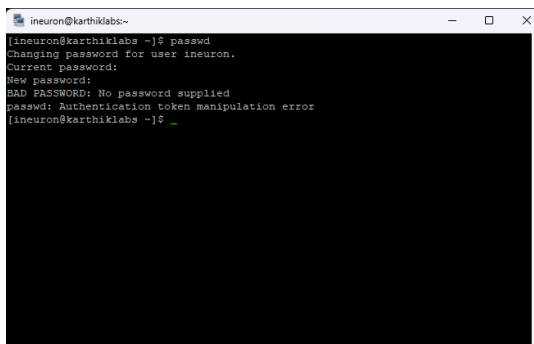
A terminal window titled 'ineuron@karthiklabs' showing the execution of the 'passwd' command. The output indicates that the password change failed because the new password is shorter than 8 characters. A Notepad window titled 'Untitled - Notepad' is open in the foreground, displaying the text 'abcd'.

The password change is failed as the password doesn't meet the password policy. And it's very easily predictable password as it's not a strong password.

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

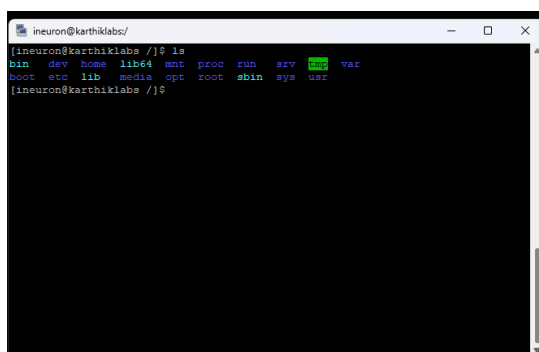
A terminal window titled 'ineuron@karthiklabs' showing the execution of the 'passwd' command. The output indicates that the password change failed because no password was supplied.

We must provide a password in order to use the user account or user's shell. A user without password is not allowed like Windows.

### 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?

A terminal window titled 'ineuron@karthiklabs' showing the execution of the 'ls' command in the root directory. The output lists the contents of the root directory, including 'bin', 'dev', 'home', 'lib64', 'mnt', 'proc', 'run', 'srv', and 'var'.

We can see the root directory contents as the important directories are residing under /

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

- Do **ls**, provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?  
The **/home** directory is used to store the user's default home path and they have full access to it.

```

ineuron@karthiklabs/home
[ineuron@karthiklabs ~]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[ineuron@karthiklabs ~]$ cd /home/
[ineuron@karthiklabs home]$ ls
ineuron  user1  user2
[ineuron@karthiklabs home]$

```

- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [ *Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot* ]
  - Check what happen and give screenshot?  
It will come back one step from the present working directory.

```

ineuron@karthiklabs/
[ineuron@karthiklabs ~]$ ls
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
[ineuron@karthiklabs ~]$ cd /home/
[ineuron@karthiklabs home]$ ls
ineuron  user1  user2
[ineuron@karthiklabs home]$ cd ..
[ineuron@karthiklabs ~]$ _

```

- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
  - Explain what happen and give screenshot?  
Changing the directory to the specific path

```

ineuron@karthiklabs/var/www/html
[ineuron@karthiklabs ~]$ cd /var/www/html/
[ineuron@karthiklabs html]$ pwd
/var/www/html
[ineuron@karthiklabs html]$ _

```

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

```

ineuron@karthiklabs/var/www/html
[ineuron@karthiklabs ~]$ cd /var/www/html/
[ineuron@karthiklabs html]$ pwd
/var/www/html
[ineuron@karthiklabs html]$ cd /root
-bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[ineuron@karthiklabs html]$ _

```

#### Assignment-4

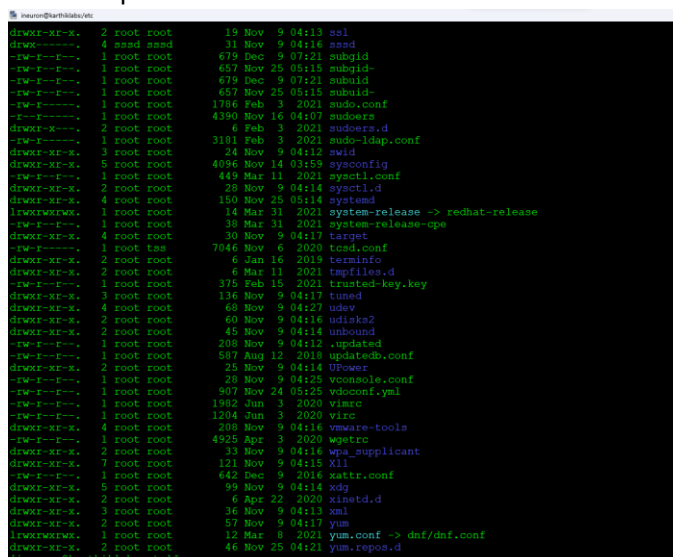
##### Working with File Listing

- Go to **cd /etc** and type **ls**

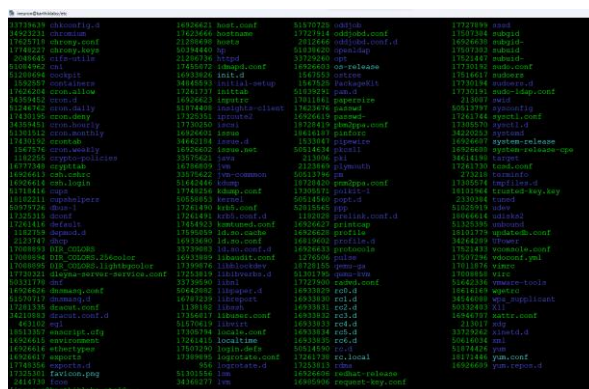
- ## The system configuration files



- The hidden files (prefix with . before the file name) can be seen while we give the option -a.



- ### List of inode values for each files and folders



- Then use **ls -help** and see other options about **ls** command

- Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** command

```
ineuron@karthiklabs:~$ ls -l
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1902 Jun 3 2020 vmrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1204 Jun 3 2020 vmrc
-rwxr-xr-x 4 root root 208 Nov 9 04:16 vmware-tools
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4925 Apr 3 2020 wpa_supplicant
-rwxr-xr-x 2 root root 33 Nov 9 04:16 wpa_supplicant
-rwxr-xr-x 7 root root 121 Nov 9 04:15 x11
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 642 Dec 9 2016 xattr.conf
-rwxr-xr-x 5 root root 59 Nov 9 04:14 xdg
-rwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Apr 22 2020 xinetd.d
-rwxr-xr-x 3 root root 36 Nov 9 04:11 xml
-rwxr-xr-x 2 root root 57 Nov 9 04:17 yum
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 12 Mar 8 2021 yum.conf -> dnf/dnf.conf
-rwxr-xr-x 2 root root 46 Nov 25 04:21 yum.repos.d

ineuron@karthiklabs:~$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cifvstux nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-A, --almost-all do not list implied . and ..
--author with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape print C-style escapes for nongraphical characters
--block-size=SIZE with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them;
e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
-B, --ignore-backups do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c with -lt: sort by, and show, time (time of last
modification of file status information);
with -li: 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 'always' (default
if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; 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
likewise, except do not append /*
--format=WORD across -x, commas -s, horizontal -x, long -l,
single-column -l, verbose -l, vertical -C
--full-time like -l --time-style=full-iso
-g like -l, but do not list owner
--group-directories-first group directories before files;
```

## 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

```
ineuron@karthiklabs:~$ pwd
/home/ineuron
ineuron@karthiklabs:~$
```

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

```
ineuron@karthiklabs:~$ cd /var
ineuron@karthiklabs:var$ pwd
/var
ineuron@karthiklabs:var$ ls
account adm cache crash db empty ftp games gopher kerberos lib local lock log mail nis opt preserve run spool target www yp
ineuron@karthiklabs:var$
```

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