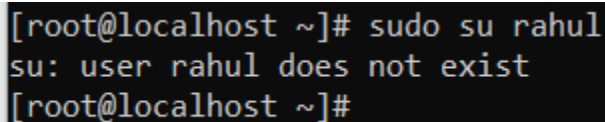Linux Assignement-1

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?

<span style="color:red">It will show an error like user does not exist. User should be present in system in order to switch user in system.</span>

```
[root@localhost ~]# sudo su rahul
su: user rahul does not exist
[root@localhost ~]#
```

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?
  - *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?

<span style="color:red">Solution</span>

<span style="color:red">Password changed to *IneuR0n#42* . *As displayed in screenshot password was set successfully using*</span>

Passwd command.

```
[monu@localhost root]$ passwd
Changing password for user monu.
Changing password for monu.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[monu@localhost root]$
```

If no value is provided in password it is showing authentication error.

```
Changing password for user monu.
Changing password for monu.
(current) UNIX password:
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
[monu@localhost root]$
```

Using 1234 is showing error while using it as password as minimum number should be 8 character

```
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
New password:
                                              New password:
```

Assignment-3

Working with Directories

- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key
    - o   Take screenshot and explain what output we got?
- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
    - o   Do **ls,** provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?
- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [ *Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
    - o   Check what happen and give screenshot?
- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
    - o   Explain what happen and give screenshot?
- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
    - o   Do **ls,** check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

Solution

- Cd / will change directory to / or root

Ls will list all the files/directory in current system

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

[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]#
[root@localhost /]# cd /home
[root@localhost home]#


- Cd /home is used as home folder for user created.

[root@localhost home]# ls
monu  vagrant
[root@localhost home]#

Ls will show the content of chrome directory files present in home directly of user.

Cd .. is used for going one folder back of current folder

[root@localhost home]# cd monu/
[root@localhost monu]# cd ..
[root@localhost home]# pwd
/home
[root@localhost home]#

cd /var/www/html this file is not present.


[root@localhost home]# cd /var/www/html
-bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[root@localhost home]#
[root@localhost home]#

[root@localhost home]# cd /root
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# pwd
/root
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#


Cd /root moved to root folder .

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?
- Then type **ls -al** and hit **Enter** key
    - Take screenshot and explain what new file or directory you found?
- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
    - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?
- Then use **ls –help** and see other options about **ls** command
    - Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** command


Solution

Cd /etc showing configuration files.

| cron.daily | gss | netconfig | request-key.conf | system-release |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| cron.deny | gssproxy | NetworkManager | request-key.d | system-release-cpe |
| cron.hourly | host.conf | networks | resolv.conf | tcsd.conf |
| cron.monthly | hostname | nfs.conf | rpc | terminfo |
| crontab | hosts | nfsmount.conf | rpm | tmpfiles.d |
| cron.weekly | hosts.allow | nsswitch.conf | rsyncd.conf | tuned |
| crypttab | hosts.deny | nsswitch.conf.bak | rsyslog.conf | udev |
| csh.cshrc | idmapd.conf | openldap | rsyslog.d | vconsole.conf |
| csh.login | init.d | opt | rwtab | virc |
| dbus-1 | inittab | os-release | rwtab.d | vmware-tools |
| default | inputrc | pam.d | samba | wpa_supplicant |
| depmod.d | iproute2 | passwd | sasl2 | X11 |
| dhcp | issue | passwd- | securetty | xdg |

DIR_COLORS            issue.net     pkcs11          security        xinetd.d
DIR_COLORS.256color    krb5.conf     pki             selinux         yum
DIR_COLORS.lightbgcolor  krb5.conf.d    pm              services        yum.conf
dracut.conf            ld.so.cache    polkit-1        sestatus.conf    yum.repos.d
dracut.conf.d          ld.so.conf    popt.d          shadow
e2fsck.conf            ld.so.conf.d   postfix         shadow-
environment            libaudit.conf  ppp             shells
[root@localhost etc]#


Ls -al

[root@localhost etc]# ls -al
total 1080
drwxr-xr-x. 78 root root    8192 Oct 14 14:09 .
dr-xr-xr-x. 18 root root     255 Oct 14 08:23 ..
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root      16 Apr 30  2020 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root    1529 Apr  1  2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root   12288 Oct 14 08:23 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    4096 Apr 30  2020 alt


It will show all the hidden files present also with normal files.

Ls -i
Shows inode (METADATA) of file also.

Ls -help shows the usage of ls command in details with its subcommands.


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

Solution
[root@localhost ~]# pwd

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