

ASSIGNMENT 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?

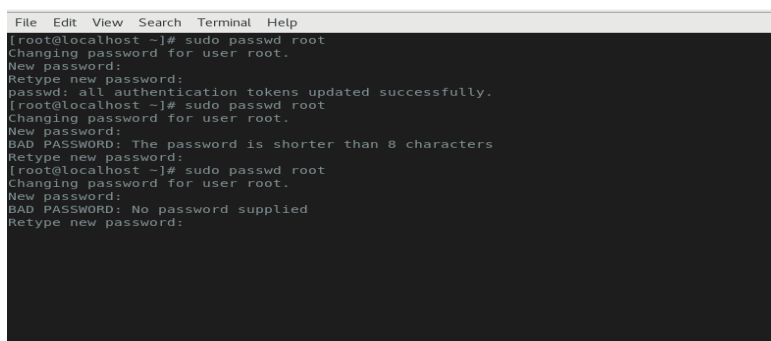
Ans 1: Not Able to get the ques

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?

Ans 2:



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost ~]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
[root@localhost ~]# sudo passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: No password supplied
Retype new 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?
- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
 - 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*]
 - Check what happen and give screenshot?
- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
 - Do **ls**, check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?

Ans 3:

```

root@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost ~]# cd /
[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]# ls
umang
[root@localhost home]# cd ..
[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 /root/
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  initial-setup-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]#
  
```

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

Ans 4:

```
[umang@localhost ~]$ cd /etc
[umang@localhost etc]$ ls -al
total 1372
drwxr-xr-x. 139 root root      8192 Oct 12 17:40 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root       224 Oct 12 15:48 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root       101 Oct 12 15:28 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        16 Oct 12 15:48 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1529 Apr  1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    12288 Oct 12 16:01 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        65 Oct 12 15:35 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Oct 12 15:44 alternatives
-rw-----.   1 root root       541 Aug  9 2019 anacrontab
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root       55 Aug  8 2019 asound.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        1 Oct 30 2018 at.deny
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        43 Oct 12 15:29 audisp
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        83 Oct 12 16:01 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root        71 Oct 12 15:36 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Oct 12 15:37 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     2853 Apr  1 2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root         6 Oct  1 2020 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        23 Oct 12 15:28 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    12288 Oct 12 15:31 brltty
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    21929 Apr 11 2018 brltty.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        37 Oct 23 2020 centos-release
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        51 Oct 23 2020 centos-release-upstream
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root         6 Oct 13 2020 chkconfig.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1108 Aug  8 2019 chrony.conf
-rw-r--r--.   1 root chrony    481 Aug  8 2019 chrony.keys
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        26 Oct 12 15:36 cifs-utils
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        54 Oct 12 15:36 cron.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        57 Oct 12 15:36 cron.daily
```

ls -i (to print index number)

```
[umang@localhost etc]$ ls -i
34645976 abrt 1508414 dnsmasq.d 16778358 hosts.deny 17066153 mke2fs.co
17439654 adjtime 17414895 dracut.conf 17616741 hp 17414961 modprobe.
16778346 aliases 34538064 dracut.conf.d 17373623 idmapd.conf 1194728 modules-l
17976089 aliases.db 17066131 e2fsck.conf 16870512 init.d 16778360 motd
1618738 alsa 1318640 egl 17439655 inittab 16777284 mtab
33941554 alternatives 17996243 enscript.cfg 16778359 inputrc 17086617 mtools.co
17439626 anacrontab 16778350 environment 16878290 iproute2 17655984 multipath
17242095 asound.conf 17505921 ethertypes 17615851 ipsec.conf 17373648 my.cnf
17977256 at.deny 16778351 exports 51313502 ipsec.d 17373649 my.cnf.d
51076534 audisp 2283995 exports.d 17615852 ipsec.secrets 18033760 nanorc
17596213 audit 17244271 favicon.png 1253124 lscsi 34688932 ndctl
35354555 avahi 51425168 fcoe 16777322 issue 17066174 netconfig
77924 bash_completion.d 34688965 festival 16777323 issue.net 34559378 NetworkMa
16778347 bashrc 16778352 filesystems 17067210 java 17439656 networks
50905386 binfmt.d 35219549 firefox 986814 jvm 17676946 nfs.conf
50993953 bluetooth 35179290 firewallld 17067213 jvm-common 17676948 nfsmount.
17655549 brltty 17516604 flatpak 17533001 kdump.conf 17418332 nsswitch.
17655550 brltty.conf 87 fonts 51848058 kernel 16870479 nsswitch.
16777320 centos-release 17598046 fprintd.conf 17217770 krb5.conf 51828861 ntp
16777321 centos-release-upstream 16777322 fstab 17217771 krb5.conf.d 17533360 numad.con
```

ls -help

```
[umang@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
-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
--color[=WHEN]          colorize the output; WHEN can be 'never', 'auto',
                        or 'always' (the default); 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
--file-type             likewise, except do not append '*'
--format=WORD            across -x, commas -m, 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;
                        can be augmented with a --sort option, but any
                        use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping
```

-----XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX-----

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

Ans 5:

```
umang@localhost:/  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[umang@localhost ~]$ pwd  
/home/umang  
[umang@localhost ~]$ cd /var  
[umang@localhost var]$ ls  
account  cache  db      games  kerberos  local  log   nis   preserve  spool  yp  
adm      crash  empty  gopher  lib       lock  mail  opt   run      tmp  
[umang@localhost var]$ cd ..  
[umang@localhost /]$
```