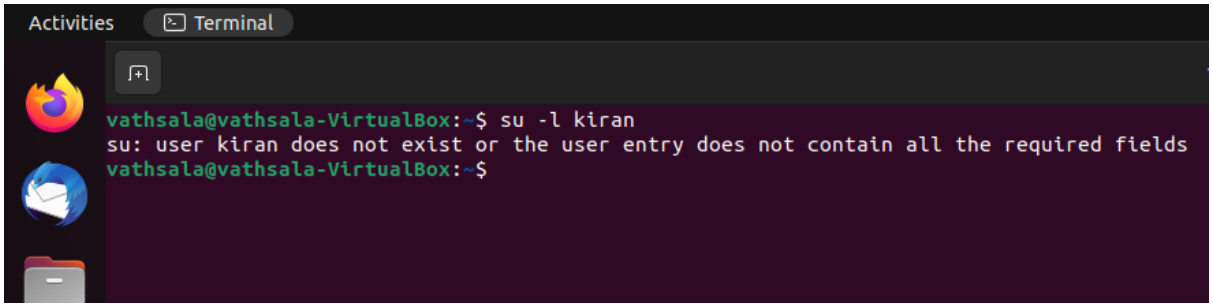
Linux Assignments Set 1

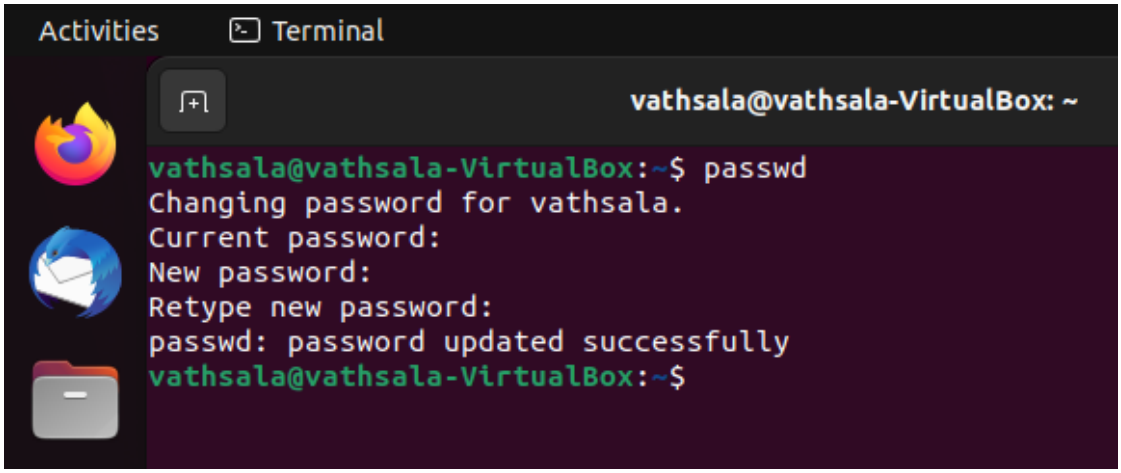
Assignment-1



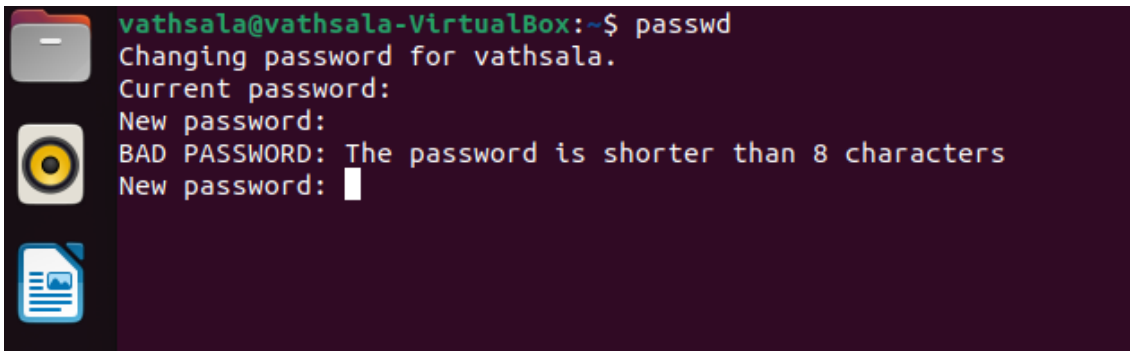
There are two ways we can switch users. One is through the terminal using su command. The above screenshot indicates that when I try to login with non-existent username it displays user does not exist.

In a multi user operating system Linux we can switch users , it allows more than one user to login and perform operations without affecting other users in the system provided the user or username exists.

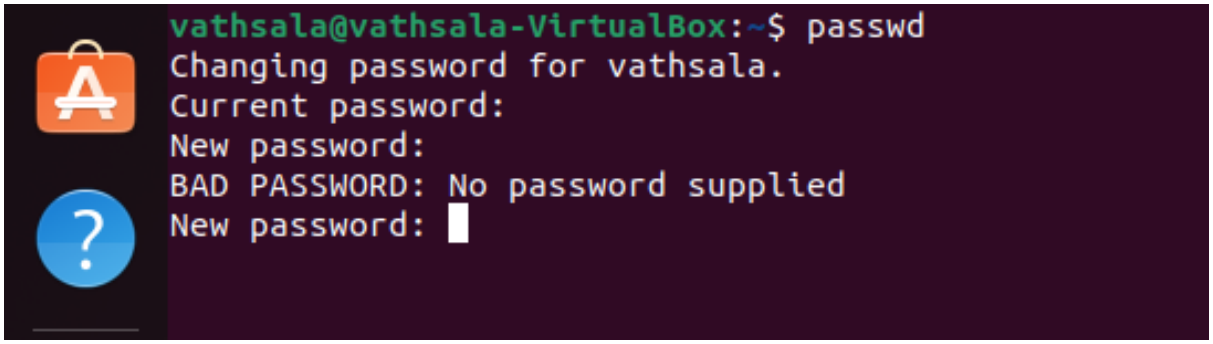
Assignment-2



passwd command is used to change the password. As per the requirement I changed the password to IneuR0n#42 , it got updated successfully as shown above as it meets the basic password requirements with minimum length 8 i.e. combination a-z,A-Z,0-9 and special characters.

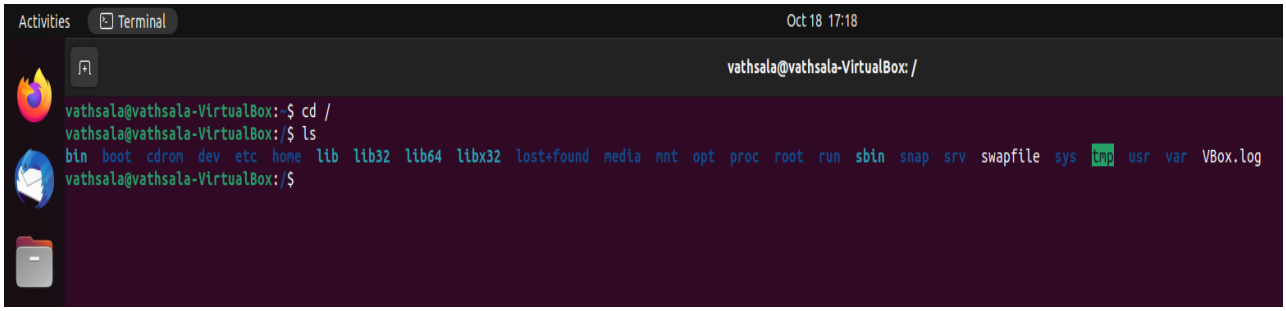


Again, change the password with the value 1234 it gives message as bad password shown above. Because it doesn't meet the criteria of minimum length.



Again, change the password but with the empty field in new password gives error message as No password supplied because the password cannot be empty.

Assignment-3

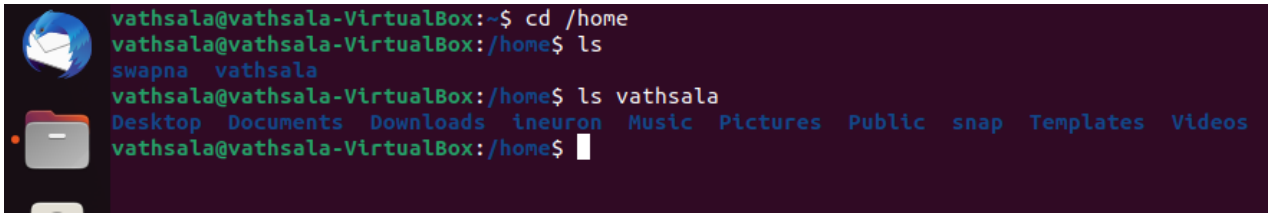


cd command is used to change the directories.

cd / command switches the present directory to **root** directory.

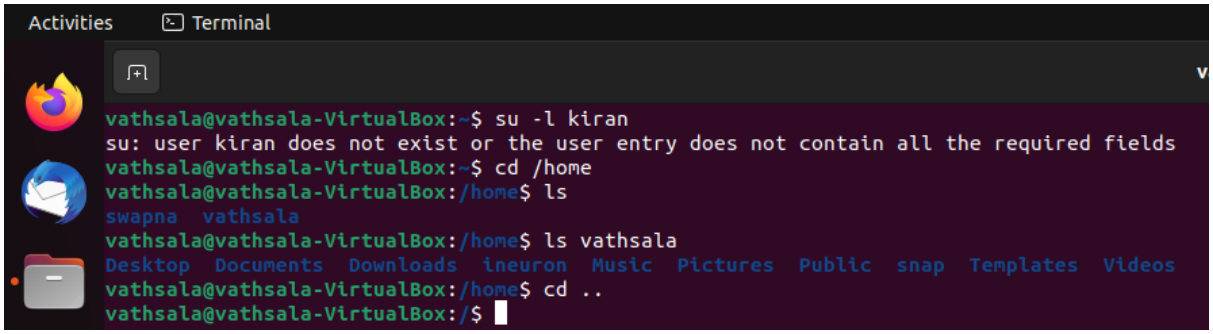
ls command list down all the files and directories present within the present working directory.

Here / is a root directory and bin boot cdrom……..VBox.log are all the files inside it.

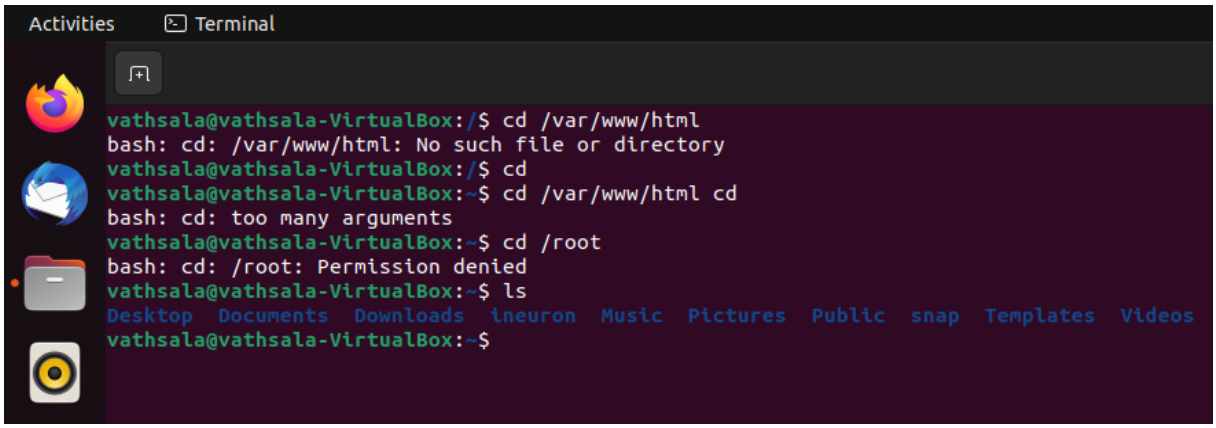


cd **/home** command move from any present working directory here it is **/** root directory to home directory.

ls command list down all the files inside home directory as shown above.



cd .. command is used to move one level up from the current directory. Here it moves from home directory to root / directory.

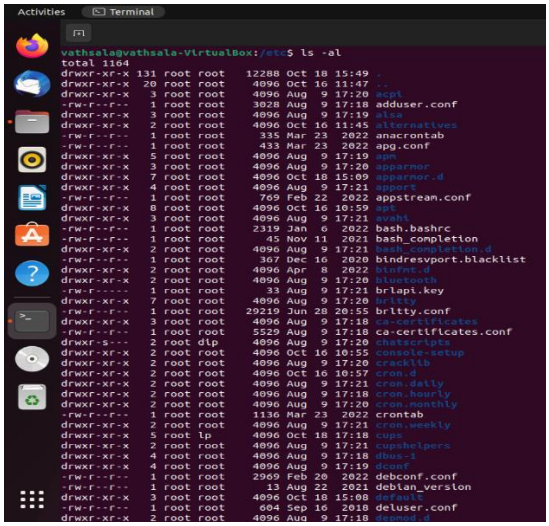


cd /var/www/html have a doubt on this**

Assignment-4

cd /etc command moves to etc directory followed by **ls** lists all the different files inside it.

Basically **etc** is a directory which includes all the configuration files for the entire system. Using this can configure settings of kernel, servers and applications. It has password files, networking files and may other files which are useful to make changes in system configuration.



ls -al command gives long listing of all the files in the directory. In the above image it is the list of all the files inside /etc directory. The list has many fields.

First character defines the file type. – normal file, d: directory, s: socket file, l: link file.

For example here the d in the first character of first row specifies it is a directory file.

Field1- Next 9 characters define File Permissions. Every 3 characters specifies read, write, execute permissions to user, group and others respectively in order.

Field2- Number of links to that file.

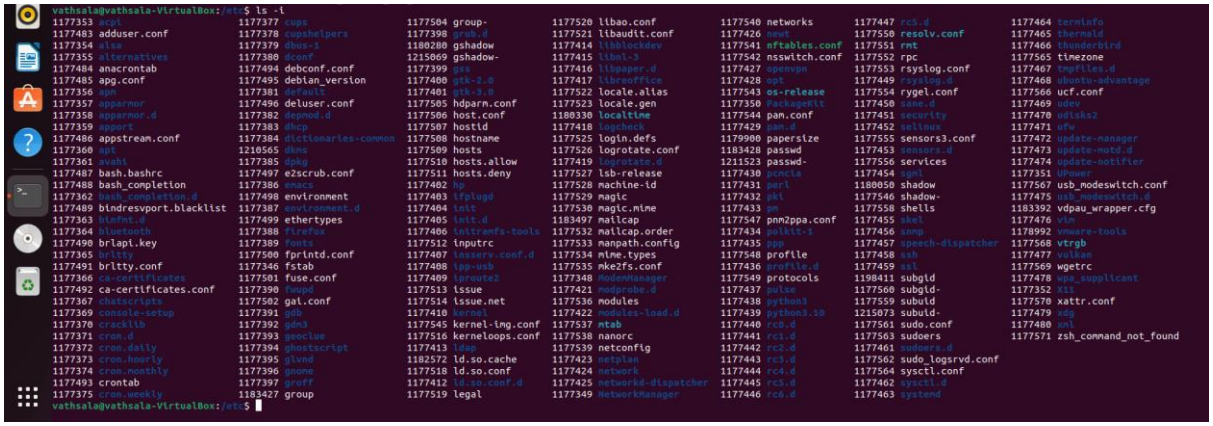
Field3- Owner

Field4- Group

Field5- Size of file in bytes

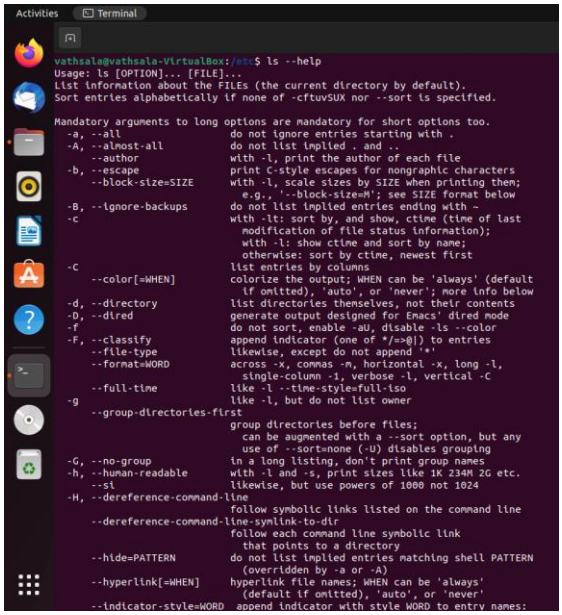
Field6- Last modified date and time

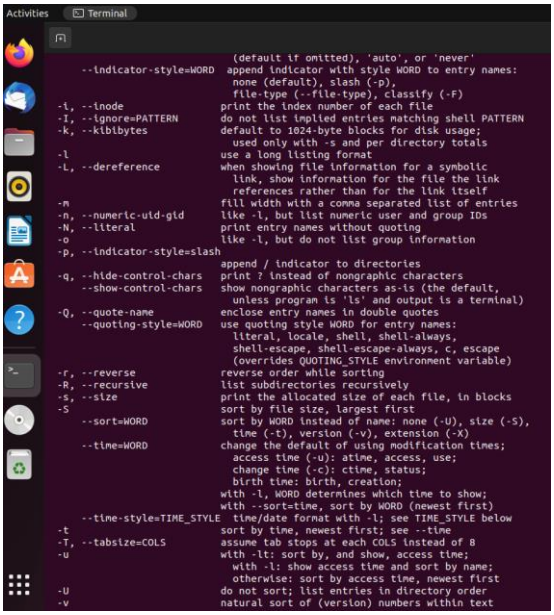
Field7- File name

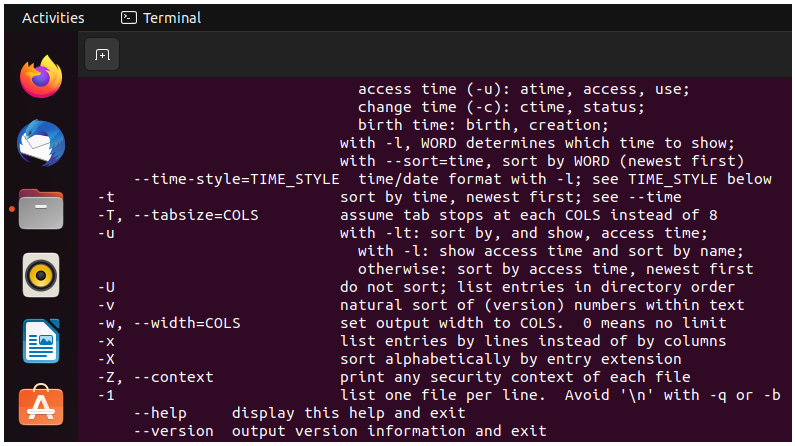


ls -i command displays inode number in the first column of the result. In Linux whenever a new file is created along with the name inode number is created. This is a unique identifier which is used to map a filename in a database.

ls –help command gives all the options that can be implemented along with ls.







Assignment- 5

pwd command gives present working directory.

Firstly when a user logins by default it will be in a home directory as it is shown above.

cd /var command moves to variable directory. It stores runtime information like system logging, user tracking, cache and all other files to store information on system behaviour.