

ITAS 167 – Lab 3 – Part 3 Individual Submission:

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Activity 1: – Creating "NewFolder" and Listing .doc Files

Step 1: Create a folder named "NewFolder". This command will create a directory named "NewFolder."

- `mkdir NewFolder`

Step 2: Change the directory to "NewFolder". To navigate to the newly created folder, use the following command:

- `cd NewFolder`

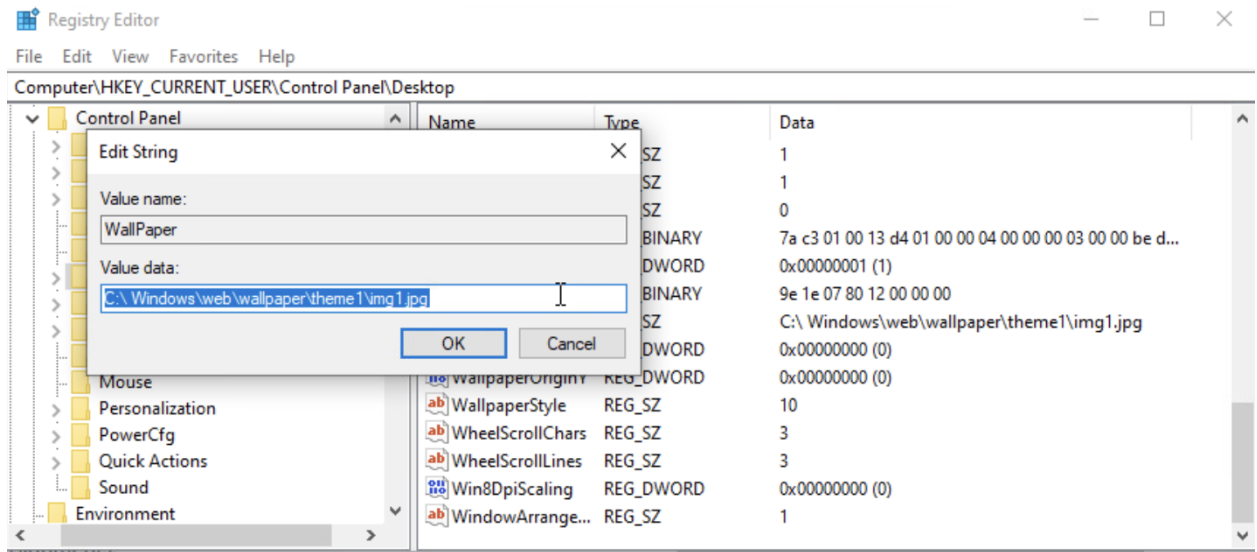
Step 3: List all files with the .doc extension. To display a list of all files with the .doc extension within the "NewFolder" directory, execute the following command:

- `dir *.doc`

Activity 2: – Browsing the Windows 10 Registry

- **Sign In:** Log in as an administrator.

- **Open Registry Editor:** Type "regedit" in the search box, press Enter, and accept UAC prompts.
- **Navigate to Wallpaper Path:** HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Control Panel.Right-click "Control Panel" and select "Find".
- **Edit Wallpaper Path:** Double-click "WallPaper".
- **Change the path** (e.g., "C:\Windows\web\wallpaper\theme1\img1.jpg"). Click "OK."



Changed wallpaper value in the windows registry

- **View Wallpaper Change:** Log out, then log back in to see the updated wallpaper

Activity 3 - Working with the MMC and the Group Policy editor

Open MMC: Type "MMC" in the search box and press Enter.

Add-Remove Snap-in: In the console, click "File," then "Add/Remove Snap-in." Select "Group Policy object editor" and click "Add."

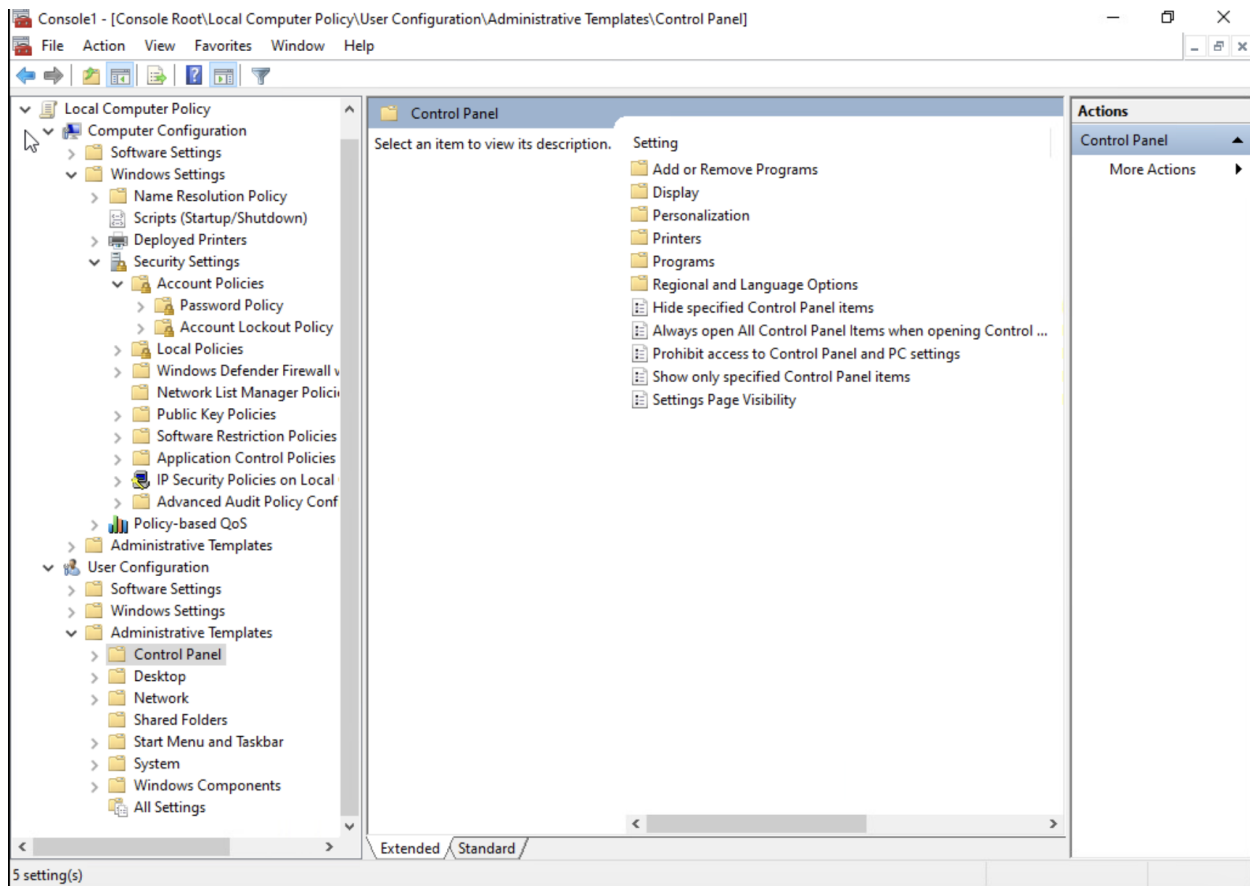
Select Group Policy Object: In "Select Group Policy Object," click "Finish" and then "OK."

Navigate to Policies: In the left pane, expand "Local Computer Policy," "Computer Configuration," and "Windows Settings." Click "Security Settings."

Access Password Policies: Double-click "Account Policies" and then "Password Policy."

Configure Policies: Configure password and account lockout settings here.

Customize Control Panel: In the left pane, expand "User Configuration," "Administrative Templates," and "Control Panel." Customize Control Panel settings in the right pane.



Control Panel settings within the Group Policy editor

Explore Settings: Explore additional settings for customization.

Close Console: Close the console and choose "No" when prompted to save.

Activity 5 - Determining the Shell in Linux

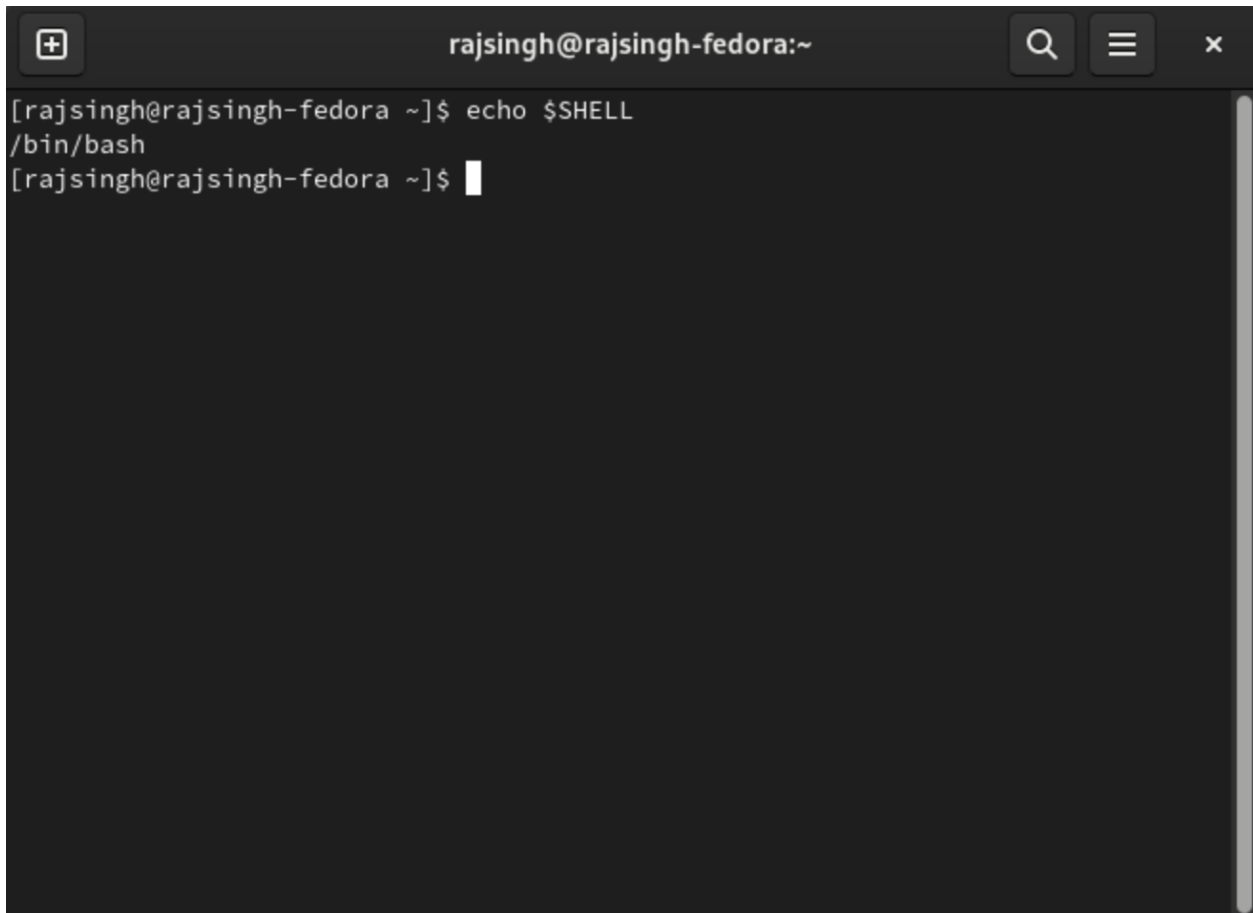
Open Terminal: Click "Activities," then the "Show Applications" icon (three rows of dots) at the bottom of the panel. Navigate to "Utilities" and select "Terminal."

Inspect Shell Prompt: Examine the shell prompt. The \$ symbol indicates you're in either the Bourne, Bourne Again, or Korn shell.

Check Shell Type: At the prompt, type: `echo $SHELL` (ensure "SHELL" is in uppercase). Press Enter.

- If you see `/bin/bash`, you are using the Bourne Again shell (bash).
- If `/bin/sh` appears, you are in the Bourne shell.

- If /bin/ksh is displayed, it's the Korn shell.
- If you encounter an error, type: echo \$shell (ensure "shell" is in lowercase). You should get /bin/csh, indicating the C shell.

A terminal window titled 'rajsingh@rajsingh-fedora:~' with search, menu, and close buttons in the title bar. The terminal shows the command 'echo \$SHELL' being executed, resulting in the output '/bin/bash'. The prompt '[rajsingh@rajsingh-fedora ~]\$' is visible before and after the command.

```
[rajsingh@rajsingh-fedora ~]$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
[rajsingh@rajsingh-fedora ~]$
```

Check Current Shell using echo \$SHELL/\$shell command

Activity 7 - Finding Files in Linux

Open Terminal: Launch a terminal window. (Hint: You can use the shortcut you created in the previous activity.)

Use the find Command: At the shell prompt, type:

- find /home -name desktop

Press Enter. This command searches for the "desktop" directory within your user account's home directory. Explanation: find searches for files, /home specifies the directory to search in, and -name desktop tells it to look for files with "desktop" in their name.

View find Manual: To explore find options, type:

- `man find`

Press Enter to see the manual pages for the find command. Scroll through the options, and press q to exit when done.

Use the locate Command: Type:

- `locate desktop | more`

Press Enter. This command uses an index to find all files and folders containing "Desktop." The | more part paginates the output. Use the spacebar to scroll through the results if needed.

Create a New File: Type:

- `touch mydesktopfile`

Press Enter to create a new file named "myDesktopfile."

Update Index: Run the following command to update the index (requires superuser privileges):

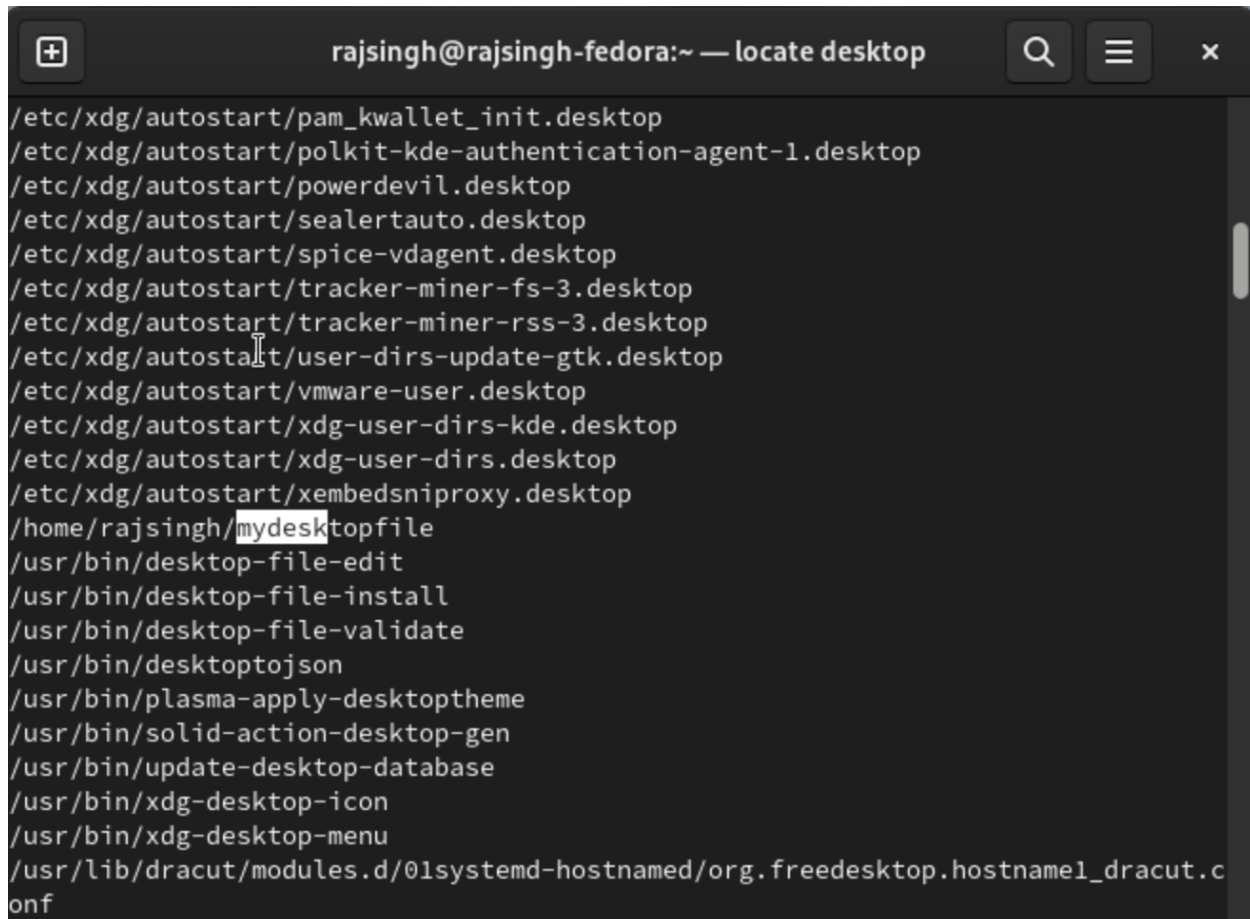
- `sudo updatedb`

Press Enter. Enter your password if prompted.

Search Again with locate: Type:

- `locate desktop | more`

Press Enter. Now you should see "myDesktopfile" in the listing.



```
rajsingh@rajsingh-fedora:~ — locate desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/pam_kwallet_init.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/polkit-kde-authentication-agent-1.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/powerdevil.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/sealertauto.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/spice-vdagent.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/tracker-miner-fs-3.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/tracker-miner-rss-3.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/user-dirs-update-gtk.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/vmware-user.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/xdg-user-dirs-kde.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/xdg-user-dirs.desktop
/etc/xdg/autostart/xembedsniproxy.desktop
/home/rajsingh/mydesktopfile
/usr/bin/desktop-file-edit
/usr/bin/desktop-file-install
/usr/bin/desktop-file-validate
/usr/bin/desktoptojson
/usr/bin/plasma-apply-desktoptheme
/usr/bin/solid-action-desktop-gen
/usr/bin/update-desktop-database
/usr/bin/xdg-desktop-icon
/usr/bin/xdg-desktop-menu
/usr/lib/dracut/modules.d/01systemd-hostnamed/org.freedesktop.hostname1_dracut.conf
```

Find myDesktopfile file using “Locate desktop | more” command.

Use GNOME Activities Menu: Click "Activities," then in the "Type to search" box, type "Desktop" without pressing Enter. Linux will find all items related to the desktop and files with "Desktop" in their name.

Open Desktop Folder: In the search results, click the folder named "Desktop" to open it in the Files application.

Close Files: After exploring the folder, close the Files application.

Log Off or Shut Down: Log off or shut down your Linux computer as needed.

Activity 11 - Activating Windows God Mode

Right-Click and Create Folder: Begin by right-clicking an empty space on your Windows desktop. Navigate to "New" and select "Folder."

Create Folder <!-- Add link to image -->

Set Folder Name: Rename the folder with the following command line:

- GodMode.{ED7BA470-8E54-465E-825C-99712043E01C}

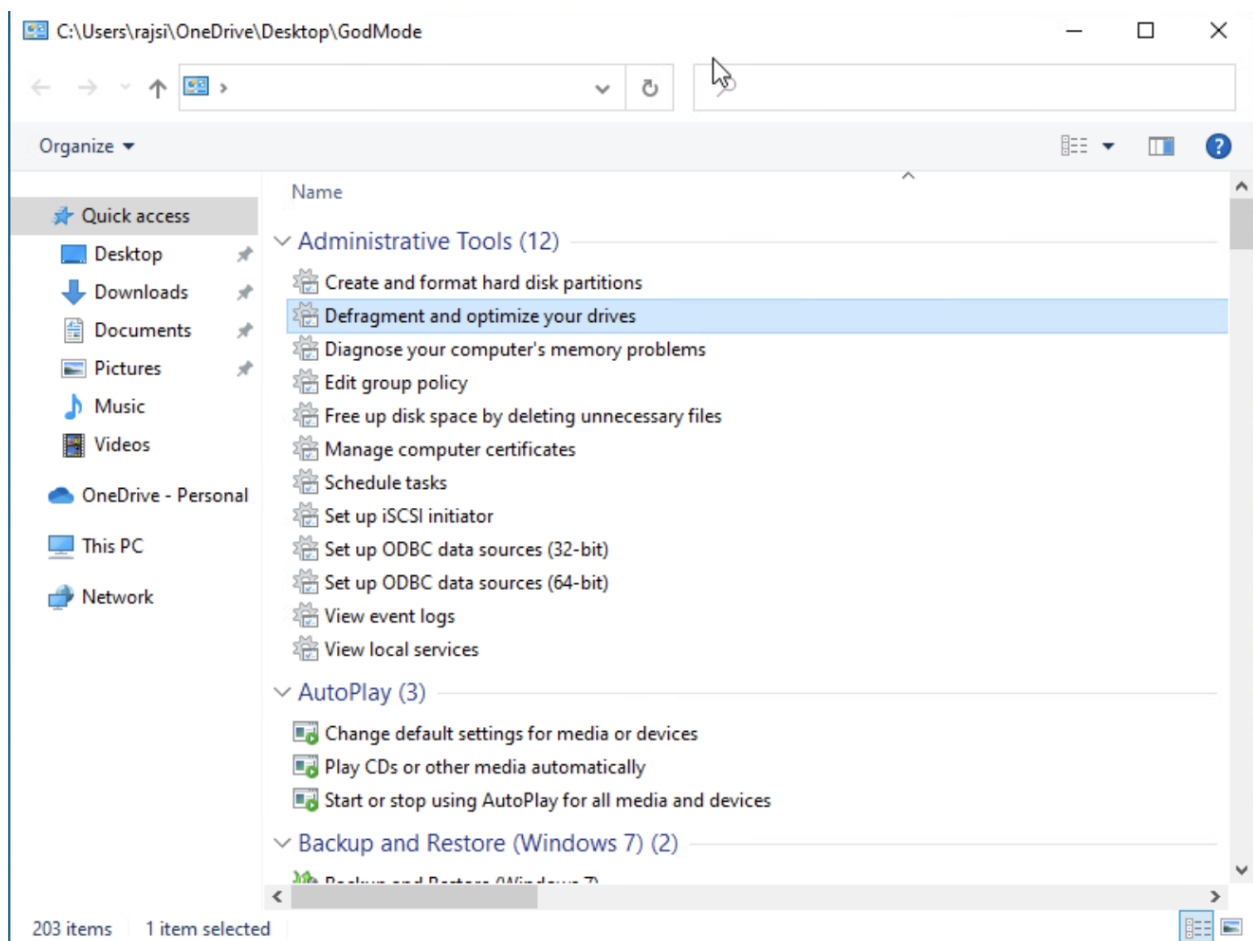
It's recommended to copy and paste this command as the folder name. Press [Enter] to activate God Mode. You can choose a different name instead of "GodMode."

God Mode Icon: The God Mode shortcut will appear as a blue System Preferences icon on your desktop.

Access God Mode: Double-click the God Mode folder to access a comprehensive list of 250 system settings.

Use the Search Function: You can easily search for specific settings within the list using the search function.

Note: Renaming the God Mode folder manually is not recommended, as it may disrupt the link to control panel settings.



Windows GodMode for central access to all 250 settings

Alternative Shortcut: To access God Mode without a desktop shortcut, press "Windows + R," type `shell:::{ED7BA470-8E54-465E-825C-99712043E01C}` in the Run dialog, and press "Enter."

Enhance with External Tools: Consider using external God Mode tools like the Extended God Mode tool or Win 10 All Settings for additional features and customization.

Caution: Windows God Mode grants extensive control over system settings. Ensure only authorized users have access to avoid unintended system changes.