

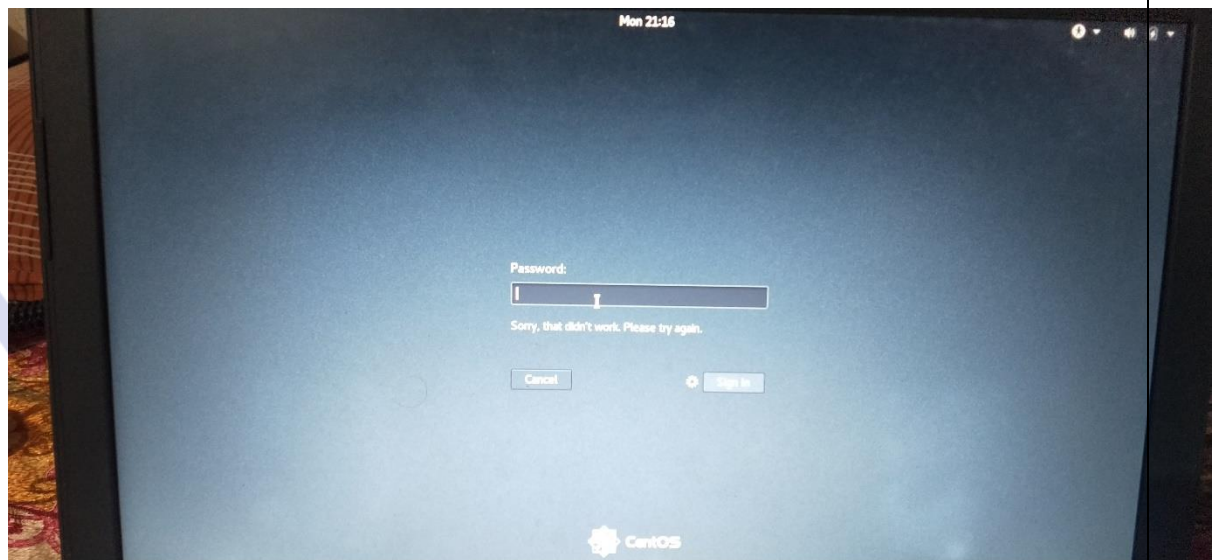


Basic Linux Commands Assignments

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?
Below is the screenshot of when we try to login with a username that does not exists:

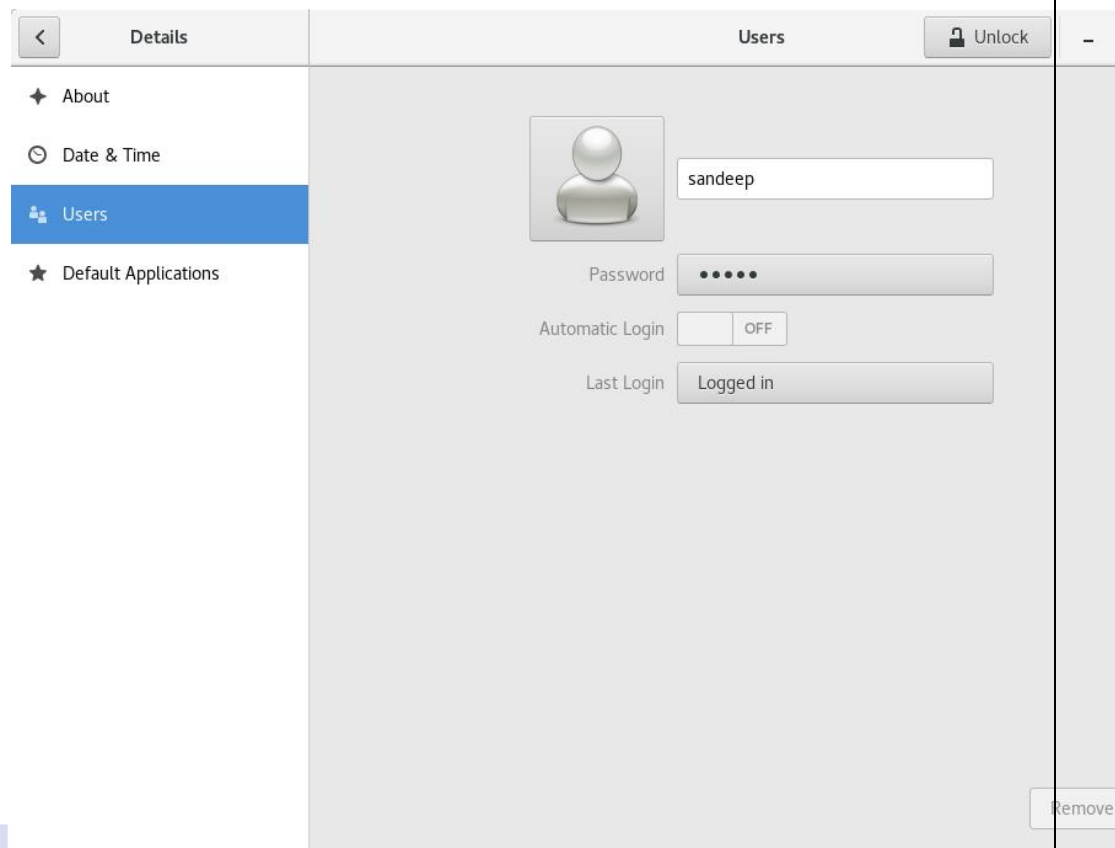


We are unable to login with a non-existent username as the user is not defined in centos under root(/) directory "home" directory

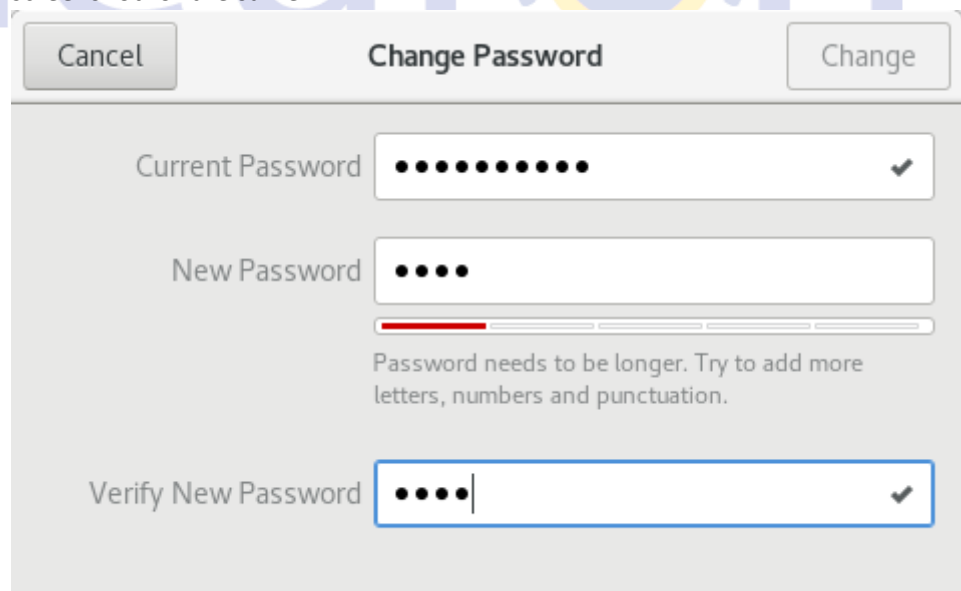
Assignment-2

Password changing

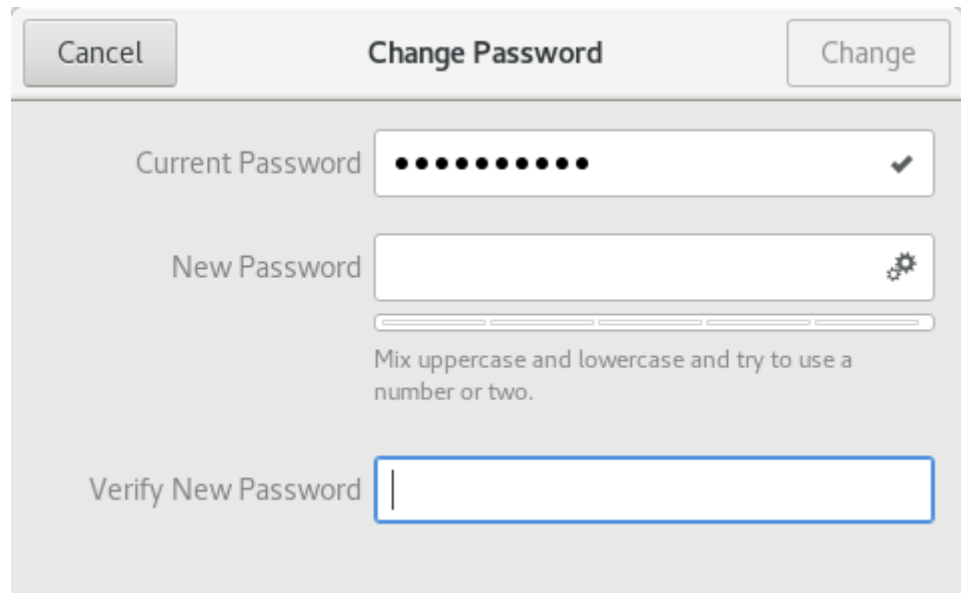
- Login into your account and then change password?
 - Change your password into **IneuR0n#42** and hit the **Enter** key
 - Explain what happens and give screenshot?
Password got changed successfully to **IneuR0n#42** below is the screenshot for the same:



- Try again to change password but use like password **1234** or **abcd**
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
Was not able to change password as it was weak password and below is the screenshot for the same:



- Try again to change password but now don't use any password just hit **Enter** key
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
System didn't allow to change empty password below is the screenshot for the same:

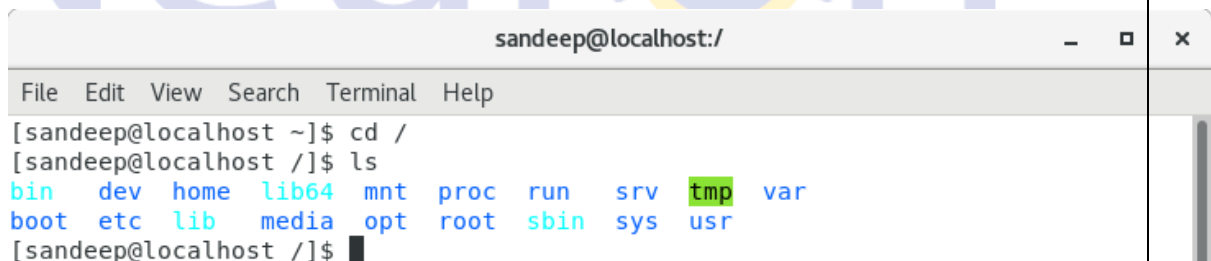


A 'Change Password' dialog box with a 'Cancel' button on the left and a 'Change' button on the right. It contains three input fields: 'Current Password' (filled with dots and a checkmark icon), 'New Password' (empty with a gear icon and a strength indicator below it), and 'Verify New Password' (empty). Below the 'New Password' field, there is a text hint: 'Mix uppercase and lowercase and try to use a number or two.'

Assignment-3

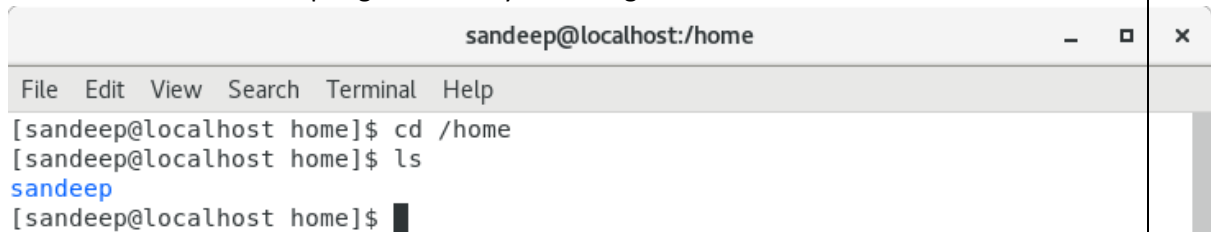
Working with Directories

- Enter the command **cd /** and then **ls** and then hit **Enter** key
 - Take screenshot and explain what output we got?
By doing "cd /" in terminal we went to the root directory and when we did "ls" command in root directory it listed all of the folders which are present inside root directory. Below is the screenshot of the output generated by executing above commands:



```
sandeep@localhost:/  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[sandeep@localhost ~]$ cd /  
[sandeep@localhost /]$ ls  
bin  dev  home  lib64  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var  
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
```

- Enter the command now **cd /home** and then hit **Enter** key
 - Do **ls**, provide screenshot and explain what is **/home** directory used for?
By doing “cd /home” in terminal we went to the home directory under root dir and when we did “ls” command in the home directory it listed home directories for all users. Therefore /home directory contains home directories for all users. Below is the screenshot of the output generated by executing above command:



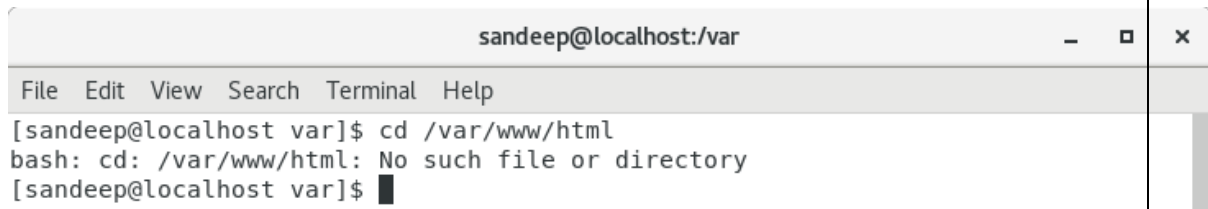
```
sandeep@localhost:/home
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[sandeep@localhost home]$ cd /home
[sandeep@localhost home]$ ls
sandeep
[sandeep@localhost home]$
```



- Enter **cd ..** and hit **Enter** key [*Note: here we have space after cd then use double dot*]
 - Check what happen and give screenshot?
When we did “cd ..” from home directory we went to root directory which is denoted by “/” .Below is the screenshot of the output generated:

```
sandeep@localhost:/  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[sandeep@localhost home]$ cd /home  
[sandeep@localhost home]$ ls  
sandeep  
[sandeep@localhost home]$ cd ..  
[sandeep@localhost /]$ pwd  
/  
[sandeep@localhost /]$ █
```

- Now enter **cd /var/www/html** and then type **cd** and hit **Enter** key
 - Explain what happen and give screenshot?
When we did "**cd /var/www/html**" we got error as "No such file or directory" as there is no "www" directory under "var" directory. Below is the screenshot of the output:



```
sandeep@localhost:/var
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[sandeep@localhost var]$ cd /var/www/html
bash: cd: /var/www/html: No such file or directory
[sandeep@localhost var]$
```

- Now type **cd /root** and then hit **Enter** key
 - Do **ls**, check any output we have on screen if yes then take screenshot?
When we type “cd /root” from a normal user its gives error as “Permission denied” as a normal user does not access to home directory for the superuser “root”. But when we run this command from “root” user it gives below outputs:

in

```
neetu@localhost:/home
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[neetu@localhost home]$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
[neetu@localhost home]$
```

```
root@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost ~]# cd /root
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  Documents  initial-setup-ks.cfg  Pictures  Templates
Desktop          Downloads  Music                Public    Videos
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Assignment-4

Working with File Listing

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

- Take screenshot and explain what files you have seeing?
Etc directory contains configuration files and directories of the system. Below is the output of above command:

```
sandeep@localhost:/etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
gdbinit          opt              tuned
gdbinit.d        os-release      udev
gdm              PackageKit      udisks2
geoclue          pam.d           unbound
GeoIP.conf       papersize       updatedb.conf
ghostscript      passwd          UPower
glvnd            passwd-         usb_modeswitch.conf
gnupg            pbm2ppa.conf   vconsole.conf
GREP_COLORS      pinforc        vimrc
groff            pkcs11         virc
group            pki            vmware-tools
group-           plymouth       wgetrc
grub2.cfg        pm             wpa_supplicant
grub2-efi.cfg    pnm2ppa.conf  wvdial.conf
grub.d           polkit-1       X11
gshadow          popt.d         xdg
gshadow-        postfix        xinetd.d
gss              ppp            xml
gssproxy         prelink.conf.d yum
host.conf        printcap       yum.conf
hostname         profile        yum.repos.d
hosts            profile.d
hosts.allow      protocols
[sandeep@localhost etc]$
```

- 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?
“ls -al” command list all files including hidden files and list the files containing owner name,group name ,size ,permissions and index number information of files. Below is the output generated for this command:


```
sandeep@localhost:/etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[sandeep@localhost etc]$ ls -al
total 1380
drwxr-xr-x. 139 root root      8192 Oct 17 23:34 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  17 root root      242 Oct 17 23:10 ..
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root      101 Oct 17 03:05 abrt
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root        18 Oct 17 03:25 adjtime
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     1529 Apr  1 2020 aliases
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root    12288 Oct 16 22:05 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x.   3 root root        65 Oct 17 03:12 alsa
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Oct 17 03:19 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-x---.   3 root root        43 Oct 17 03:06 audisp
drwxr-x---.   3 root root        83 Oct 16 22:04 audit
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root        71 Oct 17 03:12 avahi
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root     4096 Oct 17 03:14 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root     2853 Apr  1 2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root         6 Oct  1 2020 binfo.d
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root        23 Oct 17 03:04 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    12288 Oct 17 03:08 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
```

- Then use **ls -i** and hit **Enter** key
 - Now see what different output its shows and take screenshot?
 “ls -i” command list the files along with index number. Below is the output generated for this command:

```
sandeep@localhost:/etc
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
100842981 ld.so.conf.d
67180121 libaudit.conf
101608591 libblockdev
34826312 libibverbs.d
67180126 libnl
101092511 libpaper.d
100682800 libreport
67178750 libuser.conf
101710485 libvirt
67160174 locale.conf
67160173 localtime
67799831 login.defs
67718498 logrotate.conf
588128 logrotate.d
734799 lsm
67967506 lvm
67808062 machine-id
67339107 magic
67725951 mail.rc
67966214 makedumpfile.conf.sample
68746255 man_db.conf
34557269 maven
1799312 mcelog
68765667 trusted-key.key
68553858 tuned
67805893 udev
1189636 udisks2
68084353 unbound
68167963 updatedb.conf
68103378 UPower
68069859 usb_modeswitch.conf
67160167 vconsole.conf
67369682 vimrc
67363713 virg
34870001 vmware-tools
68781230 wgetrc
747520 wpa_supplicant
68592631 wvdial.conf
67160298 X11
33628736 xdg
100681968 xinetd.d
67340708 xml
147 yum
67737288 yum.conf
100681951 yum.repos.d
[sandeep@localhost etc]$
```

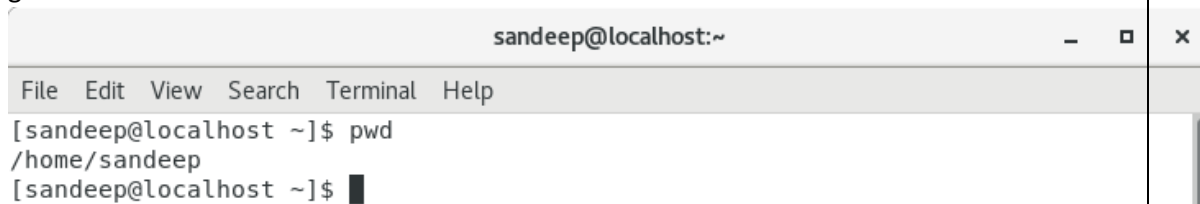
- Then use **ls -help** and see other options about **ls** command
 - Explore it and try with other attribute we can use with **ls** commandExecute **ls -help** command in terminal and checked various option for **ls** command

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 screenshotI am in `"/home/<Username>"` directory and below is the screenshot of the output generated



```
sandeep@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[sandeep@localhost ~]$ pwd  
/home/sandeep  
[sandeep@localhost ~]$
```



- Now use **cd /var** and hit **Enter** key
 - Do **ls**, and see what output comes, give screenshot?`"/var "` contains variable data files which have runtime system information system like logging,user tracking,caches that system program creates and manage. Below is the output generated for command:

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

- Do explore other help options of each command to learn more other things we can do with these commands
- Explore ls,cd,mkdir and many more command in terminal