# **COGNIZANCE CLUB**

# TASK\_5

### Name - ABHISHEK SHARMA

## PART-1

### 1.Setting up zip file in VM



#Downloading the file in VM

#Opening the file location

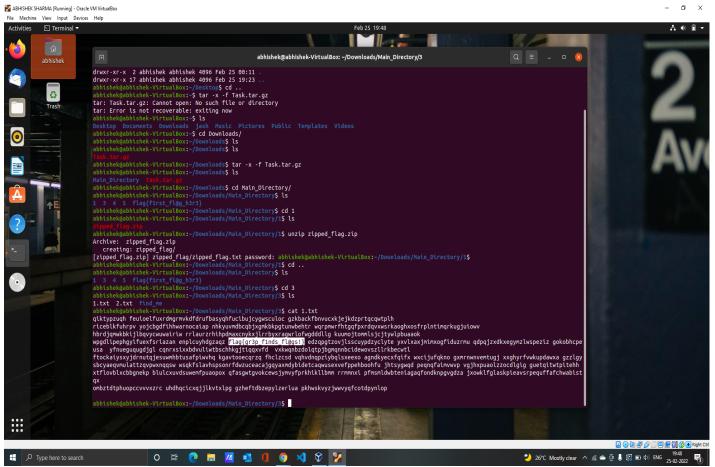
#unzipping unzipping the .tar folder with the help of command " tar -x -f < filename.tar.gz > " and viewing what all file are available using "Is".

#Getting inside Main\_Diractory using the command "cd <filename>" and then again using Is to view the files inside this directory.

#After getting inside Main\_Directory we start finding the flags.

### 2.Finding Flags

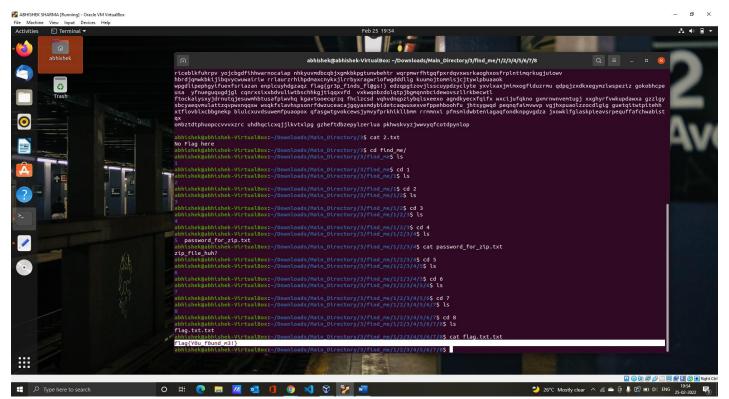
1) flag{dr3p\_finds\_fl@gs!}



#when we go inside directory 1, we find a zip file, for unzipping we required password.

#Then we opened Directory 3, inside the file 1.txt, found a flag.

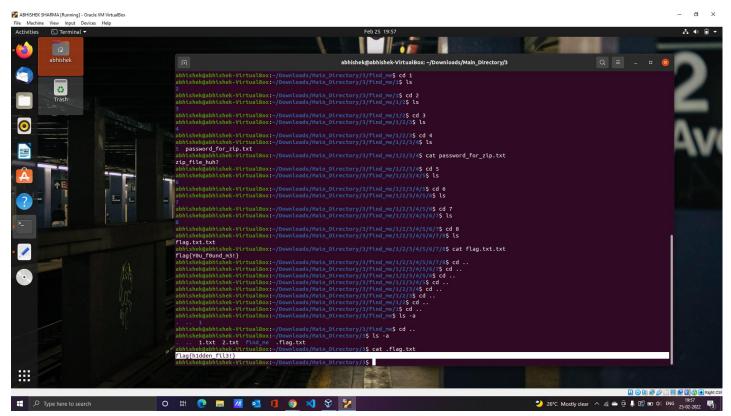
2) flag{You\_found\_m3!}



#Getting inside "find\_me", found the password for Directory 1 zip file.

#Found a flag in Directory 3.

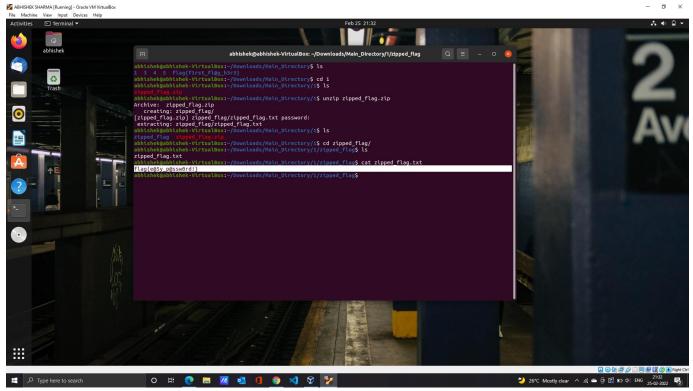
3)flag{hidden\_fil3!}



#whithin the Directory 3 we found a hidden file, open the hidden file using "ls-a".

#In the hidden file we found a flag.

4)flag{e@5y\_p@ssword!}

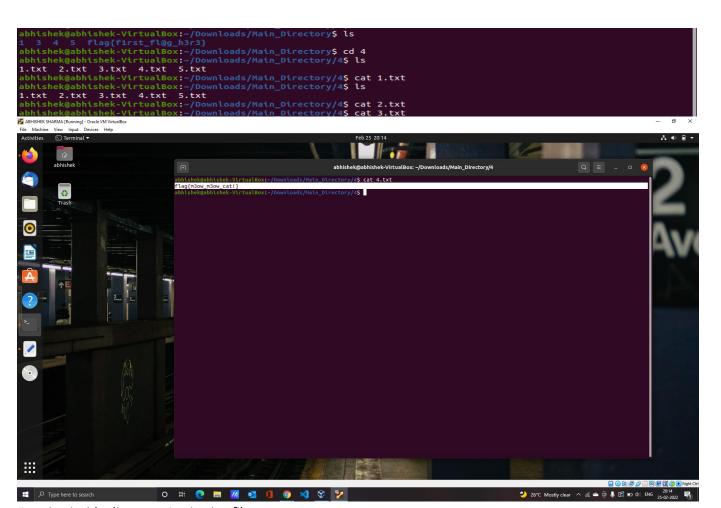


#unzipping the zip file of directory 1 using command "unzip <filename>".

#Giviing the password that we found in directory 3, viewing the files using ls.

#opening the text file in it and there we found a flag.

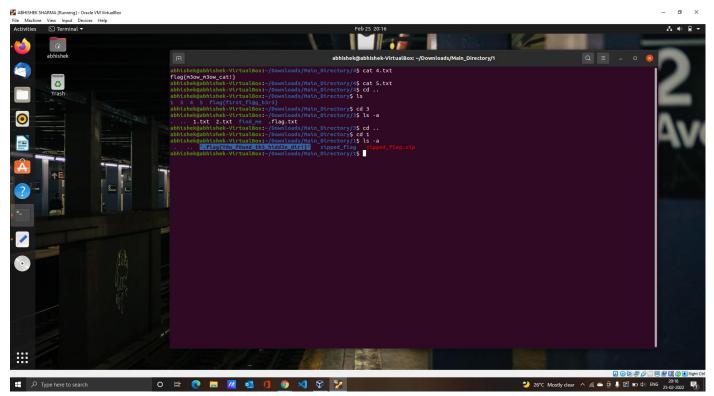
5)flag{m3ow\_m3ow\_cat!}



#getting inside directory 4 , viewing files .

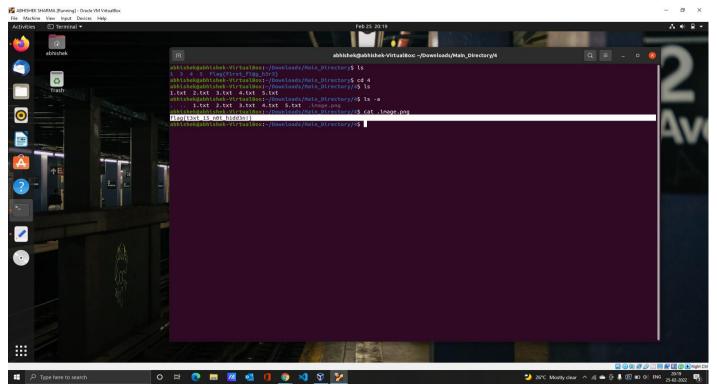
#Reading files using "cat <filenama>" one by one and found the flag in 4.txt file.

6).flag{You\_found\_th3\_hidd3n\_dir!}



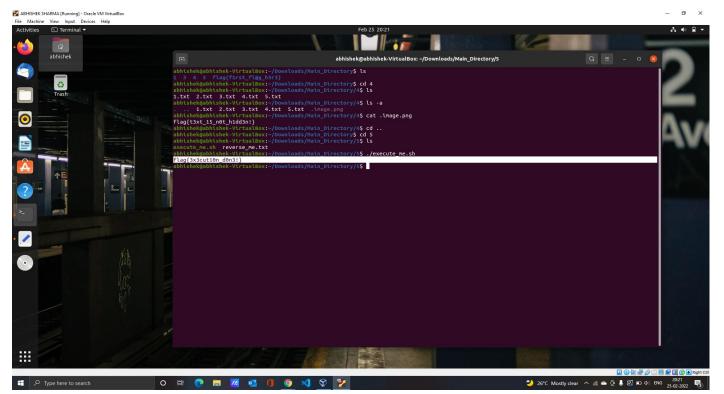
#Getting in directory 1 and using "la -a" find the hidden files and directories and eventually found the flag

7)flag{t3xt\_15\_not\_hidd3n!}



#similarly found the flag reading the hidden file(.image.png) in directory 4.

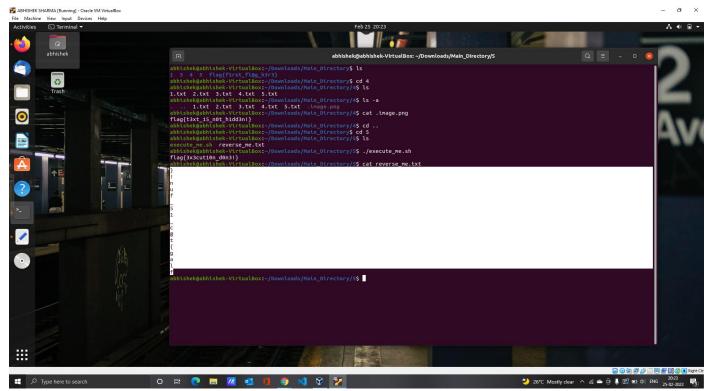
8)flag{3x3cut1on\_don3!}



#Getting in directory 5, opening the bash file using "./ <file name >".

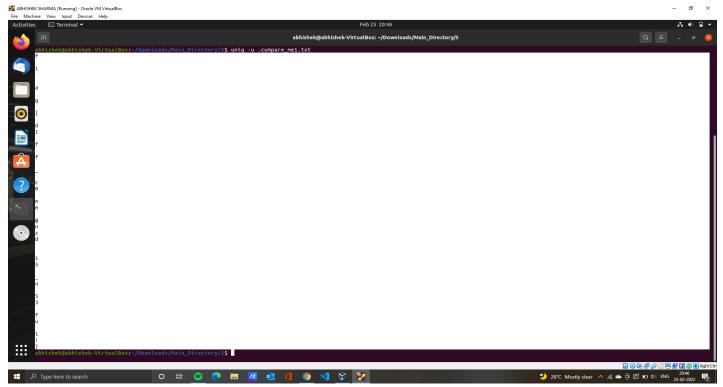
#Found the flag in the file

9)flag{t@c\_15\_fun!}



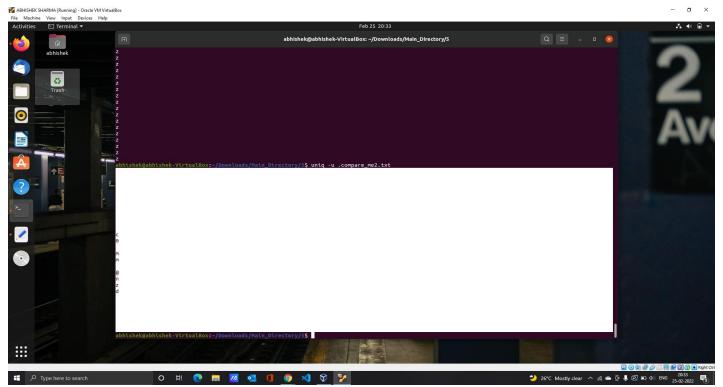
#reading the file using cat command in directory 5 and found the flag.

10)flag{d1ff \_comm@nzd 15 \_u53ful!}



#In directory sorting and opening the file , using the command to sort "uniq -u <File name>"

### 11)flag{comm@nzd}



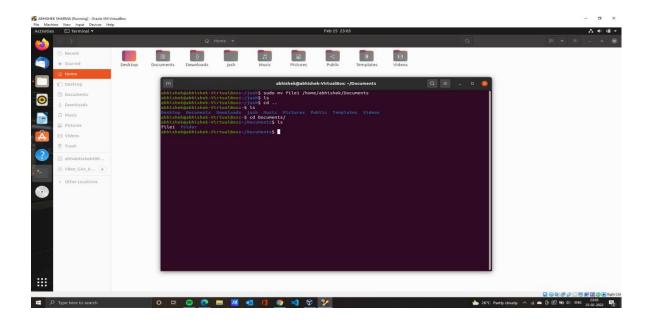
#Similary In directory sorting and opening the file, using the command to sort "uniq -u <File name>"

#### mv, mkdir, cp, rm commands:

#mv command:- Mv command is used to move the file to the specific directory.

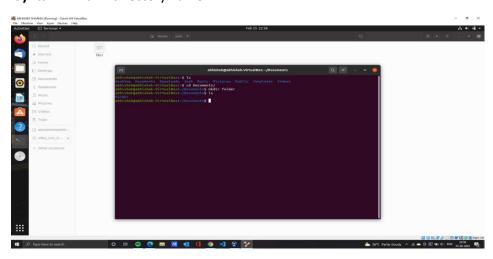
**Syntax**: - mv <file name> <directory name>

We are moving the file named "file1" to the directory named "Documents" inside /home directory.



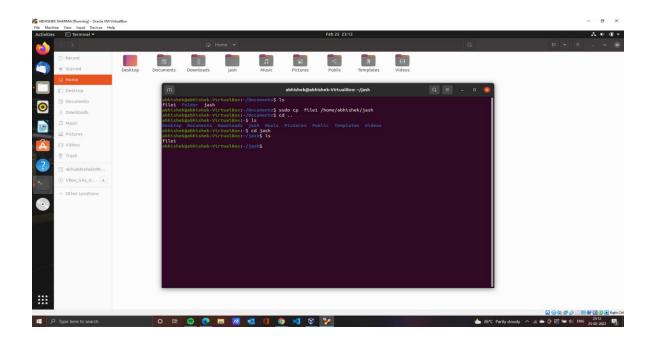
**#mkdir command**: - The mkdir command users to create or make new directories. mkdir stands for "make directory."

Syntax:- mkdir <directory name>



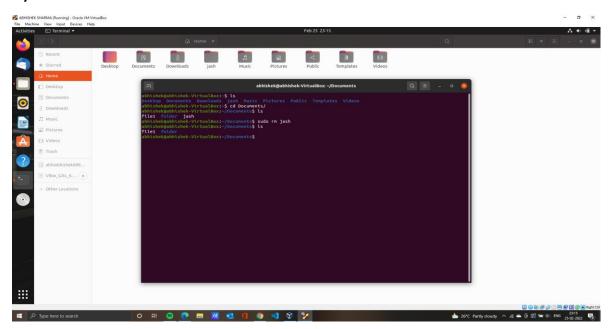
**#cp command**: - cp command is used for copying files and directories to another location.

**Syntax:** - Cp <file name> <destination>



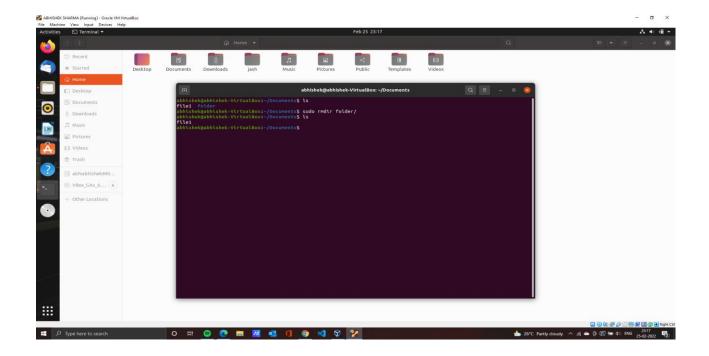
**#rm command:**- rm removes each file specified on the command line

Syntax: - rm <file name>



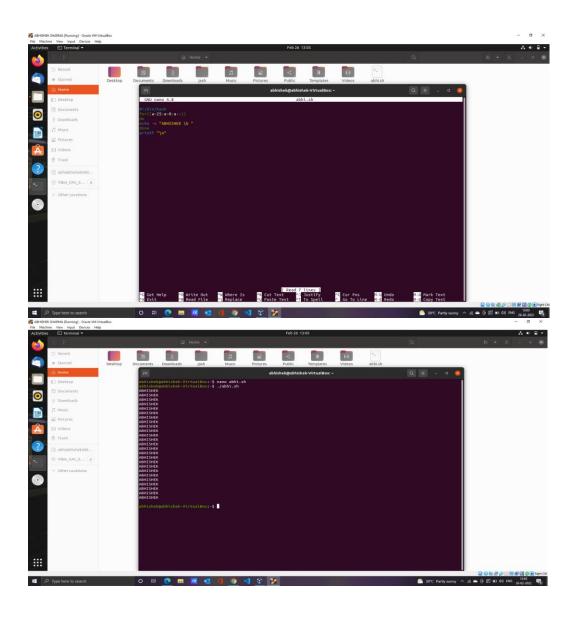
#rmdir command: - rmdir is a command-line utility for deleting empty directories

Syntax: rmdir <directory name>





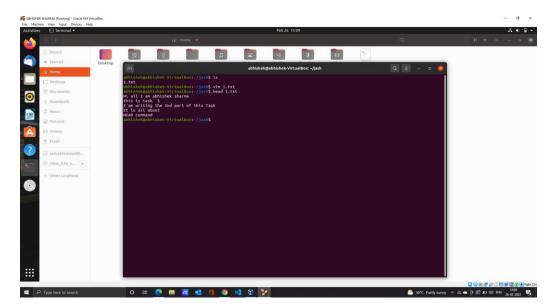
1) Write a bash script to echo your name 25 times:



2) What command should I use to display the first 30 entries of syslog file?

ANS-"Head" command is used to display the first few lines of the file.

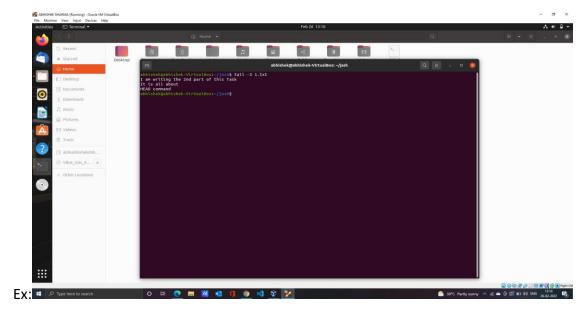
**Syntax**: head <File name>



Ex:

- 3) What command should I use to display the last 30 entries of syslog file?
- ANS- Tail command is used to display the last few lines of the file

Syntax: Tail <file name>



4) What command should I use to arrange the entries of a file

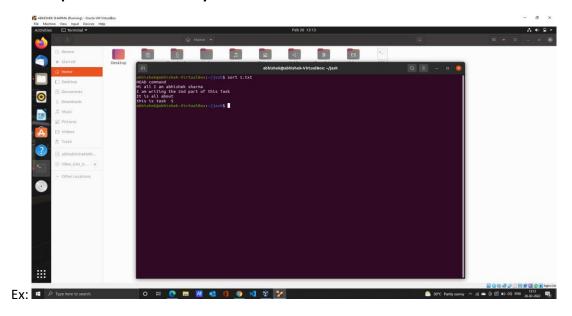
**Alphabetically** 

Reverse order

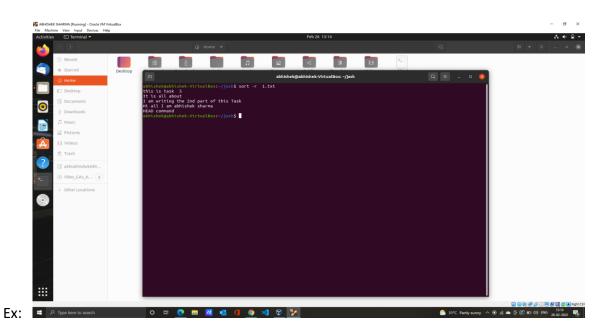
### Numerical order

ANS- "sort" command is used with different flags for :

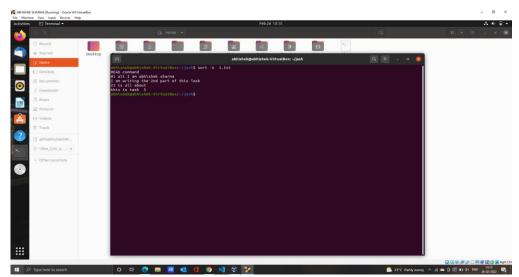
Alphabetical order>> Syntax: - Sort <File name>



**Reverse order** >> **Syntax:** - Sort -r <File name>



Numerical order >> Syntax: - Sort -n <File name>



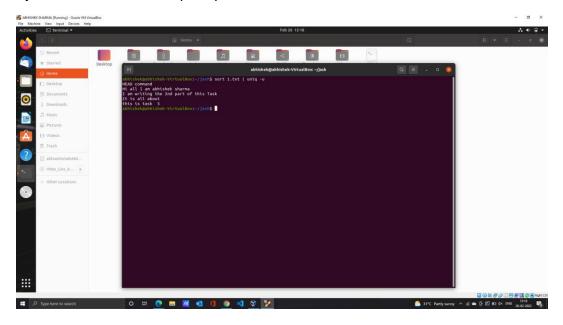
Ex:

5) Copee is a hard-working cop. He found a case and almost at the verge of cracking it. It could be his best breakthrough. He has the list of criminals but lots of duplicates are there. He needs to find the only one that is different. He sought your help. How will you sort this issue?

ANS- For removing duplicates "uniq" command can be used.

-u flag is used to find the unique entry in the file. Note: Before using uniq command you must first sort the output.

Syntax: Sort <File name> | uniq -u



#### 6) What are the four parts of file's permission?

**ANS**- To display the permission of the files Four parts of the file permission "Is -I" command is used (Read , Write , Execute , Delete)

<u>Read:</u> - "Read-only" permission, means no other than admin/creator of file can makes changes in the file.

<u>Write:</u> "Read + write only" permission, means users can also modify the content of the file. It gives you the authority to add, remove and rename files stored in directory.

<u>Execute</u>: - the execute permission is required to run a program . If the execute permission is not set, we can still be see/modify the program code only when read + write permissions are given, but cannot run it.

<u>Delete:</u> -for deleting the file, we need read + write + execute permission in directory to remove the file.

