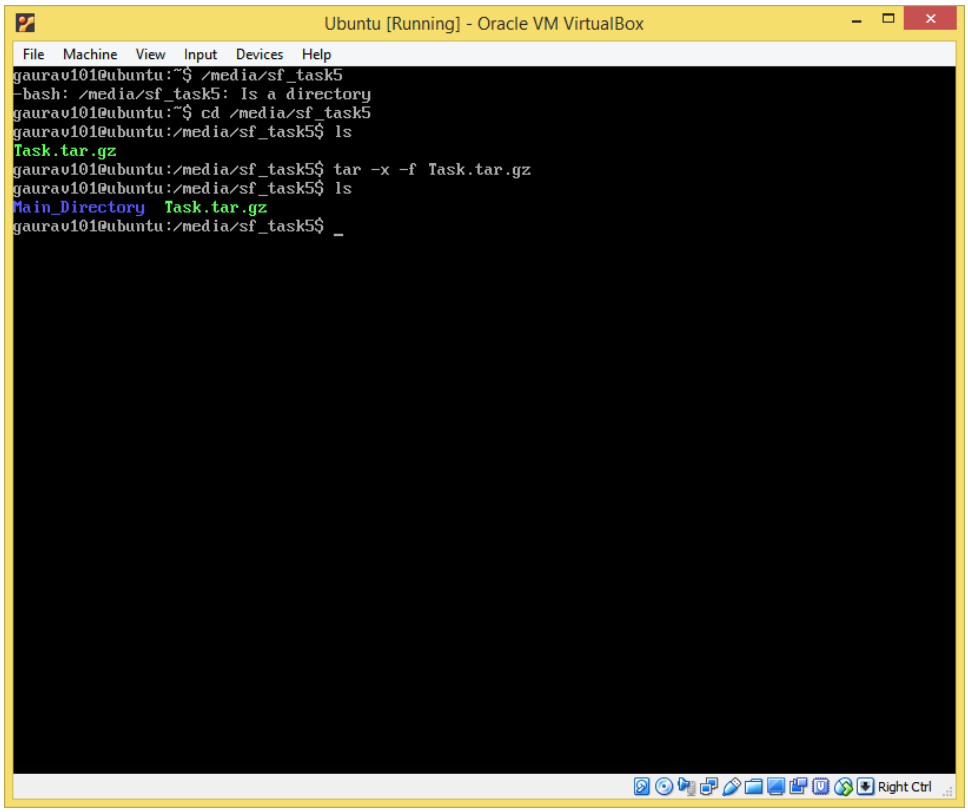
COGNIZANCE CLUB TASK

TASK-5

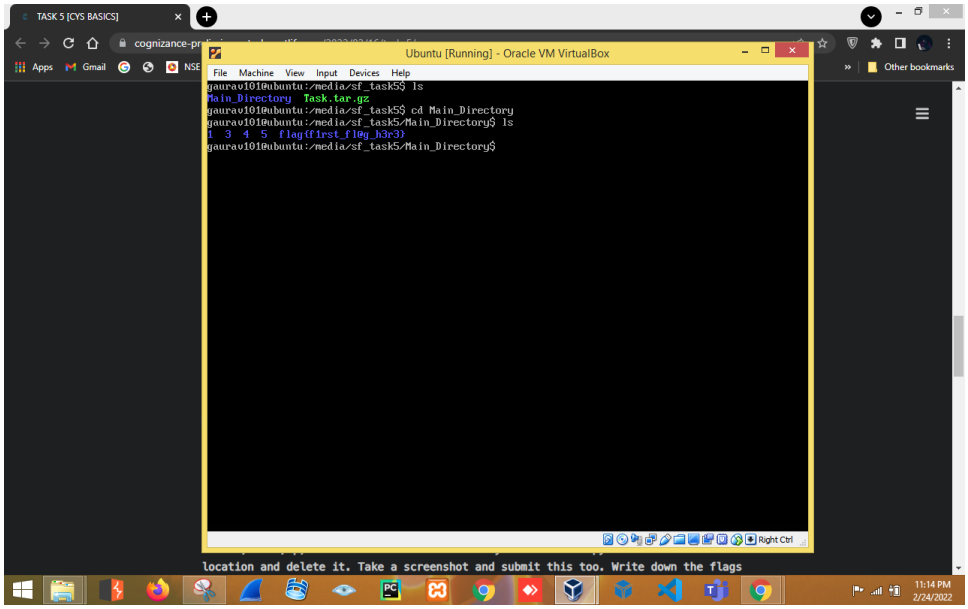


In the first command I am accessing the shared folder named “task5” in the VM which is located inside the media directory.

In the second command, I am unzipping the .tar folder with the help of command

” tar –x –f <filename.tar.gz>”

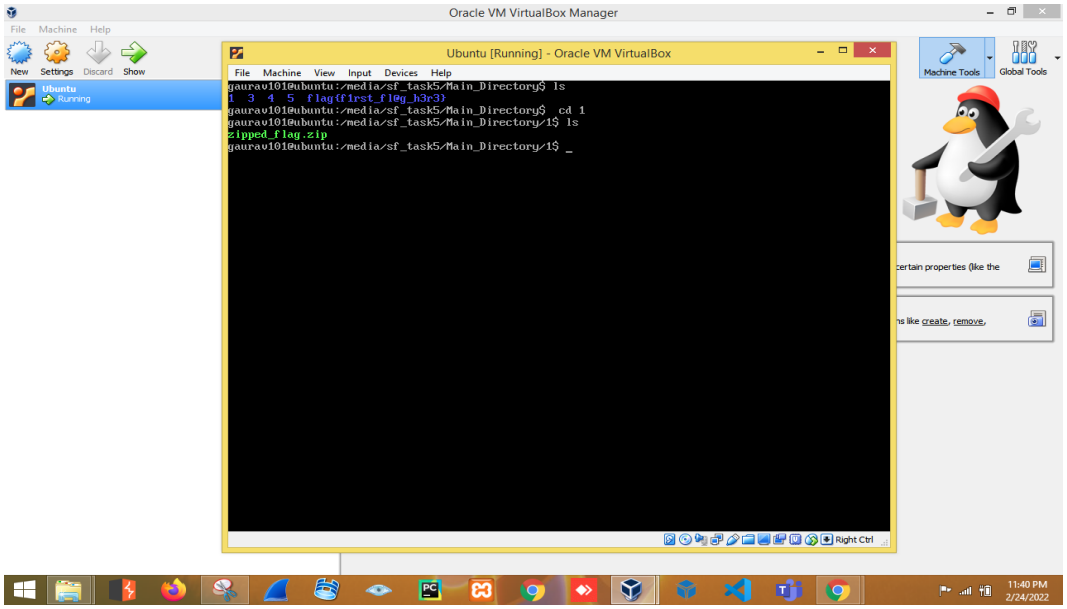
In the third command, I am listing the content of the folder using “ls” command.



Now getting inside the directory named “Main_Directory” using command “cd <Directory name>”

“ls” command is used to display the content of the directory named “Main_Directory”.

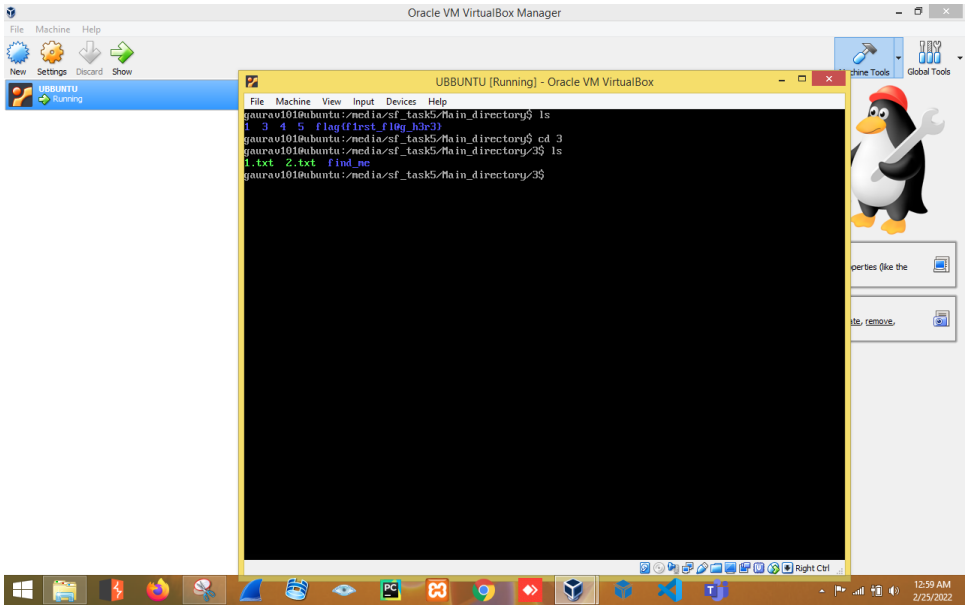
BLUE colour represents the directory, so we are getting inside each Sub-directory to find the flag.



Here, we are getting inside the sub-directories using command “cd <directory name>”

Inside the directory named “1” there is a Zipp file so unzipping that zip file using command “unzip <Filename.zip>”

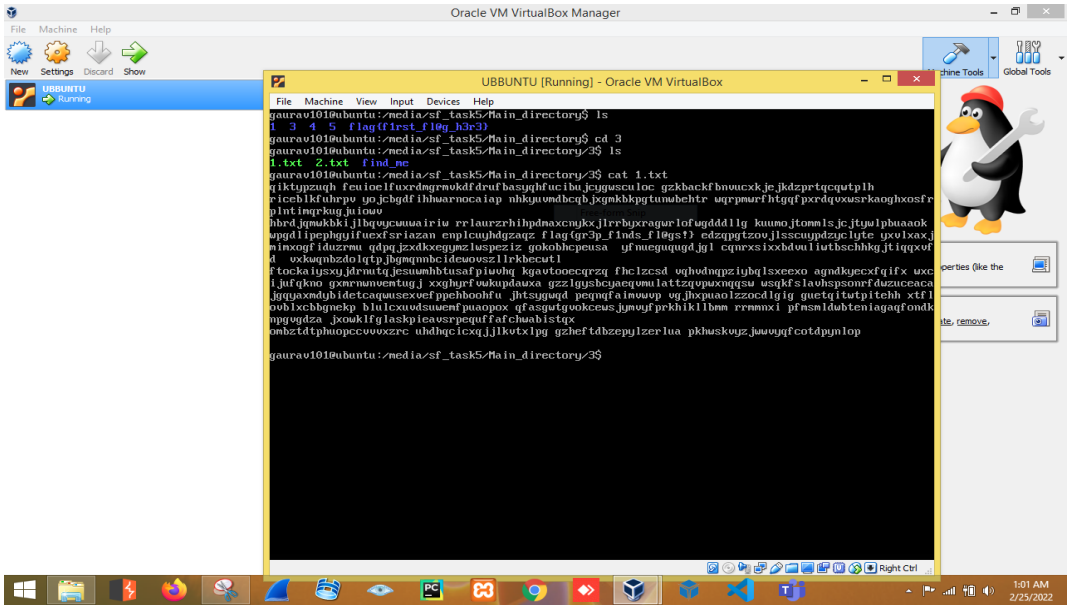
NOTE: unzip package doesn’t come pre-installed with many Linux distro so install the package with the command “apt-get install unzip” to install the unzip package.



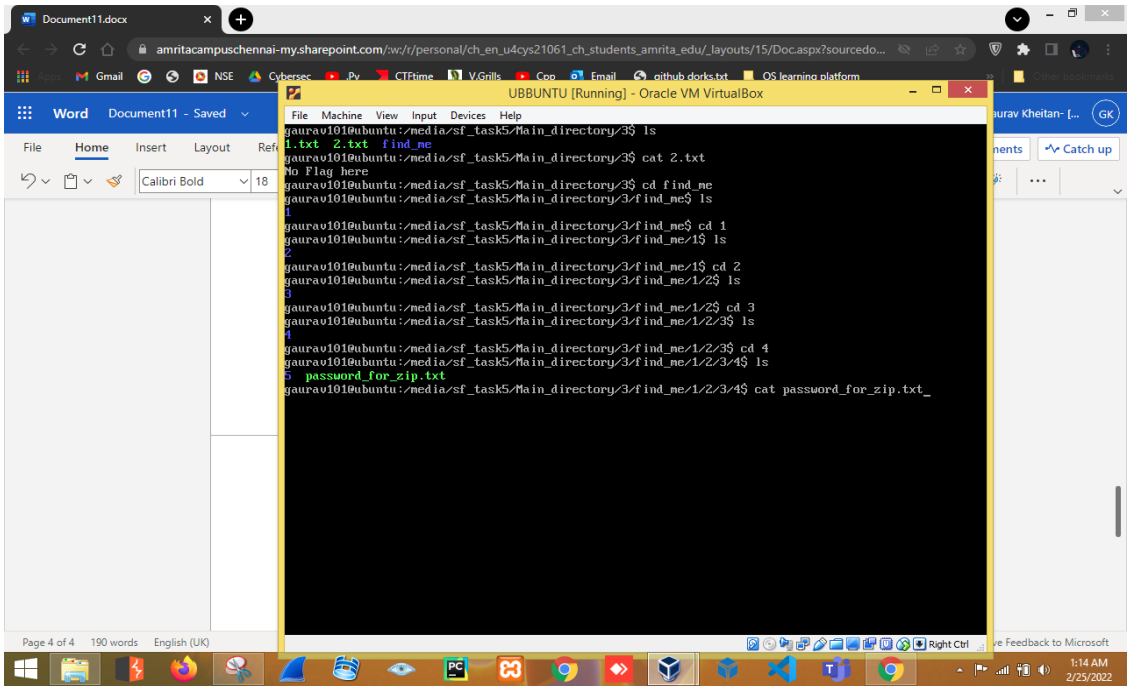
Getting inside the directory named “3” using command “cd 3”.

Inside the directory there are some text files and some sub-directories.

Displaying the content of the text file named 1.txt using command “cat <filename>”

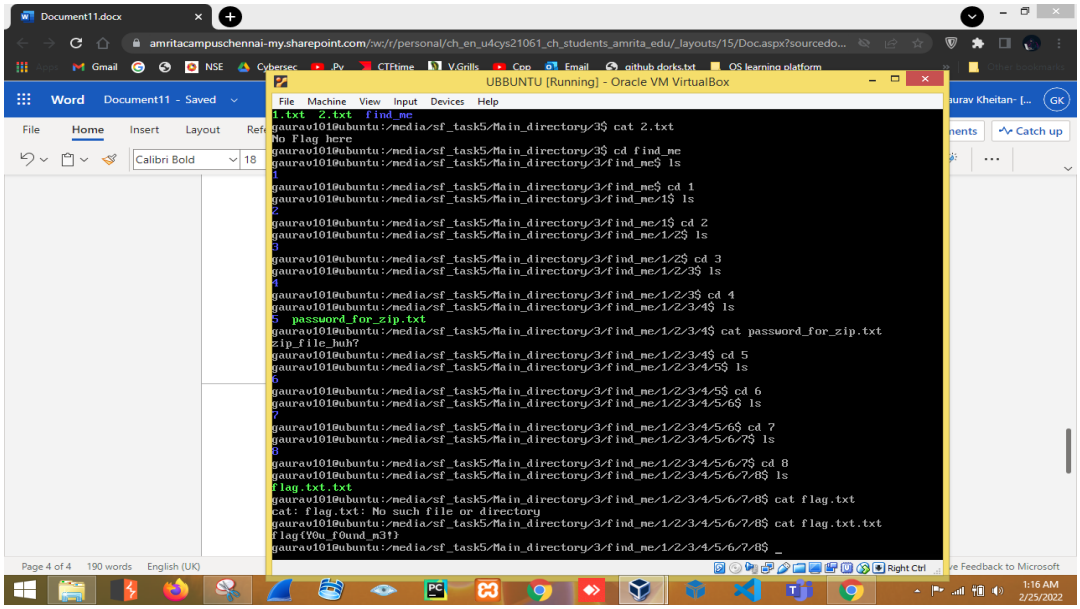


1)flag{gr3p_finds_fl@gs!}

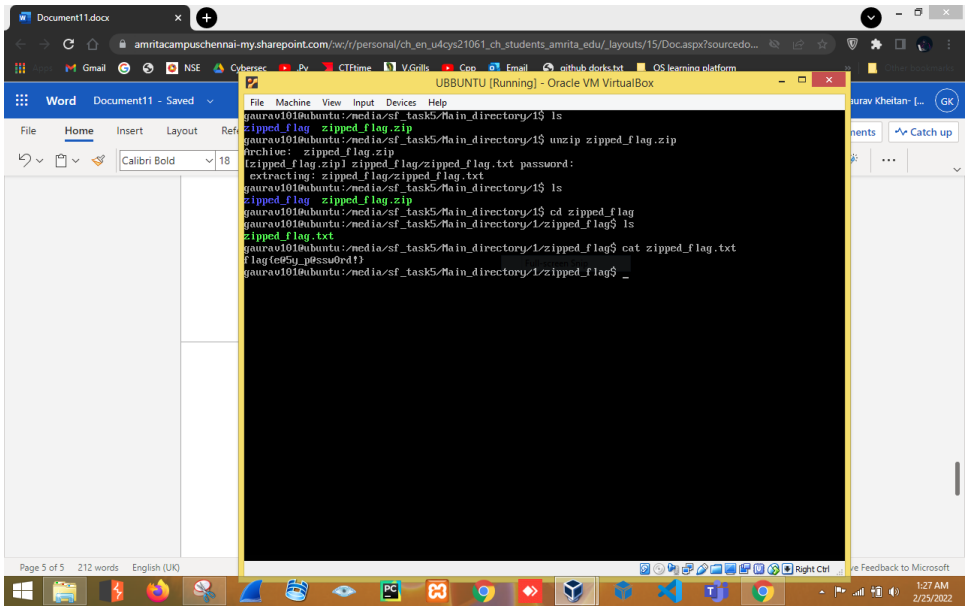


Inside this directory we got the password for the zip file in the directory named “1”

Also, some text file contains the flag

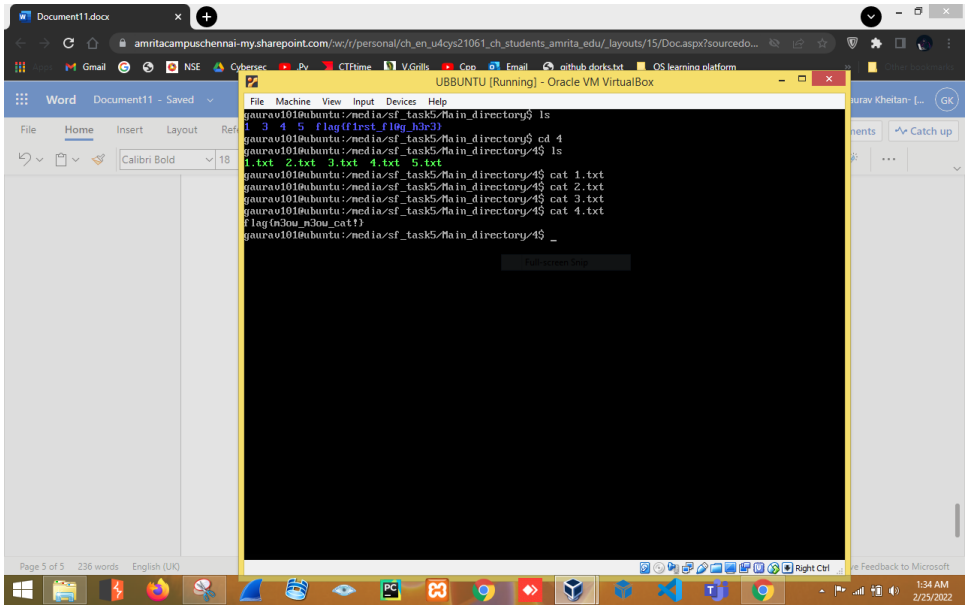


2)flag{Y0u_f0und_m3!}



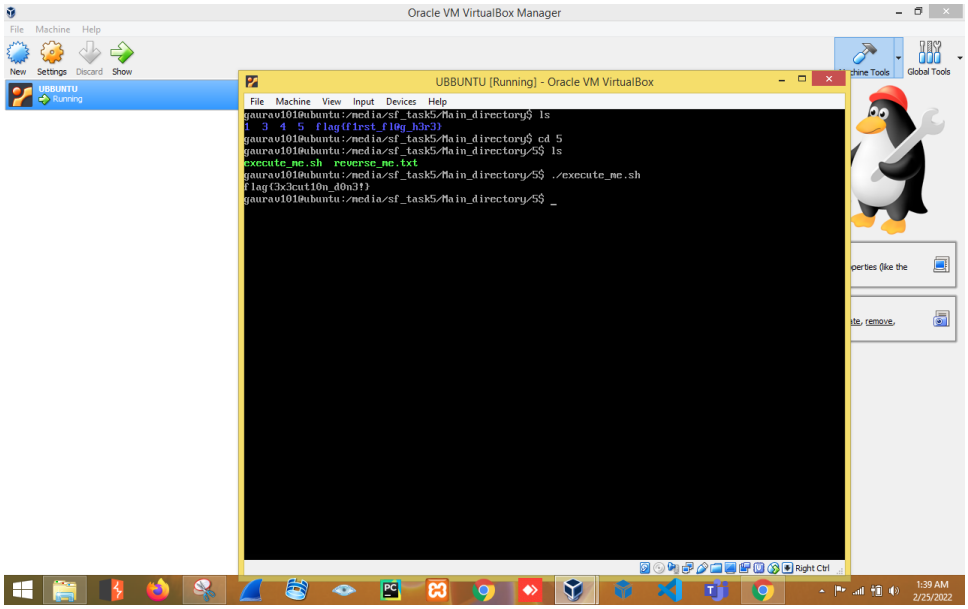
Inside the directory named “1” there was a zip file with password protected. Unzipping the file gave the text file containing the flag.

3)flag{e@5y_p@ssw0rd!}



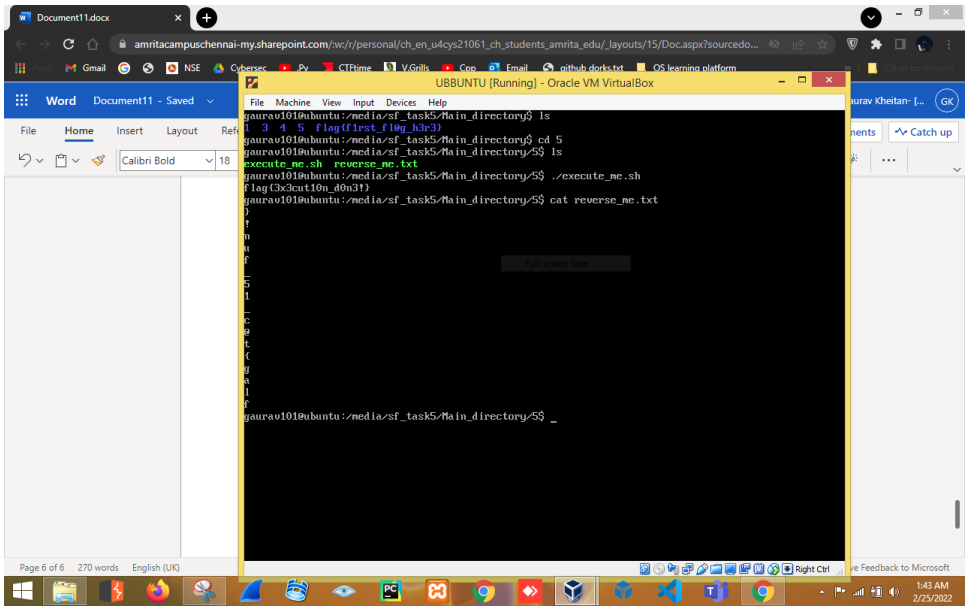
Getting inside the Directory named “4”. there was a text file named “4.txt” containing the flag.

4)flag{m3ow_m30w_cat!}



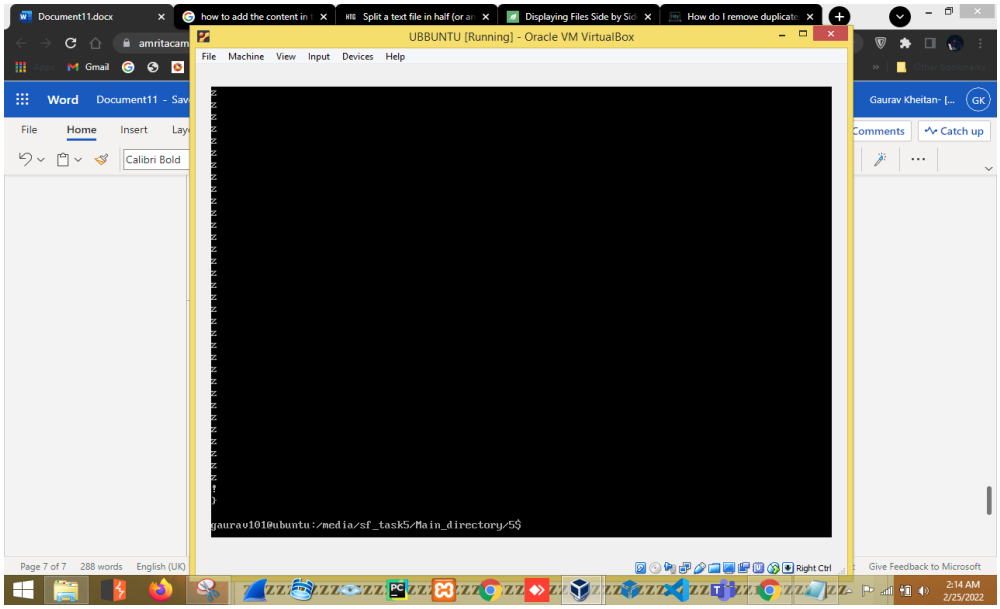
Inside the Directory named “5” there was a bash file. While executing it gave the flag.

5)flag{3x3cut10n_don3!}



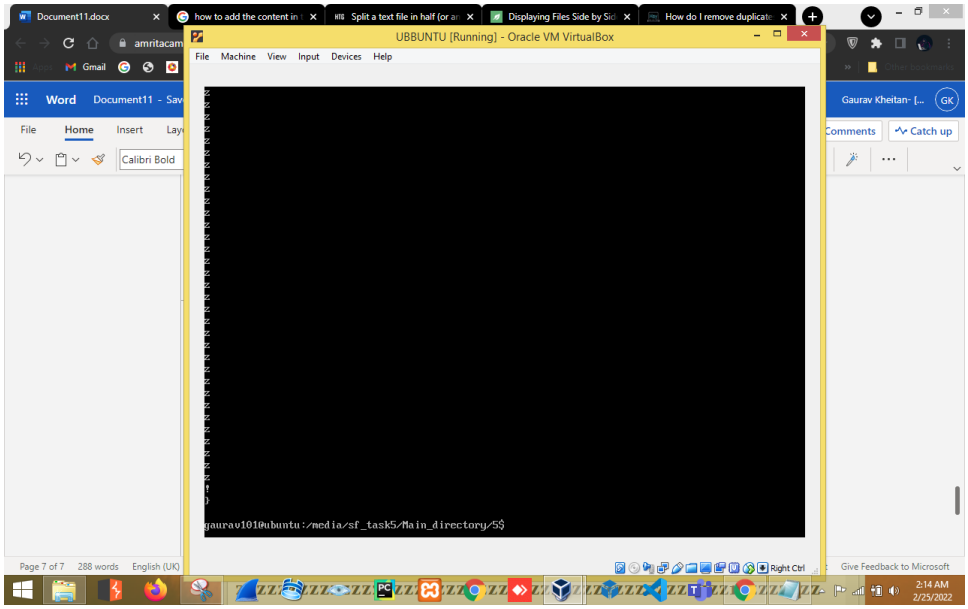
Printing the content of the text file named “reverse_me.txt” gave the flag which is to be reversed.

6)flag{t@c_15_fun!}

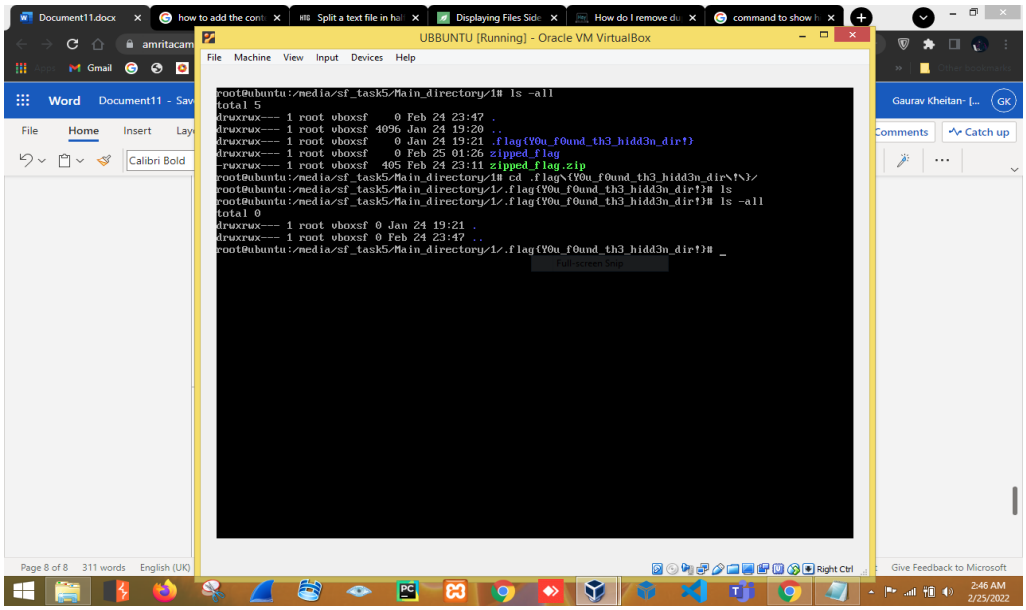


Inside the directory named “5” there are some hidden files named “comapare_me1.txt” with the flag hiding inside it.

7)flag{d1ff_comm@ndis_u53ful!}

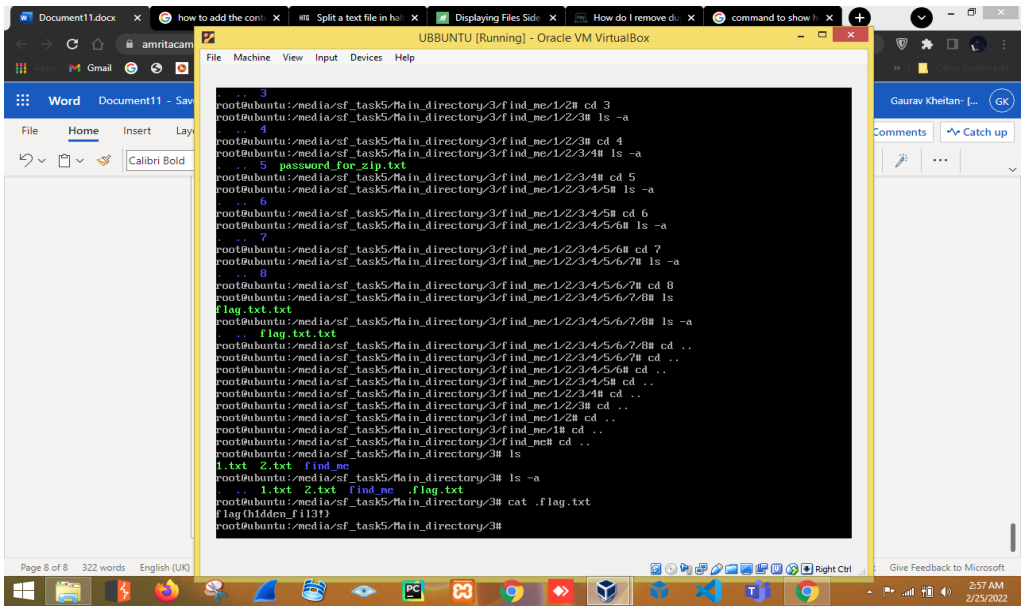


8) flag{comm@nd}



Hidden directory was found I the directory named “1”

9) flag{Y0u_f0und_th3_hidd3n_dir!}



Hidden file was present in the directory “3” named “flag.txt” .

10) flag{h1dden_fil3!}

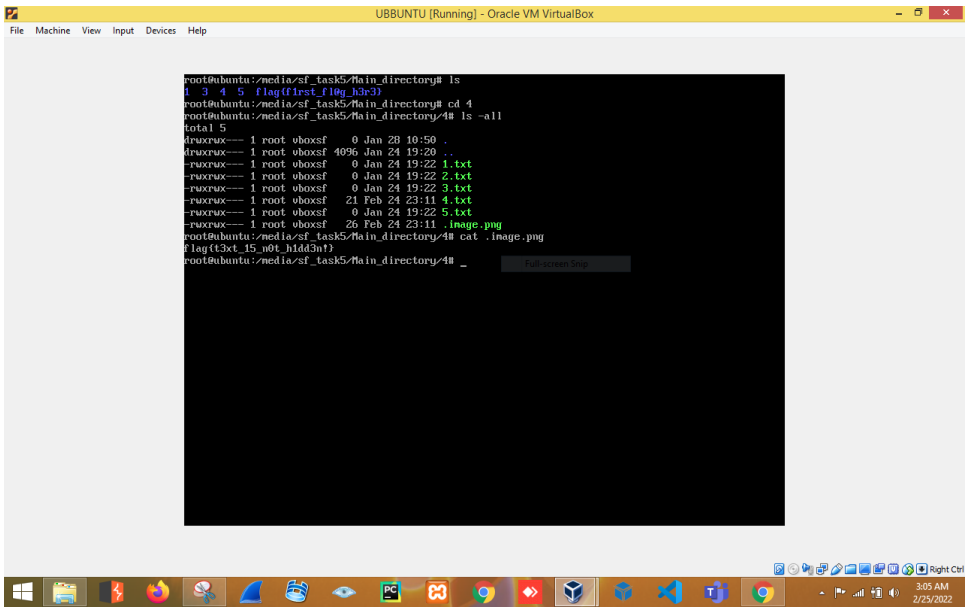


Image file named “ .image.png” was hidden inside the directory named “4”

11)flag{t3xt_15_n0t_h1dd3n!}

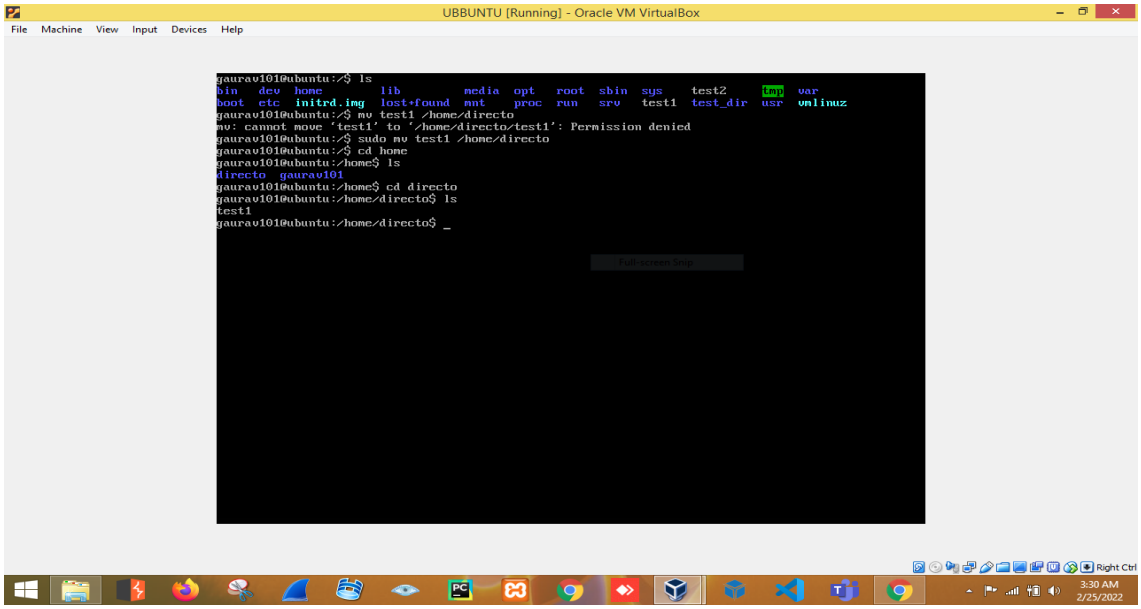
mv command:-

Mv command is used to move the file to the specific directory.

Syntax: -

Mv <file name> <directory name>

We are moving the file named “test1” to the directory named “directo” inside /home directory.

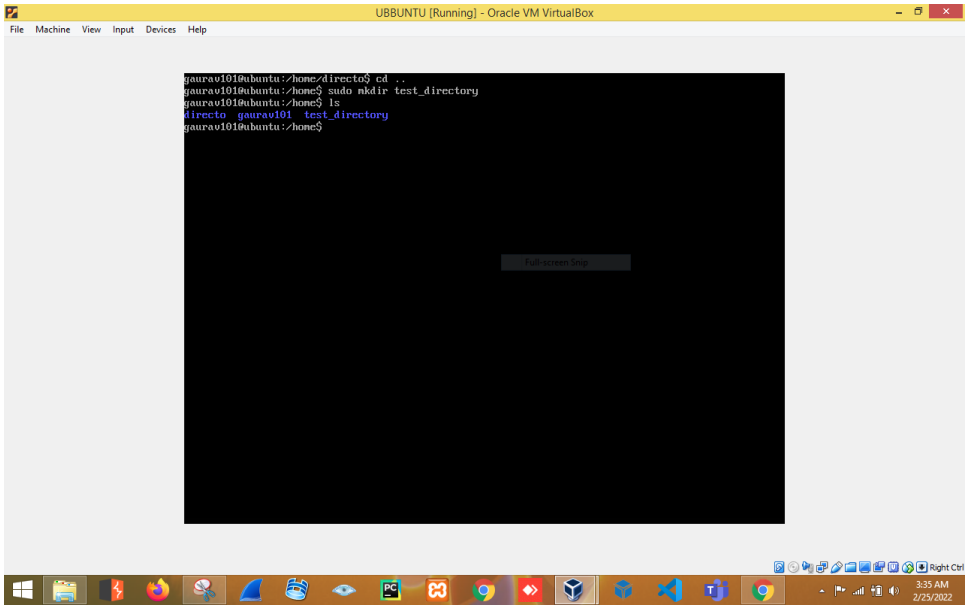


mkdir command: -

The mkdir command in Linux/Unix allows users to create or make new directories. mkdir stands for “make directory.”

Syntax:-

mkdir <directory name>



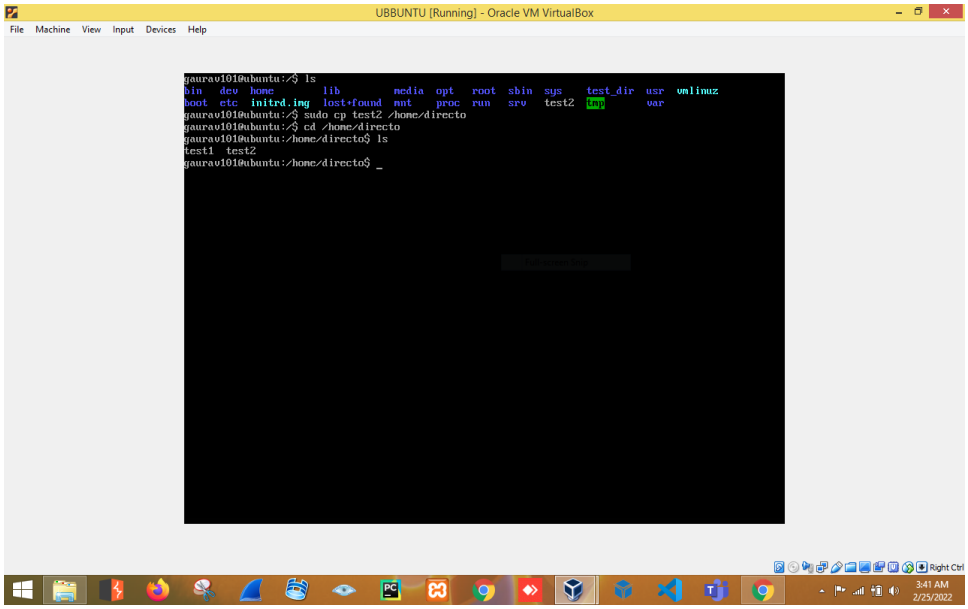
cp command: -

cp command is used for copying files and directories to another location.

Now we will copy the file named “test2” into the /home/directo directory.

Syntax: -

Cp <file name> <location path>

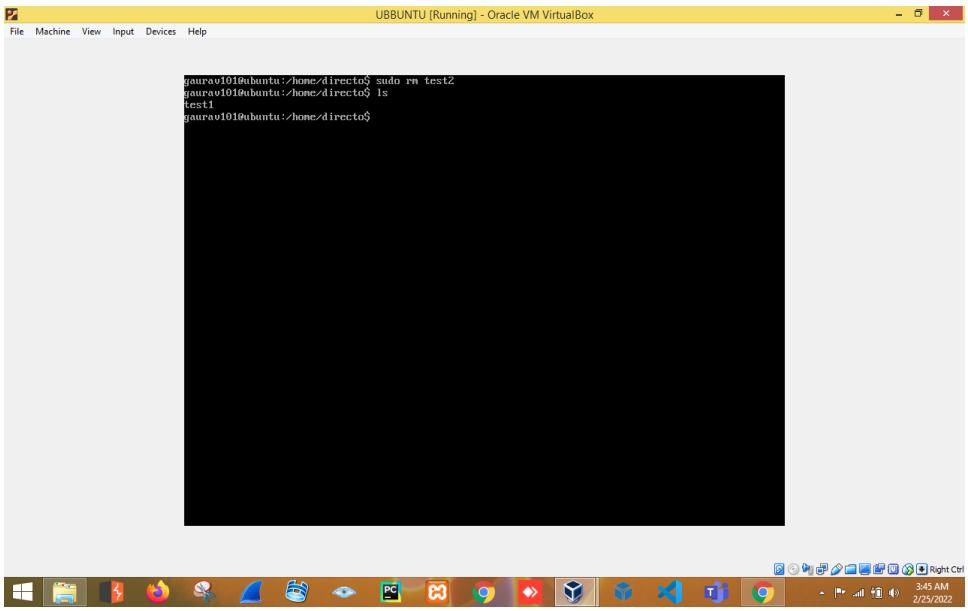


rm command:-

rm removes each file specified on the command line

Syntax: -

Rm <file name>

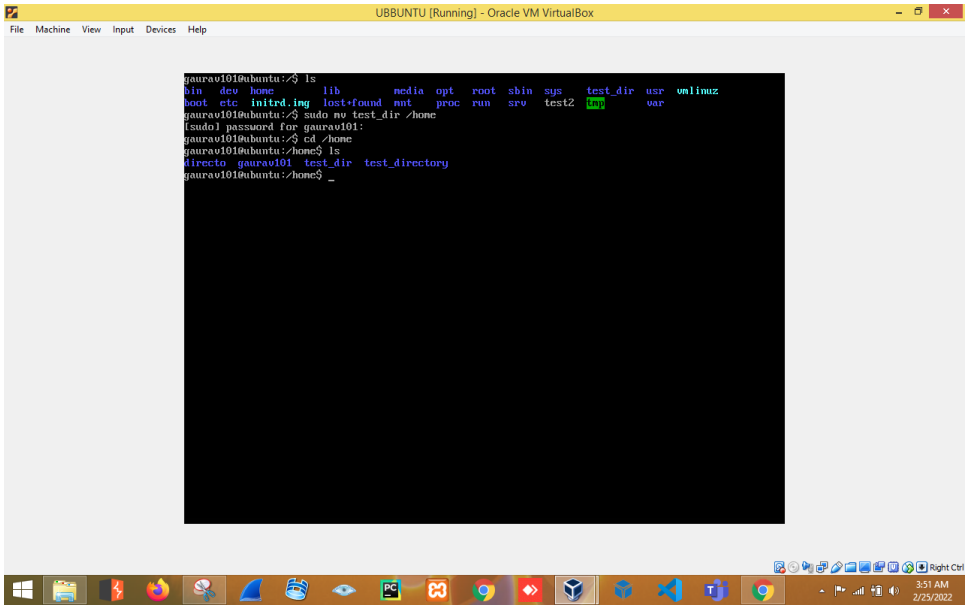


Moving the directory to the other location using mv command

Moving directory named “test_dir” to the location /home directory

Syntax: -

Mv <directory name> <location path>

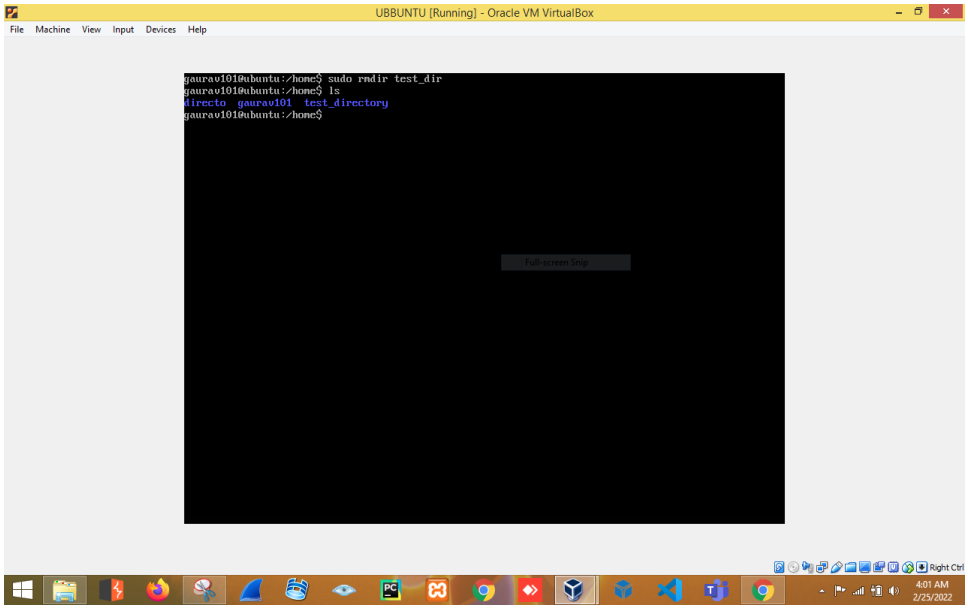


rmdir command: -

rmdir is a command-line utility for deleting empty directories

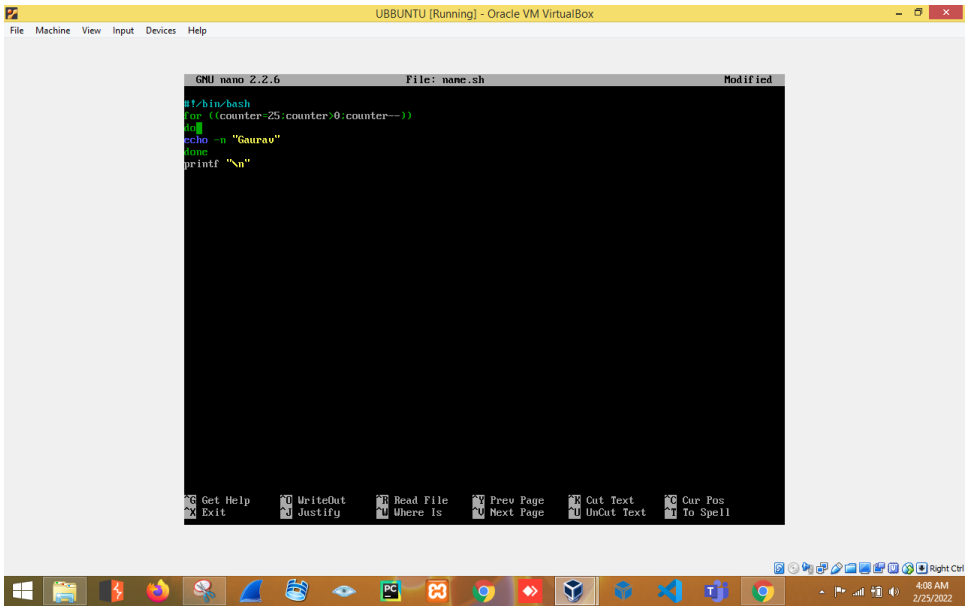
Syntax:

rmdir <directory name>

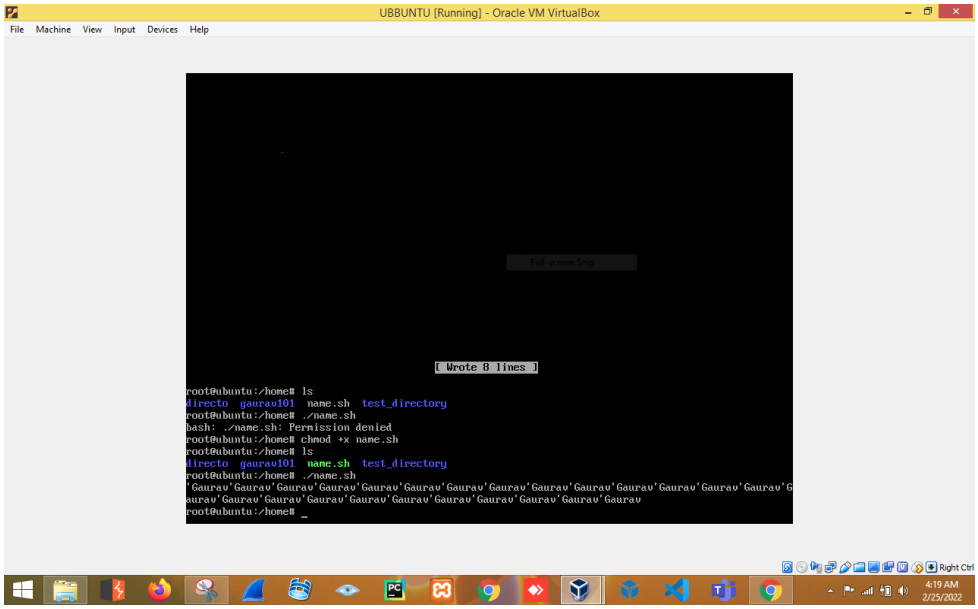


PART –2

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



Output: -



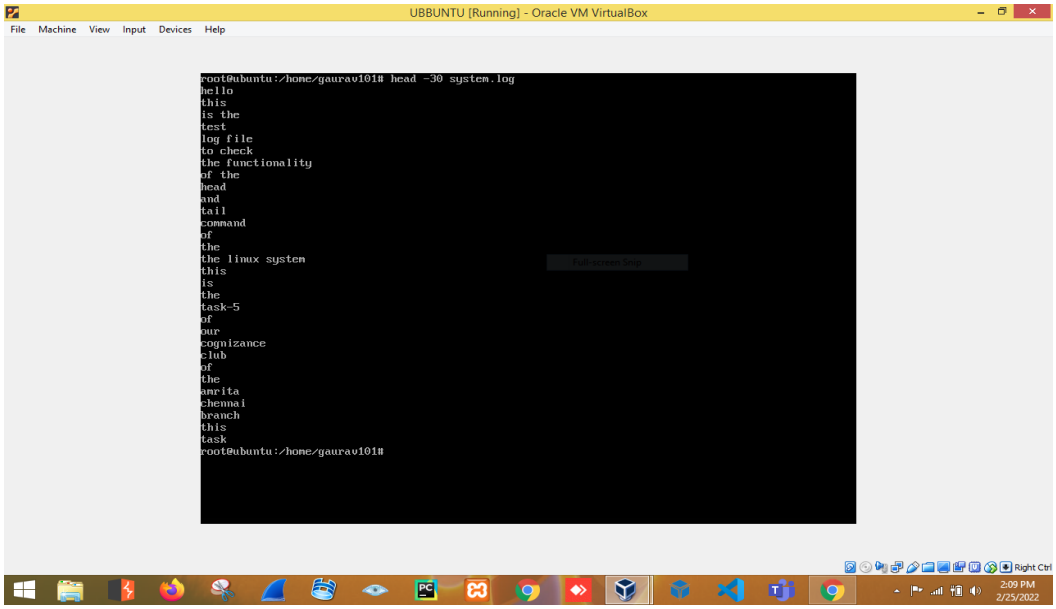
2) What command should I use to display the first 30 entries of syslog file?

“Head” command is used to display the first few lines of the file.

Here I am printing the first 30 lines of the test file “system.log” present in the home directory

Syntax:

head <-30> <file name>

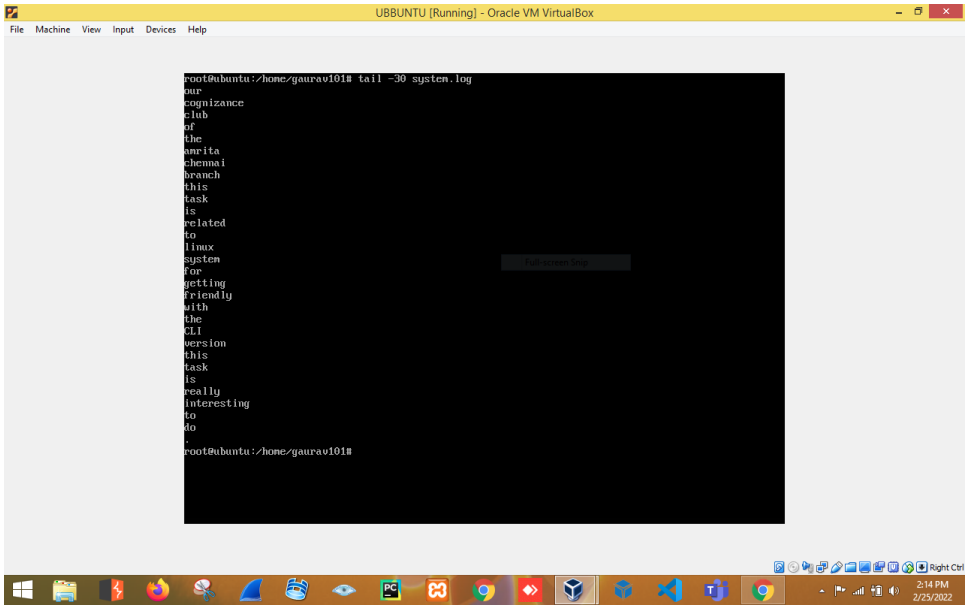


3) What command should I use to display the last 30 entries of syslog file?

Tail command is used to display the last few lines of the file

Syntax:

Tail –30 <file name>



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

Alphabetically

Reverse order

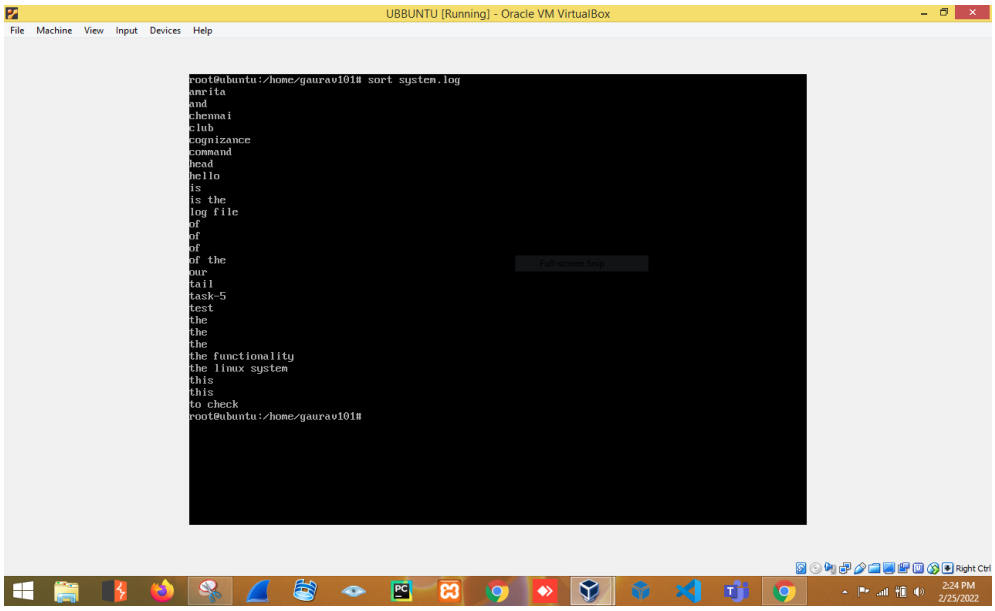
Numerical order

To arrange the entries of the file we use “sort” command with different flags to perform sorting of different type

To arrange the content in alphabetical order: -

Syntax: -

Sort <file name>

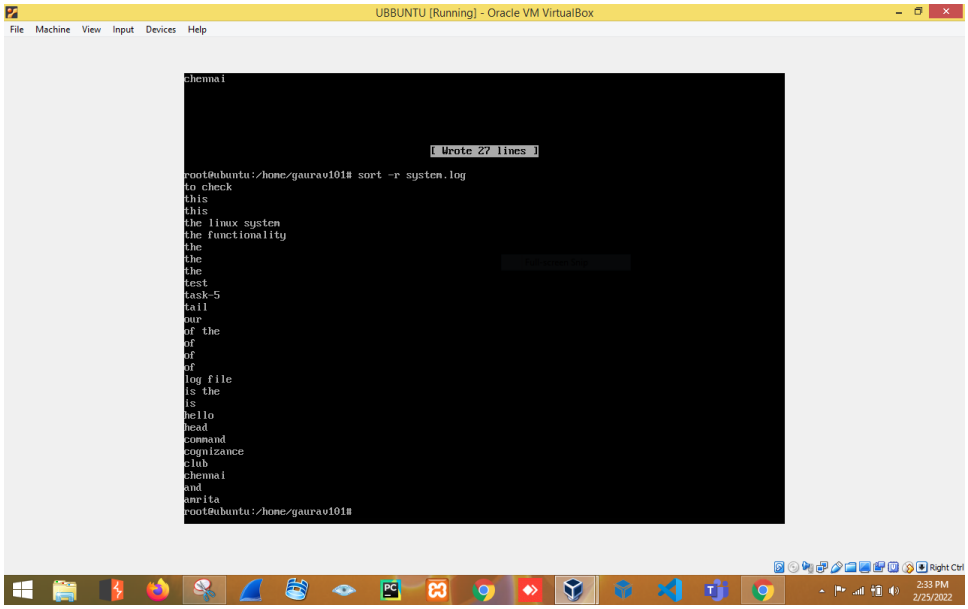


To arrange the content in reverse order:

-r flag is used along with sort command to arrange the content in reverse order

Syntax:

Sort –r <file name>

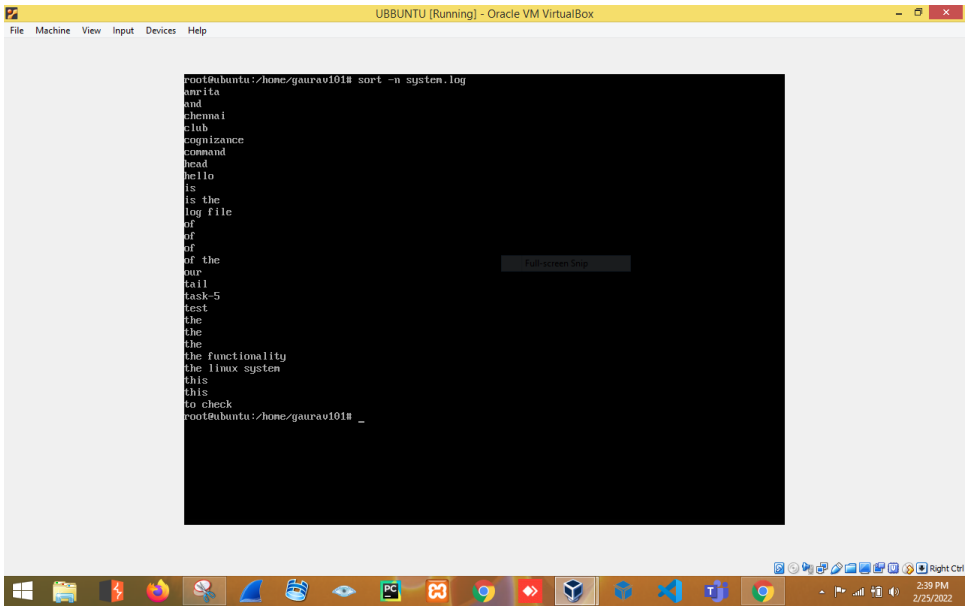


TO arrange the entries in the numerical order: -

-n flag is used along with sort command to arrange the entries in numerical order.it compares according to the string numerical value (ASCII value).

Syntax:

Sort –n <file name>



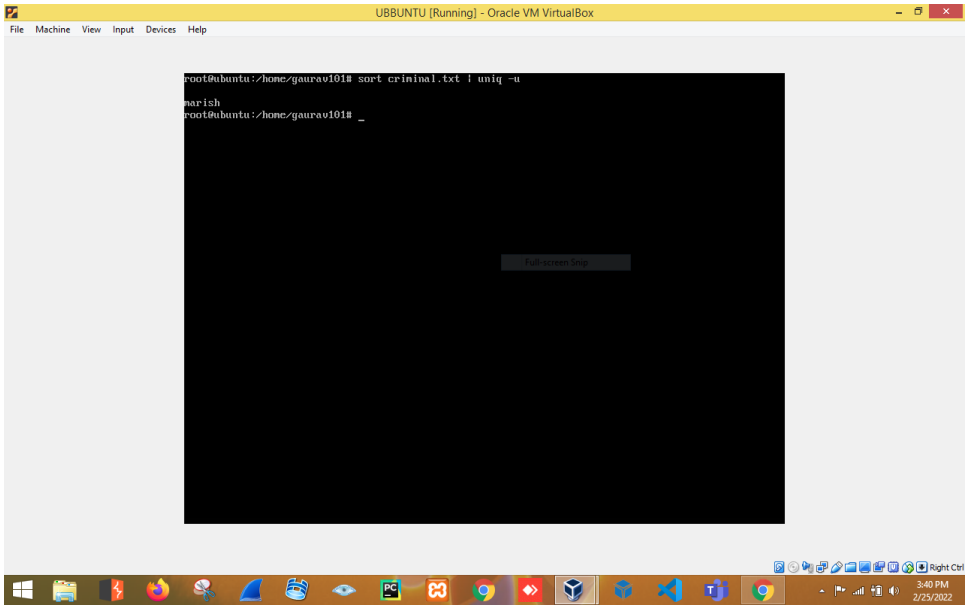
5) Copee is a hard-working cop. He found a case and almost at the verge of cracking it. It could be his best breakthrough. He has the list of criminals but lots of duplicates are there. He needs to find the only one that is different. He sought your help. How will you sort this issue?

“Uniq" command is used to remove the duplicate from the text file. For uniq to work, you must first sort the output.

Syntax:

Sort <file name> | uniq –u

-u flag is used to find the unique entry in the file



Here we are sorting the file named “criminal.txt” containing the multiple duplicates entry and the using sort command with the flag “-u” to find the unique entry.

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

“ls -l” command is used to display the permission of the files

Four parts of the file permission are: -

Read: -Read permission provides the “Read-only” permission that means no other than creator can makes changes in the file. Read permission on a directory gives you the ability to lists its content.

Write: Write permission provides the” Read and write only” permission that means other users can also modify the content of the file. The write permission on a directory gives you the authority to add, remove and rename files stored in the directory.

Execute: -In Unix/Linux, you cannot run a program unless the execute permission is set. If the execute permission is not set, you might still be able to see/modify the program code (provided read & write permissions are set), but not run it.

Delete: -In order to delete the file, we need read, write and execute permission on a directory to remove the file from the directory. Note a user needs no permissions on a file nor be the file's owner to delete it!

Thank you for reading patiently.