

Task 2.1P

Task A1

Answer:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali
```

Task A2

Answer:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/]  
$ cd ~  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ cd /  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[/]  
$ pwd  
/
```

Task A3

Answer:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/]  
$ cd ~  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ ls  
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  hello  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos
```

Task A4

Answer:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ cd Desktop  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali/Desktop
```

Task A5

Answer:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ cd ~  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ cd Desktop  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali/Desktop  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ cd ~  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ cd ~/Desktop  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali/Desktop  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ cd ../  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ pwd  
/home/kali
```

Task B1

Answer:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd /
(kali@kali)-[/]
$ mkdir unixintro
mkdir: cannot create directory 'unixintro': Permission denied
(kali@kali)-[/]
$ sudo mkdir unixintro
[sudo] password for kali:
(kali@kali)-[/]
$ ls
bin  dev  home  initrd.img.old  lib32  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  srv  sys  unixintro  var  vmlinuz.old
boot  etc  initrd.img  lib  lib64  media  opt  root  sbin  swapfile  tmp  usr  vmlinuz
```

Task B2

Answer:

```
(kali@kali)-[/]
$ sudo cp usr/share/wordlists/fasttrack.txt unixintro
```

Task B3

Answer:

```
(kali@kali)-[/]
$ sudo cp -r usr/share/wordlists/dirb/ unixintro
(kali@kali)-[/]
$ cd unixintro
(kali@kali)-[/unixintro]
$ ls
dirb  fasttrack.txt
(kali@kali)-[/unixintro]
$ cd dirb
(kali@kali)-[/unixintro/dirb]
$ ls
big.txt  common.txt  extensions_common.txt  mutation
catala.txt  euskera.txt  indexes.txt  others
```

- “cp -r [source-file] [destination-file]” is the new cp command. In Linux, the -r option is used to replicate continuous files; it stands for recursive.

Task B4

Answer:

```

(kali@kali)-[/unixintro/dirb]
$ sudo cp common.txt others

(kali@kali)-[/unixintro/dirb]
$ cd others

(kali@kali)-[/unixintro/dirb/others]
$ ls
best1050.txt  best110.txt  best15.txt  common.txt  names.txt

(kali@kali)-[/unixintro/dirb/others]
$ sudo rm common.txt

(kali@kali)-[/unixintro/dirb/others]
$ ls
best1050.txt  best110.txt  best15.txt  names.txt

```

- "sudo rm [file]" was the command used in section B.
The contents of the source file will be copied onto a newly created file with a provided destination code file if the destination file referenced by the cp command is not present.

Task C

Search online about Linux Kernel. In your own words (maximum 100 words) discuss what is A Linux Kernel, what does it do, and where does it fit within an OS.

Answer:

- All of a computer's primary operations are managed by the kernel, which serves as the central interface between the hardware and software. The Linux Kernel, the centerpiece of a Linux operating system, is one example of this. Resources management and device management are two examples of traits and features shared by the Linux Kernal and other contemporary operating systems. In addition, the Linux kernel offers the advantage of running virtual machines inside of it, which makes it a highly effective and potent tool in the field of information technology.

Task D

D: List down the new commands that you learned through these tasks so that you can keep it As handy for future tasks.

Answer:

- Rm
- sudo
- ls
- mv
- pwd
- cp
- clear
- cd