

TASK 5
PART 2

CYS BASICS

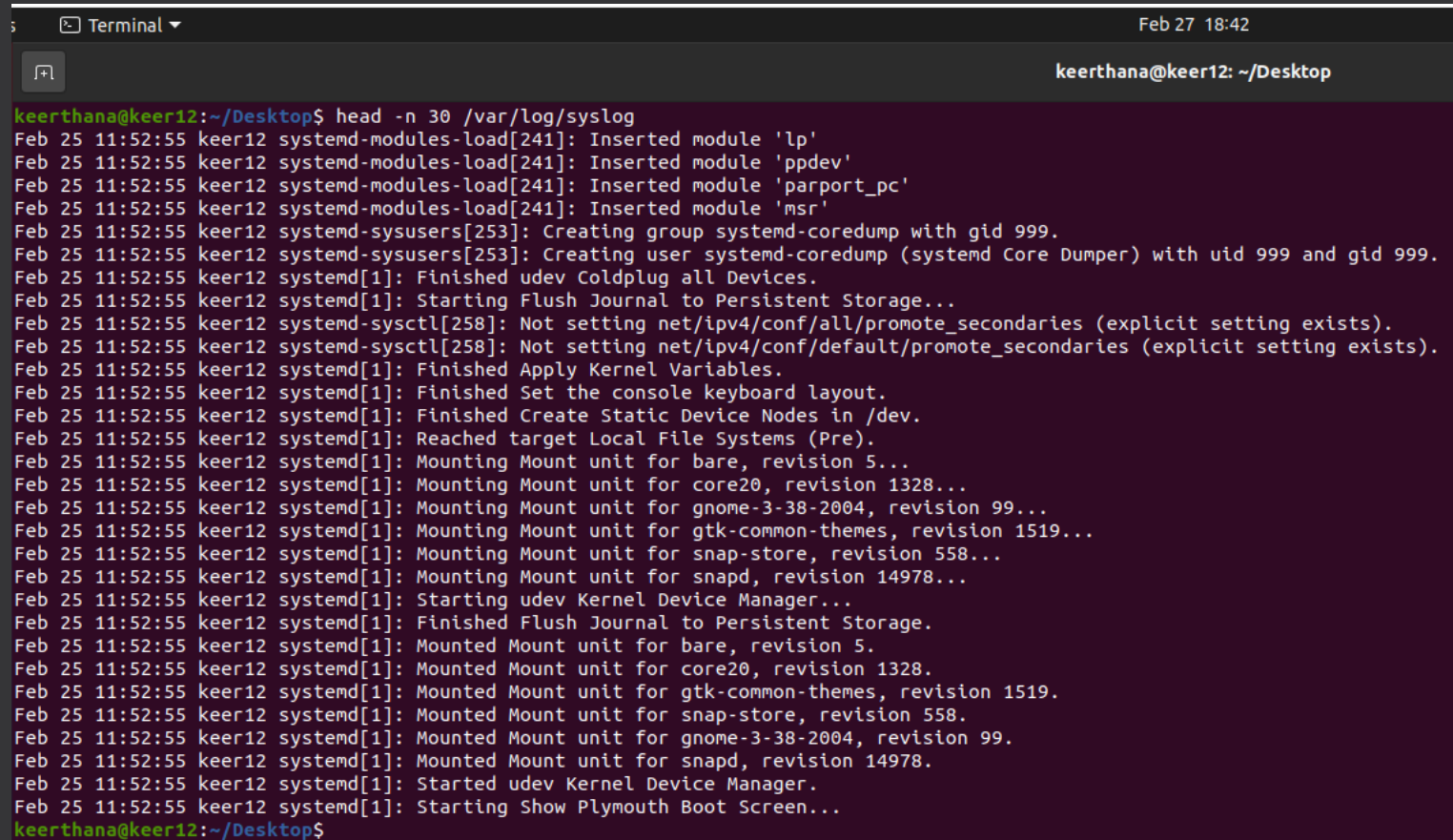
KEERTHANA E
AIE 21021

Write a bash script to echo your name 25 times

```
es  Terminal ▾ Feb 27 18:36
keerthana@keer12: ~/Desktop/Main_Directory
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop/Main_Directory$ for i in {1..25}
> do
> echo "Keerthana"
> done
Keerthana
Keerthana
Keerthana
Keerthana
Keerthana
Keerthana
Keerthana
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Keerthana
Keerthana
Keerthana
Keerthana
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop/Main_Directory$
```

What command should be used to display the first 30 entries of syslog file?

COMMAND : `head -n 30 /var/log/syslog`

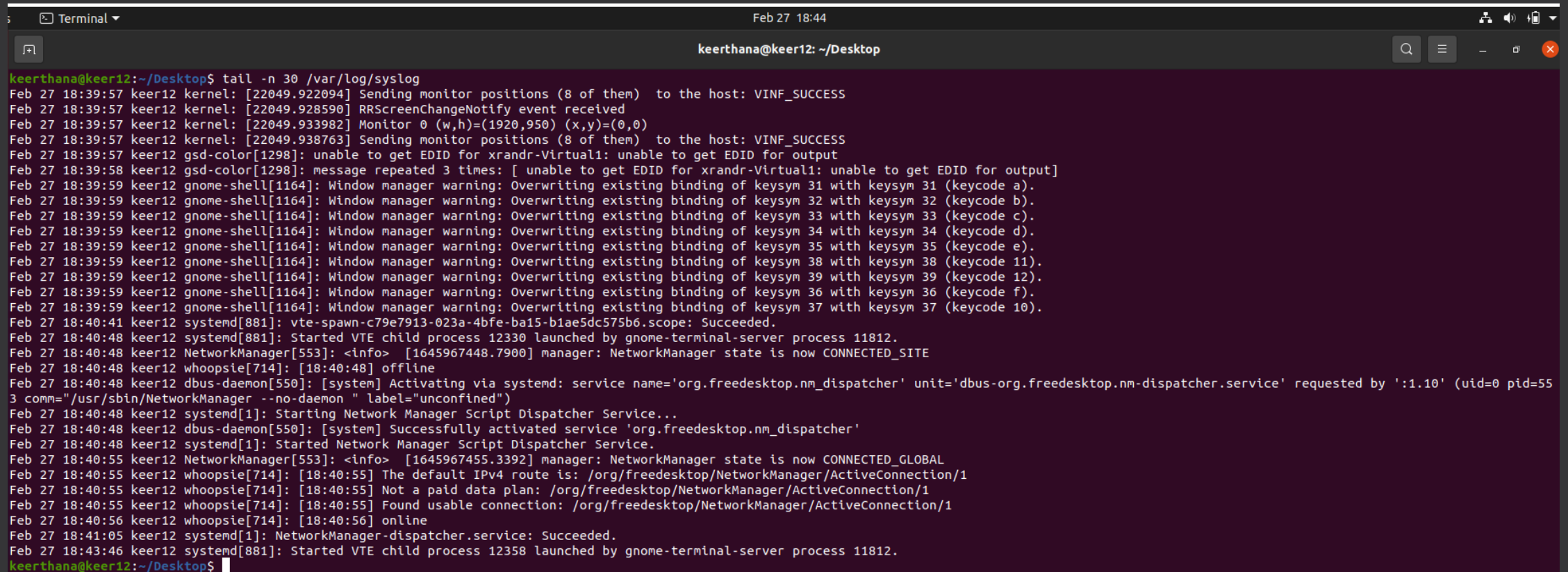


A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a date and time of "Feb 27 18:42". The user "keerthana" is at the prompt "keerthana@keer12: ~/Desktop". The command entered is `head -n 30 /var/log/syslog`. The output shows the first 30 lines of the syslog file, which are system boot logs. The logs include messages about loading modules, creating users, mounting file systems, and starting services. The output is as follows:

```
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ head -n 30 /var/log/syslog
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd-modules-load[241]: Inserted module 'lp'
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd-modules-load[241]: Inserted module 'ppdev'
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd-modules-load[241]: Inserted module 'parport_pc'
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd-modules-load[241]: Inserted module 'msr'
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd-sysusers[253]: Creating group systemd-coredump with gid 999.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd-sysusers[253]: Creating user systemd-coredump (systemd Core Dumper) with uid 999 and gid 999.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Finished udev Coldplug all Devices.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Starting Flush Journal to Persistent Storage...
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd-sysctl[258]: Not setting net/ipv4/conf/all/promote_secondaries (explicit setting exists).
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd-sysctl[258]: Not setting net/ipv4/conf/default/promote_secondaries (explicit setting exists).
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Finished Apply Kernel Variables.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Finished Set the console keyboard layout.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Finished Create Static Device Nodes in /dev.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Reached target Local File Systems (Pre).
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for bare, revision 5...
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for core20, revision 1328...
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for gnome-3-38-2004, revision 99...
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for gtk-common-themes, revision 1519...
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for snap-store, revision 558...
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounting Mount unit for snapd, revision 14978...
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Starting udev Kernel Device Manager...
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Finished Flush Journal to Persistent Storage.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounted Mount unit for bare, revision 5.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounted Mount unit for core20, revision 1328.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounted Mount unit for gtk-common-themes, revision 1519.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounted Mount unit for snap-store, revision 558.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounted Mount unit for gnome-3-38-2004, revision 99.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Mounted Mount unit for snapd, revision 14978.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Started udev Kernel Device Manager.
Feb 25 11:52:55 keer12 systemd[1]: Starting Show Plymouth Boot Screen...
```

What command should be used to display the last 30 entries of syslog file?

COMMAND : `tail -n 30 /var/log/syslog`

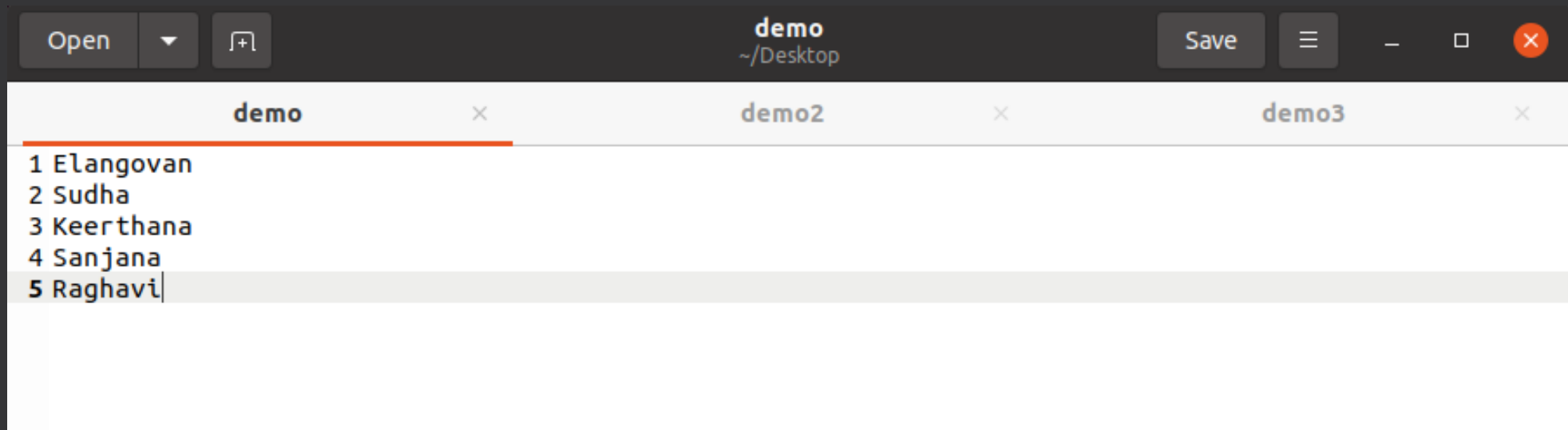


A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a timestamp of "Feb 27 18:44". The user "keerthana@keer12" is in the directory "~/Desktop". The command `tail -n 30 /var/log/syslog` has been executed, displaying the last 30 lines of the system log. The output shows various system events, including kernel messages, window manager warnings, and network manager status changes.

```
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ tail -n 30 /var/log/syslog
Feb 27 18:39:57 keer12 kernel: [22049.922094] Sending monitor positions (8 of them) to the host: VINF_SUCCESS
Feb 27 18:39:57 keer12 kernel: [22049.928590] RRScreenChangeNotify event received
Feb 27 18:39:57 keer12 kernel: [22049.933982] Monitor 0 (w,h)=(1920,950) (x,y)=(0,0)
Feb 27 18:39:57 keer12 kernel: [22049.938763] Sending monitor positions (8 of them) to the host: VINF_SUCCESS
Feb 27 18:39:57 keer12 gsd-color[1298]: unable to get EDID for xrandr-Virtual1: unable to get EDID for output
Feb 27 18:39:58 keer12 gsd-color[1298]: message repeated 3 times: [ unable to get EDID for xrandr-Virtual1: unable to get EDID for output]
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 31 with keysym 31 (keycode a).
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 32 with keysym 32 (keycode b).
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 33 with keysym 33 (keycode c).
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 34 with keysym 34 (keycode d).
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 35 with keysym 35 (keycode e).
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 38 with keysym 38 (keycode 11).
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 39 with keysym 39 (keycode 12).
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 36 with keysym 36 (keycode f).
Feb 27 18:39:59 keer12 gnome-shell[1164]: Window manager warning: Overwriting existing binding of keysym 37 with keysym 37 (keycode 10).
Feb 27 18:40:41 keer12 systemd[881]: vte-spawn-c79e7913-023a-4bfe-ba15-b1ae5dc575b6.scope: Succeeded.
Feb 27 18:40:48 keer12 systemd[881]: Started VTE child process 12330 launched by gnome-terminal-server process 11812.
Feb 27 18:40:48 keer12 NetworkManager[553]: <info> [1645967448.7900] manager: NetworkManager state is now CONNECTED_SITE
Feb 27 18:40:48 keer12 whoopsie[714]: [18:40:48] offline
Feb 27 18:40:48 keer12 dbus-daemon[550]: [system] Activating via systemd: service name='org.freedesktop.nm_dispatcher' unit='dbus-org.freedesktop.nm-dispatcher.service' requested by ':1.10' (uid=0 pid=553 comm="/usr/sbin/NetworkManager --no-daemon " label="unconfined")
Feb 27 18:40:48 keer12 systemd[1]: Starting Network Manager Script Dispatcher Service...
Feb 27 18:40:48 keer12 dbus-daemon[550]: [system] Successfully activated service 'org.freedesktop.nm_dispatcher'
Feb 27 18:40:48 keer12 systemd[1]: Started Network Manager Script Dispatcher Service.
Feb 27 18:40:55 keer12 NetworkManager[553]: <info> [1645967455.3392] manager: NetworkManager state is now CONNECTED_GLOBAL
Feb 27 18:40:55 keer12 whoopsie[714]: [18:40:55] The default IPv4 route is: /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/ActiveConnection/1
Feb 27 18:40:55 keer12 whoopsie[714]: [18:40:55] Not a paid data plan: /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/ActiveConnection/1
Feb 27 18:40:55 keer12 whoopsie[714]: [18:40:55] Found usable connection: /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/ActiveConnection/1
Feb 27 18:40:56 keer12 whoopsie[714]: [18:40:56] online
Feb 27 18:41:05 keer12 systemd[1]: NetworkManager-dispatcher.service: Succeeded.
Feb 27 18:43:46 keer12 systemd[881]: Started VTE child process 12358 launched by gnome-terminal-server process 11812.
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$
```

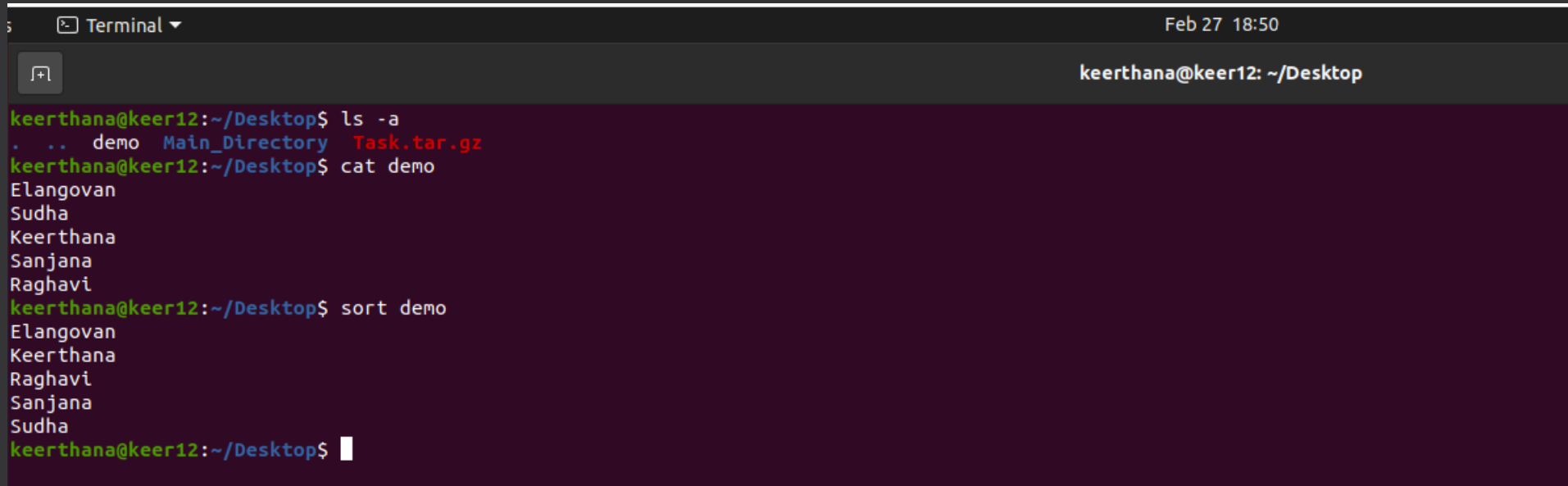
What command should I use to arrange the entries of a file

The text file has been created and named as “demo”



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

COMMAND : `sort<filename>`

A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Feb 27 18:50' and a user prompt 'keerthana@keer12: ~/Desktop'. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ ls -a
.  ..  demo  Main_Directory  Task.tar.gz
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ cat demo
Elangovan
Sudha
Keerthana
Sanjana
Raghavi
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ sort demo
Elangovan
Keerthana
Raghavi
Sanjana
Sudha
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$
```

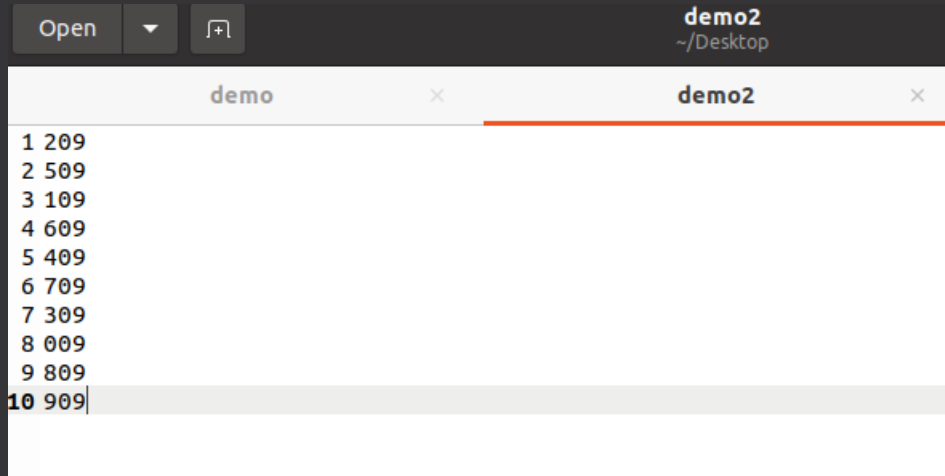
What command should I use to arrange the entries of a file
Reverse order

COMMAND : `sort -r filename`

```
Terminal Feb 27 18:53
keerthana@keer12: ~/Desktop
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ ls -a
.  ..  demo  Main_Directory  Task.tar.gz
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ cat demo
Elangovan
Sudha
Keerthana
Sanjana
Raghavi
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ sort -r demo
Sudha
Sanjana
Raghavi
Keerthana
Elangovan
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$
```

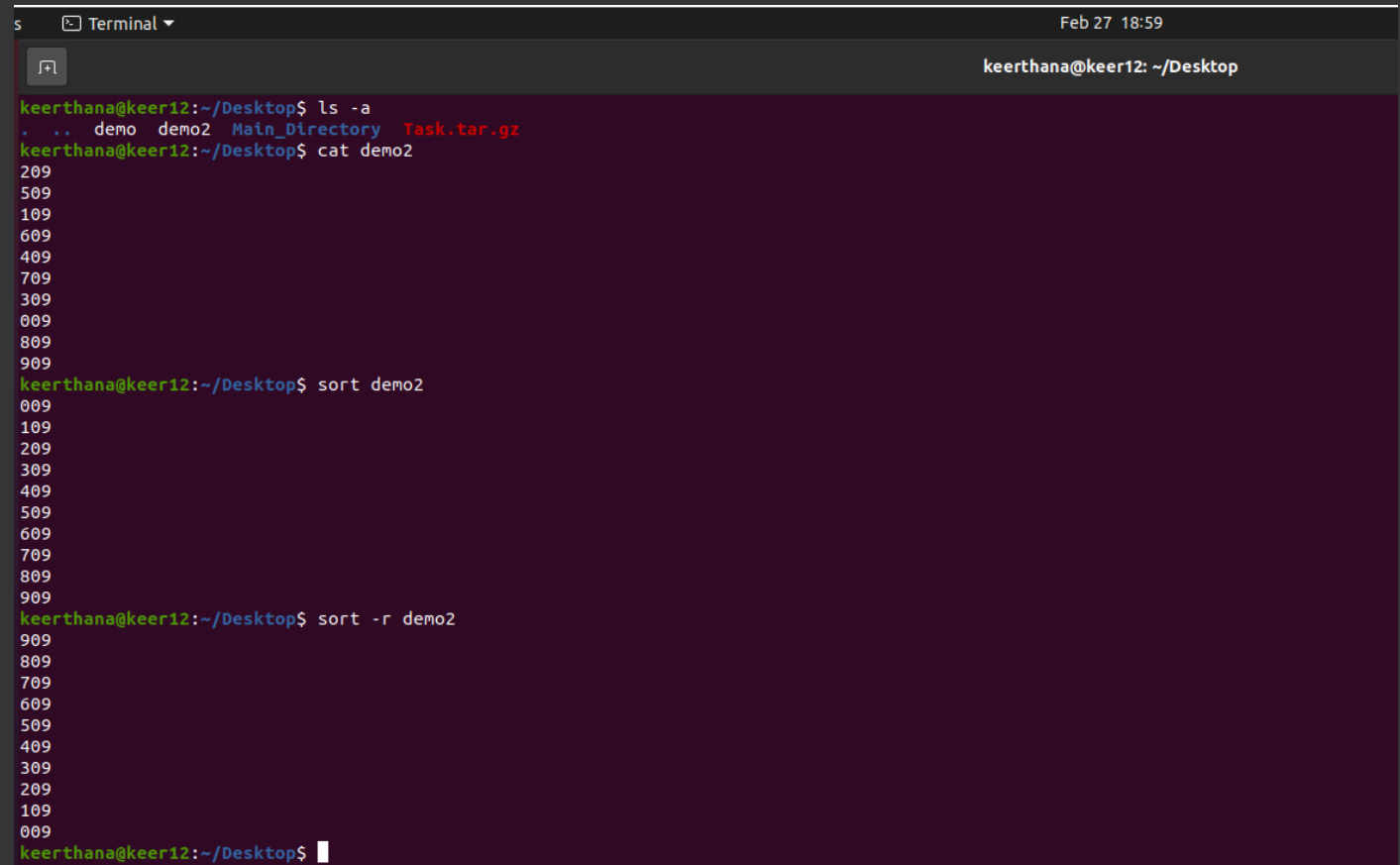
What command should I use to arrange the entries of a file
Numerical order

COMMAND : `sort<filename>& sort -r filename`



The screenshot shows a text editor window titled 'demo2' with the path '~/Desktop'. The file contains 10 lines of numbers, each consisting of a line number followed by a space and a three-digit number. The lines are: 1 209, 2 509, 3 109, 4 609, 5 409, 6 709, 7 309, 8 009, 9 809, and 10 909. The line numbers 1 through 10 are in the left margin.

```
1 209
2 509
3 109
4 609
5 409
6 709
7 309
8 009
9 809
10 909
```

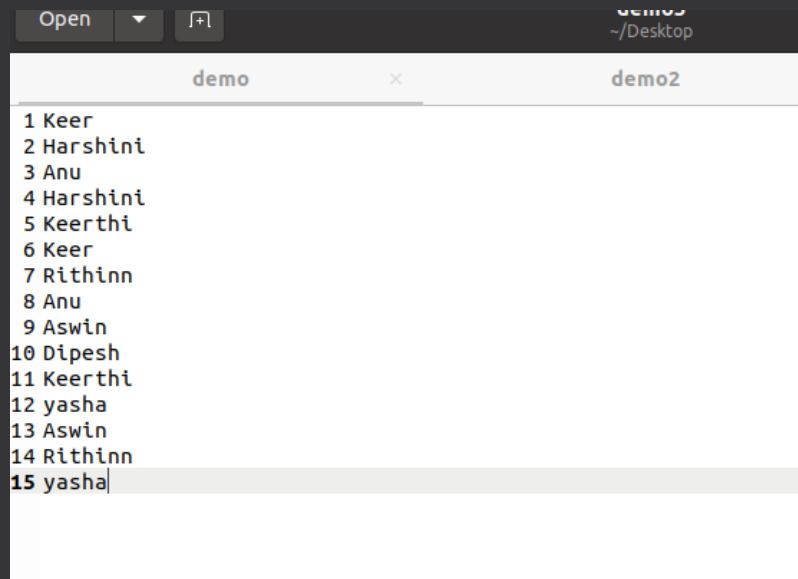


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ ls -a
.  ..  demo  demo2  Main_Directory  Task.tar.gz
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ cat demo2
209
509
109
609
409
709
309
009
809
909
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ sort demo2
009
109
209
309
409
509
609
709
809
909
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ sort -r demo2
909
809
709
609
509
409
309
209
109
009
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$
```

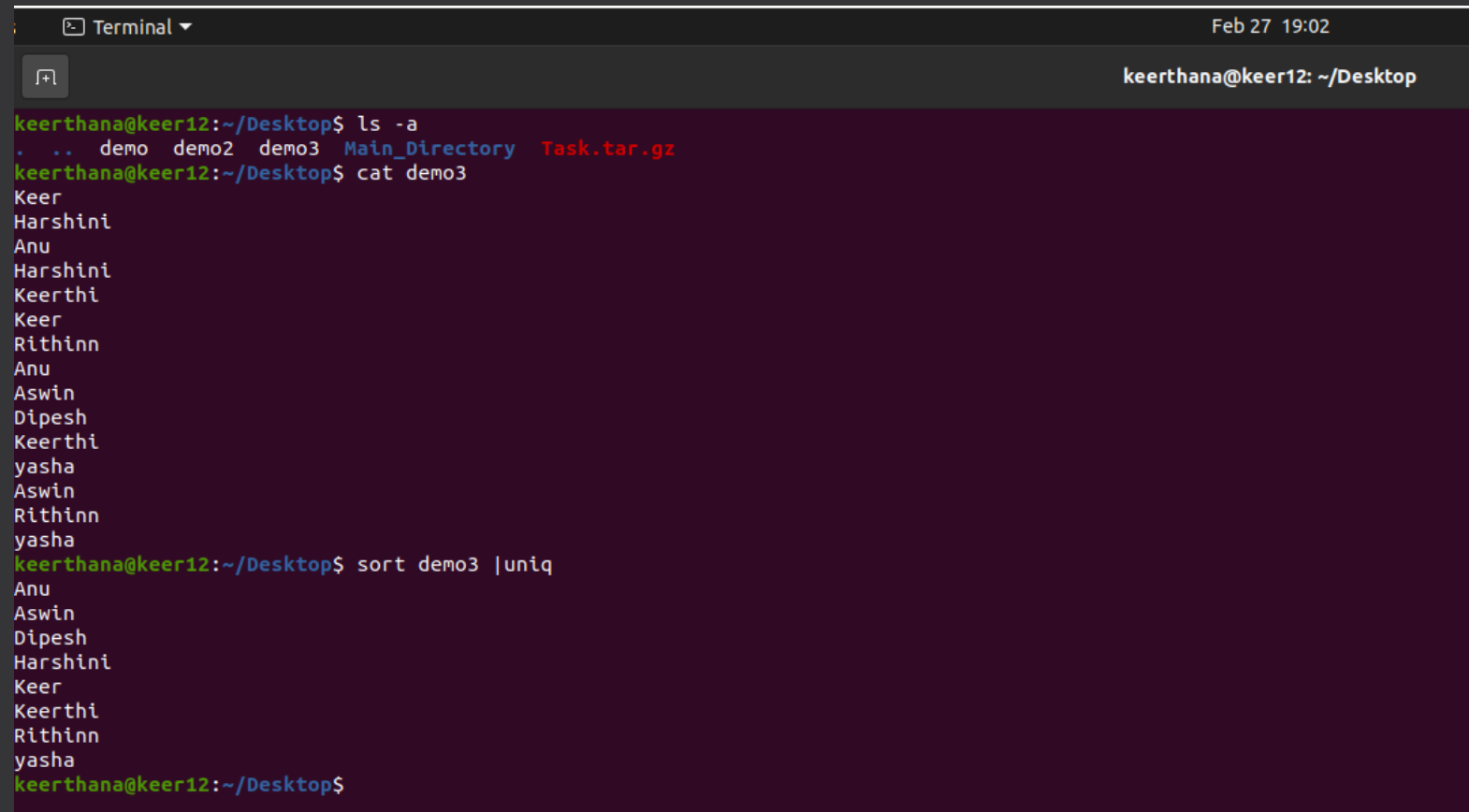

Copee is a hard-working cop. He found a case and almost at the verge of cracking it. It could be his best breakthrough. He has the list of criminals but lots of duplicates are there. He needs to find the only one that is **different**. He sought your help. How will you sort this issue?

COMMAND : `sort filename | uniq`



A screenshot of a text editor window titled 'demo' with a tab labeled 'demo2'. The editor displays a list of names, each preceded by a line number from 1 to 15. The names are: 1 Keer, 2 Harshini, 3 Anu, 4 Harshini, 5 Keerthi, 6 Keer, 7 Rithinn, 8 Anu, 9 Aswin, 10 Dipesh, 11 Keerthi, 12 yasha, 13 Aswin, 14 Rithinn, and 15 yasha. The line number 15 and the name 'yasha' are highlighted.

```
1 Keer
2 Harshini
3 Anu
4 Harshini
5 Keerthi
6 Keer
7 Rithinn
8 Anu
9 Aswin
10 Dipesh
11 Keerthi
12 yasha
13 Aswin
14 Rithinn
15 yasha
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'Terminal' showing the execution of commands to sort and deduplicate a file named 'demo3'. The terminal output shows the contents of 'demo3' after sorting and using 'uniq' to remove duplicates. The names are listed in alphabetical order: Anu, Aswin, Dipesh, Harshini, Keer, Keerthi, Rithinn, and yasha.

```
keerthana@keer12: ~/Desktop
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ ls -a
.  ..  demo  demo2  demo3  Main_Directory  Task.tar.gz
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ cat demo3
Keer
Harshini
Anu
Harshini
Keerthi
Keer
Rithinn
Anu
Aswin
Dipesh
Keerthi
yasha
Aswin
Rithinn
yasha
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$ sort demo3 | uniq
Anu
Aswin
Dipesh
Harshini
Keer
Keerthi
Rithinn
yasha
keerthana@keer12:~/Desktop$
```

What are the Three parts of file's permission?

READ : USER CAN READ THE FILE AND LIST IN DIRECTORY

WRITE : USER CAN WRITE NEW FILES IN THE DIRECTORY

EXECUTE : USER CAN ACCESS AND RUN THE FILE IN DIRECTORY