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**ROLL NO:21023 (CSE-A)** 

TASK: COGNIZANCE (TASK -5)

## PART-1(Finding the flags): -

In that zip file, I tried to find the flags, from that I got these 11 flags.

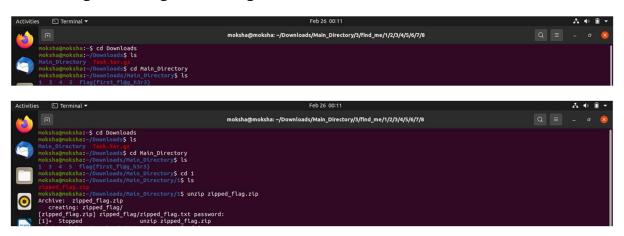
## They are:-

- flag{f1rst\_fl@g\_h3r3}
- flag{e@5y\_p@ssw0rd!}
- flag{y0u\_f0und\_m3!}
- flag{gr3p\_f1nds\_fl@gs!}
- flag{m3ow\_m3ow\_cat!}
- flag{3x3cut10n\_d0n3!}
- flag{t0c\_15\_fun!}
- flag{y0u\_f0und\_th3\_hidd3n\_dir!}
- flag{h1dden\_fil3!}
- $ightharpoonup flag\{t3xt_15_n0t_hidd3n!\}$
- flag{d1ff\_c0mm@nd15\_u53ful!}

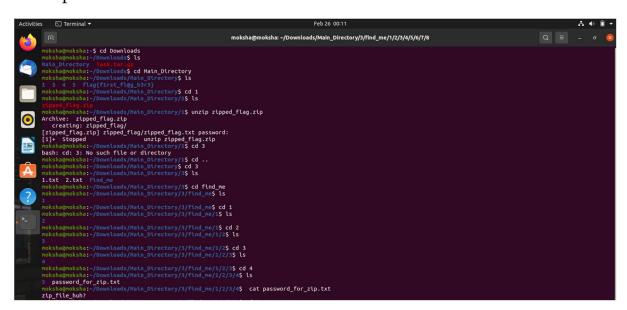
First, I downloaded the given zip file. Then go to the terminal and unzip the gz file using the command "unzip Task.tar.gz".



- ➤ I checked every folder/file by changing the directories.
- ightharpoonup Flag 1 = Flag{f1rst\_fl@g\_h3r3}



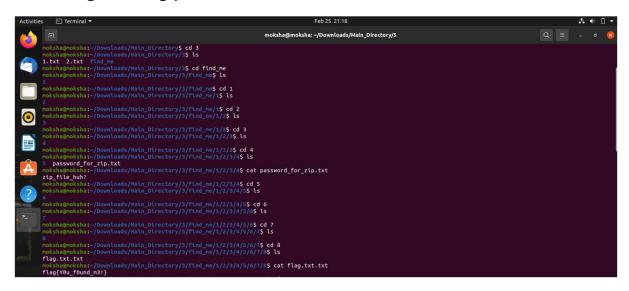
➤ For opening 1 st file there is a password, now I am going to find the password.



- Password for the zip file is "zip\_file\_huh?"
- > By entering this password we can get a flag.

```
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ ls
1  3  4  5  flag{f1rst_fl@g_h3r3}
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory$ cd 1
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1$ ls
zipped_flag zipped_flag.zip
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1$ cd zipped_flag
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag$ ls
zipped_flag.txt
moksha@moksha:~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag$ cat zipped_flag.txt
flag{e@5y_p@ssw0rd!}
```

ightharpoonup Flag -3 = Flag{y0u\_f0und\_m3!}



Flag - 4 = Flag{gr3p\_f1nds\_fl@gs!}



Flag - 5 = Flag{m3ow\_m3ow\_cat!}



Flag - 6 = Flag{3x3cut10n\_d0n3!}



 $\rightarrow$  Flag - 7 = Flag{t@c\_15\_fun!}

```
Moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat reverse_me.txt

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat reverse_me.txt

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat reverse_me.txt

f

f

f

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ tac reverse_me.txt > me.txt

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ tac reverse_me.txt > me.txt

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat me.txt

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat me.txt

f

f

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat me.txt

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat me.txt

f

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat me.txt

moskadajnoksha:/Downloads/Matn_Dtrectory/S$ cat me.txt
```

- ➤ Till now we found some flags directly. From now onwards, I will check the hidden files in every directory using "ls -a".
- Flag 8 = Flaf{y0u\_f0und\_th3\_hidd3n\_dir!}



➤ Flag - 9 = Flag{h1dden\_fil3!}



 $Flag - 10 = Flag\{t3xt\_15\_n0t\_h1dd3n!\}$ 

```
Activities © Terminal To Red 26 01:37

moksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/1/zipped_flag

Q = 0 0 8

noksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/5 cd 4

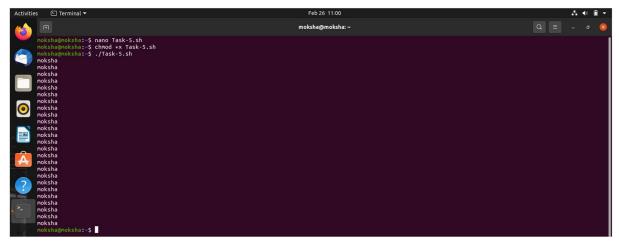
noksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4 S 1s - a

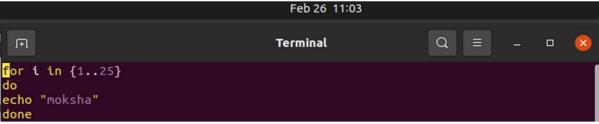
1. t.t. 2.t.t. 2.t.t. 3.t.t. 4.t.t. 5.t.t. t.mage.png
noksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4 S nv .thage.png lngftle
noksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4 S nv .thage.png lngftle
noksha@moksha: ~/Downloads/Main_Directory/4 S nv .thage.png
little (1 t.t.) t.t. 2 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 3 t.t.t 4 t.t.t 5 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 3 t.t.t 4 t.t.t 5 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 3 t.t.t 4 t.t.t 5 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 3 t.t.t 4 t.t.t 5 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 3 t.t.t 4 t.t.t 5 t.t.t 1 t.t.t 2 t.t.t 3 t.t.t 4 t.t.t 5 t.t.t 1 t.
```

> Flag - 11 = flag{d1ff\_c0mm@nd15\_u53ful!}

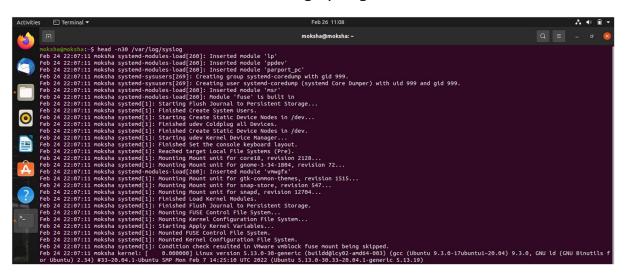
 $\underline{PART-2}$  (the correct command for the desired result as specified in the question):-

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

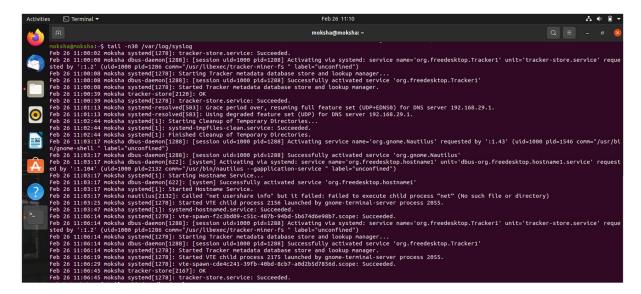




- 2) What command should I use to display the first 30 entries of the Syslog file?
- ➤ Command is "head -n30 /var/log/Syslog"



- 3) What command should I use to display the last 30 entries of the Syslog file?
- ➤ Command is "tail -n30 /var/log/Syslog"



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

I created a file "flag.txt", for executing the commands.



➤ Alphabetical order

Command to find alphabetical order is "sort filename"



> Reverse order

Command to find the reverse order is "tac filename" or "sort -r filename"



Numerical order

Command to find the numerical order is "sort -n filename"



5) Copee is a hard-working cop. He found a case and was almost on 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?

I can sort this issue in two ways,

➤ The command "sort filename | uniq".



The 2 and command is "sort -u filename".



- 6) What are the four parts of the file's permission?
  - ➤ File permissions control what user is permitted to perform which actions on a file. File permissions form a crucial part of a resistance strategy.
  - Files and directories can have three types of permissions:
    - 1. read
    - 2. write
    - 3. execute

**Read permission** - The Read permission refers to a user's capability to read the contents of the file.

**Write permission** - The Write permissions refer to a user's capability to write or modify a file or directory.

**Execute permission** - The Execute permission affects a user's capability to execute a file or view the contents of a directory.

➤ There are three user categories: User (the owner of the file), Group (the security group you are in), and Other (for the world to see). Each category has three permissions that can be set: r, w, and x to read, write, and execute a file, respectively. Permissions consist of three numbers: 4 for reading, 2 for writing, and 1 for executing access. By adding these numbers together, you form the permissions that makeup one digit

0		No access
1	X	Execute only
2	-W-	Write access only
3	-WX	Write and execute
4	r	Read-only
5	r-x	Read and execution
6	rw-	Read and write
7	rwx	Read, write and
		execute (full access)