Lab 02 – Navigating the Terminal

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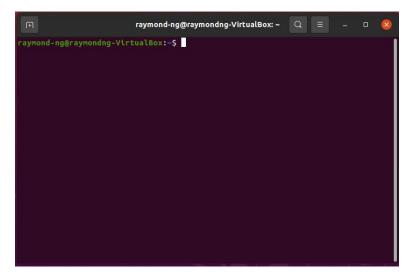
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this lab is to provide students with the opportunity to experiment and become more familiarized with using the Command Line Interface (CLI). In this lab, students will be introduced to an array of rudimentary commands/arguments to navigate the CLI, specifically in Unix, as it applies to foundational knowledge of the cybersecurity field.

PROCESS

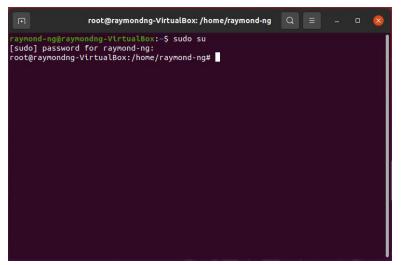
Setting Up

Before I began the lab I read through the reference material found on linuxcommand.org just to provide myself with some background knowledge before I executed each step of this lab. Especially to be more familiarized with terminology like "the Shell". (Shotts, 2021)

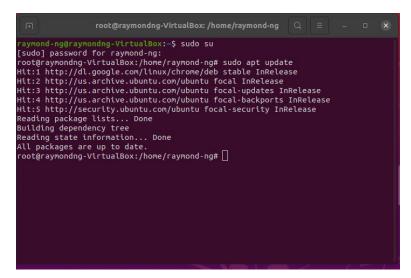


Revved up my Ubuntu browser via VM installed and setup from Lab01 and opened the terminal using the keys 'CTRL' + 'ALT' + 't'.

Part I: Administrative Privileges

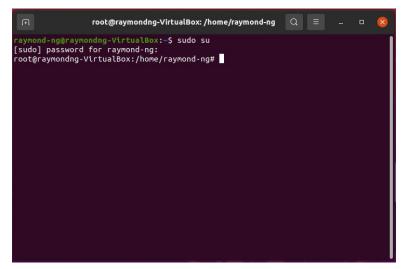


Per the instructions of LabO2, I entered the sudo su (switch user and do this command) command to gain root privilege. After the sudo su command was entered, I was prompted to enter the user password I created for my Ubuntu user profile. No observable issues to report on this step.

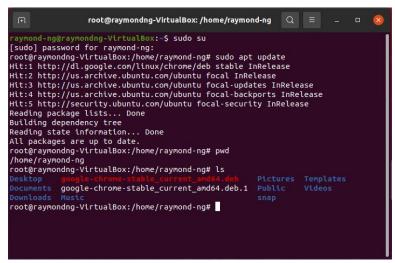


I updated the machine with the sudo apt update command. It appears Guest Additions are already set up so no further steps were required. No observable issue to report on this step.

Part II: Looking at Your Directories



Typed the pwd (present working directory) command to locate my home directory which was located at /home/raymond-ng.



In order to list the contents of my home directory I used the 1s (list) command. I noticed "google-chromestable_current_amd64.deb" was listed in the directory. I had previously downloaded Google Chrome browser from the previous lab, Lab01, using the command line.

```
All packages are up to date.
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# pwd
/home/raymond-ng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# pwd
/home/raymond-ng pwd
/home/raymond-ng pwd
/home/raymond-ng pwd
/home/raymond-ng pwd
/home/raymond-ng pwd
/home/raymond-ng pwd
/besktop google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb public videos
// Snap
//
```

In this step I was instructed to use the ls -al (list all) command to list all objects in the directory. All of the objects, including hidden files and directories were depicted.

To view a bigger picture of the contents of the current directory I used the 1s -a1 (list long) command as instructed. All the contents in this directory were not only listed, but owner and size of each object was depicted as well.

Per the block of instructions, I typed the shortcut 11 command (shortcut command to 1s -1 command) and it depicted the same results.

Here I was instructed to use the 1s - 1t | head (head command) to display the 10 newest files on the current directory.



For the last step of Part I, I used the ls /usr/bin command to list the contents of the bin (binary) directory. The command yielded an overwhelmingly large list. The list was so long that I had to switch to a maximized window and still could not depict the entire list on the command terminal window.

Part III: Creating and Navigating Directories

In Part III, the first step was to create a directory in my home directory by using the mkdir command. No observable issues. The results yielded from this command look the same as when I used the 11 command from Part II of this lab.

Here I changed the directory using the cd command and listed all the contents of the new directory with the 11 -a command. At least two directories were depicted in this step.

```
/home/raymond-ng/temp
root@raymond-ng/temp
root@raymond-ng/temp
root@raymond-ng/temp
root@raymond-ng/temp
root@raymond-ng/temp
root@raymond-ng-virtualBox:/home/raymond-ng/temp# ll -a
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 19 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 27 11:45 ./
root@raymondng-virtualBox:/home/raymond-ng/temp# ll ..

total 142292
drwxr-xr-x 19 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 27 11:45 ./
drwxr-xr-x 19 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 27 11:45 ./
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 4 11:22 ./
rw-r--- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 220 Feb 4 11:22 ./
drwxr-xr-x 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 220 Feb 4 11:22 .bash.logout
-rw-r--- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drwxr-xr-x 14 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Documents/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Documents/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:53 .gaupg/
-rw-rw-r- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 3 20:50 google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb.

1
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 3 20:50 google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb.
1
drwxr-xr-x 3 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Documents/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 3 20:50 google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb.
1
drwxr-xr-x 3 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 3 20:50 google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb.
1
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Local/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Pictures/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:053 .moztlla/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:053 .moztlla/
drwxr-xr-x 3 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:053 .ssh/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:053 .ssh/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:053 .ssh/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:053 .ssh/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:053 .ssh/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:053 .ssh/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 6 6 Feb 7 11:45 ./
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 6 6 Feb 7 11:4
```

In this step the dotdot directory argument was executed. Here I used the $11\ldots$ command to list the contents of the parent directory.

Continuing with the use of the dotdot directory argument, here I used the cd .. command to change my working directory to a parent directory and verified it with the pwd command.

In this step I renamed the temp directory to temp2 by using the mv temp temp2 command and listing it with 11 command. I chose the same nomenclature for my temp directory as the one indicated in the lab instructions because I thought for instructional purposes it would be easier.

In this step I used the cp command to copy one of the files in my temp2 directory, specifically cp .bashrc temp2. I verified the listing using 11 -a temp2 command. The hidden file was later copied again and renamed using cp .bashrc temp2/.bash. The name of the temp file was renamed to .bash and it was verified again using 11 -a temp2.

```
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# rmdtr temp2
rmdir: failed to remove 'temp2': Directory not empty
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# rmd tremp2/.bas*
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# rm temp2/.bas*
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# rm temp2/.bas*
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# ll -a temp2
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 19 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 27 12:34 ./
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# ll
total 14292
drwxr-xr-x 19 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 27 12:34 ./
drwxr-xr-x 19 raymond-ng raymond-ng 776 Feb 27 10:21 .bash history
-rw----- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 776 Feb 27 10:21 .bash listory
-rw----- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 3771 Feb 4 11:22 .bash logout
-rw-r--- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drwxr-xr-x 14 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Douments/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Douments/
drwxr-xr-x 3 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 3 20:50 google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
-rw-rw-r- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 3 20:50 google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
-rw-rw-r- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 5 09:05 .noxilla/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 3 20:50 google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
-rw-rw-r- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 5 09:05 .noxilla/
drwxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Public/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .noxilla/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .soxilla/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .soxilla/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .soxilla/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .pki/
-rw-r---- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .soxilla/
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .sudo-as_admin_successful
drwx-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 5 Feb 25 18:33 .v
```

Lastly, in Part III, I followed the instructions to use the rmdir command to delete the renamed directory. The first attempt failed because the files still existed in the temp2 directory. In order to remove the files in the temp2 directory I used the rm temp2/.bas* command.

Verified my work using 11 -a temp2 command.

```
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# rmdir temp2
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# rmdir temp2
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# ll
total 142288
drxxr-xx-x 18 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 27 13:05 ./
drxxr-xx-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 27 10:21 .bash_nistory
-rw----- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 220 Feb 4 11:22 .bash_logout
-rw-r--- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 3771 Feb 27 10:21 .bash_nistory
-rw-r--- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 3771 Feb 4 11:22 .bashrc
drxxr-xx-x 14 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drxxr-xx-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 10:26 .cache/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Documents/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:53 .gmups/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:53 .gmups/
-rw-rw-r- 1 raymond-ng raymond-ng 72796932 Feb 3 20:50 google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
-1
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Documents/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Documents/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:53 .gmups/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Documents/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:53 .gmups/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 4 11:30 Documents/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .mozilla/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:05 .xsh/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 4096 Feb 5 09:02 .xsh/
drxxr-xr-x 2 raymond-ng raymond-ng 5 Feb 25 18:33 .vboxclient-clipboar
```

After deleting the files from the temp2 directory I could finally remove the directory using the rmdir temp2 command and I used 11 command to verify my work.

Part IV: Looking at Text

```
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ngd* cat /etc/passwd
rootix:0:0:root:/root:/btn/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbtn/sbtn/nologin
bln:x:2:zibin/btn:/btn/sbtn/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbtn/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbtn/sync
games:x:5:d0:games:/usr/sbtn/sync
games:x:5:d0:games:/usr/sbtn/shtn/nologin
nan:x:0:1:zman:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nan:x:0:1:zman:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nan:x:0:1:zman:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nan:x:0:1:zman:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nati:x:3:8:matil:/var/nani/usr/sbtn/nologin
news:x:3:9:9:news:/var/spool/luge:/usr/sbtn/nologin
news:x:3:3:3:www.data:x:yar/www./usr/sbtn/nologin
news:x:3:3:3:www.data:x:yar/www./usr/sbtn/nologin
nowo:x:13:13:proxy:/btn:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nowo:x:13:3:3:www.data:x:var/www./usr/sbtn/nologin
nowo:x:4ata:x:4:thomas:/usr/sbtn/var/lusr/sbtn/nologin
nowo:x:4ata:x:4:thomas:/usr/sbtn/svar/lusr/sbtn/nologin
nowo:x:4ata:x:4:thomas:/usr/sbtn/svar/lusr/sbtn/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbtn/nologin
systend-resolve:x:10:103:systend Resolver,,,;/run/systend:/usr/sbtn/nologin
systend-resolve:x:10:103:systend Resolver,,,;/run/systend:/usr/sbtn/nologin
systend-resolve:x:10:1103:systend Resolver,,,;/run/systend:/usr/sbtn/nologin
systend-resolve:x:10:103:systend Tine Synchronization,,;/run/systend:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:106::/nonexistent:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:106::/nonexistent:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:106::/nonexistent:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:116::/run/uudd:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:116::/run/saterous-xysbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:116::/run/saterous-xysbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:115:/run/saterous-xysbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:115:/sos34:nonexistent:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:115:/sos34:nonexistent:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nessagebus:x:103:115:/sos34:nonexistent:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nepech-dispatcher:x:114:29:Speech Dispatcher,,;/run/speech-dispatcher:/btn/false
uuddd:x:107:114::/un/sudd:/usr/sbtn/nologin
nepech-dispatcher:x:114:29:Speech Dispatcher
```

In this step I explored the use of the cat (concatenate) command to display the contents of text file to the screen. Here we are displayed the contents of the password file in the etc directory by using cat /etc/passwd command.

```
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng Q = - □ 
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# echo "hello world"
hello world
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# echo "you must be the change you wish to see in the world
you must be the change you wish to see in the world
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng#
```

Lastly, Part IV, I explored the use of the echo command. First I wanted to try out the echo "hello world" command per the instructions just to

see what would happen in the command terminal window. After I typed in a famous Ghandi quote echo "you must be the change you wish to see in the world".

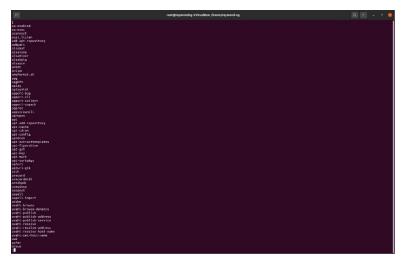
Part V: Useful Shortcuts

In Part V, I explored the use of the history command and additional shortcuts to include using the 'Up' and 'Down' arrow to reuse previous commands and the TAB key to autofill commands. Everything executed as they should per the instructions. No observable issues were found in Part V.

Part VI: Pipes



In Part VI, I learned how to slow down a command output by "piping" it to another command. Per the instructions I typed the following command into the terminal: 1s /usr/bin. This was the same screen I saw in a previous step.

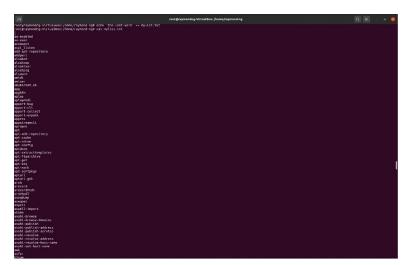


On this step I executed used the pipe symbol to execute 1s /usr/bin | less command. I was able to navigate the text file using the 'Page Up' and 'Page Down' keys on my keyboard.

Pressing "q" on the keyboard exited out of the *less* screen.

Part VII: Redirection

In Part VII, I learned how to use redirection to manage a lot of output from a command by using the ">" redirection symbol. In this screen I used ls /usr/bin > mylist.txt command to redirect the directory listing into a file named mylist.txt. Used the ll command to run list and verify.



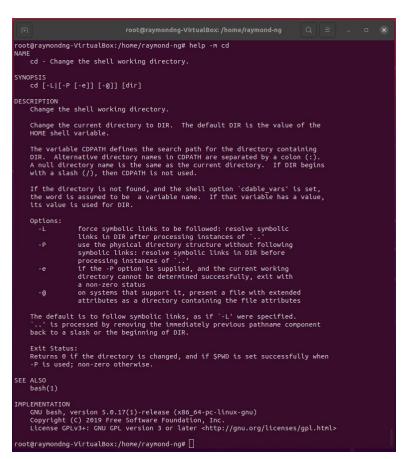
Per the instructions, I entered echo "the-last-word" >> mylist.txt command to append the mylist.txt file. Next used cat mylist.txt command to display the output, which listed the /usr/bin directory followed by the string I indicated.

Part VIII: Help

```
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng Q = - □  

root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# type
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# type cp
cp is hashed (/usr/bin/cp)
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# type ls
ls is altased to `ls --color=auto'
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# which ls
/usr/bin/ls
```

In this screen, I experimented with the *type* and *which* commands per the instructions provided. type, type cp, type 1s, and which 1s commands were used here.



On this screen I experimented with the help command. I typed in help -m cd, per the instructions.

```
root@raymondng-VirtualBox: /home/raymond-ng
                                                                                                              Q = _ =
                                                                                                                              MKDIR(1)
 MKDIR(1)
                                                           User Commands
NAME
           mkdir - make directories
 SYNOPSIS
mkdir [<u>OPTION</u>]... <u>DIRECTORY</u>...
DESCRIPTION

Create the DIRECTORY(les), if they do not already exist.
           Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
           -m, --mode=<u>MODE</u>
set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask
                      no error if existing, make parent directories as needed
           -v, --verbose
    print a message for each created directory
                 set SELinux security context of each created directory to the default type
                                     or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux or SMACK security con-
           --help display this help and exit
           --version
output version information and exit
 AUTHOR
           Written by David MacKenzie.
 REPORTING BUGS

GNU coreutils online help: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/">https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report mkdir translation bugs to <a href="https://translationproject.org/team/">https://translationproject.org/team/</a>
           Copyright e 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3
or later shttps://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WAR-
RANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
SEE ALSO
mkdir(2)
           Full documentation at: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/mkdir">https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/mkdir</a> or available locally via: info '(coreutils) mkdir invocation'
GNU coreutils 8.30

September 2019

Manual page mkdir(1) line 1/53 (END) (press h for help or q to quit)
                                                                                                                              MKDIR(1)
```

Following along with the prescribed instructions, I typed man mkdir command into the terminal to get more information regarding the mkdir command.

```
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# man mkdir
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# man
What manual page do you want?
For example, try 'man man'.
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# man man
```

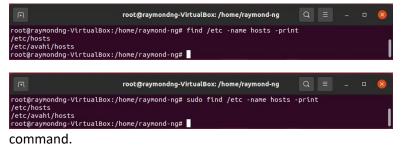
I wanted to get information about the man command itself so I typed into the terminal and the results yielded a

question What manual page do you want? so I typed the example provided man man.



This screen appeared after the man man command was entered. It provided instructional guidance to the use of the *man* command.

Part IX: Finding Files



root@raymondng-VirtualBox: /home/raymond-ng

Q ≡

Here I used find /etc -name hosts -print command to locate a file with a known name.

Executed the last find command with root privileges by using sudo find /etc -name hosts -print

The command find . -type f print | wc -1 was executed to
display the total number of files in the

current working directory and all of its subdirectories.

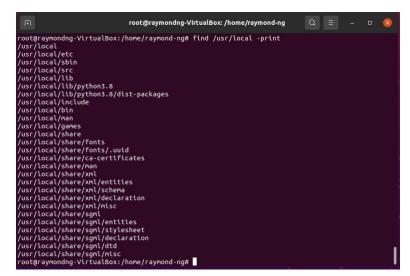
oot@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# find . -type f -print | wc -l

root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng#

```
root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng

root@raymondng-VirtualBox:/home/raymond-ng# find /usr/include -name "*.h" -print
/usr/include/gcalc-2/gcalc/gcalc.h
/usr/include/openynp-popenyn-plugin.h
/usr/include/xorg/wacom-properties.h
/usr/include/xorg/wacom-util.h
/usr/include/xorg/ksdv4.h
/usr/include/xorg/ksdv4.h
/usr/include/regilb/nB0211.h
/usr/include/regilb/regilb.h
/usr/include/python3.8/Imaging.h
/usr/include/sodo_plugin.h
/usr/include/sodo_plugin.h
/usr/include/sodo_plugin.h
/usr/include/sodo_plugin.h
/usr/include/sodo_plugin.h
/usr/include/sodo_plugin.h
```

The command find /usr/include -name "*.h" -print was executed to find all the files ending with ".h".



The command find /usr/local print was executed to display all the
files and directory names in the
hierarchy starting with
"/usr/local".



The exit command was used to return the privilege of regular user.

Part X: Escape Sequences

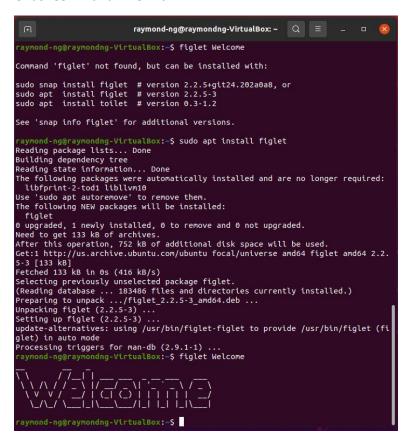


In Part XI I experimented with escape sequences, specifically the backlash escape characters: $\n \t \a$.

The following escape sequences were used in conjunctions with the echo command:

```
Echo -e "We are inserting several
blank lines\n\n
Echo -e
"Words\tseparated\tby\thorizontal\ttab
s."
Echo -e "\aMy computer went \"beep\"."
```

Bonus: Command Line Art



For one of the extra credit options I attempted the figlet — draw banners option. First I had to install the figlet command first so I entered sudo apt install figlet command. Then entered figlet Welcome and it depicted a "Welcome" banner. (Moon, 2020)

```
raymond-ng@raymondng-VirtualBox: ~ 🔍 😑
          d-ng@raymondng-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt-get install cowsay
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
libfprint-2-tod1 libllvm10
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
Suggested packages:
   filters cowsay-off
The following NEW packages will be installed:
ocowsay

oupgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.

Need to get 18.5 kB of archives.

After this operation, 93.2 kB of additional disk space will be used.

Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 cowsay all 3.03+d fsg2-7 [18.5 kB]

Fetched 18.5 kB in 08 (59.7 kB/s)
Record 18.5 kB in 05 (39.7 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package cowsay.
(Reading database ... 183561 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../cowsay_3.03+dfsg2-7_all.deb ...
Unpacking cowsay (3.03+dfsg2-7) ...
Setting up cowsay (3.03+dfsg2-7) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
raymond-ng@raymondng-VirtualBox:~$ cowsay -f ghostbusters Who you Gonna Call
  Who you Gonna Call >
                                                 )xxxxxxxxxxv.
                                                 )XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
                    /XXX(
                                                                 XXXXXXXX
                 /xxxxx(
                                                              /xxxxxxxxxxx/
                /XXXXX/
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                          \xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/
                                "VXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXVV"
        ond-ng@raymondng-VirtualBox:~$
```

I ghostbuster graphic looked appealing so I installed the cowsay command by entering sudo apteset install cowsay. Next, I entered cowsay -f ghostbusters Who you Gonna Call into the terminal. (Moon, 2020)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion the lab was executed successfully with no issues. At no point did I encounter any error messages. I experimented and attempted to familiarize myself with every command-line argument, argument or option that was prescribed in the block of instructions. Additionally, the lab illuminated the important of learning to operate the CLI as it allows a greater deal of flexibility of use than the Graphic User Interface (GUI). One might argue the GUI does not have the same level of functionality and granular control as the CLI. A CLI can be used to easily do things that might be difficult or even impossible to do with a GUI, like interpreting problem sets in the cyber security domain. Further the simplicity of this lab allowed a novice user like myself to navigate the CLI a lot more confidently. At this

point I'm not really sure what I would like to explore more of specifically in this lab, but I'm sure that will change as we go through each module and perform future lab.

REFERENCES

Internet Resources

Moon, S. (2020, July 23). 20 Amusing Linux Commands to Haeve Fun with the Terminal. Retrieved from BinaryTides.com: https://www.binarytides.com/linux-fun-commands/

Shotts, W. (2021). *Learning the Shell*. Retrieved from LinuxCommand.org: http://linuxcommand.org/lc3_learning_the_shell.php

Collaboration

No collaboration was involved in this lab. I did frequently tune into the chat on *Slack* to see if other students encountered issues that I should be on the lookout for; however, I completed this lab with none of the issues presented by the other students via *Slack*.