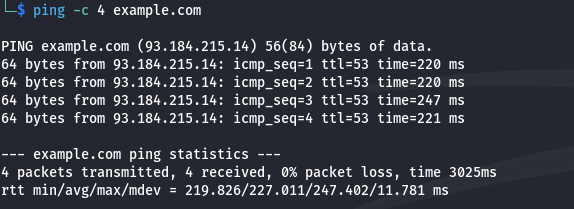
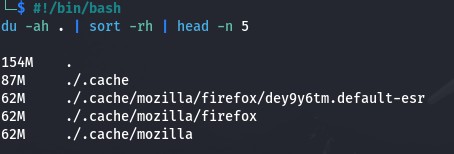
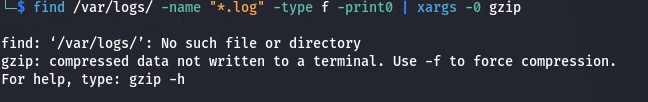
Lab 8 Assignment

Shreyas Gn

241059048

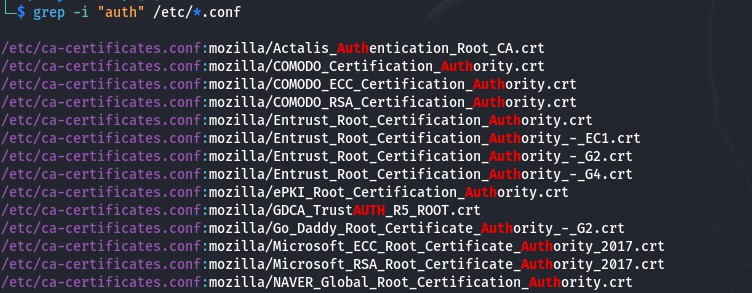
1. Use the ping command to test the connectivity to a remote server (e.g., example.com).
2. Write a script to measure the round-trip time for each packet and analyze the results.



1. Use the traceroute to trace the route packets take to a destination
2. Analyze the output to identify any potential bottlenecks or points of failure in the route.



1. Use the nslookup command to find the IP address of a given domain (e.g., example.com).
2. Use the netstat command to view active connections and listening ports on your machine.



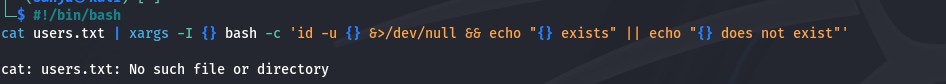
1. Use the ifconfig (Linux) or ip a command to display network interface configurations.



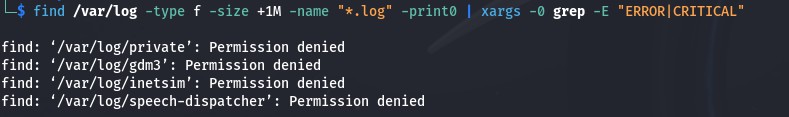
1. Write a script to report document the configuration of each interface, noting the IP address, subnet mask, and any other relevant information.

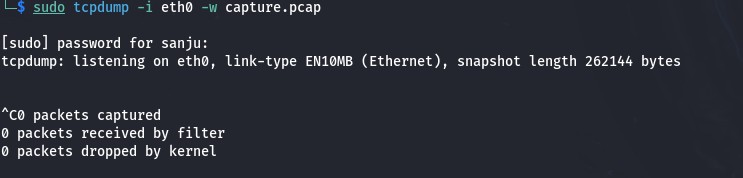
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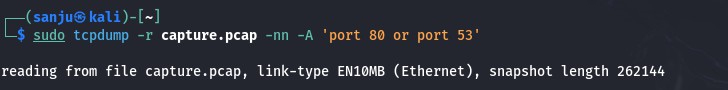
1. Perform a basic network scan using nmap on your local network to identify active devices and open ports.



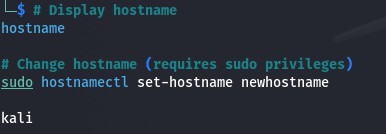
1. Create a report summarizing the devices found, their IP addresses, and the services running on the open ports.

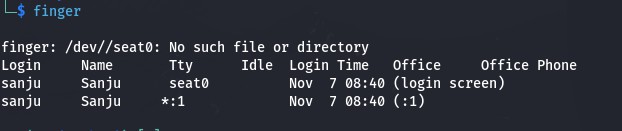


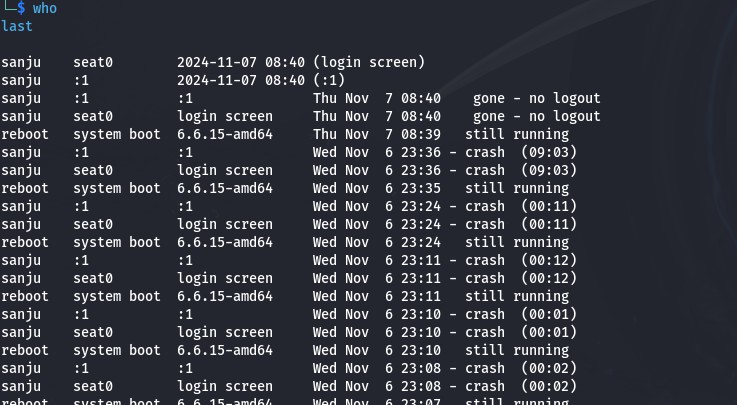
1. Capture network packets using tcpdump on a specific interface.
2. Analyze the captured packets for specific protocols (like HTTP or DNS) and summarize your findings.



1. Use the whois command to gather registration information about a domain.
2. Use the hostname command to display and change the hostname of your machine.

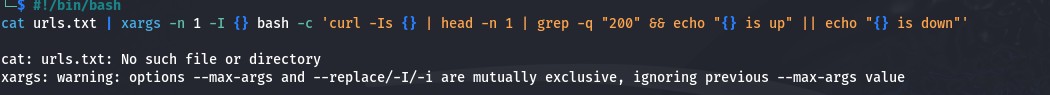


1. Use the finger command to gather information about users on a system.
2. Use the who command to see who is currently logged into the system and the last command to view the login history.

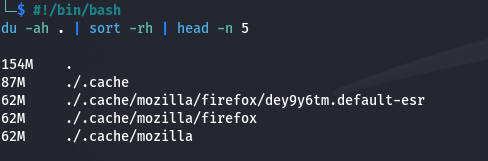


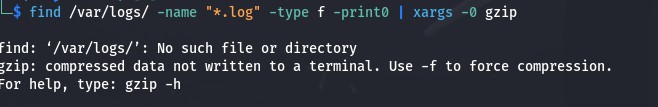
Xargs

1. Write a shell script called testurl.sh that accepts a list of urls in a separate file and tests if the website is up or not.



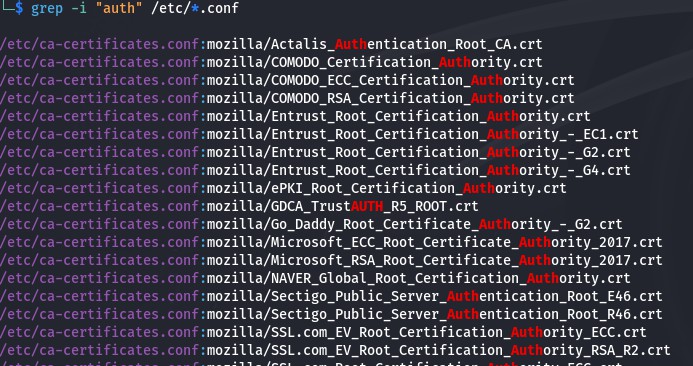
1. Create a shell script called diskhog.sh that lists the 5 largest items (files or directories) in the current directory in decreasing order of size.



1. compress all .log files found in the /var/logs/ directory?
2. delete all temporary files older than 7 days from the /tmp/ directory?



1. A blue and white text  Description automatically generatedwrite a shell script to make all .sh files in your home directory executable?
2. search for the string "auth" in all .conf files in the /etc/ directory



1. count the number of "failed" login attempts in all .log files in /var/log/?
2. rename all .txt files in the current directory by appending .bak



1. Write a shell script to check if a list of users from users.txt exist in the system.
2. search for keywords like "ERROR" or "CRITICAL" in all log files over 1MB in size.



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“If everyone is moving forward together, then success takes care of itself.” — Henry Ford