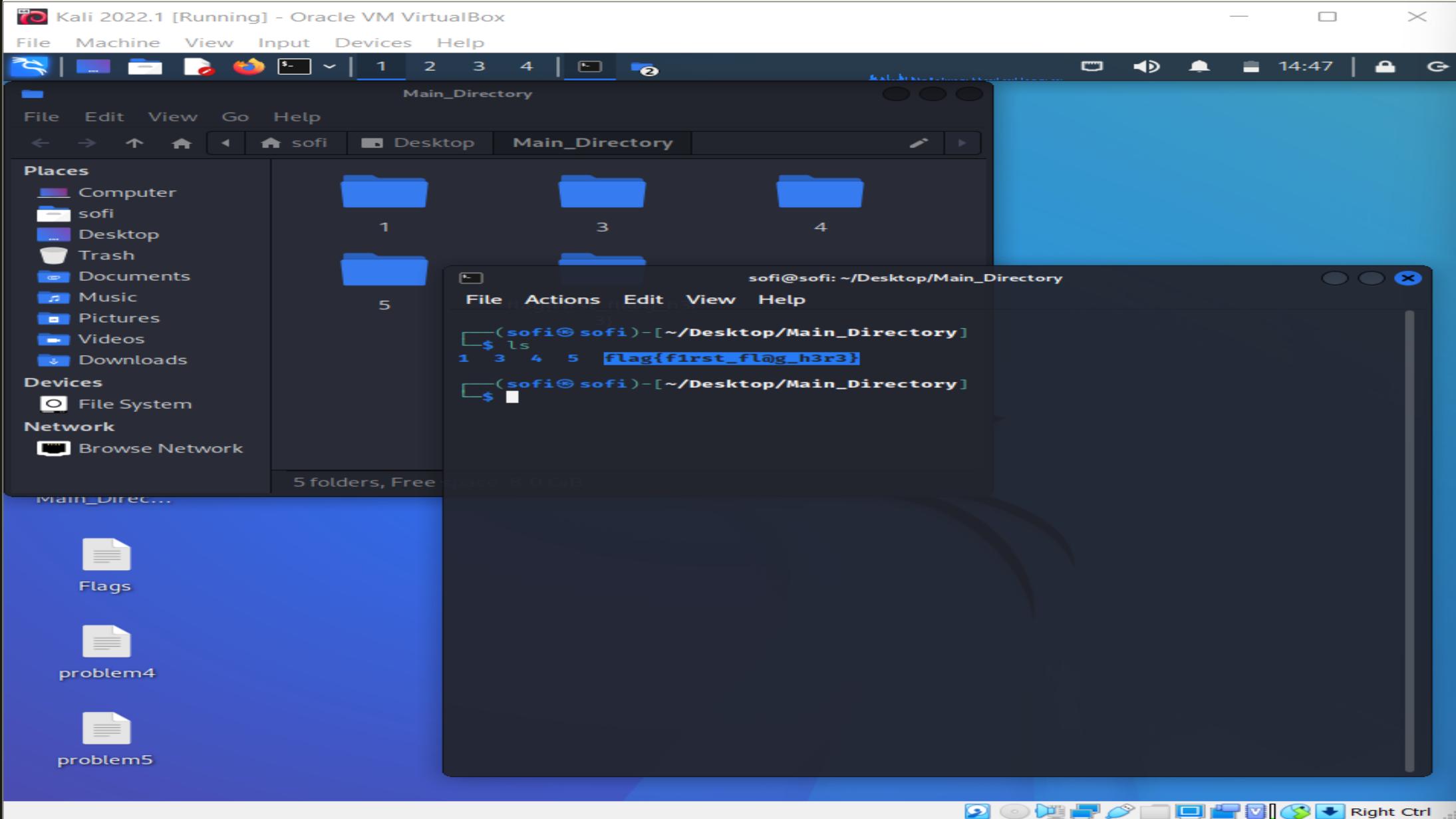


Task - 5

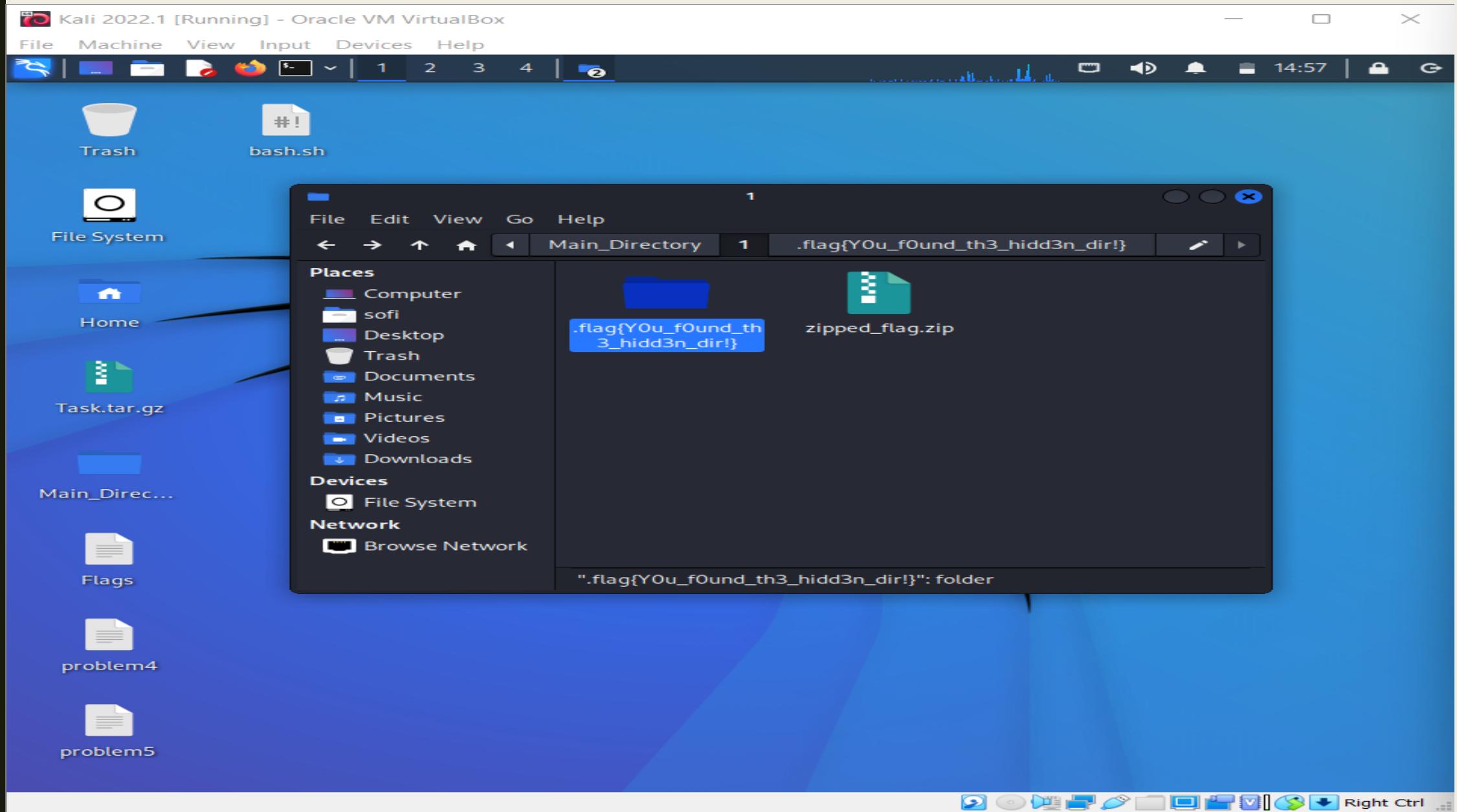
By Veda Sampreetha
CSE-AI

PART-1

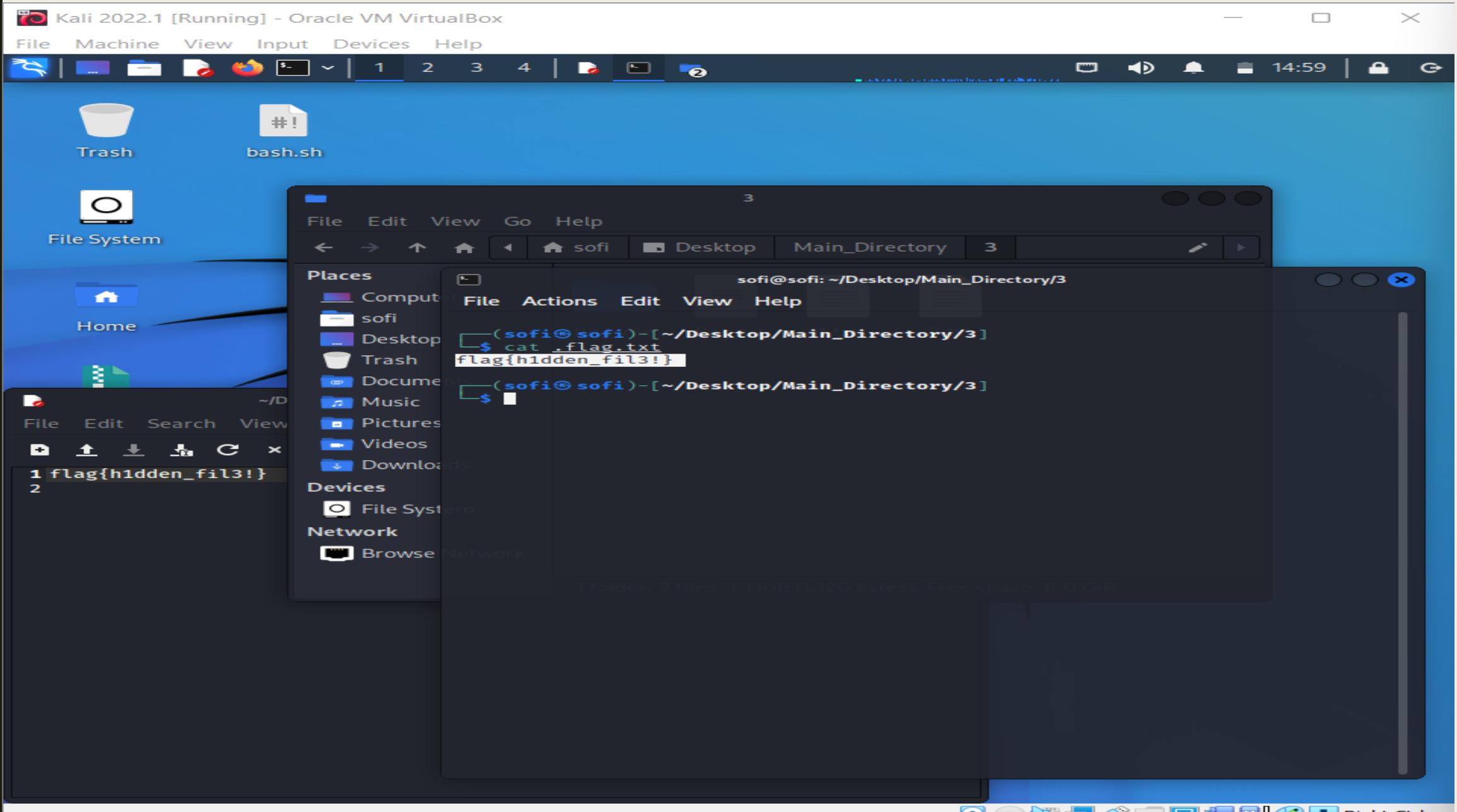
➤ Flag1



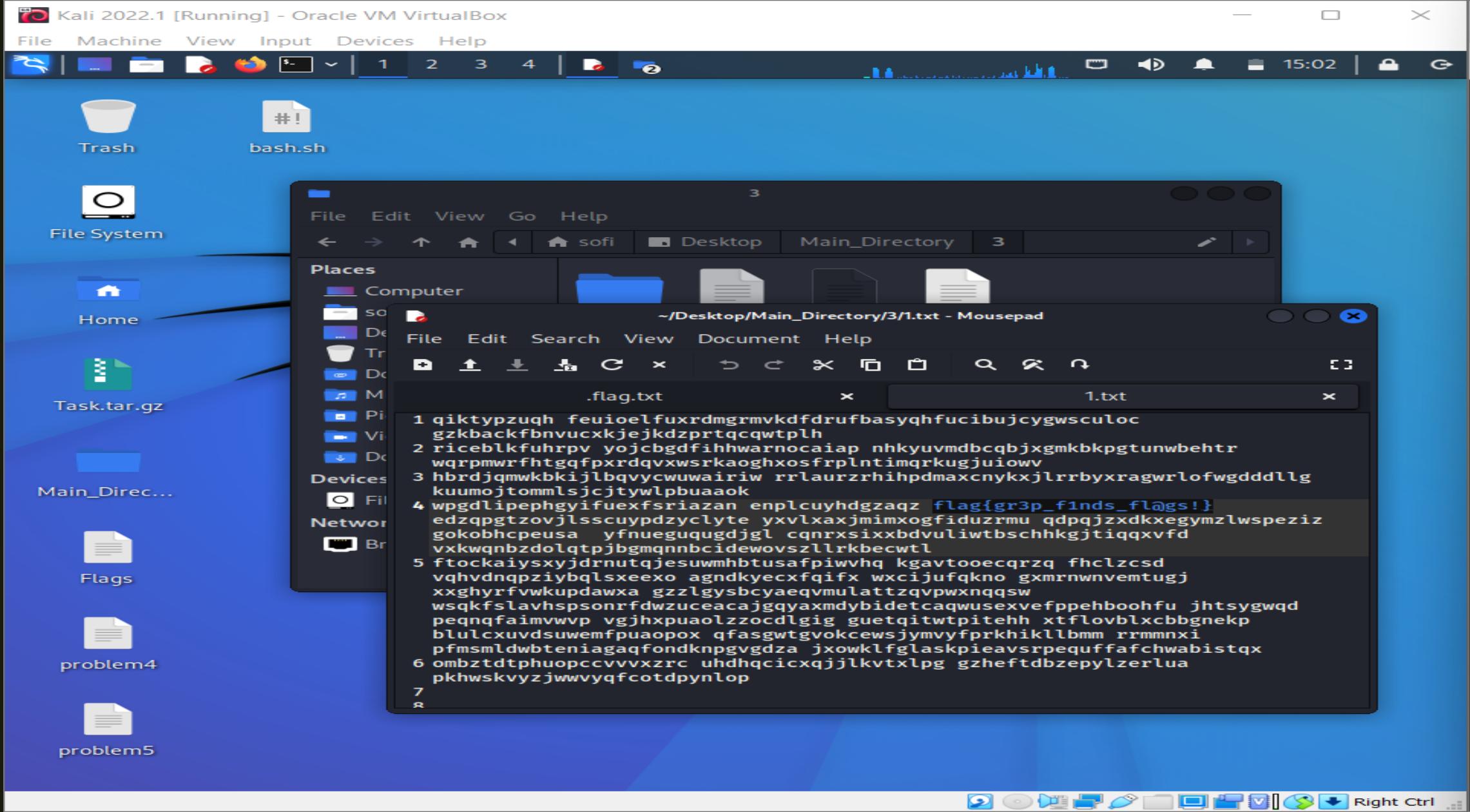
➤ Flag2



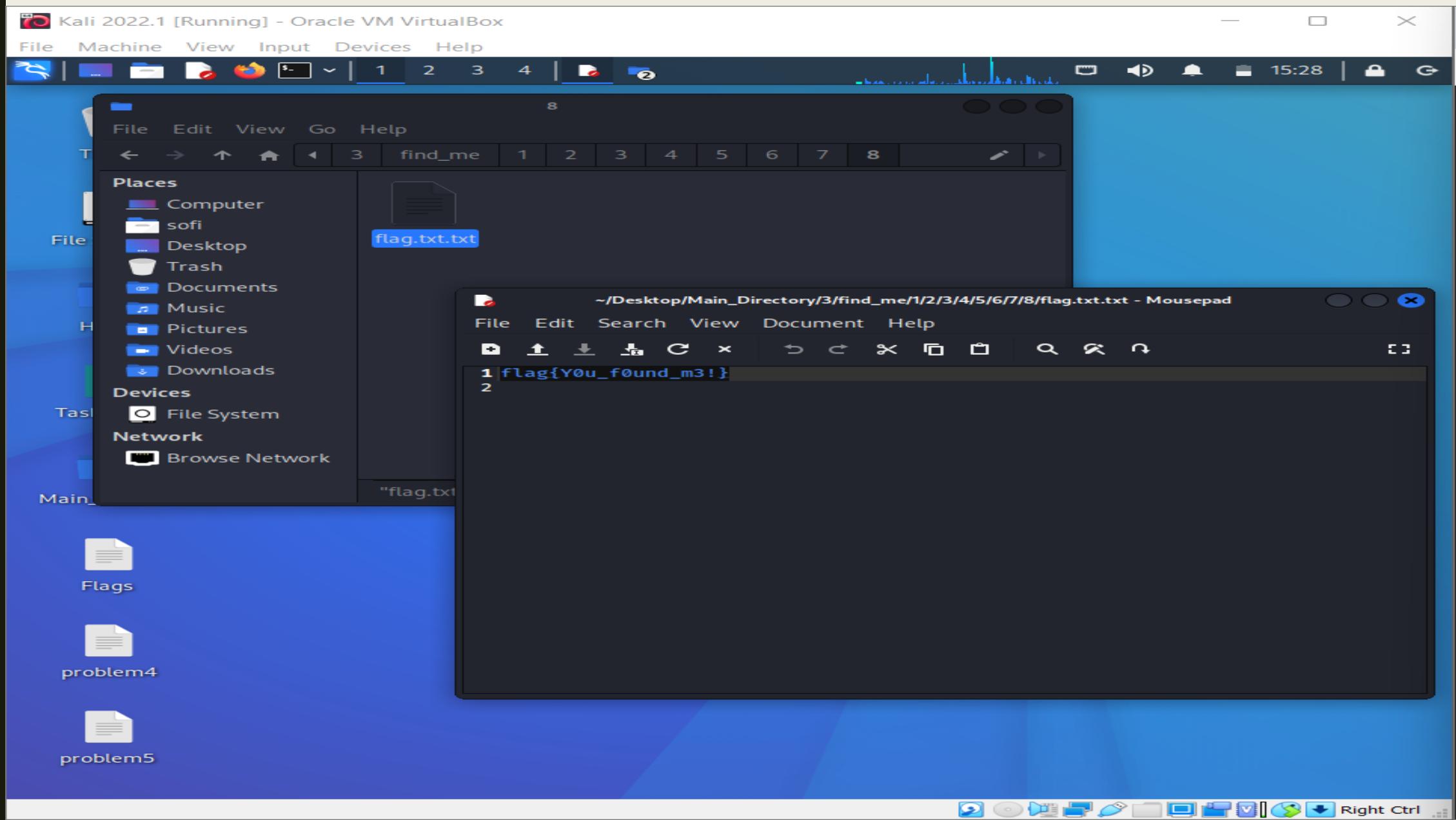
➤ Flag3



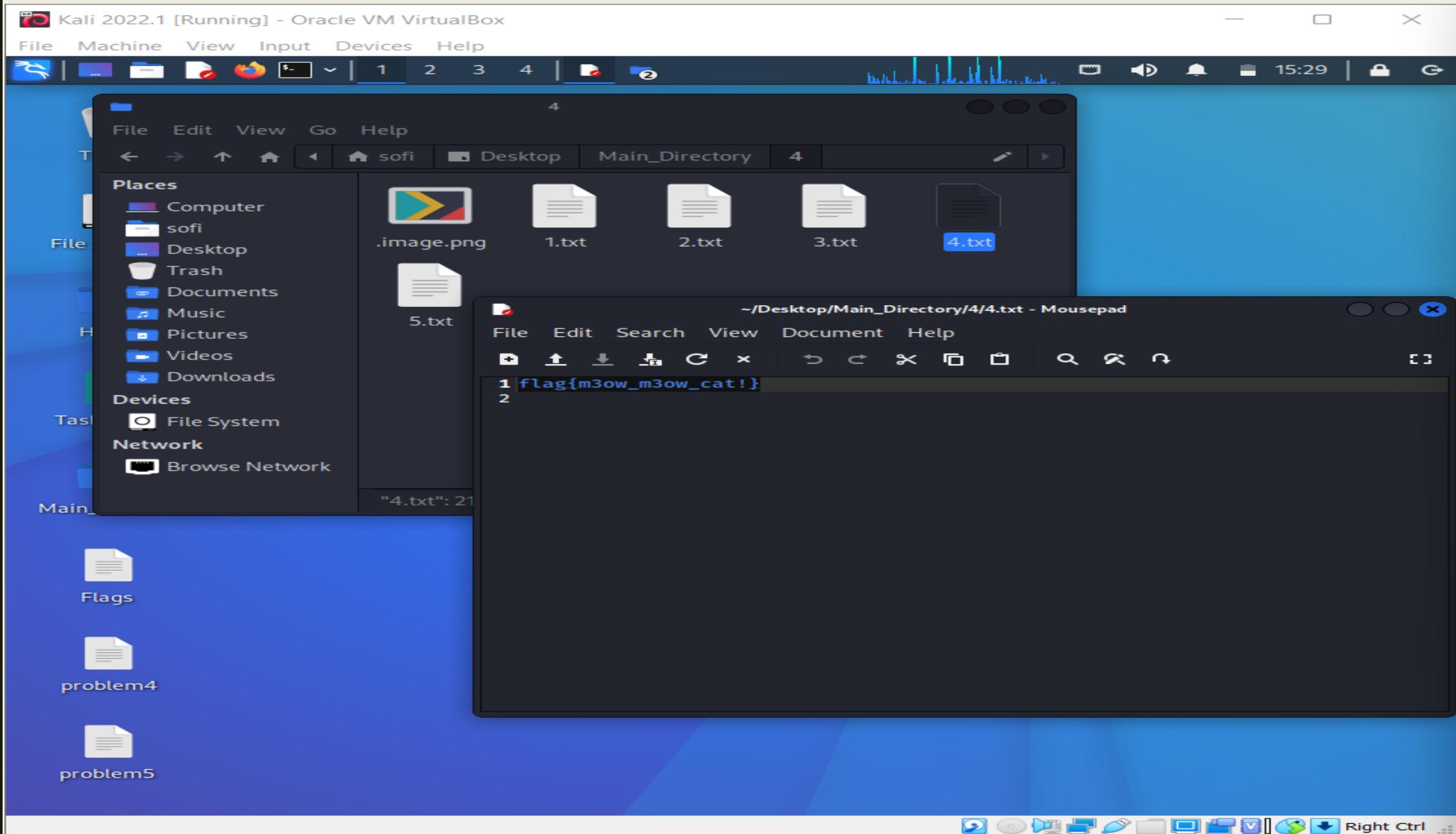
➤ Flag4



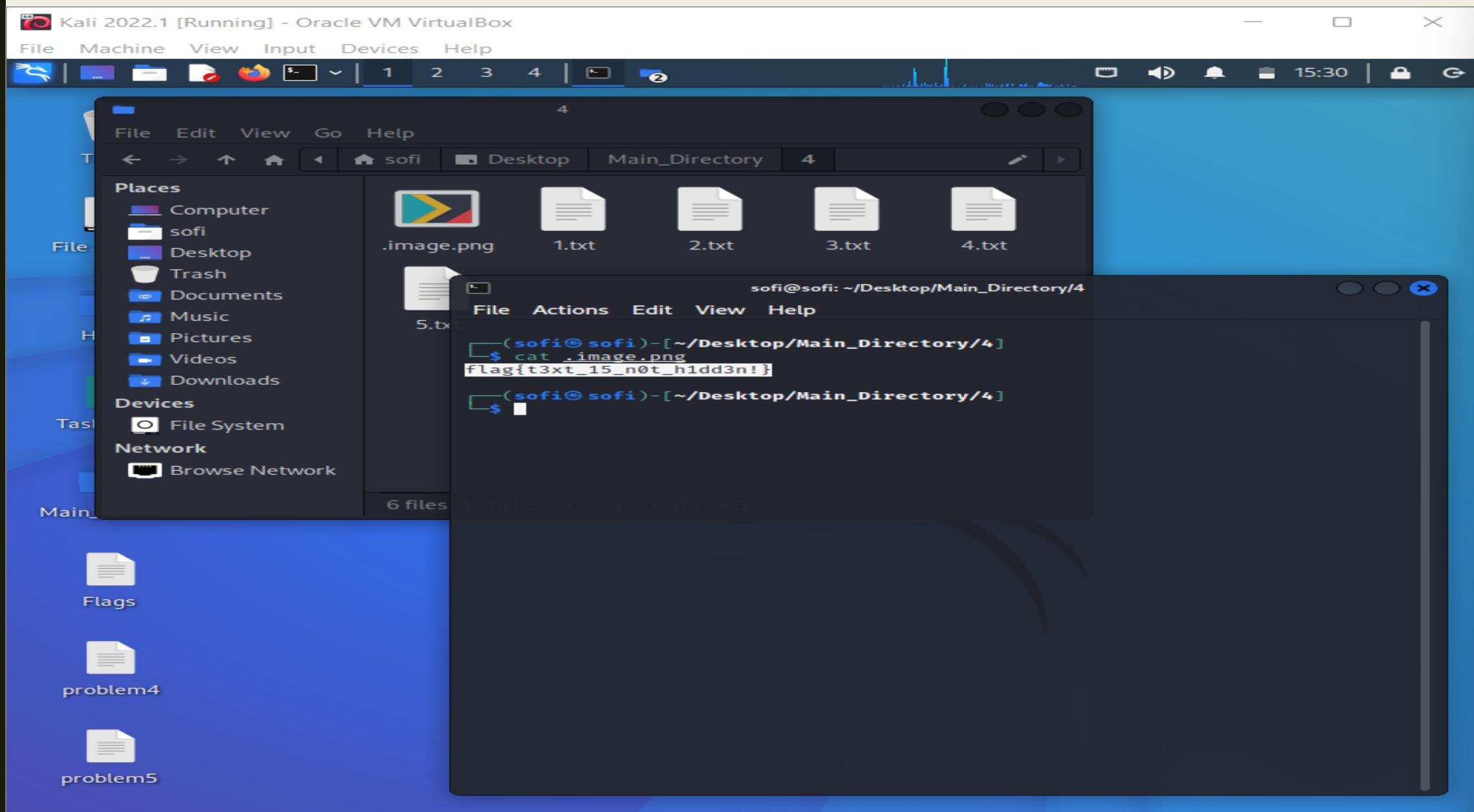
➤ Flag5



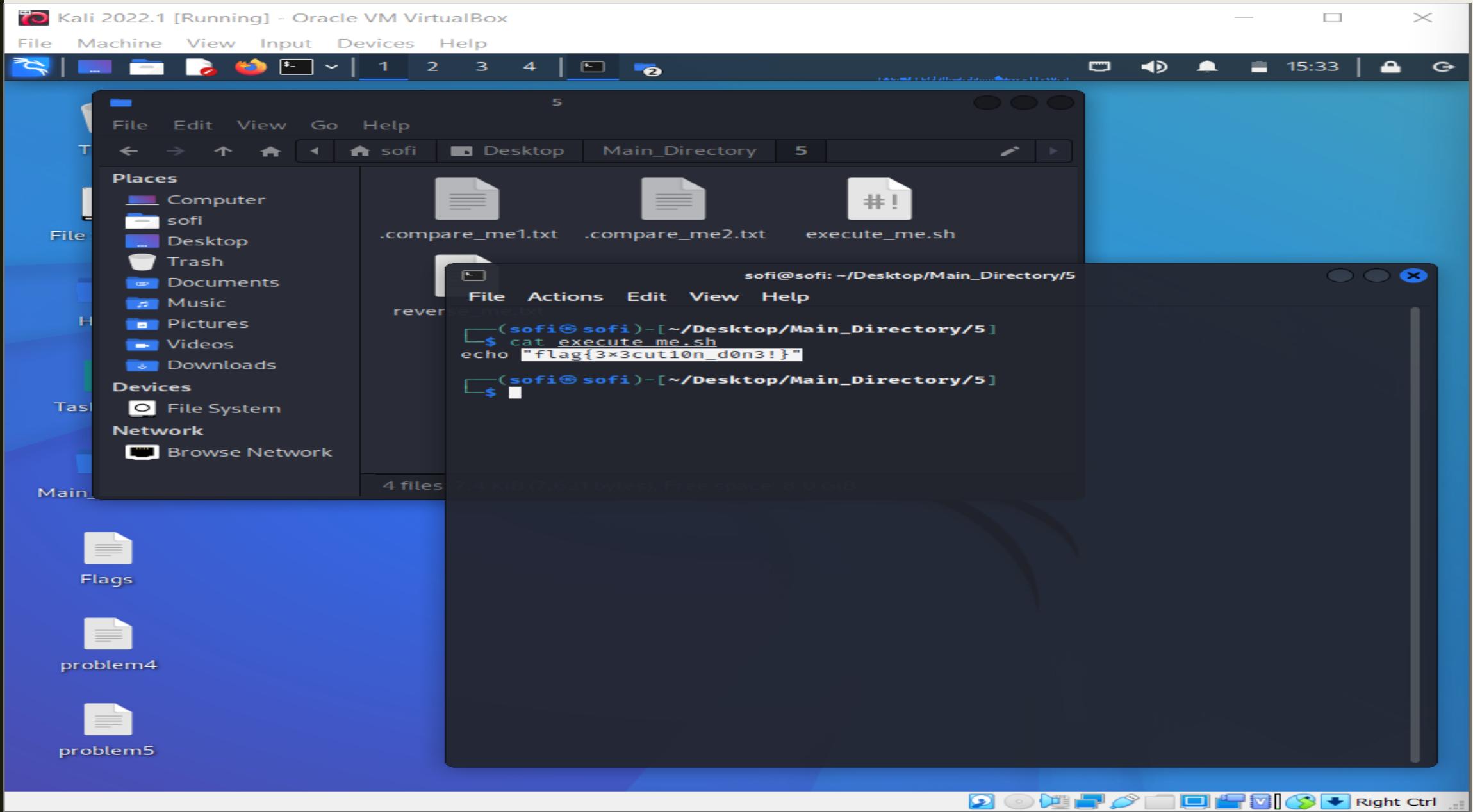
➤ Flag6



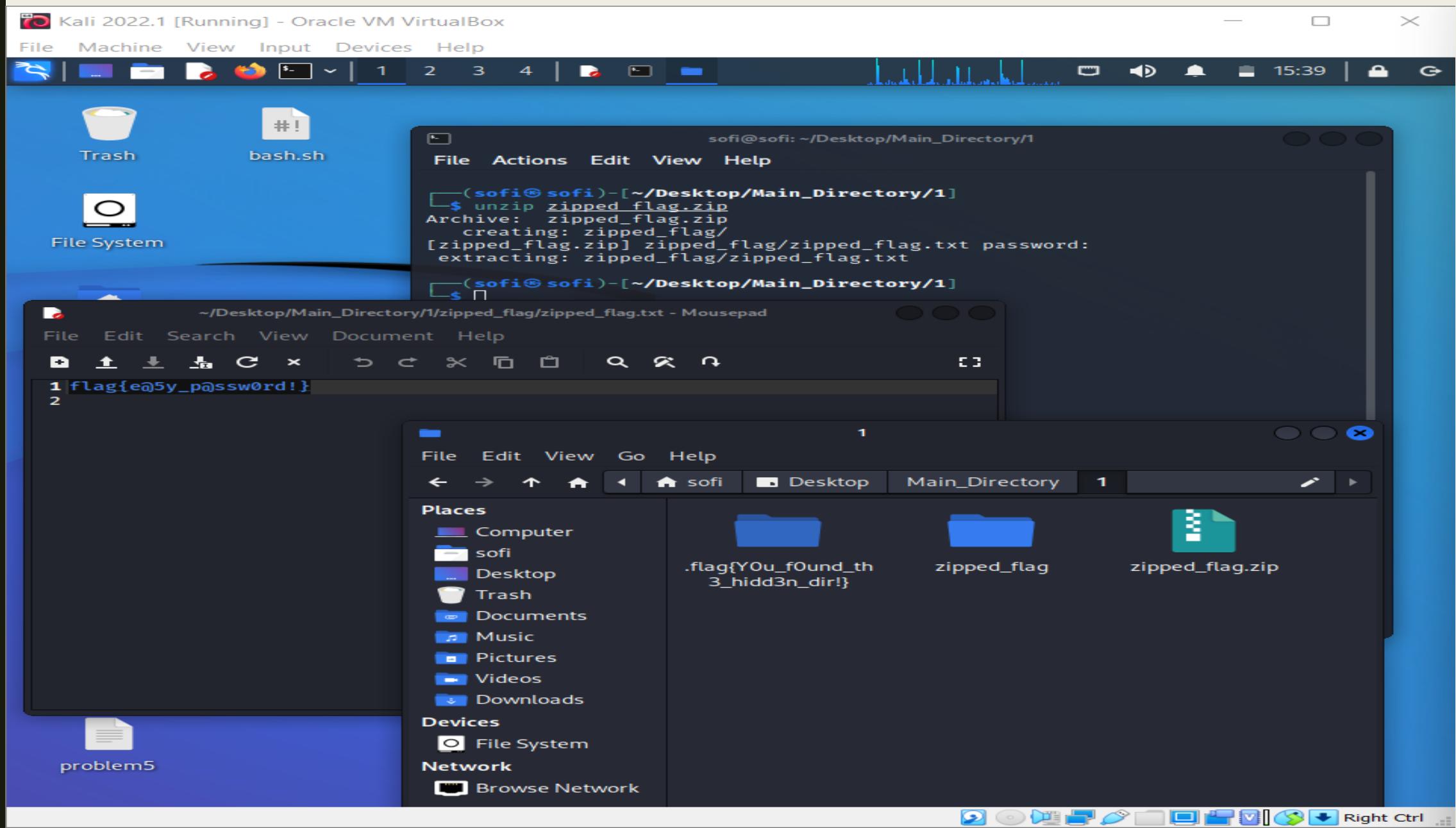
➤ Flag7



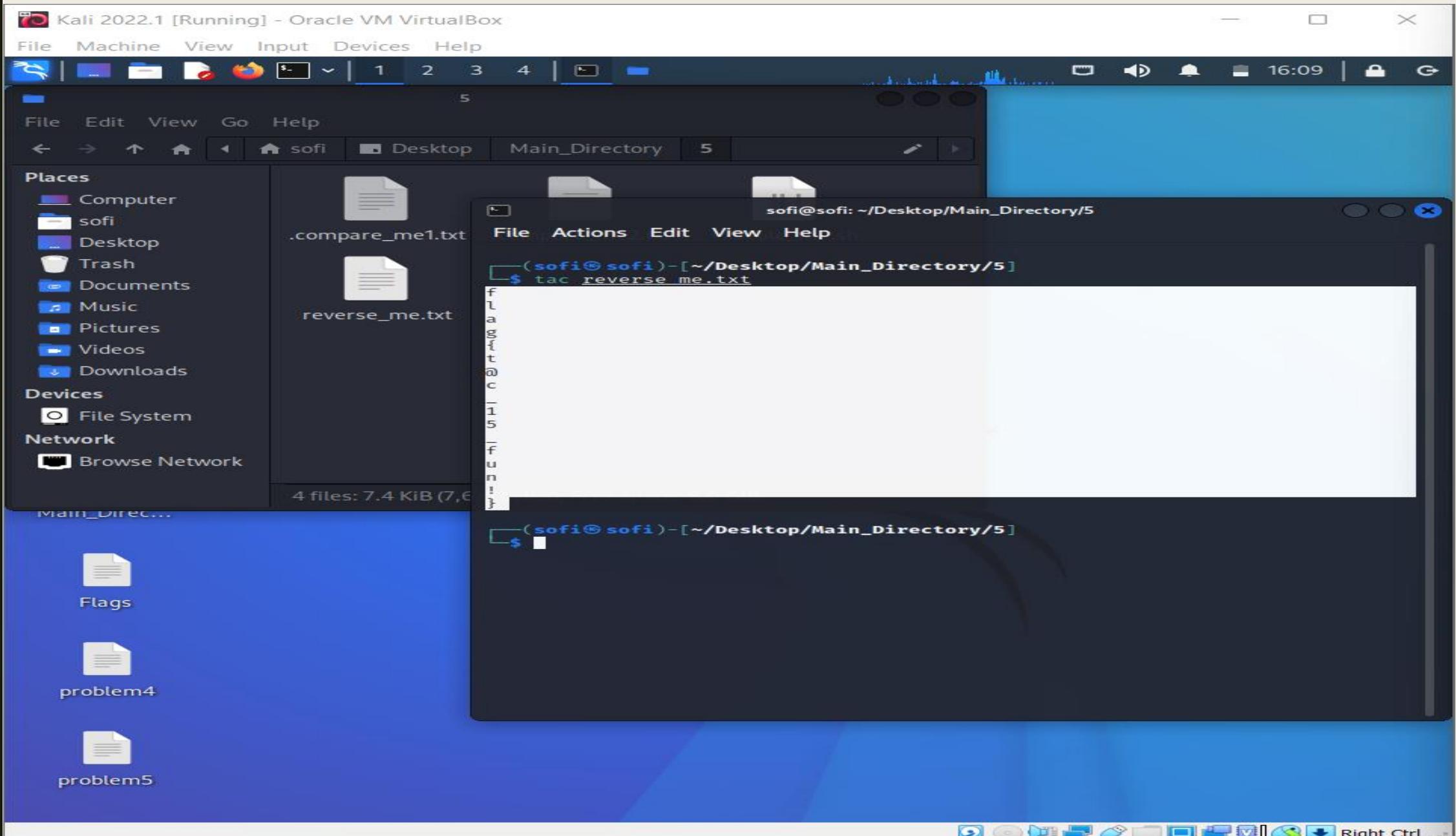
➤ Flag8



➤ Flag9

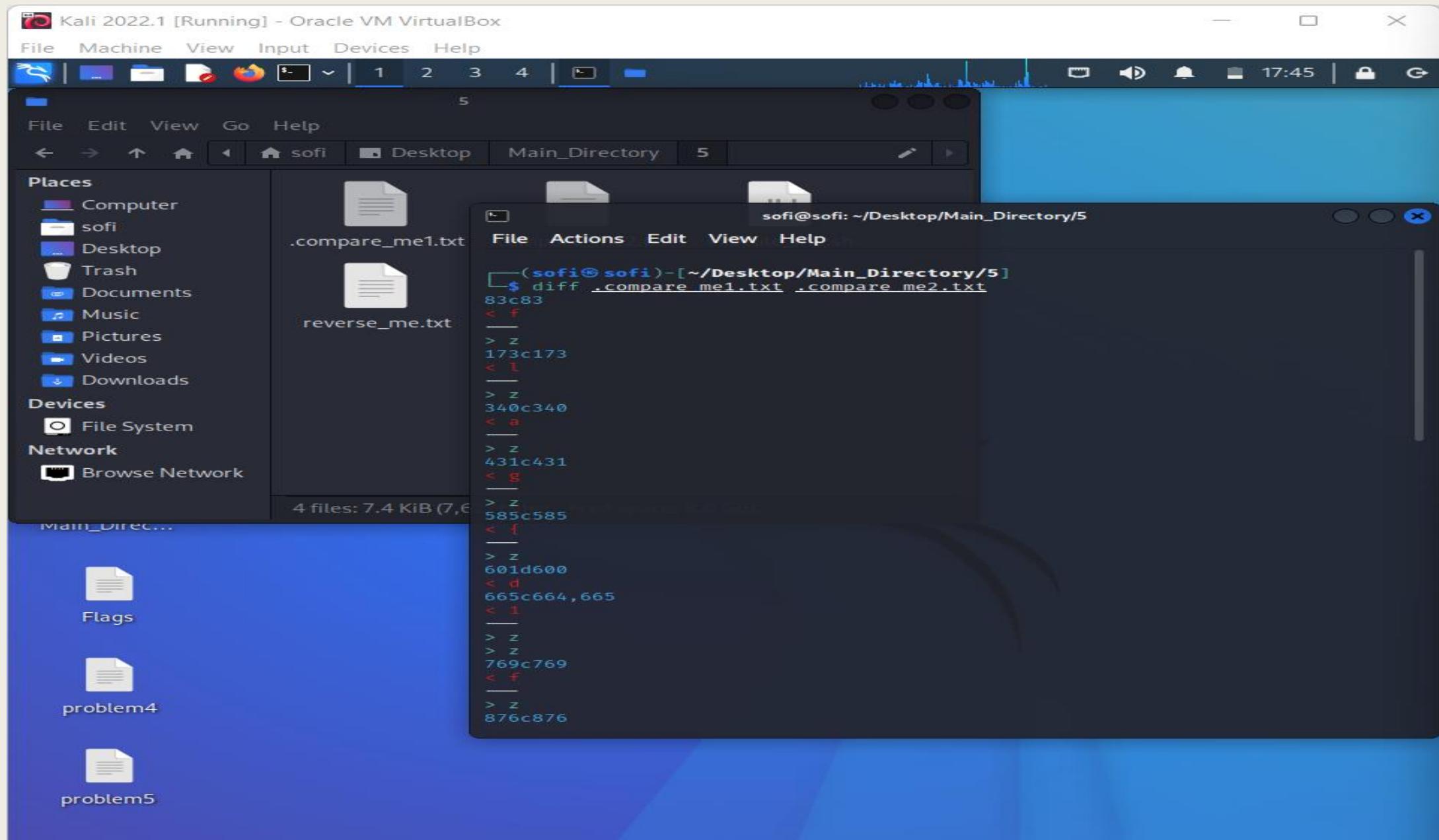


➤ Flag10



➤ Flag11

The letters that are in red is flag11



Kali 2022.1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

1 2 3 4

sofi Desktop Main_Directory 5

File Edit View Go Help

Places Computer sofi Desktop Trash Documents Music Pictures Videos Downloads Devices File System Network Browse Network

.compare_me1.txt reverse_me.txt

```
sofi@sofi: ~/Desktop/Main_Directory/5
< f
> z
938c938
< -
> z
1398a1399
> z
1403d1403
< 1
1473c1473,1474
< 5
> z
> z
1500d1500
< -
1577c1577,1578
< u
> z
> z
1613d1613
< 5
1679c1679,1680
< 3
> z
> z
1727d1727
< f
1779c1779,1780
< u
> z
> z
1823d1823
< l
1897,1898c1897,1899
< !
< }
> z
> z
> z
(sofar@sofar)-[~/Desktop/Main_Directory/5]
$ diff -q .compare_me1.txt .compare_me2.txt
Files .compare_me1.txt and .compare_me2.txt differ
```

Main_Direc... Flags problem4 problem5

Right Ctrl

Kali 2022.1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

1 2 3 4

sofi Desktop Main_Directory 5

File Edit View Go Help

Places Computer sofi Desktop Trash Documents Music Pictures Videos Downloads Devices File System Network Browse Network

.compare_me1.txt reverse_me.txt

```
> z
1500d1500
< -
1577c1577,1578
< u
> z
> z
1613d1613
< 5
1679c1679,1680
< 3
> z
> z
1727d1727
< f
1779c1779,1780
< u
> z
> z
1823d1823
< l
1897,1898c1897,1899
< !
< }
> z
> z
> z
(sofar@sofar)-[~/Desktop/Main_Directory/5]
$ diff -q .compare_me1.txt .compare_me2.txt
Files .compare_me1.txt and .compare_me2.txt differ
```

Main_Direc... Flags problem4 problem5

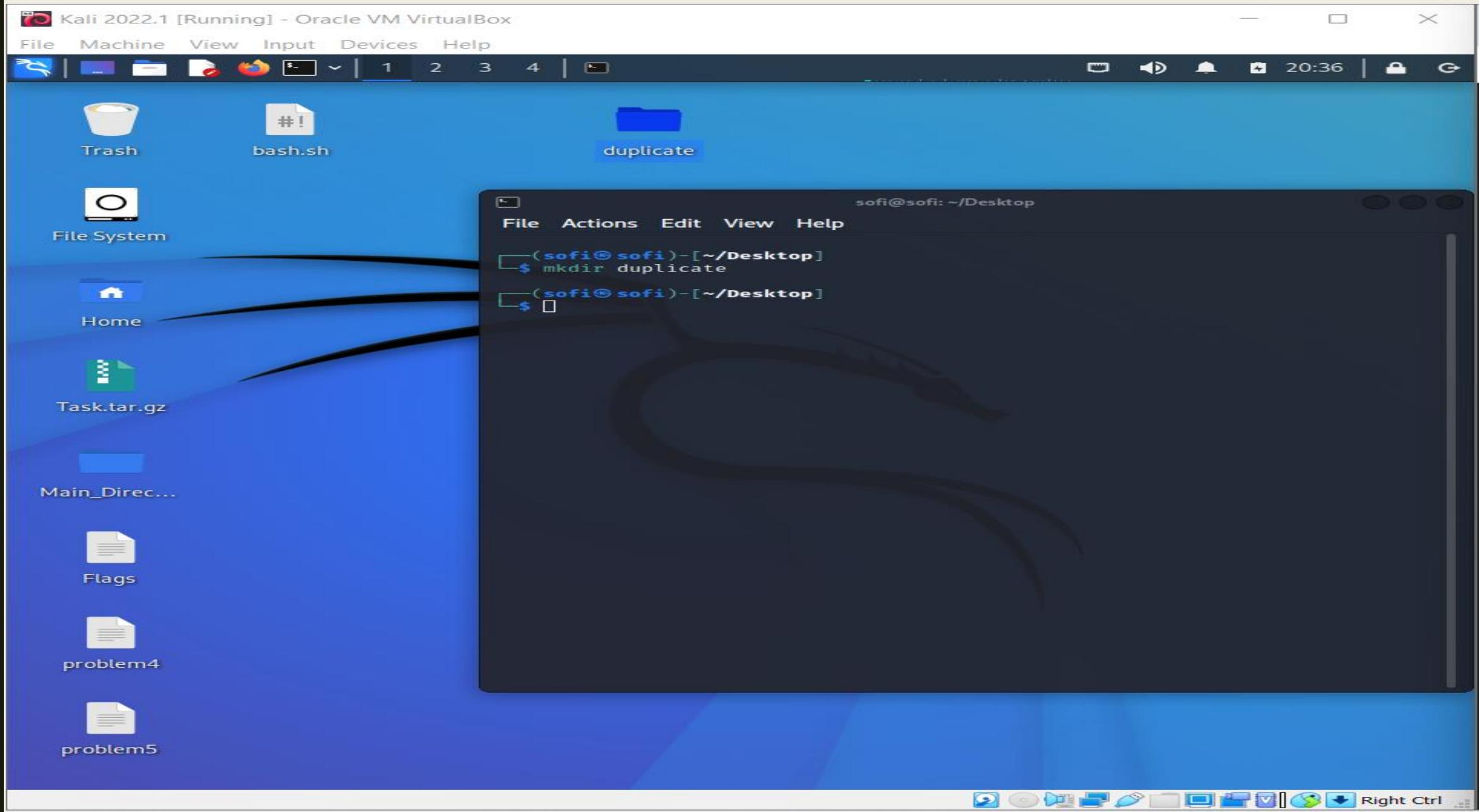
Right Ctrl

ALL THE 11 FLAGS

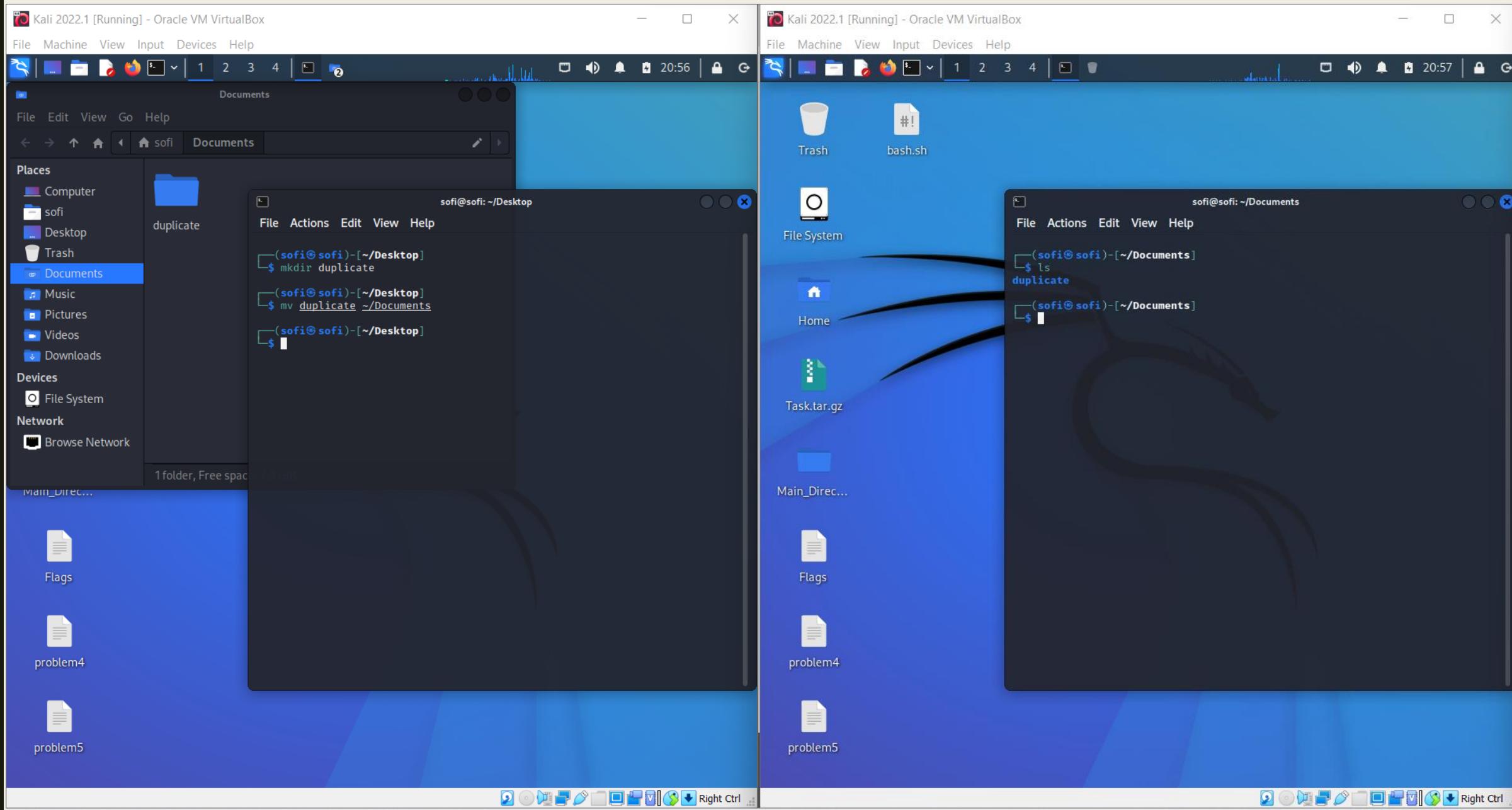
A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment within Oracle VM VirtualBox. The terminal window, titled '*~/Desktop/Flags - Mousepad', displays 11 flags, each preceded by a number from 1 to 11. The flags are:

```
1 flag{f1rst_fl4g_h3r3}
2 flag{Y0u_f0und_th3_hidd3n_dir!}
3 flag{h1dden_fil3!}
4 flag{gr3p_f1nds_fl4gs!}
5 flag{Y0u_f0und_m3!}
6 flag{m3ow_m3ow_cat!}
7 flag{t3xt_15_n0t_h1dd3n!}
8 flag{3x3cut10n_d0n3!}
9 flag{e@5y_p@ssw0rd!}
10 flag{t0c_15_fun!}
11 flag{d1ff_15_u53ful!}
```

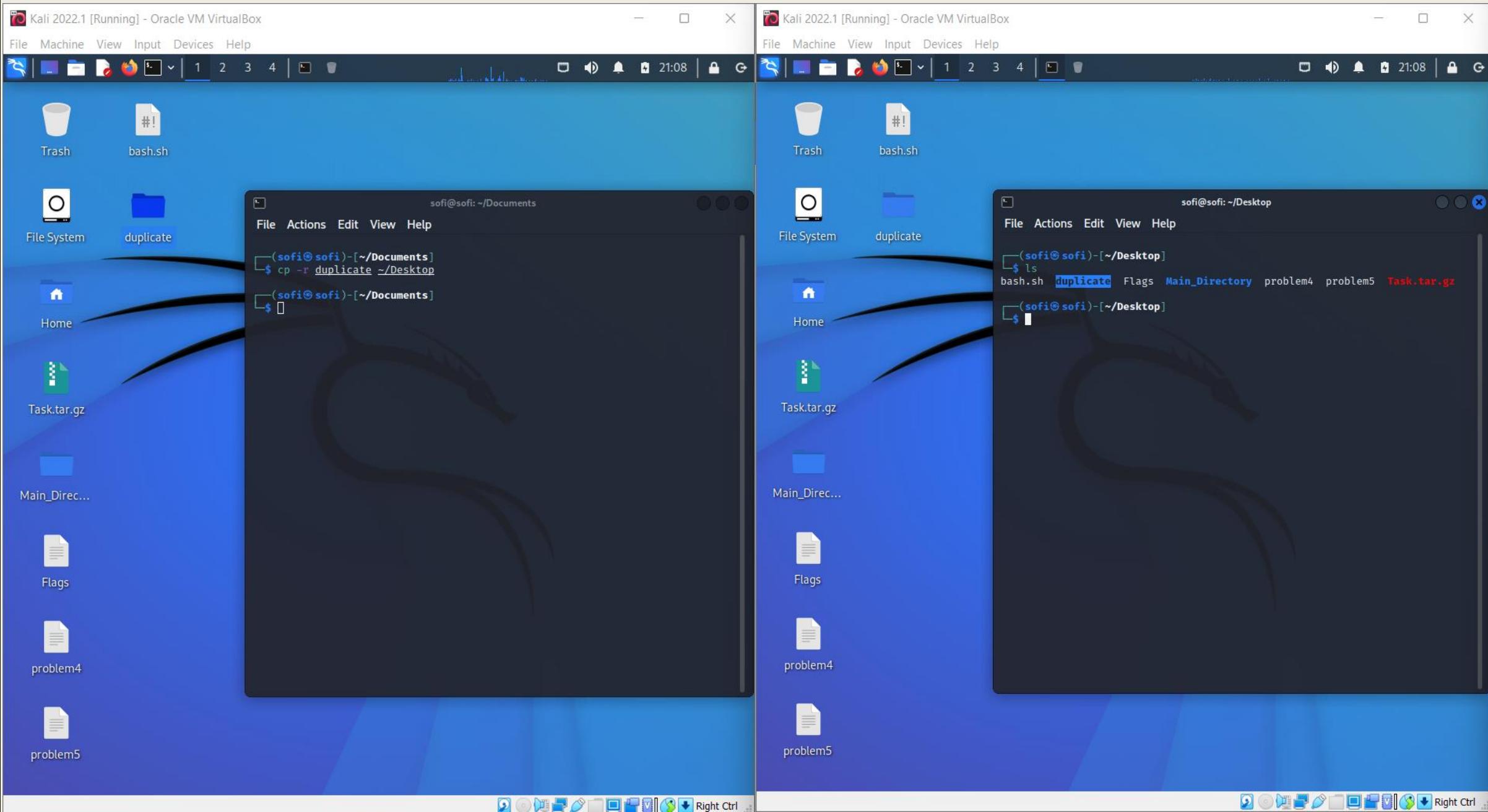
For mv,mkdir,cp,rm commands create a directory and move & copy it to a different location and delete it.



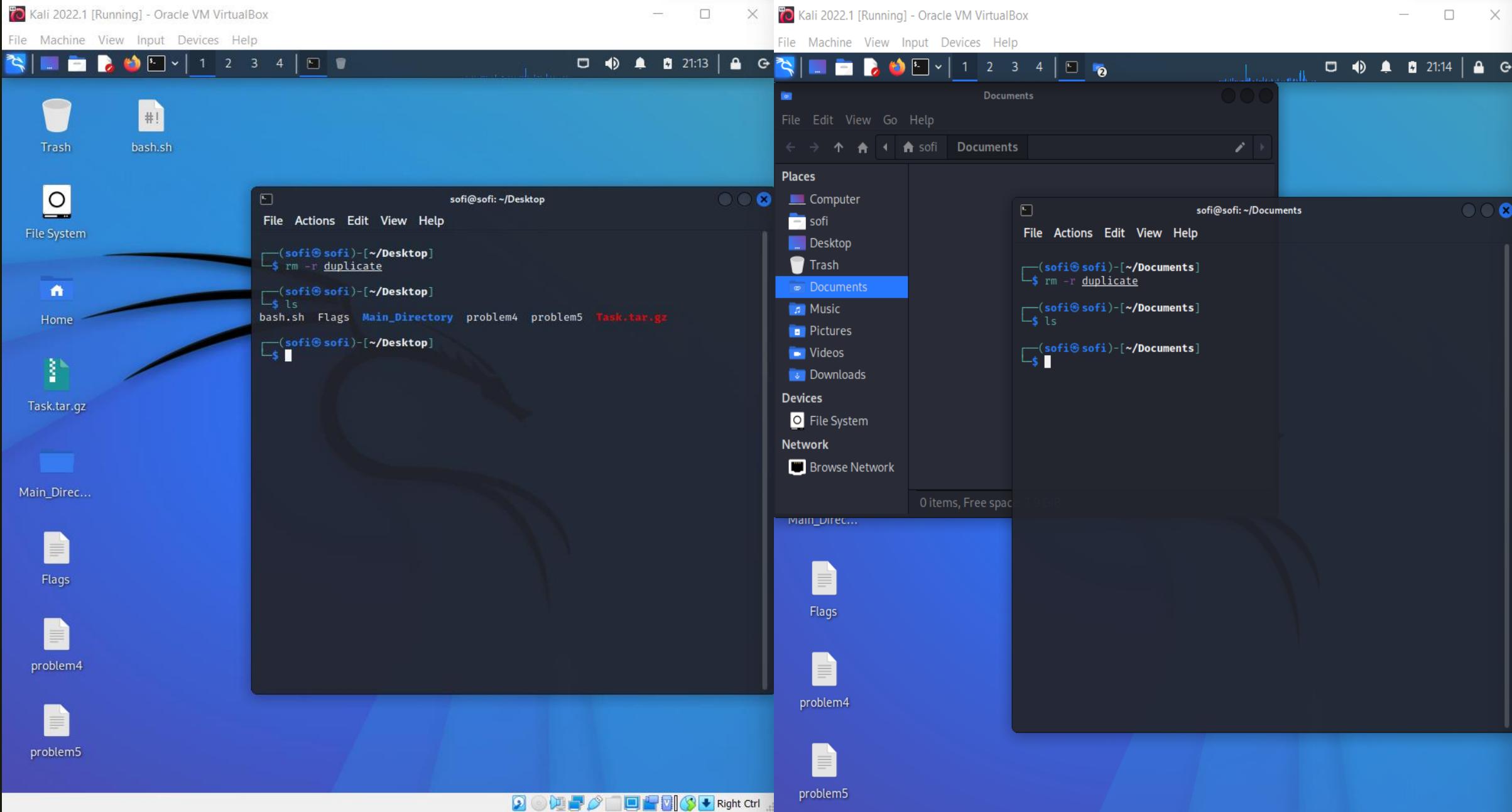
Moving the directory duplicate to Documents



Copying duplicate directory from Documents to Desktop

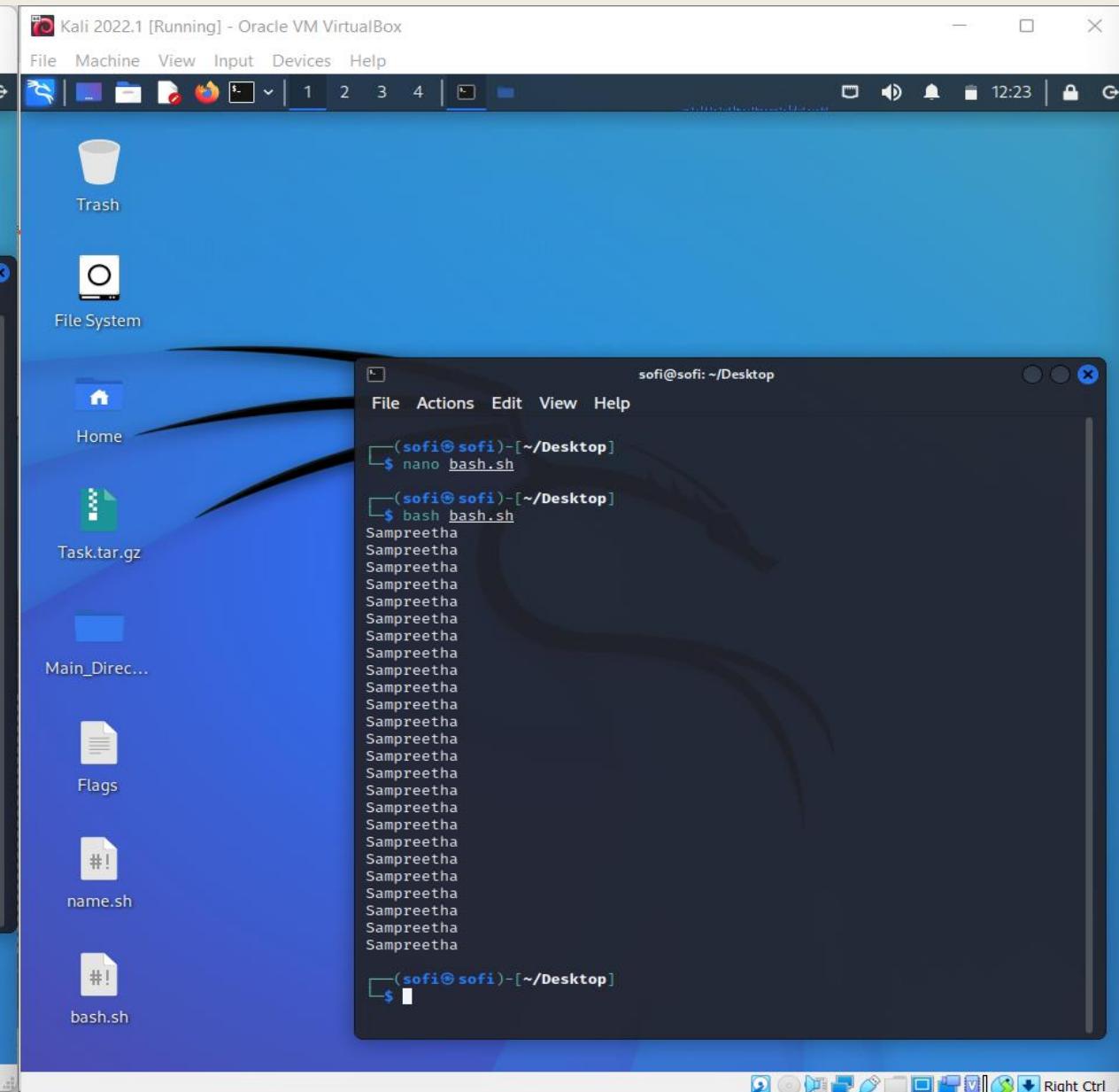
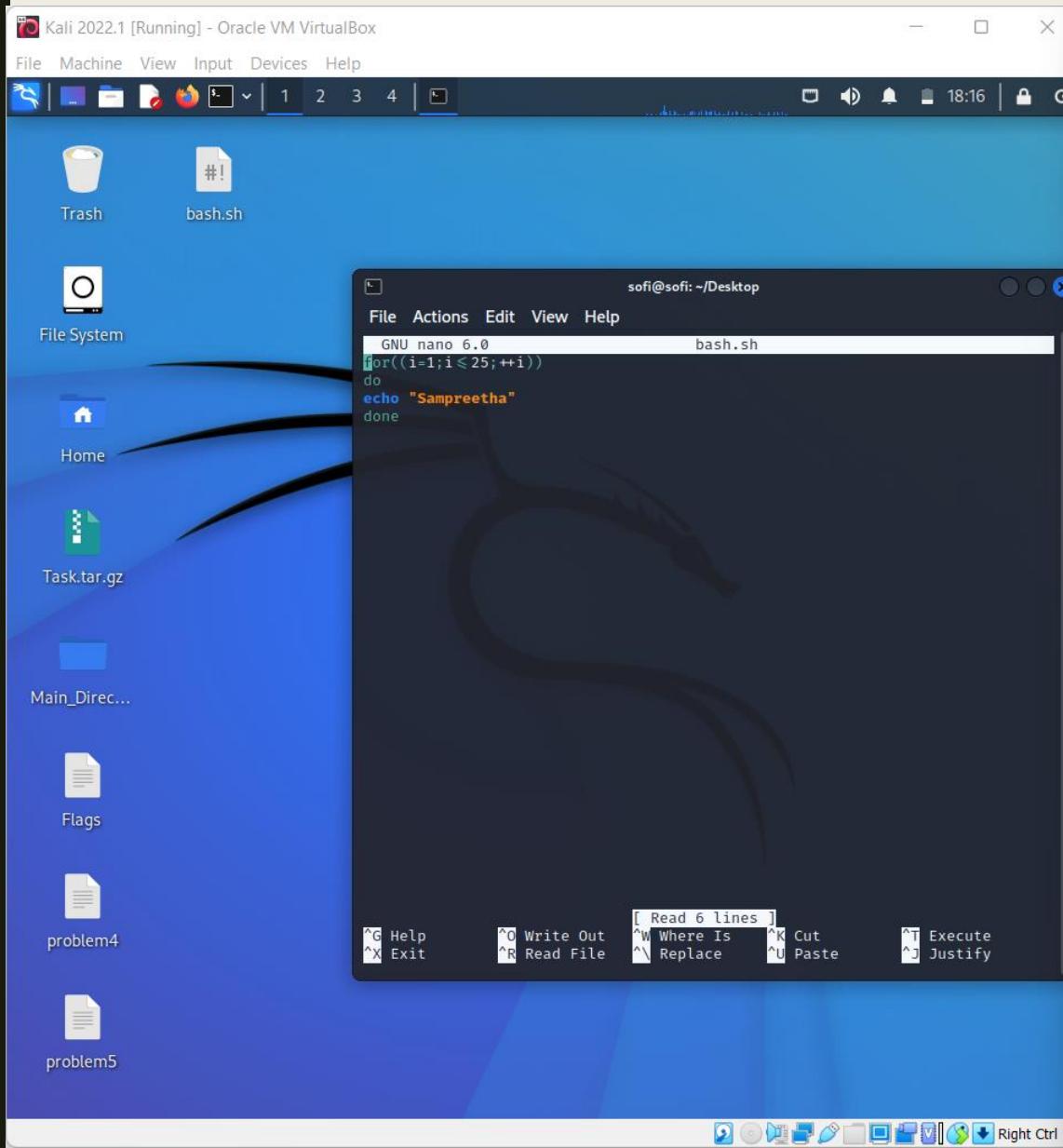


Deleting the directory from both Desktop and Documents



PART-2

Write a bash script to echo your name 25 times



What command should I use to display the **first** 30 entries of syslog file?

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

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Kali 2022.1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is "sofi@sofi: ~/Desktop". The command entered is "head -n 30 /var/log/syslog". The output displays the first 30 lines of the syslog file, which logs kernel boot information and system configuration details. The log includes entries about the kernel version (5.15.0-kali3-amd64), boot parameters (BOOT_IMAGE=/boot/vmlinuz-5.15.0-kali3-amd64), and various kernel modules and drivers being loaded.

```
(sofi㉿sofi) [~/Desktop]
$ head -n 30 /var/log/syslog
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] Linux version 5.15.0-kali3-amd64
(devel@kali.org) (gcc-11 (Debian 11.2.0-14) 11.2.0, GNU ld (GNU Binutils for
Debian) 2.37.90.20220123) #1 SMP Debian 5.15.15-2kali1 (2022-01-31)
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] Command line: BOOT_IMAGE=/boot/vm
linuz-5.15.0-kali3-amd64 root=UUID=21c75e6d-7e16-4f98-809e-a950291f0a90 ro qu
iet splash
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature
0x001: 'x87 floating point registers'
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature
0x002: 'SSE registers'
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature
0x004: 'AVX registers'
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] x86/fpu: xstate_offset[2]: 576,
xstate_sizes[2]: 256
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] x86/fpu: Enabled xstate features
0x7, context size is 832 bytes, using 'standard' format.
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] signal: max sigframe size: 1776
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [    0.000000] BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000
0-0x000000000009fbff] usable
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000009fc0
0-0x000000000009ffff] reserved
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000000f000
0-0x00000000000fffff] reserved
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000010000
0-0x000000000007fffff] usable
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000007fff000
0-0x000000000007fffff] ACPI data
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000fec0000
0-0x000000000fec00ff] reserved
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000fee0000
0-0x000000000fee00ff] reserved
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000fffc000
0-0x000000000fffffff] reserved
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] NX (Execute Disable) protection:
active
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] SMBIOS 2.5 present.
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] DMI: innotek GmbH VirtualBox/Virt
ualBox, BIOS VirtualBox 12/01/2006
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] Hypervisor detected: KVM
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] kvm-clock: Using msrs 4b564d01 an
d 4b564d00
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000000] kvm-clock: cpu 0, msr 7a801001, p
rimary cpu clock
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000002] kvm-clock: using sched offset of
10029404177 cycles
Feb 26 11:33:33 sofi kernel: [ 0.000004] clockssource: kvm-clock: mask: 0xf
fffffffffffff max_cycles: 0x1cd42e4dff, max_idle_ns: 881590591483 ns
```

What command should I use to display the **last** 30 entries of syslog file?

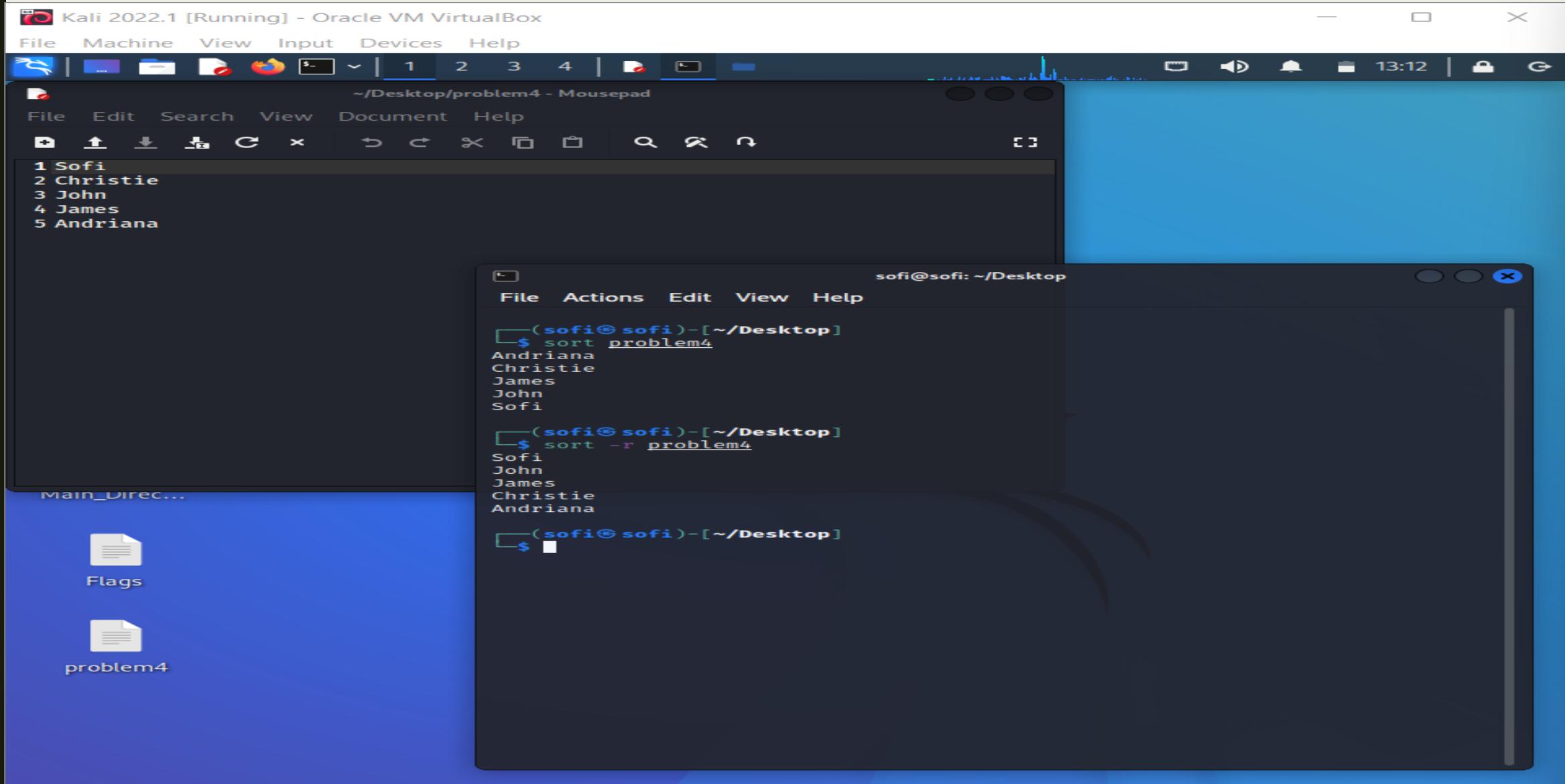
COMMAND: tail -n 30 /var/log/syslog

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment with a blue theme. A terminal window is open in the foreground, titled 'sofi@sofi: ~/Desktop'. The terminal displays the output of the command 'tail -n 30 /var/log/syslog'. The output consists of multiple lines of kernel log messages, primarily from the 'sofi kernel'. These messages are timestamped and detail monitor positions being sent to a host. The desktop background shows various icons for Trash, File System, Home, Task.tar.gz, Main_Direc..., Flags, name.sh, and bash.sh.

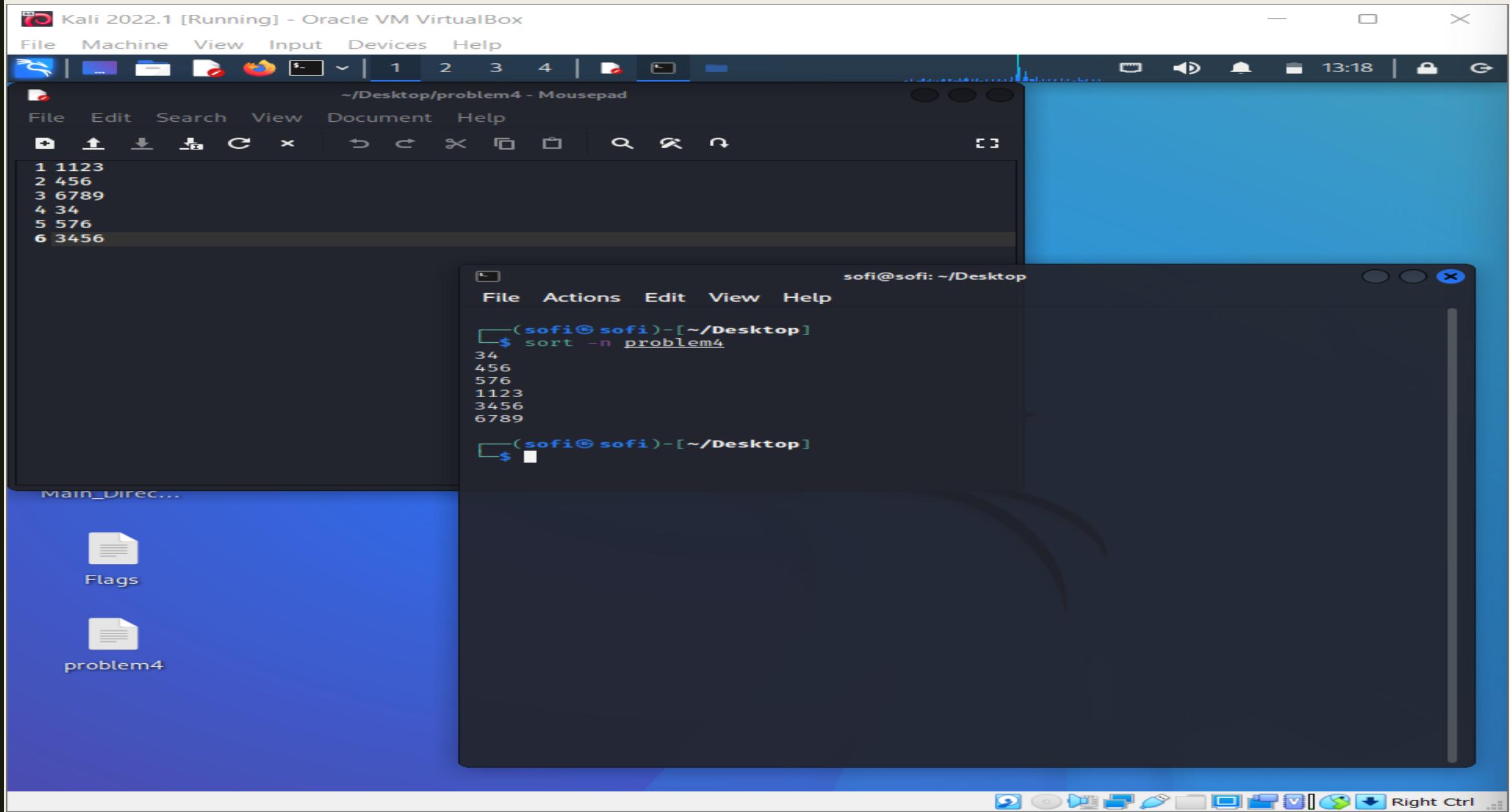
```
sofi@sofi: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
└$ tail -n 30 /var/log/syslog
Feb 27 11:52:06 sofi kernel: [36165.521044] Monitor 0 (w,h)=(1920,940) (x,y)=(0,0)
Feb 27 11:52:06 sofi kernel: [36165.521466] Sending monitor positions (8 of them) to the host: VINF_SUCCESS
Feb 27 11:52:06 sofi kernel: [36165.521709] RRScreenChangeNotify event received
Feb 27 11:52:06 sofi kernel: [36165.521987] Monitor 0 (w,h)=(1920,940) (x,y)=(0,0)
Feb 27 11:52:06 sofi kernel: [36165.522281] Sending monitor positions (8 of them) to the host: VINF_SUCCESS
Feb 27 11:52:06 sofi kernel: [36165.522438] RRScreenChangeNotify event received
Feb 27 11:52:06 sofi kernel: [36165.522645] Monitor 0 (w,h)=(1920,940) (x,y)=(0,0)
Feb 27 11:52:06 sofi kernel: [36165.522926] Sending monitor positions (8 of them) to the host: VINF_SUCCESS
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.613447] RRScreenChangeNotify event received
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.753843] Monitor 0 (w,h)=(958,930) (x,y)=(0,0)
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.754139] Sending monitor positions (8 of them) to the host: VINF_SUCCESS
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.754308] RRScreenChangeNotify event received
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.754637] Monitor 0 (w,h)=(958,930) (x,y)=(0,0)
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.754955] Sending monitor positions (8 of them) to the host: VINF_SUCCESS
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.755133] RRScreenChangeNotify event received
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.755348] Monitor 0 (w,h)=(958,930) (x,y)=(0,0)
Feb 27 11:52:20 sofi kernel: [36179.756237] Sending monitor positions (8 of them) to the host: VINF_SUCCESS
```

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

- Alphabetically -- **sort**
- Reverse order -- **sort -r**

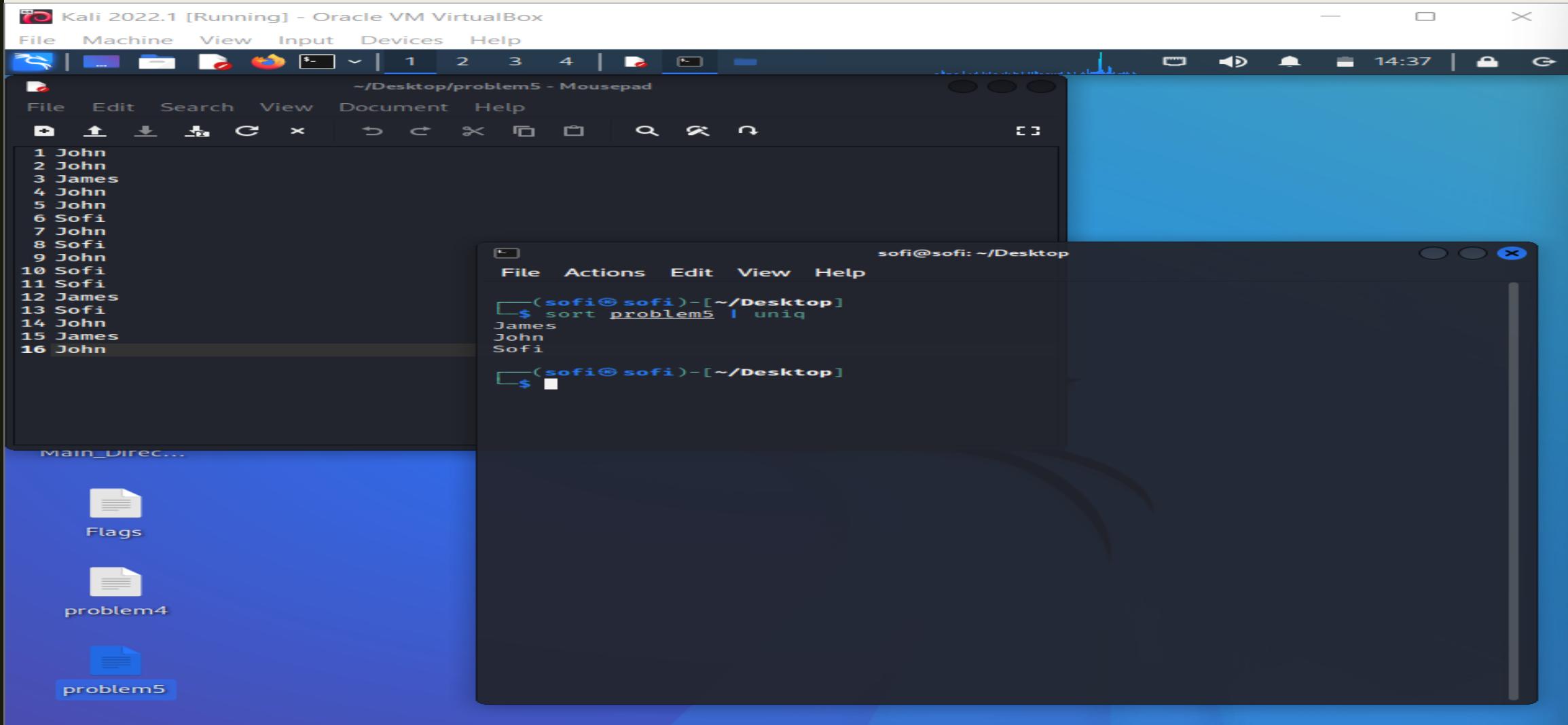


- Numerical order -- **sort -n**



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?

- By using the command sort <filename> | uniq, we can sort them into adjacent lines and remove the duplicate lines.



What are the Three parts of file's permission?

- The three parts of files permission are read, write and execute.