# COGNIZANCE CLUB TASK – 5 CYS

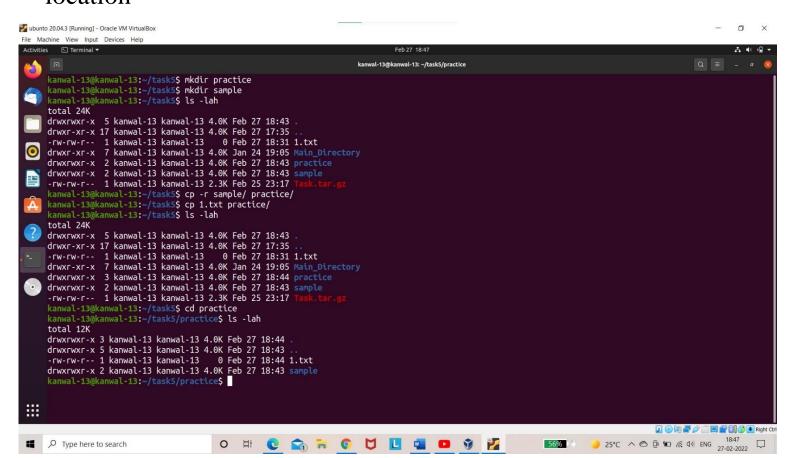
NAME: Kanwaljeet Kaur

CLASS: CCE 1st year

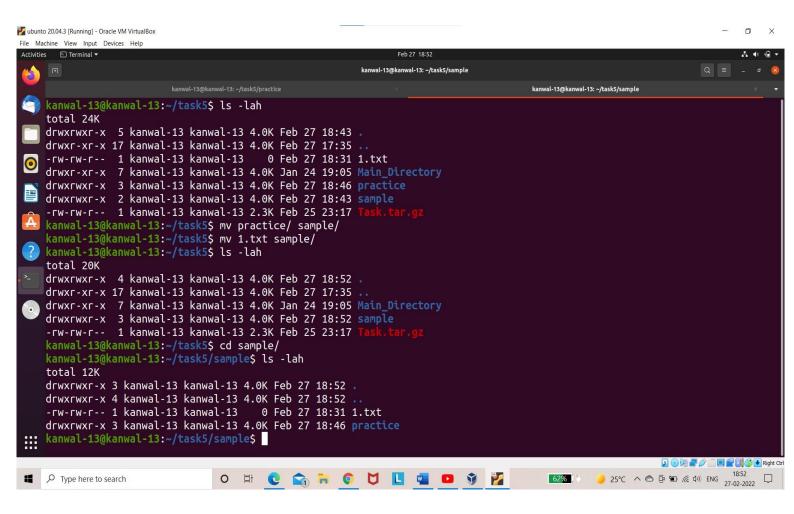
ROLL NO.: Ch.en.u4cce21021

#### **BASIC COMMANDS:**

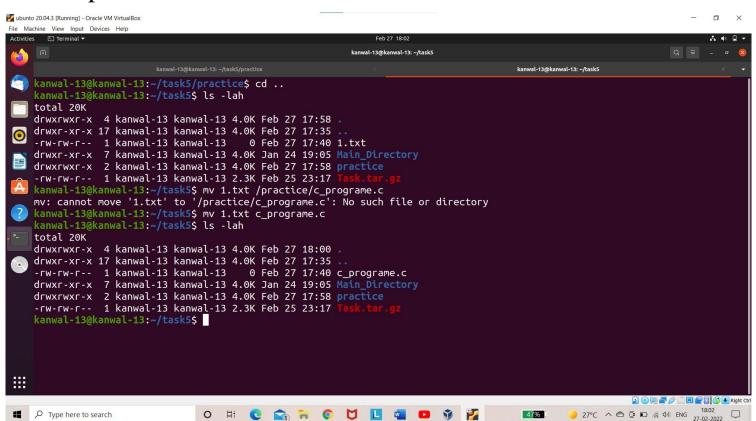
mkdir: This command is used to make a new directory cp: This command is used to copy the files to a new location cp -r: This command is used to copy the directory to a new location



Mv: this command is used to move both files and directories to a new location



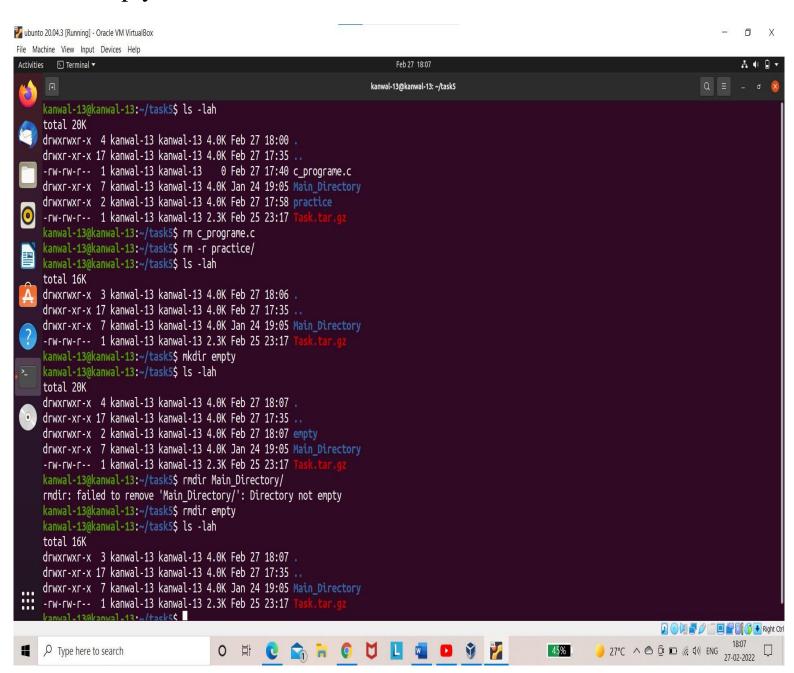
My command to rename a file: This my command can also be used to rename the files. It can also change the type of file. Example: a text file can be converted to a c file.



rm: the rm command is used to remove a file from a directory rmdir: The rmdir command is used to remove a directory. This command can remove only an empty directory

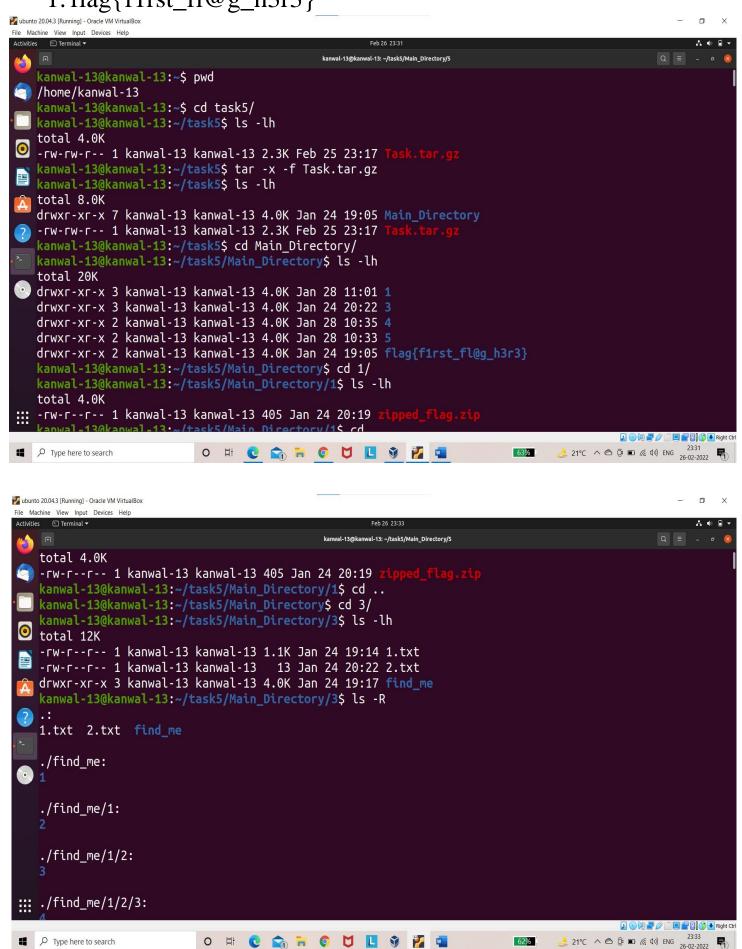
rm -r: To remove a non-empty directory rm -r command can be used, here r means recursive, I.e to remove all the files within the directory recursively along with the directory itself.

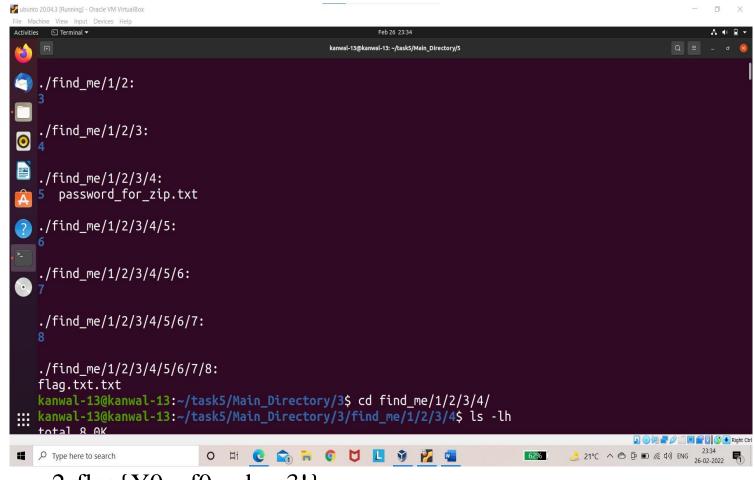
When we try to remove a non empty directory using rmdir command it will not delete it and will give the error " directory is not empty"



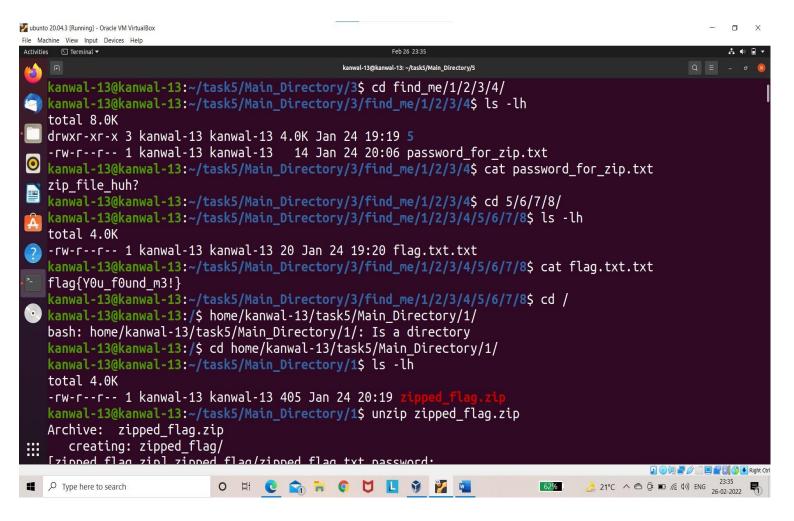
## Part - 1

1. flag{f1rst\_fl@g\_h3r3}



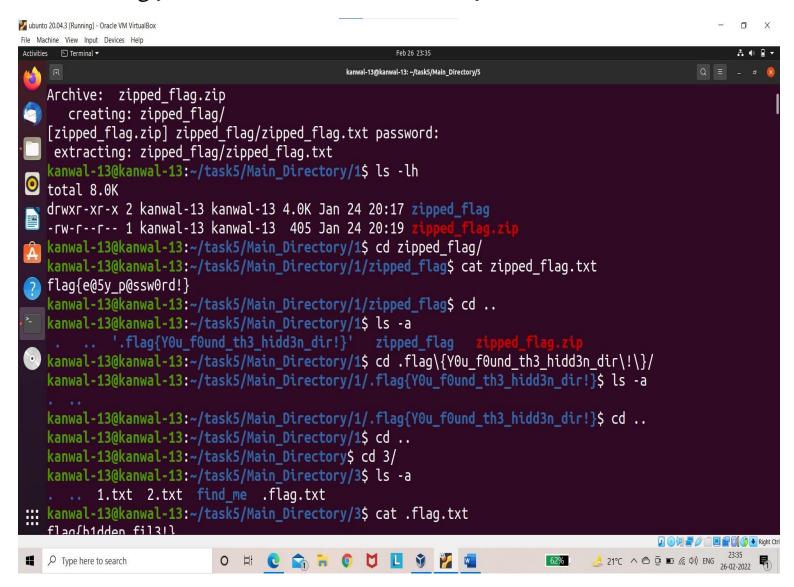


2. flag{Y0u\_f0und\_m3!} password of zip file: zip\_file\_huh?

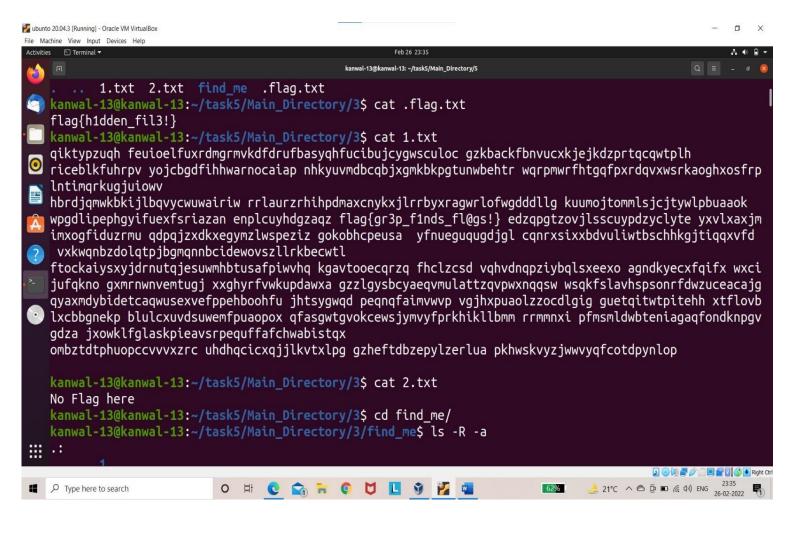


#### 3. flag{e@5y\_p@ssw0rd!}

4. .flag{Y0u\_f0und\_th3\_hidd3n\_dir!}



- 5. flag{h1dden\_fil3!}
- 6. flag{gr3p\_f1nds\_fl@gs!}



7. flag{m3ow\_m3ow\_cat!}
8. flag{t3xt\_15\_n0t\_h1dd3n!}

Type here to search

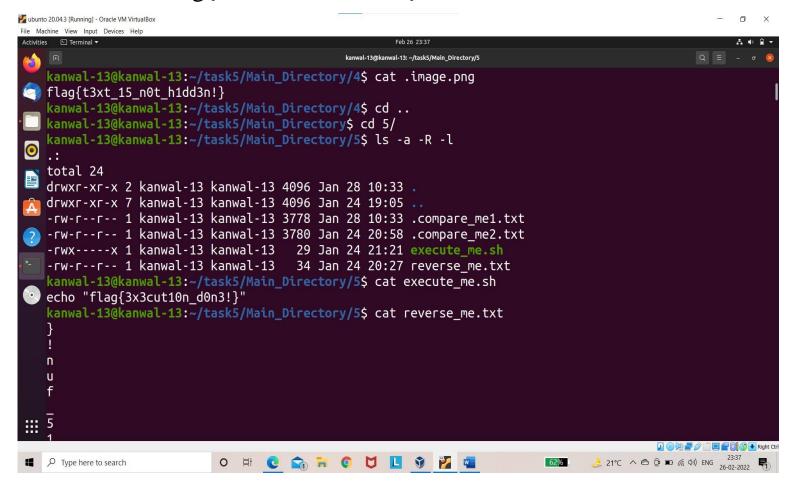
ubunto 20.04.3 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox п File Machine View Input Devices Help Terminal
 ■ kanwal-13@kanwal-13: ~/task5/Main\_Directory/5 kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/3/find\_me\$ cd .. kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/3\$ cd ... kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory\$ cd 4/ kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/4\$ ls -l -a -R total 16 drwxr-xr-x 2 kanwal-13 kanwal-13 4096 Jan 28 10:35 drwxr-xr-x 7 kanwal-13 kanwal-13 4096 Jan 24 19:05 ... -rw-r--r-- 1 kanwal-13 kanwal-13 0 Jan 24 19:07 1.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 kanwal-13 kanwal-13 0 Jan 24 19:07 2.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 kanwal-13 kanwal-13 0 Jan 24 19:07 3.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 kanwal-13 kanwal-13 21 Jan 24 19:08 4.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 kanwal-13 kanwal-13 0 Jan 24 19:07 5.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 kanwal-13 kanwal-13 26 Jan 28 10:35 .image.png kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/4\$ cat 1.txt kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/4\$ cat 2.txt kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/4\$ cat 3.txt kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/4\$ cat 4.txt flag{m3ow\_m3ow\_cat!} kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/4\$ ^C kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/4\$ cat 5.txt kanwal-13@kanwal-13:~/task5/Main\_Directory/4\$ cat .image.png flag{t3xt\_15\_n0t\_h1dd3n!} 2 0 1 Right Ctri

62%

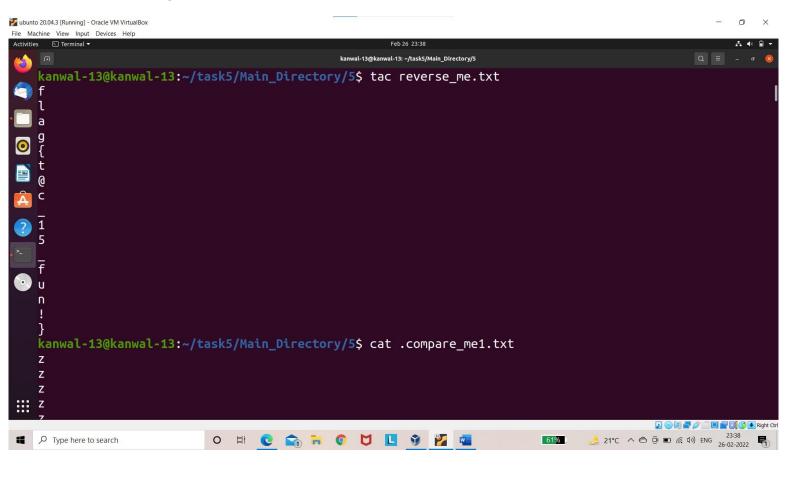
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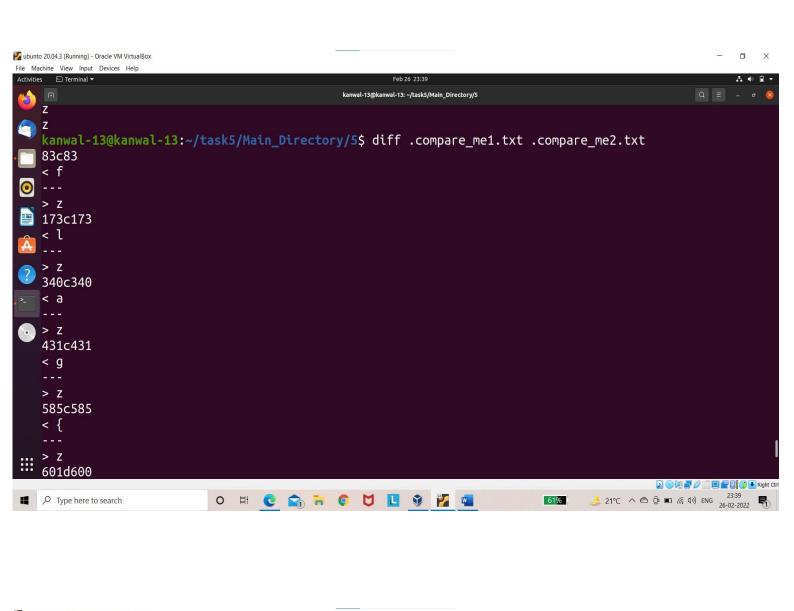
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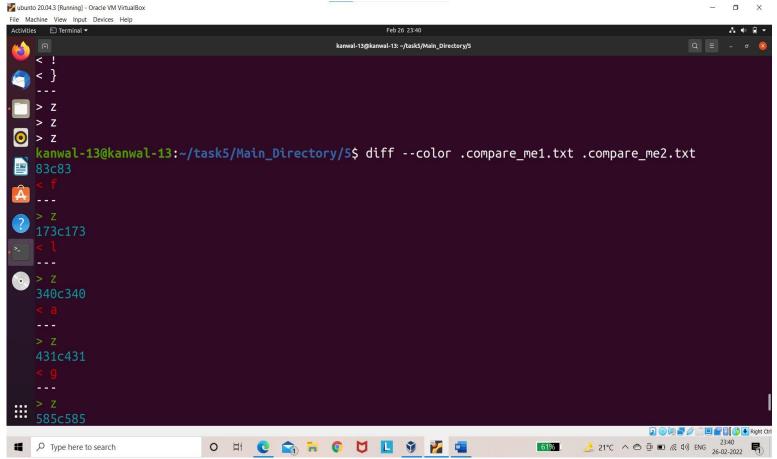
#### 9. echo "flag{3x3cut10n\_d0n3!}"

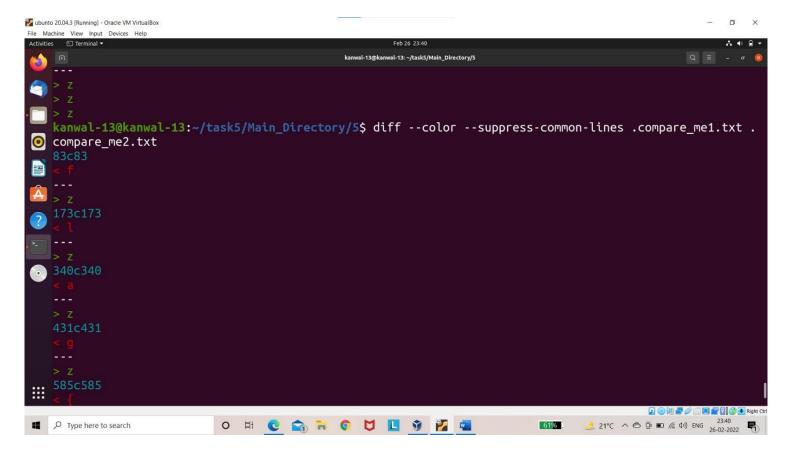


### 10. flag{t@c\_15\_fun!}

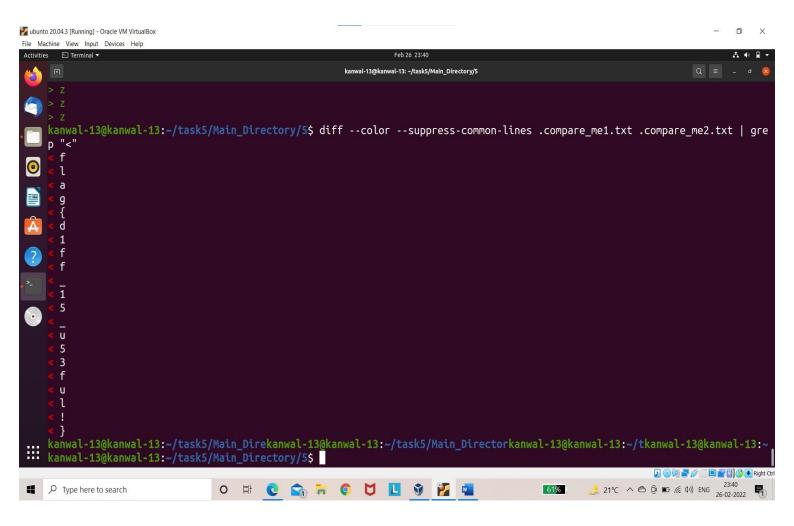








### 11. flag{d1ff\_15\_u53ful!}



#### Part - 2

Q1 Write a bash script to echo your name 25 times.

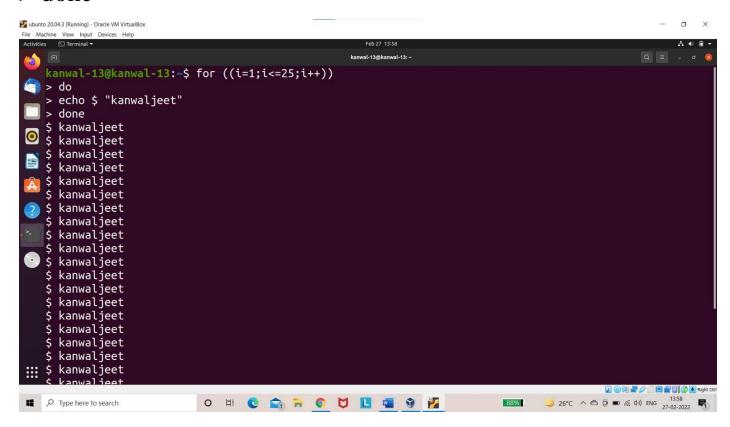
Ans1.

for ((i=1;i<=25;i++))

> do

> echo \$ "Kanwaljeet"

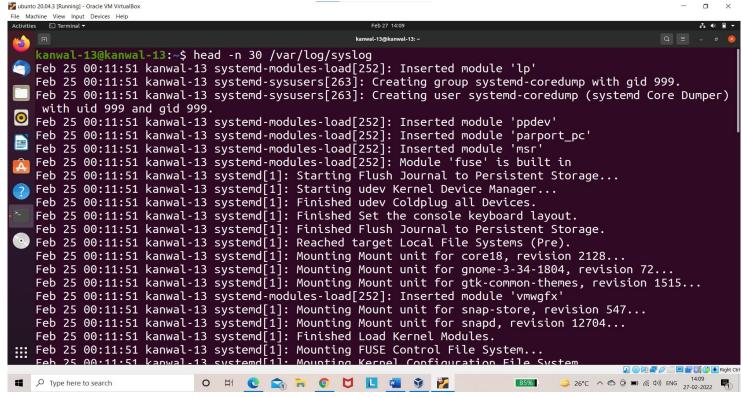
> done



Q2 What command should I use to display the first 30 entries of the Syslog file?

Ans: The head command is used to display the entries in a file from the beginning. By default only 10 entries are displayed therefore by using the -n argument we mention the no. of entries.

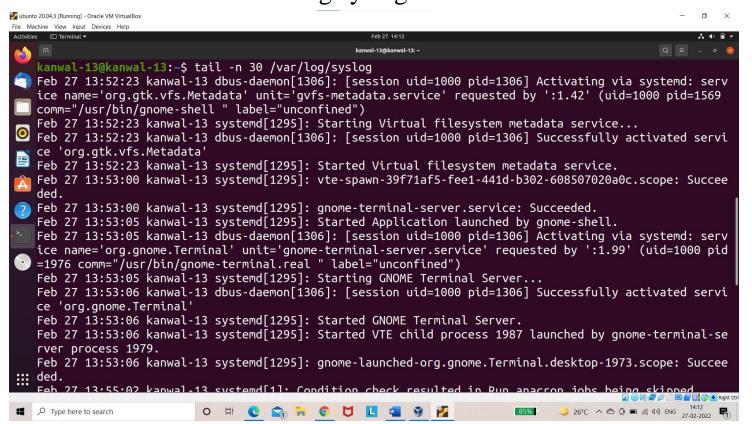
Command: head -n 30 /var/log/syslog



Q3 What command should I use to display the last 30 entries of the Syslog file?

Ans: The Tail command is used to display the entries in a file from the end. By default only 10 entries are displayed therefore by using the -n argument we mention the no. of entries.

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



Q4 What command should I use to arrange the entries of a file

- Alphabetically
- Reverse order
- Numerical order

#### Ans:

• Alphabetically: The sort command is used to arrange the entries of a file in alphabetical order.

Syntax - sort filename

• Reverse order: The tac command is used to get the entries of a file in reverse order.

Syntax – tac filename

• Numerical order: The sort command with -n argument is used to get the entries of a file in numerical order.

Syntax – sort -n filename

Q5 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?

Ans: There can be two different ways to solve this issue

- 1. Sort -u filename: This command will directly remove the duplicate entries and will sort the files also.
- 2. Sort filename | uniq: this command will sort the files first and then pipe (send) the output to the uniq command that will remove the duplicate files (that are adjacent).

Q6 What are the three parts of file's permission?

Ans: the three parts of a file's permission are:

• Read: this means to view the file

• Write: this means to make changes to the file

• Execute: this means to run the files

They are given in three parts i.e to the user, group, and others