

2. **Organizational:** protect the ORGANIZATION'S reputation, data and customers; protecting financial and data assets
3. **Government:** national security, economic stability, and the safety and wellbeing of citizens

Day 2 - LINUX SHELL COMMANDS

- **shell** is a program that takes commands from the user and gives them to the operating system to execute.
- Most common shell: **Bash** (Bourne Again Shell)

Basic Commands

Command	Purpose
<code>pwd</code>	Shows your current working directory
<code>ls</code>	Lists files and folders
<code>cd</code>	Changes directories
<code>echo</code>	Displays a line of text or variable value

Files and Directories

Command	Purpose
<code>touch file.txt</code>	Creates a new empty file
<code>mkdir folder</code>	Creates a new folder
<code>rm file.txt</code>	Deletes a file
<code>rmdir folder</code>	Deletes an empty folder
<code>cp</code> / <code>mv</code>	Copies / Moves files

File Permissions

- Each file has three permission types: **read (r)**, **write (w)**, **execute (x)**
- And three permission groups: **owner**, **group**, **others**

Command	Purpose
<code>ls -l</code>	Shows file permissions
<code>chmod 755 file</code>	Changes permission to rwxr-xr-x

Redirection and Pipes

Symbol	Use
<code>></code>	Redirect output to a file (overwrite)
<code>>></code>	Append output to a file
<code><</code>	Take input from a file

Variables & Scripts

Concept	Example
Set variable	<code>name="CyberNinja"</code>
Use variable	<code>echo \$name</code>
Simple script	Save multiple commands in <code>.sh</code> file and run with <code>bash script.sh</code>