



Green University of Bangladesh
Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)
Faculty of Sciences and Engineering
Semester: (Fall, Year: 2025), B.Sc. in CSE (Day)

LAB REPORT NO: 01

Course Title: Operating System Lab

Course Code: CSE-402 Section: 231-D2

Lab Experiment Name: Linux/Unix Commands for Beginners & Linux/Unix Commands-II

Student Details

	Name	ID
1.	Promod Chandra Das	231002005

Lab Date : 7.10.2025

Submission Date: 23.10.2025

Course Teacher's Name : Md. Shoab Alam

[For Teachers use only: Don't Write Anything inside this box]

Lab Report Status

Marks:

Comments:

Signature:

Date:

1. TITLE OF THE LAB EXPERIMENT

Linux/Unix Commands for Beginners & Linux/Unix Commands- II

2. OBJECTIVES :

The primary objective of this laboratory exercise is to gain practical knowledge and hands-on experience with the fundamental and intermediate commands within the Linux/Unix Command Line Interface (CLI).

The specific learning goals include:

- File and Directory Management: Understanding how to create, remove, rename, copy, and move files and directories.
- Text Editing: Gaining familiarity with command-line text editors, such as the Vi Text Editor.
- Pattern Matching: Mastering the use of Wildcards (or globbing) and powerful Regular Expressions for referring to multiple files and analyzing data.
- Permissions and Security: Learning to identify and modify file and directory permissions to control read, write, and execute access.
- Data Transformation (Filters): Utilizing various filter commands (like head, tail, sort, cut, and sed) to accept textual data and transform it in useful ways.
- Command Chaining: Implementing Piping and Redirection to join commands and manage data streams (STDIN, STDOUT, STDERR) for complex tasks.
- Process Management: Employing commands such as top and ps to monitor the system's state and manage running processes.

3. PROCEDURE :

The implementation focused on demonstrating core Linux command-line capabilities derived from the lab objectives.

The procedure covered several key categories:

1. Basic File Management: Utilized commands like ls, cd, mkdir, rm, cp, and mv for navigating the filesystem and manipulating files and directories.
2. Permissions: Employed chmod (both symbolic and numeric modes) to set read, write, and execute permissions.
3. Data Filtering and Editing: Applied filters such as head, tail, wc, sort, and cut for data transformation. Text replacement was performed using sed.
4. Pattern Matching: Used grep and egrep with Regular Expressions for advanced searching and filtering of

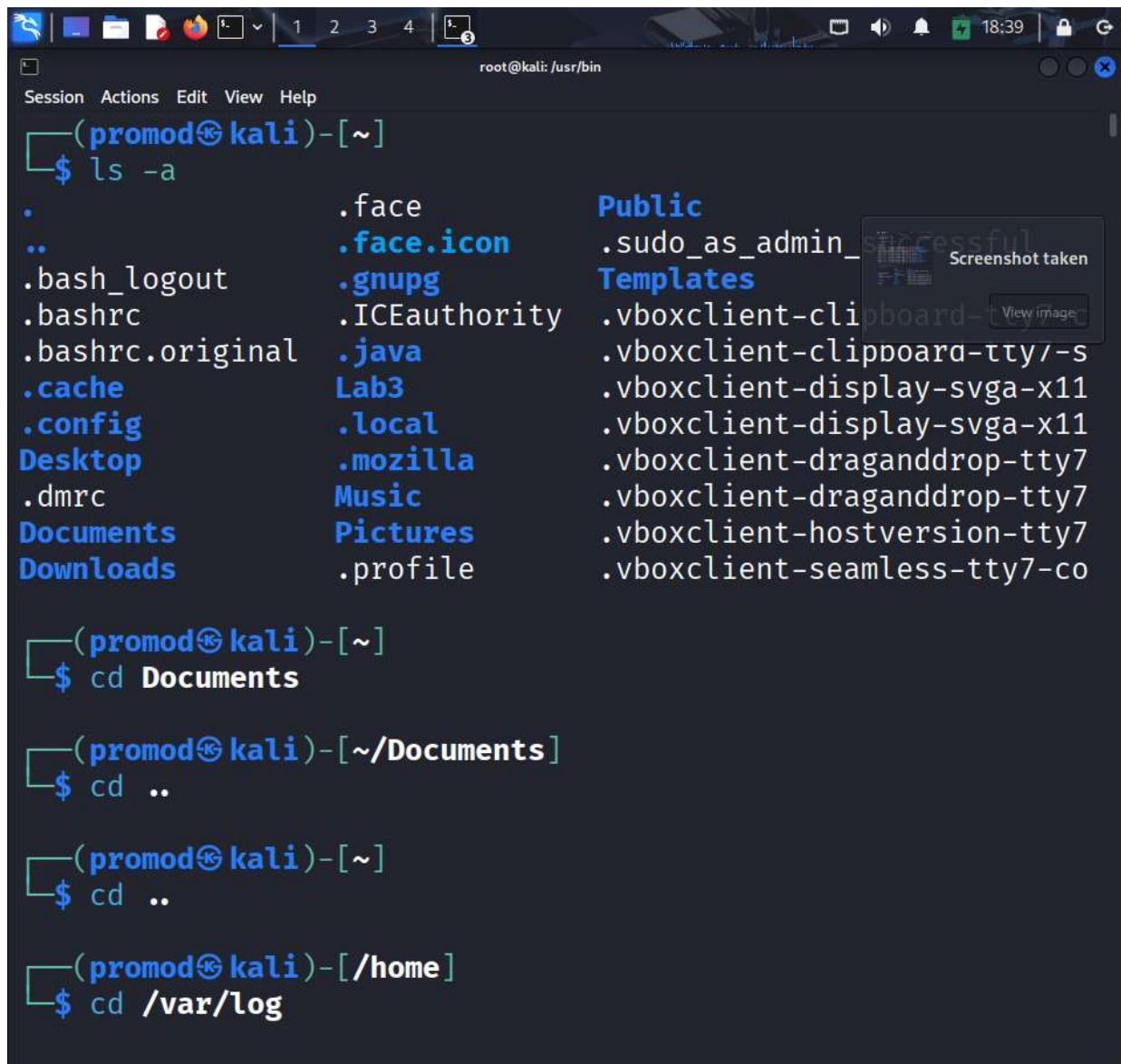
content.

5.Piping and Redirection: Combined multiple commands using the pipe (|) and redirected output using > and >>.

6.Process Control: Monitored system state and running programs with ps and top, and managed processes using kill.

4.IMPLEMENTATION :

Basic Operations, File/Directory Manipulation, and Permissions ,Filters, Grep, and Regular Expressions Process Management and Advanced Combinations:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark theme. The title bar indicates the session is root at kali: /usr/bin. The terminal displays a series of commands and their outputs:

```
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls -a
.
..
.bash_logout
.bashrc
.bashrc.original
.cache
.config
Desktop
.dmrc
Documents
Downloads
.face
.face.icon
.gnupg
.ICEauthority
.java
Lab3
.local
.mozilla
Music
Pictures
.profile
Public
.sudo_as_admin_stressful
Templates
.vboxclient-clipboard-[successful]
.vboxclient-clippoara-tty/-s
.vboxclient-display-svga-x11
.vboxclient-display-svga-x11
.vboxclient-draganddrop-tty7
.vboxclient-draganddrop-tty7
.vboxclient-hostversion-tty7
.vboxclient-seamless-tty7-co

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd Documents

(promod㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
$ cd ..

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd ..

(promod㉿kali)-[/home]
$ cd /var/log
```

A tooltip for a clipboard item is visible, stating "Screenshot taken" and "Successful".

Figure-01

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
(promod㉿kali)-[ ~]
$ ls
Desktop Downloads Music Public Videos
Documents Lab3 Pictures Templates

(promod㉿kali)-[ ~]
$ echo promod
promod

(promod㉿kali)-[ ~]
$ echo "Promod Das"
Promod Das

(promod㉿kali)-[ ~]
$ pwd
/home/promod

(promod㉿kali)-[ ~]
$ ls -l
total 36
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Downloads
```

Figure-02

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
└# mkdir project

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# mkdir Linux

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# mkdir -p A/B/C

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# ls
A           data_log_02.csv  etc          lib
addition.sh data_log_03.csv  flower.png   lib32
bin          data_log_04.csv  home         lib64
boot         data_log_05.csv  initrd.img  Linux
data_log_01.csv dev          initrd.img.old lost+found

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# rmdir project

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# rmdir Green
rmdir: failed to remove 'Green': No such file or directory
```

Figure-03

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled '(promod㉿kali)-[~]' running on a Kali Linux system. The user is in the directory '/home/promod'. The terminal displays two sets of command-line output:

```
$ ls -l
total 36
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Downloads
drwxrwxr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 14 08:26 Lab3
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 20 17:22 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 10 20:20 Videos
```



```
$ ls -a
.
..
.bash_logout
.bashrc
.bashrc.original
.cache
.config
Desktop
.dmrc
.face
.face.icon
.gnupg
.ICEauthority
.java
Lab3
.local
.mozilla
Music
Public
.sudo_as_admin_successful
Templates
.vboxclient-clipboard-tty7-c
.vboxclient-clipboard-tty7-s
.vboxclient-display-vgax11
.vboxclient-display-vgax11
.vboxclient-draganddrop-tty7
.vboxclient-draganddrop-tty7
```

Figure-04

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
└# mkdir project

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# mkdir Linux

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# mkdir -p A/B/C

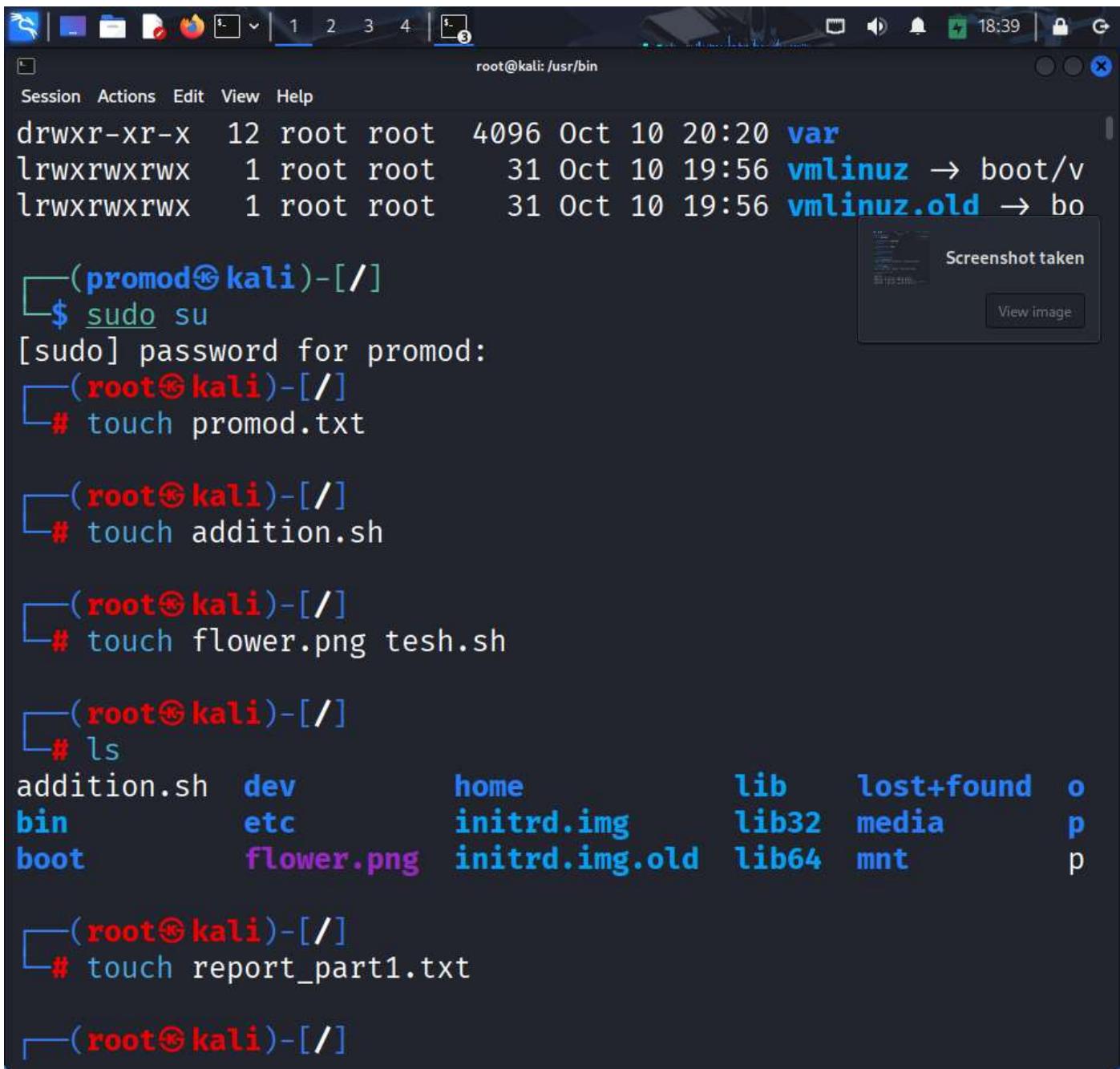
└(root@kali)-[/]
└# ls
LS: command not found

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# ls
A           data_log_02.csv  etc          lib
addition.sh  data_log_03.csv  flower.png   lib32
bin          data_log_04.csv  home         lib64
boot         data_log_05.csv  initrd.img  Linux
data_log_01.csv dev          initrd.img.old lost+found

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# rmdir project

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# rmdir Green
rmdir: failed to remove 'Green': No such file or directory
```

Figure-05



```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root 4096 Oct 10 20:20 var
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    31 Oct 10 19:56 vmlinuz → boot/v
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    31 Oct 10 19:56 vmlinuz.old → bo

└─(promod㉿kali)-[~/]
└─$ sudo su
[sudo] password for promod:
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/]
└─# touch promod.txt

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/]
└─# touch addition.sh

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/]
└─# touch flower.png tesh.sh

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/]
└─# ls
addition.sh  dev          home          lib      lost+found  o
bin          etc          initrd.img    lib32    media       p
boot         flower.png   initrd.img.old lib64    mnt        p

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/]
└─# touch report_part1.txt

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/]
```

Figure-06

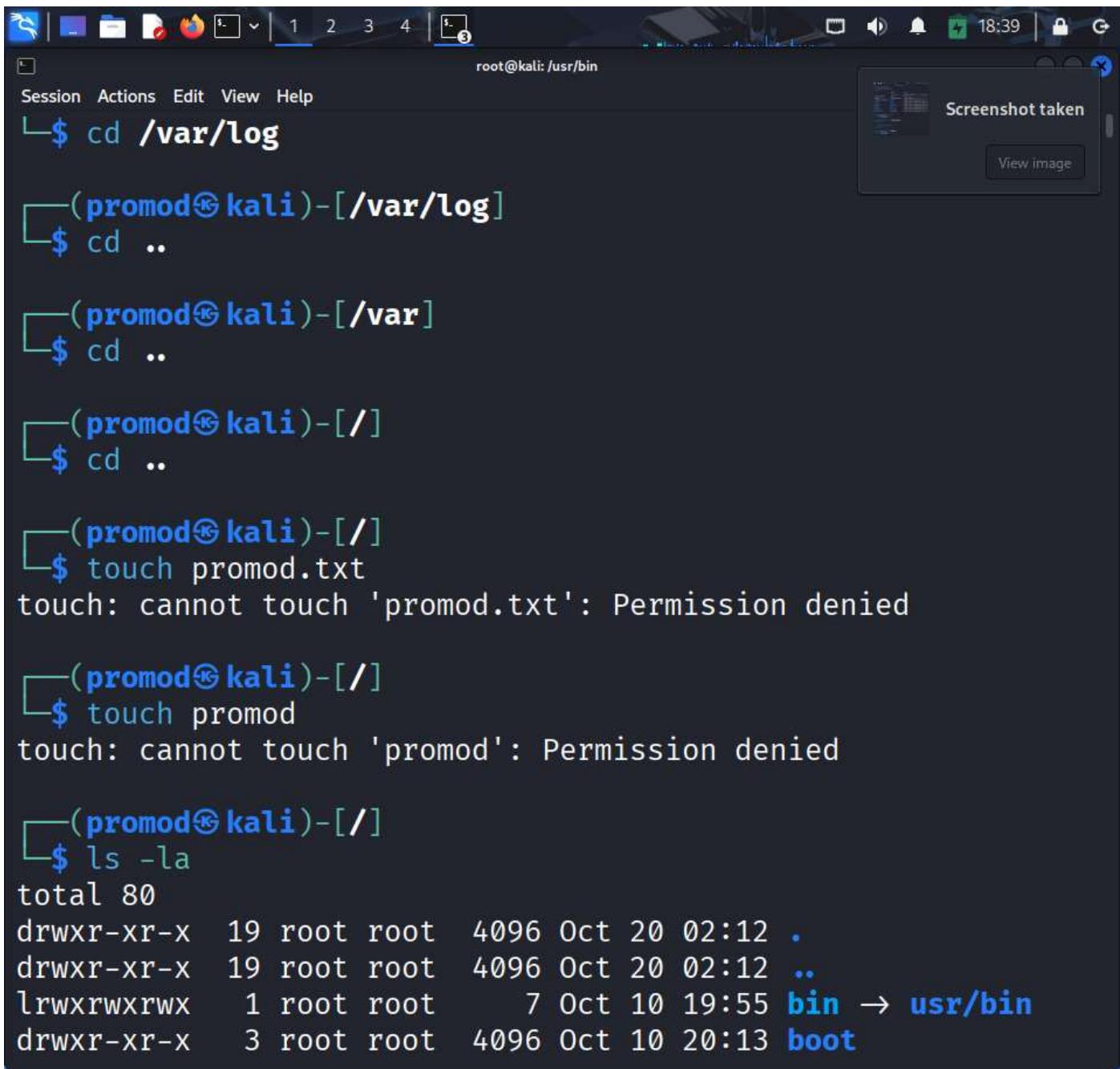
```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
└# rmdir project
└(root@kali)-[/]
└# rmdir Green
rmdir: failed to remove 'Green': No such file or directory

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# rmdir green
rmdir: failed to remove 'green': No such file or directory

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# rm promod.txt

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# ls
A
addition.sh
bin
boot
data_log_01.csv
data_log_02.csv
data_log_03.csv
data_log_04.csv
data_log_05.csv
dev
etc
```

Figure-07



```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
└$ cd /var/log
└(promod㉿kali)-[/var/log]
└$ cd ..
└(promod㉿kali)-[/var]
└$ cd ..
└(promod㉿kali)-[/]
└$ cd ..
└(promod㉿kali)-[/]
└$ touch promod.txt
touch: cannot touch 'promod.txt': Permission denied
└(promod㉿kali)-[/]
└$ touch promod
touch: cannot touch 'promod': Permission denied
└(promod㉿kali)-[/]
└$ ls -la
total 80
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Oct 20 02:12 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Oct 20 02:12 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Oct 10 19:55 bin → usr/bin
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 10 20:13 boot
```

Figure-08

root@kali: /usr/bin

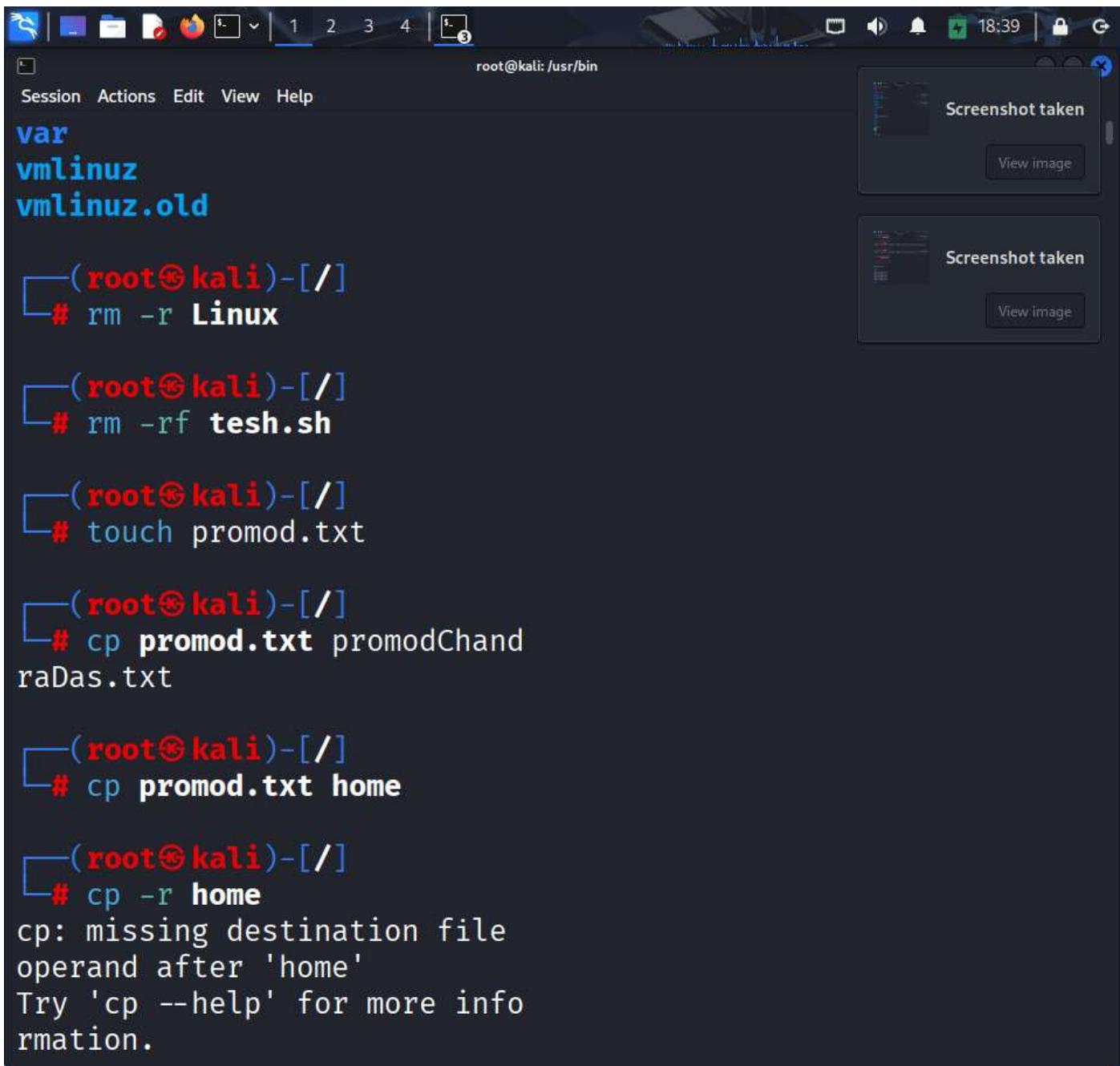
Session Actions Edit View Help

dev
etc
flower.png
home
initrd.img
initrd.img.old
lib
lib32
lib64
Linux
lost+found
media
mnt
opt
proc
report_part1.txt
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tesh.sh
tmp
usr
var
vmlinuz

Screenshot taken
View image

Screenshot taken
View image

Figure-09



```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
var
vmlinuz
vmlinuz.old

[(root㉿kali)-/] # rm -r Linux

[(root㉿kali)-/] # rm -rf tesh.sh

[(root㉿kali)-/] # touch promod.txt

[(root㉿kali)-/] # cp promod.txt promodChand
raDas.txt

[(root㉿kali)-/] # cp promod.txt home

[(root㉿kali)-/] # cp -r home
cp: missing destination file
operand after 'home'
Try 'cp --help' for more info
rmation.
```

Figure-10



Screenshot taken

Session Actions Edit View Help

```
(root㉿kali)-[~]
# ls
addition.sh  dev          home          lib      lost+found  o
bin          etc          initrd.img    lib32    media       p
boot         flower.png   initrd.img.old lib64    mnt        p

(root㉿kali)-[~]
# touch report_part1.txt

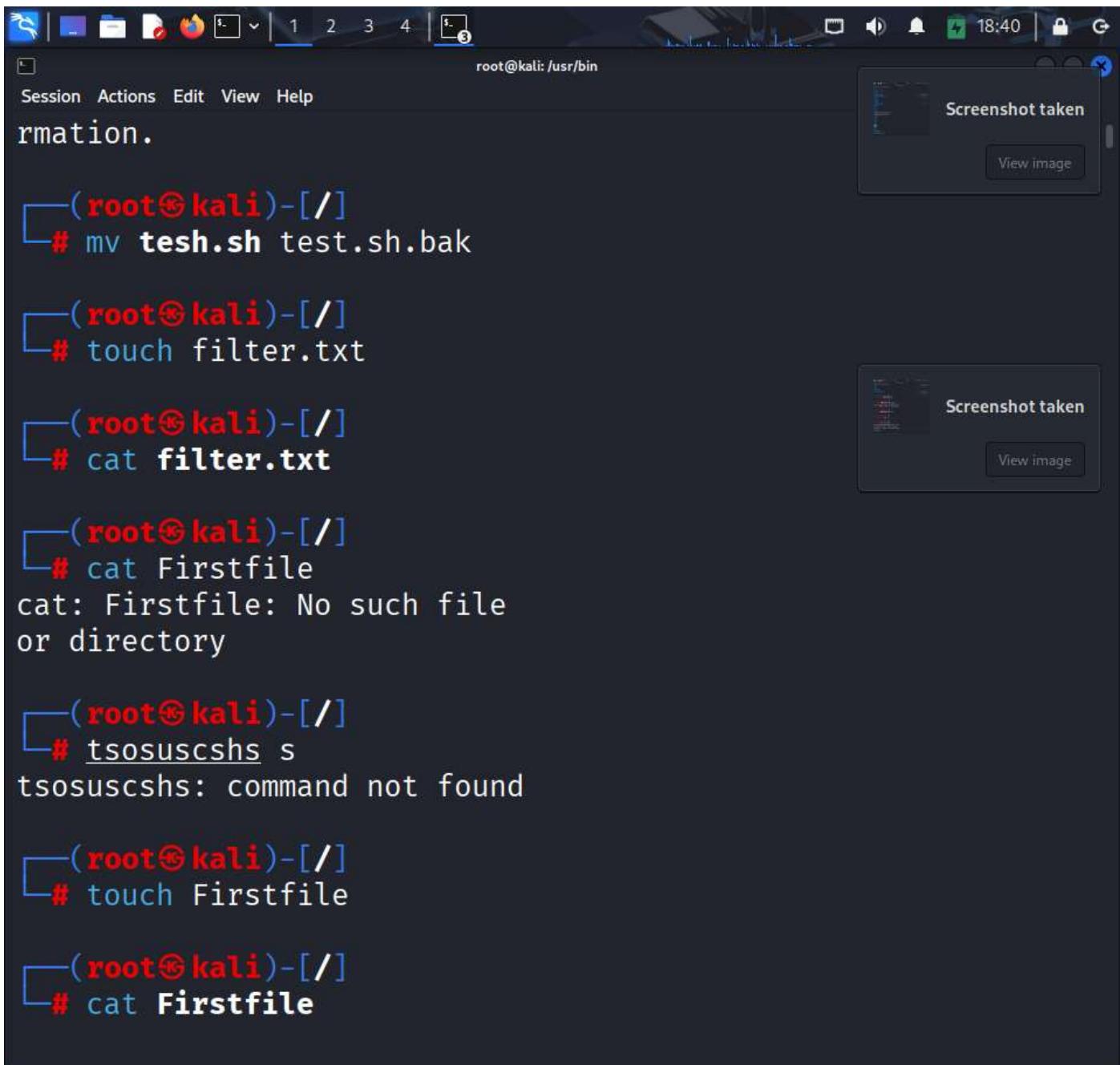
(root㉿kali)-[~]
# touch data_log_{01..05}.csv

(root㉿kali)-[~]
# ls
addition.sh      data_log_02.csv  dev          initrd.img
bin              data_log_03.csv  etc          initrd.img.old
boot             data_log_04.csv  flower.png  lib
data_log_01.csv  data_log_05.csv  home        lib32

(root㉿kali)-[~]
# mkdir project

(root㉿kali)-[~]
# mkdir Linux
```

Figure-11



```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
rmation.

└──(root㉿kali)-[~/]
# mv tesh.sh test.sh.bak

└──(root㉿kali)-[~/]
# touch filter.txt

└──(root㉿kali)-[~/]
# cat filter.txt

└──(root㉿kali)-[~/]
# cat Firstfile
cat: Firstfile: No such file
or directory

└──(root㉿kali)-[~/]
# tsosuscshs s
tsosuscshs: command not found

└──(root㉿kali)-[~/]
# touch Firstfile

└──(root㉿kali)-[~/]
# cat Firstfile
```

Figure-12

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal is running as root, indicated by the red text '(root㉿kali)'. The user is attempting to move a file named 'addition.sh' from the current directory to a non-existent directory '/tem/'. This results in an error message: 'mv: cannot move 'addition.sh' to '/tem/'': Not a directory. The user then tries to move the file to a directory named 'pro', which also fails because it does not exist. Finally, the user attempts to move the file to a directory named 'test.sh.bak', which also fails due to a missing destination file operand.

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
usr
var
vmlinuz
vmlinuz.old

└── (root㉿kali)-[ ]
    └── # touch addition.sh

└── (root㉿kali)-[ ]
    └── # mv addition.sh /tem/
mv: cannot move 'addition.sh'
to '/tem/': Not a directory

└── (root㉿kali)-[ ]
    └── # mv addition.sh pro

└── (root㉿kali)-[ ]
    └── # touch tesh.sh

└── (root㉿kali)-[ ]
    └── # mv test.sh.bak
mv: missing destination file
operand after 'test.sh.bak'
Try 'mv --help' for more info
rmation.
```

Figure-13

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal is running as root, indicated by the red text '(root㉿kali)'. The user has performed several commands:

- Attempted to copy files using 'cp -r home' but received an error message: "cp: missing destination file operand after 'home'" and "Try 'cp --help' for more information."
- Moved a file named 'promod.txt' to 'Das_rename.txt' using the command 'mv promod.txt Das_rename.txt'.
- Used 'ls' to list the contents of the current directory, which includes 'addition.sh', 'bin', 'boot', and several CSV files: 'Das_rename.txt', 'data_log_01.csv', 'data_log_02.csv', 'data_log_03.csv', 'data_log_04.csv', and 'data_log_05.csv'.

Two small windows are visible in the top right corner, both titled 'Screenshot taken' with a 'View image' button.

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
Try 'cp --help' for more information.

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# cp -r home
cp: missing destination file
operand after 'home'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# mv promod.txt Das_rename.
txt

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# ls
A
addition.sh
bin
boot
Das_rename.txt
data_log_01.csv
data_log_02.csv
data_log_03.csv
data_log_04.csv
data_log_05.csv
```

Figure-14

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
└# touch Firstfile

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# cat Firstfile

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# touch 1st.txt 3rd.txt

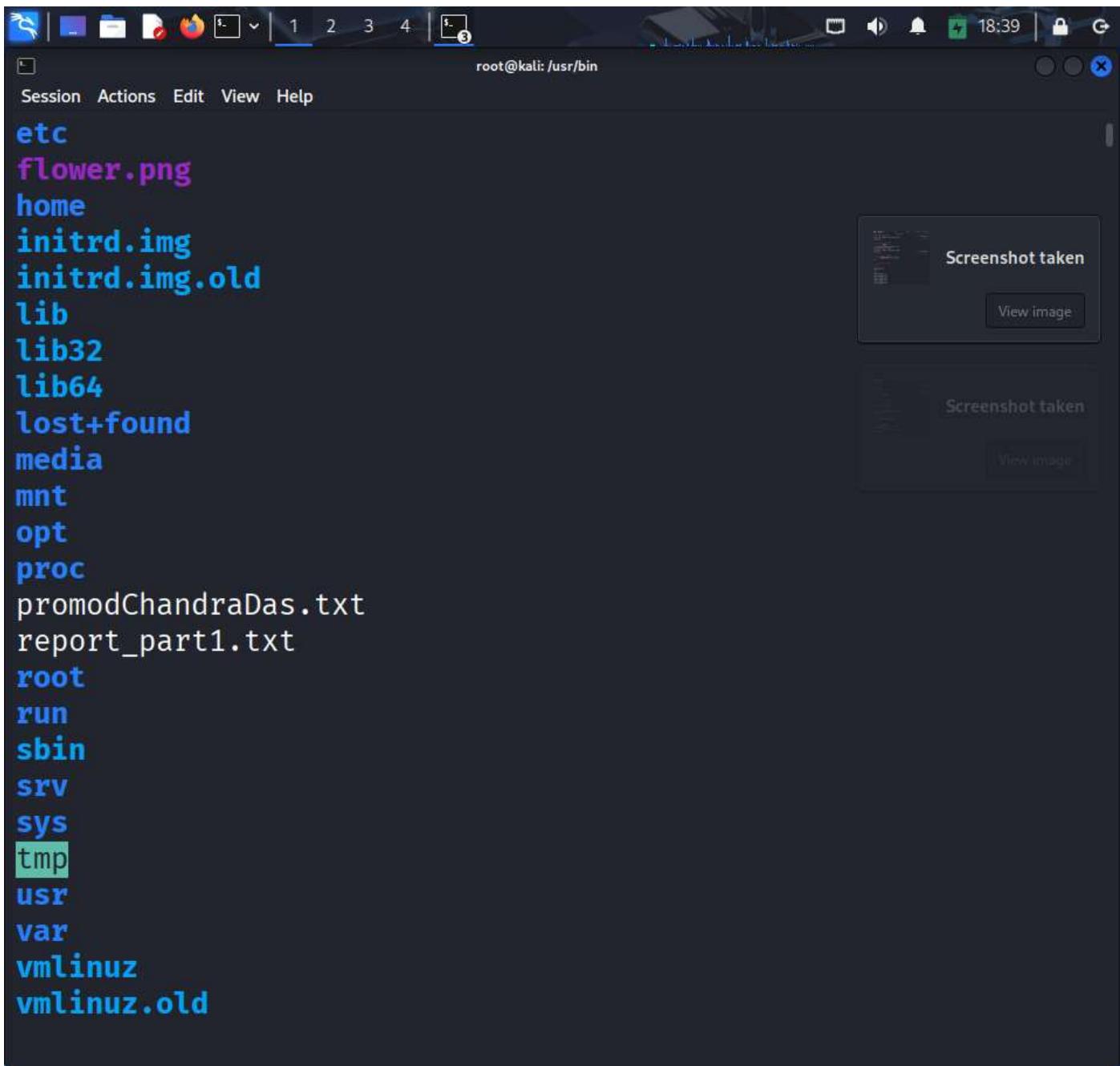
└(root@kali)-[/]
└# cat 1st.txt 3rd.txt

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# touch addition.sh

└(root@kali)-[/]
└# gedit addition.sh
Command 'gedit' not found, bu
t can be installed with:
apt install gedit
Do you want to install it? (N
/y)y
apt install gedit

Building dependency tree ... 0
Building dependency tree ... 0
Building dependency tree ... 5
```

Figure-15



root@kali: /usr/bin

Session Actions Edit View Help

```
etc
flower.png
home
initrd.img
initrd.img.old
lib
lib32
lib64
lost+found
media
mnt
opt
proc
promodChandraDas.txt
report_part1.txt
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
vmlinuz
vmlinuz.old
```

Screenshot taken
View image

Screenshot taken
View image

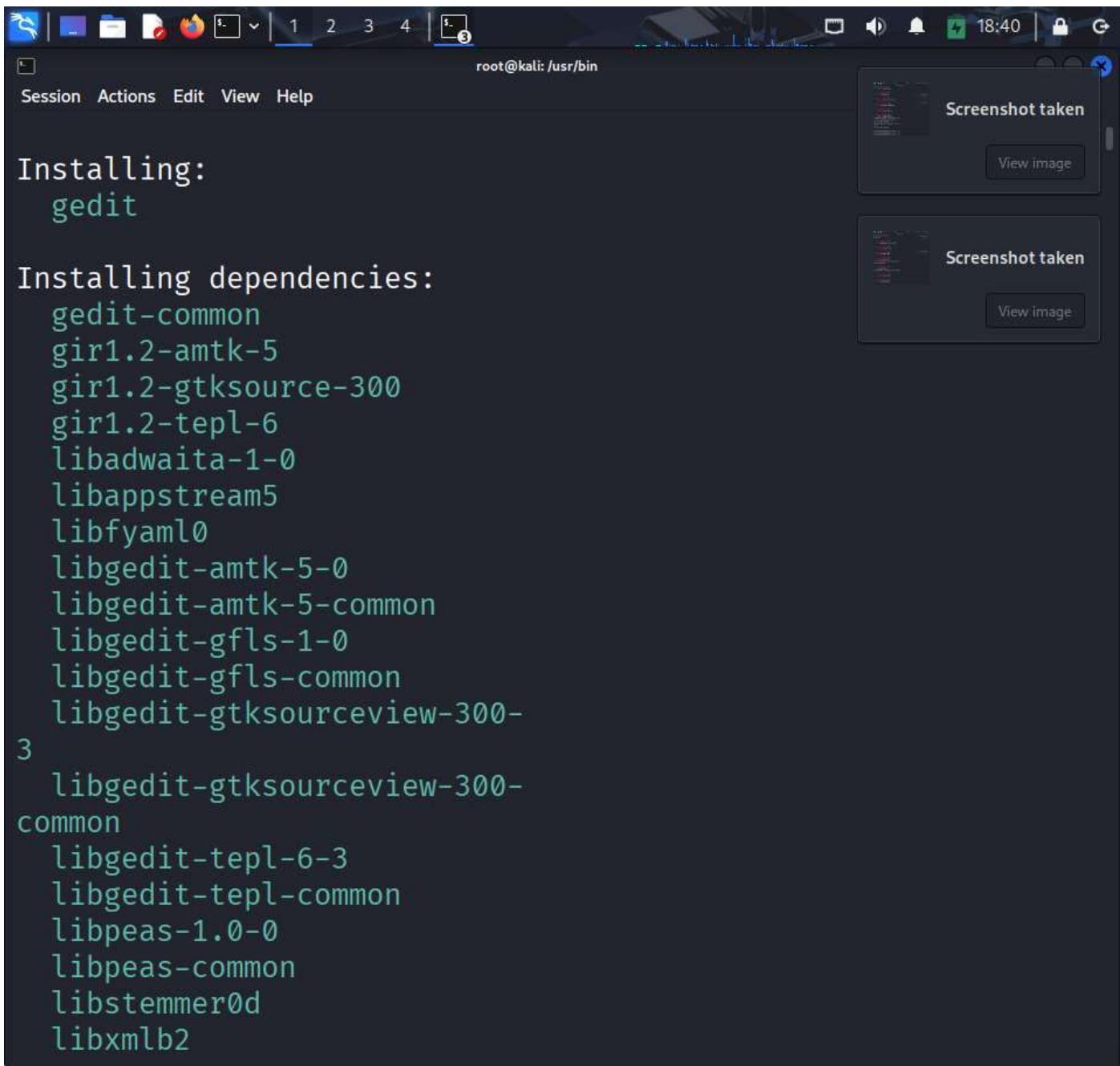
Figure-16

Session Actions Edit View Help

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
zsh: suspended gedit addition.sh
└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# vi Firstfile
zsh: suspended vi Firstfile
└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ./addition.sh
zsh: permission denied: ./addition.sh
└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls -la addition.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Oct 20 17:51 addition.sh
└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# chmod +x addition.sh
└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# touch frog.png
└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# chmod g+x frog.png
└─(root㉿kali)-[/>

```

Figure-17



root@kali: /usr/bin

Session Actions Edit View Help

Installing:
gedit

Installing dependencies:

```
gedit-common  
gir1.2-amtk-5  
gir1.2-gtksource-300  
gir1.2-tepl-6  
libadwaita-1-0  
libappstream5  
libfyaml0  
libgedit-amtk-5-0  
libgedit-amtk-5-common  
libgedit-gfls-1-0  
libgedit-gfls-common  
libgedit-gtksourceview-300-  
3  
libgedit-gtksourceview-300-  
common  
libgedit-tepl-6-3  
libgedit-tepl-common  
libpeas-1.0-0  
libpeas-common  
libstemmer0d  
libxmlb2
```

Figure-18

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
libgedit-tepl-common
libpeas-1.0-0
libpeas-common
libstemmer0d
libxml2
zenity
zenity-common

Suggested packages:
  gedit-plugins

Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 2
  2, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading
  : 757
  Download size: 6,581 kB
  Space needed: 32.9 MB / 31.
  6 GB available

Continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://kali.download/ka
li kali-rolling/main amd64 ge
dit-common all 48.1-7 [1,452
kB]
Get:4 http://mirror.kku.ac.th
/kali kali-rolling/main amd64
```

Figure-19

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a root shell on a Kali Linux system. The terminal window has a title bar with the session name "root@kali: /usr/bin". The window contains the following command history:

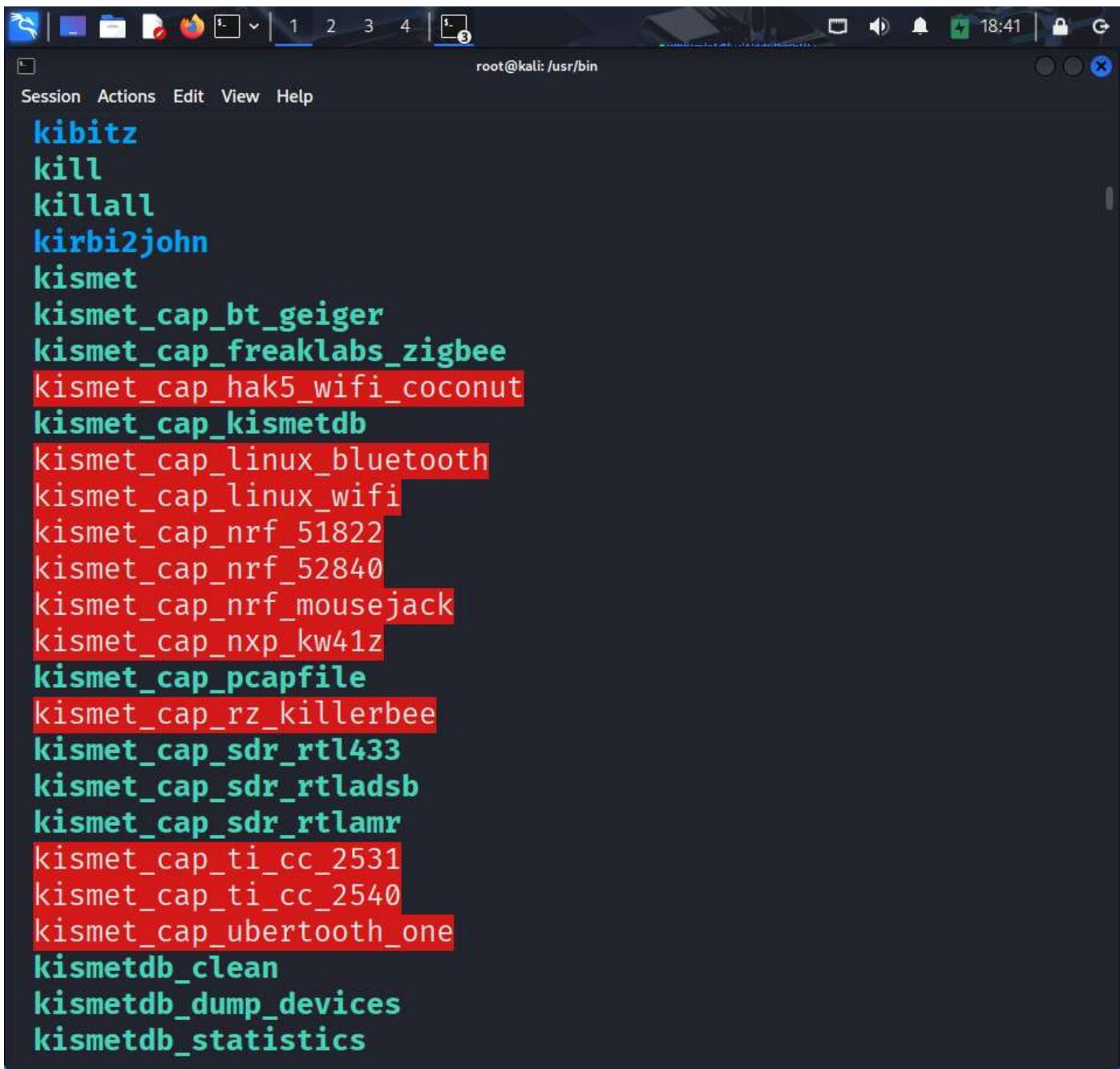
- (root@kali)-[/] # chmod g+x **frog.png**
- (root@kali)-[/] # chmod u-w **frog.png**
- (root@kali)-[/] # chmod g+wx **frog.png**
- (root@kali)-[/] # ls -la **frog.png**
-r--rwxr-- 1 root root 0 Oct 20 17:54 **frog.png**
- (root@kali)-[/] # chmod go-x **frog.png**
- (root@kali)-[/] # touch file.txt
- (root@kali)-[/] # chmod 777 **file.txt**
- (root@kali)-[/] # chmod 644 **file.txt**

Two notifications are visible on the right side of the terminal window, both titled "Screenshot taken" with a "View image" button.

Figure-20

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
└# touch script.sh
└(root@kali)-[/]
└# touch file.txt
└(root@kali)-[/]
└# chmod u=rwx file.txt
└(root@kali)-[/]
└# chmod o-r file.txt
└(root@kali)-[/]
└# ls -l addition.sh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 0 Oct 20 17:51 addition.sh
└(root@kali)-[/]
└# ls b*
bin:
 '['
 1password2john
 2to3-2.7
 411toppm
 7z
 7z2john
 7za
 7zr
```

Figure-21



A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The terminal window has a dark blue header bar with various icons and a title bar showing "root@kali: /usr/bin". Below the header is a menu bar with "Session", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The main area of the terminal displays a list of Kismet command-line options, each preceded by a red background and white text. The options listed are:

- kibitz
- kill
- killall
- kirbi2john
- kismet
- kismet_cap_bt_geiger
- kismet_cap_freaklabs_zigbee
- kismet_cap_hak5_wifi_coconut
- kismet_cap_kismetdb**
- kismet_cap_linux_bluetooth
- kismet_cap_linux_wifi
- kismet_cap_nrf_51822
- kismet_cap_nrf_52840
- kismet_cap_nrf_mousejack
- kismet_cap_nxp_kw41z
- kismet_cap_pcapfile**
- kismet_cap_rz_killerbee
- kismet_cap_sdr rtl433**
- kismet_cap_sdr rtladsb**
- kismet_cap_sdr rtlamr**
- kismet_cap_ti_cc_2531
- kismet_cap_ti_cc_2540
- kismet_cap_ubertooth_one
- kismetdb_clean**
- kismetdb_dump_devices**
- kismetdb_statistics**

Figure-22

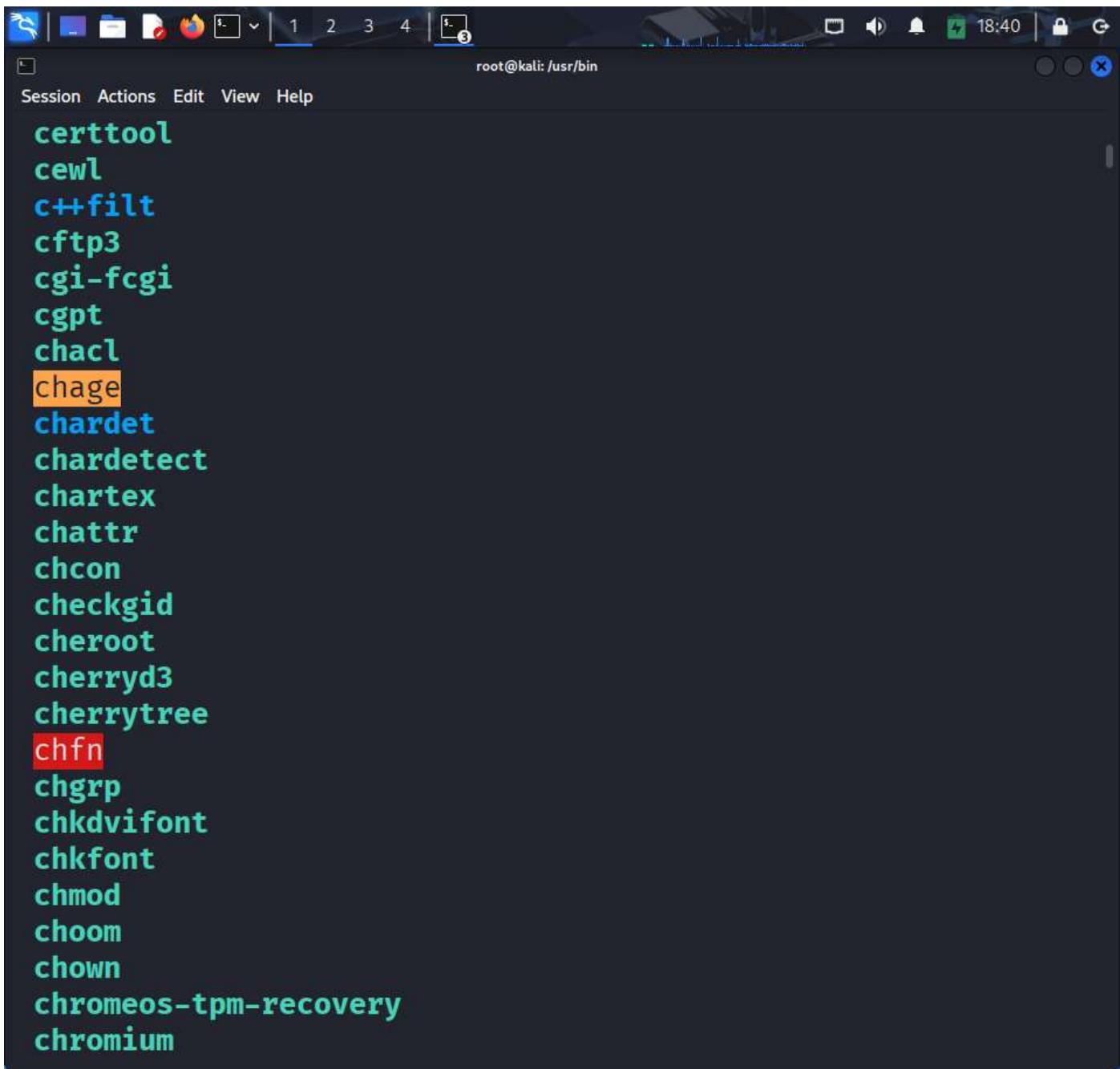
```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
lib64:
ld-linux-x86-64.so.2

└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls *.*??
1st.txt           data_log_04.csv   initrd.img
3rd.txt           data_log_05.csv   initrd.img.old
Das_rename.txt    file.txt        promodChandraDas.txt
data_log_01.csv   filter.txt      report_part1.txt
data_log_02.csv   flower.png     test.sh.bak
data_log_03.csv   frog.png       vmlinuz.old

└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls [sv]*
script.sh  vmlinuz  vmlinuz.old

sbin:
a2disconf          mke2fs
a2dismod           mkfs
a2dissite          mkfs.exfat
a2enconf           mkfs.ext2
a2enmod            mkfs.ext3
a2ensite           mkfs.ext4
a2query            mkfs.fat
aa-load             mkfs.jffs2
aa-remove-unknown  mkfs.msdos
```

Figure-23



A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The terminal is running as root, indicated by the prompt "root@kali: /usr/bin". The window title bar shows the terminal icon and the number "3". The menu bar includes "Session", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The terminal window displays a list of files in the /usr/bin directory, with several files highlighted in different colors: certtool (blue), cewl (light blue), c++filt (cyan), cftp3 (green), cgi-fcgi (light green), cgpt (yellow-green), chacl (orange), chage (orange), chardet (blue), chardetect (blue), chartex (light blue), chattr (light blue), chcon (light blue), checkgid (light blue), cheroot (light blue), cherryd3 (light blue), cherrytree (light blue), chfn (red), chgrp (red), chkdvifont (red), chkfont (red), chmod (red), choom (red), chown (red), chromeos-tpm-recovery (red), and chromium (red). The file "chown" is currently selected.

```
certtool
cewl
c++filt
cftp3
cgi-fcgi
cgpt
chacl
chage
chardet
chardetect
chartex
chattr
chcon
checkgid
cheroot
cherryd3
cherrytree
chfn
chgrp
chkdvifont
chkfont
chmod
choom
chown
chromeos-tpm-recovery
chromium
```

Figure-24

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal title is 'root@kali: /usr/bin'. The session number is 3. The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text. It displays the following output:

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
block class devices fs kernel power
bus dev firmware hypervisor module

var:
backups lib lock mail run tmp
cache local log opt spool www

└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls [a-v]*
addition.sh      filter.txt          report_part1.txt
data_log_01.csv   flower.png         script.sh
data_log_02.csv   frog.png          test.sh.bak
data_log_03.csv   initrd.img        vmlinuz
data_log_04.csv   initrd.img.old    vmlinuz.old
data_log_05.csv   pro               promodChandraDas.txt
file.txt

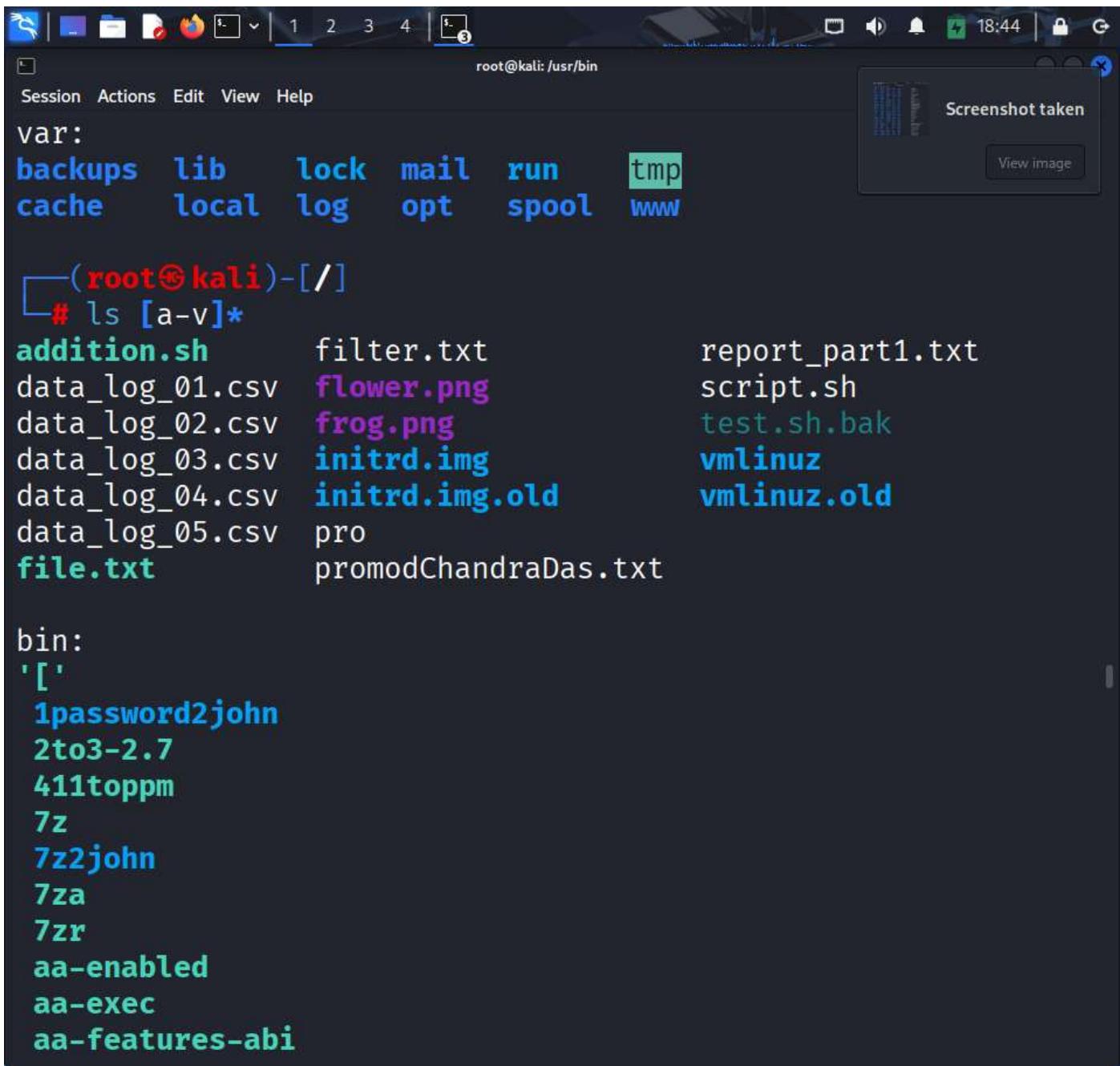
bin:
['
1password2john
2to3-2.7
411toppm
7z
7z2john
7za
7zr
```

Figure-25

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark blue background. At the top, there's a header bar with icons for file, edit, view, and help. Below the header, the terminal title is "root@kali: /usr/bin". The main area of the terminal displays a table of kernel symbols and their addresses. The columns are labeled with memory addresses: 100, 101, 102, 1038, 1040, 1046, 1048, 1054, 1056, 10581, 10596, 106, 1087, 1094, 11, 110, 1105, 11060, 1112, 1121, 1124, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1140, and 1146. To the right of these addresses, there are two more columns: one for the symbol name and one for its address. The symbols listed include: iomem, ioports, irq, kallsyms, kcore, keys, key-users, kmsg, kpagecgroup, kpagecount, kpageflags, loadavg, locks, meminfo, misc, modules, mounts, mtrr, net, pagetypeinfo, partitions, pressure, schedstat, self, slabinfo, and softirqs.

100	1280	2159	428	776	iomem
101	1291	2167	44	791	ioports
102	1298	22	47	7917	irq
1038	13	22665	470	792	kallsyms
1040	1304	228	477	7928	kcore
1046	1306	23	5	8	keys
1048	1328	23224	50	811	key-users
1054	14	23226	51	82	kmsg
1056	1410	23227	52	841	kpagecgroup
10581	1414	23497	53	86	kpagecount
10596	1438	236	5396	87	kpageflags
106	1444	24	54	88	loadavg
1087	1449	25	5432	90	locks
1094	1454	25200	5433	914	meminfo
11	1469	25201	5435	925	misc
110	1473	25206	55	927	modules
1105	1476	25207	5648	94	mounts
11060	15	25208	57	947	mtrr
1112	16	26	58	948	net
1121	16272	27	5838	950	pagetypeinfo
1124	16281	3	59	951	partitions
1133	169	30	597	952	pressure
1134	17	303	6	953	schedstat
1135	17359	305	60	954	self
1140	17662	306	609	976	slabinfo
1146	17663	307	61	98	softirqs

Figure-26



root@kali: /usr/bin

Session Actions Edit View Help

Screenshot taken

View image

```
var:  
backups lib lock mail run tmp  
cache local log opt spool www  
  
└─(root㉿kali)-[/  
└─# ls [a-v]*  
addition.sh filter.txt report_part1.txt  
data_log_01.csv flower.png script.sh  
data_log_02.csv frog.png test.sh.bak  
data_log_03.csv initrd.img vmlinuz  
data_log_04.csv initrd.img.old vmlinuz.old  
data_log_05.csv pro  
file.txt promodChandraDas.txt  
  
bin:  
['  
1password2john  
2to3-2.7  
411toppm  
7z  
7z2john  
7za  
7zr  
aa-enabled  
aa-exec  
aa-features-abi
```

Figure-27

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

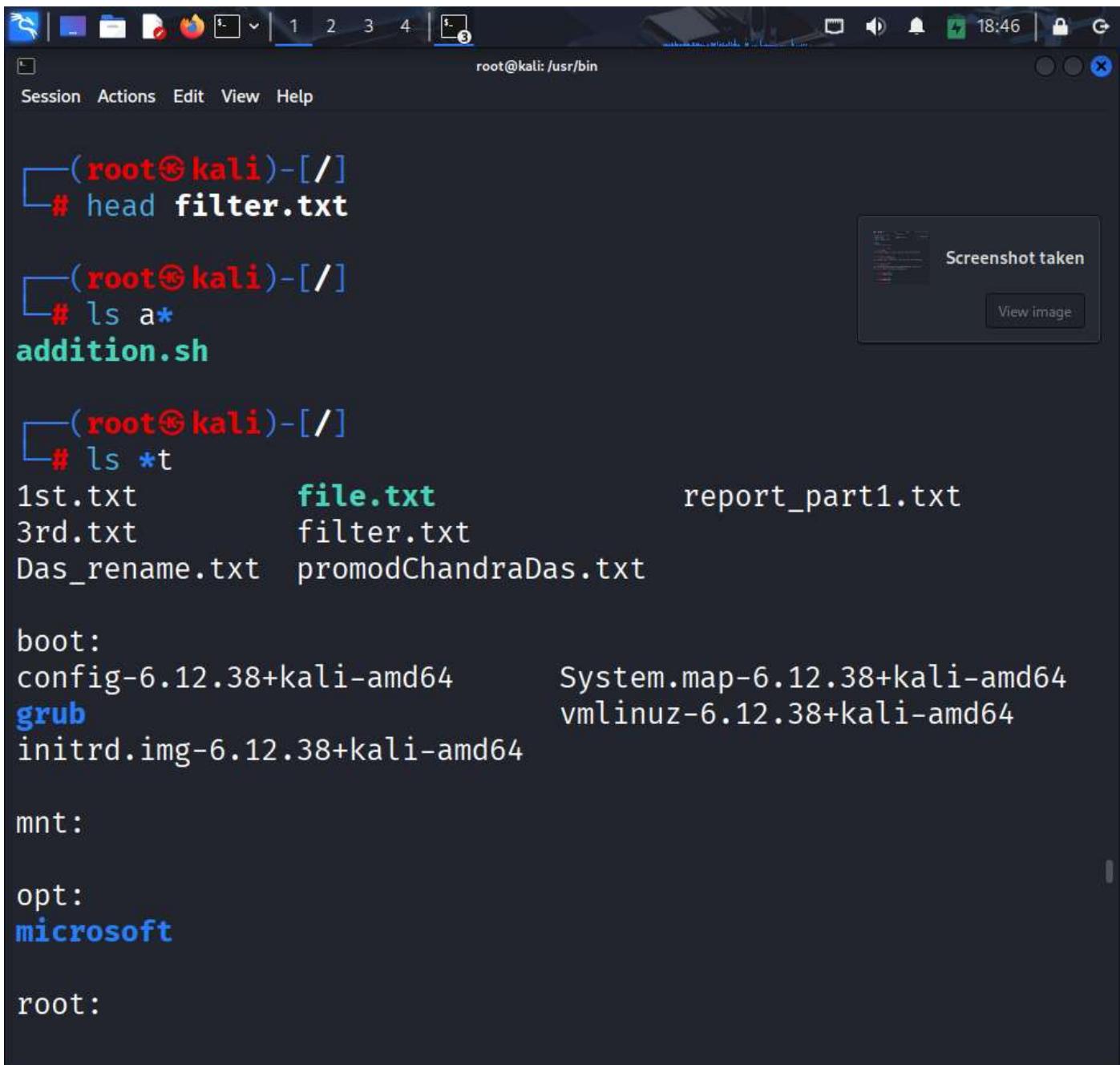
```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
games          lib32    sbin
i686-w64-mingw32 lib64    share
include        libexec  src

var:
backups  lib   lock  mail  run   tmp
cache    local log   opt   spool www

└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls *[0-9]*
1st.txt  data_log_01.csv  data_log_03.csv  data_log_05.csv
3rd.txt  data_log_02.csv  data_log_04.csv  report_part1.txt

lib32:
gconv           libnss_dns.so.2
ld-linux.so.2    libnss_files.so.2
libanl.so.1      libnss hesiod.so.2
libBrokenLocale.so.1 libpcprofile.so
libc_malloc_debug.so.0 libpthread.so.0
libc.so.6         libresolv.so.2
libdl.so.2       librt.so.1
libgcc_s.so.1     libstdc++.so.6
libmemusage.so    libstdc++.so.6.0.34
libm.so.6         libthread_db.so.1
libnsl.so.1       libutil.so.1
libnss_compat.so.2
```

Figure-28



root@kali: /usr/bin

```
(root㉿kali)-[~]
# head filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~]
# ls a*
addition.sh

(root㉿kali)-[~]
# ls *
1st.txt          file.txt           report_part1.txt
3rd.txt          filter.txt
Das_rename.txt   promodChandraDas.txt

boot:
config-6.12.38+kali-amd64      System.map-6.12.38+kali-amd64
grub                         vmlinuz-6.12.38+kali-amd64
initrd.img-6.12.38+kali-amd64

mnt:

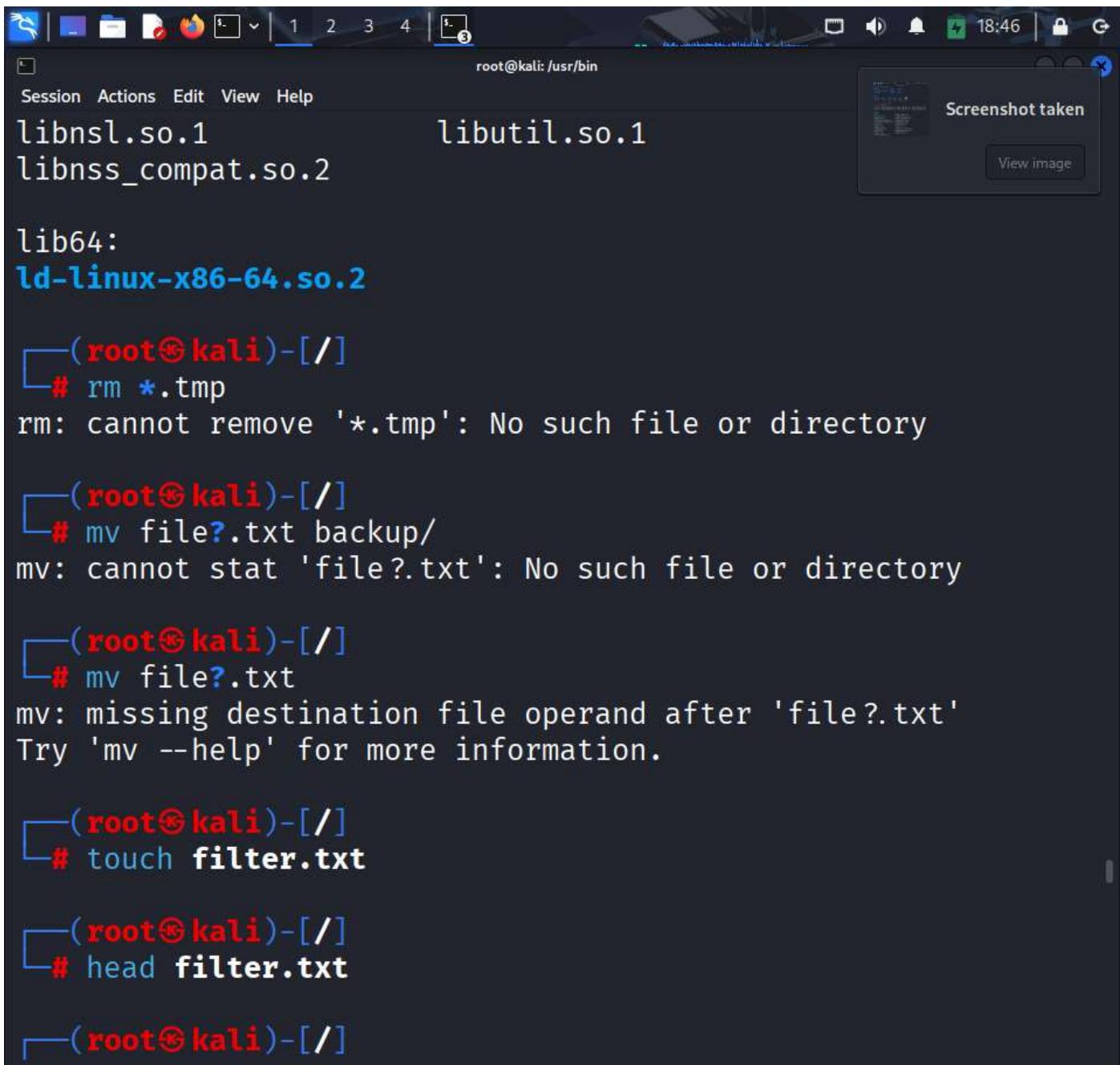
opt:
microsoft

root:
```

Screenshot taken

View image

Figure-29



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The title bar indicates the session is root@kali: /usr/bin. The terminal window displays a series of commands and their outputs:

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
libnsl.so.1          libutil.so.1
libnss_compat.so.2

lib64:
ld-linux-x86-64.so.2

└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# rm *.tmp
rm: cannot remove '*.tmp': No such file or directory

└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# mv file?.txt backup/
mv: cannot stat 'file?.txt': No such file or directory

└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# mv file?.txt
mv: missing destination file operand after 'file?.txt'
Try 'mv --help' for more information.

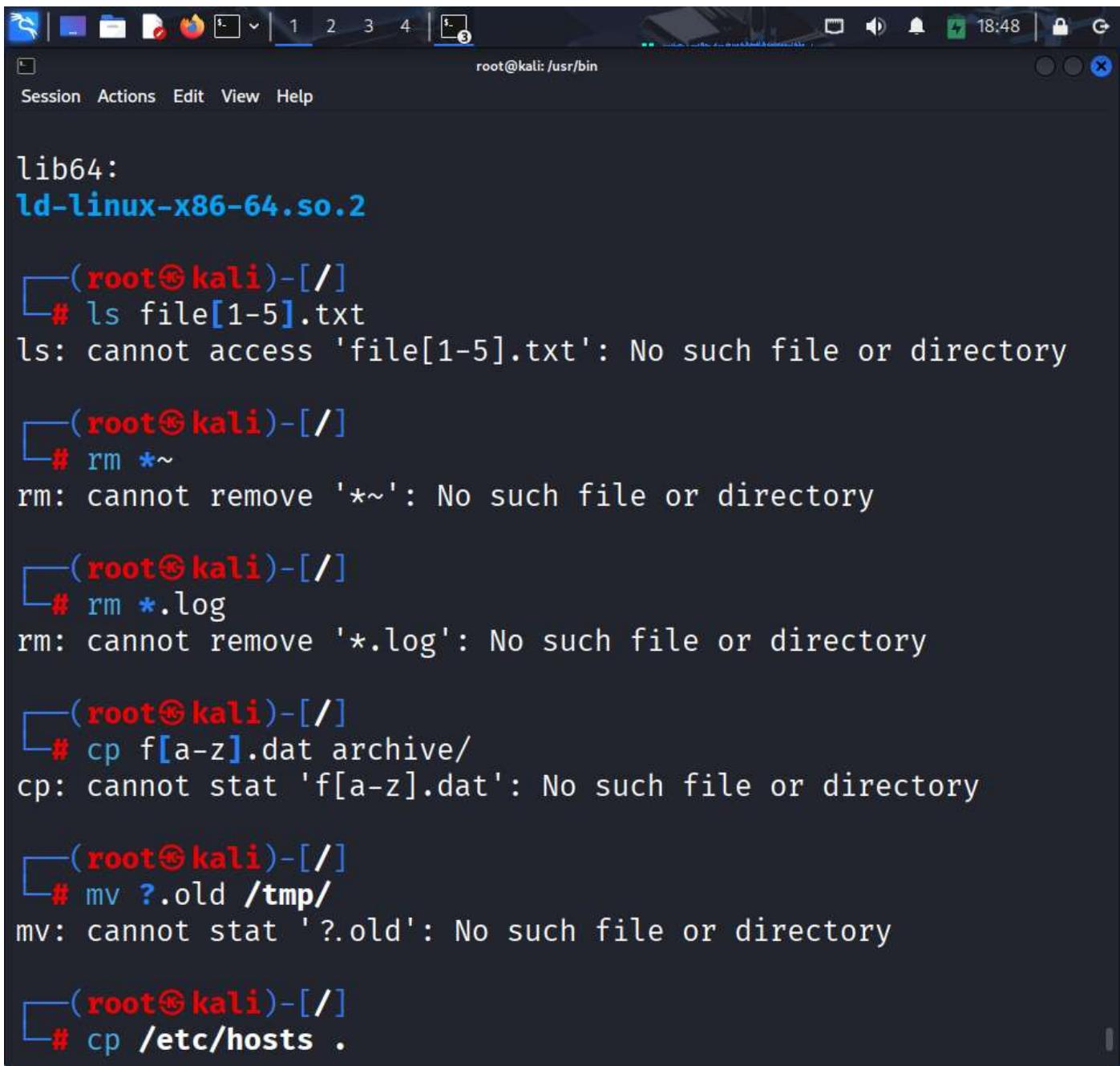
└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# touch filter.txt

└─(root㉿kali)-[/>
# head filter.txt

└─(root㉿kali)-[/]
```

A tooltip "Screenshot taken" is visible in the top right corner of the terminal window.

Figure-30



lib64:
ld-linux-x86-64.so.2

```
[root@kali ~]# ls file[1-5].txt
ls: cannot access 'file[1-5].txt': No such file or directory

[root@kali ~]# rm *~
rm: cannot remove '*~': No such file or directory

[root@kali ~]# rm *.log
rm: cannot remove '*.log': No such file or directory

[root@kali ~]# cp f[a-z].dat archive/
cp: cannot stat 'f[a-z].dat': No such file or directory

[root@kali ~]# mv ?.old /tmp/
mv: cannot stat '??.old': No such file or directory

[root@kali ~]# cp /etc/hosts .
cp: target '/etc/hosts .' is a directory
```

Figure-31

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal is running as root, indicated by the red text '(root㉿kali)-[]'. The session title is 'root@kali: /usr/bin'. A message 'Screenshot taken' with a 'View image' button is visible in the top right corner.

```
(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# rm *.log
rm: cannot remove '*.log': No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# cp f[a-z].dat archive/
cp: cannot stat 'f[a-z].dat': No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# mv ?.old /tmp/
mv: cannot stat '??.old': No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# cp /etc/hosts .
cp: target '/etc/hosts.' is not a directory

(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# mv file.bak file.txt
mv: cannot stat 'file.bak': No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# cat file1 file2 > combined.txt
cat: file1: No such file or directory
cat: file2: No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# vi secondfile
```

Figure-32

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following session history:

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
root:
└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls *.mp4
ls: cannot access '*.mp4': No such file or directory

└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls ?.txt
ls: cannot access '?.txt': No such file or directory

└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls *.*??
1st.txt          data_log_04.csv    initrd.img
3rd.txt          data_log_05.csv    initrd.img.old
Das_rename.txt   file.txt        promodChandraDas.txt
data_log_01.csv   filter.txt      report_part1.txt
data_log_02.csv   flower.png     test.sh.bak
data_log_03.csv   frog.png      vmlinuz.old

└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ls ?i*
file.txt  filter.txt  Firstfile

bin:
['
 1password2john
```

Figure-33

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "root@kali: /usr/bin". The session menu bar includes "Session", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The terminal history is as follows:

- (root@kali)-[] # mv file.bak file.txt
mv: cannot stat 'file.bak': No such file or directory
- (root@kali)-[] # cat file1 file2 > combined.txt
cat: file1: No such file or directory
cat: file2: No such file or directory
- (root@kali)-[] # vi secondfile
zsh: suspended vi secondfile
- (root@kali)-[] # :wq
:wq: command not found
- (root@kali)-[] # :q!
:q!: command not found
- (root@kali)-[] # :w
:w: command not found

Two "Screenshot taken" notifications are visible on the right side of the terminal window.

Figure-34

Session Actions Edit View Help

3rd.txt Firstfile promodChandraDa
A flower.png report_part1.txt
addition.sh frog.png root
bin home run
boot hosts sbin
combined.txt initrd.img script.sh
Das_rename.txt initrd.img.old srv
data_log_01.csv lib sys
data_log_02.csv lib32 test.sh.bak
data_log_03.csv lib64 tmp
data_log_04.csv lost+found usr
data_log_05.csv media var
dev mnt vmlinuz
etc opt vmlinuz.old
file.txt pro

(root@kali)-[/]
chmod g+x, o-w file.txt
chmod: invalid mode: 'g+x,'
Try 'chmod --help' for more information.

(root@kali)-[/]
touch file1.txt

(root@kali)-[/]
cp -v file1.txt file2.txt

Figure-35

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
zsh: suspended  vi secondfile
└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# :wq
:wq: command not found
└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# :q!
:q!: command not found
└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# :w
:w: command not found
└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# ZZ
ZZ: command not found
└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# i
i: command not found
└──(root㉿kali)-[/>
# chmod g+x, o-w file.txt
chmod: invalid mode: 'g+x,'
Try 'chmod --help' for more information.
```

Figure-36

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal title is 'root@kali: /usr/bin'. The session bar includes icons for file manager, terminal, browser, and others. The terminal window has tabs 1 through 4, with tab 3 currently active.

Session Actions Edit View Help

```
[root@kali ~]# ZZ
ZZ: command not found

[root@kali ~]# i
i: command not found

[root@kali ~]# chmod g+x, o-w file.txt
chmod: invalid mode: 'g+x,
Try 'chmod --help' for more information.

[root@kali ~]# ls
1st.txt      filter.txt
3rd.txt      Firstfile
A            flower.png
addition.sh  frog.png
bin          home
boot         hosts
combined.txt initrd.img
Das_rename.txt initrd.img.old
data_log_01.csv lib
data_log_02.csv lib32
data_log_03.csv lib64
data_log_04.csv lost+found
proc
promodChandraDas.txt
report_part1.txt
root
run
sbin
script.sh
srv
sys
test.sh.bak
tmp
usr
```

Figure-37

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
chmod: invalid mode: 'g+x,'  
Try 'chmod --help' for more information.

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]# touch file1.txt

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]# cp -v file1.txt file2.txt  
'file1.txt' → 'file2.txt'

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]# mv -i file.txt new.txt

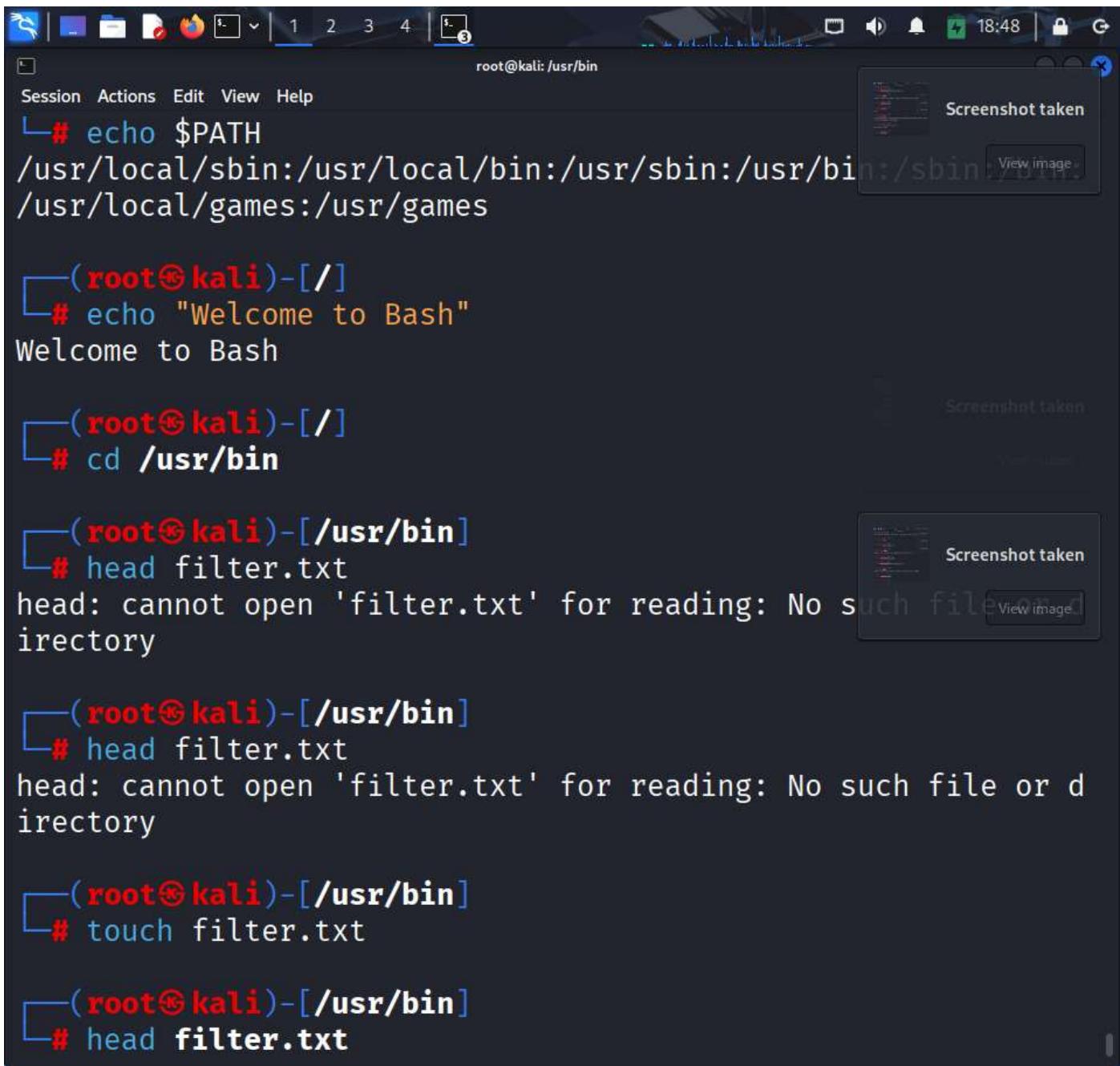
└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]# rm -i file.txt  
rm: cannot remove 'file.txt': No such file or directory

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]# mkdir data

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]# touch data/temp.txt

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]# ls -ld data
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 20 18:18 data
```

Figure-38



```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
└# echo $PATH
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin
/usr/local/games:/usr/games

└(root㉿kali)-[/>
└# echo "Welcome to Bash"
Welcome to Bash

└(root㉿kali)-[/>
└# cd /usr/bin

└(root㉿kali)-[/usr/bin]
└# head filter.txt
head: cannot open 'filter.txt' for reading: No such file or directory

└(root㉿kali)-[/usr/bin]
└# head filter.txt
head: cannot open 'filter.txt' for reading: No such file or directory

└(root㉿kali)-[/usr/bin]
└# touch filter.txt

└(root㉿kali)-[/usr/bin]
└# head filter.txt
```

Figure-39

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
# touch filter.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# head filter.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# head -3 filter.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# head -n 5 filter.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# head -c 50 filter.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# head -n 1 filter.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# tail filter.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# tail -3 filter.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# tail -n 5 filter.txt
```

Figure-40

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
Session Actions Edit View Help
└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# mv data/temp.txt data/log.txt

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# rmdir data
rmdir: failed to remove 'data': Directory not empty

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# cat addition.sh

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# echo $USER
root

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# echo $PATH
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:
/usr/local/games:/usr/games

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# echo "Welcome to Bash"
Welcome to Bash

└─(root㉿kali)-[ ]
# cd /usr/bin
```

Figure-41

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal is running as root at the command prompt. The session is titled 'root@kali: /usr/bin'. The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text. It displays the following sequence of commands and their outputs:

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
rm: cannot remove 'file.txt': No such file or directory
[root@kali ~]# mkdir data
[root@kali ~]# touch data/temp.txt
[root@kali ~]# ls -ld data
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 20 18:18 data
[root@kali ~]# cp /etc/resolv.conf .
[root@kali ~]# mv data/temp.txt data/log.txt
[root@kali ~]# rmdir data
rmdir: failed to remove 'data': Directory not empty
[root@kali ~]# cat addition.sh
```

On the right side of the terminal window, there are three small thumbnail images labeled 'Screenshot taken' with 'View image' buttons. The top image shows a file explorer window, the middle image shows a terminal window, and the bottom image shows a file explorer window.

Figure-42

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
# head filter.txt
head: cannot open 'filter.txt' for reading: No such file or directory

(root@kali)-[ /usr/bin]
# head filter.txt
head: cannot open 'filter.txt' for reading: No such file or directory

(root@kali)-[ /usr/bin]
# touch filter.txt

(root@kali)-[ /usr/bin]
# head filter.txt

(root@kali)-[ /usr/bin]
# head -3 filter.txt

(root@kali)-[ /usr/bin]
# head -n 5 filter.txt

(root@kali)-[ /usr/bin]
# head -c 50 filter.txt

(root@kali)-[ /usr/bin]
# head -n 1 filter.txt
```

Figure-43

root@kali:/usr/bin

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# tail filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# tail -3 filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# tail -n 5 filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# tail -c 50 filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# tail -n 1 filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sort filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sort -r filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sort -n data.log
sort: cannot read: data.log: No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
```

Figure-44

root@kali: /usr/bin

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# nl -s '.' -w 10 filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# nl -s ')' file.txt
nl: file.txt: No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# nl -w 3 file.txt
nl: file.txt: No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# nl -b a file.txt
nl: file.txt: No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# cut -f 1 -d ' ' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# cut -f 2 -d ' ' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
```

Figure-45

```
root@kali:/usr/bin
# sort -n data.log
sort: cannot read: data.log: No such file or directory

root@kali:/usr/bin
# sort -k 2 filter.txt

root@kali:/usr/bin
# sort -u file.txt
sort: cannot read: file.txt: No such file or directory

root@kali:/usr/bin
# wc filter.txt
0 0 0 filter.txt

root@kali:/usr/bin
# wc -l filter.txt
0 filter.txt

root@kali:/usr/bin
# wc -w filter.txt
0 filter.txt

root@kali:/usr/bin
# wc -c filter.txt
0 filter.txt
```

Figure-46

```
root@kali:/usr/bin
# tail -c 50 filter.txt
Screenshot taken
View image

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# tail -n 1 filter.txt
Screenshot taken
View image

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# sort filter.txt
Screenshot taken
View image

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# sort -r filter.txt
Screenshot taken
View image

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# sort -n data.log
sort: cannot read: data.log: No such file or directory
(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# sort -k 2 filter.txt
Screenshot taken
View image

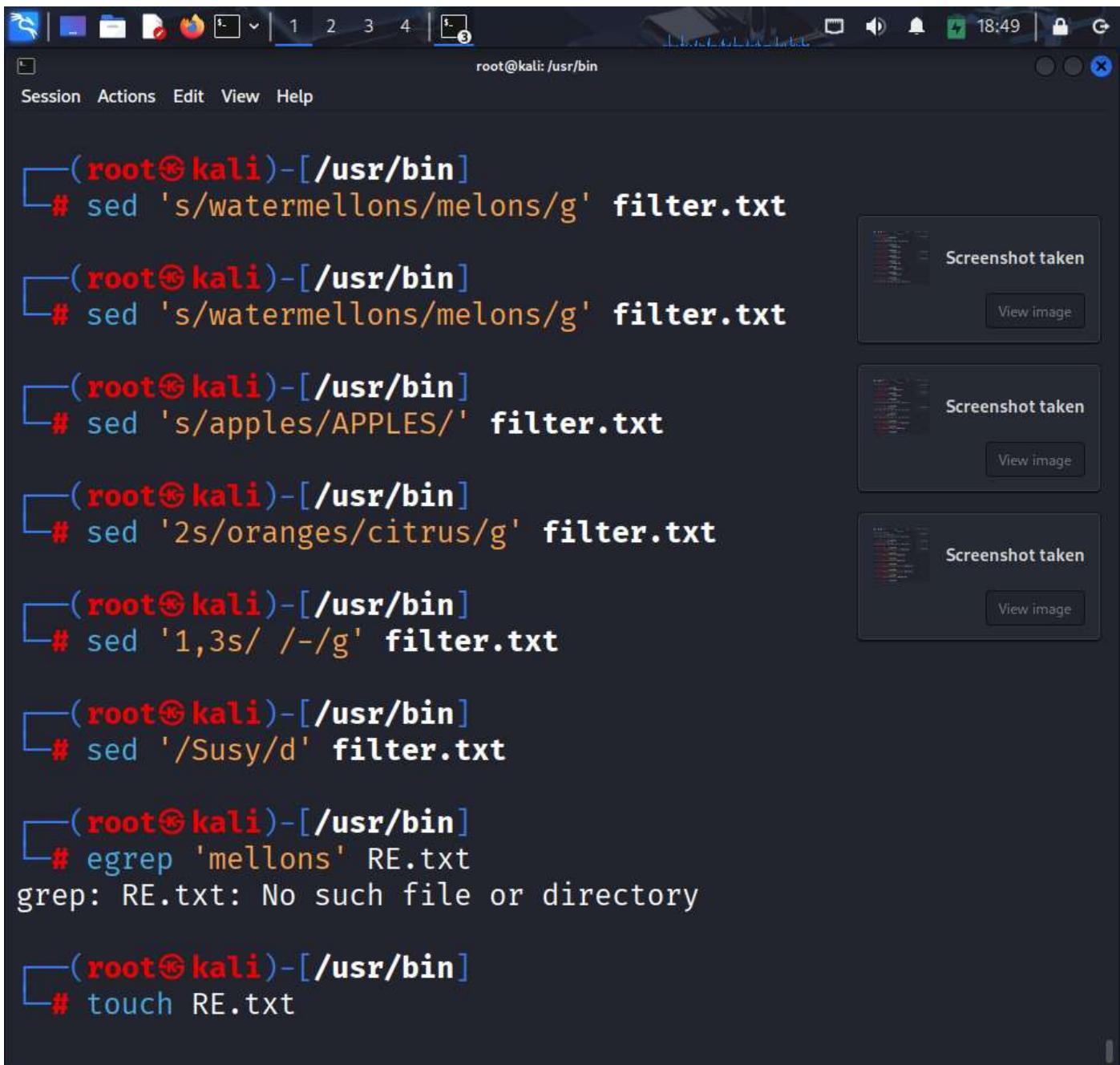
(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# sort -u file.txt
sort: cannot read: file.txt: No such file or directory
Screenshot taken
View image

(root@kali)-[/usr/bin]
# wc filter.txt
0 0 0 filter.txt
```

Figure-47

```
root@kali: /usr/bin
0 filter.txt
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/bin]
    └──# wc -c filter.txt
0 filter.txt
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/bin]
    └──# wc -m filter.txt
0 filter.txt
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/bin]
    └──# nl filter.txt
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/bin]
    └──# nl -s '.' -w 10 filter.txt
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/bin]
    └──# nl -s ')' file.txt
nl: file.txt: No such file or directory
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/bin]
    └──# nl -w 3 file.txt
nl: file.txt: No such file or directory
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/usr/bin]
    └──# nl -b a file.txt
```

Figure-48



The terminal window shows a series of commands being run by root on a Kali Linux system. The commands involve using the sed command to filter text files. The results of each command are shown in separate windows.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sed 's/watermellons/melons/g' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sed 's/watermellons/melons/g' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sed 's/apples/APPLES/' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sed '2s/oranges/citrus/g' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sed '1,3s/ /-/g' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# sed '/Susy/d' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# egrep 'mellons' RE.txt
grep: RE.txt: No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
# touch RE.txt
```

Figure-49

root@kali: /usr/bin

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
# nl -b a file.txt
nl: file.txt: No such file or directory

(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
# cut -f 1 -d ',' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
# cut -f 2 -d ',' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
# cut -f 2 -d ',' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
# cut -f 3 -d ',' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
# cut -f 1,2 -d ',' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
# cut -f 2- -d ',' filter.txt

(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
# cut -f 1- -d ',', file.csv
cut: file.csv: No such file or directory
```

Figure-50

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "root@kali: /usr/bin". The terminal has a dark theme with light-colored text. It displays a series of commands and their outputs:

- Line 1: `cut -c 1-5 file.txt` followed by the error message "cut: file.txt: No such file or directory". A screenshot notification "Screenshot taken" is visible in the top right.
- Line 2: `(root㉿kali)-[~/]`
- Line 3: `# cut -c -5 file.txt` followed by the same error message. Another screenshot notification is shown.
- Line 4: `(root㉿kali)-[~/]`
- Line 5: `# sed 's/oranges/bananas/g' filter.txt`
- Line 6: `(root㉿kali)-[~/]`
- Line 7: `# sed 's/Mark/Jahid/g' filter.txt`
- Line 8: `(root㉿kali)-[~/]`
- Line 9: `# sed 's/Watermellons/Melons/g' filter.txt`
- Line 10: `(root㉿kali)-[~/]`
- Line 11: `# sed 's/watermellons/melons/g' filter.txt`
- Line 12: `(root㉿kali)-[~/]`
- Line 13: `# sed 's/apples/APPLES/' filter.txt`
- Line 14: `(root㉿kali)-[~/]`

Figure-51

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark theme. The title bar indicates the session is running on a Kali Linux system with root privileges, specifically at the /usr/bin directory. The terminal window displays several command attempts:

- The first two commands attempt to use the 'cut' command with different field ranges (-f 1,2 and -f 2-) and different delimiters (' ' and '\n') on a file named 'filter.txt'. Both result in errors indicating 'file.txt' does not exist.
- The third command attempts to use 'cut' with a range from 1 to -1 and a delimiter of ',' on a file named 'file.csv', also resulting in an error.
- The fourth command attempts to use 'cut' with a range from 1 to 5 on a file named 'file.txt', again resulting in an error.
- The fifth command attempts to use 'cut' with a range from -c to -5 on a file named 'file.txt', resulting in an error.
- The sixth command attempts to use 'sed' to replace 'oranges' with 'bananas' in 'filter.txt', resulting in an error.
- The seventh command attempts to use 'sed' to replace 'Mark' with 'Jahid' in 'filter.txt', resulting in an error.

On the right side of the terminal window, there are two notifications for "Screenshot taken" with "View image" buttons.

Figure-52

```
root@kali:/usr/bin
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
    └──# ./filter.txt
        ┌──(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
        └──# sed '/Susy/d' filter.txt
            ┌──(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
            └──# egrep 'mellons' RE.txt
                grep: RE.txt: No such file or directory

            ┌──(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
            └──# touch RE.txt
                ┌──(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
                └──# egrep -n 'mellons' RE.txt
                    ┌──(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
                    └──# egrep -c 'mellons' RE.txt
                        0

                ┌──(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
                └──# `egrep 'or
bquote>
bquote>
bquote>
bquote>
bquote>
bquote> egrep '[A-K]' RE.txt
bquote> ┌──(root㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
        └──#
```

Figure-52

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Session Actions Edit View Help" with the command prompt "promod@kali: ~". The terminal displays a series of "egrep" commands being run against a file named "RE.txt". The commands are as follows:

- \$ touch RE.txt
- \$ egrep '[A-K]' RE.txt
- \$ egrep '[TL]' RE.txt
- \$ egrep '2\$' RE.txt
- \$ egrep '2.+' RE.txt
- \$ egrep 's?' RE.txt
- \$ egrep '[aeiou]{2,}' RE.txt
- \$ egrep 'Mark\s' RE.txt
- \$ egrep '^F' RE.txt
- \$ egrep '[0-9]{3}' RE.txt
- \$ egrep '(\w\s){2}' RE.txt

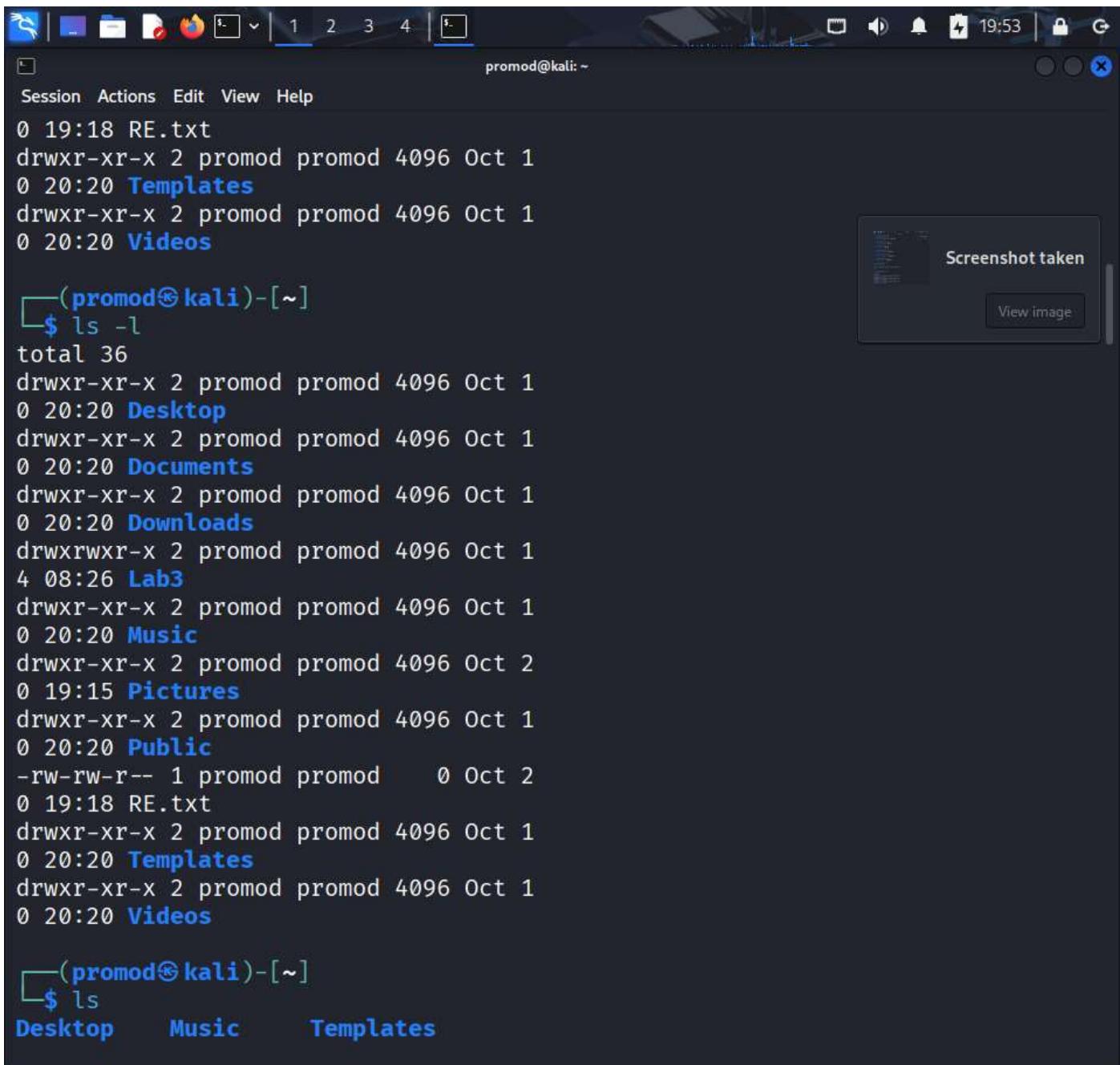
Figure-53

The terminal window shows a session history for user 'promod' on a Kali Linux system. The session includes several grep commands testing regular expressions against a file named 'RE.txt'. A screenshot notification is visible in the top right corner.

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ egrep '[aeiou]{2,}' RE.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ egrep 'Mark\s' RE.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ egrep '^F' RE.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ egrep '[0-9]{3}' RE.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ egrep '(\w\s){2}' RE.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ egrep '[^a-z]' RE.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ grep 'fruit'
^Z
zsh: suspended  grep --color=auto 'fr
uit'

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls -l
total 36
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct  1
0 20:20 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct  1
0 20:20 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct  1
0 20:20 Downloads
```

Figure-54



Session Actions Edit View Help

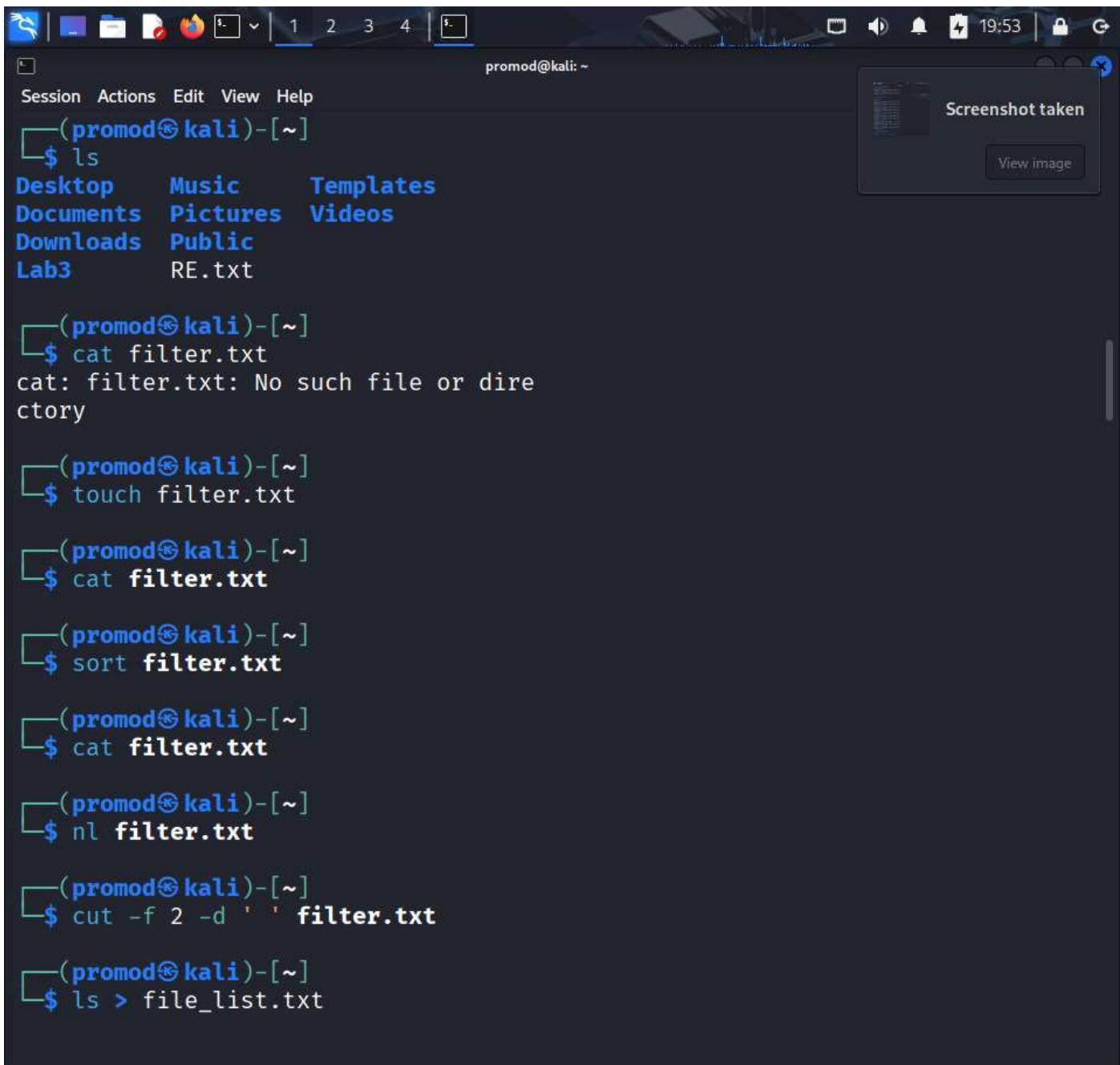
0 19:18 RE.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Videos

└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]
\$ ls -l
total 36
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Downloads
drwxrwxr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
4 08:26 Lab3
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 2
0 19:15 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Public
-rw-rw-r-- 1 promod promod 0 Oct 2
0 19:18 RE.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Videos

└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]
\$ ls
Desktop Music Templates

Screenshot taken
View image

Figure-55



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal session is running under the user 'promod' at the prompt '(promod㉿kali)-[~]'. The user has run the command 'ls' to list files in the current directory (~). The output shows several directories: Desktop, Music, Templates, Documents, Pictures, Videos, Downloads, Public, and Lab3. A file named RE.txt is also present. A 'Screenshot taken' notification is visible in the top right corner of the desktop.

```
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls
Desktop    Music      Templates
Documents  Pictures   Videos
Downloads  Public
Lab3       RE.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cat filter.txt
cat: filter.txt: No such file or directory

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ touch filter.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cat filter.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ sort filter.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cat filter.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ nl filter.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cut -f 2 -d ' ' filter.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls > file_list.txt
```

Figure-56

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Session Actions Edit View Help" with the command prompt "(promod㉿kali)-[~]". The terminal displays a series of commands and their outputs:

- \$ ls > file_list.txt
- \$ wc -l barry.txt > myoutput
wc: barry.txt: No such file or directory
- \$ ls >> file_list.txt
- \$ touch myoutput
- \$ cat myoutput
- \$ egrep 'oranges' filter.txt > found_oranges.txt
- \$ ls -l

The final output of the ls command is:

```
total 40
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct  1
0 20:20 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct  1
0 20:20 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct  1
0 20:20 Downloads
-rw-rw-r-- 1 promod promod   217 Oct  2
0 19:23 file_list.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 promod promod      0 Oct  2
```

A tooltip "Screenshot taken" with a "View image" button is visible in the top right corner of the terminal window.

Figure-57

```
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ wc -w file.txt > word_count.txt
wc: file.txt: No such file or directory

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ touch file.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ touch world_count.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ wc -w file.txt > word_count.txt
wc: file.txt: No such file or directory

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ touch file.txt

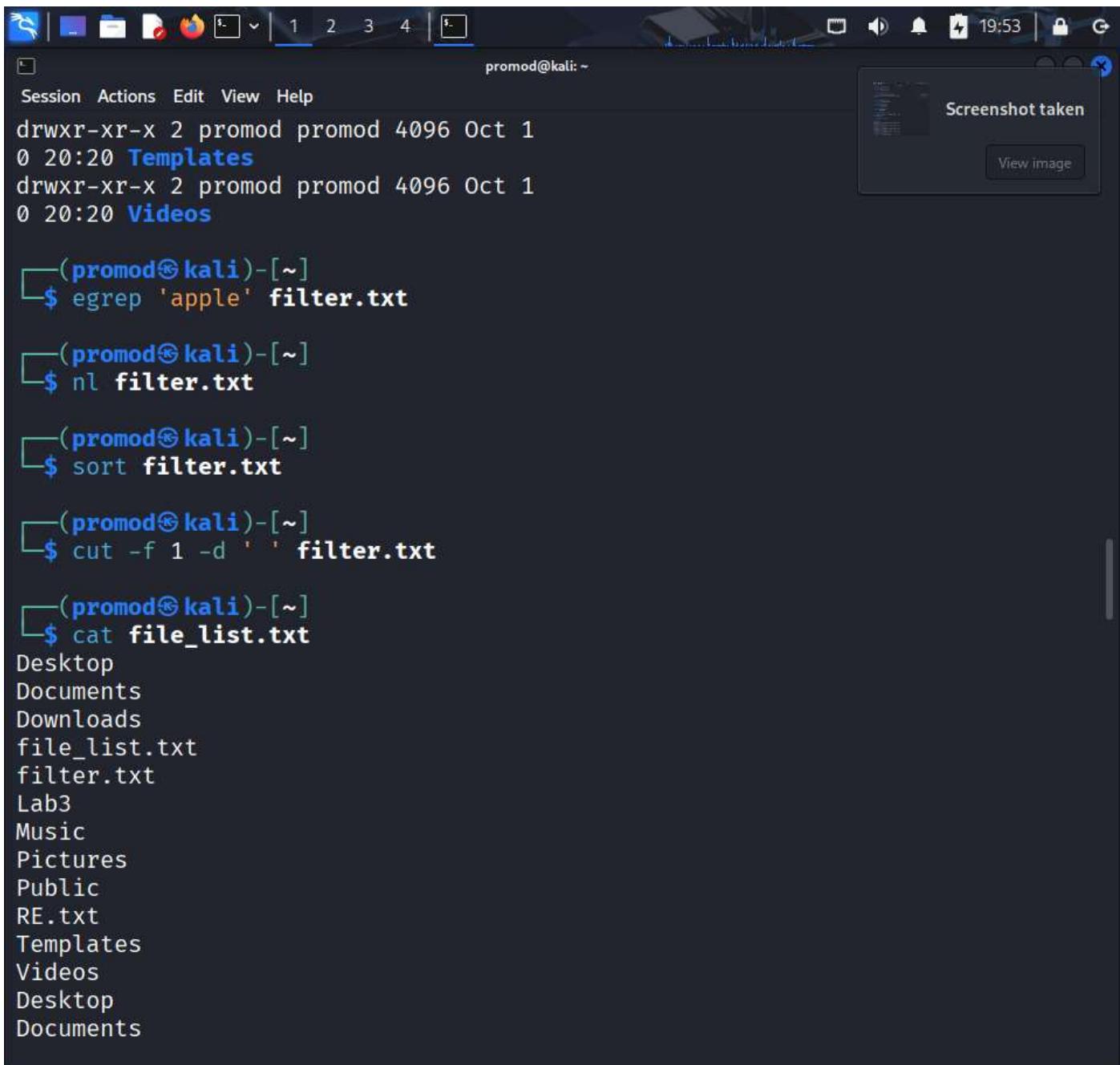
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ touch world_count.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ wc -w file.txt > word_count.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ nl -s ' ' -w 5 filter.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cut -f 1- -d ':' /etc/passwd
```

Figure-58



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal session is running under the user 'promod' at the prompt 'promod@kali: ~'. The window title bar indicates there are four tabs open, and the system tray shows the date and time as 19:53.

The terminal displays the following command history and output:

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 promod promod 4096 Oct 1
0 20:20 Videos

└──(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ egrep 'apple' filter.txt

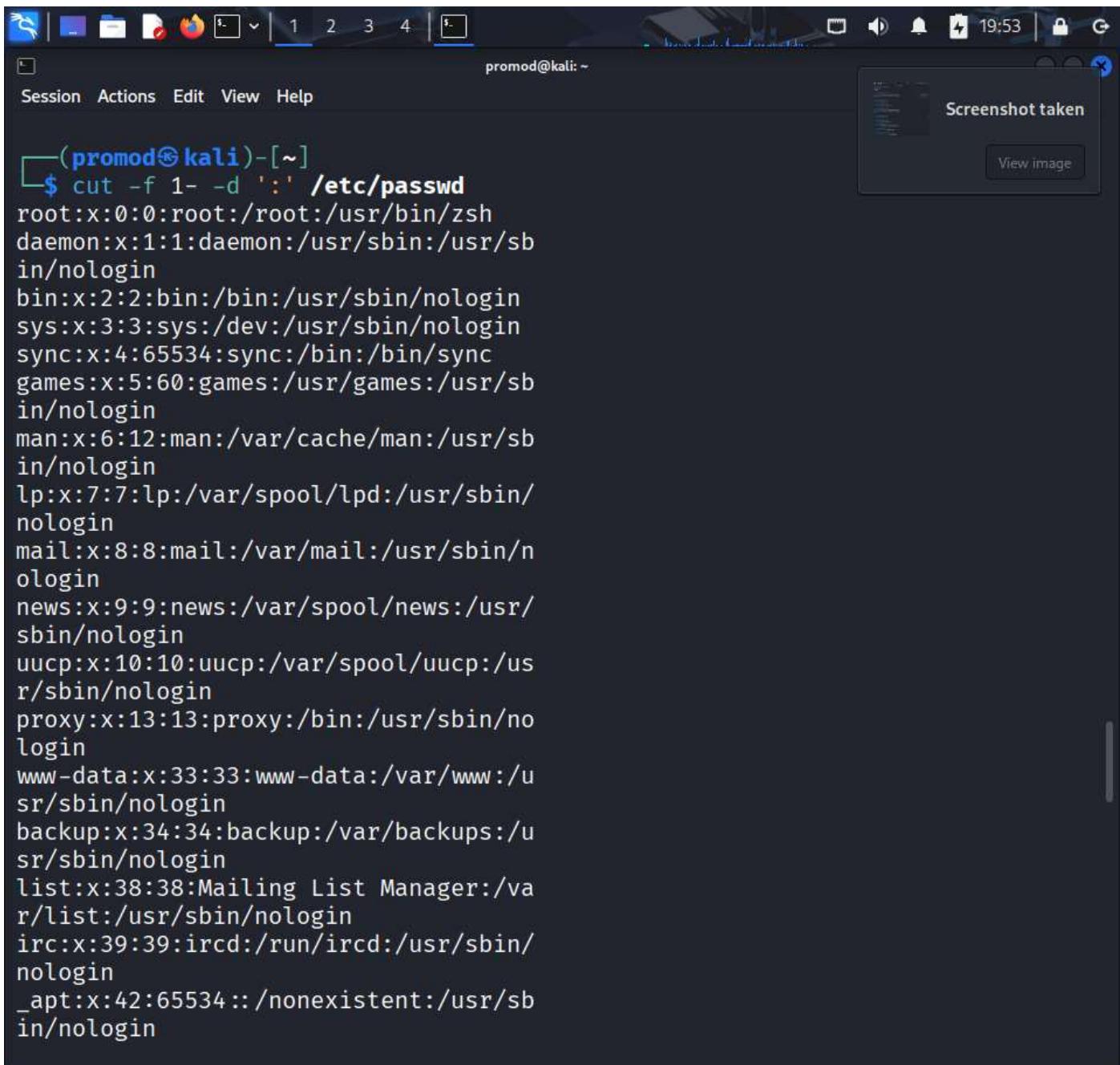
└──(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ nl filter.txt

└──(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ sort filter.txt

└──(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cut -f 1 -d ' ' filter.txt

└──(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cat file_list.txt
Desktop
Documents
Downloads
file_list.txt
filter.txt
Lab3
Music
Pictures
Public
RE.txt
Templates
Videos
Desktop
Documents
```

Figure-59



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal title is "promod@kali: ~". The user has run the command `cut -f 1- -d ':' /etc/passwd`. The output is a list of user entries from the passwd file, each consisting of a login name, a password (all set to x), a user ID (uid), a group ID (gid), and a list of paths separated by colons. The output includes the root account and many system accounts like daemon, bin, sys, sync, games, man, lp, mail, news, uucp, proxy, www-data, backup, list, irc, and _apt.

```
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cut -f 1- -d ':' /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/usr/bin/zsh
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sb
in/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sb
in/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sb
in/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/
nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/n
ologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/
sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/us
r/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/no
login
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/u
sr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/u
sr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/va
r/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/
nologin
_apt:x:42:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sb
in/nologin
```

Figure-60

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal title is "promod@kali: ~". The window contains a list of processes with their PIDs and command-line arguments. A tooltip "Screenshot taken" is visible in the top right corner.

```
lightdm:x:124:127:Light Display Manager:/var/lib/lightdm:/bin/false  
statd:x:125:65534::/var/lib/nfs:/usr/sbin/nologin  
saned:x:126:128::/var/lib/saned:/usr/sbin/nologin  
polkitd:x:985:985:User for polkitd::/usr/sbin/nologin  
rtkit:x:127:129:RealtimeKit:/proc:/usr/sbin/nologin  
colord:x:128:130:colord colour management daemon:/var/lib/colord:/usr/sbin/nologin  
promod:x:1000:1000:Promod Das,,,,:/home/promod:/usr/bin/zsh
```

The terminal session then shows a series of commands being run:

- \$ sed 's/5/99/' filter.txt
- \$ egrep '[TL]' filter.txt
- \$ egrep '^MS' filter.txt
- \$ egrep 's\$' filter.txt
- \$ egrep 'peairs
quote>
quote> :
quote> █'

Figure-61



A terminal window titled "Session Actions Edit View Help" is displayed on a Kali Linux desktop. The window shows the following command history:

```
promod@kali: ~
└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ head /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/usr/bin/zsh
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr
/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nolog
in
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nolog
in
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr
/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr
/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sb
in/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbi
n/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/u
sr/sbin/nologin

└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ tail /var/log/boot.log
tail: cannot open '/var/log/boot.l
og' for reading: Permission denied

└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ nl -b t filter.txt

└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cut -c 1-5,7- filter.txt
```

Figure-62

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The terminal title is "promod@kali: ~". The session history is as follows:

- \$ sort -t ' ' -k 3n filter.txt
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]\$ sed '3,5d' filter.txt
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]\$ egrep '(\w)\1' filter.txt
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]\$ nl -v 10 filter.txt
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]\$ cut -f 1 -d ',' file.csv > names.txt
cut: file.csv: No such file or directory
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]\$ touch file.csv names.txt
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]\$ cut -f 1 -d ',' file.csv > names.txt
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]\$ sed 's/^Mark/Mr. Mark/' filter.txt
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]\$ egrep -l 'apple' *.txt
- (promod㉿kali)-[~]

On the right side of the terminal window, there are three notifications for "Screenshot taken" with "View image" buttons.

Figure-63

```
promod@kali: ~
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ tail /var/log/boot.log
tail: cannot open '/var/log/boot.log' for reading: Permission denied
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ nl -b t filter.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cut -c 1-5,7- filter.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ sort -t ' ' -k 3n filter.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ sed '3,5d' filter.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ egrep '(\w)\1' filter.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ nl -v 10 filter.txt
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ cut -f 1 -d ',' file.csv > names.txt
cut: file.csv: No such file or directory
```

Figure-64

The terminal window shows a session for user 'promod' on a Kali Linux system. The user has run two commands: 'ps' and 'ps aux'. The 'ps' command output shows two processes: a zsh shell with PID 71882 and a ps command with PID 72030. The 'ps aux' command output shows a much larger number of processes, primarily kernel threads (kthrea, pool_w, kworker) and system daemons (rcu_ta). A screenshot notification is visible in the top right corner.

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ ps
  PID TTY      TIME CMD
71882 pts/2    00:00:00 zsh
72030 pts/2    00:00:00 ps

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ ps aux
USER          PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   R
SS TTY        STAT START   TIME COMMAND
root           1  0.0  0.2 24000 147
60 ?         Ss  17:19  0:03 /sbin/i
root           2  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         S  17:19  0:00 [kthrea
root           3  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         S  17:19  0:00 [pool_w
root           4  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         I< 17:19  0:00 [kworker
root           5  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         I< 17:19  0:00 [kworker
root           6  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         I< 17:19  0:00 [kworker
root           7  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         I< 17:19  0:00 [kworker
root           8  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         I< 17:19  0:00 [kworker
root          11  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         I< 17:19  0:00 [kworker
root          13  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         I< 17:19  0:00 [kworker
root          14  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?         I  17:19  0:00 [rcu_ta
root          15  0.0  0.0      0
```

Figure-65



```
promod@kali:~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]  
$ ps  
 PID TTY      TIME CMD  
71882 pts/2    00:00:00 zsh  
72030 pts/2    00:00:00 ps  
  
└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]  
$ ps aux  
USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   R  
SS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND  
root      1  0.0  0.2 24000 147  
60 ?      Ss  17:19  0:03 /sbin/i  
root      2  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      S   17:19  0:00 [kthrea  
root      3  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      S   17:19  0:00 [pool_w  
root      4  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      I<  17:19  0:00 [kworke  
root      5  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      I<  17:19  0:00 [kworke  
root      6  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      I<  17:19  0:00 [kworke  
root      7  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      I<  17:19  0:00 [kworke  
root      8  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      I<  17:19  0:00 [kworke  
root     11  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      I<  17:19  0:00 [kworke  
root     13  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      I<  17:19  0:00 [kworke  
root     14  0.0  0.0      0  
0 ?      I   17:19  0:00 [rcu_ta  
root     15  0.0  0.0      0
```

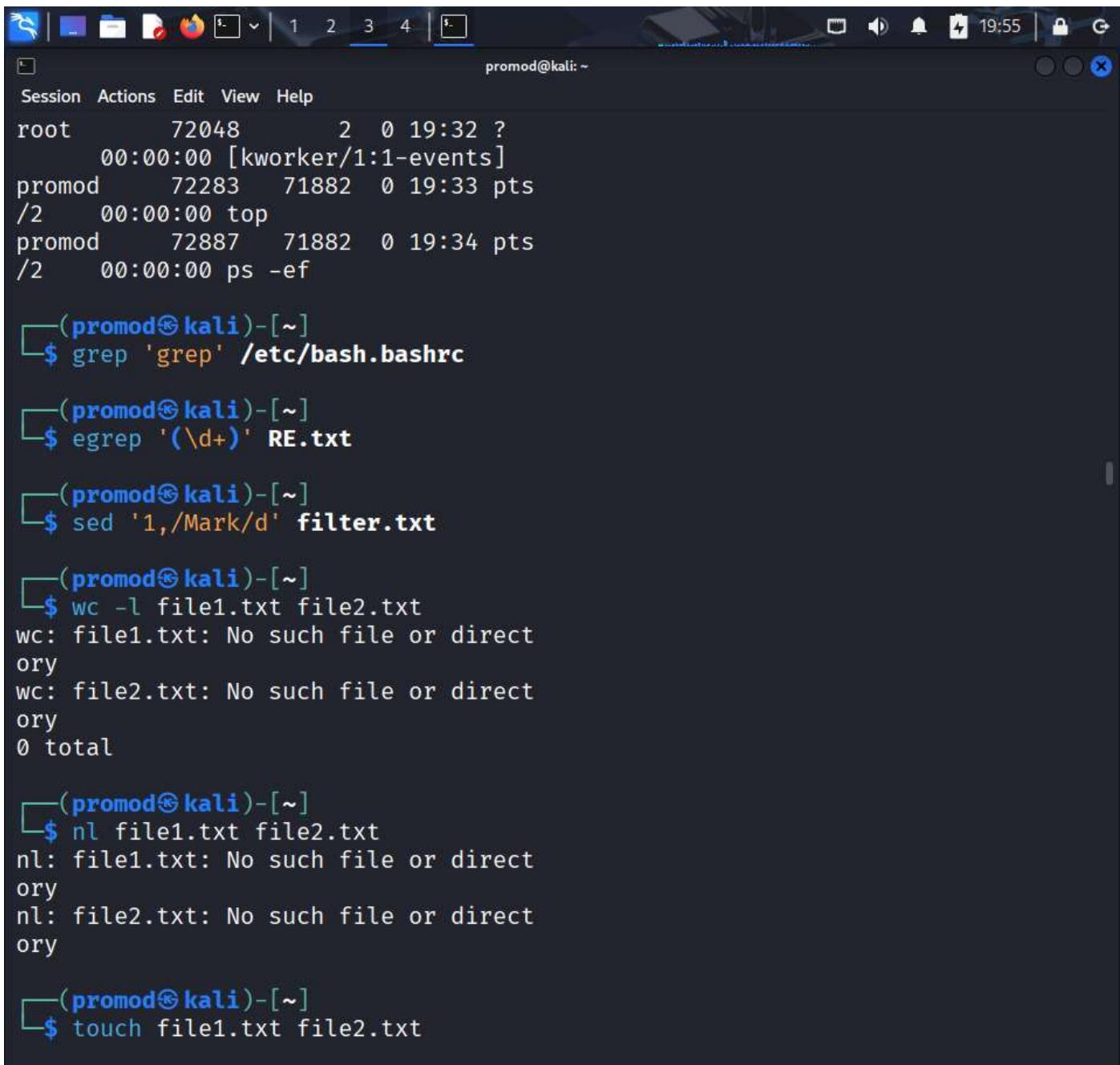
Figure-66

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled '(promod㉿kali)-[~]' running on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal displays several commands and their outputs:

- \$ head /etc/passwd
- Output: A list of user entries from the /etc/passwd file, including root, daemon, bin, sys, sync, games, man, lp, mail, news, and others.
- \$ tail /var/log/boot.log
- Output: An error message indicating that tail cannot open the file '/var/log/boot.log' for reading due to permission denied.
- \$ nl -b t filter.txt
- \$ cut -c 1-5,7- filter.txt

A small notification bubble in the top right corner of the terminal window says "Screenshot taken" with a "View image" button.

Figure-67



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Session Actions Edit View Help". The title bar also displays the user "promod@kali: ~" and the time "19:55". The terminal window contains a session history with the following commands:

```
root      72048      2  0 19:32 ?
    00:00:00 [kworker/1:1-events]
promod    72283  71882  0 19:33 pts
/2      00:00:00 top
promod    72887  71882  0 19:34 pts
/2      00:00:00 ps -ef

[~] $(grep 'grep' /etc/bash.bashrc
[~] $ egrep '(\d+)' RE.txt
[~] $ sed '1,/Mark/d' filter.txt
[~] $ wc -l file1.txt file2.txt
wc: file1.txt: No such file or directory
wc: file2.txt: No such file or directory
0 total

[~] $ nl file1.txt file2.txt
nl: file1.txt: No such file or directory
nl: file2.txt: No such file or directory

[~] $ touch file1.txt file2.txt
```

Figure-68

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal title is "promod@kali: ~". The window contains a session list at the top:

Session	Actions	Edit	View	Help
8	root	0 -20	0	
11	root	0 -20	0	
13	root	0 -20	0	
14	root	20 0	0	
zsh: suspended (signal) top 0				

Below the session list, there is a message: "Screenshot taken" with a "View image" button.

The terminal prompt is "(promod㉿kali)-[~]" followed by "\$". The user then runs the command "ps aux" which outputs the following process list:

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	R	COMMAND
SS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND	
root	1	0.0	0.2	24000	147	
60	?	Ss	17:19	0:03	/sbin/i	
root	2	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	S	17:19	0:00	[kthrea	
root	3	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	S	17:19	0:00	[pool_w	
root	4	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke	
root	5	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke	
root	6	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke	
root	7	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke	
root	8	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke	
root	11	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke	
root	13	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke	
root	14	0.0	0.0	0		
0	?	I	17:19	0:00	[rcu_ta	
root	15	0.0	0.0	0		

Figure-69

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal title is "promod@kali: ~". The window contains two main sections of command-line output:

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
84 ?      Sl  19:29  0:03 /usr/bi
promod    70324  0.2  0.1  10336  65
04 pts/1   Ss+ 19:29  0:00 /usr/bi
promod    71867  2.2  1.2  800664  643
80 ?      Sl  19:32  0:01 /usr/bi
promod    71882  0.3  0.1  10312  64
48 pts/2   Ss  19:32  0:00 /usr/bi
root     72048  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?      I   19:32  0:00 [kworke
promod    72283  0.0  0.1  10440  58
16 pts/2   T   19:33  0:00 top
promod    72435  0.0  0.0  9532  43
24 pts/2   R+  19:33  0:00 ps aux

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ ps aux
```

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	R	COMMAND
SS TTY		STAT	START	TIME		
root	1	0.0	0.2	24000	147	
60 ?	Ss	17:19	0:03	/sbin/i		
root	2	0.0	0.0	0		
0 ?	S	17:19	0:00	[kthrea		
root	3	0.0	0.0	0		
0 ?	S	17:19	0:00	[pool_w		
root	4	0.0	0.0	0		
0 ?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke		
root	5	0.0	0.0	0		
0 ?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke		
root	6	0.0	0.0	0		
0 ?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke		
root	7	0.0	0.0	0		
0 ?	I<	17:19	0:00	[kworke		
root	8	0.0	0.0	0		

Figure-70

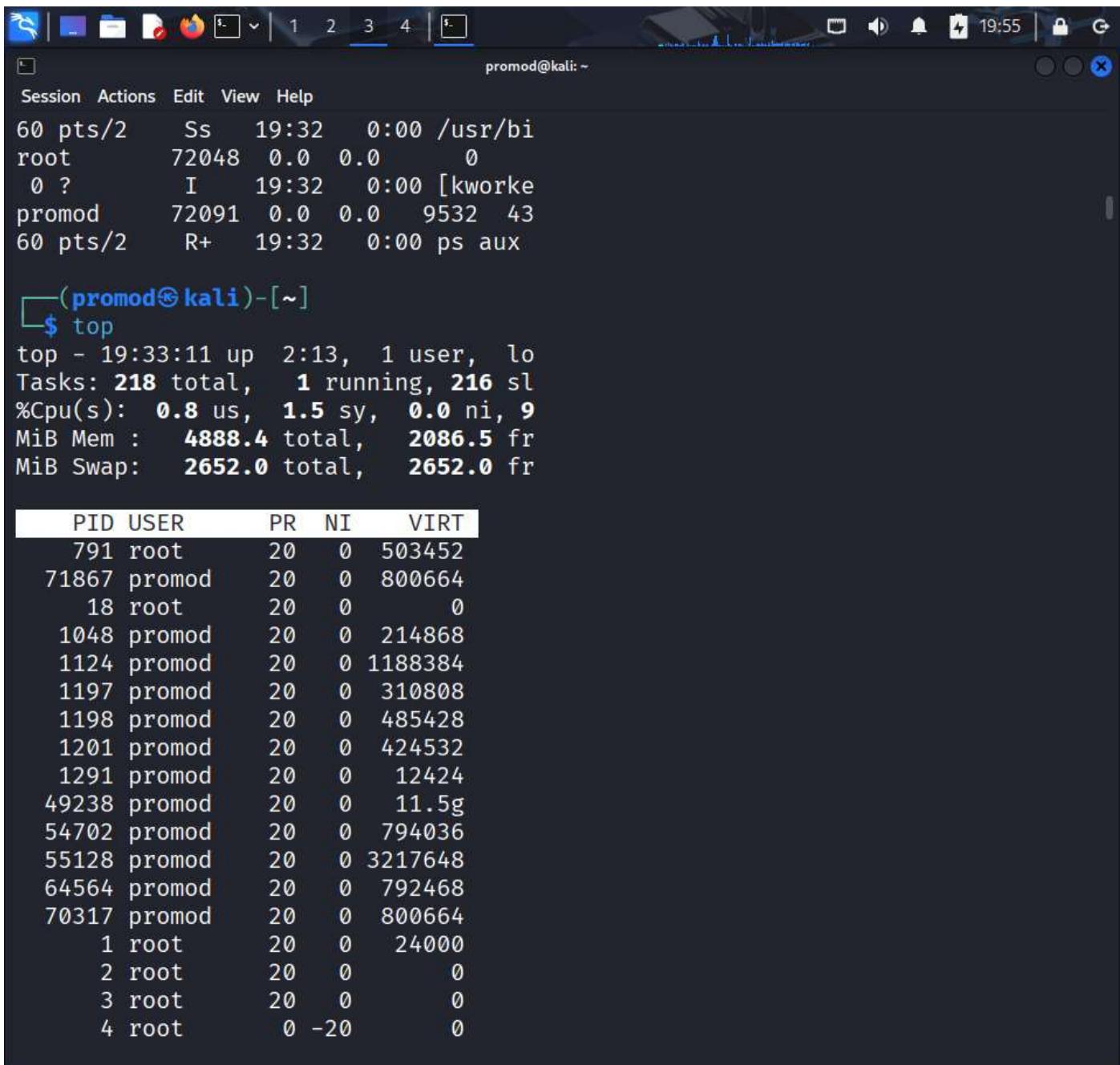
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Session Actions Edit View Help" with the command prompt "promod@kali: ~". The terminal displays the following output:

```
1270 promod    20  0  603044
54710 promod   20  0  261.6g
zsh: suspended (signal)  top8596

[(promod@kali)-[~]
$ jobs
[1] + suspended (signal)  top

[(promod@kali)-[~]
$ ps -ef
UID      PID  PPID  C STIME TTY
TIME CMD
root      1      0  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:03 /sbin/init splash
root      2      0  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [kthreadd]
root      3      2  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [pool_workqueue_releas
root      4      2  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [kworker/R-kvfree_rcu_
root      5      2  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [kworker/R-rcu_gp]
root      6      2  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [kworker/R-sync_wq]
root      7      2  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [kworker/R-slub_flushw
root      8      2  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [kworker/R-netns]
root     11      2  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [kworker/0:0H-events_h
root     13      2  0 17:19 ?
 00:00:00 [kworker/R-mm_percpu_w
root     14      2  0 17:19 ?
```

Figure-71



Session Actions Edit View Help

```
60 pts/2      Ss    19:32   0:00 /usr/bi
root        72048  0.0  0.0      0
 0 ?        I    19:32   0:00 [kworke
promod      72091  0.0  0.0  9532  43
60 pts/2      R+    19:32   0:00 ps aux
```

└─(promod㉿kali)-[~]

```
$ top
top - 19:33:11 up  2:13,  1 user,  lo
Tasks: 218 total,  1 running, 216 sl
%Cpu(s):  0.8 us,  1.5 sy,  0.0 ni, 9
MiB Mem : 4888.4 total, 2086.5 fr
MiB Swap: 2652.0 total, 2652.0 fr
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT
791	root	20	0	503452
71867	promod	20	0	800664
18	root	20	0	0
1048	promod	20	0	214868
1124	promod	20	0	1188384
1197	promod	20	0	310808
1198	promod	20	0	485428
1201	promod	20	0	424532
1291	promod	20	0	12424
49238	promod	20	0	11.5g
54702	promod	20	0	794036
55128	promod	20	0	3217648
64564	promod	20	0	792468
70317	promod	20	0	800664
1	root	20	0	24000
2	root	20	0	0
3	root	20	0	0
4	root	0	-20	0

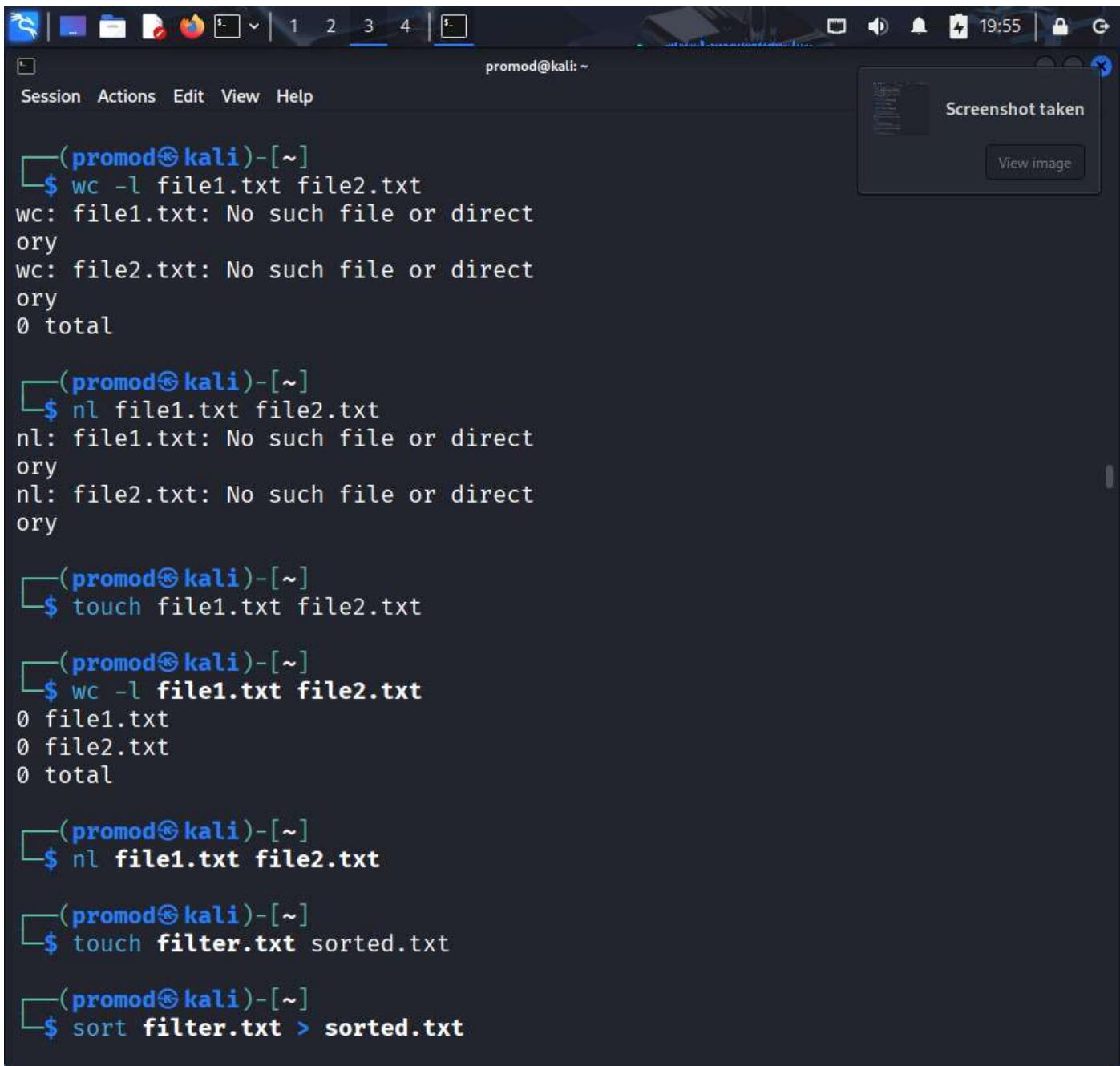
Figure-72

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Session Actions Edit View Help". The user is running a session on a Kali Linux system, indicated by the prompt "promod@kali: ~". The terminal displays a series of commands being typed and executed:

- \$ egrep '[aeiou]{3,}' filter.txt
- \$ sed 's/\s+/\t/g' file.txt
- \$ head -c 100 filter.txt
- \$ tail -c 100 filter.txt
- \$ wc -L filter.txt
- 0 filter.txt
- \$ nl -s ' ' filter.txt
- \$ sort -t ' ' -k 2 filter.txt
- \$ sort -t ' ' -k 2 filter.txt
- \$ cut -d ' ' -f 1 filter.txt
- \$ egrep -i 'mark' filter.txt
- \$

A tooltip "Screenshot taken" is visible in the top right corner of the terminal window.

Figure-73



```
(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ wc -l file1.txt file2.txt
wc: file1.txt: No such file or directory
wc: file2.txt: No such file or directory
0 total

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ nl file1.txt file2.txt
nl: file1.txt: No such file or directory
nl: file2.txt: No such file or directory

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ touch file1.txt file2.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ wc -l file1.txt file2.txt
0 file1.txt
0 file2.txt
0 total

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ nl file1.txt file2.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ touch filter.txt sorted.txt

(promod㉿kali)-[~]
$ sort filter.txt > sorted.txt
```

Figure-74

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Session Actions Edit View Help". The terminal prompt is "promod@kali: ~". The user has run the following commands:

```
$ touch filter.txt sorted.txt
$ sort filter.txt > sorted.txt
$ cat sorted.txt
$ ls
```

The output of the "ls" command shows the following files and directories:

count.txt	Music
Desktop	myoutput
Documents	names.txt
Downloads	Pictures
file1.txt	Public
file2.txt	RE.txt
file.csv	sorted.txt
file_list.txt	Templates
file.txt	Videos
filter.txt	word_count.txt
found_oranges.txt	world
gile.txt	world_count.txt
Lab3	

At the bottom, the user runs:

```
$ ps aux
```

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	R	COMMAND
SS TTY	STAT	START	TIME			
root	1	0.0	0.2	24000	147	
60 ?	Ss	17:19	0:03	/sbin/i		
root	2	0.0	0.0	0		

Figure-75

5.OUTPUT:

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
1	<code>echo \$SHELL</code>	Displays the current shell being used (e.g., Bash).	The Shell
2	<code>echo "Report Start"</code>	Displays a simple terminal message.	Message Display
3	<code>pwd</code>	Prints the absolute path of the current working directory.	Print Working Directory
4	<code>ls</code>	Lists the contents of the current directory.	List Directory
5	<code>ls -l</code>	Lists contents in the long format, showing permissions and ownership.	Long Listing
6	<code>ls -a</code>	Lists all files, including hidden files (starting with a dot .).	List All
7	<code>cd Documents</code>	Changes the current directory to Documents.	Change Directory
8	<code>cd Linux</code>	Changes to the Linux directory.	Change Directory
9	<code>cd ..</code>	Changes directory to the parent directory (one level up).	Go Up
10	<code>cd ~</code>	Changes directory back to the home directory.	Go to Home
11	<code>cd /var/log</code>	Changes to an absolute path (/var/log).	Absolute Path
12	<code>cd -</code>	Changes to the previous working directory.	Previous Directory
13	<code>touch file1.txt</code>	Creates an empty file named file1.txt.	Create Empty File
14	<code>touch addition.sh</code>	Creates an empty shell script file.	Create Script File
15	<code>touch flower.png test.sh</code>	Creates multiple files in one command.	Create Multiple Files
16	<code>touch report_part1.txt</code>	Creates a new empty file for the report.	Create File

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
17	<code>touch data_log_{01..05}.csv</code>	Creates 5 empty CSV files using brace expansion.	Brace Expansion
18	<code>mkdir Project</code>	Creates a new directory named Project.	Make Directory
19	<code>mkdir Linux</code>	Creates a directory named Linux.	Make Directory
20	<code>mkdir -p A/B/C</code>	Creates nested directories using the -p option.	Nested Directory
21	<code>rmdir Project</code>	Removes the empty directory Project.	Remove Empty Dir
22	<code>rmdir Green</code>	Removes the empty directory Green.	Remove Empty Dir
23	<code>rm file1.txt</code>	Removes the file file1.txt.	Remove File
24	<code>rm addition.sh</code>	Removes the shell script file.	Remove File
25	<code>rm -r Project</code>	Recursively removes a non-empty directory.	Remove Directory
26	<code>rm -f report_part1.txt</code>	Forces the removal of the file.	Remove Forcefully
27	<code>rm -rf A</code>	Forcibly removes the non-empty, nested directory A.	Recursive Force
28	<code>cp file1.txt file_new.txt</code>	Copies file1.txt to file_new.txt.	Copy File
29	<code>cp -r Project Project_Backup</code>	Recursively copies a directory.	Copy Directory
30	<code>cp data_log_01.csv archive/</code>	Copies a file into the archive directory.	Copy to Directory
31	<code>mv file1.txt renamed.txt</code>	Renames a file.	Rename File
32	<code>mv renamed.txt /tmp/</code>	Moves a file to the /tmp directory.	Move File
33	<code>mv Project data/</code>	Moves the Project directory into the data directory.	Move Directory
34	<code>cat file_new.txt</code>	Displays the entire content of	Display File

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
		file_new.txt.	Content
35	cat file1.txt file2.txt	Concatenates and displays the content of two files.	Concatenate Files
36	gedit addition.sh	Opens the script file in the graphical editor gedit.	Open with Gedit
37	vi Firstfile	Opens the file Firstfile in the Vi command-line editor.	Open with Vi
38	clear	Clears the terminal screen.	Clear Screen
39	exit	Closes the current terminal session.	Exit Terminal
40	ls -l addition.sh	Views the permissions of the addition.sh file.	View Permissions
41	chmod +x addition.sh	Adds execute permission for the user/owner.	Add Execute Perm
42	chmod g+w data.txt	Grants write permission to the file's group.	Group Write Perm
43	chmod o+r data.txt	Grants read permission to others.	Others Read Perm
44	chmod u-w data.txt	Removes write permission from the owner/user.	Remove Owner Write
45	chmod go-x script.sh	Removes execute permission from group and others.	Remove Group/Others
46	chmod a+rwx file.txt	Grants read and write to all (owner, group, others).	All Permissions
47	chmod u=rwx script.sh	Sets the owner's permissions to rwx (7).	Set Owner Perm
48	chmod 777 file.txt	Sets rwx permissions for everyone (owner, group, others).	Full Numeric Perm
49	chmod 755 script.sh	Sets rwx for owner, rx for group/others (Standard Script Perm).	Standard Script Perm
50	chmod 644 file.txt	Sets rw for owner, r for group/others (Standard File Perm).	Standard File Perm

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
51	<code>chmod 400 secret.txt</code>	Sets only read permission for the owner.	Owner Read Only
52	<code>chmod 500 script.sh</code>	Sets read and execute permissions for the owner.	Owner Rx
53	<code>chmod 760 dir</code>	Sets rwx for owner, rw for group, no access for others.	Numeric Combination
54	<code>chmod 000 file.txt</code>	Removes all permissions for everyone.	No Permissions
55	<code>ls a*</code>	Lists files starting with 'a' (using wildcard *).	Wildcard *
56	<code>ls *t</code>	Lists files ending with 't'.	Wildcard *
57	<code>ls *.mp4</code>	Lists files with the extension .mp4.	Wildcard *
58	<code>ls ?.txt</code>	Lists files that have one character followed by .txt (wildcard ?).	Wildcard ?
59	<code>ls *.*???</code>	Lists files with a three-character extension.	Wildcard ?
60	<code>ls ?i*</code>	Lists files where the second character is 'i'.	Wildcard ?
61	<code>ls [sv]*</code>	Lists files starting with either 's' or 'v' (wildcard []).	Wildcard []
62	<code>ls [a-v]*</code>	Lists files starting with a letter between 'a' and 'v' (range).	Wildcard [] with range
63	<code>ls [A-Z]*</code>	Lists files starting with an uppercase letter.	Uppercase Range
64	<code>ls *[0-9]*</code>	Lists files containing any digit.	Numeric Range
65	<code>ls file[1-5].txt</code>	Lists files named file1.txt through file5.txt.	Range Selection
66	<code>rm *~</code>	Removes all backup files (often ending with ~).	Remove Backup Files
67	<code>rm *.log</code>	Removes all log files.	Remove by

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
			Extension
68	<code>cp f[a-z].dat archive/</code>	Copies all files named f followed by a single lowercase letter.	Wildcard Copy
69	<code>mv ?.old /tmp/</code>	Moves all single-character named files with .old extension.	Wildcard Move
70	<code>cp /etc/hosts .</code>	Copies the hosts file from /etc to the current directory.	System File Copy
71	<code>mv file.bak file.txt</code>	Renames a backup file to its original name.	File Rename
72	<code>cat file1 file2 > combined.txt</code>	Redirects output of two concatenated files to a new file.	Output Redirection
73	<code>vi secondfile</code>	Opens secondfile in vi to start editing.	Open Vi
74	<code>:wq</code>	Command inside vi to save and quit.	Vi Save & Quit
75	<code>:q!</code>	Command inside vi to discard changes and quit.	Vi Force Quit
76	<code>:w</code>	Command inside vi to save the file but stay in the editor.	Vi Save Only
77	<code>ZZ</code>	Command inside vi (in edit mode) to save and exit.	Vi Save & Exit
78	<code>i</code>	Command inside vi to enter insert mode.	Vi Insert Mode
79	<code>Esc</code>	Key to switch from insert mode back to edit mode in vi.	Vi Edit Mode
80	<code>echo "New line" >> log.txt</code>	Appends a new line of text to log.txt.	Append Redirection
81	<code>chmod 775 script.sh</code>	Sets rwx for owner, rwx for group, rx for others.	Numeric Perm
82	<code>chmod 666 shared.txt</code>	Sets rw for all users.	Numeric Perm
83	<code>chmod 555 script.sh</code>	Sets r-x for all users (read and execute only).	Numeric Perm

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
84	<code>chmod u+rw file.txt</code>	Adds read and write to the owner.	Symbolic Perm
85	<code>chmod a-w file.txt</code>	Removes write permission from all users.	Symbolic Perm
86	<code>chmod g+x,o-w file.txt</code>	Multiple symbolic changes in one go.	Multiple Perms
87	<code>cp -v file1.txt file2.txt</code>	Copies a file with verbose output.	CopyVerbose
88	<code>mv -i file.txt new.txt</code>	Moves a file with an interactive prompt.	Move Interactive
89	<code>rm -i file.txt</code>	Prompts before removing a file.	Remove Interactive
90	<code>mkdir data</code>	Creates a directory named data.	Make Directory
91	<code>touch data/temp.txt</code>	Creates a file inside the new directory.	Nested Touch
92	<code>ls -ld data</code>	Lists directory details, not its contents.	List Directory
93	<code>cp /etc/resolv.conf .</code>	Copies another system file.	System File Copy
94	<code>mv data/temp.txt data/log.txt</code>	Renames a file within a directory.	Rename in Dir
95	<code>rmdir data</code>	Tries to remove a non-empty directory (will fail).	Remove Empty Dir
96	<code>cat addition.sh</code>	Displays the content of the script file.	Display Script
97	<code>echo \$USER</code>	Displays the current user's name.	System Variable
98	<code>echo \$PATH</code>	Displays the system's execution path.	System Variable
99	<code>echo "Welcome to Bash"</code>	Displays a welcome message.	Display Message
100	<code>cd /usr/bin</code>	Changes to the system's binary directory.	System Path

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
101	head filter.txt	Prints the first 10 lines.	Head Filter
102	head -3 filter.txt	Prints the first 3 lines.	Head Filter
103	head -n 5 filter.txt	Prints the first 5 lines of the file.	Head by Line Count
104	head -c 50 filter.txt	Prints the first 50 bytes/characters.	Head by Byte Count
105	head -n 1 filter.txt	Prints only the first line.	Print First Line
106	tail filter.txt	Prints the last 10 lines.	Tail Filter
107	tail -3 filter.txt	Prints the last 3 lines.	Tail Filter
108	tail -n 5 filter.txt	Prints the last 5 lines of the file.	Tail by Line Count
109	tail -c 50 filter.txt	Prints the last 50 bytes/characters.	Tail by Byte Count
110	tail -n 1 filter.txt	Prints only the last line.	Print Last Line
111	sort filter.txt	Sorts the lines alphabetically.	Simple Sort
112	sort -r filter.txt	Sorts the lines in reverse (descending) order.	Reverse Sort
113	sort -n data.log	Sorts lines numerically.	Numeric Sort
114	sort -k 2 filter.txt	Sorts based on the second field (key 2).	Sort by Key
115	sort -u file.txt	Sorts and removes duplicate lines (unique).	Unique Sort
116	wc filter.txt	Counts lines, words, and characters in the file.	Word Count All
117	wc -l filter.txt	Counts only the number of lines.	Count Lines
118	wc -w filter.txt	Counts only the number of words.	Count Words

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
119	<code>wc -c filter.txt</code>	Counts only the number of bytes/characters.	Count Bytes
120	<code>wc -m filter.txt</code>	Counts only the number of characters.	Count Characters
121	<code>nl filter.txt</code>	Numbers all non-empty lines in the file.	Number Lines
122	<code>nl -s '.' -w 10 filter.txt</code>	Adds numbers with a dot separator, 10-char padding.	Formatted NL
123	<code>nl -s ')' file.txt</code>	Uses a closing parenthesis as the line number separator.	Custom Separator
124	<code>nl -w 3 file.txt</code>	Sets the width of the line numbers to 3 characters.	Custom Width
125	<code>nl -b a file.txt</code>	Numbers all lines, including blank ones (-b a).	Number All
126	<code>cut -f 1 -d ' ' filter.txt</code>	Extracts the 1st field, using space as the delimiter (-d).	Cut Field 1
127	<code>cut -f 2 -d ' ' filter.txt</code>	Extracts the 2nd field.	Cut Field 2
128	<code>cut -f 3 -d ' ' filter.txt</code>	Extracts the 3rd field.	Cut Field 3
129	<code>cut -f 1,2 -d ' ' filter.txt</code>	Extracts fields 1 and 2.	Cut Multiple Fields
130	<code>cut -f 2- -d ' ' filter.txt</code>	Extracts fields starting from the 2nd field to the end.	Cut Range to End
131	<code>cut -f 1- -d ',' file.csv</code>	Extracts all fields from a CSV file.	Cut All Fields
132	<code>cut -c 1-5 file.txt</code>	Extracts the first 5 characters of each line.	Cut by Character
133	<code>cut -c -5 file.txt</code>	Extracts characters from the start to position 5.	Cut Character Range
134	<code>sed 's/oranges/bananas/g' filter.txt</code>	Globally replaces 'oranges' with 'bananas'.	Sed Global Replace
135	<code>sed 's/Mark/Jahid/g'</code>	Globally replaces 'Mark'	Sed Global Replace

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
	filter.txt	with 'Jahid'.	
136	sed 's/watermellons/melons/g' filter.txt	Corrects a potential spelling mistake globally.	Sed Global Replace
137	sed 's/apples/APPLES/' filter.txt	Replaces the first instance of 'apples' only (no g flag).	Sed First Replace
138	sed '2s/oranges/citrus/g' filter.txt	Replaces 'oranges' with 'citrus' only on line 2.	Sed Specific Line
139	sed '1,3s/ /-/g' filter.txt	Replaces spaces with hyphens on lines 1 through 3.	Sed Line Range
140	sed '/Susy/d' filter.txt	Deletes every line containing the pattern 'Susy'.	Sed Delete Pattern
141	egrep 'mellons' RE.txt	Prints lines containing the string 'mellons' (Extended RegEx).	Grep Simple Search
142	egrep -n 'mellons' RE.txt	Prints matching lines with their line numbers (-n).	Grep with Line No.
143	egrep -c 'mellons' RE.txt	Prints only the count of matching lines.	Grep Count Matches
144	egrep -v 'mellons' RE.txt	Prints lines that do not contain 'mellons' (invert match).	Grep Invert Match
145	`egrep 'or	is	go' RE.txt`
146	egrep '[A-K]' RE.txt	Prints lines with names starting from A through K (Character Range).	Grep Character Range
147	egrep '[TL]' RE.txt	Prints lines starting with 'T' or 'L'.	Grep Specific Characters
148	egrep '2\$' RE.txt	Prints lines ending with '2' (RegEx End of Line \$).	Regex End of Line \$

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
149	<code>egrep '2.+' RE.txt</code>	Prints lines with '2' followed by one or more characters (RegEx +).	Regex One or More +
150	<code>egrep 's?*' RE.txt</code>	Prints lines where 's' matches 0 or 1 times (RegEx ?).	Regex Zero or One ?
151	<code>egrep '[aeiou]{2,}' RE.txt</code>	Prints lines with two or more vowels in a row (Quantifier).	Regex Quantifier
152	<code>egrep 'Mark\s' RE.txt</code>	Prints lines where 'Mark' is followed by a space (word boundary).	Regex Word Boundary
153	<code>egrep '^F' RE.txt</code>	Prints lines that start with 'F' (RegEx Start of Line ^).	Regex Start of Line ^
154	<code>egrep '[0-9]{3}' RE.txt</code>	Prints lines containing exactly three consecutive digits.	Regex Quantifier
155	<code>egrep '(\w\s){2}' RE.txt</code>	Prints lines with two word/space pairs (RegEx Grouping ()).	Regex Grouping ()
156	<code>`egrep 'pe(a</code> <code>i)rs' RE.txt`</code>		Prints lines containing 'pears' or 'peirs' (RegEx Grouping OR).
157	<code>`egrep 'peairs</code> <code>oranges' RE.txt`</code>		Prints lines with either 'peairs' or 'oranges'.
158	<code>egrep '[^a-z]' RE.txt</code>	Prints lines containing a character that is not a lowercase letter (RegEx NOT Set [^]).	Regex NOT Set [^]
159	<code>egrep '.' RE.txt</code>	Prints every line (as . matches any single character).	Regex Any Character .
160	<code>grep 'fruit'</code>	Standard grep command.	Grep Simple Search
161	<code>`ls -l</code>	<code>head`</code>	Lists long format,

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
			piping the output to head (first 10 lines).
162	`ls -l	tail -1`	Lists long format, piping to tail to show only the last line.
163	`ls	wc -l`	Counts the total number of files/directories in the current path.
164	`cat filter.txt	sort`	Displays file content and pipes it to be sorted.
165	`sort filter.txt	head -1`	Sorts the file and prints the alphabetically first line.
166	`cat filter.txt	egrep 'Mark'`	Filters for lines containing 'Mark' directly from cat output.
167	`nl filter.txt	cut -f 1`	Numbers lines and then cuts the output to show only line numbers.
168	`cut -f 2 -d ' ' filter.txt	sort -u`	Extracts the fruit column and lists the unique fruits.
169	ls > file_list.txt	Redirects the ls output (file list) to file_list.txt.	Redirect Overwrite >
170	wc -l barry.txt > myoutput	Redirects the line count of barry.txt to myoutput.	Redirect Overwrite >
171	ls >> file_list.txt	Appends the current directory list to the existing file.	Redirect Append >>
172	cat myoutput	Displays the content of the redirected file.	Cat Redirected File

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
173	<code>egrep 'oranges' filter.txt > found_oranges.txt</code>	Redirects all lines with 'oranges' to a new file.	Redirect Grep Output
174	<code>head -3 filter.txt >> found_oranges.txt</code>	Appends the first three lines of the file.	Append Head Output
175	<code>`ls -l</code>	<code>head -3</code>	<code>tail -1`</code>
176	<code>`egrep 'apple' filter.txt</code>	<code>wc -l`</code>	Counts lines containing 'apple'.
177	<code>`nl filter.txt</code>	<code>egrep 'Fred'</code>	Numbers lines, then finds the line for 'Fred'.
178	<code>`sort filter.txt</code>	<code>nl -s '.'</code>	Sorts the file and adds numbered prefixes.
179	<code>`cut -f 1 -d ' ' filter.txt</code>	<code>sort`</code>	Extracts names and sorts them alphabetically.
180	<code>`cat file_list.txt</code>	<code>head -5</code>	<code>tail -1`</code>
181	<code>wc -w file.txt > word_count.txt</code>	Redirects only the word count to a file.	Redirect WC
182	<code>nl -s '!' -w 5 filter.txt</code>	Number lines with custom separator and width 5.	Formatted NL
183	<code>cut -f 1- -d ':' /etc/passwd</code>	Cuts all fields from the system /etc/passwd file.	System File Cut
184	<code>sed 's/5/99/' filter.txt</code>	Replaces the first '5' on each line with '99'.	Sed Basic Replace
185	<code>`egrep '[TL]' filter.txt</code>	<code>wc -l`</code>	Counts the lines with names starting with T or L.
186	<code>egrep '^MS' filter.txt</code>	Prints lines starting with 'M' or 'S'.	Grep Start Pattern
187	<code>egrep 'es\$' filter.txt</code>	Prints lines ending with 'es' (e.g., apples, peaches, limes).	Grep End Pattern
188	<code>`egrep 's\$' filter.txt</code>	<code>cut -f 2 -d ' '</code>	Prints lines ending with

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
		's', then extracts the fruit name.	
189	`egrep 'peairs	grapes' filter.txt`	Finds lines with either 'peairs' or 'grapes'.
190	head /etc/passwd	Prints the first 10 lines of the system password file.	System File Head
191	tail /var/log/boot.log	Prints the last 10 lines of the system boot log.	System File Tail
192	nl -b t filter.txt	Numbers non-empty lines (default nl behavior).	NL Blank Lines
193	cut -c 1-5,7- filter.txt	Cuts chars 1-5 and all chars from 7 onwards.	Cut Character List
194	sort -t ' ' -k 3n filter.txt	Sorts based on the 3rd field numerically (-k 3n).	Sort Numeric Key
195	sed '3,5d' filter.txt	Deletes lines 3 through 5 from the output.	Sed Delete Range
196	egrep '(\w)\1' filter.txt	Finds lines with any double letter (e.g., 'll').	Regex Backreference
197	nl -v 10 filter.txt	Starts line numbering at 10.	NL Start Value
198	cut -f 1 -d ',' file.csv > names.txt	Extracts the first column from a CSV file.	CSV Cut & Redirect
199	sed 's/^Mark/Mr. Mark/' filter.txt	Replaces 'Mark' with 'Mr. Mark' only at the start of the line.	Sed Start of Line
200	egrep -l 'apple' *.txt	Lists only the names of files containing 'apple' (-l).	Grep List Files

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
201	ps	Displays processes running in the current terminal.	Process Status

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
202	<code>ps aux</code>	Displays a complete system-wide view of all processes.	System Processes
203	<code>top</code>	Provides a real-time, dynamic view of system processes.	Real-time Processes
204	<code>`ps aux grep 'bash'"</code>	Lists all processes and filters to show only the 'bash' processes.	
205	<code>`ps aux head -5`</code>	Lists all processes, showing only the first 5 entries.	
206	<code>kill <PID></code>	Sends a termination signal (TERM) to the specified Process ID.	Kill Process
207	<code>kill -9 <PID></code>	Forcibly kills the specified process (SIGKILL).	Force Kill
208	<code>bg</code>	Resumes a suspended job in the background.	Background Job
209	<code>fg</code>	Brings the most recently suspended or background job to the foreground.	Foreground Job
210	<code>jobs</code>	Lists all background and suspended jobs.	List Jobs
211	<code>ps -ef</code>	Another common way to display all processes.	Process Status
212	<code>grep 'grep' /etc/bash.bashrc</code>	Searches for the string 'grep' within a system configuration file.	Grep System File
213	<code>egrep '(\d+)' RE.txt</code>	Finds any line with one or more digits (RegEx Digits).	Regex Digits
214	<code>sed '1,/Mark/d' filter.txt</code>	Deletes lines from 1 up to the first line containing	Sed Context Delete

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
		'Mark'.	
215	<code>wc -l file1.txt file2.txt</code>	Counts lines for multiple files simultaneously.	WC Multiple Files
216	<code>nl file1.txt file2.txt</code>	Numbers lines across multiple files.	NL Multiple Files
217	<code>sort filter.txt > sorted.txt</code>	Sorts the file and redirects output to a new file.	Redirect Sort
218	<code>cat sorted.txt</code>	Displays the new, sorted file.	Display File
219	<code>`ls</code>	<code>egrep 'file'</code>	<code>dir`</code>
220	<code>`head /etc/fstab</code>	<code>tail -1`</code>	Gets the last line of the first 10 lines of fstab.
221	<code>`ps aux</code>	<code>wc -l`</code>	Counts the total number of running system processes.
222	<code>`cut -f 1 -d ' ' filter.txt</code>	<code>sort -r`</code>	Extracts names and sorts them in reverse order.
223	<code>sed 's/Terry/Thomas/g' filter.txt > new_data.txt</code>	Replaces name and redirects to a temporary file.	Sed to File
224	<code>cat new_data.txt</code>	Displays the content of the modified file.	Display Modified File
225	<code>`head -5 filter.txt</code>	<code>nl -s ':'`</code>	Gets first 5 lines and numbers them with a colon separator.
226	<code>`ls -l</code>	<code>egrep 'Mar</code>	<code>Jan`</code>
227	<code>cat file1.txt >> file2.txt</code>	Appends the content of file1.txt to the end of file2.txt.	Append Cat
228	<code>egrep -o '\w+\s\w+\s\d+' filter.txt</code>	Prints only the matched pattern (name, fruit, number).	Grep Only Match

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
229	<code>top -n 1</code>	Runs top once and exits automatically.	Top Single Run
230	<code>`ps aux</code>	<code>grep 'init'</code>	Finds the main init process.
231	<code>nl -w 2 filter.txt</code>	Numbers lines with a width of 2.	NL Custom Width
232	<code>cut -d ':' -f 7 /etc/passwd</code>	Cuts the shell field from the user accounts file.	Cut System File
233	<code>`cut -d ':' -f 7 /etc/passwd</code>	<code>sort -u`</code>	Lists unique user shells on the system.
234	<code>chmod u+s script.sh</code>	Sets the setuid bit (advanced permission).	Advanced Perm
235	<code>chmod g+s dir</code>	Sets the setgid bit on a directory.	Advanced Perm
236	<code>chmod +t shared.dir</code>	Sets the sticky bit on a directory.	Advanced Perm
237	<code>ls *.*</code>	Lists files with at least one dot (period) in the name.	Wildcard *.*
238	<code>ls [a-c]*.txt</code>	Lists .txt files starting with 'a', 'b', or 'c'.	Wildcard Range
239	<code>mv file.txt /home/user/backup/</code>	Moves a file using a specified path.	Move to Path
240	<code>cp file.txt /home/user/Documents/</code>	Copies a file to a specified path.	Copy to Path
241	<code>mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3</code>	Creates nested directories.	Nested Directory
242	<code>rm -r dir1</code>	Removes the nested directory structure.	Remove Recursive
243	<code>head -n 10 file.txt > first_ten.txt</code>	Gets first 10 lines and redirects to a file.	Head Redirect
244	<code>tail -n 10 file.txt >> first_ten.txt</code>	Gets last 10 lines and appends them to the file.	Tail Append

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
245	`cat first_ten.txt	wc -l	Counts the total lines in the new file (20 lines).
246	egrep '^ [A-Z]' filter.txt	Prints lines starting with an uppercase letter.	Regex Uppercase
247	sed 's/^/LINE /' filter.txt	Prepends 'LINE ' to the start of every line.	Sed Prepend
248	sed 's/\$/ END/' filter.txt	Appends ' END' to the end of every line.	Sed Append
249	`cut -d ' ' -f 1 filter.txt	head -1`	Extracts the first name and prints only the first occurrence.
250	sort -t ' ' -k 3nr filter.txt	Sorts based on the 3rd field numerically in reverse order.	Sort Reverse Numeric
251	`ps aux	grep 'chrome'	wc -l
252	top -u <user>	Runs top but filters to show processes for a specific user.	Top User Filter
253	`egrep 'peairs' filter.txt	sed 's/4/FOUR/g'	Finds the 'peairs' line and replaces the quantity '4' with 'FOUR'.
254	`cut -d ' ' -f 2- filter.txt	nl`	Cuts out the name column and then numbers the remaining data.
255	`cat file1 file2	sort -r > big_sorted.txt`	Concatenates two files, sorts in reverse, and saves to a new file.
256	head -1 filter.txt > temp.txt	Redirects the first line to a temporary file.	Redirect First Line
257	tail -1 filter.txt >> temp.txt	Appends the last line to the temporary file.	Append Last Line
258	cat temp.txt	Displays the temporary	Display Temp

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
		file containing the first and last lines.	
259	`ls -l	egrep '^-'	wc -l`
260	`ls -l	egrep '^d'	wc -l`
261	chmod 770 dir	Sets rwx for Owner/Group, No access for Others.	Numeric Perm
262	chmod u=rx,g=r dir	Sets rx for Owner, r for Group.	Symbolic Perm
263	mv *.tmp /tmp/trash	Moves all temporary files to a trash directory.	Wildcard Move
264	rmdir -p A/B/C	Removes nested directories A/B/C, A/B, and A if they are empty.	Remove Nested Dir
265	vi data.log	Opens the data.log file in vi.	Open Vi
266	vi + data.log	Opens data.log and places the cursor on the last line.	Vi Last Line
267	nl -i 2 filter.txt	Numbers lines, incrementing by 2.	NL Increment
268	`sort -k 3 filter.txt	head -3`	Sorts by the quantity column and shows the first 3 entries.
269	sort -t ' ' -k 3n filter.txt	Sorts by the 3rd field (quantity) numerically.	Sort Numeric
270	sed '/oranges/!d' filter.txt	Deletes lines that do not contain 'oranges'.	Sed Invert Delete
271	egrep '^[RMT]' filter.txt	Prints lines starting with R, M, or T.	Grep Start Pattern
272	egrep '(?=.*oranges)(?=.*Susy)' filter.txt	Finds lines containing both 'oranges' and 'Susy'.	Regex Lookahead

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
273	`ps aux	awk '{print \$1, \$11}'	Extracts the USER and COMMAND columns from ps output.
274	`ls -l	cut -d ' ' -f 1,5,9`	Extracts permissions, size, and file name from ls -l.
275	`ls -l	egrep 'Jan'	Dec'
276	`cat data_log_05.csv	tail -5`	Views the last 5 entries of a log file.
277	`head -10 /etc/services	nl`	Gets the first 10 system services and numbers them.
278	egrep '([a-z])\1{2}' file.txt	Finds any line with a character repeated 3 consecutive times.	Regex Backreference
279	head -1 /etc/hosts > hosts.txt	Redirects the first line of the system hosts file.	System File Redirect
280	cat hosts.txt	Displays the redirected hosts line.	Display Redirected
281	ps -e	Displays all processes in standard format.	Process Status
282	ps -f	Displays the full-format process listing.	Process Status
283	ps -o pid,user,cmd	Displays only PID, user, and command columns.	Process Custom Output
284	ps -C gedit	Filters processes to show only gedit instances.	Process by Command
285	ps -u root	Filters to show processes owned only by root.	Process by User
286	`ps aux	egrep -v 'bash'	grep'
287	top -b -n 1	Runs top in batch mode for a single output.	Top Batch Mode

#	Command	Usage / Description	Source Concept
288	<code>egrep '[aeiou]{3,}' filter.txt</code>	Finds lines with three or more consecutive vowels.	Regex Quantifier
289	<code>sed 's/\s+/\t/g' file.txt</code>	Replaces multiple spaces with a single tab character.	Sed Space to Tab
290	<code>head -c 100 filter.txt</code>	Prints the first 100 characters of the file.	Head Character Count
291	<code>tail -c 100 filter.txt</code>	Prints the last 100 characters of the file.	Tail Character Count
292	<code>wc -L filter.txt</code>	Prints the length of the longest line in the file.	WC Longest Line
293	<code>nl -s ' - ' filter.txt</code>	Numbers lines using ' - ' as the separator.	Custom NL Separator
294	<code>sort -t ' ' -k 2 filter.txt</code>	Sorts the file based on the fruit name column.	Sort by Second Field
295	<code>`cut -d ' ' -f 1 filter.txt</code>	<code>head -3`</code>	Extracts the names, showing only the first 3.
296	<code>egrep -i 'mark' filter.txt</code>	Performs a case-insensitive search for 'mark'.	Grep Case-Insensitive
297	<code>`ps aux</code>	<code>grep 'vi'</code>	<code>cut -d ' ' -f 2`</code>
298	<code>`ls -l</code>	<code>egrep 'rwx'</code>	Filters the Long list output to show file/directories with rwx permission.
299	<code>`ls</code>	<code>sort</code>	<code>tail -1`</code>
300	<code>`ls -l</code>	<code>cut -d ' ' -f 5</code>	<code>sort -n`</code>

6.DISCUSSION :

The primary objective of this lab—to gain comprehensive knowledge of fundamental Linux commands and the command-line interface—was successfully fulfilled through the implementation of a diverse set of commands across two focused exercises.

The practical application of **300 Linux commands** demonstrated a strong command over the operating system's core functionalities, categorized as follows:

- **Filesystem and Security:** Proficiency was established in basic file manipulation (`cp`, `mv`, `rm`) and navigation (`cd`, `pwd`). Crucially, the lab provided a deep understanding of file permissions, where the `chmod` command, used in both symbolic (`u+rwx`, `go-x`) and numeric (777, 755) modes, highlighted its role in system security and access control.
- **Data Transformation (Filters):** The implementation of text-processing filters like `head`, `tail`, `sort`, `cut`, `wc`, and `nl` proved their essential utility in transforming raw data. This skill is vital for system administrators and developers for rapid log analysis and data extraction.
- **Advanced Pattern Matching:** The effective use of `grep` and `egrep` combined with **Regular Expressions (RegEx)** was a key learning outcome. Mastering patterns (^, \$, ?, +, [], {})) allows for sophisticated and precise data searching that goes far beyond simple string matching.
- **Command Automation:** The concept of **Piping (|)** and **Redirection (>, >>)** was explored extensively. This demonstrated the immense power and efficiency of the Linux command line by enabling the chaining of multiple small, specialized tools (filters, search utilities) to perform complex tasks, such as counting unique processes (`ps aux | sort -u | wc -l`).
- **System State Monitoring:** Commands like `ps` and `top` provided real-time insight into the operating system's health, resource consumption, and process lifecycle management, complemented by the ability to control processes using `kill`.
- In essence, the structured lab procedures transitioned from basic file operations to advanced data processing and system control, establishing the command line as an indispensable, efficient, and powerful interface for managing the Linux environment.

