Assignment: Bash Shell Basics

Task 1: File and Directory Manipulation

 Create a directory called "my_directory". mkdir my_directory

2. Navigate into the "my_directory".

cd my_directory

3. Create an empty file called "my_file.txt".

touch my_file.txt

4. List all the files and directories in the current directory.

ls

5. Rename "my_file.txt" to "new_file.tx mv my_file.txt new_file.txt

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(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~]
$ mkdir my_directory

(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ touch mt_file.txt

(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ ls
mt_file.txt

(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ mv mt_file.txt new_file.txt

(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ cat new_file.txt

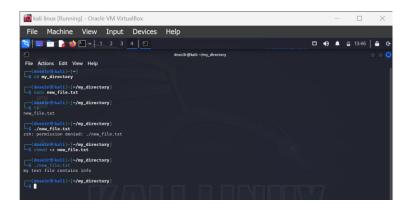
(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ cat new_file.txt
(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ cat new_file.txt

(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ cat new_file.txt

(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ cat new_file.txt

(dnsn3r@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
$ cat new_file.txt
```

6. Display the content of "new_file.txt" using a pager tool of your choice. cat new_file.txt



7. Append the text "Hello, World!" to "new_file.txt". echo "Hello, World!" >> new file.txt

- Create a new directory called "backup" within "my_directory". mkdir backup
- Move "new_file.txt" to the "backup" directory. mv new file.txt backup/
- Verify that "new_file.txt" is now located in the "backup" directory.
 ls backup/
- Delete the "backup" directory and all its contents.
 rm -r backup/

Task 2: Permissions and Scripting

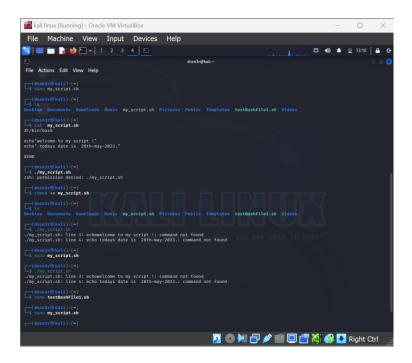
- Create a new file called "my_script.sh".
- Edit "my_script.sh" using a text editor of your choice and add the following lines:

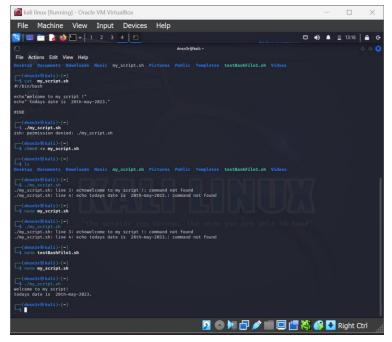
bash

#!/bin/bash echo "Welcome to my script!" echo "Today's date is \$(date)."

Save and exit the file.

- Make "my_script.sh" executable.
- Run "my_script.sh" and verify that the output matches the expected result.

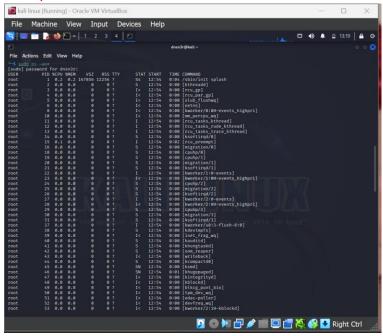




Task 3: Command Execution and Pipelines

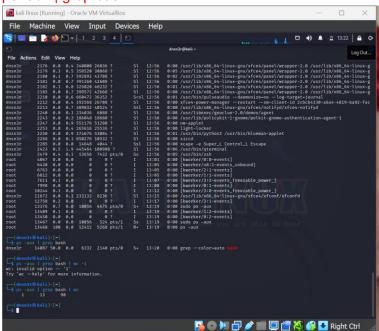
List all the processes running on your system using the "ps" command.





• Use the "grep" command to filter the processes list and display only the processes with "bash" in their name.

ps -aux | grep bash



Use the "wc" command to count the number of lines in the filtered output.

 Output group book lives

ps -aux | grep bash | wc

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