SMARTBRIDGE EXTERNSHIP ASSIGNMENT 2

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Task 1: File and Directory Manipulation

1. Create a directory called "my_directory".

```
[jayasree⊕ kali]-[~]
$ mkdir my_directory
```

2. Navigate into the "my_directory".

```
(jayasree@ kali)-[~]
$ cd my_directory
```

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

```
(jayasree@kali)-[~/my_directory]
$\frac{1}{2}$ touch my_file.txt
```

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

```
(jayasree@ kali)-[~/my_directory]
my_file.txt
```

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

```
(jayasree@kali)-[~/my_directory]
  mv my_file.txt new_file.txt
```

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



7. Append the text "Hello, World!" to "new_file.txt".

```
(jayasree® kali)-[~]
s nano new_file.txt
```

8. Create a new directory called "backup" within "my_directory".

```
___(jayasree⊛ kali)-[~]

$ mkdir backup
```

9. Move "new_file.txt" to the "backup" directory.

```
(jayasree@ kali)-[~]
$ mv new_file.txt backup/
```

10. Verify that "new_file.txt" is now located in the "backup" directory.

```
__(jayasree⊕ kali)-[~]
$ ls backup/
new_file.txt
```

11. Delete the "backup" directory and all its contents.

```
--(jayasree⊕ kali)-[~]

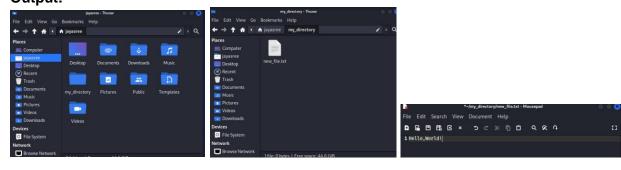
-$ rm -r backup

--(jayasree⊕ kali)-[~]

-$ ls backup/

.s: cannot access 'backup/': No such file or directory
```

Output:



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.

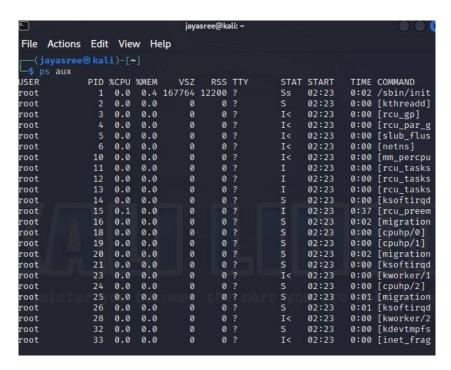
```
(jayasree@kali)-[~]
$ chmod +x my_script.sh
```

• Run "my_script.sh" and verify that the output matches the expected result.

```
(jayasree⊕ kali)-[~]
$ ./my_script.sh
Welcome to my script!
Today's date is 8-05-2022
```

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.

```
[jayasree⊗ kali)-[~]
$ ps aux | grep bash
jayasree 266107 0.0 0.0 6332 2128 pts/0 S+ 11:26 0:00 grep —col
or=auto bash
```

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

```
(jayasree® kali)-[~]
$ ps aux | grep bash | wc -l
```