Assessment-2 Title: Bash Shell Basics

NAME-SHREYA DOKANIA

Task 1: File and Directory Manipulation

- Create a directory called "my_directory".
- 2. Navigate into the "my_directory".
- 3. Create an empty file called "my_file.txt".
- 4. List all the files and directories in the current directory.
- 5. Rename "my_file.txt" to "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".
- 8. Create a new directory called "backup" within "my_directory".
- 9. Move "new_file.txt" to the "backup" directory.
- 10. Verify that "new_file.txt" is now located in the "backup" directory.
- 11. Delete the "backup" directory and all its contents.

```
(hacker2002@ kali)-[~]
$ mkdir mydir

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ touch my_file.txt

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ ls
my_file.txt

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ mv my_file.txt new_file.txt

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ cat new_file.txt

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ cat new_file.txt

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ echo 'hello world' >> new_file.txt

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ cat new_file.txt
hello world

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ mkdir backup

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~/mydir]
$ cd 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.

```
(hacker2002@ kali)-[~]
$ touch my_script.sh

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~]
$ nano my_script.sh

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~]
$ chmod +x my_script.sh

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~]
$ ./my_script.sh

Welcome to my script!
Today's date is Sunday 28 May 2023 03:11:16 PM IST.

(hacker2002@ kali)-[~]
$ ...
(hacker2002@ kali)-[~]
$ ...
(hacker2002@ kali)-[~]
$ ...
```

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

```
-(hacker2002® kali)-[~]
  PID TTY
                                TIME CMD
     1 ? 00:00:00 systemd
2 ? 00:00:00 kthreadd
3 ? 00:00:00 rcu_gp
   3 ? 00.00:00 rcu_gp

4 ? 00:00:00 rcu_par_gp

5 ? 00:00:00 slub_flush

6 ? 00:00:00 netns

8 ? 00:00:00 kworker/0:

10 ? 00:00:00 mm_percpu_

11 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_

12 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_

13 ? 00:00:00 ksoftirqd/

14 ? 00:00:00 rcu_sched

15 ? 00:00:00 migration/
                      00:00:00 rcu_par_gp
                        00:00:00 slub_flushwq
                        00:00:00 kworker/0:0H-events_highpri
                        00:00:00 mm_percpu_wq
                        00:00:00 rcu_tasks_rude_kthread
                        00:00:00 rcu_tasks_trace_kthread
                        00:00:00 ksoftirgd/0
   15 ?
                      00:00:00 migration/0
  17 ? 00:00:00 cpuhp/

18 ? 00:00:00 cpuhp/1

19 ? 00:00:00 migration/1

20 ? 00:00:00 ksoftirqd/1

22 ? 00:00:00 kworker/1:0H-events_highpri

23 ? 00:00:00 cpuhp/2

24 ? 00:00:00 migration/2

25 ? 00:00:00 ksoftirqd/2

27 ? 00:00:00 kworker/2:0H-events_highpri
   28 ?
29 ?
30 ?
32 ?
34 ?
35 ?
36 ?
                        00:00:00 migration/3
                        00:00:00 ksoftirqd/3
                        00:00:00 kworker/3:0H-events_highpri
                        00:00:00 kdevtmpfs
                        00:00:00 inet_frag_wq
                         00:00:00 kauditd
    37 ?
                        00:00:00 khungtaskd
   38 ?
                         00:00:00 oom reaper
   40 ?
                         00:00:00 writeback
    41 ?
                         00:00:00 kcompactd0
    42 ?
                         00:00:00 ksmd
    43 ?
                         00:00:00 khugepaged
```