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COURSE : CYBERSECURITY & ETHICAL HACKING(SMARTBRIDGE EXTERNSHIP)

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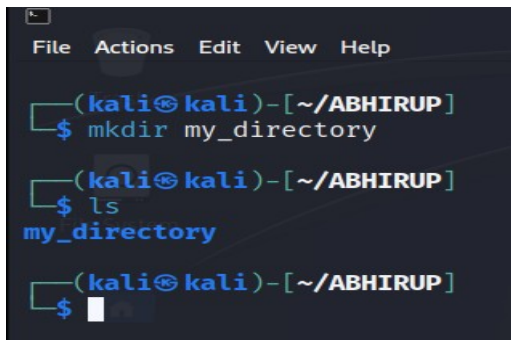
DIGITAL ASSESSMENT – 2 (27 ,28may)

TASK1 . File and directory manipulation

1. Create a directory called "my_directory".

```
mkdir my_directory
```

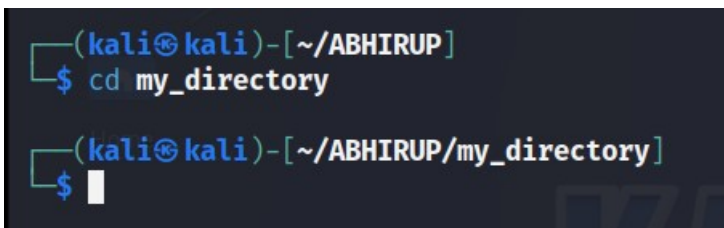
```
ls
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light blue text. The prompt is '(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]'. The user enters '\$ mkdir my_directory'. The prompt changes to '(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]'. The user enters '\$ ls'. The output is 'my_directory'. The prompt changes to '(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]'. The user enters '\$' followed by a cursor.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$ mkdir my_directory
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$ ls
my_directory
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$
```

2. Navigate into the "my_directory".

```
cd my_directory
```

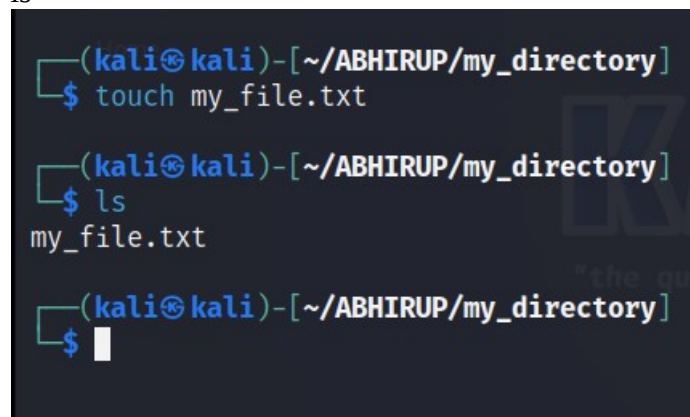
A terminal window with a dark background and light blue text. The prompt is '(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]'. The user enters '\$ cd my_directory'. The prompt changes to '(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]'. The user enters '\$' followed by a cursor.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$ cd my_directory
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$
```

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

```
touch my_file.txt
```

```
ls
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light blue text. The prompt is '(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]'. The user enters '\$ touch my_file.txt'. The prompt changes to '(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]'. The user enters '\$ ls'. The output is 'my_file.txt'. The prompt changes to '(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]'. The user enters '\$' followed by a cursor.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ touch my_file.txt
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ ls
my_file.txt
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$
```

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

`ls -la`

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ ls -la
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 May 28 10:54 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 kali kali 4096 May 28 10:51 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali   0 May 28 10:54 my_file.txt
```

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

`mv my_file.txt new_file.txt`

`ls`

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ mv my_file.txt new_file.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ ls
new_file.txt
```

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

`more new_file.txt`

(to display content of new_file.txt , I have added random words to it)

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ more new_file.txt

just random letters written by ABHIRUP KONWAR
ADSF
FW
EF
WE
F2
2F
2
F
2F3

KALI
"the quieter you become"

(END)
```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ echo 'Hello, World!' >> new_file.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ cat new_file.txt
just random letters written by ABHIRUP KONWAR
ADSF
FW
EF
WE
F2

2F
2
F
2F3
Hello, World!
```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ ls
new_file.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ mkdir backup

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ ls
backup new_file.txt
```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ mv new_file.txt backup
```

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

ls

cd backup

ls

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ ls
backup

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ cd backup

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory/backup]
$ ls
new_file.txt
```

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

ls

rm -rf backup

ls

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ ls
backup

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ rm -rf backup

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP/my_directory]
$ ls
```

r : recursive (remove directories and their contents recursively)

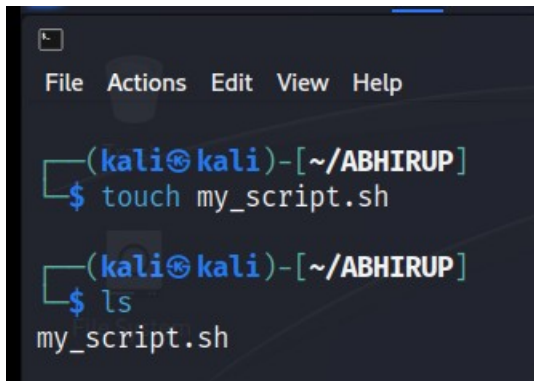
f: force (ignore non-existent file , never prompt)

TASK 2 : PERMISSIONS AND SCRIPTING

1. Create a new file called “my_script.sh”

```
touch my_script.sh
```

```
ls
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light blue text. The prompt is (kali@kali)~[~/ABHIRUP]. The user enters 'touch my_script.sh' and then 'ls'. The output of 'ls' is 'my_script.sh'.

```
(kali@kali)~[~/ABHIRUP]
$ touch my_script.sh

(kali@kali)~[~/ABHIRUP]
$ ls
my_script.sh
```

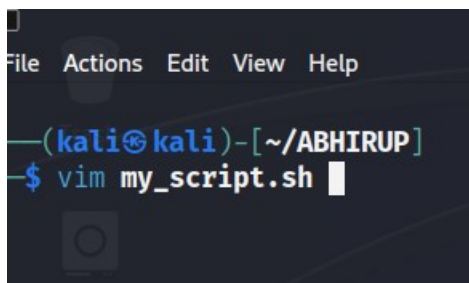
2. Edit my_script.sh using any text editor , add the given lines, make it executable , and run.

```
vim my_script.sh
```

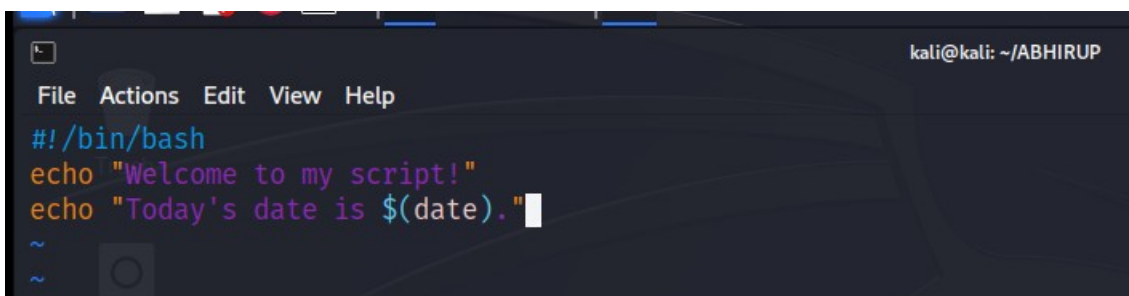
```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo "Welcome to my script!"
```

```
echo "Today's date is $(date)."
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light blue text. The prompt is (kali@kali)~[~/ABHIRUP]. The user enters 'vim my_script.sh'.

```
(kali@kali)~[~/ABHIRUP]
$ vim my_script.sh
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light blue text. The prompt is (kali@kali)~[~/ABHIRUP]. The user has entered the following lines into the file: '#!/bin/bash', 'echo "Welcome to my script!"', and 'echo "Today's date is \$(date)."'.

```
(kali@kali)~[~/ABHIRUP]
#!/bin/bash
echo "Welcome to my script!"
echo "Today's date is $(date)."
```

```
kali@kali: ~/ABHIRUP
File Actions Edit View Help
#!/bin/bash
echo "Welcome to my script!"
echo "Today's date is $(date)."
~
~
~
~
~
:wq
```

w : save changes made to the file
q : exit Vim

chmod +x my_script.sh
./my_script.sh

```
kali@kali: ~/ABHIRUP
File Actions Edit View Help
(kaliⓈkali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$ chmod +x my_script.sh
(kaliⓈkali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$ ./my_script.sh
Welcome to my script!
Today's date is Sun May 28 11:21:14 AM IST 2023.
(kaliⓈkali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$
```

TASK 3 : COMMAND EXECUTION AND PIPELINES

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

ps aux

The ps aux command is used to display a detailed list of all running processes on a Linux or Unix system.


```

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$ ps aux
USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
root         1  0.0  0.6 168072 12284 ?        Ss   10:49   0:00 /sbin/init splash
root         2  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    10:49   0:00 [kthreadd]
root         3  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   10:49   0:00 [rcu_gp]
root         4  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   10:49   0:00 [rcu_par_gp]
root         5  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   10:49   0:00 [slub_flushwq]
root         6  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   10:49   0:00 [netns]
root         8  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   10:49   0:00 [kworker/0:0H-events_highpri]
root        10  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   10:49   0:00 [mm_percpu_wq]
root        11  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    10:49   0:00 [rcu_tasks_kthread]
root        12  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    10:49   0:00 [rcu_tasks_rude_kthread]
root        13  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    10:49   0:00 [rcu_tasks_trace_kthread]
root        14  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    10:49   0:00 [ksoftirqd/0]
root        15  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I    10:49   0:01 [rcu_preempt]
root        16  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    10:49   0:00 [migration/0]
root        18  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    10:49   0:00 [cpuhp/0]
root        19  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    10:49   0:00 [cpuhp/1]
root        20  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    10:49   0:00 [migration/1]
root        21  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    10:49   0:00 [ksoftirqd/1]
root        23  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   10:49   0:00 [kworker/1:0H-events_highpri]

```

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

```
ps aux | grep bash
```

(grep is used for matching a pattern or string)

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$ ps aux | grep bash
kali      23094  0.0  0.1  6332  2132 pts/0    S+   11:31   0:00 grep --color=auto bash

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$

```

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

```
ps aux | grep bash | wc -l
```

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~/ABHIRUP]
$ ps aux | grep bash | wc -l
1

```