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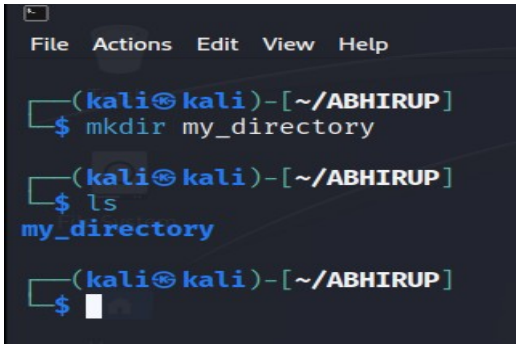
DIGITAL ASSESSMENT – 2 (27 ,28may)

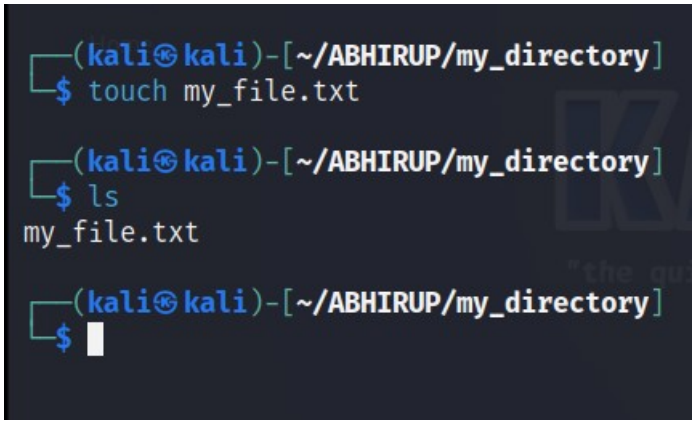
TASK1 . File and directory manipulation

1. Create a directory called "my_directory".
mkdir my_directory
ls

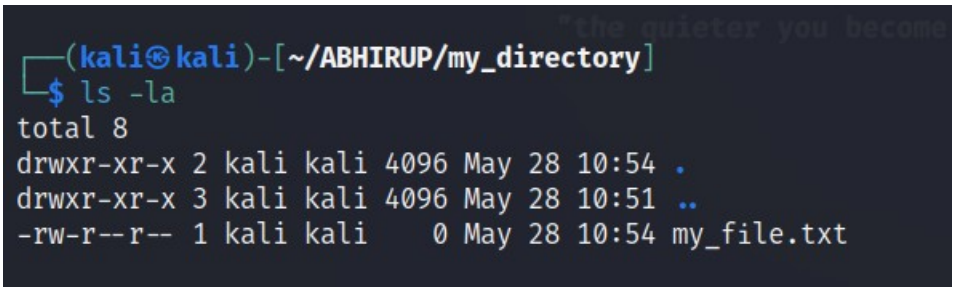


2. Navigate into the "my_directory".
cd my_directory

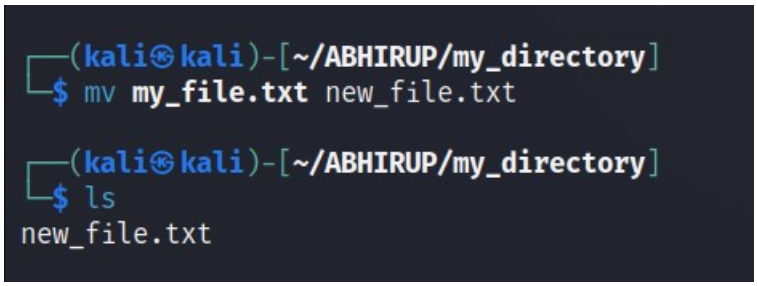
3. Create an empty file called "my_file.txt".
touch my_file.txt
ls



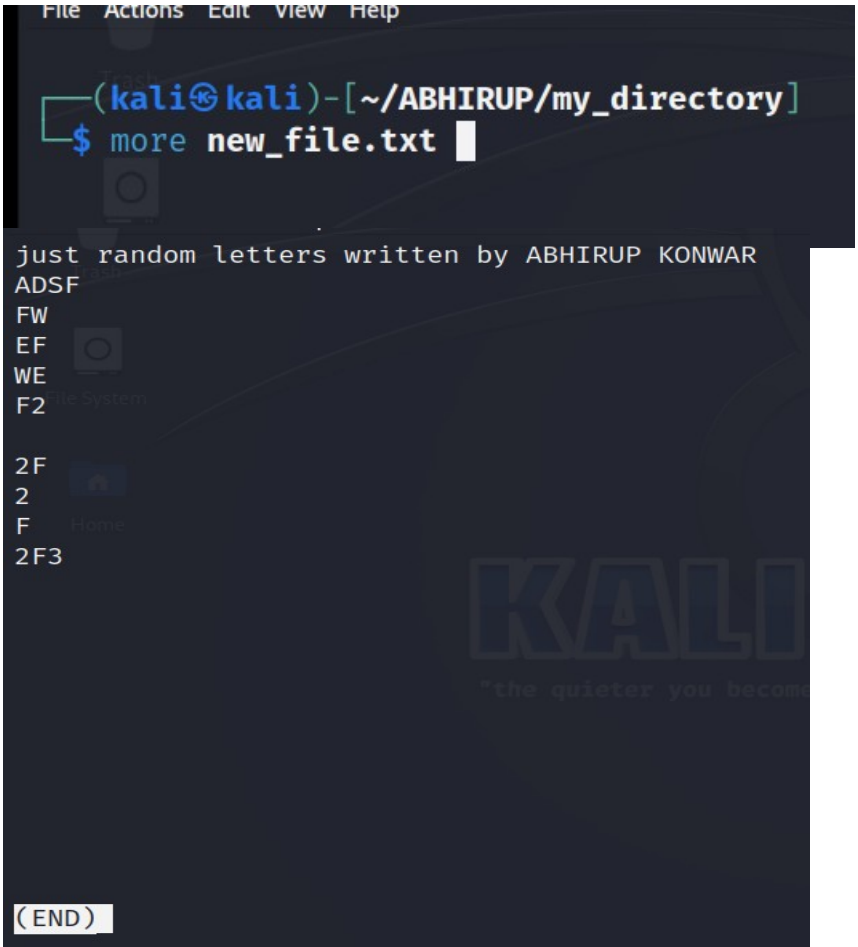
4. List all the files and directories in the current directory.
ls -la



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



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)



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!
```

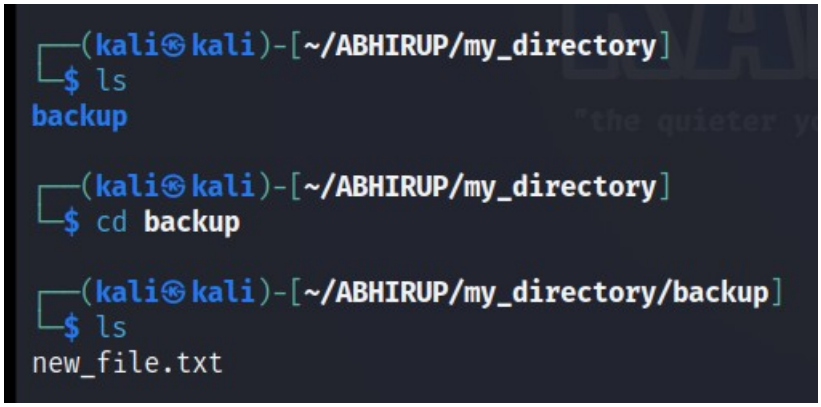
8. Create a new directory called "backup" within "my_directory".
ls
mkdir backup
ls

```
┌──(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
```

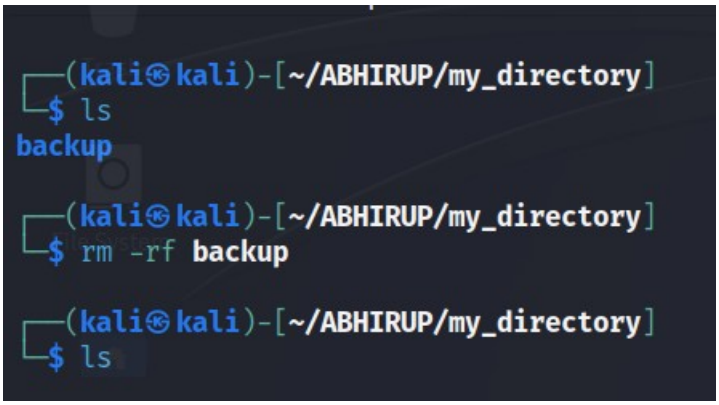
9. Move "new_file.txt" to the "backup" directory.
mv new_file.txt backup

```
┌──(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



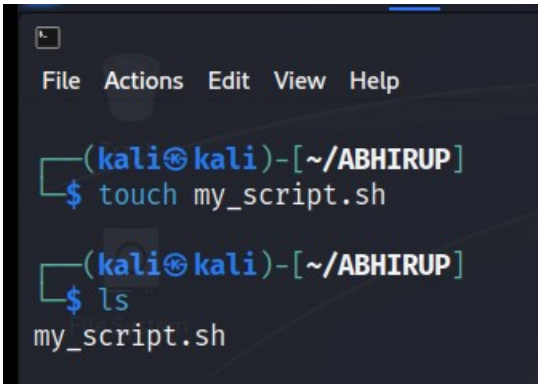
11. Delete the "backup" directory and all its contents.
ls
rm -rf backup
ls



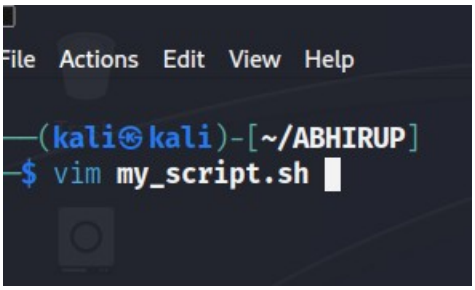
r : recursive (remove directories and their contents recursively)
f: force (ignore non-existent file , never prompt)

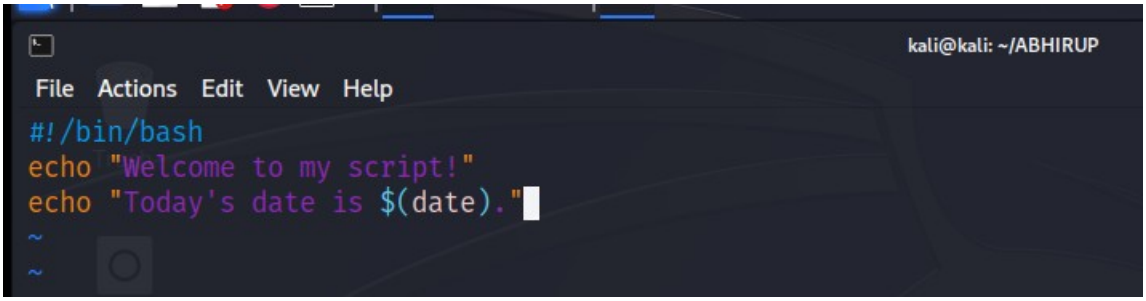
TASK 2 : PERMISSIONS AND SCRIPTING

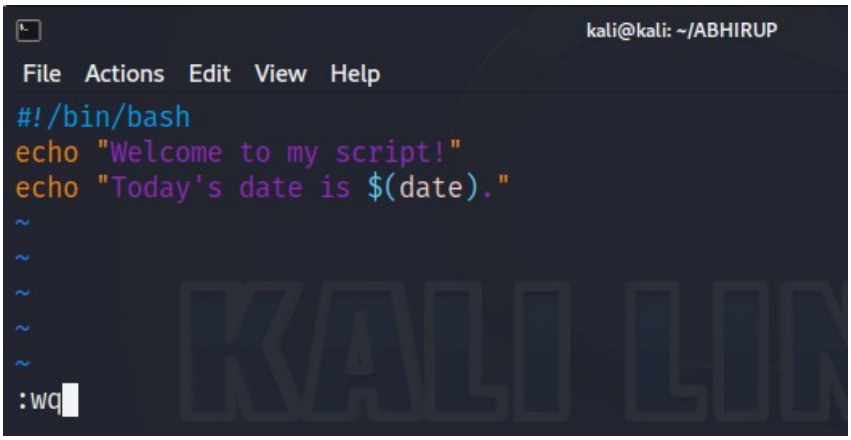
1.Create a new file called “my_script.sh”
touch my_script.sh
ls



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).”

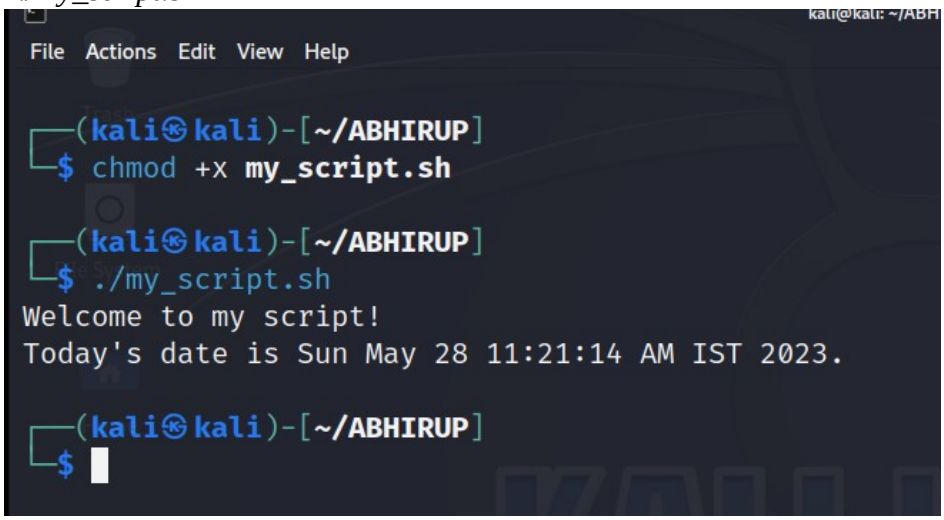






w : save changes made to the file
q : exit Vim

chmod +x my_script.sh
./my_script.sh



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
```