OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

CYSE 301 CYBERSECURITY TECHNIQUES AND OPERATIONS

Assignment #1 Traffic Tracing and Analysis

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TASK A

1. Print your name and MIDAS ID to the terminal.
2. Navigate to the /etc directory by using the absolute pathname and print the current working directory.
3. Navigate to the /etc/skel directory by using the relative pathname and print the current working
directory.
4. Perform a “long display” listing of the ALL files in the current directory.

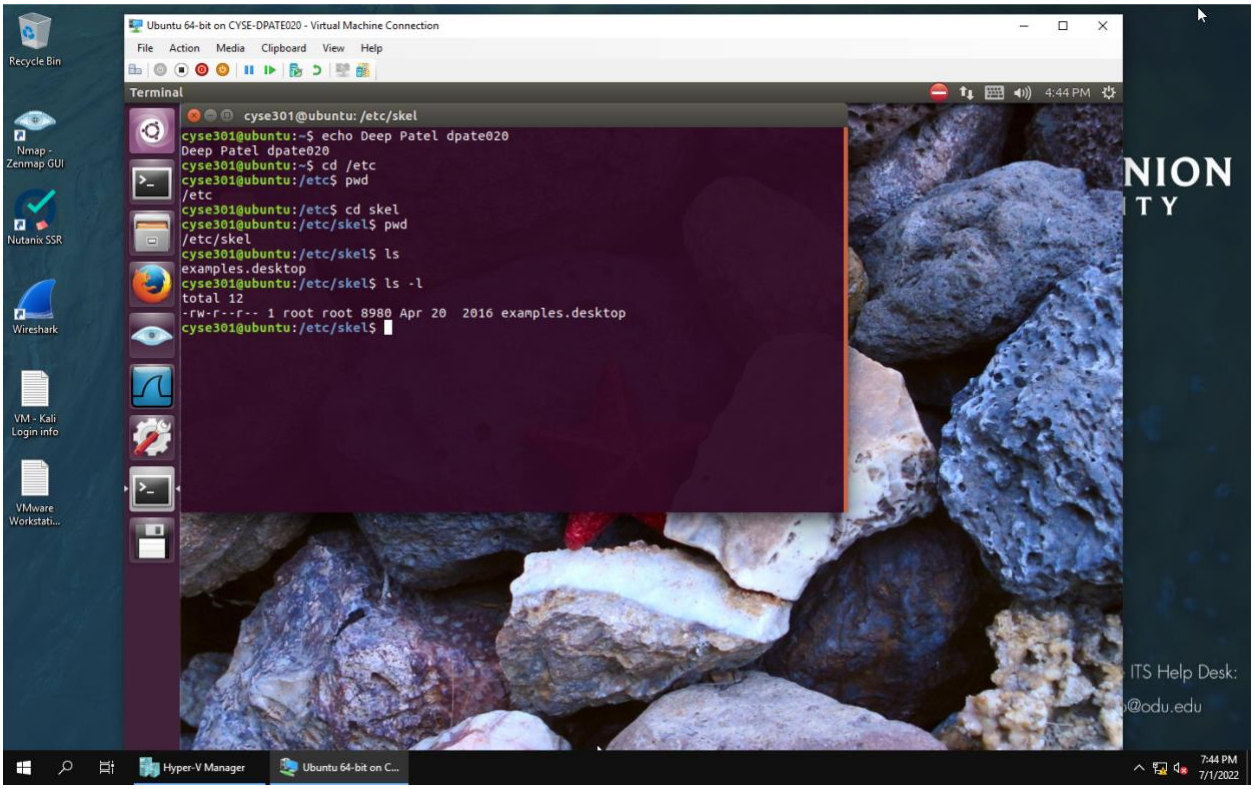

Figure 1 Screenshot for tasks A.1-4

I used Ubuntu 64-bit VM. I opened terminal then, I used the command **echo** to print my name and MIDAS ID into the terminal. For the second question, to get to the **/etc** directory I used a slash (/) for absolute pathname and for the third question I used the command **cd skel** to get to the **/etc/skel** directory using relative pathname. For question four, I used **ls -1** command to “long display” listing of all files in the current directory.

5. Ping 127.0.0.1 and terminate the process after 10 seconds.

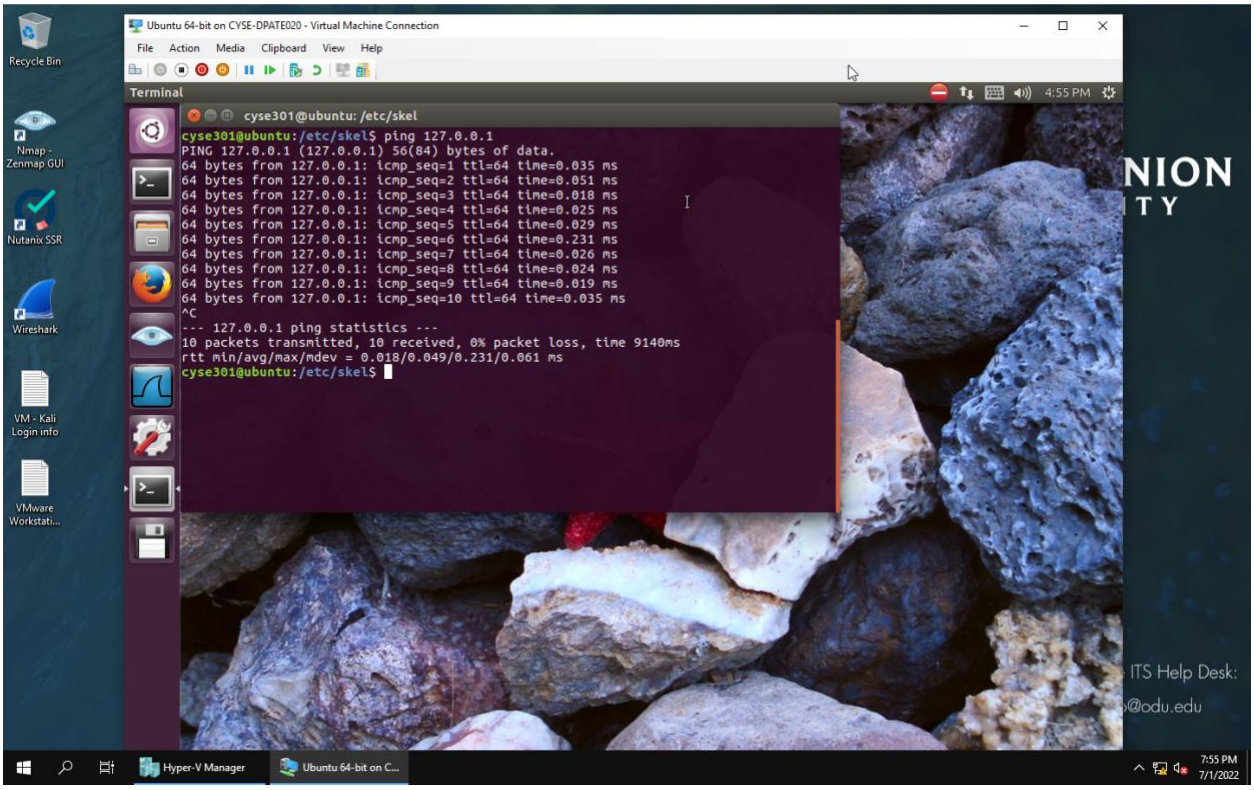

Figure 2 Screenshot for tasks A.5

I used the **ping** command to ping the IP address 127.0.0.1. After the process ran for 10 seconds, I pressed **Control + C** to terminate the process.

Task B

1. Navigate to your home directory.
2. Make a directory named “Your_MIDAS” in your home directory.

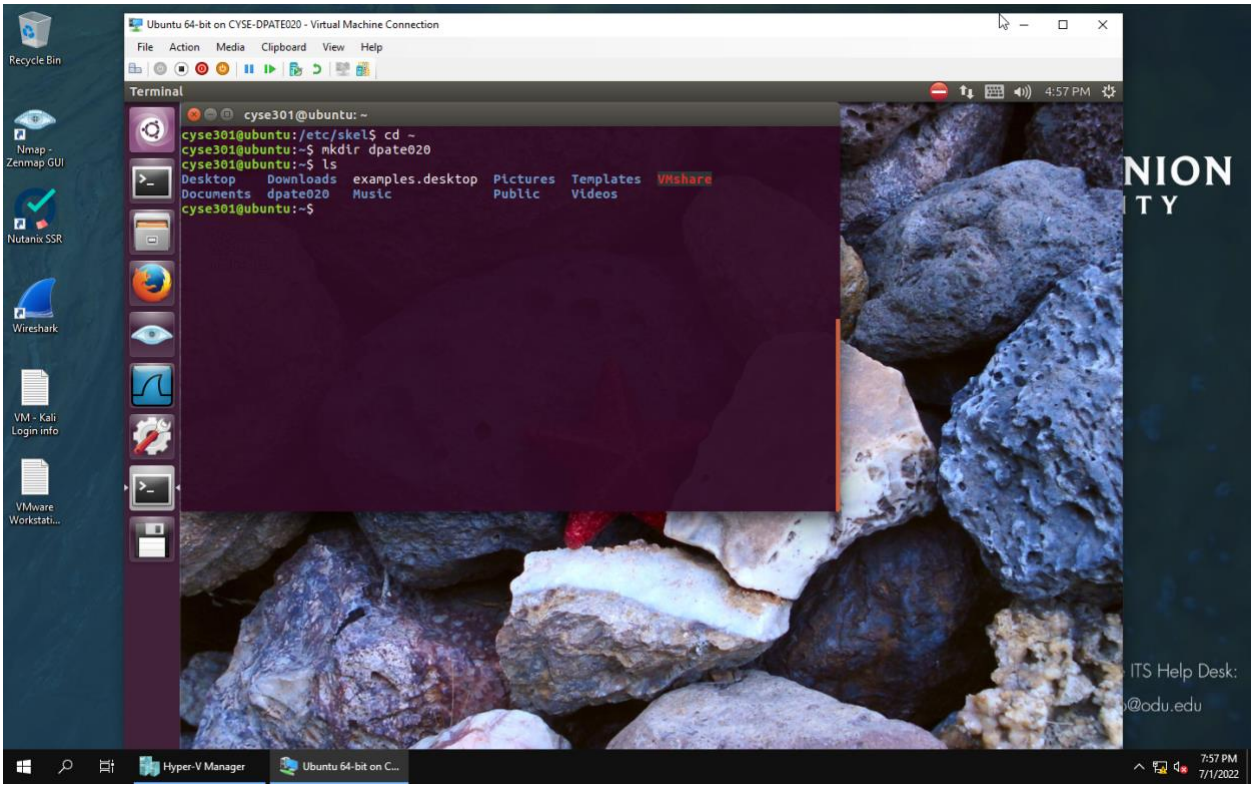

Figure 3 Screenshot for tasks B.1-2

For question 1, I entered the change directory command **cd** and **~** to get to my home directory. For question 2, I used the make directory command **mkdir** to create a directory using my MIDAS ID. To view the creation of the new directory, I entered the command **ls** to see a list of the items in the directory.

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3. Copy the /etc/passwd file to the directory created in the previous step.
4. Navigate to the new directory (/home/cyse301/ Your_MIDAS) and display the content in this directory.

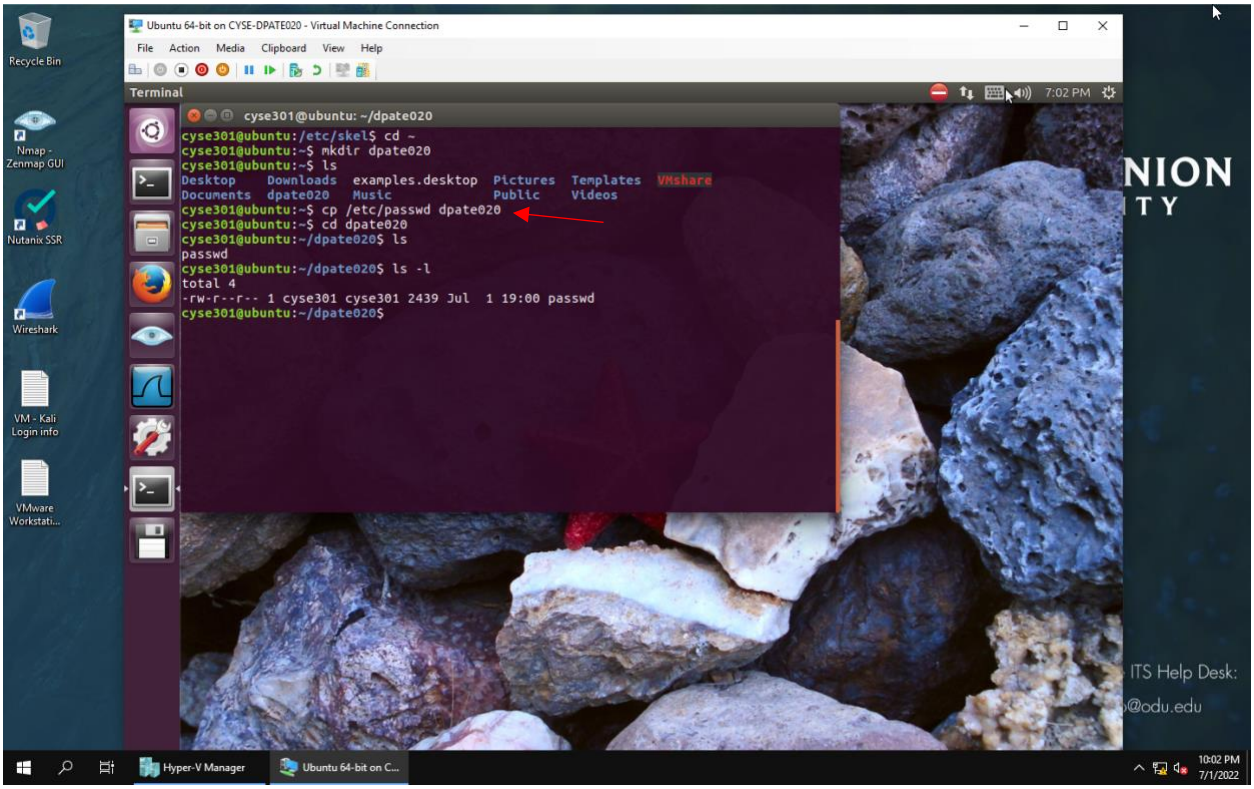

Figure 4 Screenshot for tasks B.3-4

For question 3, I used the **cp** command to copy the **/etc/passwd** file to the (dpate020) directory created in previous step (this step is marked by a red arrow on the screenshot). For question 4 , to get to the new directory (dapate020) I used the change directory **cd** command. To display the content in the directory, I used the list **ls** command.

5. Make a backup copy of the passwd file in this directory.
6. Perform a “long display” listing of the ALL files in this directory.
7. Display the first 8 lines of both passwd file and the backup copy.
8. Search “root” in the passwd file.
9. Delete the passwd file
10. Perform a “long display” listing of the ALL files in this directory.

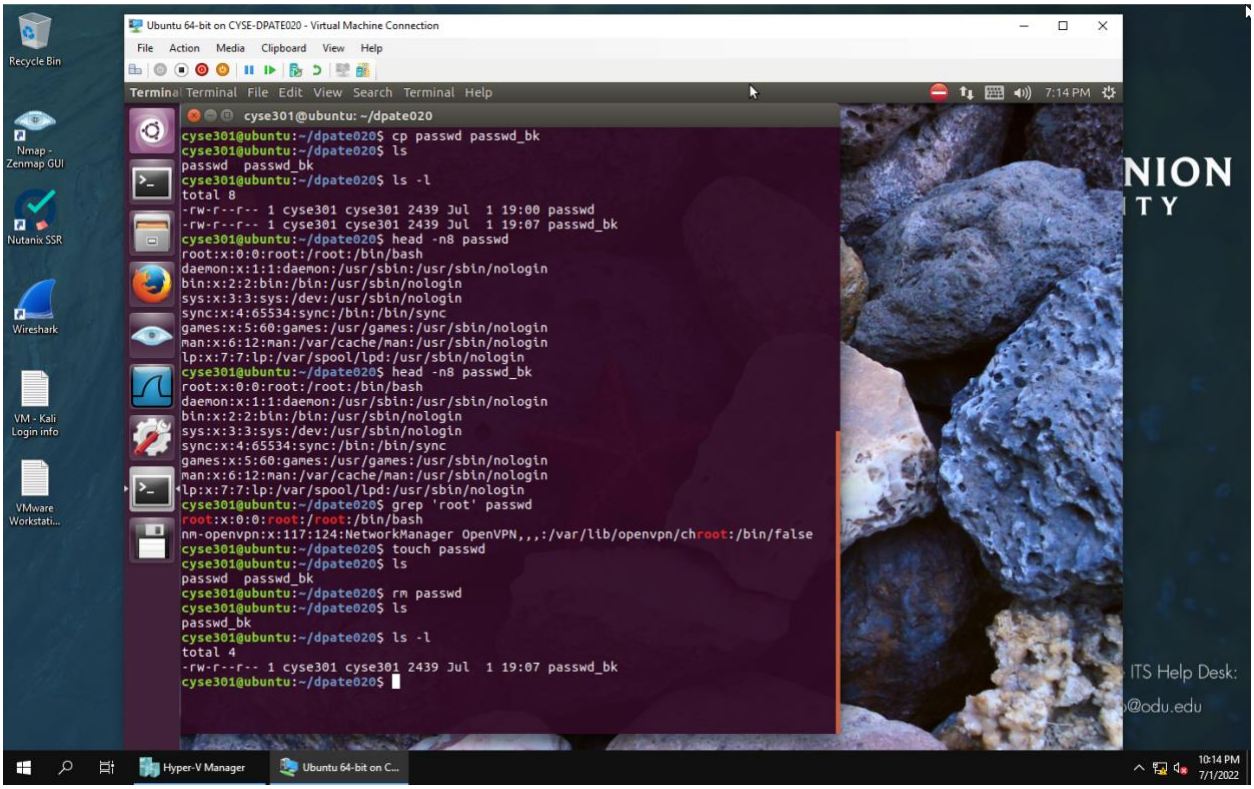

Figure 5 Screenshot for tasks B.5-10

For question 5, I used the **cp** command as its useful to make a backup copy of a file. I entered the **cp** command, then the source_file_path and the destination_file_path to create a backup copy named passwd_bk. For question 6, I utilized **ls -1** command to “long display” listing of all files in the current directory. For question 7, I used the **head** command along with **-n8** to display only the first 8 lines of both the passwd file and the (passwd_bk) backup copy. For question 8, to search for “root” in the passwd file, I utilized the **grep** command since it searches through the file for the specified string/characters. For question 9, to delete the **passwd** file, I used the **rm** command along with the **passwd** file name to delete the file. (I was trying out the touch command when I before I used the **rm** command so that is why it is showing on my screenshot). Finally for the last step I utilized **ls -1** command to “long display” listing of all files in the current directory.