

CYSE 270: Linux System for Cybersecurity

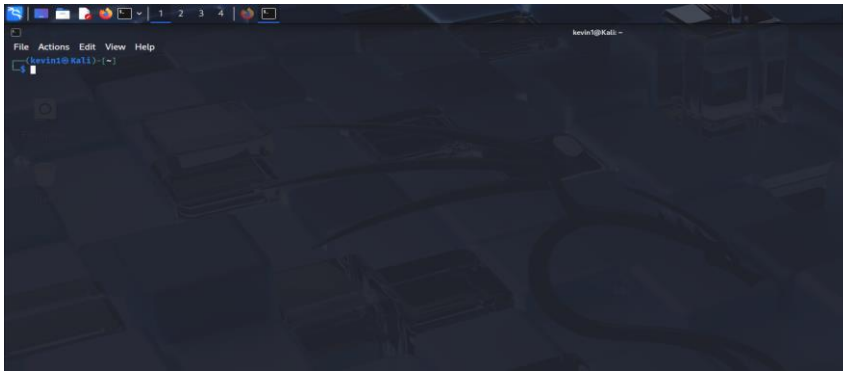
Assignment 2

Total: 100 Points Instructions:

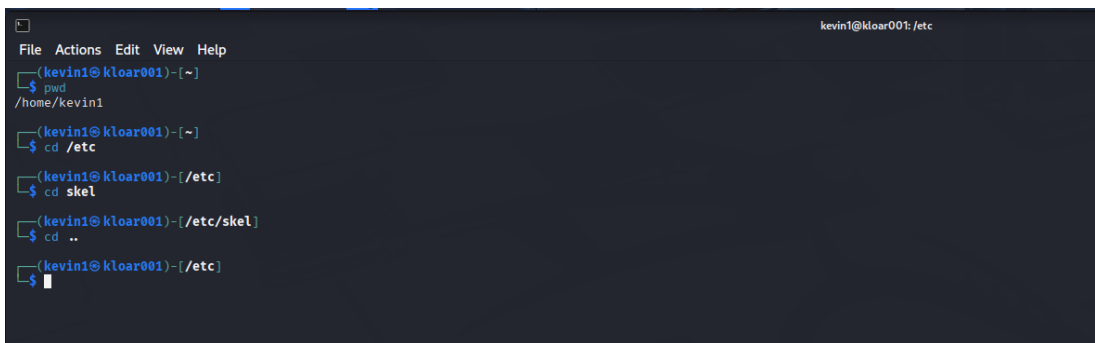
1. Execute the correct commands for all the steps listed below.
2. Take screenshots after completing each step.
3. Submit your screenshots in a single Word or PDF file.
4. Clearly label each screenshot with the corresponding step number.

Steps:

1. Open a terminal window.

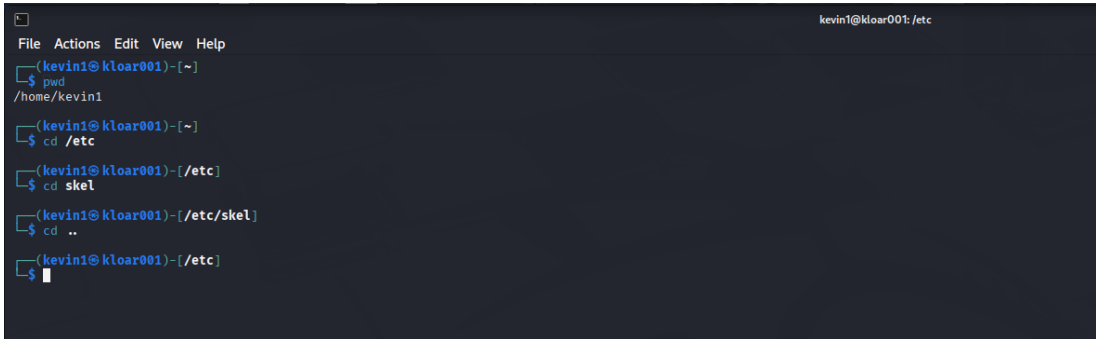


2. Display your current working directory.



The beginning command displays the current working directory. In the example, it would be "home/kevin1".

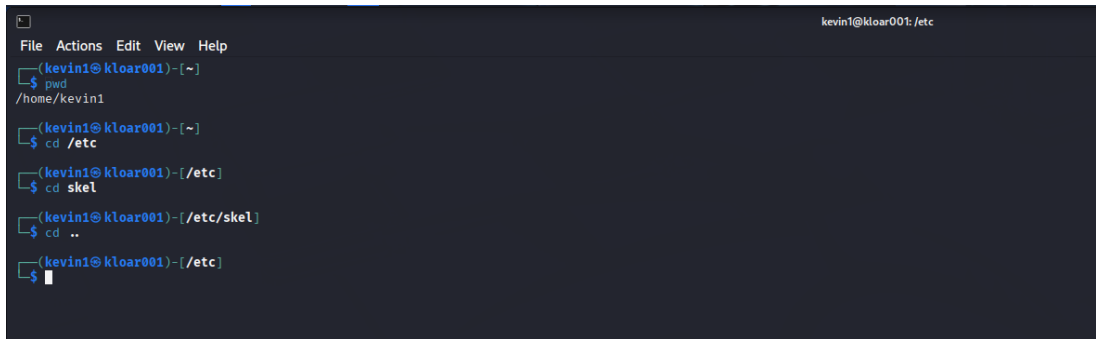
3. Using an absolute pathname, switch to the /etc directory.



```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kevin1@kloar001)~]
$ pwd
/home/kevin1
(kevin1@kloar001)~]
$ cd /etc
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
$ cd skel
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc/skel]
$ cd ..
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
$
```

The command "cd /etc" uses an absolute pathname to switch to the /etc directory. The purpose of using an absolute pathname is to search in the root directory (that being "/").

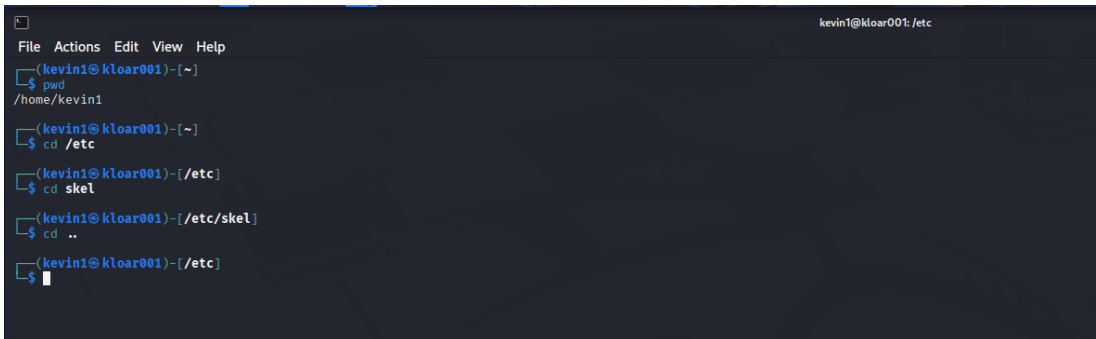
4. Using a relative pathname, move to the /etc/skel directory.



```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
$ pwd
/home/kevin1
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
$ cd /etc
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
$ cd skel
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc/skel]
$ cd ..
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
$
```

While in the directory /etc, the command "cd skel" is used to change into the skel directory. This time, however, the relative pathname is used to move into the current working directory.

4. Using a relative pathname, move up one directory.



```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc/skel]
$ pwd
/home/kevin1
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc/skel]
$ cd /etc
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
$ cd skel
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc/skel]
$ cd ..
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
$
```


7. List all the files in the current directory that begin with the letter **s**.

```
(kevin1@kloar001) ~/etc
└─$ ls s*
screencrc  searchsploit_rc  sensors3.conf  services  shadow  shadow-  shells  smartd.conf  smi.conf  strongswan.conf  subgid  subgid-  subuid  subuid-  sudo.conf  sudoers  sudo_logsrvd.conf

samba:
gdbcommands  smb.conf

sane.d:
abaton.conf      bh.conf          coolscan2.conf  dll.conf        escl.conf       hp5400.conf     kvs1025.conf    microtek2.conf  p5.conf         ricoh.conf      snapscan.conf  teco3.conf
agfaFocus.conf  canon630u.conf  coolscan3.conf  dll.d           fujiitsu.conf  hp.conf         leo.conf         microtek.conf   pie.conf        rts8891.conf   sp15c.conf     test.conf
alpscan.conf    canon.conf       coolscan.conf   dmc.conf        geneys.conf    hp315.conf     lexmark.conf    mustek.conf     piweb.conf      s9936.conf     s1400.conf     u12.conf
apple.conf       canon_dr.conf   dc210.conf      epjitsu.conf    gphoto2.conf   hs2p.conf      lexmark_x2600.conf  mustek_pp.conf  pixma.conf     sane.conf       stv680.conf    umax1220u.conf
artec.conf       canon_lide78.conf  dc240.conf      epsom2.conf     g158xx.conf    ibm.conf        ma1509.conf     mustek_usb.conf  plustek.conf   plustek.conf   plustek_pp.conf  tamarack.conf  umax.conf
artec_plus48u.conf  canon_ppi.conf  dc25.conf       epson.conf      hp3800.conf    kodak.conf      magicolor.conf  nec.conf         plustek_pp.conf  sharp.conf     teco1.conf      umax_pp.conf
avision.conf     cardscan.conf    dell1600n_net.conf  epsonds.conf   hp4200.conf    kodak.conf      matsushita.conf  net.conf         qcam.conf       sa3840.conf    teco2.conf      v41.conf
```

The command "ls s*" would list all the files in the current directory that begin with the letter "s".

8. Run the command that will determine the type of contents in the **/etc/group** file.

```
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
└─$ file /etc/group
/etc/group: ASCII text

(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
└─$
```

The command "file /etc/group" would determine the type of content in the /etc/group file.

9. Display only the **last five lines** of the **/etc/group** file.

```
(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
└─$ cat /etc/group | tail -5
payroll:x:1014:
admin:x:1015:
Sophia:x:1016:
Olivia:x:1017:
Emma:x:1018:

(kevin1@kloar001)~/etc]
└─$
```

The command "cat /etc/group | tail -5" would first display (using cat command) the test in the /etc/group. Then the "|" command will connect the output from the first command to the input of the other command. The other command (tail -5) will show the last 5 lines of the file.

10. Execute the command to return to **your home directory**.

```
(kevin1@kloar001)-[/etc]
└─$ cd ~

(kevin1@kloar001)-[~]
└─$
```

To return back to my directory, I used the command "cd ~".

11. Make a directory named **data** in the current directory.

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$ mkdir data

(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$
```

The command "mkdir data" would create a directory named data in the current directory.

12. Copy the **/etc/passwd** file into the **data** directory.

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$ cp /etc/passwd data/

(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$
```

The command "cp /etc/passwd data/" would copy the /etc/passwd file into the data directory.

13. Copy the **/etc/ppp** directory into the current directory (and ignore any “Permission denied” error messages).

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$ cp -R /etc/ppp ~
cp: cannot open '/etc/ppp/pap-secrets' for reading: Permission denied
cp: cannot open '/etc/ppp/chap-secrets' for reading: Permission denied

(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$
```

The command "cp -R /etc/ppp ~" would copy the entire directory /etc/ppp and everything inside (from using the -R) into the current directory.

14. Rename the **ppp** directory that is located in the current directory to **peers**.

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$ mv ppp peers

(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$
```

The command "mv ppp peers" renames the ppp directory to peers.

15. Execute the command (ls) to verify the change in the name of the directory.

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$ ls
data Desktop Documents Downloads Music peers Pictures Public Templates Videos

(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
└─$
```

To verify the name change, "ls" is repeated to see the file name changed.

16. Create a new empty file named **test** in the **data** directory.

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~/data]
└─$ touch test

(kevin1@Kali)-[~/data]
└─$
```

The command "touch test" creates a file named "test" in the /data directory.

17. Delete the **data/passwd** file.

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~/data]
└─$ ls
passwd test

(kevin1@Kali)-[~/data]
└─$ rm passwd
```

To remove a file from the data directory, the command "rm passwd" is used.

18. Delete the **peers** directory.

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
$ rm -r peers
```

To remove the peers directory, the command "rm -r peers" is used. To verify, the command "ls" is used to check.

19. Re-execute the ls command.

```
(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
$ ls
data Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos

(kevin1@Kali)-[~]
$
```

Reflection

The commands that were required to complete the task were simple to follow. However, there were times I had issues such as syntax errors or changing into the wrong directory.