CYSE 270: Linux System for Cybersecurity

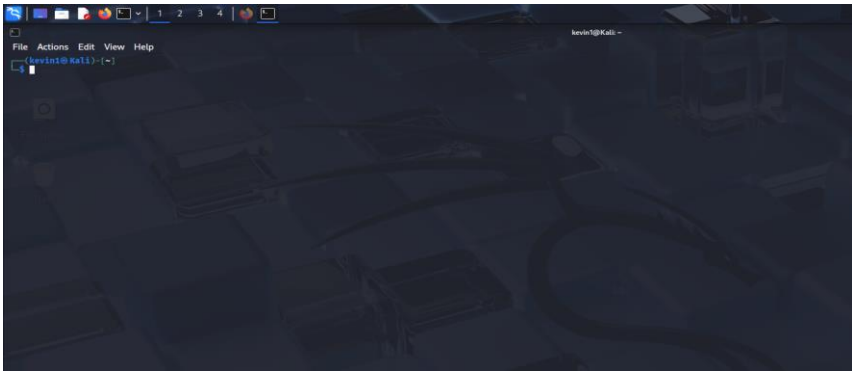
Assignment 2

Total: 100 Points Instructions:

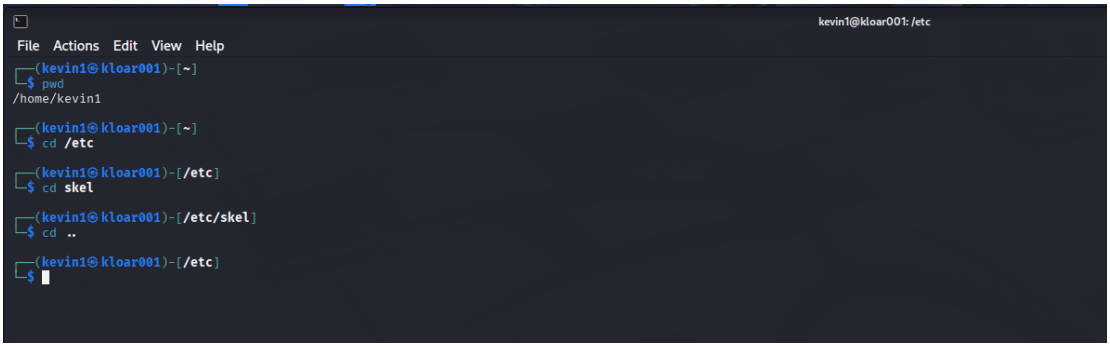
1. Execute the correct commands for all the steps listed below.
2. Take screenshots after completing each step.
3. Submit your screenshots in a single Word or PDF file.
4. Clearly label each screenshot with the corresponding step number.

Steps:

1. Open a terminal window.

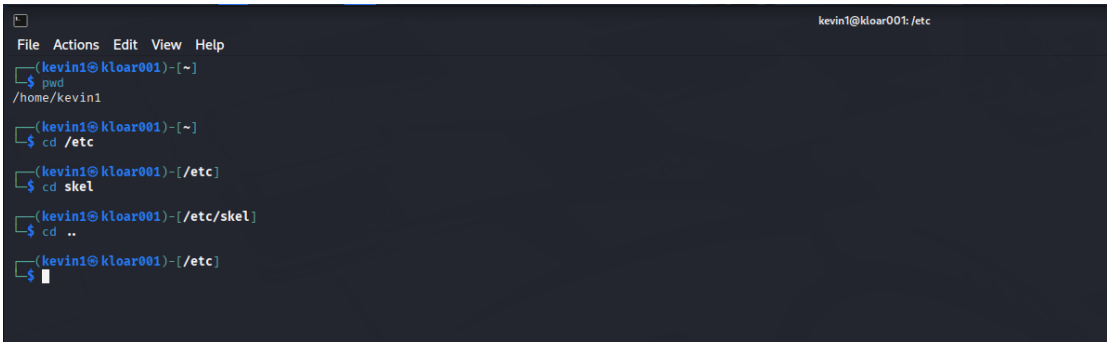


2. Display your current working directory.



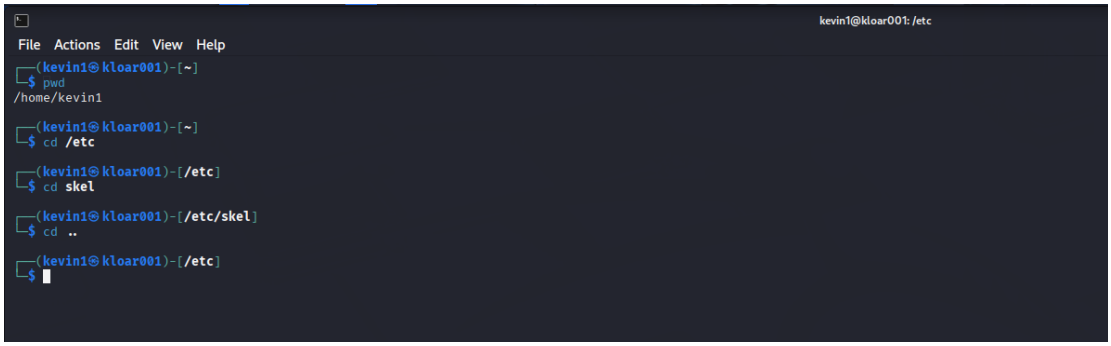
The beginning command displays the current working directory. In the example, it would be "home/kevin1".

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



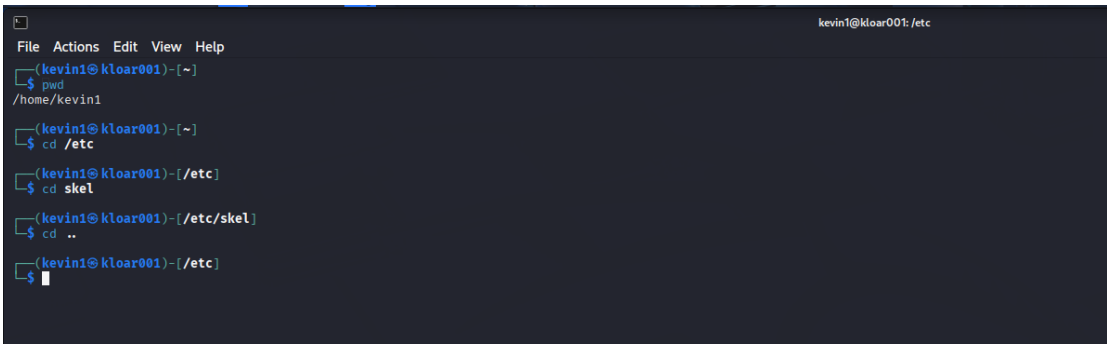
The command "cd /etc" uses an absolute pathname to switch to the /etc directory. The purpose of using an absolute pathname is to search in the root directory (that being "/").

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



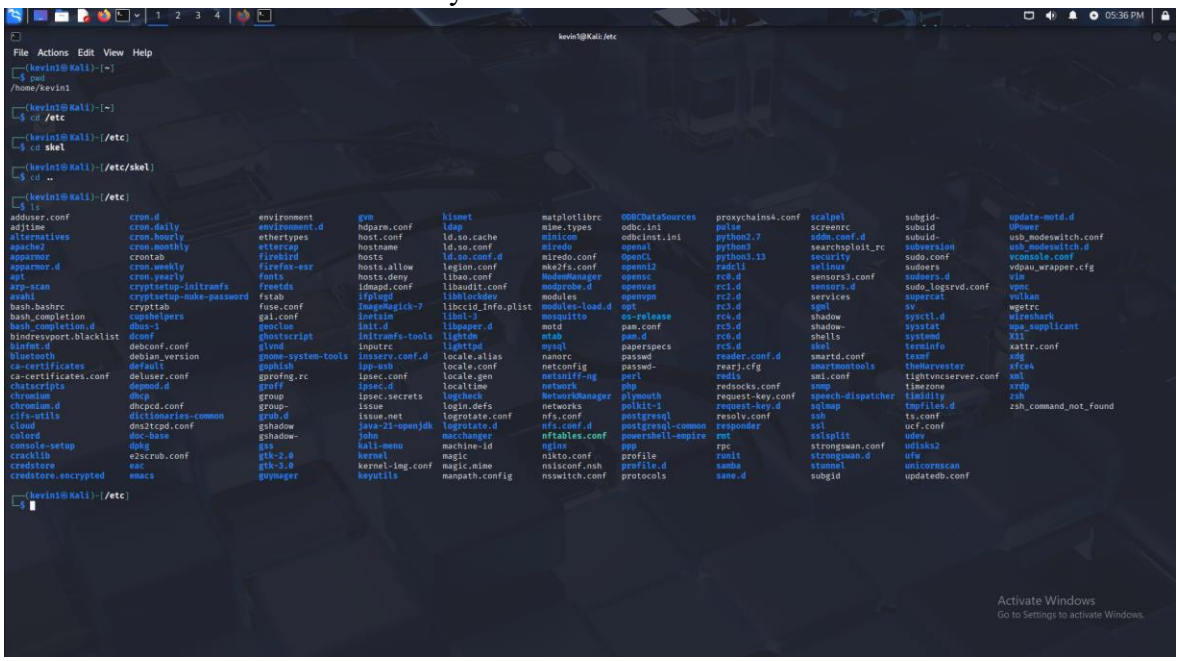
While in the directory /etc, the command "cd skel" is used to change into the skel directory. This time, however, the relative pathname is used to move into the current working directory.

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



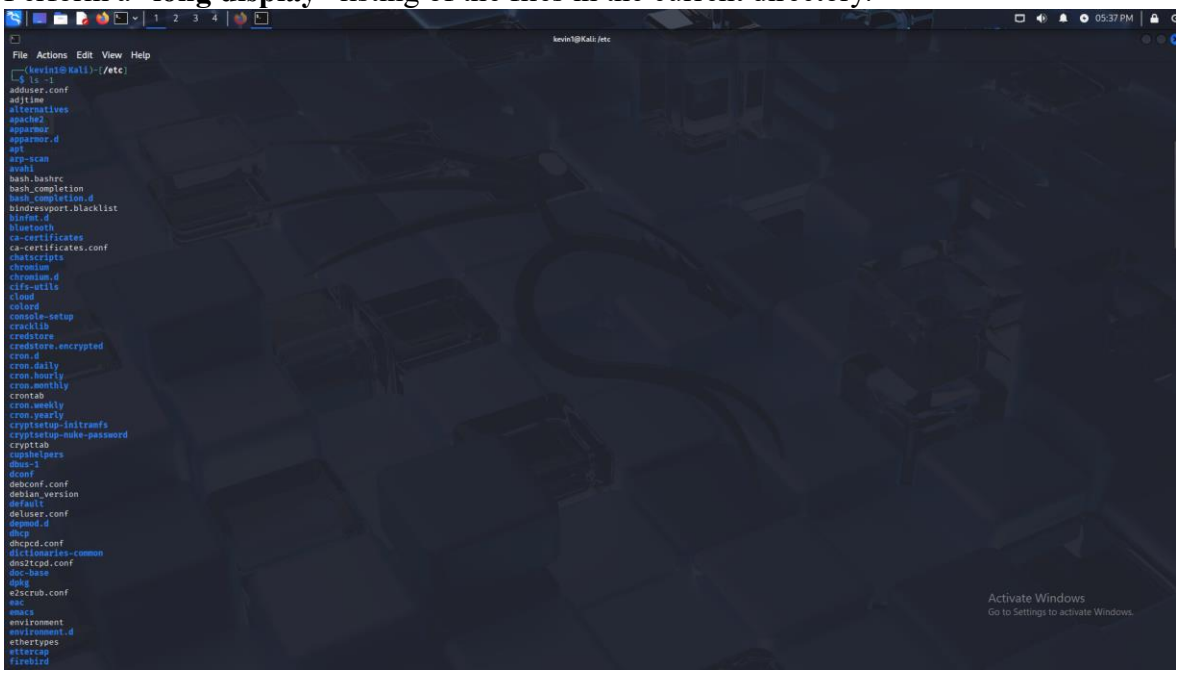
The command "cd .." would move up one directory. Which brings it back to the /etc directory.

5. List the files in the current directory.



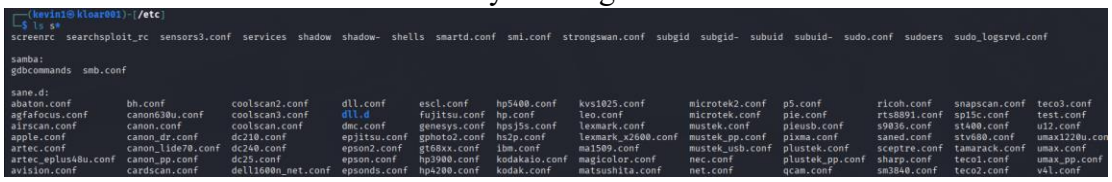
The command "ls" would display a list of the files in the current directory.

6. Perform a "**long display**" listing of the files in the current directory.



The command "ls -l" would display a long display listing of the files in the current directory.

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

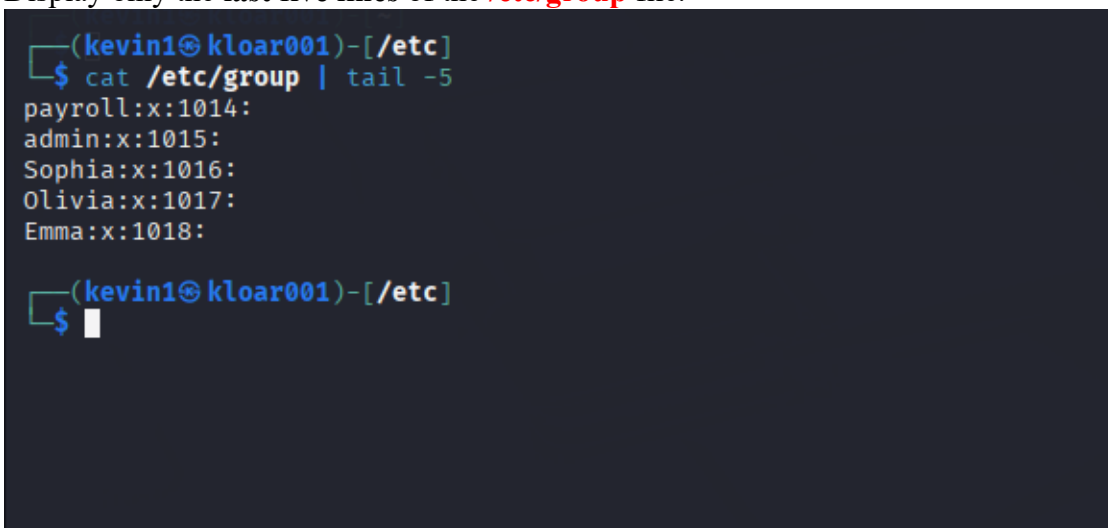


The command "ls s*" would list all the files in the current directory that begin with the letter "s".

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

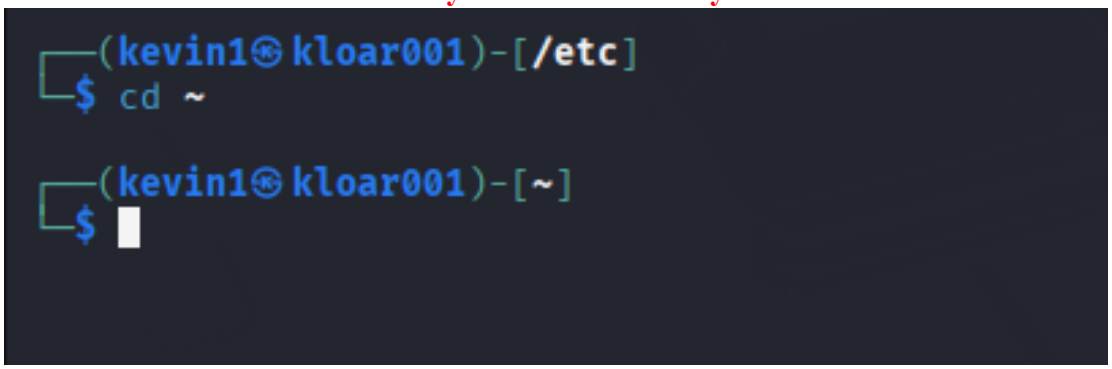
The command "file /etc/group" would determine the type of content in the /etc/group file.

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



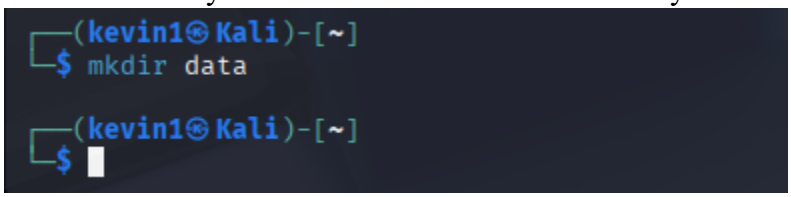
The command "cat /etc/group | tail -5" would first display (using cat command) the test in the /etc/group. Then the "|" command will connect the output from the first command to the input of the other command. The other command (tail -5) will show the last 5 lines of the file.

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



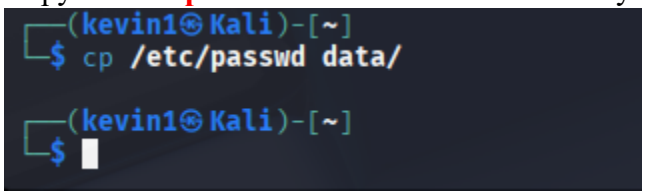
To return back to my directory, I used the command "cd ~".

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



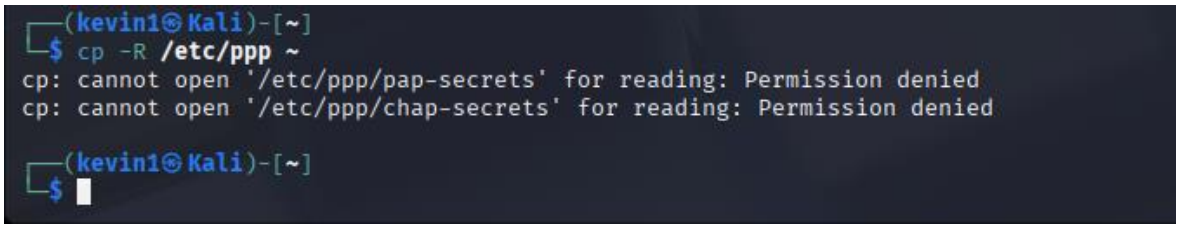
The command "mkdir data" would create a directory named data in the current directory.

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



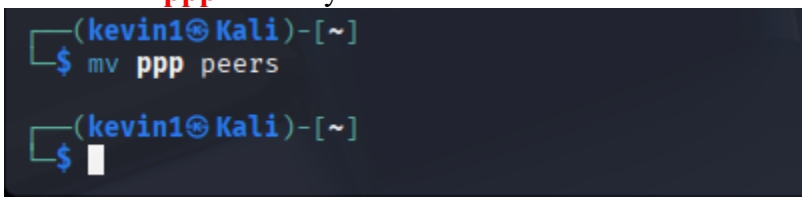
The command "cp /etc/passwd data/" would copy the /etc/passwd file into the data directory.

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



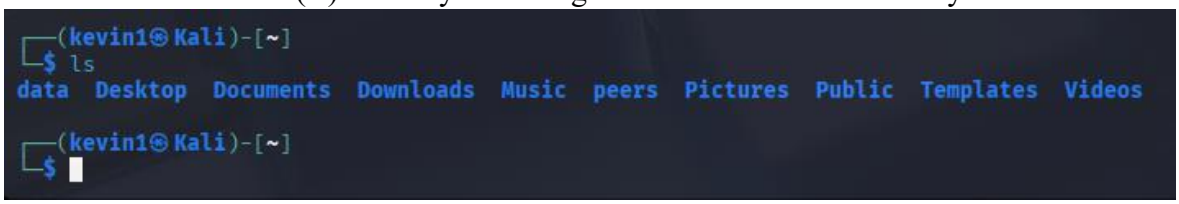
The command "cp -R /etc/ppp ~" would copy the entire directory /etc/ppp and everything inside (from using the -R) into the current directory.

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



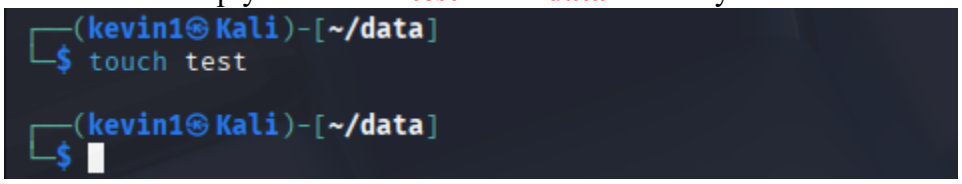
The command "mv ppp peers" renames the ppp directory to peers.

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



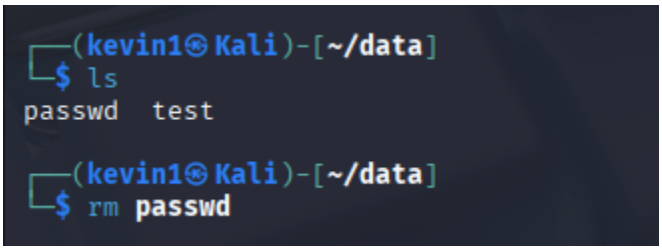
To verify the name change, "ls" is repeated to see the file name changed.

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



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

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



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.