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## Parrot os tools tutorial pdf

Facebook released an open-source tool for monitoring operating system state changes across large infrastructures, which could help engineers quickly diagnose performance and security issues. The tool, called Osquery, allows administrators to run SQL-based queries on operating system characteristics stored in a high-performance database, collecting data such as running processes, loaded kernel modules and open networking connections, wrote Mike Arpaia, a Facebook software engineer. In the last few months, Facebook let other companies try Osquery after "it became clear to us that maintaining insight into the low-level behavior of operating systems is not a problem which is unique to Facebook," he wrote. In a separate post, Arpaia described one component of Osquery, which is a low-footprint, distributed host daemon. An admin can schedule queries, and the daemon collects the results and creates logs showing OS state changes, which give an indication of the network's health. Since Osquery will have a deep reach, Facebook wants to make sure its code doesn't have any bugs. It has made Osquery eligible for its bug hunting program, which pays a minimum of \$2,500 for valid vulnerability submissions, Arpaia wrote. Privilege escalation and remote code execution vulnerabilities are examples of types of problems Facebook wants to find, he wrote. Osquery is cross platform and will work with a variety of operating systems such as Mac OS X, CentOS and Ubuntu. Send news tips and comments to jeremy.kirk@idg.com. Follow me on Twitter: @jeremy.kirk Copyright © 2014 IDG Communications, Inc. The Photoshop marquee tool is essential for several tasks. You use it to select areas of an image which you can then copy, cut, or crop. It can also isolate sections of a graphic to apply a filter or effect to a particular area. Marquee selections also mark out boundaries for stroke and fill commands to create shapes and lines. Here's what you need to know about this useful tool. These instructions apply to Photoshop CS5 and later, although some settings and commands may differ between versions. At its core, the marquee tool selects parts of an image so you can edit them, like the three items in the Lasso menu. But it can do some things that those features can't. Here's how to use it. Open the image you want to edit in Photoshop. Select the marquee tool in the Photoshop toolbar. It's the second down, below the move tool. To access the four options of the marquee, hold the left mouse key down on the tool, and select one of the additional options from the pop-up menu. You can also use the keyboard command M to switch to the marquee tool. Use Shift-M to switch between the rectangular and elliptical versions. Select an area of the image to work with. Position the mouse where you want to begin the selection and click the left mouse button, holding it down while you drag the selection to the desired size. For the elliptical and rectangular marquees, hold Shift to make perfect circles and squares. For the single row and single column marquees, click and drag the marquee to select the one-pixel line of your choice. To move the selection while you're still creating it, hold down the spacebar and drag the mouse; the selection will move instead of resizing. To continue to resize, release the spacebar. When you've selected everything you want, click and drag to move the selection area. You can also nudge it using the arrow keys. When you select the marquee tool, a new set of options appears in the toolbar at the top of the screen. The first group determines what happens every time you click: New selection: You'll start a completely new shape. Add to selection: If you make one selection and click again, the two areas will join together if they overlap. You can also use this option by holding Shift before you make the next selection. Subtract from selection: The second shape you create will remove itself from the first (i.e., placing a circle inside another circle will create a selection the shape of a doughnut). You can also subtract one selection from another by holding the Alt or Option key before you start making the second shape. Intersect from selection: Making multiple shapes will give you a selection based on where they overlap. Feather lets you create a softer border for your selection area. Enter a value from 0 to 250 to set how far out you want to blur the selection beyond the line you select. The Anti-alias box tells Photoshop whether to "smooth" the borders of a selection. This setting is useful when you're working with low-resolution images. The Style pulldown menu lets you decide how the shapes behave when you use the elliptical or rectangular tools. Normal means that the ellipse or rectangle will follow your mouse pointer exactly. Fixed ratio lets you decide the relative dimensions of the width and height of your selection. For example, enter 2 and 1 to always make ellipses and rectangles twice as wide as they are tall. Fixed dimension means that every time you click, you'll create a specific size of a shape. Enter the height and width in pixels to set these values. Once you have selected an area, you can apply different uses to it. Use a Photoshop filter, and it will only apply to the selection. Cut, copy, and paste to use it elsewhere or alter your image. You can also use many of the functions within the Edit menu, such as fill, stroke, or transform, to alter the spot you've selected. Create a new layer, and then fill a selection to build shapes. Once you learn the marquee tools, you'll be able to manipulate not just the whole, but parts, of your images. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why! (too-r -&l) (n.) An instructional lesson that leads the user through key features and functions of things such as software applications, hardware devices, processes, system designs, and programming languages. The tutorial typically is set up as a series of steps that progress through levels of difficulty and understanding. For this reason, the tutorial is best followed in its logical sequence in order to understand all of the elements of what the user is trying to learn. The term is used widely on the Internet as there are many Web sites that offer tutorials on everything from HTML coding to overclocking a graphics card. While tutorials can take printed form, the term is more commonly being used to refer to online learning programs.

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