

HackerFrogs Afterschool

OverTheWire Bandit: Part 1

Class:

Linux OS Operations

Workshop Number:

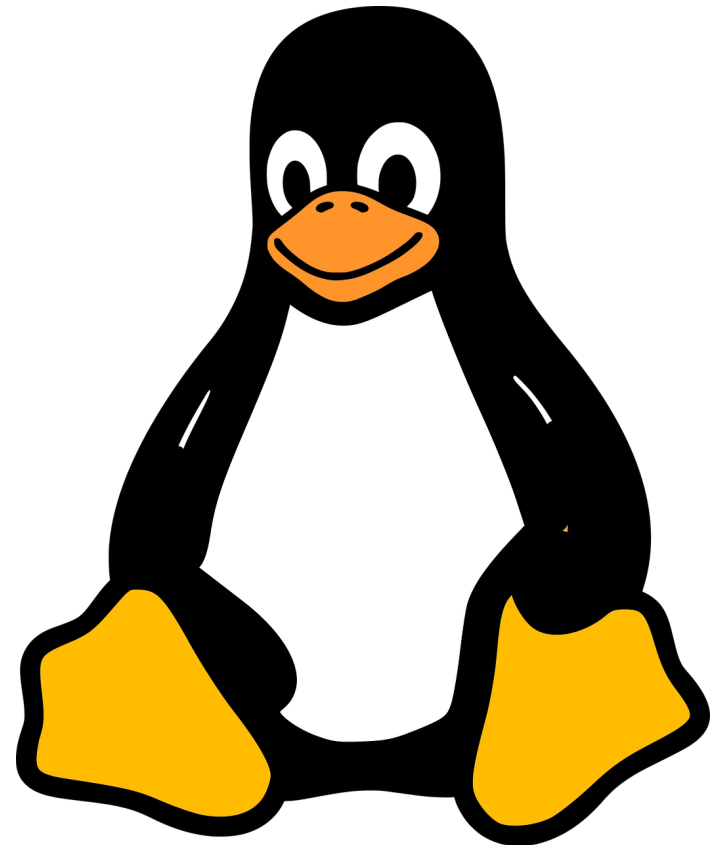
AS-LIN-01

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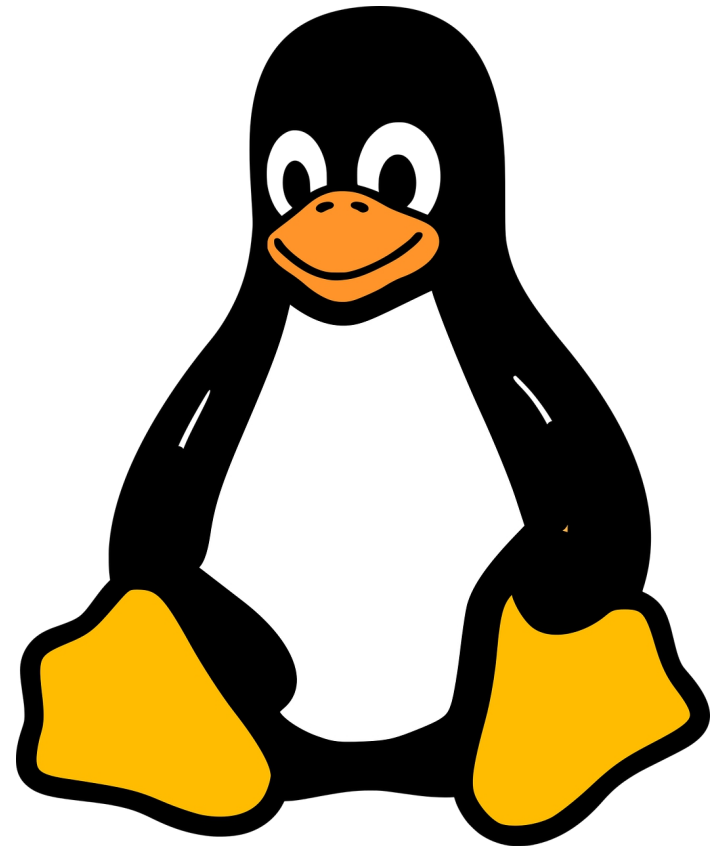
None



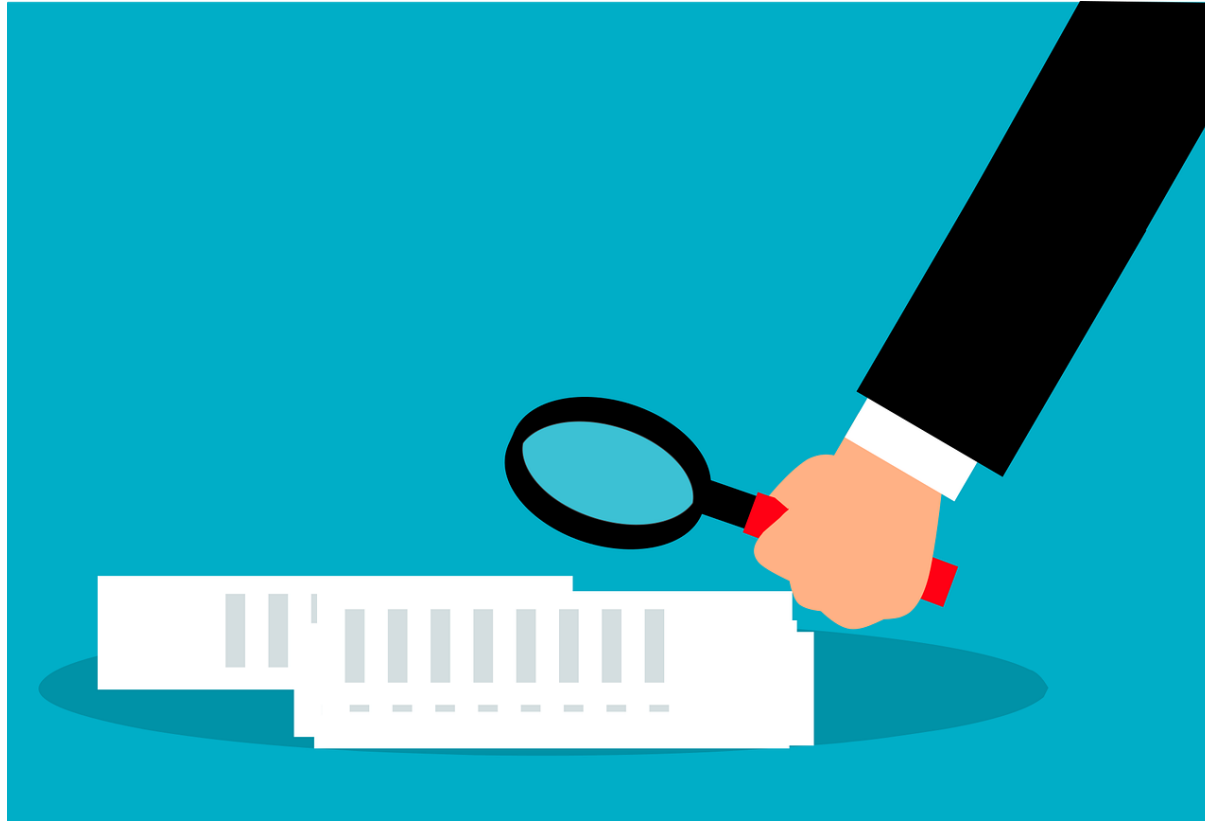
Linux OS Operations

This is the first workshop
for intro Linux OS
Operations.

Let us begin!



Summary



Let's review the Linux commands we learned in today's workshop:

Ls Command

The Ls command lists the files and directories in the current directory.

It can be used with the `-l` argument to output in a list format, and with the `-a` argument to include hidden files and directories in the output. These two arguments can be combined to produce both outputs, e.g., `-la`

Ls Command

```
L$ ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  2 shyhat shyhat 4096 May 30 09:28 .
drwxr-xr-x 42 shyhat shyhat 4096 May 30 09:21 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 shyhat shyhat   12 May 30 09:28 example.txt
```

Cat Command

The Cat command lists the contents of a file. The name of the file to be read must be supplied as an argument to the command.



E.g., `cat example.txt`

Cat Command

```
└─$ cat example.txt  
sample text
```

Echo Command

```
echo b0 bandit0 >> banditpass.txt
```

The Echo command creates output based on whatever argument is supplied to it. It is very useful for creating output for redirection.

Output Redirection

```
echo b0 bandit0 >> banditpass.txt
```

Output redirection is the process of redirecting the output of a command, either into a file, or into another command.

Output Redirection

```
echo b0 bandit0 >> banditpass.txt
```

Here the double greater-than (>>) symbols redirect output into a file, but if that file already exists, it will instead append to that file.

Cd Command

The Cd command changes the current directory to the one specified. The new directory must be supplied as an argument to the command.



E.g., `cd downloads`

Cd Command

```
(shyhat@hackerfrog)-[~]  
$ cd example
```

```
(shyhat@hackerfrog)-[~/example]  
$
```

File Command

The File command identifies the type of contents for a specified file. The file name must be supplied as an argument to the File command.



E.g., `file picture.jpg`

File Command

```
└─$ file example.txt  
example.txt: ASCII text
```

Find Command

The Find command allows a search of files and / or directories in the file system, and matches files in the output according to the criteria provided by the command arguments.

The argument `-type` searches by file or directories and the argument `-size` searches for files of a particular size.

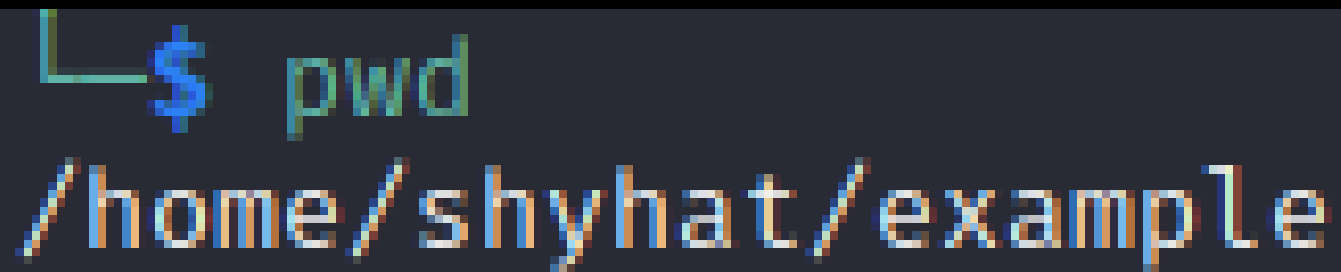
Find Command

```
$ find -type f  
./example.txt
```


Pwd Command

The Pwd command will output the name of the current directory (a.k.a. the present working directory).

Pwd Command



```
└─$ pwd  
/home/shyhat/example
```

A terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is a green L-shaped cursor followed by a blue dollar sign. The command 'pwd' is entered in green. The output '/home/shyhat/example' is displayed in a multi-colored font (blue, orange, green) on the line below.

What's Next?

In the next HackerFrogs Afterschool Linux OS workshop, we'll continue learning Linux commands with the Bandit CTF.



Extra Credit

Looking for more study material on this workshop's topics?

See this video's description for links to supplemental documents and exercises!



Until Next Time, HackerFrogs!

