

Level 0 -> 1

- ls - Used to list the files and folders in the directory
- cat - used to read the content of files (prints to the console)

Level 1 -> 2

- Dashed file - can be accessed via ./<-> since - is used as flag indicator in the commands

Level 2 -> 3

- Files containing spaces need to be escaped via backslash (\) or wrapped in a double quote ("")

Level 3 -> 4

- Hidden files can be listed via -a flag of ls - ls -a

Level 4 -> 5

- To check the human readable file `file` command is used - file ./\* returns the type of file which is used to identify the human readable file

Level 5 -> 6

- Command find is used to find files and dir.
- ls -l returns the metadata like permission, size, groups users owning the file, size last modified etc
- In file permission r-read, w-write, x-executable. - represent no permission. - (shows dir or - for file) - - - (r - w - x for user) - - - (r - w - x for groups) - - - (r - w - x for others)
- Grep command is used to search particular text or pattern in a file
- | pipe command is used to pass the output of one command to another
- So find . -print -ls | grep 1033 will output the file with that has a match with 1033. File that has no x in permission represent file is not executable.

Level 6 -> 7

- ls -l first represent the user and next group

Level 8 -> 9

- Sort used to sort the content of file in alphabetical
- Uniq used to provide the data repeated lines -u to provide the only unique line

Level 10 -> 11

- Base64 used to encode string to base64 format and vice versa with -d flag

Level 11 -> 12

- tr command is used to translate or delete character which can be used to rotate the char in the word

Level 12 -> 13

- Command xxd is used to create or reverse the hexdump file which can be used to debug

- Command file is use to know the compression or archive used.
- The hex starting with 1f8b mention the file is compressed with gzip
- The hex starting with 425a 68(v2) mention the file is compressed with bzip2