

## **LAPORAN TUGAS QUIZ**



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**PROGRAM STUDI D3 TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI  
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tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1

Room completed (100%)

Once deployed, a card will appear at the top of the room:

Active Machine Information			
Title	IP Address	Expires	?
linuxfund01	10.10.144.238	10,56m 49s	Start Machine Terminate

This contains all of the information for the machine deployed in the room including the IP address and expiry timer - along with buttons to manage the machine. Remember to "Terminate" a machine once you are done with the room. More information on this can be found in the [tutorial](#) room.

For now, press "Start Machine" where you will be able to interact with your own Linux machine within your browser whilst following along with this room:

Update me:

No answer needed

Task 4 ☐ Running Your First Few Commands

Task 5 ☐ Flags and Switches

Task 6 ☐ Interacting With the Filesystem

Answer the questions below

I've deployed my first Linux machine!

No answer needed

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Task 8 ☒ Conclusions & Summaries

Nice work on getting to this stage! We covered quite a bit for your first interactions with [Linux](#). However, these are the most essential/functions you're going to be using whenever you interact with a [Linux](#) machine.

I hope this room hasn't been too daunting for you to power-on through with. It's as I previously mentioned, you're going to become familiar with these things very quickly because of how often you're going to be using them.

To quickly recap, we've covered the following:

- Understanding why [Linux](#) is so commonplace today
- Interacting with your first-ever [Linux](#) machine!
- Ran some of the most fundamental commands
- Had an introduction to navigating around the filesystem & how we can use commands like `find` and `grep` to make finding data even more efficient!
- Power up your commands by learning about some of the important shell operators.

Take some time to have a play around in this room. When you feel a little bit more comfortable, progress onto [Linux Fundamentals Part 2](#).

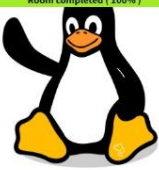
Answer the questions below

I'll have a play around!

No answer needed

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Room completed (100%)



Welcome to the first part of the "Linux Fundamentals" room series. You're most likely using a Windows or Mac machine, both are different in visual design and how they operate. Just like Windows, iOS and MacOS, Linux is just another operating system and one of the most popular in the world powering smart cars, android devices, supercomputers, home appliances, enterprise servers, and more.

We'll be covering some of the history behind Linux and then eventually starting your journey of being a Linux-wizard! This room will have you:

- Running your very first commands in an interactive Linux machine in your browser
- Teaching you some essential commands used to interact with the file system
- Demonstrate how you can search for files and introduce shell operators

Answer the questions below

Let's get started!

No answer needed

Correct Answer

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24/03/2025

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Find out what user we're currently logged in as:

See the snippets below for an example of each command being used

Using echo

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo "Hello Friend!"
```

Using whoami to find out the username of who we're logged in as

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whoami
```

Try this on your Linux machine now!

Answer the questions below

If we wanted to output the text "TryHackMe", what would our command be?

echo "TryHackMe"

Correct Answer

What is the username of who you're logged in as on your deployed Linux machine?

tryhackme

Correct Answer Hint

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```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat welcome
hey
hello
```

Answer the questions below

If we wanted to run a command in the background, what operator would we want to use?

✓ Correct Answer

If I wanted to replace the contents of a file named "passwords" with the word "password123", what would my command be?

✓ Correct Answer Hint

Now if I wanted to add "tryhackme" to this file named "passwords" but also keep "password123", what would my command be?

✓ Correct Answer Hint

Now use the deployed Linux machine to put these into practice

✓ Correct Answer

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through 244 entries isn't all that efficient considering we want to find a specific value.

We can use `grep` to search the entire contents of this file for any entries of the value that we are searching for. Going with the example of a web server's access log, we want to see everything that the IP address "81.143.211.90" has visited (note that this is fictional)

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ grep "81.143.211.90" access.log
81.143.211.90 - - [25/Mar/2021:11:17 + 0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 417 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 7.0; Moto G(4))"
```

Using "grep" to find any entries with the IP address of "81.143.211.90" in "access.log"

"Grep" has searched through this file and has shown us any entries of what we've provided and that is contained within this log file for the IP.

Answer the questions below

Use grep on "access.log" to find the flag that has a prefix of "THM". What is the flag? **Note:** The "access.log" file is located in the "/home/tryhackme/" directory.

✓ Correct Answer Hint

And I still haven't found what I'm looking for!

✓ Correct Answer

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Room completed (100%)

### Task 9 Linux Fundamentals Part 2

Visit part two of the Linux fundamentals series here! <https://tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart2>

Answer the questions below

Terminate the machine deployed in this room from task 3.

Join Linux Fundamentals Part 2!

How likely are you to recommend this room to others?

☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10

Room completed (100%)

For example, Ubuntu & Debian are some of the more commonplace distributions of Linux because it is so extensible. I.e. you can run Ubuntu as a server (such as websites & web applications) or as a fully-fledged desktop. For this series, we're going to be using Ubuntu.

*Note: Ubuntu Server can run on systems with only 512MB of RAM!*

Similar to how you have different versions Windows (7, 8 and 10), there are many different versions/distributions of Linux.

Answer the questions below

Research: What year was the first release of a Linux operating system?

☐ 1980

☐ 1985

☐ 1989

☒ 1991



Room completed (100%)

2. I have used the **"pwd"** (print working directory) command to find the full file path of this "Documents" folder.

3. We're helpfully told by Linux that this "Documents" directory is stored at `"/home/ubuntu/Documents"` on the machine — great to know!

4. Now in the future, if we find ourselves in a different location, we can just use `cd /home/ubuntu/Documents` to change our working directory to this "Documents" directory.

Answer the questions below

On the Linux machine that you deploy, how many folders are there?

4 ✓ Correct Answer

Which directory contains a file?

folder4 ✓ Correct Answer Hint

What is the contents of this file?

Hello World ✓ Correct Answer

Use the cd command to navigate to this file and find out the new current working directory. What is the path?

/home/tryhackme/folder4 ✓ Correct Answer

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