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Python Room

The screenshot shows the TryHackMe website interface for the 'Python Basics' room. The header includes navigation links like 'Dashboard', 'Learn', 'Compete', and 'Other'. The main content area features the Python logo and the title 'Python Basics'. Below the title, it says 'Using a web-based code editor, learn the basics of Python and put your knowledge into practice by eventually coding a short Bitcoin investment project.' It also indicates the difficulty is 'Easy' and the estimated time is '80 min'. There are buttons for 'Help', 'Save Room', and a '2136' likes count. At the bottom, it shows 'Room progress (0%)'.

This screenshot shows the 'Task 2: Hello World' section. It provides an example code block:

```
# This is an example comment
print("Hello World")
```

. The text explains that a comment is a line starting with a hashtag (#) and is not run by the computer. It also explains the `print()` statement and how to use quotes for strings. A question asks: 'On the code editor, print "Hello World". What is the flag?'. The answer input field contains 'THM[PRINT_STATEMENTS]', which is marked as 'Correct Answer'.

The screenshot shows the Python code editor with the following code:

```
1 # Write your python code here
2 print("Learn security with TryHackMe!")
3
4
5 print("Hello World")
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
```

. The output of the code is displayed as:

```
Learn security with TryHackMe!
Hello World
```

. A green notification banner at the top says 'Exercise Complete! The flag is: THM[PRINT_STATEMENTS]'.

This screenshot shows the 'Answer the questions below' section with four arithmetic problems. Each problem has an input field for the flag, a 'Correct Answer' button, and a 'Hint' button. The questions and their corresponding flags are: 1. 'In the code editor, print the result of 21 + 43. What is the flag?' with flag 'THM[ADDITION]'. 2. 'Print the result of 142 - 52. What is the flag?' with flag 'THM[SUBTRACT]'. 3. 'Print the result of 10 * 342. What is the flag?' with flag 'THM[MULTIPLICATION_PYTHON]'. 4. 'Print the result of 5 squared. What is the flag?' with flag 'THM[EXPONENT_POWER]'.

The screenshot shows the Python code editor with the following code:

```
1 # Write your python code
2 print("Learn security with TryHackMe!")
3
4
5 #print("Hello World")
6
7 #print(21+43)
8 #print(142-52)
9 #print(10*342)
10 print(5**2)
11
12
```

. The output of the code is displayed as:

```
Learn security with TryHackMe!
25
```

. A green notification banner at the top says 'Exercise Complete! The flag is: THM[EXPONENT_POWER]'.

Room progress (50%)

String Float Integer Boolean List

Title	Rating	Times Viewed	Favorite	Seen By
Star Wars	9.8	13	True	Alice, Bob
Matrix	8.5	23	False	Charlie
Indiana Jones	6.1	3	False	Daniel, Evie

Answer the questions below

In the code editor, create a variable called height and set its initial value to 200.

No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer

On a new line, add 50 to the height variable.

No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer

On another new line, print out the value of height. What is the flag that appears?

THM[VARIABLES] ✓ Correct Answer

script.py flag.txt shipping.py bitcoin.py Run Code

```

6
7
8 height = 200
9 height = height + 50
10 print(height)
11
12
13
14
15
16
17

```

Exercise Complete! The flag is: THM[VARIABLES]

Python code output

250

Room progress (72%)

If statements are essential in programming and will be something you use a lot.

Answer the questions below

In this exercise, we will code a small application that calculates and outputs the shipping cost for a customer based on how much they've spent.

In the code editor, click on the "shipping.py" tab and follow the instructions to complete this task.

No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer

Once you've written the application in the code editor's shipping.py tab, a flag will appear, which is the answer to this question.

THM[IF_STATEMENT_SHIPPING] ✓ Correct Answer Hint

In shipping.py, on line 15 (when using the Code Editor's Hint), change the **customer_basket_cost** variable to **101** and re-run your code. You will get a flag (if the total cost is correct based on your code); the flag is the answer to this question.

THM[MY_FIRST_APP] ✓ Correct Answer

script.py flag.txt shipping.py bitcoin.py Run Code

```

exercise.
11
12 """
13
14 shipping_cost_per_kg = 1.20
15 customer_basket_cost = 101
16 customer_basket_weight = 44
17
18 if(customer_basket_cost >= 100):
19     print('Free shipping!')
20     shipping_cost = 0
21 else:

```

Exercise Complete! The flag is: THM[MY_FIRST_APP]

Python code output

Free shipping!
Total basket cost including shipping is \$101

Room progress (74%)

- The list variable called websites is storing 3 elements
- The loop iterates through each element, printing out the element
- The program stops looping when it's been through each element in the loop

To give a real-world scenario, you could create a program that checks if a website is online or if an item is in stock. You would loop through the website list, add functionality inside the loop to check the website, and output the results. The "Python for Pentesters" room shows you how to use Python to enumerate a target, build a keylogger, scan a network, and more.

In Python, we can also iterate through a range of numbers using the range function. Below is some example Python code that will print the numbers from 0 to 4. In programming, 0 is often the starting number, so counting to 5 is 0 to 4 (but has 5 numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4)

```

for i in range(5):
    print(i)

```

Answer the questions below

On the code editor, click back on the "script.py" tab and code a loop that outputs every number from 0 to 50.

THM[LOOPS_WHILE_FOR] ✓ Correct Answer Hint

script.py flag.txt shipping.py bitcoin.py Run Code

```

1 # Write your python code here
2 print("Learn security with TryHackMe!")
3
4
5 for i in range(51):
6     print(i)
7
8
9
10
11
12

```

Exercise Complete! The flag is: THM[LOOPS_WHILE_FOR]

Python code output

Learn security with TryHackMe!
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Room progress (68%)

In the code editor, click on the bitcoin.py tab. Write a function called `bitcoinToUSD` with two parameters: `bitcoin_amount`, the amount of Bitcoin you own, and `bitcoin_value_usd`, the value of bitcoin in USD. The function should return `usd_value`, which is your bitcoin value in USD (to calculate this, in the function, you times `bitcoin_amount` variable by `bitcoin_value_usd` variable and return the value). The start of the function should look like this:

```
def bitcoinToUSD(bitcoin_amount, bitcoin_value_usd):
```

Once you've written the `bitcoinToUSD` function, use it to calculate the value of your Bitcoin in USD, and then create an if statement to determine if the value falls below \$30,000; if it does, output a message to alert you (via a print statement).

THM[BITCOIN_INVESTOR] ✓ Correct Answer Hint

1 Bitcoin is now worth \$24,000. In the code editor on line 14, update the `bitcoin_to_usd` variable value to 24000 and see if your Python program recognises that your investment is below the \$30,000 threshold.

No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer

script.py flag.txt shipping.py bitcoin.py Hint Run Code

```
1 """
2 In this project, you'll create a program that tells
3 you when the value of your Bitcoin falls below $30,000.
4
5 You will need to:
6 - Create a function to convert Bitcoin to USD
7 - If your Bitcoin falls below $30,000, print a message.
8
9 You can assume that 1 Bitcoin is worth $40,000
10
11 """
12
```

Exercise Complete! The flag is: THM[BITCOIN_INVESTOR]

Python code output

SyntaxError: bad input on line 5

Room progress (94%)

as the Python script; if it were elsewhere, you would need to specify the full path of the file.

You can also create and write files. If you're writing to an existing file, you open the file first and use the "a" in the open function after the filename call (which stands for append). If you're writing to a new file, you use "w" (write) instead of "a". See the examples below for clarity:

```
f = open("demofile1.txt", "a") # Append to an existing file
f.write("The file will include more text..")
f.close()

f = open("demofile2.txt", "w") # Creating and writing to a new file
f.write("demofile2 file created, with this content in!")
f.close()
```

Notice we use the `close()` method after writing to a file; this closes the file so no more writing to the file (within the program) can occur.

Answer the questions below

In the code editor, write Python code to read the `flag.txt` file. What is the flag in this file?

THM[FILE_READ] ✓ Correct Answer

script.py flag.txt shipping.py bitcoin.py Run Code

```
1 # Write your python code
2 print("Learn security with TryHackMe!")
3
4 f = open("flag.txt", "r")
5 print(f.read())
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
```

Python code output

Learn security with TryHackMe!
THM[FILE_READ]

Woop woop! Your answer is correct



Congratulations on completing Python Basics!!! 🎉

Points earned 🎯 88	Completed tasks ✅ 10	Room type 👤 Walkthrough	Difficulty 📶 Easy	Streak 🔥 1
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🗉 Leave Feedback

Next

Common Attacks Room

tryhackme.com/room/commonattacks

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Learn > Common Attacks

Common Attacks

With practical exercises see how common attacks occur, and improve your cyber hygiene to stay safer online.

Easy 40 min

Share your achievement Badge Help Save Room 2276 Options

It's worth noting at this point that anyone can fall for a phishing attack — especially a complex one that has been made to look very realistic. If you accidentally fall for one, don't panic! Make sure that you change any affected passwords immediately, and contact IT Services if the attack happens at work.

Answer the questions below

Click the green "View Site" button at the top of this task if you haven't already done so.

No answer needed

✓ Correct Answer

The static site will display a series of emails and text messages. You will be asked to identify which of these messages are genuine and which are phishing attempts. Once you have successfully identified all of the messages you will be presented with a flag to enter, here.

Good luck!

What is the flag?

THM[I_CAUGHT_ALL_THE_PHISH]

✓ Correct Answer

Challenge Completed

Well done you completed the challenge

THM[I_CAUGHT_ALL_THE_PHISH]

Test <accounts@acmeitsupport.thm> to me

Hello, I've attached the report you asked for, please don't show this to anyone!

PDF

Don't trust pdf file attachments that are not from a trusted source or unexpected as they could contain malware.

Next

Copy the list of passwords into the "Password List" field of the hash cracker, then click "Go!"

No answer needed

✓ Correct Answer

Look at the "Current Word / Hash" section of the hash cracker.

Notice that for each word in the list you entered, the cracker is creating an MD5 hash of the word then comparing it to the Target Hash. If the two hashes match then the password has been found!

The hash cracker should find the password that matches the target hash very quickly.

What is the password?

TryHackMe123!

✓ Correct Answer

This is a very simple, browser-based example; however, in reality local hash cracking with a wordlist isn't any more complex from a high-level perspective — it's the same technique, but with a lot more potential passwords!

Hopefully this example illustrates why it is so important to choose a strong password — even if the passwords are hashed appropriately.

In the next task we will look at some of the common account protection measures, as well as how to generate secure passwords.

No answer needed

✓ Correct Answer

Upcoming:

TryHackMe345

TryHackM3!

Target Hash:

db6c776b8b043be4e813b56b5918fd39

Current Word / Hash:

TryHackMe123! / db6c776b8b043be4e813b56b5918fd39

Go!

Phishing Hash Cracking

online service (which also usually allows you to access your passwords from any device). These vaults are accessed using a master password — the only password you need to remember — or (more commonly in recent years) biometric data such as a fingerprint. Some password managers are free, whilst others require a paid subscription. That said, the features and usability provided by paid offerings often make them well worth the expense!



The more fully-featured password managers usually also include a range of additional capabilities, such as storing other types of data (e.g. images, files, etc.), auto-filling passwords automatically for other services, and secure password generation. Having these features available means that you can quickly and easily generate very strong passwords and store them automatically, then seamlessly have the password entered for you when you attempt to log into an app, all within the same application.

Password managers are the recommended way to handle authentication for your many accounts; however, it is worth remembering that the security of the whole structure can revolve around a single master password, so make sure that it's solid!

Some common password managers include:

- [1Password](#)
- [LastPass](#)
- [KeePass](#)
- [Bitwarden](#)

There are many others available! Each password manager has its own advantages and disadvantages, so it is well worth doing some research to find the one that suits you best.

1. <https://krebsonsecurity.com/2021/03/can-we-stop-pretending-sms-is-secure-now/>

Answer the questions below

Where you have the option, which should you use as a second authentication factor between SMS based TOTP or Authenticator App based TOTP (SMS or App)?

App

✓ Correct Answer



Congratulations on completing Common Attacks!!! 🎉

Points earned

🎯 56

Completed tasks

📋 10

Room type

👤 Walkthrough

Difficulty

📶 Easy

Streak

🔥 1

💬 Leave Feedback

Next