

# **KUIS 1 : LINUX FUNDAMENTAL PART 1**

**Untuk memenuhi tugas dari  
Keamanan Sistem dan Jaringan Komputer**

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## Linux Fundamentals Part 1

Embark on the journey of learning the fundamentals of Linux. Learn to run some of the first essential commands on an interactive terminal.

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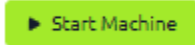


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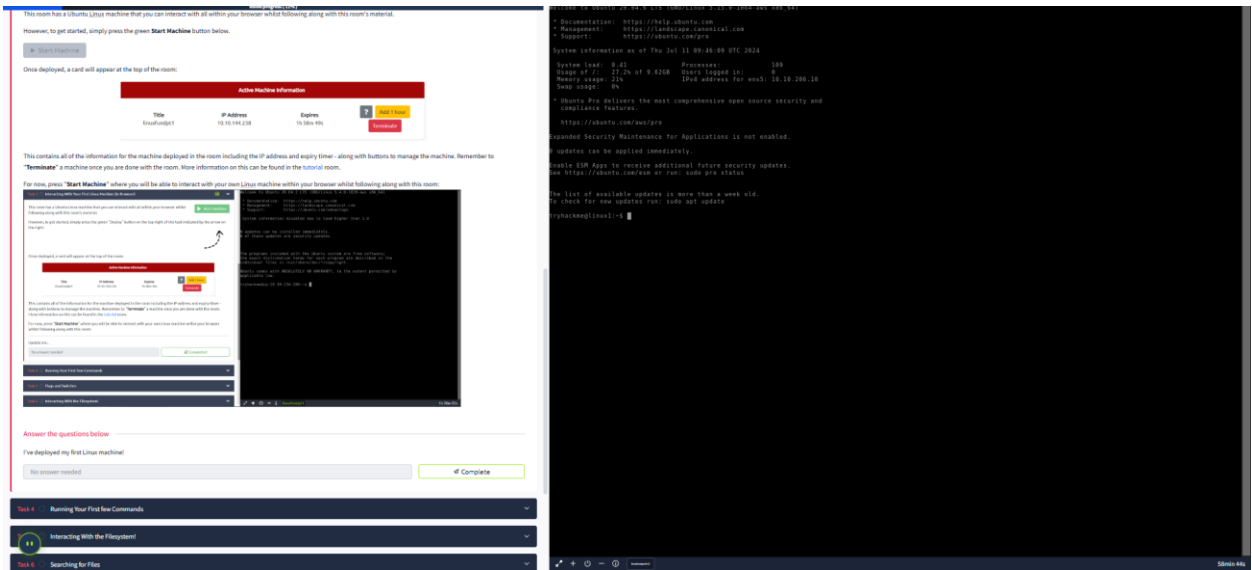
## Praktikum : interacting linux machine(in browser)

### Step:

1. Untuk memulai, klik tombol start machine berwarna hijau



2. Setelah di klik maka akan muncul linux machine dibagian kanan yang nantinya akan digunakan untuk praktikum selanjutnya



The screenshot displays the TryHackMe web interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a 'Start Machine' button. The main area shows a card for the 'Ubuntu Pro' machine, which includes a table with columns for 'Title', 'IP Address', and 'Expires'. Below this, there is a section for 'Answer the questions below' with a 'I've deployed my first Linux machine!' checkbox and a 'If Complete' button. On the right, a terminal window shows the output of the 'systemd' command, displaying system information such as 'Systemd version: 245', 'Kernel: 5.15.0-46-generic', and 'Architecture: x86\_64'.

## Praktikum : run first command

### Steps :

1. Gunakan perintah echo untuk mengeluarkan kembali apa yang telah diinputkan

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo "hello everyone! i am Muhammad Farid"
hello everyone! i am Muhammad Farid
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

2. Gunakan perintah whoami untuk mencari pengguna

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

### Question :

Answer the questions below

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

✓ Correct Answer

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

✓ Correct Answer

💡 Hint

## Praktikum : Interacting with the filesystem

### Steps :

1. Memasukkan perintah ls untuk melihat daftar dan cd untuk mengubah direktori. Disini saya mencoba untuk mengetahui berapa folder yang ada pada direktori

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log  folder1  folder2  folder3  folder4
```

2. Memasukkan perintah cd untuk masuk ke direktori dan ls untuk melihat apakah ada file didalam keempat folder tersebut, dan ternyata terdapat file dengan nama note.txt di folder ke empat.

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder1
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ ls
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cd ~
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder2
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder2$ ls
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder2$ cd ~
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder3
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder3$ ls
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder3$ cd ~
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ ls
note.txt
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ █
```

3. Memasukkan perintah cat untuk melihat isi dari file note.txt

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ cat note.txt
Hello World!
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ █
```

4. Memasukkan perintah pwd untuk mencari tahu lokasi folder 4 berada

```
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ pwd
/home/tryhackme/folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ █
```

**Question :**

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

## Praktikum : searching for files

### Steps:

1. Memasukkan perintah find dengan format (\*) untuk mencari semua file txt yang ada pada direktori

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ find -name *.txt
./folder4/note.txt
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

2. Memasukkan perintah find dengan format namafile.txt untuk mencari file txt secara spesifik pada direktori

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ find -name note.txt
./folder4/note.txt
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

3. Memasukkan perintah grep THM (di soal) pada access.log yang berlokasi di /home/tryhackme/

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ grep "THM" /home/tryhackme/access.log
13.127.130.212 - - [04/May/2021:08:35:26 +0000] "GET THM{ACCESS} lang=en HTTP/
1.1" 404 360 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/77.0.3865.120 Safari/537.36"
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

### Question:

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



## Praktikum : introduction to shell operators

### Steps :

1. Menggunakan operator ">" untuk mengisi dan membuat file perkenalan. juga Menggunakan operator ">>" untuk menambahkan output dibagian bawah file

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo hi gusy > perkenalan
tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo namaku Muhammad Farid >> perkenalan
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat perkenalan
hi gusy
namaku Muhammad Farid
tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo hai juga > perkenalan1
tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo namaku suprapti >> perkenalan1
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat perkenalan1
hai juga
namaku suprapti
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

2. Memasukkan perintah && untuk menjalankan dua perintah sekaligus yang sudah dibuat dengan nama file perkenalan dan perkenalan1(note : perintah 2 dapat berjalan jika perintah 1 berhasil)

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cat perkenalan && cat perkenalan1
hi guys
namaku Muhammad Farid
hai juga
namaku suprapti
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

### Question :

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?

echo password123 > passwords

✓ Correct Answer

🔍 Hint

Now if I wanted to add "tryhackme" to this file named "passwords" but also keep "passwords123", what would my command be

echo tryhackme >> passwords

✓ Correct Answer

🔍 Hint