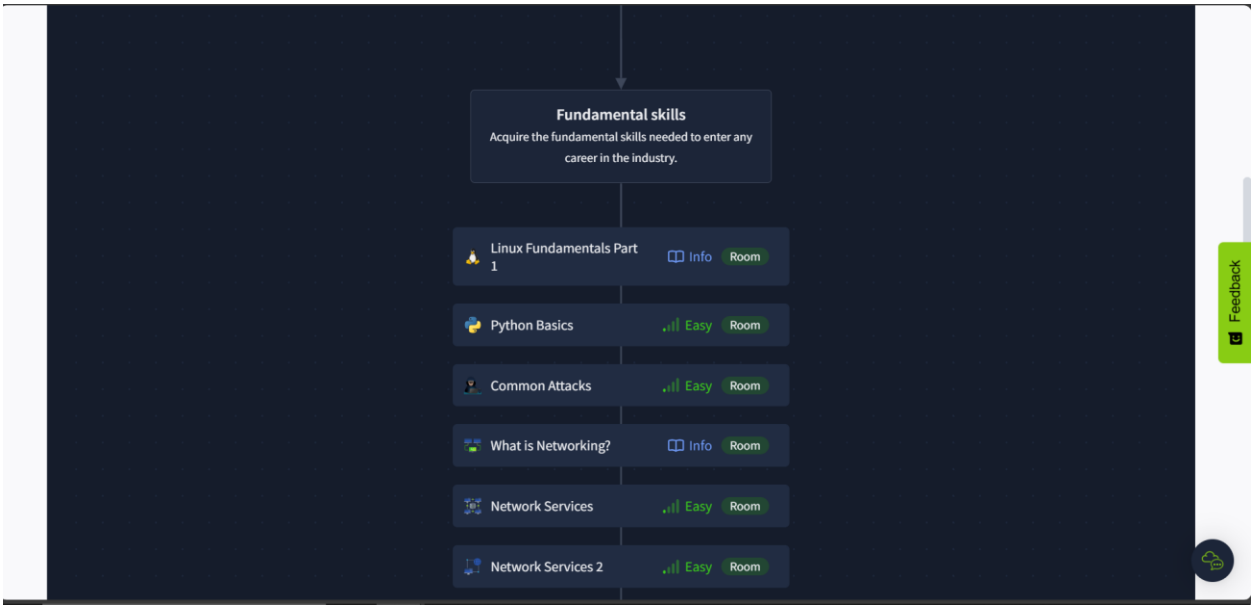
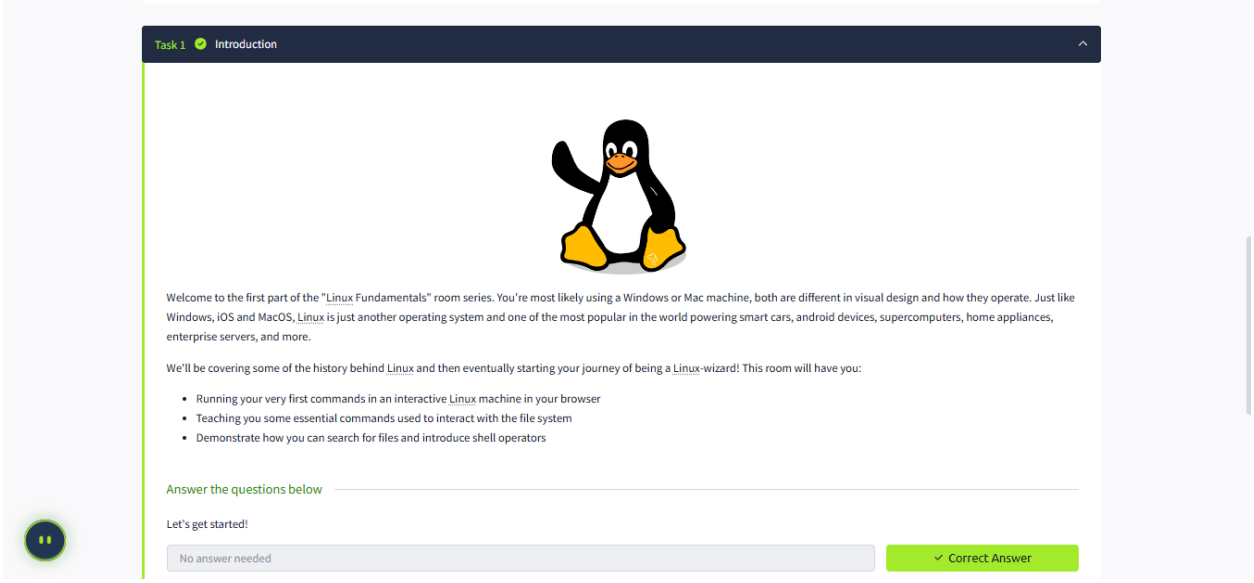
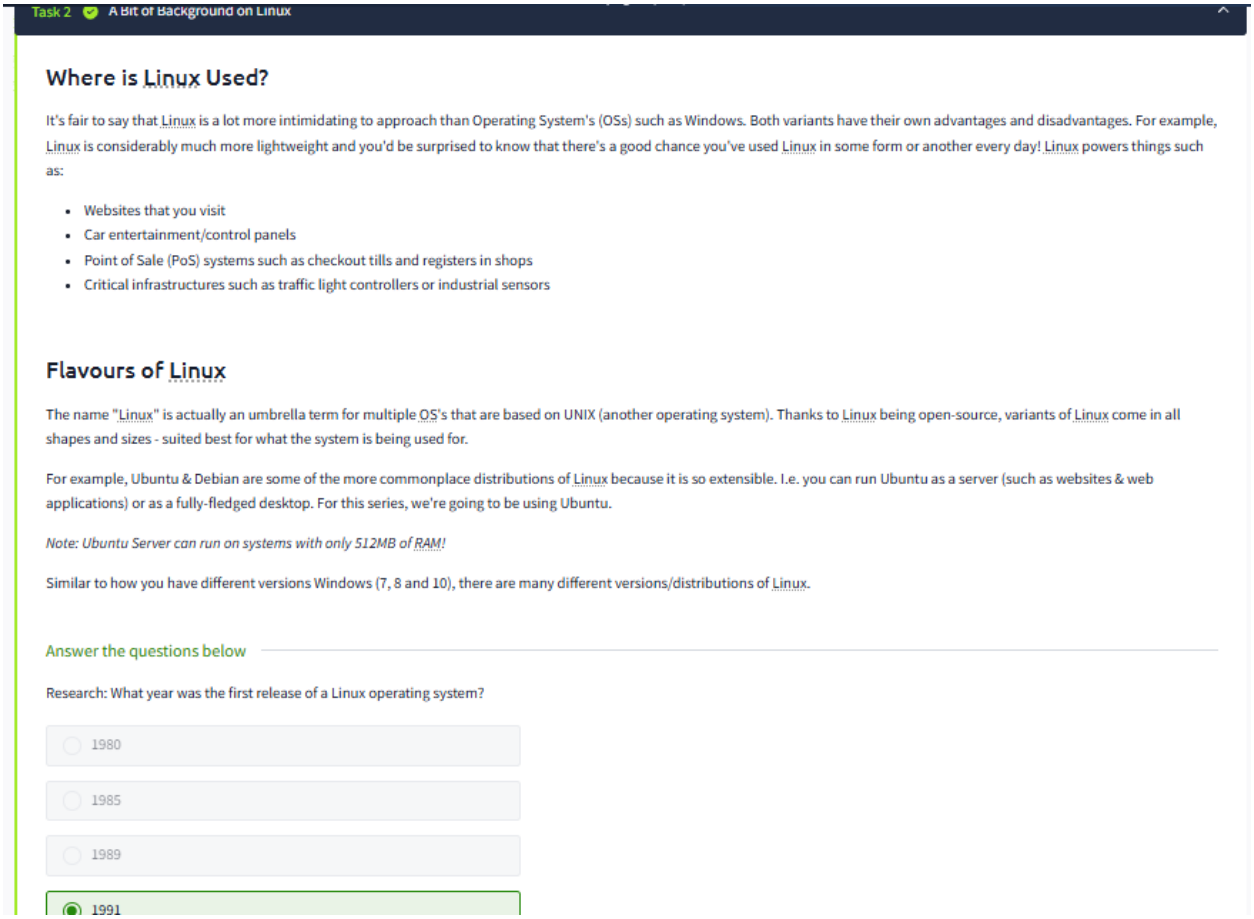

Fundamental skills
Acquire the fundamental skills needed to enter any career in the industry.
Linux Fundamentals Part 1
Info
Room
Python Basics
Easy
Room
Common Attacks
Easy
Room
What is Networking?
Info
Room
Network Services
Easy
Room
Network Services 2
Easy
Room
Feedback

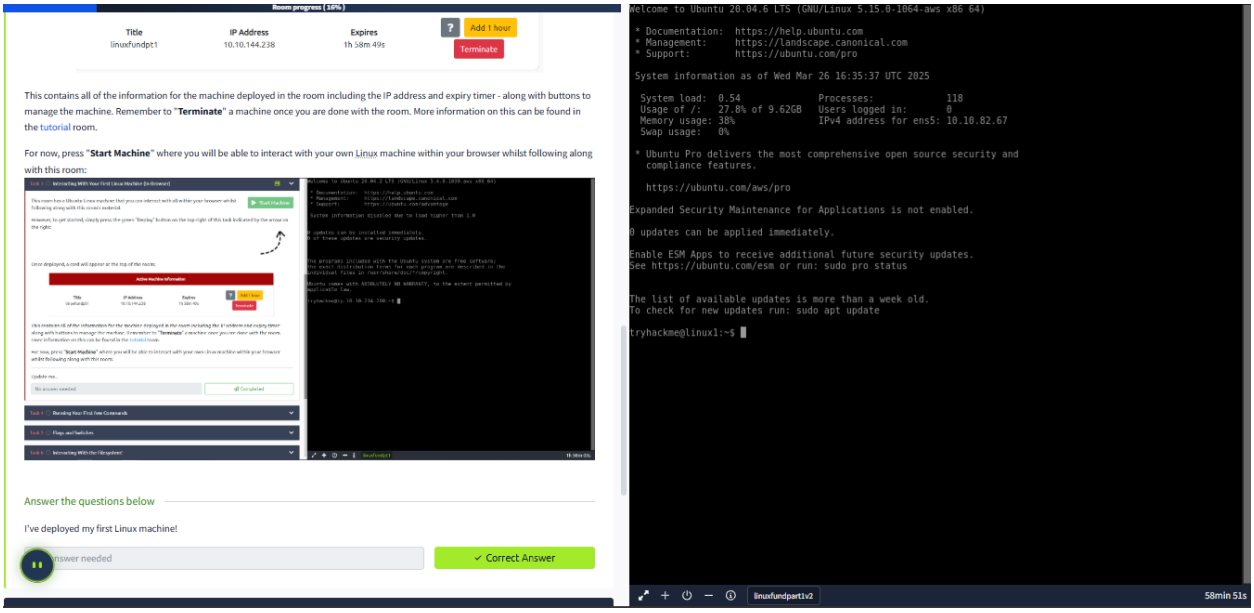
Task1


Task 1
Introduction
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

Task2


Task 2 A Bit of Background on Linux
Where is Linux Used?
It's fair to say that Linux is a lot more intimidating to approach than Operating System's (OSs) such as Windows. Both variants have their own advantages and disadvantages. For example, Linux is considerably much more lightweight and you'd be surprised to know that there's a good chance you've used Linux in some form or another every day! Linux powers things such as:
Websites that you visit
Car entertainment/control panels
Point of Sale (PoS) systems such as checkout tills and registers in shops
Critical infrastructures such as traffic light controllers or industrial sensors
Flavours of Linux
The name "Linux" is actually an umbrella term for multiple OS's that are based on UNIX (another operating system). Thanks to Linux being open-source, variants of Linux come in all shapes and sizes - suited best for what the system is being used for.
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

Task 3


Room progress (16%)
Title
linuxfundpt1
IP Address
10.10.144.238
Expires
1h 38m 49s
Add 1 hour
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:
Answer the questions below
I've deployed my first Linux machine!
Correct Answer
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-1064-aws x86_64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro
System information as of Wed Mar 26 16:35:37 UTC 2025
System load: 0.54 Processes: 118
Usage of /: 27.8% of 9.62GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 38% IPv4 address for ens5: 10.10.82.67
Swap usage: 0%
* Ubuntu Pro delivers the most comprehensive open source security and compliance features.
https://ubuntu.com/aws/pro
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
tryhackme@linux1:~$
linuxfundpart1v2
58min 51s

Task 4

We need to be able to do basic functions like navigate to files, output their contents and make files! The commands to do so are self-explanatory (once you know what they are of course...)

Let's get started with two of the first commands which I have broken down in the table below:

Command	Description
echo	Output any text that we provide
whoami	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

Task 5

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

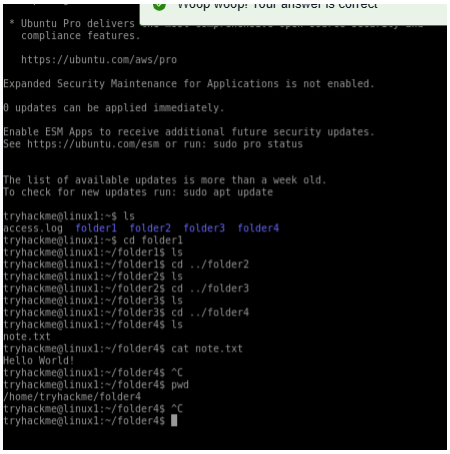
What is the contents of this file?

Hello World — ✓ Correct Answer

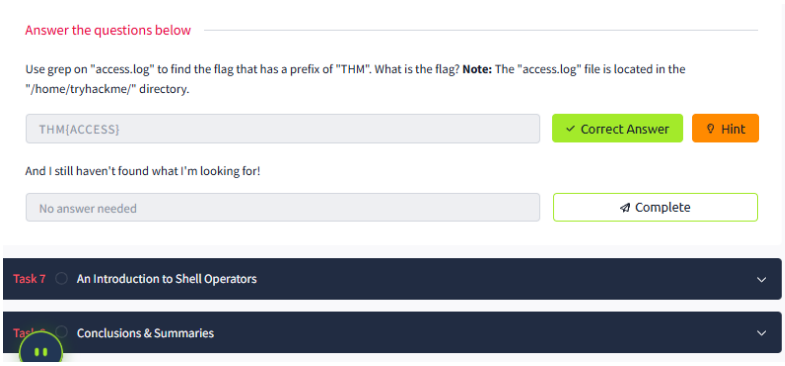
Use the cd command to navigate to this file and find out the new current working directory. What is the path?

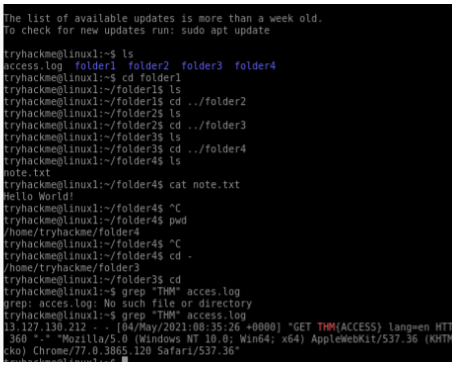
/home/tryhackme/folder4 — ✓ Correct Answer

Task 6 Searching for Files

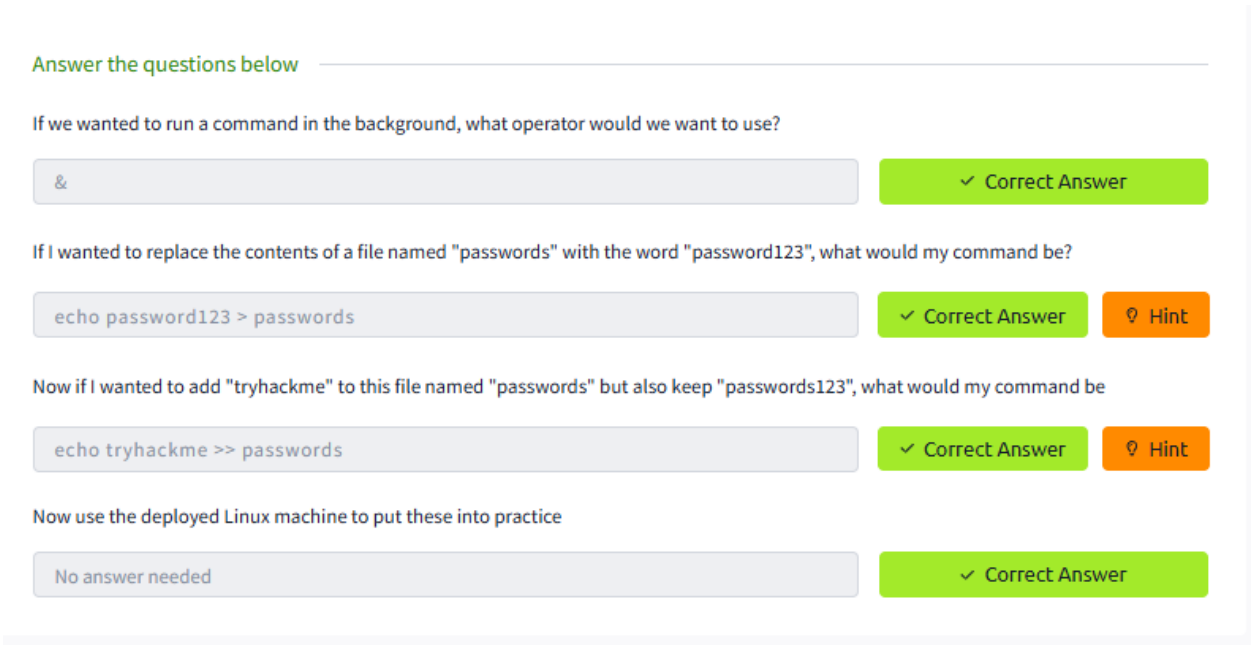


Task 6


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.
THM{ACCESS}
Correct Answer
Hint
And I still haven't found what I'm looking for!
No answer needed
Complete
Task 7
An Introduction to Shell Operators
Conclusions & Summaries


The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log folder1 folder2 folder3 folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder1
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ ls
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cd ../folder2
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder2$ ls
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder2$ cd ../folder3
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder3$ ls
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder3$ cd ../folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ ls
note.txt
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ cat note.txt
Hello World!
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ ^C
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ pwd
/home/tryhackme/folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ ^C
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ cd -
/home/tryhackme/folder3
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder3$ cd
tryhackme@linux1:~$ grep "THM" acces.log
grep: acces.log: No such file or directory
tryhackme@linux1:~$ grep "THM" access.log
13.127.130.212 - - [04/May/2021:08:35:26 +0000] "GET THM{ACCESS} lang=en HTT
360 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTM
cko) Chrome/77.0.3865.120 Safari/537.36"

Task 7


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
Now use the deployed Linux machine to put these into practice
No answer needed
Correct Answer

Task 8

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 ✓ Correct Answer

Task 9

Task 9 Linux Fundamentals Part 2

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

Answer the questions below

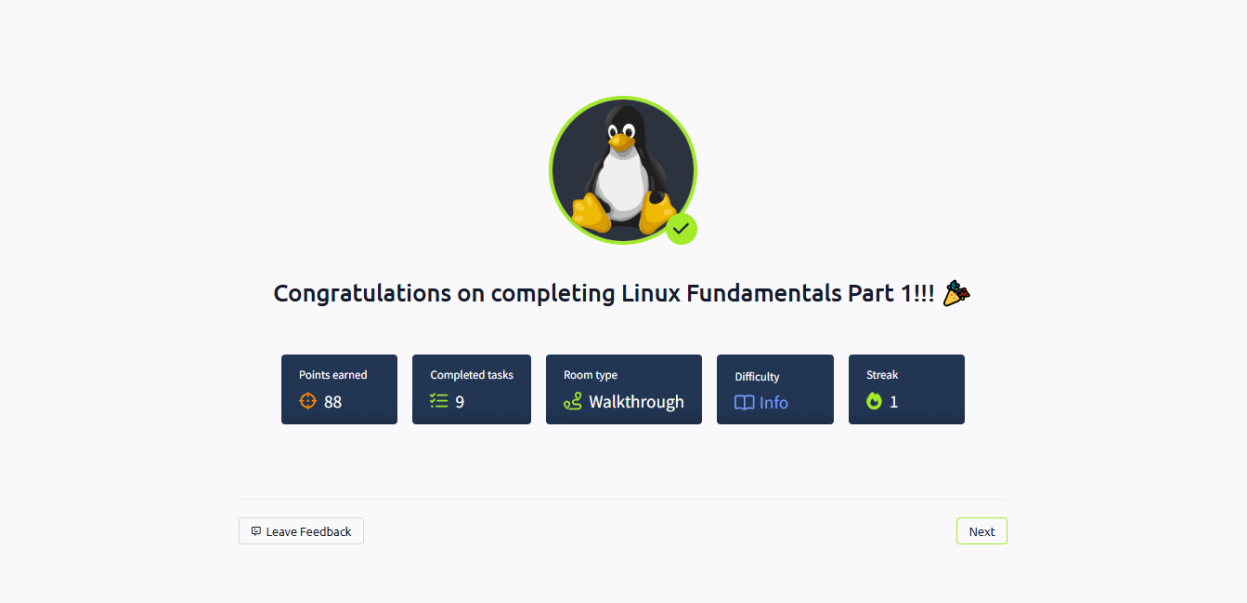
Terminate the machine deployed in this room from task 3.

No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer

Join Linux Fundamentals Part 2!

No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer

finish


Congratulations on completing Linux Fundamentals Part 1!!!
Points earned
88
Completed tasks
9
Room type
Walkthrough
Difficulty
Info
Streak
1
Leave Feedback
Next