LAPORAN TUGAS
PEMBELAJARAN TRYHACKME
“QUIZ 1”

Oleh:

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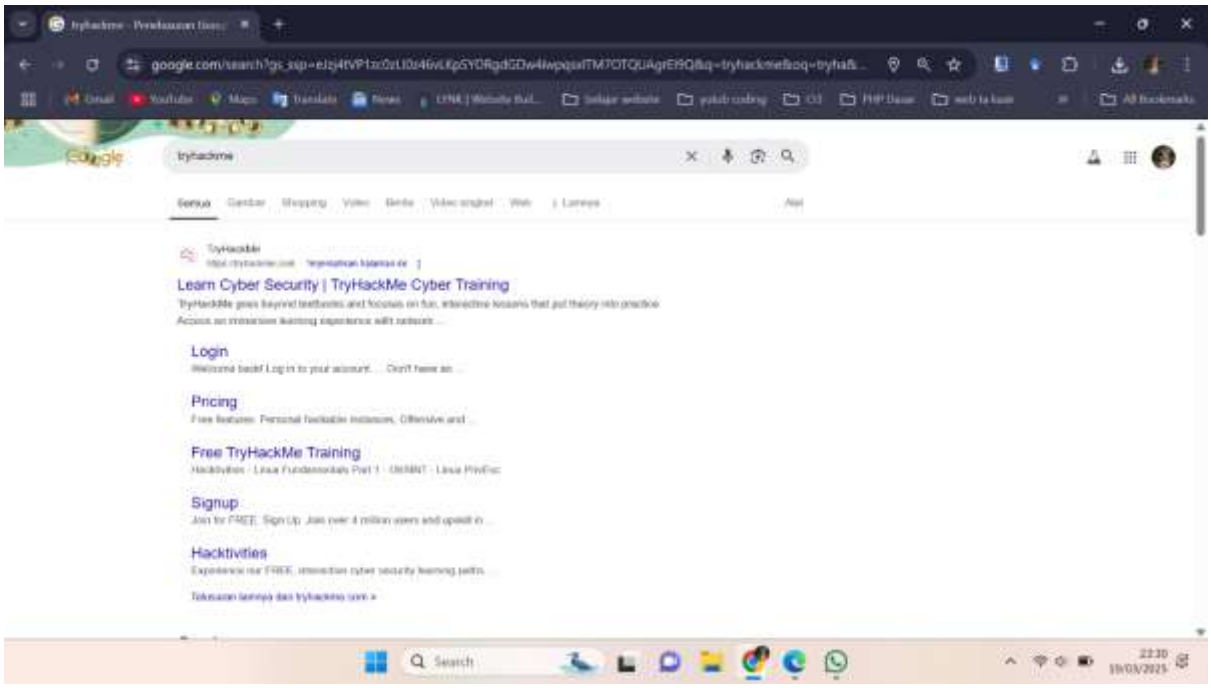
PROGRAM STUDI D3 TEKNOLGI INFORMASI

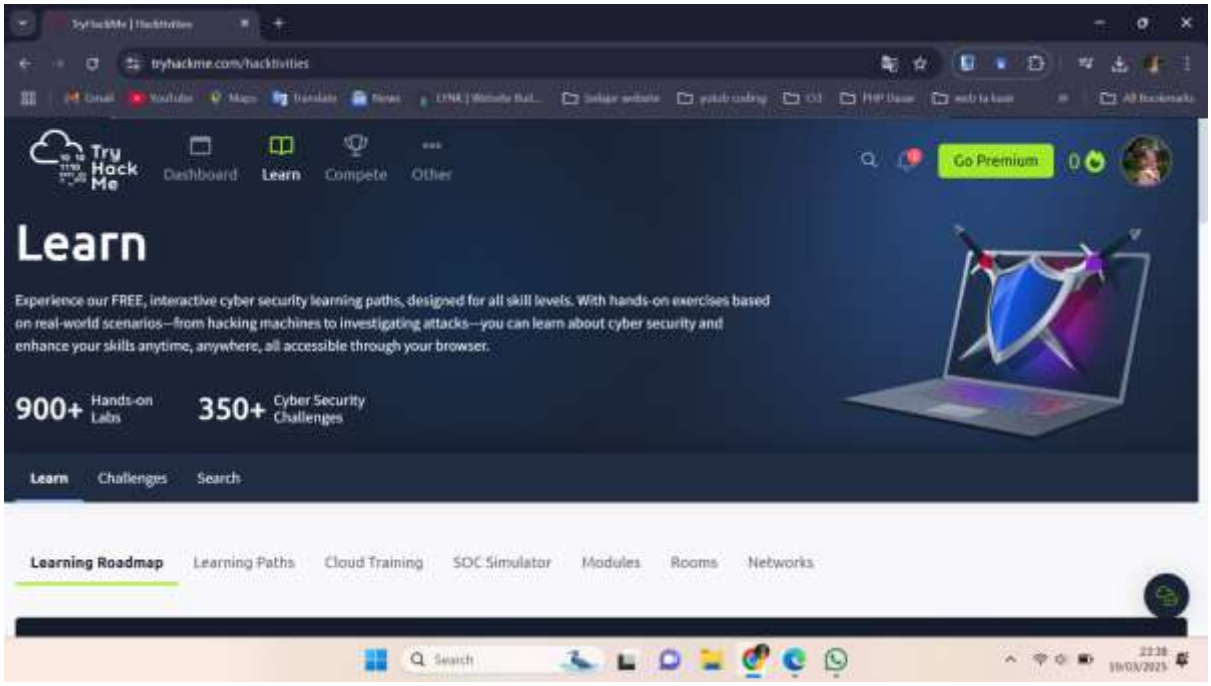
POLITEKNIK NEGERI MALANG PSDKU LUMAJANG

TAHUN 2025

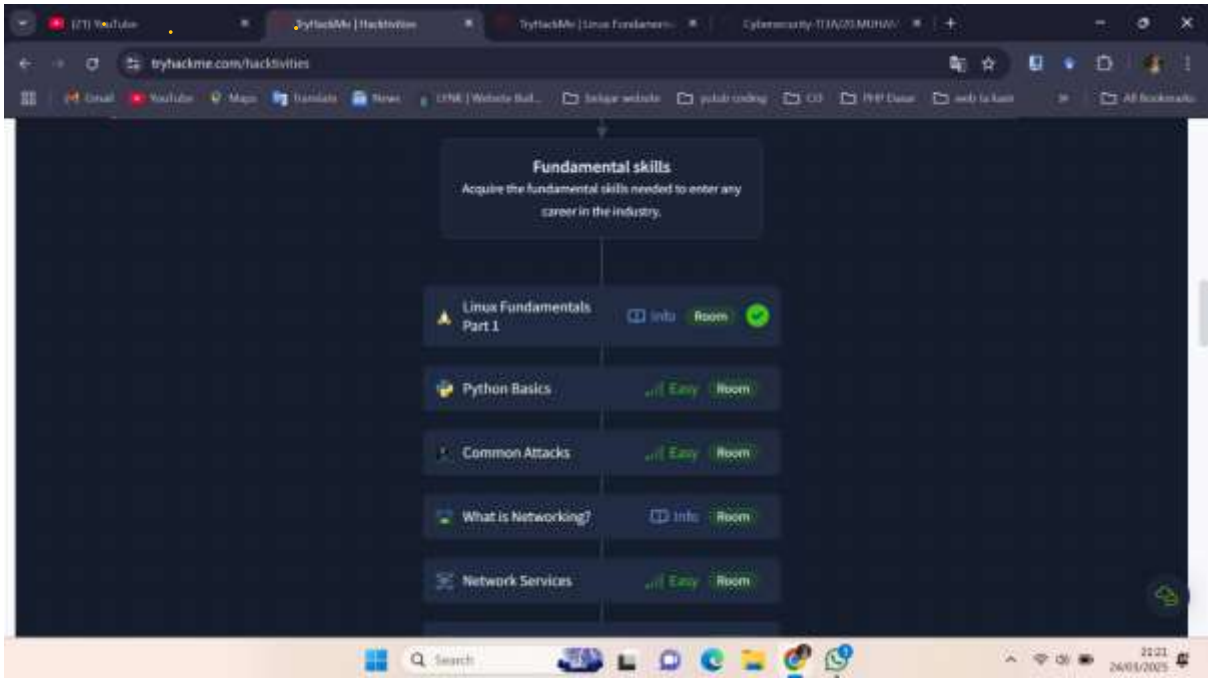
1. Buka google, lalu ketik trayhackme kemudian klik “Login” atau langsung klik link tautan berikut : https://tryhackme.com/ .



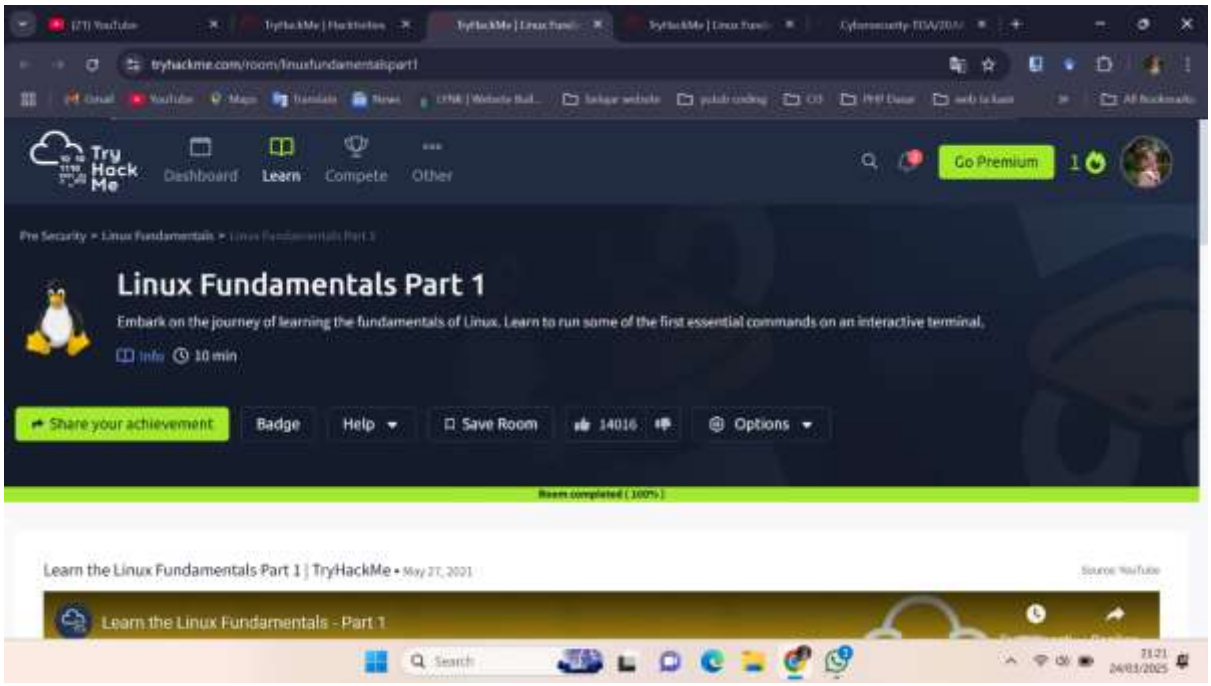
2. Kemudian, kita akan diarahkan kehalaman berikut. Scroll ke bawah dan pilih “Learning Roadmap”



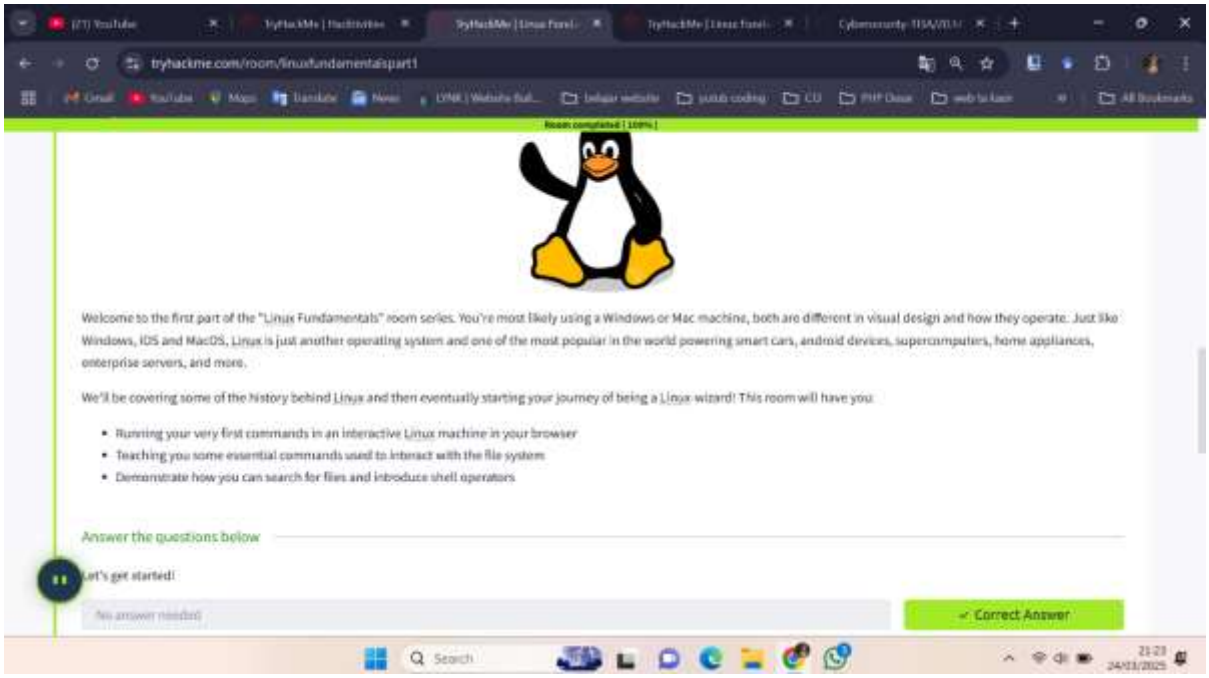
3. Pilihlah opsi “Free Roadmap” dan scroll ke bawah sampai ke Fundamental skills. Kemudian pilih Linux Fundamentals Part 1.



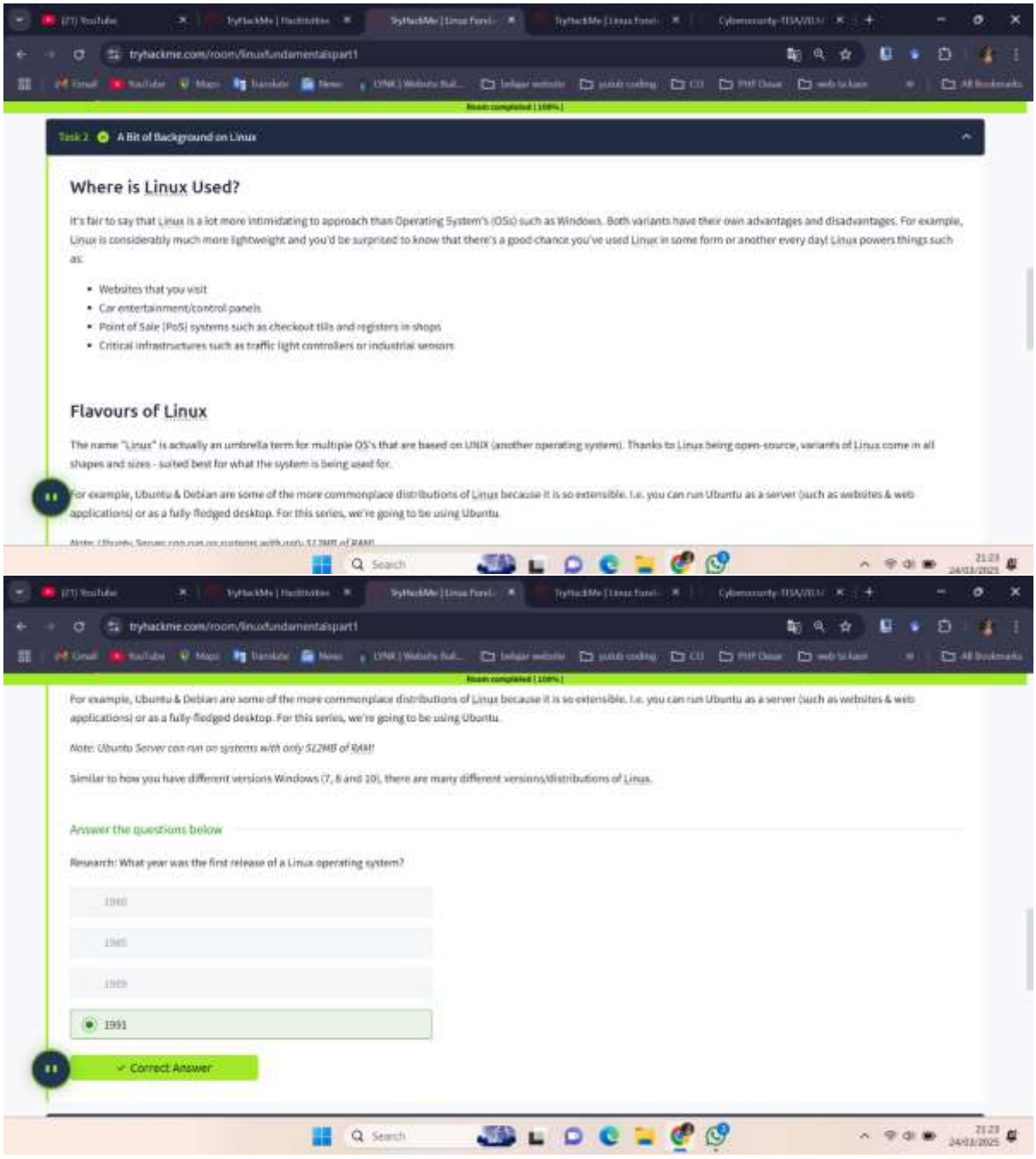
4. Selanjutnya kita akan diarahkan ke halaman berikut ini. Join room dan kerjakan tugas-tugas yang telah diberikan.



5. Task 1



6. Task 2


tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
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.
Search

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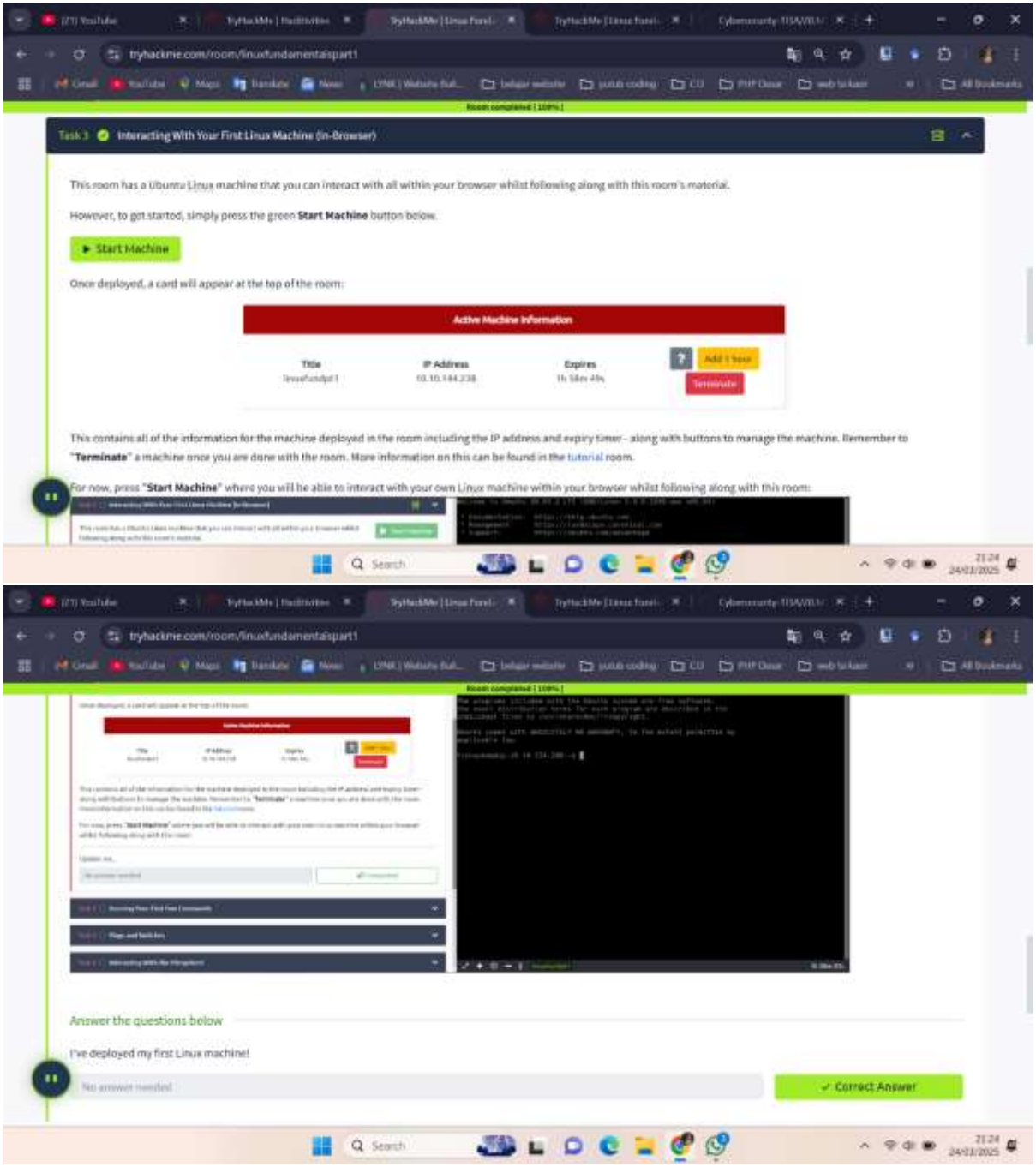
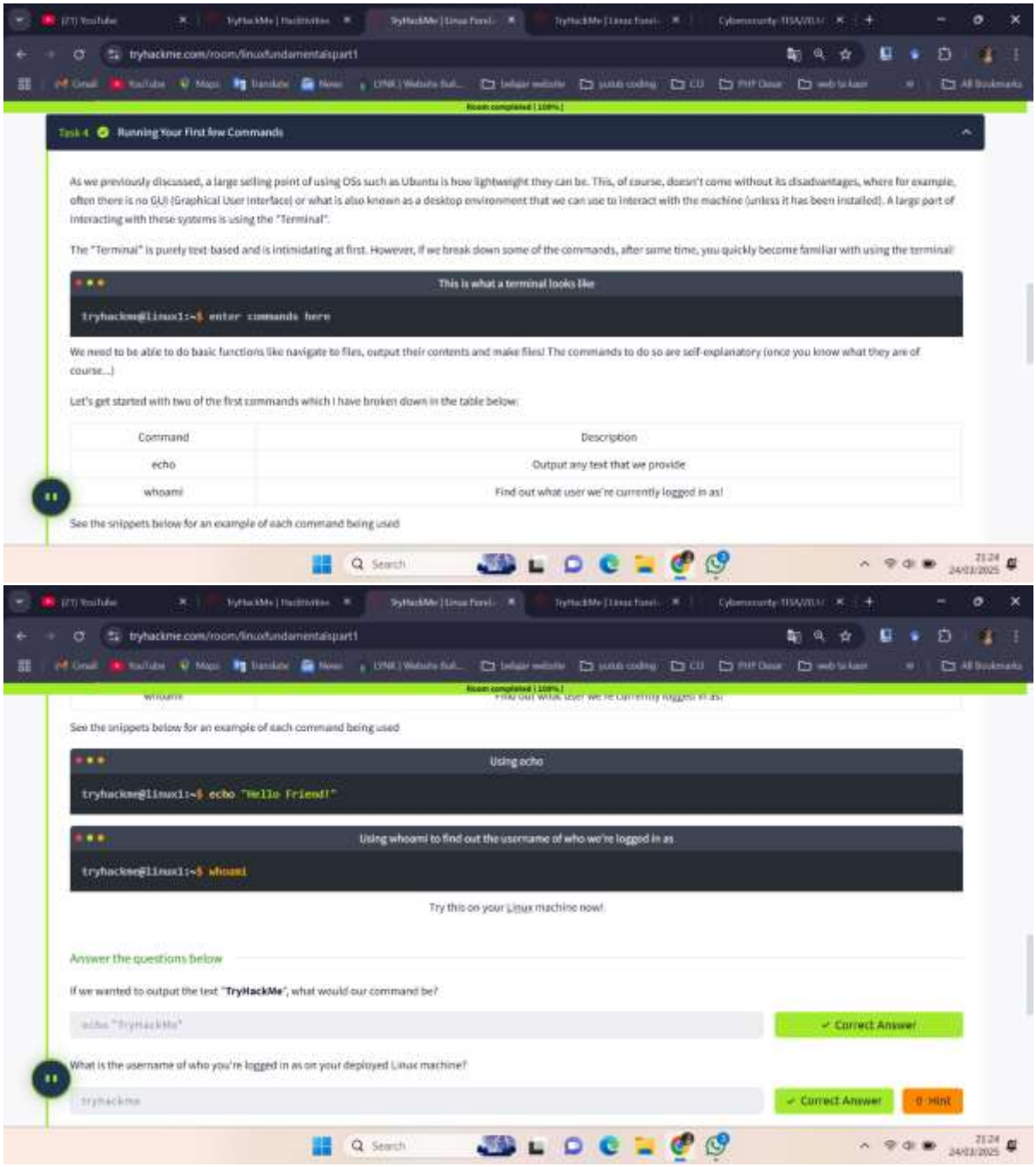
Note: Ubuntu Server can run on systems with only 512MB of RAM!
Similar to how you have different versions Windows (7, 8 and 10), there are many different versions/distributions of Linux.
Answer the questions below
Research: What year was the first release of a Linux operating system?
1991
Correct Answer
Search

7. Task 3

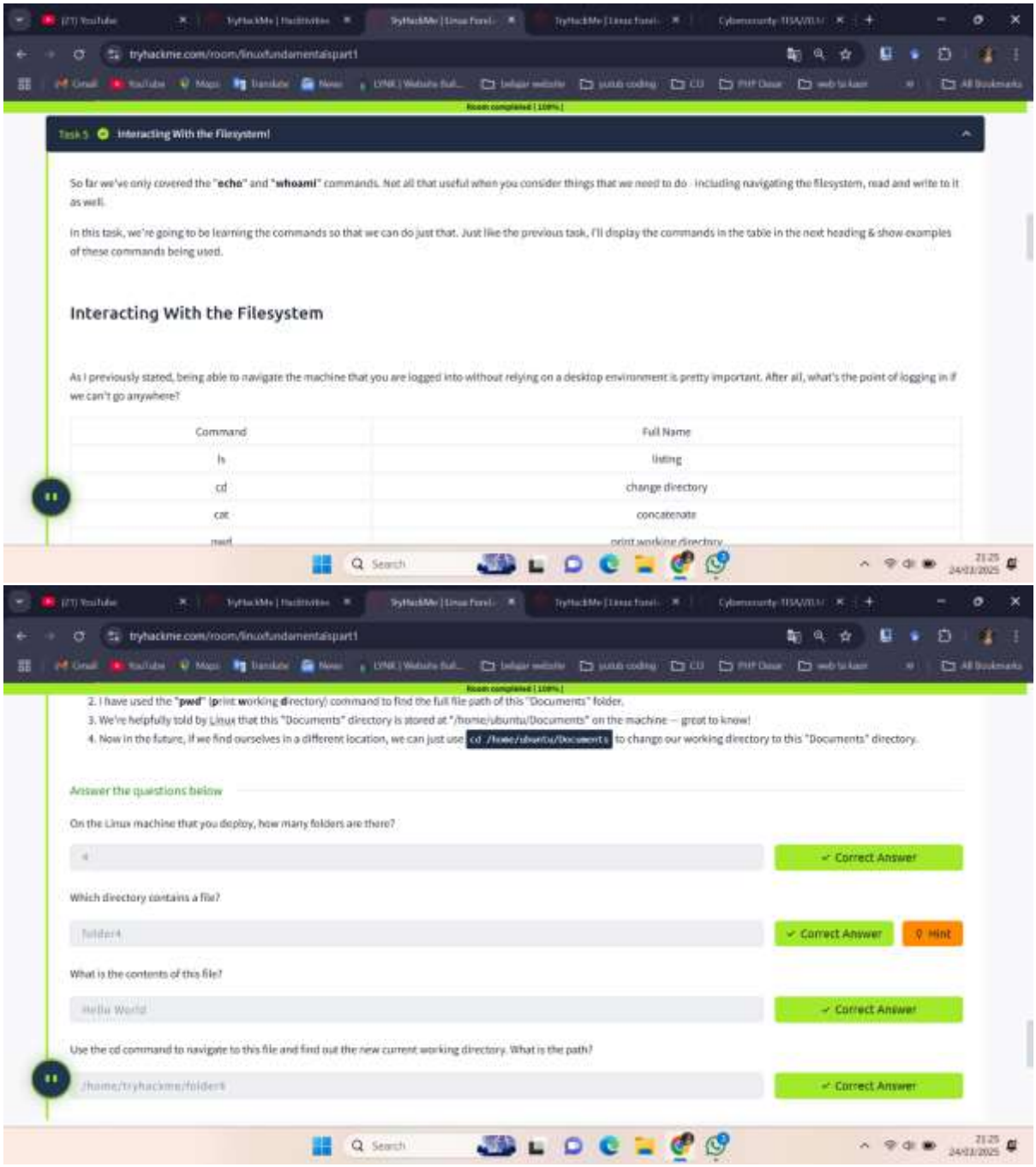

tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
Task 3 Interacting With Your First Linux Machine (In-Browser)
This room has a Ubuntu Linux machine that you can interact with all within your browser whilst following along with this room's material.
However, to get started, simply press the green Start Machine button below.
Start Machine
Once deployed, a card will appear at the top of the room:
Active Machine Information
Title
IP Address
Expires
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:
Search
tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
Answer the questions below
I've deployed my first Linux machine!
No answer needed
Correct Answer
Search

8. Task 4

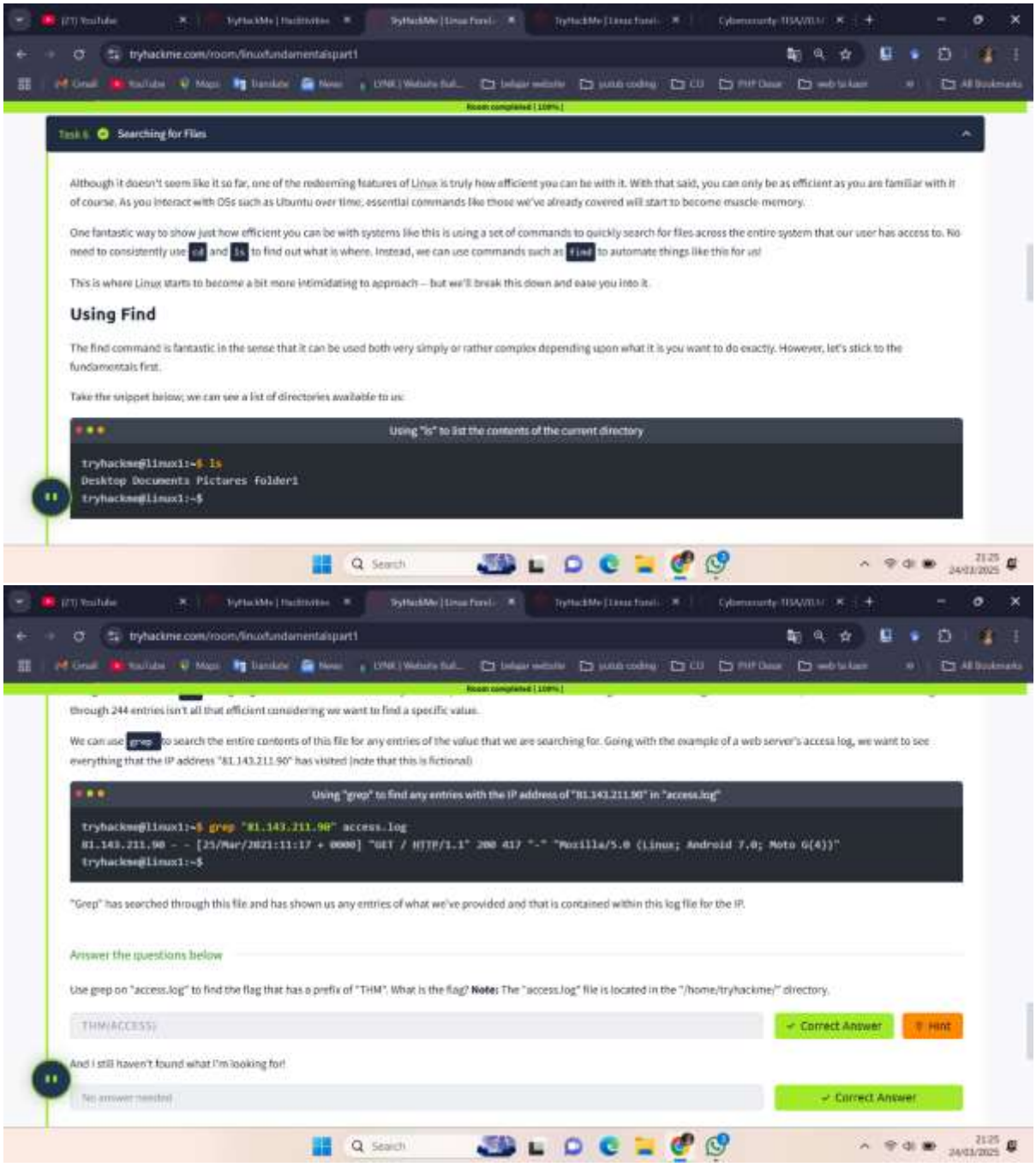

tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
Task 4 Running Your First few Commands
As we previously discussed, a large selling point of using OSs such as Ubuntu is how lightweight they can be. This, of course, doesn't come without its disadvantages, where for example, often there is no GUI (Graphical User Interface) or what is also known as a desktop environment that we can use to interact with the machine (unless it has been installed). A large part of interacting with these systems is using the "Terminal".
The "Terminal" is purely text based and is intimidating at first. However, if we break down some of the commands, after some time, you quickly become familiar with using the terminal!
This is what a terminal looks like
tryhackme@linux1:~$ enter commands here
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
Search
21:24
24/03/2025

tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
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?
✓ Correct Answer
What is the username of who you're logged in as on your deployed Linux machine?
✓ Correct Answer
Hint
Search
21:24
24/03/2025

9. Task 5

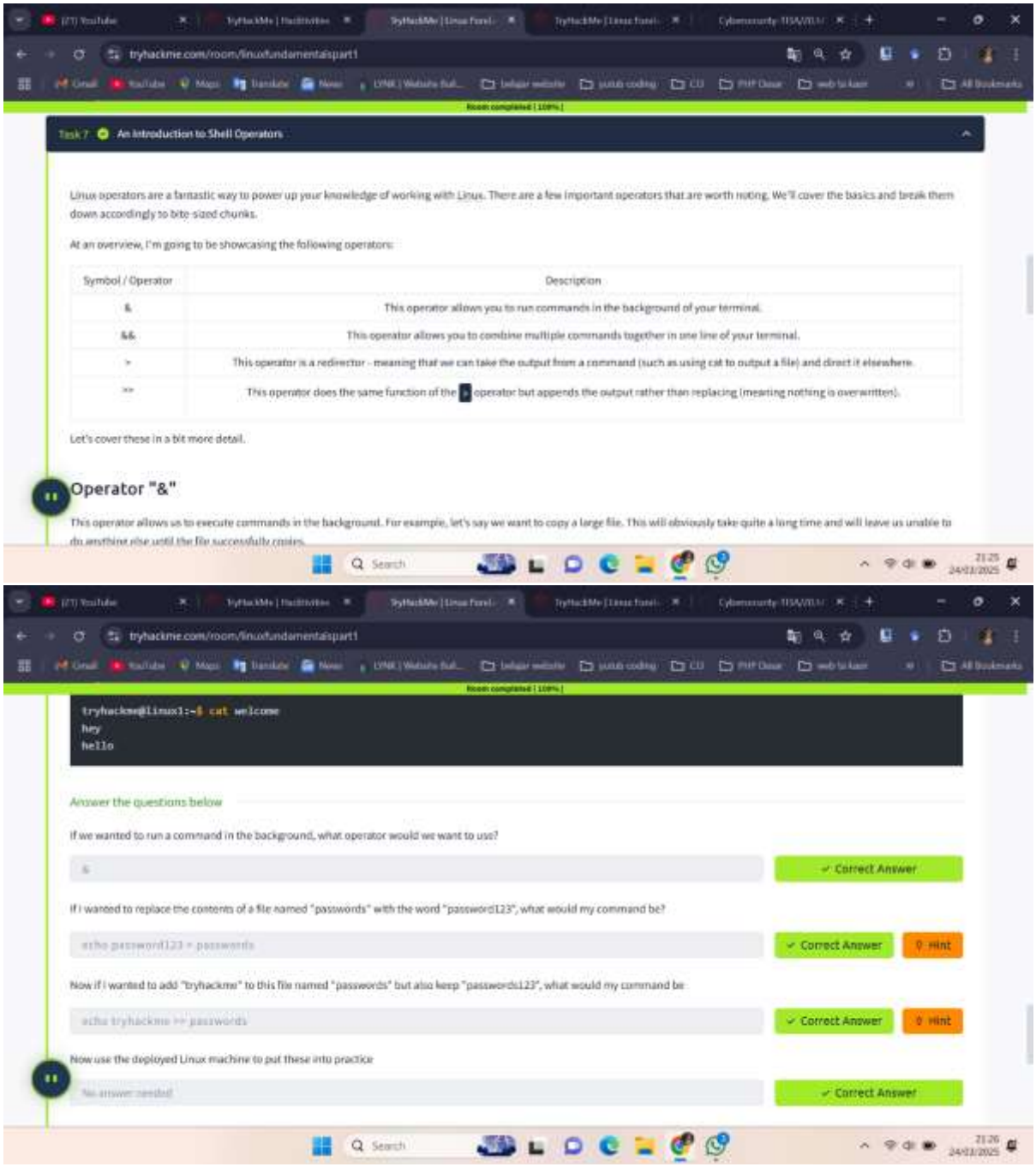

tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
Task 5 Interacting With the Filesystem!
So far we've only covered the "echo" and "whoami" commands. Not all that useful when you consider things that we need to do - including navigating the filesystem, read and write to it as well.
In this task, we're going to be learning the commands so that we can do just that. Just like the previous task, I'll display the commands in the table in the next heading & show examples of these commands being used.
Interacting With the Filesystem
As I previously stated, being able to navigate the machine that you are logged into without relying on a desktop environment is pretty important. After all, what's the point of logging in if we can't go anywhere?
Command
Full Name
ls
listing
cd
change directory
cat
concatenate
pwd
print working directory
Search
tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
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
Search

10. Task 6

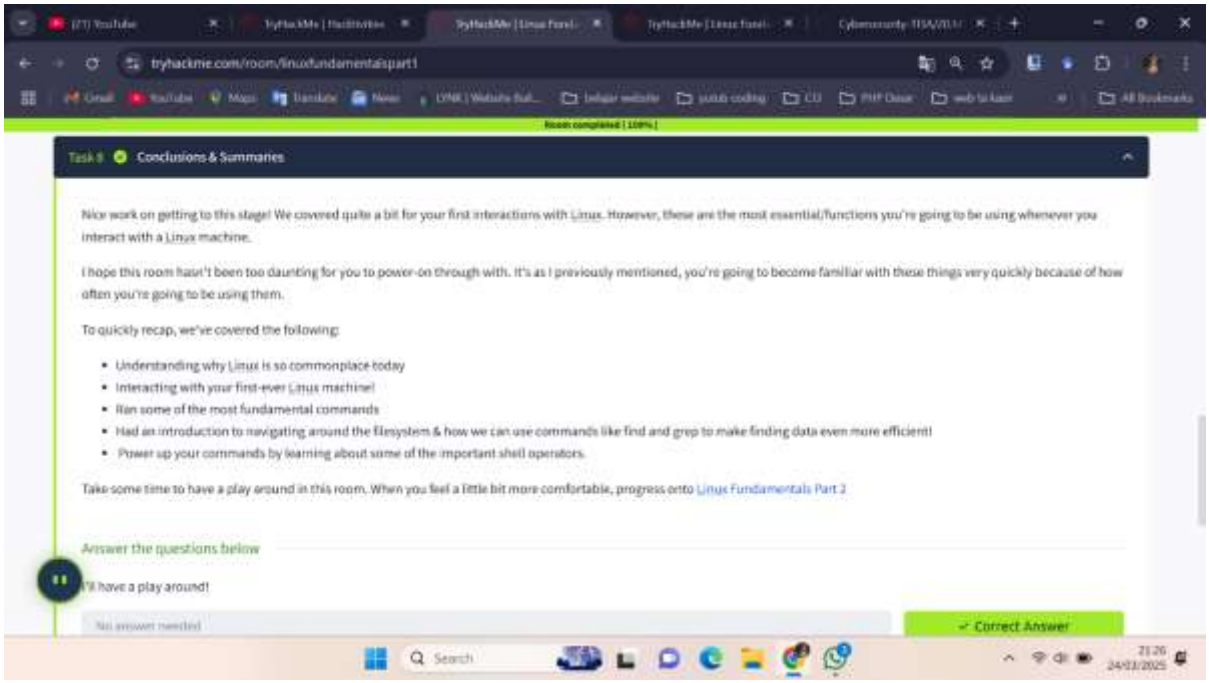

tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
Task 6 Searching for Files
Although it doesn't seem like it so far, one of the redeeming features of Linux is truly how efficient you can be with it. With that said, you can only be as efficient as you are familiar with it of course. As you interact with OSs such as Ubuntu over time, essential commands like those we've already covered will start to become muscle memory.
One fantastic way to show just how efficient you can be with systems like this is using a set of commands to quickly search for files across the entire system that our user has access to. No need to consistently use cd and ls to find out what is where. Instead, we can use commands such as find to automate things like this for us!
This is where Linux starts to become a bit more intimidating to approach -- but we'll break this down and ease you into it.
Using Find
The find command is fantastic in the sense that it can be used both very simply or rather complex depending upon what it is you want to do exactly. However, let's stick to the fundamentals first.
Take the snippet below; we can see a list of directories available to us:
Using "ls" to list the contents of the current directory
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
Desktop Documents Pictures Folder1
tryhackme@linux1:~$
Search
21:25
24/03/2025

tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
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)
Using "grep" to find any entries with the IP address of "81.143.211.90" in "access.log"
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))"
tryhackme@linux1:~$
"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.
THM{ACCESS}
Correct Answer
Hint
And I still haven't found what I'm looking for!
No answer needed
Correct Answer
Search
21:25
24/03/2025

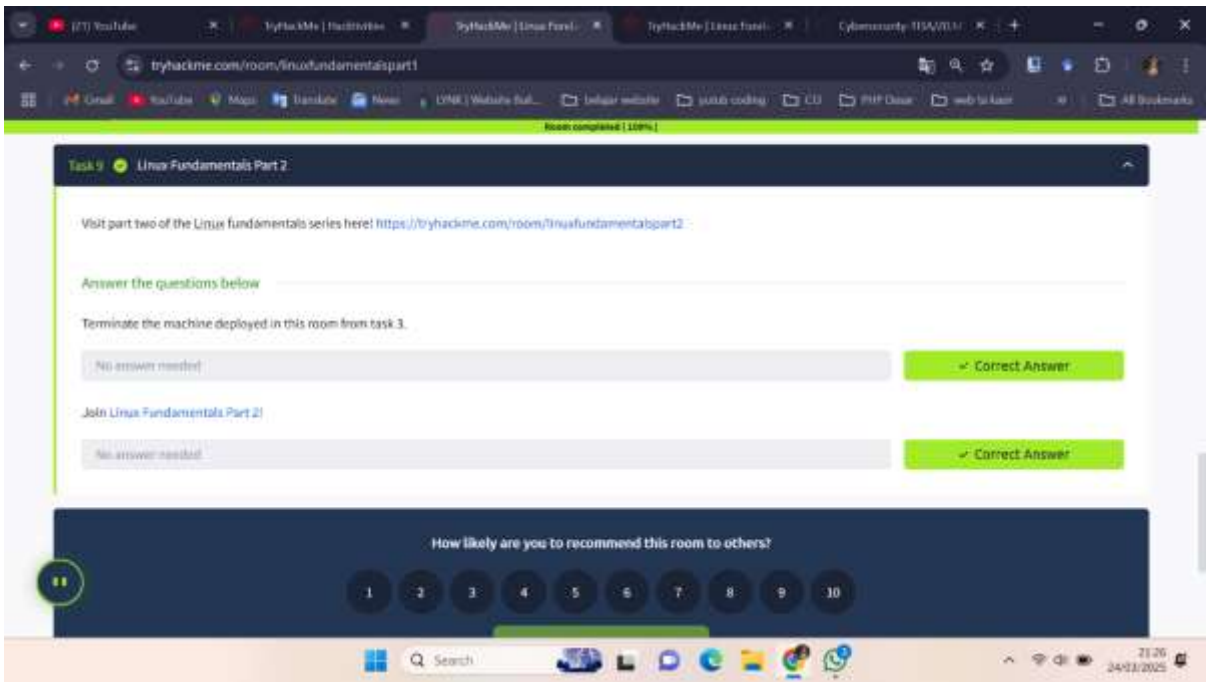
11. Task 7


tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
Task 7 An Introduction to Shell Operators
Linux operators are a fantastic way to power up your knowledge of working with Linux. There are a few important operators that are worth noting. We'll cover the basics and break them down accordingly to bite-sized chunks.
At an overview, I'm going to be showcasing the following operators:
Symbol / Operator
Description
&
This operator allows you to run commands in the background of your terminal.
&&
This operator allows you to combine multiple commands together in one line of your terminal.
>
This operator is a redirector - meaning that we can take the output from a command (such as using cat to output a file) and direct it elsewhere.
>>
This operator does the same function of the > operator but appends the output rather than replacing (meaning nothing is overwritten).
Let's cover these in a bit more detail.
Operator "&"
This operator allows us to execute commands in the background. For example, let's say we want to copy a large file. This will obviously take quite a long time and will leave us unable to
Search
tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1
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?
echo password123 > passwords
Correct Answer
Hint
Now if I wanted to add "tryhackme" to this file named "passwords" but also keep "password123", 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
Search

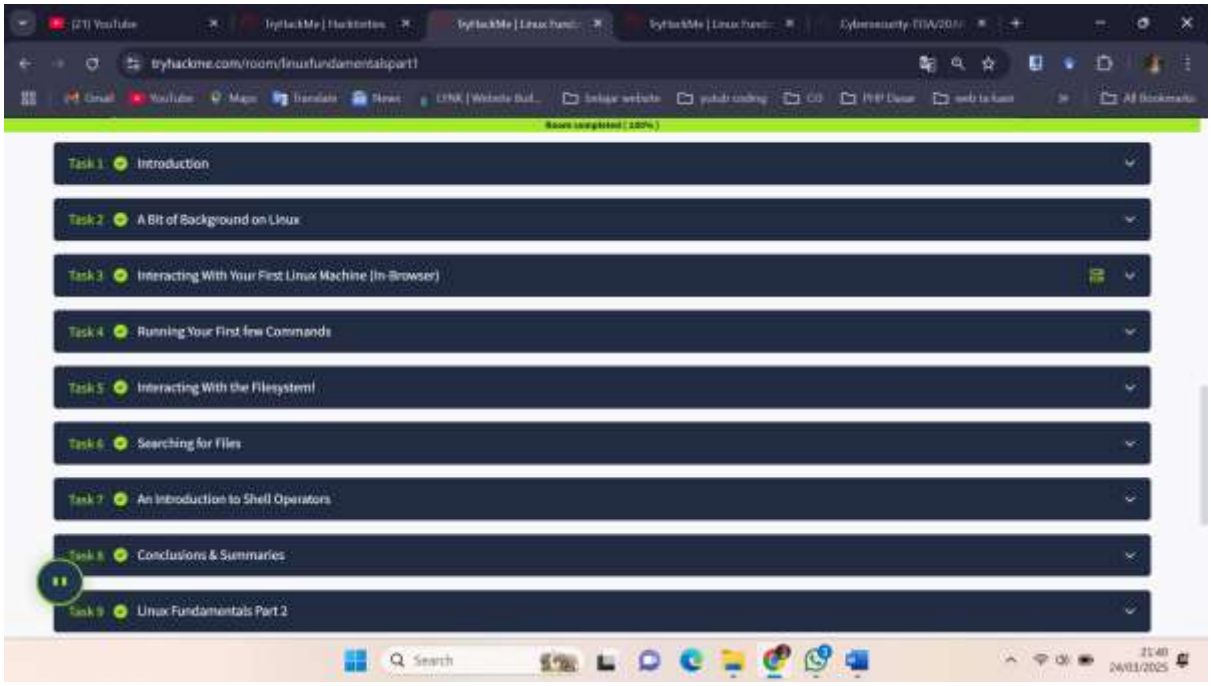
12. Task 8



13. Task 9



14. Kerjakan semua task hingga presentase menjadi 100% dan task otomatis tercentang



15. Jika semua task sudah dikerjakan maka akan tampil seperti berikut ini dan selesai