

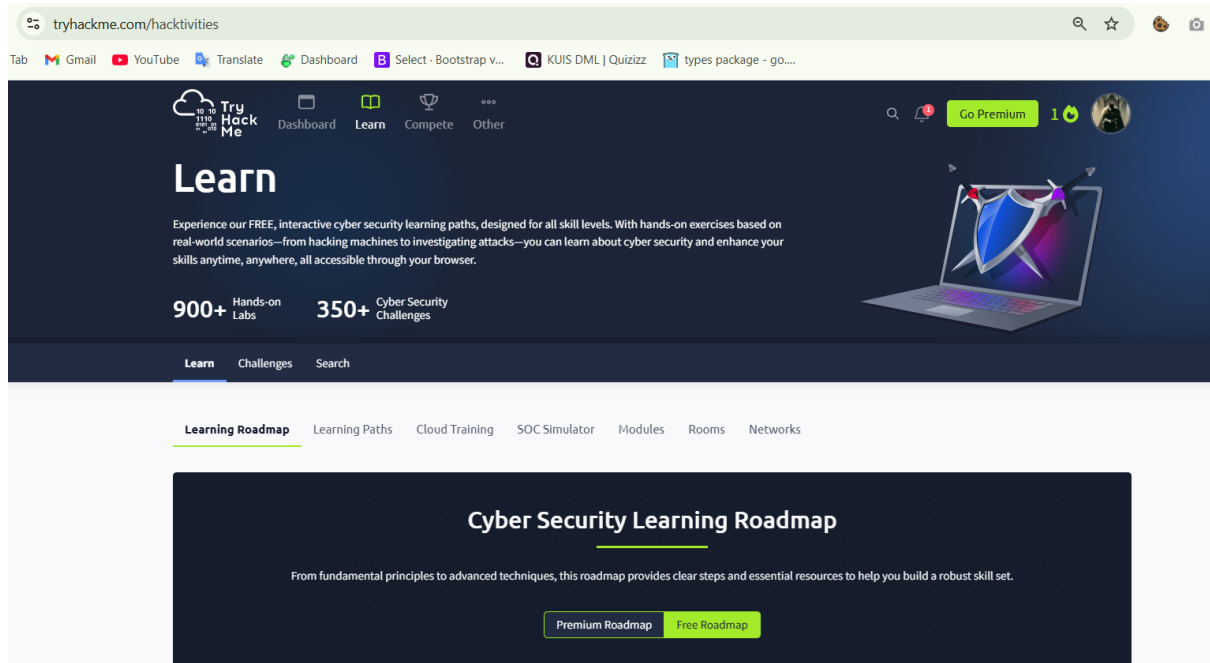
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### Try Hack Me Basics

First of all, go to [tryhackme.com/hackactivities](https://tryhackme.com/hackactivities). Ensure you already have account registered, click the tab Free Roadmap, choose linux fundamentals




### Task 1

This task just introduce linux as general definition, there is no question, just click Join this room

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!

Join this room

Join this room

## Task 2

Task 2 explains what is Linux used for, and the advantages taking Linux. There are question "When year was the first Linux released" the answer is **1991**

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?

1991

✓ Correct Answer

## Task 3

## On task 3, we will get interact by Linux machine

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.

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

Active Machine Information			
Title	IP Address	Expires	
linuxfundp1	10.10.144.238	1h 58m 49s	<a href="#">Add 1 hour</a> <a href="#">Terminate</a>

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:

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

## Task 4

We get interact with using Linux machine which we already start it. And we being tested to check our knowledge so far

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](#)

```
* 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
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet connection or proxy settings

Last login: Wed Mar 19 16:38:11 2025 from 10.108.1.36
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whoami
tryhackme
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

## Task 5

On this task we've been tested to use certain command for change directory, display files, and check current 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

```
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet
proxy settings

Last login: Wed Mar 19 16:36:11 2025 from 10.100.1.36
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whoami
tryhackme
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$
```

## 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

```
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 -
tryhackme@linux1:~$ grep "THM" access.log
13.127.130.212 - - [04/May/2021:08:35:26 +0800] "GET THM{ACCESS} Langueen HTTP/1.1" 404 366 "-"
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:~$ ^C
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

## 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 and 9 basically just outro of this room, and we suggested to join Linux fundamentals part 2 as well

However this is the glance after we successfully finished the room



**Congratulations on completing Linux Fundamentals Part 1!!! 🎉**

Points earned 🎯 88	Completed tasks ✅ 9	Room type 👤 Walkthrough	Difficulty 📖 Info	Streak 🔥 1
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