

KEAMANAN SISTEM DAN JARINGAN KOMPUTER

Kuis 1



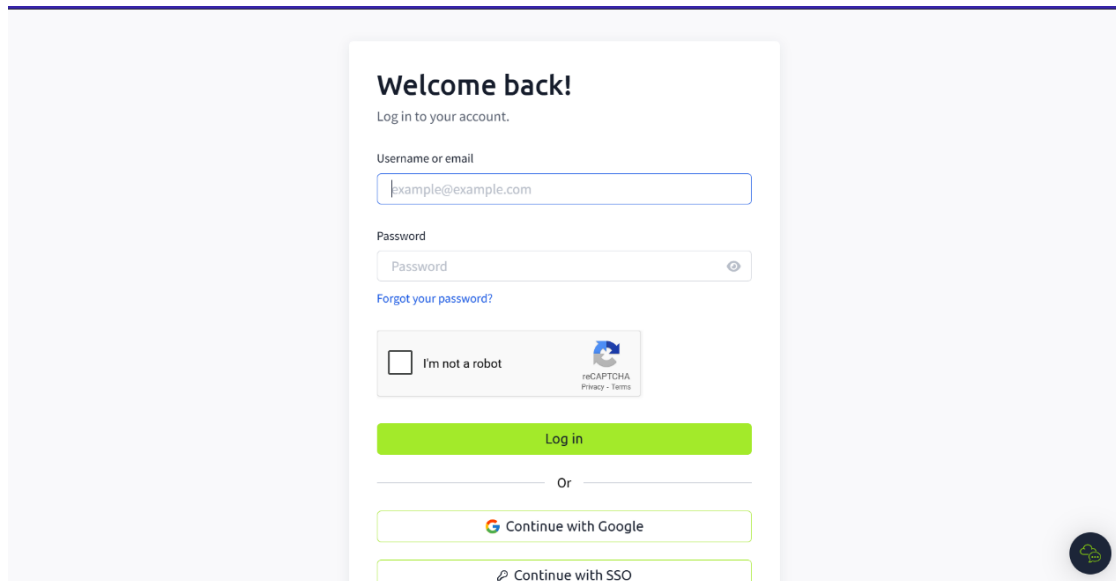
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2025

1. Login ke TryHackMe



The image shows the login page of TryHackMe. It features a central white card on a light gray background. The card has the heading "Welcome back!" followed by the instruction "Log in to your account." Below this are two input fields: "Username or email" with the placeholder "example@example.com" and "Password" with a toggle for visibility. A link "Forgot your password?" is positioned below the password field. A reCAPTCHA widget with the text "I'm not a robot" is located below the inputs. A prominent green "Log in" button is centered below the reCAPTCHA. Below the button is a horizontal separator with the word "Or" in the middle. Under the separator are two more buttons: "Continue with Google" and "Continue with SSO". A small circular icon with a hand cursor is visible in the bottom right corner of the page.

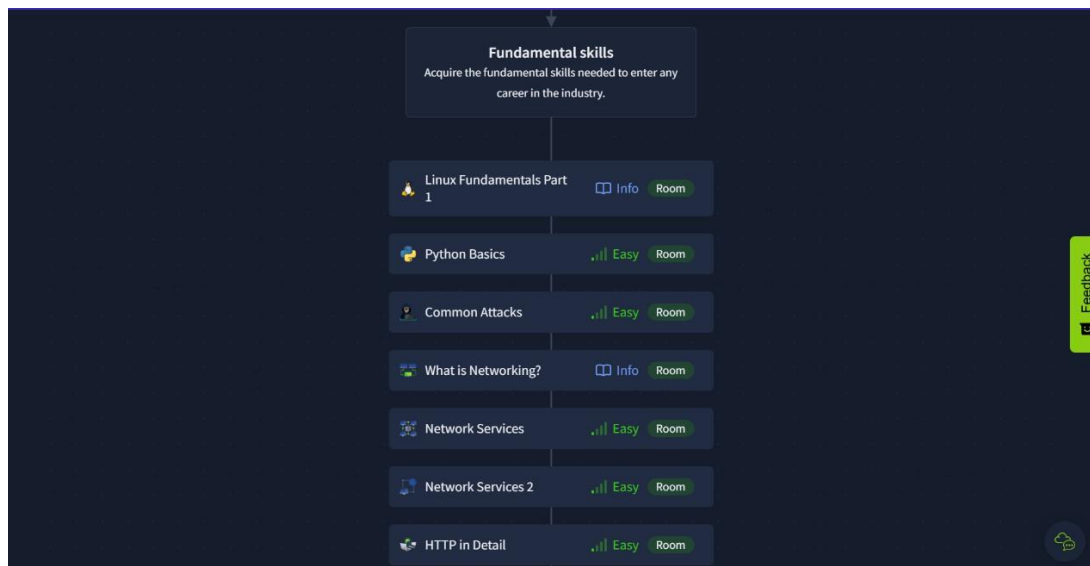
2. Memilih menu learn pada Navbar




3. Memilih menu Free Roadmap




4. Memilih materi Linux Fundamentals Part 1



5. Membaca task 1 Introduction


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

6. Membaca task 2 dan menjawab pertanyaan di task 2

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

 Correct Answer

 Interacting With Your First Linux Machine (In-Browser)

7. Membaca task 3

- Menekan tombol Start Machine untuk memulai Linux Machine pada browser

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	
linuxfundpt1	10.10.144.238	1h 56m 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 machine. 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:

* Documentation: <https://help.ubuntu.com>
* Management: <https://landscape.canonical.com>
* Support: <https://ubuntu.com/pro>

System information as of Wed Mar 26 13:16:11 UTC 2025

System load: 0.52 Processes: 118
Usage of /: 27.8% of 9.62GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 38% IPv4 address for ens5: 10.10.194.74
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:~\$

linuxfundpartiv2 55min 52s

8. Membaca task 4

- Menulis command pada Linux Machine di browser

Room progress (61%)

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

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!

* Documentation: <https://help.ubuntu.com>
* Management: <https://landscape.canonical.com>
* Support: <https://ubuntu.com/pro>

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<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:~$ echo "Hello Friend!"
Hello Friend!
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whoami
tryhackme
tryhackme@linux1:~$
```

linuxfundpartiv2 53min 27s

- Menjawab pertanyaan yang jawabannya terdapat pada Linux Machine setelah mengikuti command sebelumnya

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

9. Membaca task 5

a. Mencoba command pada task 5

these.

Finding out the full Path to our Current Working Directory (pwd)

You'll notice as you progress through navigating your Linux machine, the name of the directory that you are currently working in will be listed in your terminal.

It's easy to lose track of where we are on the filesystem exactly, which is why I want to introduce "pwd". This stands for **print working directory**.

Using the example machine from before, we are currently in the "Documents" folder — but where is this exactly on the Linux machine's filesystem? We can find this out using this "pwd" command like within the screenshot below:

Using "pwd" to list the full path of the current directory

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

Let's break this down:

1. We already know we're in "Documents" thanks to our terminal, but at this point in time, we have no idea where "Documents" is stored so that we can get back to it easily in the future.
2. I have used the "pwd" (print working directory) command to find the full

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:~$ echo "Hello Friend!"
Hello Friend!
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whoami
tryhackme
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log folder1 folder2 folder3 folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd Pictures
-bash: cd: Pictures: No such file or directory
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ ls
note.txt
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ cat todo.txt
cat: todo.txt: No such file or directory
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ cat note.txt
Hello World!
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ pwd
/home/tryhackme/folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$
```

linuxfundpart1v2 47min 2s

- b. Menjawab pertanyaan yang ada di task 5, yang jawabannya ada ketika sudah mengikuti command diatas

4

✓ Correct Answer

Which directory contains a file?

folder4

✓ Correct Answer

💡 Hint

What is the contents of this file?

Hello World

✓ Correct Answer

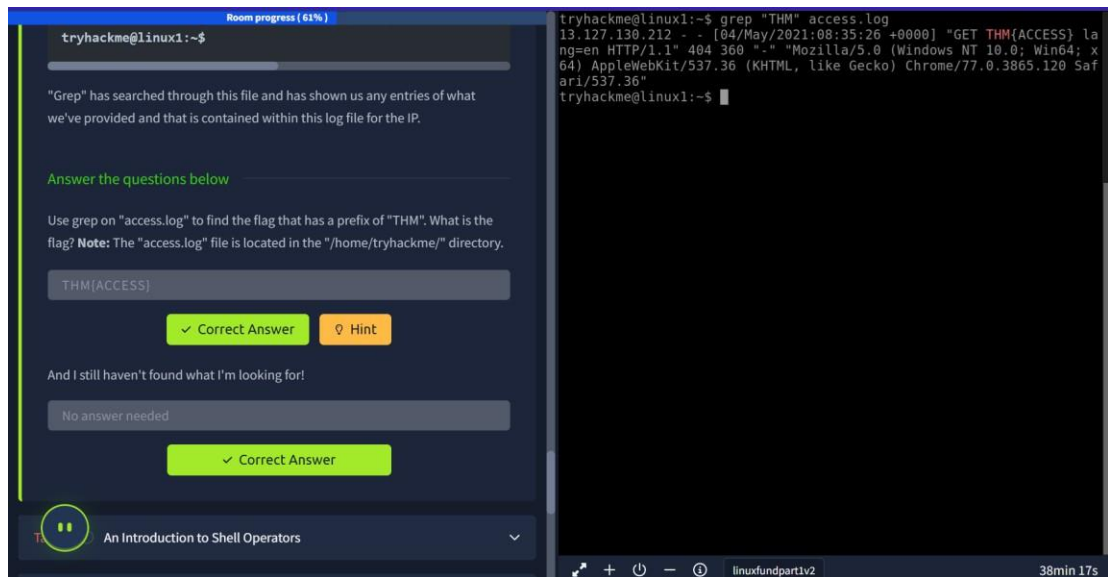
Use the cd command to navigate to this file and find out the new current working directory. What is the path?

/home/tryhackme/folder4

⏸

✓ Correct Answer

10. Membaca task 6 dan menjawab pertanyaan



11. Lanjut ke task 7

a. Membaca materi yang ada di task 7

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.

- b. Menjawab pertanyaan yang ada di 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

12. Membaca materi pada task 8

Task 8

Conclusions & Summaries

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 comfortable, progress onto [Linux Fundamentals Part 2](#)

13. Pada task 9, mematikan Linux Machine yang sudah dihidupkan sebelumnya

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!](#)

14. Materi pada Linux Fundamentals Part 1 selesai

Task 1	✔ Introduction	▼
Task 2	✔ A Bit of Background on Linux	▼
Task 3	✔ Interacting With Your First Linux Machine (In-Browser)	☰ ▼
Task 4	✔ Running Your First few Commands	▼
Task 5	✔ Interacting With the Filesystem!	▼
Task 6	✔ Searching for Files	▼
Task 7	✔ An Introduction to Shell Operators	▼
Task 8	✔ Conclusions & Summaries	▼
Task 9	✔ Linux Fundamentals Part 2	▼