KUIS KEAMANAN SISTEM DAN JARINGAN KOMPUTER LINUX FUNDAMENTAL



Penulis:

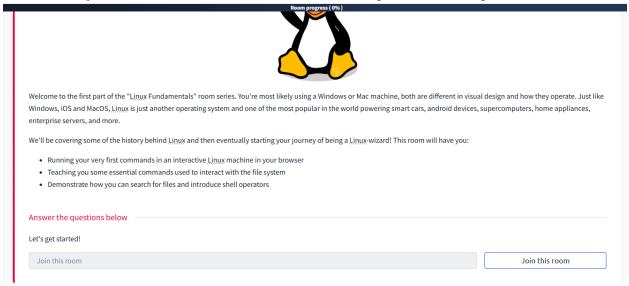
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1. Task 1 Introduction

Klik join this room untuk memulai course.

Mempelajari beberapa perintah penting yang digunakan untuk berinteraksi dengan sistem file Menunjukkan cara mencari file dan memperkenalkan operator shell.

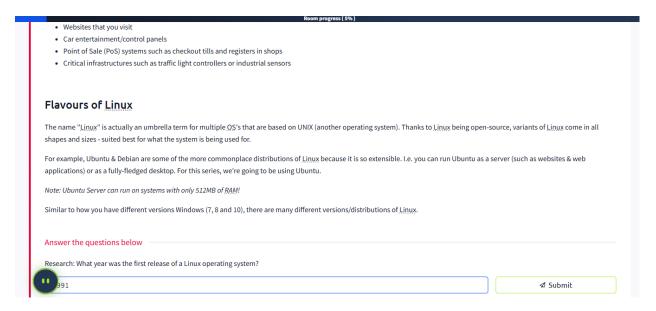


2. A Bit of Background on Linux

Linux jauh lebih ringan, dan Linux menggerakkan hal-hal seperti:

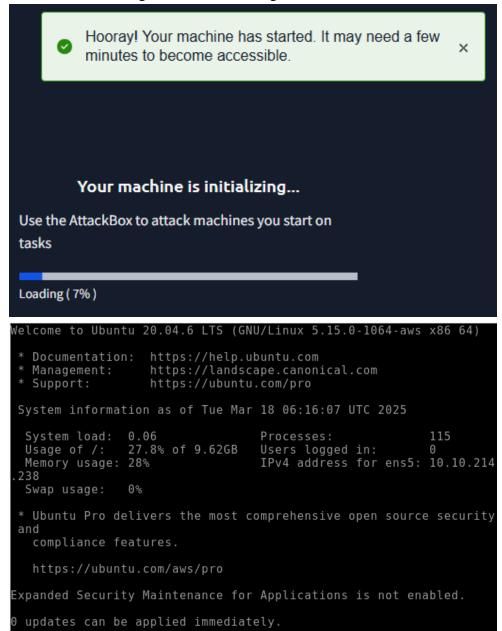
- Situs web yang kamu kunjungi
- Panel kontrol/hiburan mobil
- Sistem Point of Sale (PoS) seperti kasir dan register di took
- Infrastruktur penting seperti pengontrol lampu lalu lintas atau sensor industry

Jawab pertanyaan : 1991 tahun dimana linux rilis untuk pertama kalinya



3. Interacting With Your First Linux Machine (In-Browser)

Tekan "Start Machine" sehingga kamu bisa berinteraksi dengan mesin Linux langsung di browser sambil mengikuti materi di ruangan ini



Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.

See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The list of available updates is more than a week old.

ast login: Tue Mar 18 06:16:08 2025 from 10.100.1.36

4. Running Your First few Commands

tryhackme@linux1:~\$

Perintah:

Echo: Menampilkan teks apa pun yang kita berikan

Whoami :Mengetahui sebagai pengguna siapa kita saat ini masuk

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo "TryHackMe"
TryHackMe
tryhackme@linux1:~$ whoami
tryhackme
```

Jawab pertanyaan

Answer the questions below

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

```
echo "TryHackMe"
```

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

tryhackme

5. Interacting With the Filesystem!
Berinteraksi Dengan Sistem Berkas

Perintah	Nama Lengkap
ls	listing (menampilkan daftar)
cd	change directory (ubah direktori)
cat	concatenate (gabungkan/lihat isi)
pwd	print working directory (cetak direktori kerja)

Listing

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

Ubah direktori

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ ls
   note.txt
• Menampilkan isi file
   tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ cat note.txt
   Hello World!
   tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$
• Mengetahui Path Direktori Saat Ini
   tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ pwd
   /home/tryhackme/folder4
   tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$
   Jawab pertanyaan
    Answer the questions below
    On the Linux machine that you deploy, how many folders are there?
      4
                                 Which directory contains a file?
      folder4

♀ Hint

    What is the contents of this file?
      Hello World
                                 Use the cd command to navigate to this file and find out the new current working
         ry. What is the path?
      /home/tryhackme/folder4
```

6. Mencari File di Linux

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ find -name note.txt
./folder4/note.txt
tryhackme@linux1:~$ find -name *.txt
./folder4/note.txt
tryhackme@linux1:~$ wc -l access.log
302 access.log
```

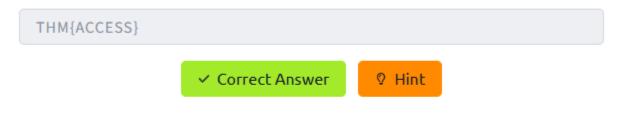
Menggunakan grep

tryhackme@linux1:~\$ grep "THM" /home/tryhackme/access.log 13.127.130.212 - [04/May/2021:08:35:26 +0000] "GET THM{ACCESS} l ang=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"

Jawab pertanyaan

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.



And I still haven't found what I'm looking for!

No answer needed

✓ Correct Answer

7. An Introduction to Shell Operators

symbol	desc
& Operator Latar Belakang	menjalankan perintah di latar belakang terminal
&& Operator AND Logis	menggabungkan beberapa perintah dalam satu baris di
	terminal
> Redirect	Operator ini berfungsi sebagai pengalihan, yang berarti
	bahwa output dari suatu perintah (seperti cat atau echo)
	diarahkan ke sebuah file
>> Append Redirector)	Operator ini mirip dengan >, tetapi alih-alih mengganti
	isi file, operator ini menambahkan output ke akhir file

8. Conclusions & Summaries

No answer needed

Task 8 Conclusions & Summaries

Nice work on getting to this stage! We covered quite a bit for your first interactions with <u>Linux</u>. However, these are the most essential/functions you're going to be using whenever you interact with a <u>Linux</u> machine.

Correct Answer

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



