

# Linux Basic For Hackers

- Finding Yourself with pwd

> The present

working directory (or print working directory) command, pwd, returns your location within the directory structure.

Enter pwd in your terminal to see where you are :

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/bin]
$ pwd
/usr/bin
```

- Checking Your Login with whoami

> you can use the whoami command to see which user you're logged in as:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/bin]
$ whoami
kali
```

- Changing Directories with cd

>To change directories from the terminal, use the change directory command

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ cd /usr

(kali㉿kali)-[/usr]
$ pwd
/usr
```

>You would use .. to move up one level.

> You would use ../.. to move up two levels.

> You would use ../../.. to move up three levels, and so on

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/usr]
$ cd /usr/bin

(kali㉿kali)-[/usr/bin]
$ cd ../../..

(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$
```

- **Listing the Contents of a Directory with ls**

>To see the contents of a directory (the files and subdirectories), we can use the ls (list) command.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ ls
bin          initrd.img.old  mnt          srv          vmlinuz
boot        lib             opt          swapfile     vmlinuz.old
dev         lib32           proc         sys
etc         lib64           root         tmp
home        lost+found      run          usr
initrd.img  media           sbin         var
```

>To get more information about the files and directories, such as their permissions, owner, size, and when they were last modified, you can add the -l switch after ls (the l stands for long)

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ ls -l
total 1048644
lrwxrwxrwx   1 root root          7 Nov 14  2024 bin -> usr/bin
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root    4096 Nov 30  2024 boot
drwxr-xr-x  18 root root   3260 Jun 10 09:08 dev
drwxr-xr-x 184 root root  12288 Jun 10 09:08 etc
drwxr-xr-x   3 root root    4096 Nov 30  2024 home
```

- **Getting Help**

>Nearly every command, application, or utility has a dedicated help file in Linux that provides guidance for its use.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ nmap --help
```

> The convention in Linux is to use a double dash (--) before word options, such as help, and a single dash (-) before single-letter options, such as -h.

- **Referencing Manual Pages with man**

>applications have a manual (man) page with more information, such as a description and syn-opsis of the command or application.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ man nmap
```

```

NAME
  nmap - Network exploration tool and security / port scanner

SYNOPSIS
  nmap [Scan Type ...] [Options] {target specification}

DESCRIPTION
  Nmap ("Network Mapper") is an open source tool for network exploration a
  igned to rapidly scan large networks, although it works fine against single hos
  novel ways
  to determine what hosts are available on the network, what services (app
  hosts are offering, what operating systems (and OS versions) they are running,
  ewalls are

```

- **Finding Binaries in the PATH Variable with which**  
 >The which command is even more specific: it only returns the location of the binaries in the PATH variable in Linux.

```

(kali@kali)-[/]
$ which aircrack-ng
/usr/bin/aircrack-ng

```

- **Performing More Powerful Searches with find**  
 >The find command is the most powerful and flexible of the searching utilities

```

(kali@kali)-[/]
$ sudo find / -type f -name apache2

```

```

/etc/init.d/apache2
/etc/cron.daily/apache2
/etc/logrotate.d/apache2
/usr/lib/php/8.2/sapi/apache2
/usr/share/lintian/overrides/apache2
/usr/sbin/apache2

```