

CyberPatriot Ubuntu Documentation

- Ubuntu is pronounced like: ooh - boon - too
- Unlike Windows, macOS, iOS, and Android, almost everything is done through the terminal in Linux.
- To copy and paste something into the terminal, press “**ctrl + c**” to copy and “**right mouse click**” and then go to the paste option in the terminal. Please note that (**control + v**) doesn’t work in the terminal.
- Terminal can be accessed by pressing the Windows key and typing in “terminal” or the shortcut of pressing “**control + alt + t**” will also bring up the terminal.
- Pressing “**control + alt + f12**” will bring up the terminal ONLY interface. To go back to the GUI (Graphical User Interface), press “**control + alt + f1**” Please note that by default the terminal-only interface is not installed on Ubuntu by default and should NOT be used during CyberPatriot.
- Ubuntu is based on Debian, this means it is a modified version of debian.

GUI

- Check the users on the website and compare them with the ones on the computer. If there is a user that is on the computer **BUT** not on the website, delete that user.

Bash Script Tutorial

- 1) To make a bash script, open the text editor by pressing the windows key and type in “text editor,” or click on the 3x3 dots.
- 2) The first line of the text editor needs to always have the following phrase: “#!/bin/bash” this tells the computer it’s a bash script.
- 3) On any of the next lines put any command you want. One example is: 1- #!/bin/bash 2- sudo apt install clamav clamtk
- 4) Press save or “control + s” and then save it to the documents folder. Give it a meaningful name. Note- if there is a space used in the script’s name, you will need to use the following command: “\ ” example- “awesome\ linux\ script”
- 5) Go to the script, right click and press on properties. Note- on trackpads like Apple Mac trackpads, double click is a single tap with two fingers on the touchpad at the same time.
- 6) Go to the properties tab.
- 7) Press the checkmark next to the box that says, “Allow executing file as program”
- 8) Launch a terminal using the keyboard shortcut, “control + alt + t”, by pressing windows key and start typing terminal, or press the 3x3 dots and start typing in terminal.
- 9) Navigate to the file by typing in, “cd Documents”
- 10) Use the following command to execute the script, “./” example- “./CyberPatriot”
- 11) If the terminal says, “Permission denied” follow steps 5-7.
- 12) If it asks for a sudo password, type in the password for the root user (default user in CyberPatriot).

- Extra notes- on mac keyboards, the command key acts as the Windows key in Linux.

Installing Software In Ubuntu

- To enable the firewall on Ubuntu, enter the following command into terminal:

1) *“sudo ufw enable”*

- To Install the firewall GUI on Ubuntu, enter the following command into terminal:

1) *“sudo apt-get install gufw”*

- To install anti-malware/anti-virus software in Ubuntu enter the following command into terminal (ClamTK):

1) *“sudo apt install clamav clamtk”*

- To update Ubuntu enter the following commands into terminal:

1) *“sudo apt update”*

2) *“sudo apt upgrade”*

3) *“sudo apt dist-upgrade”*

4) *“sudo apt autoremove”*

- Some software is installed with the GUI (Graphical User Interface). To update, press the “Windows” key on Windows keyboards, “Command” on Apple Mac keyboards, or click on the 3x3 square grid on the screen and type in “update.” The icon looks different

depending on the version of Ubuntu. There may be two update icons. The one you want has the loading bar. If there is an update, update it!

Useful Terminal Commands

- To list all files and directories:

1) “ls”

- To navigate to a directory:

1) “cd <name of directory>”

- To use a space:

1) “\ ”

- To go back to the previous directory:

1) “cd -”

- To clear the terminal window:

1) “clear”

- To see all files installed on home user:

1) “dpkg --list”

- To uninstall a program:

1) “sudo apt-get purge <package-name>”

- To run the terminal as root (NEVER run the user as root as this is a very big security vulnerability):

1) “sudo -i”

- To remove root locked files:

1) “sudo -i”

2) “cd <directory where root file is>”

3) “rm <file name>”

- To remove root locked directory:

1) “sudo -i”

2) “cd <directory where root file is>”

3) “rm -r <directory name>”

- To check firewall status:

1) “sudo ufw status”

Good Websites To Use

- <https://askubuntu.com>
- <https://www.howtogeek.com>
- <https://itsfoss.com>
- <https://linuxize.com>