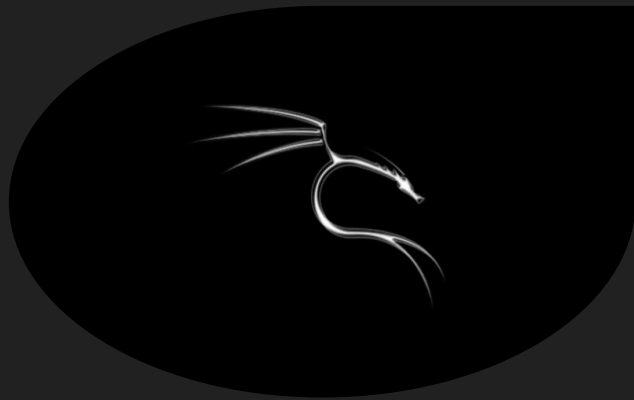




Day 1: LINUX for CTFs

A quick intro to linux and useful commands



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The useful commands during CTFs

```
root@kali:~/cit/day1# curl cat.thatlinuxbox.com
```



cat

~~~~~

IM IN YUR COMPUTERZ ...



cat

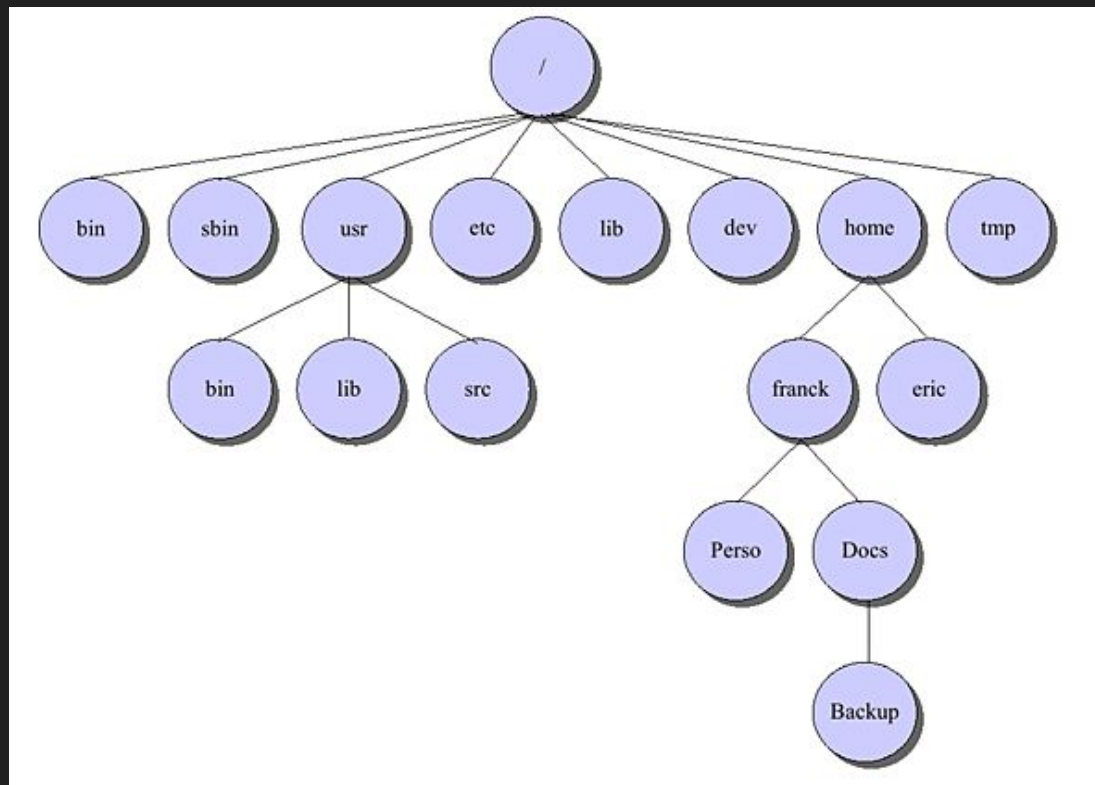


WATCHIN YUR SCREENZ

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# tree

list of most known directories



# # ls

list all files in a directory.

list all files in a directory.

make sure you always do an :

```
ccsc@cit:~$ ls -al
```

To see hidden files (beginning with a dot) and  
to see permissions on each file.

# # cd

change directory.

change your position from a directory to another by :

```
ccsc@cit:~$ cd directory
```

. : current directory

.. : parent directory

# mv

move a file to a directory.

move a file to a directory:

```
ccsc@cit:~$ mv file directory
```

# # cat

show a file's content.

Show the content of a file : You can't know what's in a file without doing that (most of the time ;) )

Some other similar useful commands: less, head, more, tac ...

# # man

the ultimate helper.

we think it's the most important one, it provides documentation of any command existing in linux (syntax, options, ...).

```
ccsc@cit:~$ man ls
```



# # mkdir/mktemp

create a directory.

Create a new directory

```
ccsc@cit:~$ mkdir directory
```

Create a temporary directory in /tmp

```
ccsc@cit:~$ mktemp
```

# # rm

delete files or directories.

In linux we don't have that windows trash can,  
it's very simple to remove a file :

```
ccsc@cit:~$ rm file
```

Or a directory :

```
ccsc@cit:~$ rm -r directory
```

```
ccsc@cit:~$ rmdir directory
```

but make sure you don't need those files!!

# # touch

create file.

create a new file :

```
ccsc@cit:~$ touch file
```

# # clear

clear your terminal.

so you're getting confused, your terminal windows is so full of irrelevant things, you can clear it just by typing this command!

# # history

show your terminal history.

sometimes you can forget a command you've entered before, it happens, you're a human being.. Just type history in your terminal and you'll see all the commands you've typed

# < or >

redirection operators.

They're called redirection operators

<: input a file to a command, for example if you want to execute a program and inject a python script into it (advanced)

```
ccsc@cit:~$ ./program < python script.py
```

>: output a command to a file, for example if you want to store 'ls' output in the file 'file', you can type:

```
ccsc@cit:~$ ls > file
```

#

|

send a command to another one.

It's called pipe, and it's a type of  
redirection

send the output of a command to the input  
of another command

# # grep

search for a pattern.

to search for something inside a file or  
a command output

example:

```
ccsc@cit:~$ ls | grep something
```



# # Cheat Sheet

Be Quick

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to search for something inside a file or a command output

example:

```
ccsc@cit:~$ ls | grep something
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# ls -al .Contact\_us



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