

Get unlimited access to the best of Medium for less than \$1/week. [Become a member](#)



# SQL Fundamentals [CyberSecurity 101] Learning Path TryHackMe Writeup || Detailed Walkthrough || Beginner Friendly



Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ] · [Follow](#)

13 min read · Oct 28, 2024

Listen

Share

More

---

*SQL Fundamentals – CyberSecurity 101 Learning Path From TryHackMe*

---



From fundamental principles to advanced techniques, this roadmap provides clear steps and essential resources to help you build a robust skill set.



 **Web Hacking**

Learn about web applications, JavaScript, and SQL. Explore BurpSuite, a web application security testing platform, and the OWASP Top Ten.

   **Web Application Basics**  
Learn the basics of web applications: HTTP, URLs, request methods, response codes, and headers.

   **JavaScript Essentials**  
Learn how to use JavaScript to add interactivity to a website and understand associated vulnerabilities.

   **SQL Fundamentals**  
Learn how to perform basic SQL queries to retrieve and manage data in a database.

   **Burp Suite: The Basics**  
An introduction to using Burp Suite for web application pentesting.

   **OWASP Top 10 - 2021**  
Learn about and exploit each of the OWASP Top 10 vulnerabilities; the 10 most critical web security risks.

This Room is a Part of **Web Hacking** Section from **CyberSecurity 101 Learning Path** on **TryHackMe**.

## Task 1 : Introduction



*Task 1 is a basic module about the introduction of this room , it's good to give it a read before proceeding to the next Task*

## Task 2 : Databases 101

**Task 2 Question 1 : What type of database should you consider using if the data you're going to be storing will vary greatly in its format?**

*Non-relational databases are designed to handle flexible, unstructured, or semi-structured data that may come in different formats, making them suitable for data with high variability (e.g., documents, key-value pairs, or collections). This structure allows data of varying types and quantities to be stored in one place without a rigid schema.*

Answer : **Non-Relational Database**

**Task 2 Question 2 : What type of database should you consider using if the data you're going to be storing will reliably be in the same structured format?**

*Relational databases store data in a structured, table-based format with fixed columns and rows, making them ideal when data is consistently formatted. This structure is reliable for applications where data integrity and predefined relationships between data are essential, like processing e-commerce transactions.*

Answer : Relational Database

**Task 2 Question 3 : In our example, once a record of a book is inserted into our “Books” table, it would be represented as a \_\_\_ in that table?**

*In relational databases, each record (or entry) is stored as a row within a table. Each row contains data for a single item or entity, in this case, a book, where each column in the row represents an attribute or field, such as “Name” or “Published\_date.”*

Answer : Row

**Task 2 Question 4 : Which type of key provides a link from one table to another?**

*A foreign key is used in relational databases to create a relationship between two tables. It links a column in one table to the primary key of another table, establishing a reference point between related data. For example, an “author\_id” in the “Books” table can link to an “id” in the “Authors” table.*

Answer : Foreign Key

**Task 2 Question 5 : which type of key ensures a record is unique within a table?**

*A primary key uniquely identifies each record within a table, ensuring that no two records in the table are the same. For instance, each book might have a unique “id” serving as the primary key in the “Books” table, making it easy to distinguish each entry.*

Answer : Primary Key

Task 2 is Done !

Answer the questions below

What type of database should you consider using if the data you're going to be storing will vary greatly in its format?

Non-relational database ✓ Correct Answer

What type of database should you consider using if the data you're going to be storing will reliably be in the same structured format?

relational database ✓ Correct Answer

In our example, once a record of a book is inserted into our "Books" table, it would be represented as a \_\_\_ in that table?

row ✓ Correct Answer

Which type of key provides a link from one table to another?

foreign key ✓ Correct Answer

which type of key ensures a record is unique within a table?

primary key ✓ Correct Answer

## Task 3 : SQL

### Task 3 Question 1 : What serves as an interface between a database and an end user?

A Database Management System (DBMS) acts as the intermediary between the database and the user, allowing users to interact with the data stored in the database. It provides tools to retrieve, update, and manage data, making it possible for users to handle complex data tasks without directly manipulating the raw data files.

Examples include MySQL, MongoDB, Oracle Database, and MariaDB.

Answer : DBMS

### Task 3 Question 2 : What query language can be used to interact with a relational database?

**SQL (Structured Query Language)** is specifically designed for interacting with relational databases, enabling users to define, query, and manipulate data in these structured databases. SQL uses commands that are relatively easy to learn, like `SELECT`, `INSERT`, and `UPDATE`, allowing users to perform tasks such as retrieving data, inserting new records, and updating existing information quickly and accurately.

Answer : SQL

Task 3 is Completed !

Answer the questions below

What serves as an interface between a database and an end user?

DBMS

Correct Answer

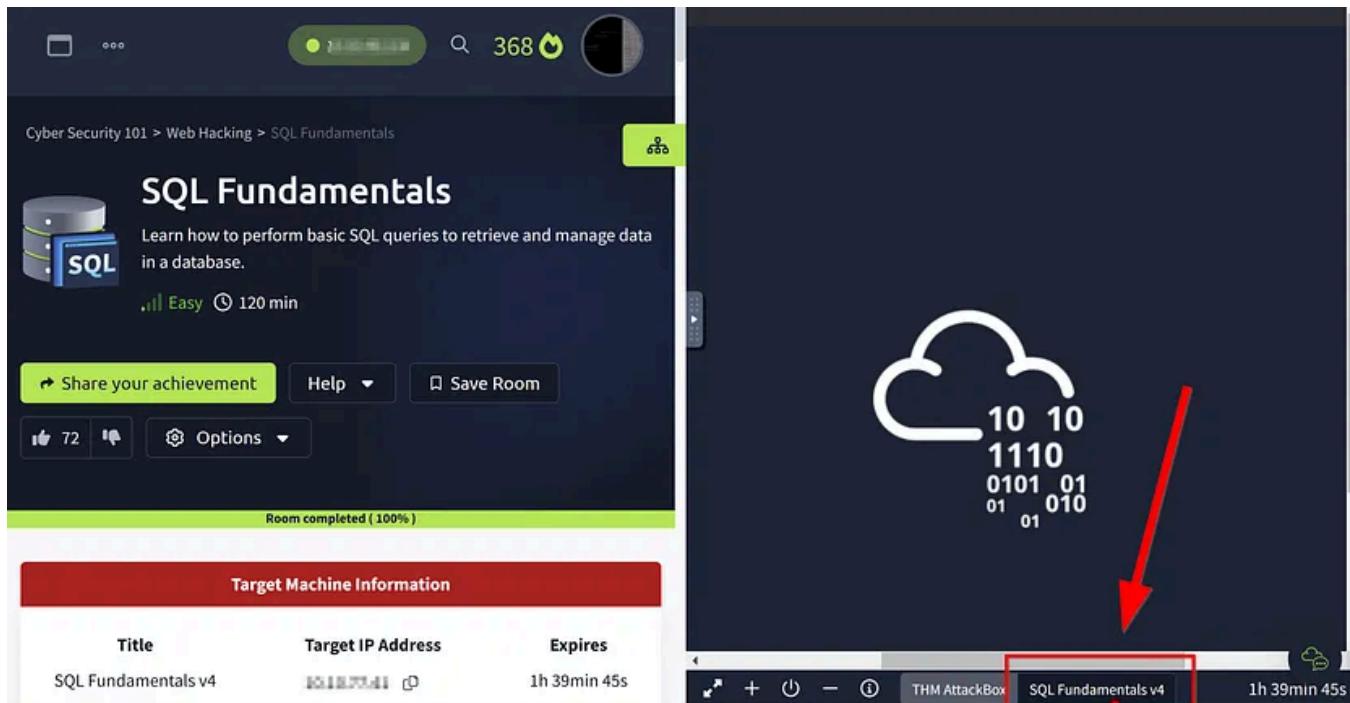
What query language can be used to interact with a relational database?

SQL

Correct Answer

## Task 4 : Database and Table Statements

*Make sure we have the right setup and VM is started with SQL Fundamentals v4 selected if you are using the AttackBox*

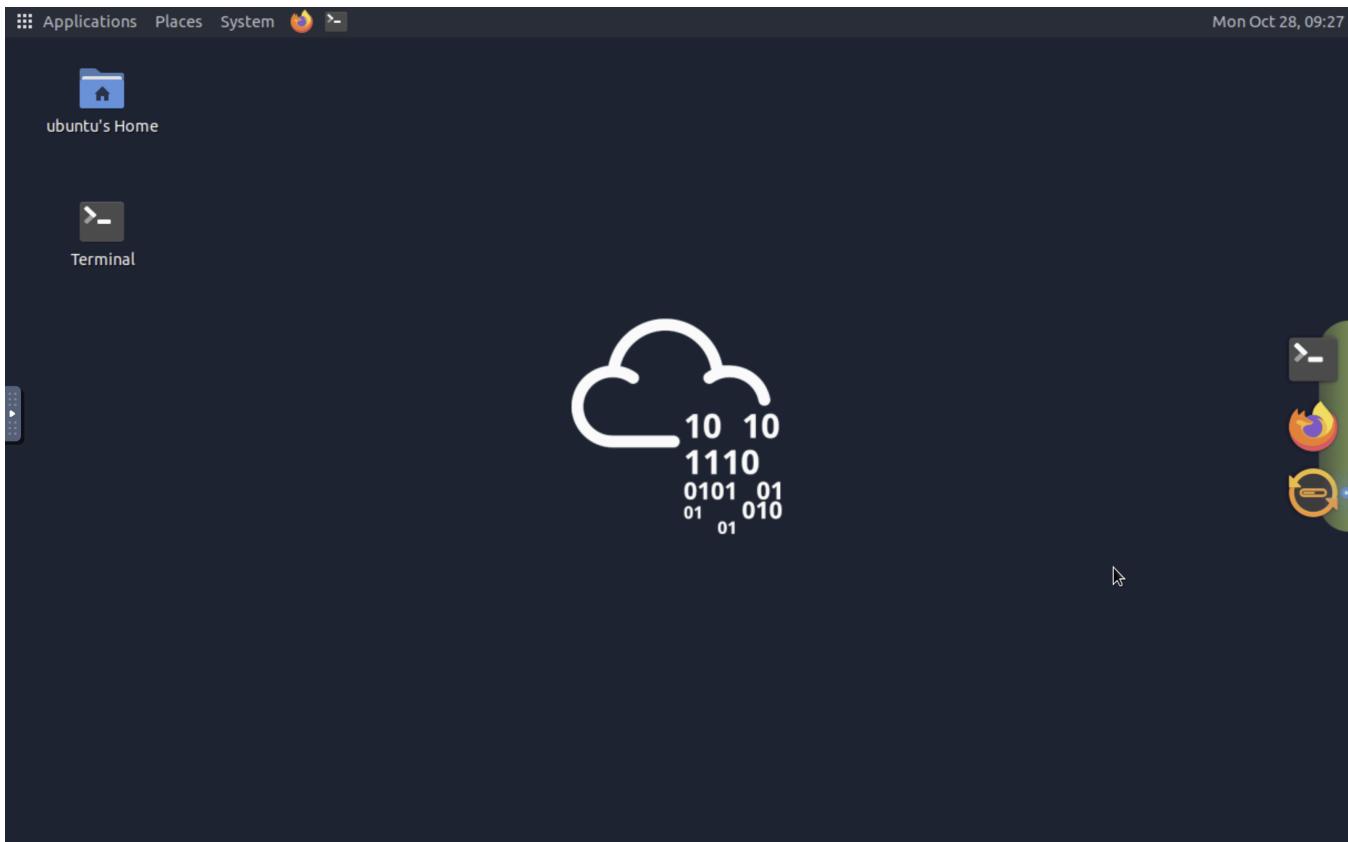


Next we have to login to the mysql database using the command →

```
mysql -u root -p
```

The password prompted would be → **tryhackme**

If you get stuck , follow the Video snipped below →



Once you see `mysql>` option after login to mysql database , we are set to take on the challenges for the Task 4

**Task 4 Question 1 : Using the statement you've learned to list all databases, it should reveal a database with a flag for a name; what is it?**

*To list all available databases, you would use the `SHOW DATABASES;` SQL command. This command returns a list of all existing databases in the MySQL environment, including any hidden or system databases.*

Let's check the databases by using the command → `SHOW DATABASES;`

We found a flag for the Task 4 Question 1!!

THM{575a947132312f97b30ee5aeebb629b723d30f9}

**Task 4 Question 2 : In the list of available databases, you should also see the task\_4\_db database. Set this as your active database and list all tables in this database; what is the flag present here?**

*To set task\_4\_db as the active database, you would use the USE task\_4\_db; command. This tells MySQL that any subsequent commands will apply to task\_4\_db . Then, you can use SHOW TABLES; to view all tables within this database*

From the earlier Task we already know the database →

Database
THM{575a947132312f97b30ee5aeebb629b723d30f9}
information_schema
mysql
performance_schema
sys
task_4_db
thm_books

```
| thm_books2  
| tools_db  
+-----+
```

The Question asks to list the **task\_4\_db** database

Command we are going to use to select the db → **use task\_4\_db;**

Command we are going to use to show Tables → **SHOW TABLES;**

```
ubuntu@tryhackme:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
  
mysql> show databases;  
+-----+  
| Database  
+-----+  
| THM{575a947132312f97b30ee5aeebba629b723d30f9}  
| information_schema  
| mysql  
| performance_schema  
| sys  
| task_4_db  
| thm_books  
| thm_books2  
| tools_db  
+-----+  
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql>
```

We got the Flag for Task 4 Question 2 →

```
THM{692aa7eaec2a2a827f4d1a8bed1f90e5e49d2410}
```

Task 4 Now complete !

Answer the questions below

Using the statement you've learned to list all databases, it should reveal a database with a flag for a name; what is it?

THM[575a947132312f97b30ee5aeebbab29b723d30f9]

Correct Answer

In the list of available databases, you should also see the `task_4_db` database. Set this as your active database and list all tables in this database; what is the flag present here?

THM[692aa7eaec2a2a827f4d1a8bed1f90e5e49d2410]

Correct Answer  Hint

## Task 5 : CRUD Operations

**Task 5 Question 1: Using the `tools_db` database, what is the name of the tool in the `hacking_tools` table that can be used to perform man-in-the-middle attacks on wireless networks?**

We need to query the `tools_db` database and focus on the `hacking_tools` table and Find the tool used for man-in-the-middle attacks on wireless networks.

In SQL, the `DESCRIBE` (or sometimes `DESC`) command is used to show the structure of a table, including details about each column

```

Applications Places System 🔍 Mon Oct 28, 15:02
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ubuntu@tryhackme: ~
| task_4_db
| thm_books
| thm_books2
| tools_db
+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use tools_db;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_tools_db |
+-----+
| hacking_tools      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> DESC

```

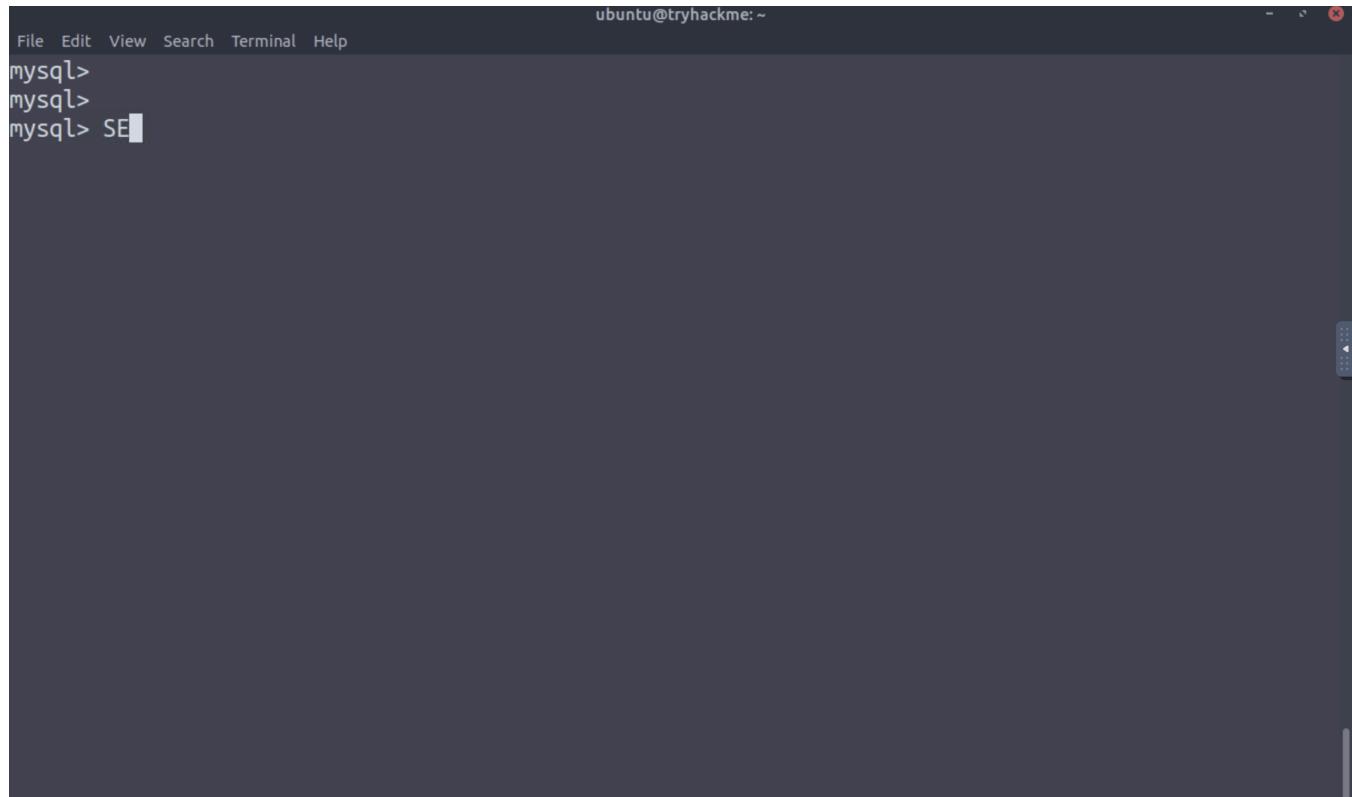
The output of the `DESC hacking_tools;` command provides the schema details of the `hacking_tools` table, which includes the columns and their properties.

```
DESC hacking_tools;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type       | Null | Key | Default | Extra           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id          | int         | NO   | PRI  | NULL    | auto_increment |
| name        | varchar(50) | NO   |      | NULL    |                 |
| category    | varchar(50) | NO   |      | NULL    |                 |
| description | text        | YES  |      | NULL    |                 |
| amount      | int         | NO   |      | NULL    |                 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

we need to query the `hacking_tools` table and retrieve only the `name` and `description` columns for each record in the table.

For this we are going to use the command →

```
SELECT name , description FROM hacking_tools;
```



```
ubuntu@tryhackme:~
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mysql>
mysql>
mysql> SE
```

This result shows the `name` and `category` of various hacking tools from the `hacking_tools` table

name	description
Flipper Zero	A portable multi-tool for pentesters and geeks in a toy-like form factor.
0.MG cables	Malicious USB cables that can be used for remote attacks against various devices.
Wi-Fi Pineapple	A device used to perform man-in-the-middle attacks on wireless networks.
USB Rubber Ducky	A USB keystroke injection tool disguised as a flash drive.
iCopy-XS	A tool used for reading and cloning RFID cards for security testing.
Lan Turtle	A covert tool for remote access and network intelligence gathering.
Bash Bunny	A multi-function USB attack device for penetration testers.
Proxmark 3 RDV4	A powerful RFID tool for reading, writing, and analyzing RFIDs.

According to the `description` column in the `hacking_tools` table, the **Wi-Fi Pineapple** is specifically mentioned as a device → "used to perform man-in-the-middle attacks on wireless networks."

Answer : **Wi-Fi Pineapple**

### Task 5 Question 2 : Using the `tools_db` database, what is the shared category for both **USB Rubber Ducky** and **Bash Bunny**?

Both tools USB Rubber Ducky and Bash Bunny are grouped under the **USB attacks** category because they leverage USB interfaces to deliver hacking payloads or execute commands, allowing them to exploit the target device's USB connectivity for penetration testing or security assessments.

Answer : **USB Attacks**

Task 5 Done !

Answer the questions below

Using the `tools_db` database, what is the name of the tool in the `hacking_tools` table that can be used to perform man-in-the-middle attacks on wireless networks?

Wi-Fi Pineapple

✓ Correct Answer

Using the `tools_db` database, what is the shared category for both **USB Rubber Ducky** and **Bash Bunny**?

USB attacks

✓ Correct Answer

## Task 6 : Clauses

**Task 6 Question 1: Using the tools\_db database, what is the total number of distinct categories in the hacking\_tools table?**

```
SELECT DISTINCT category FROM hacking_tools;
```

The above command will return a single value showing the **total number of unique categories** in the `category` column of the `hacking_tools` table.

```
ubuntu@tryhackme:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql> SELECT name, description FROM hacking_tools;  
+-----+-----+  
| name      | description          |  
+-----+-----+  
| Flipper Zero | A portable multi-tool for pentesters and geeks in a toy-like form  
| O.MG cables   | Malicious USB cables that can be used for remote attacks and testing  
| Wi-Fi Pineapple | A device used to perform man-in-the-middle attacks on wireless networks  
| USB Rubber Ducky | A USB keystroke injection tool disguised as a flash drive  
| iCopy-XS       | A tool used for reading and cloning RFID cards for security testing  
| Lan Turtle     | A covert tool for remote access and network intelligence gathering  
| Bash Bunny     | A multi-function USB attack device for penetration testers  
| Proxmark 3 RDV4 | A powerful RFID tool for reading, writing, and analyzing RFID tags  
+-----+-----+  
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
mysql> ■
```

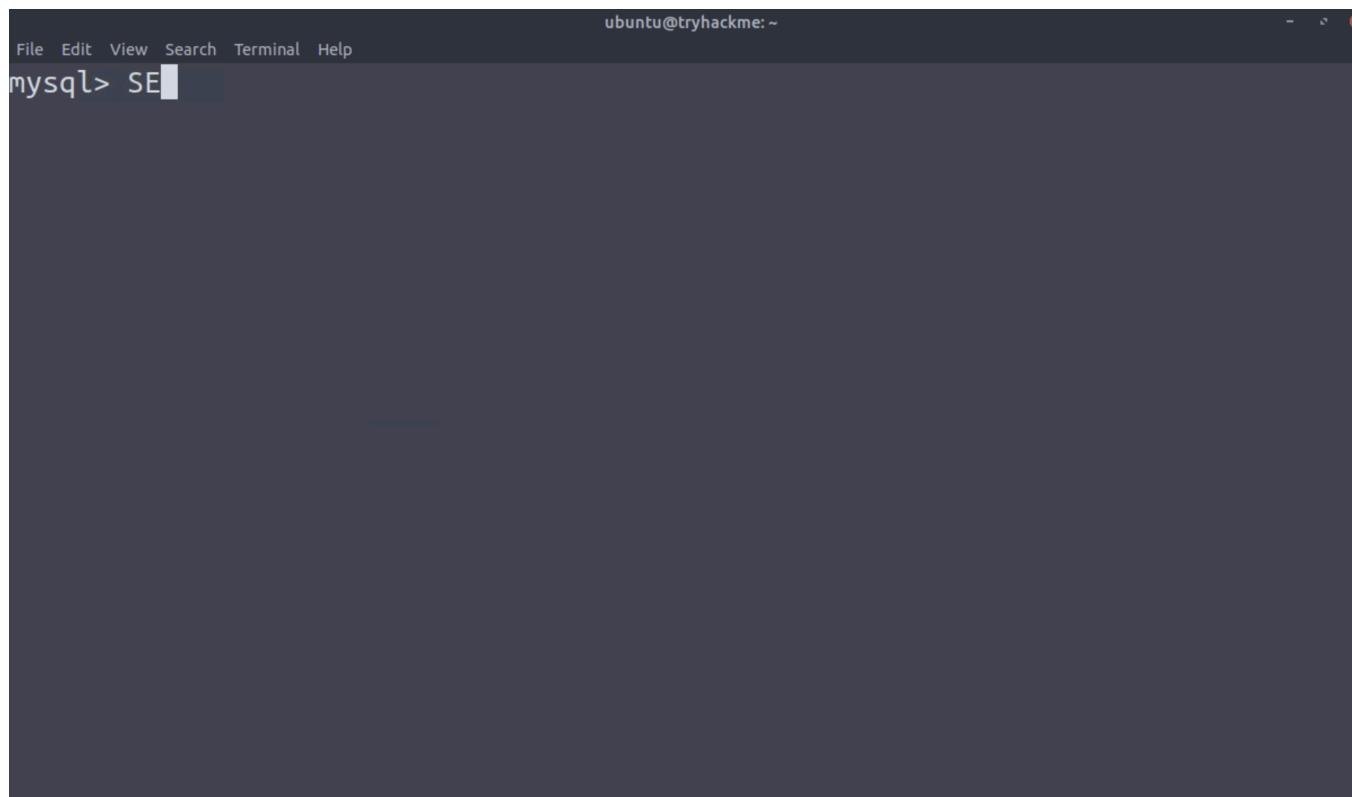
```
+-----+  
| category |  
+-----+  
| Multi-tool |  
| Cable-based attacks |  
| Wi-Fi hacking |  
| USB attacks |  
| RFID cloning |  
| Network intelligence |  
+-----+  
6 rows in set
```

Answer : 6

**Task 6 Question 2 : Using the tools\_db database, what is the first tool (by name) in ascending order from the hacking\_tools table?**

This command, it will return a list of all the tool names from the hacking\_tools table, sorted in ascending alphabetical order.

```
SELECT name FROM hacking_tools ORDER BY name ASC;
```



```
ubuntu@tryhackme: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mysql> SE
```

Output of the above run command →

```
+-----+
| name
+-----+
| Bash Bunny
| Flipper Zero
| iCopy-XS
| Lan Turtle
| O.MG cables
| Proxmark 3 RDV4
| USB Rubber Ducky
```

Wi-Fi Pineapple
-----------------

Answer is : **Bash Bunny**

**Task 6 Question 3 : Using the tools\_db database, what is the first tool (by name) in descending order from the hacking\_tools table?**

This question is almost same as above , so ASC would be replaced by DSC which refers to Ascending and Descending respectively

```
SELECT name FROM hacking_tools ORDER BY name DESC;
```

```
ubuntu@tryhackme:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
mysql> SELECT name FROM hacking_tools ORDER BY name ASC;  
+-----+  
| name |  
+-----+  
| Bash Bunny |  
| Flipper Zero |  
| iCopy-XS |  
| Lan Turtle |  
| O.MG cables |  
| Proxmark 3 RDV4 |  
| USB Rubber Ducky |  
| Wi-Fi Pineapple |  
+-----+  
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> SEL■
```

*The output is simply flipped from Top to Bottom*

Task 6 Done !

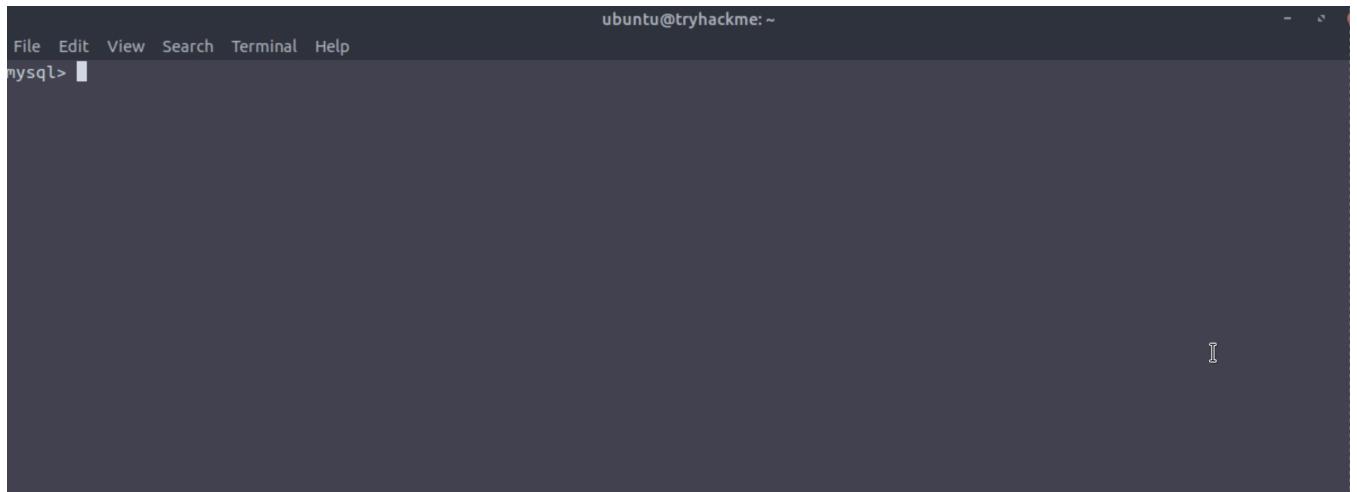
## Task 7 : Operators

**Task 7 Question 1 : Using the tools\_db database, which tool falls under the Multi-tool category and is useful for pentesters and geeks?**

running this command →

```
SELECT * FROM hacking_tools;
```

it will return all rows and all columns from hacking\_tools table .



```
ubuntu@tryhackme: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mysql> 
```

To get to the exact answer we need to try another command  
( Try it yourself )

```
SELECT name FROM hacking_tools WHERE category = 'Multi-Tool' AND description LIKE
```

Answer : **Flipper Zero**

**Task 7 Question 2 : Using the tools\_db database, what is the category of tools with an amount greater than or equal to 300?**

To answer the question about determining the category of tools with an amount greater than or equal to 300 in the tools\_db database, we can analyze the SQL query:

```
SELECT category FROM hacking_tools WHERE amount >= 300;
```

- **SELECT category :**

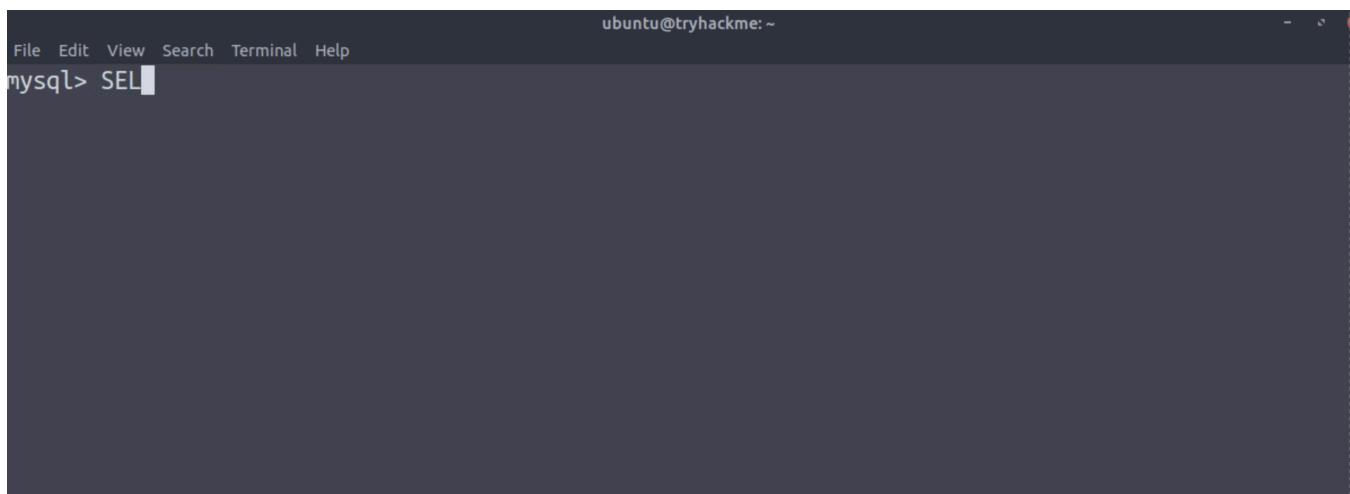
This part of the command indicates that we are interested in retrieving the `category` column from the `hacking_tools` table. The `category` column contains the classifications of different tools.

- `FROM hacking_tools :`

This specifies the table from which to retrieve the data. Here, the table is `hacking_tools`, which is assumed to contain various tools along with their corresponding amounts and categories.

- `WHERE amount >= 300 :`

The `WHERE` clause filters the results based on the condition specified. It checks the `amount` column and selects only those records where the `amount` is greater than or equal to 300. The operator `>=` ensures that tools with an amount of 300 or more are included in the output.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "ubuntu@tryhackme: ~". The window has a dark background. At the top, there is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help. Below the menu bar, the text "mysql> SEL" is visible, indicating the start of a SQL query.

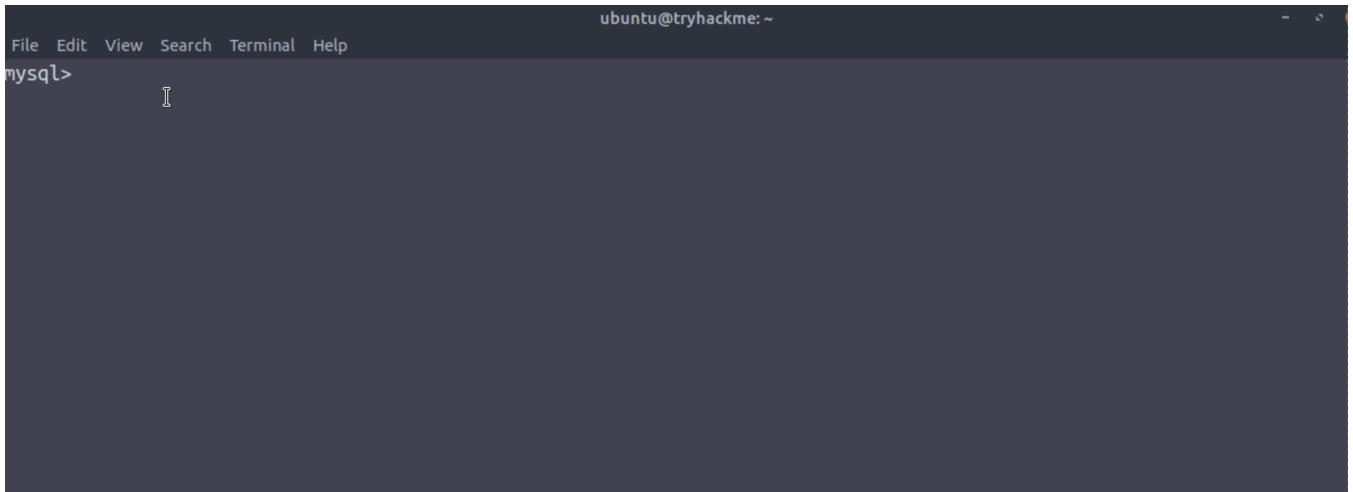
Answer : **RFID cloning**

**Task 7 Question 3 : Using the `tools_db` database, which tool falls under the Network intelligence category with an amount less than 100?**

To find the tool that falls under the Network Intelligence category with an amount less than 100 in the `tools_db` database, you would use the following SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM hacking_tools WHERE category = 'Network Intelligence' AND amount
```

This query effectively retrieves tools that belong to the **Network Intelligence** category and have an amount less than 100. It uses comparison operators to filter the data based on category and amount, allowing for precise data retrieval within the **tools\_db** database.



```
ubuntu@tryhackme: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mysql>
```

Answer : **Lan Turtle**

Task 7 Done !

## Task 8 : Functions

**Task 8 Question 1: Using the `tools_db` database, what is the tool with the longest name based on character length?**

To find the tool with the longest name, you would typically use the `LENGTH()` function to calculate the length of each tool's name and then select the maximum value. The query would look something like this:

```
SELECT name LENGTH(name) AS name_length FROM hacking_tools ORDER BY name_length
```

- `LENGTH(name)` calculates the length of each tool's name.
- `ORDER BY LENGTH(name) DESC` sorts the tools by their name length in descending order.
- `LIMIT 1` ensures only the tool with the longest name is returned.

```
ubuntu@tryhackme: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mysql> SELECT name, name_length
+-----+-----+
| name           | name_length |
+-----+-----+
| USB Rubber Ducky |       16 |
| Wi-Fi Pineapple |       15 |
| Proxmark 3 RDV4 |       15 |
| Flipper Zero   |       12 |
| O.MG cables    |       11 |
| Lan Turtle     |       10 |
| Bash Bunny      |       10 |
| iCopy-XS        |        8 |
+-----+-----+
```

name	name_length
USB Rubber Ducky	16
Wi-Fi Pineapple	15
Proxmark 3 RDV4	15
Flipper Zero	12
O.MG cables	11
Lan Turtle	10
Bash Bunny	10
iCopy-XS	8

**USB Rubber Ducky** has the longest name among the tools listed in the `tools_db`.

Answer : **USB Rubber Ducky**

### Task 8 Question 2 : Using the `tools_db` database, what is the total sum of all tools?

To calculate the total sum of all tools, you would use the `SUM()` function on the relevant column that holds the values of the tools (typically the `amount` or `price` column). The query might look like this:

```
SELECT SUM(amount) AS total_price FROM hacking_tools;
```

- `SUM(amount)` adds up all the values in the `amount` column.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ubuntu@tryhackme: ~
mysql>
mysql> 
```

```
+-----+
| total_price |
+-----+
|      1444 |
+-----+
1 row in set
```

Answer : 1444

**Task 8 Question 3 : Using the `tools_db` database, what are the tool names where the amount does not end in 0, and group the tool names concatenated by " & ".**

To find tool names where the amount does not end in 0, you would typically use the `MOD()` function or string functions to check the last digit of the `amount`. The query could look like this:

```
SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(name SEPARATOR " & ") AS name_nonzero FROM hacking_tools WHERE MOD(amount, 10) != 0;
```

## SELECT Statement

- **`SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(name SEPARATOR " & ") AS name_nonzero`** : This part of the query specifies that you want to select a single field, `name_nonzero`, which will contain the concatenated names of the tools.
- **`GROUP_CONCAT(name SEPARATOR " & ")`** :

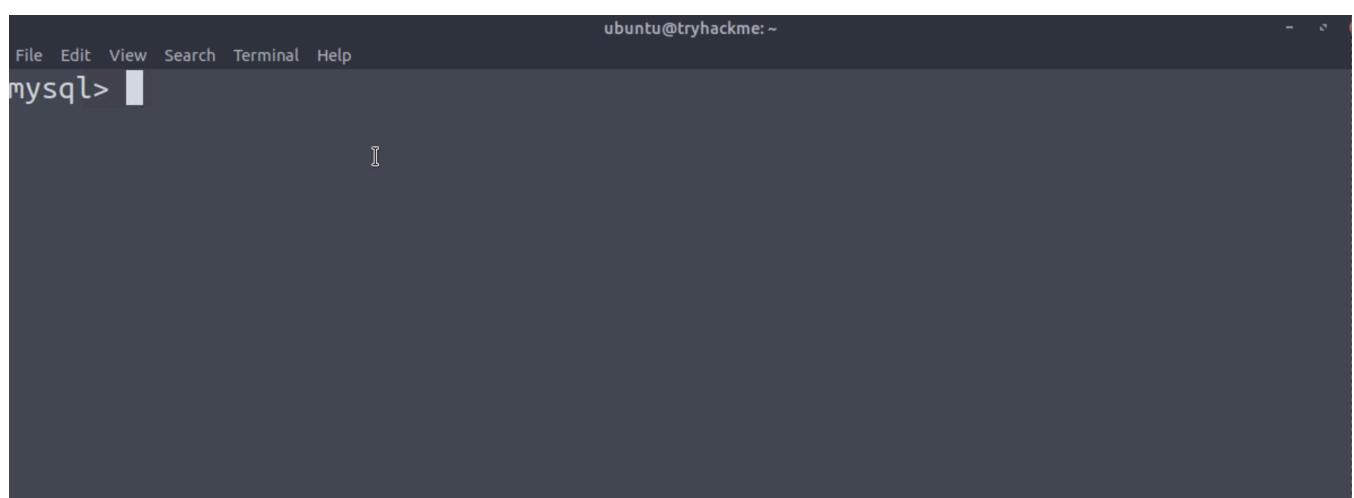
- `GROUP_CONCAT()` is an aggregate function that concatenates values from multiple rows into a single string.
- The `SEPARATOR " & "` specifies that each name in the concatenated string should be separated by " & ".
- For example, if the names were “Tool A” and “Tool B”, the result would be “Tool A & Tool B”.

## FROM Clause

- `FROM hacking_tools` : This specifies the table from which to retrieve the data, in this case, `hacking_tools`.

## WHERE Clause

- `WHERE SUBSTRING(amount, -1, 1) != 0` : This clause filters the rows based on a condition related to the `amount` column.
- `SUBSTRING(amount, -1, 1)` :
  - The `SUBSTRING()` function extracts a portion of a string.
  - Here, it is used to get the last character of the `amount` string:
  - The first argument is the `amount` column.
  - The second argument `-1` indicates that it should start from the last character.
  - The third argument `1` indicates that it should extract only one character.
- `!= 0` : This checks if the last character of the `amount` is not equal to 0. This means the query will only consider rows where the `amount` does not end with a zero.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark theme. The title bar reads "ubuntu@tryhackme: ~". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". Below the menu is the MySQL prompt "mysql>". The main area of the terminal is currently empty, showing only a cursor symbol.

```
+-----+
| name_nonzero      |
+-----+
| Flipper Zero & iCopy-XS |
+-----+
1 row in set
```

Answer : **Flipper Zero & iCopy-XS**

Task 8 is now complete !

Answer the questions below

Using the `tools_db` database, what is the tool with the longest name based on character length?

USB Rubber Ducky

✓ Correct Answer 💡 Hint

Using the `tools_db` database, what is the total sum of all tools?

1444

✓ Correct Answer 💡 Hint

Using the `tools_db` database, what are the tool names where the amount does not end in 0, and group the tool names concatenated by " & ".

Flipper Zero & iCopy-XS

✓ Correct Answer 💡 Hint

## Task 9 is Conclusion

Congratulations ! We have solved the room together !

**Hope you have enjoyed solving this room as much i did**

**if you want to get the latest Try Hack Me writeups delivered , go ahead and follow me on Medium and also hit the notify via email**

**Let's Connect on Linkedin → <https://linkedin.com/in/sunnysinghverma>**

**You can also add me Respect on — Hack The Box if you want i would really appreciate it :)**

**<https://app.hackthebox.com/users/1585635>**

**My TryHackMe Profile Page →**

**<https://tryhackme.com/p/SuNnY>**

**if you did you can add a clap to this article to let me know and if you loved this article you can click clap icon upto 50 times to let me know and that will make my day 😊**

**You can also follow me on medium to get more articles about CTFs and Cybersecurity in the near Future but don't forget to hit that email notification icon right next to the follow me button**

**Thank you !**  
**SuNnY**

Tryhackme

Sql

Sql Fundamentals

Tryhackme Walkthrough

Cybersecurity



Follow

## Written by Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ]

62 Followers · 9 Following

Blogger || Security+ || eJPT || eCPPT || CEH-Master || CHFI || RHCSA || TryHackMe Top50 Wall of Fame || HTB-Elite H@cker || Follow for Cyber World & CTF updates

## Responses (2)



What are your thoughts?

Respond



OxMan1sh 🚀 he/him  
about 2 months ago

...

Succinctly deciphered, this writeup looks amazing though ! 🚀

👏 10    💬 1 reply

Reply

 Samar  
2 months ago

...

thanks

👏 2    💬 1 reply

Reply

## More from Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ]



 Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ]

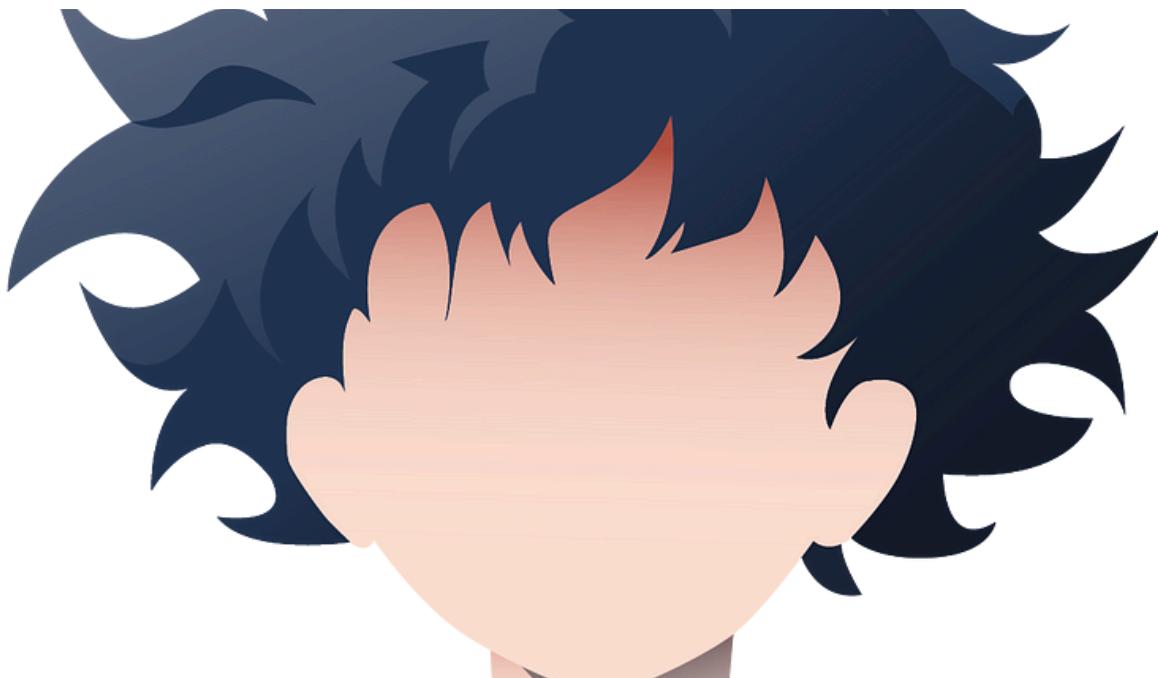
## Linux Incident Surface TryHackMe Writeup | THM Detailed Walkthrough | SuNnY

The Linux Incident Surface refers to all potential points within a Linux system where incidents, such as security breaches or malicious...

Sep 23, 2024    👏 101



...



Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ]

## U.A. High School TryHackMe Walkthrough | Writeup | Beginner Friendly | THM |—SuNnY

### INTRODUCTION

Aug 25, 2024

148



...



Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ]

## Whiterose TryHackMe Motion Graphics Writeup | Easy Room | Detailed THM Walkthrough

Full writeup for the TryHackMe room : Whiterose ( Easy Room )

Nov 2, 2024

166

1



...



Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ]

## Lookup TryHackMe Motion Graphics Writeup || Detailed Walkthrough || Beginner Friendly || SuNnY

A Motion Graphics Writeup for New Room → Lookup on TryHackMe

Nov 25, 2024

63

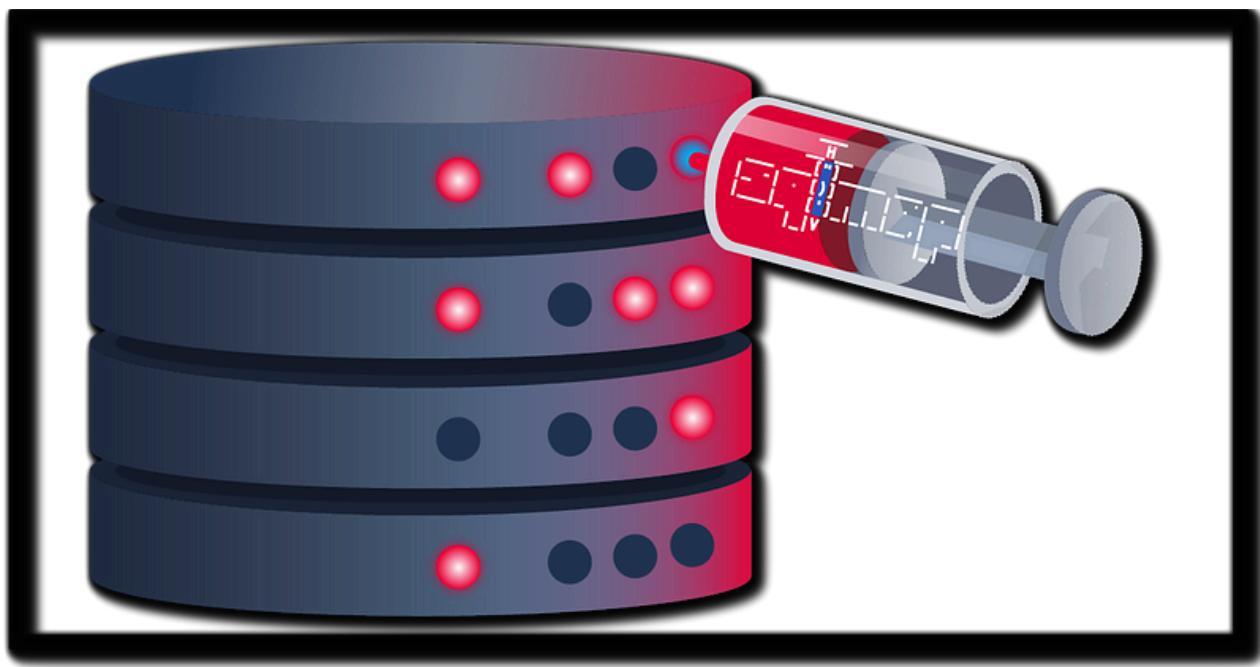
1



...

See all from Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ]

## Recommended from Medium



Sunny Singh Verma [ SuNnY ]

## SQLMap: The Basics [ Cyber Security 101 ] TryHackMe Writeup | Detailed Walkthrough | THM Premium...

Kudos To the Creators of this Room 😊

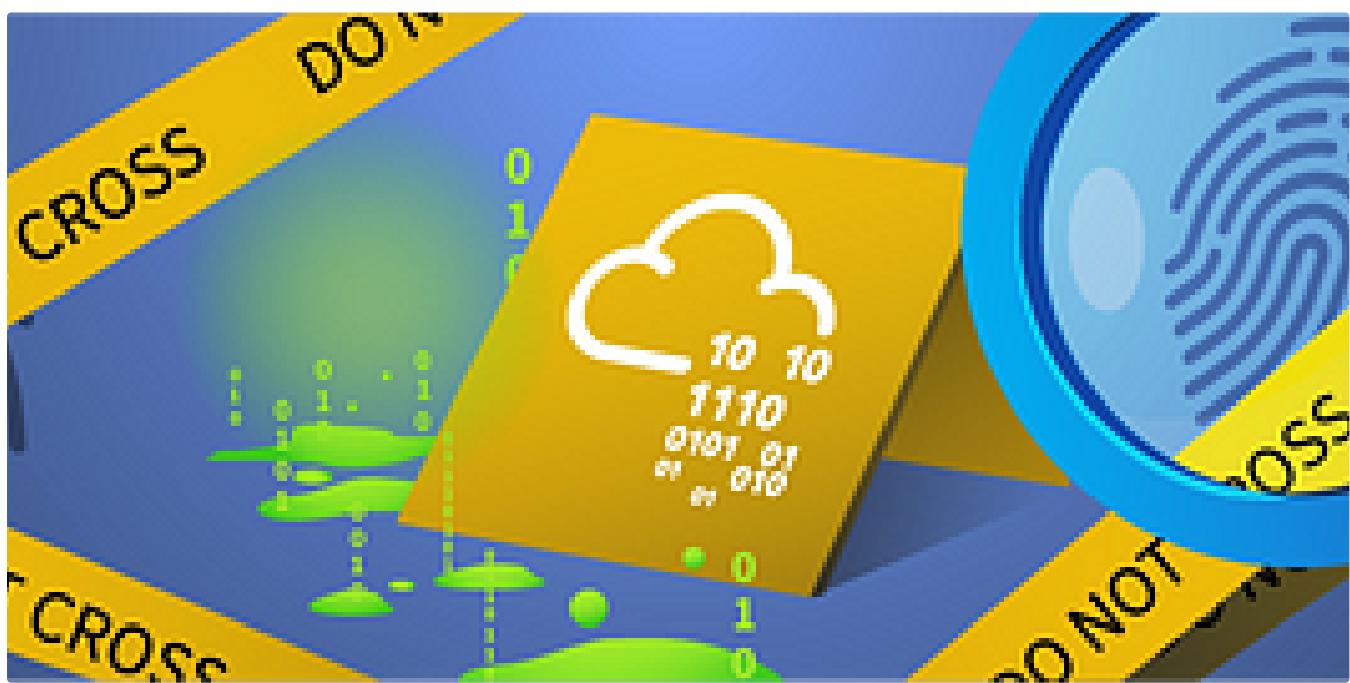
Oct 23, 2024

172

2



...



In T3CH by Axoloth

## TryHackMe | SOC Fundamentals | WriteUp

Learn about the SOC team and their processes

Oct 25, 2024  51



...

## Lists



### Tech & Tools

22 stories · 377 saves



### ChatGPT

21 stories · 930 saves



### Medium's Huge List of Publications Accepting Submissions

377 stories · 4299 saves



### Natural Language Processing

1882 stories · 1516 saves



 rutbar

## TryHackMe—CAPA: The Basics | Cyber Security 101 (THM)

Tool Overview: How CAPA Works

Oct 23, 2024  13



...

Options ▾

Room completed (100%)

Task 1 Introduction ▾

Task 2 Accessing the Tool ▾

Task 3 Navigating the Interface ▾

Jawstar

## CyberChef: The Basics Tryhackme Write up

Tryhackme

Nov 7, 2024 8



```
/language          (Status: 301) [Size: 335]
/components        (Status: 301) [Size: 337]
/api              (Status: 301) [Size: 330]
/cache             (Status: 301) [Size: 332]
/libraries         (Status: 403) [Size: 287]
/tmp               (Status: 301) [Size: 330]
/layouts            (Status: 301) [Size: 334]
```

embossdotar

## TryHackMe—Gobuster: The Basics—Writeup

Key points: Recon | Enumeration | Gobuster. Gobuster: The Basics by awesome TryHackMe!

Oct 23, 2024 1





 rutbar

## TryHackMe—Shells Overview | Cyber Security 101 (THM)

Shell Overview

[Open in app ↗](#)

**Medium**



Search



[See more recommendations](#)