

## Search Skills

**Shodan** – <https://www.shodan.io> Search engine to find exposed devices like networking equipment, industrial control systems, and IoT devices.

**Censys** – <https://censys.io> Similar to Shodan, but focuses more on websites, certificates, and internet assets.

**VirusTotal** – <https://www.virustotal.com> Scans files and URLs using multiple antivirus engines. Users can upload files or links and check community feedback.

**Have I Been Pwned** – <https://haveibeenpwned.com> Checks if your email or data has been leaked in known data breaches. Highlights risks of reusing passwords.

### Google Dorking Operators:

- **"exact phrase"** – Use double quotes to search for an exact phrase (e.g. "passive reconnaissance").
- **site:** – Limits search results to a specific website (e.g. site\tryhackme.com success stories).
- **- (minus)** – Excludes results with a specific word (e.g. pyramids -tourism).
- **filetype:** – Finds files by extension (e.g. filetype\ppt cybersecurity).



## CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures)

A standardized dictionary of publicly known vulnerabilities. Each is assigned a CVE ID (e.g. CVE-2024-29988) for easy tracking and reference across tools and teams.

Never exploit systems unless you have legal permission (e.g. as part of red team work or with written consent).

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## Linux Fundamentals

### What is Linux?

- A lightweight, open-source operating system.
- Used in: web servers, car control systems, checkout tills, and critical infrastructure (e.g. traffic lights).

### Downsides:

- Relies on the terminal (text-based), which can be intimidating for beginners.
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## Common Linux Commands

Command	Description
<code>echo</code>	Outputs any text provided.
<code>whoami</code>	Shows the current logged-in user.
<code>ls</code>	Lists files in the current directory.
<code>cd</code>	Changes to a different directory.
<code>cat</code>	Displays the content of a file.
<code>pwd</code>	Prints the current working directory path.

### Examples:

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo Hello
Hello

tryhackme@linux1:~$ echo "Hello Friend!"
Hello Friend!
```

## Searching for Files

`find`

Locates files and directories.

```
find -name "*" 
```

`grep`

Searches within file content for specific strings or values.

```
grep "81.143.211.90" access.log
```

## Shell Operators

Symbol	Description
<code>&amp;</code>	Runs a command in the background.
<code>&amp;&amp;</code>	Chains commands; second runs only if the first succeeds.

Symbol	Description
>	Redirects output to a new file (overwrites existing content).
>>	Redirects output to a file (appends to existing content).

### Clarifications:

- `&` is useful for running long tasks (like copying large files) without locking your terminal.
- `&&` lets you run one command after another **only if** the first command succeeds. Example:  
`mkdir folder && cd folder`
- `>` takes the output of a command and **writes** it to a file. Example: `echo Hello > file.txt`
- `>>` does the same but **appends** to the file instead of replacing it. Example: `echo Again >> file.txt`

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*End of notes – TryHackMe Linux Fundamentals 1*