

## Task 1 Introduction



Welcome to the second part of the reworked "Linux Fundamentals" series. We'll be applying our knowledge from the first installment in this series, so I highly recommend you [completing that room](#) before proceeding further.

In part 2, we'll be ditching the in-browser functionality and help you get started in what is a fundamental skill in being able to login to and control the terminals of remote machines. Not only this, but the room will also have you:

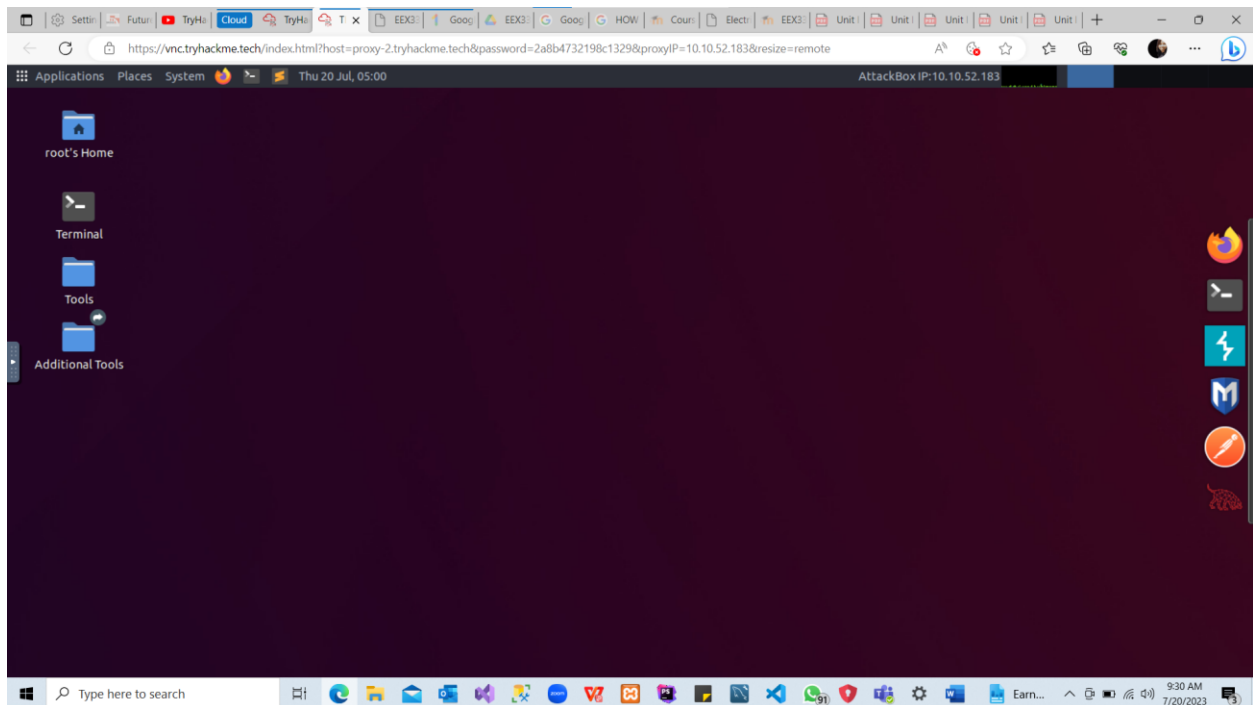
- Unlocking the potential of your first few commands by introducing you to using flags and arguments
- Advancing your knowledge of the filesystem to perform some more useful commands such as copying and moving files
- Introducing you to the access mechanisms in place to keep files and folders secure and how to identify the things that our current user has access too
- Running your first few scripts and executables!

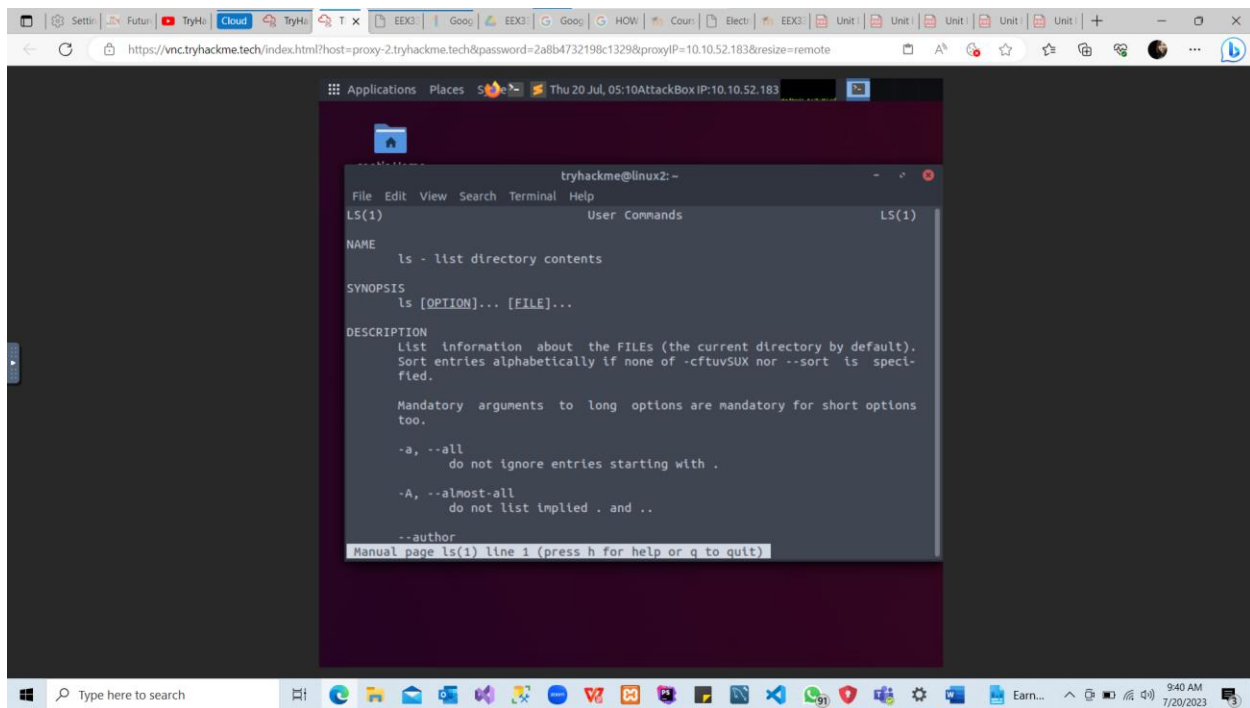
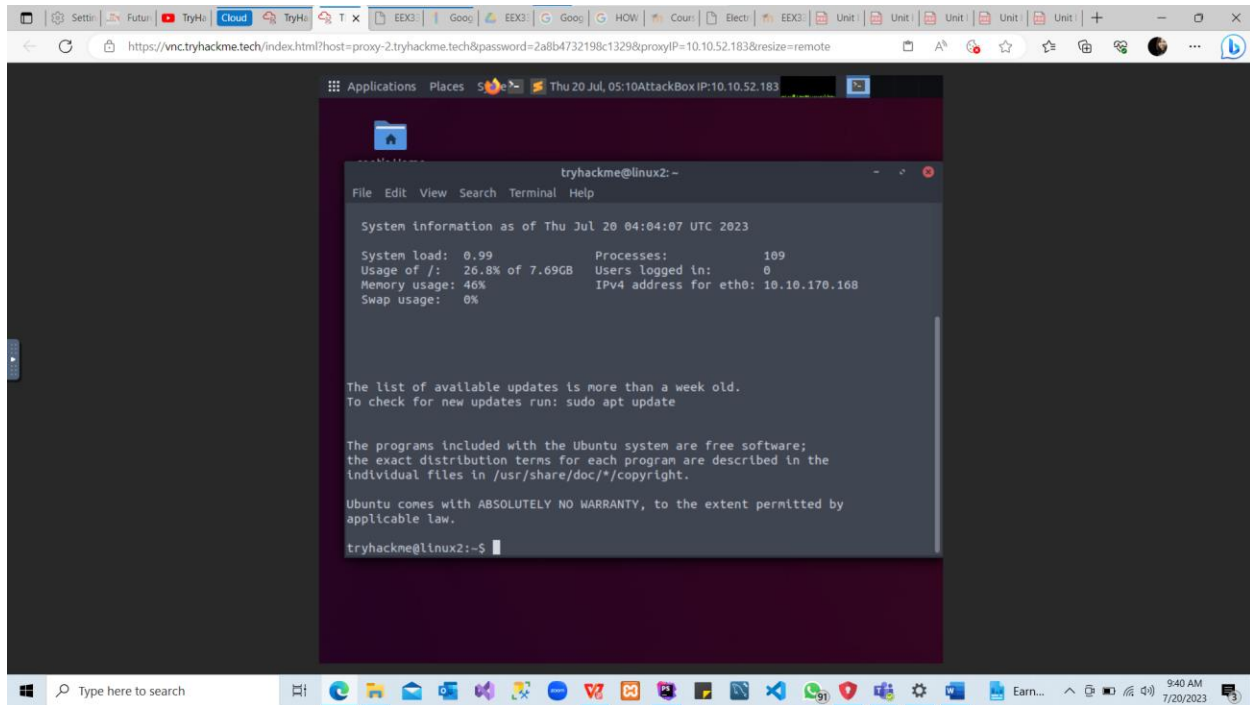
*Answer the questions below*

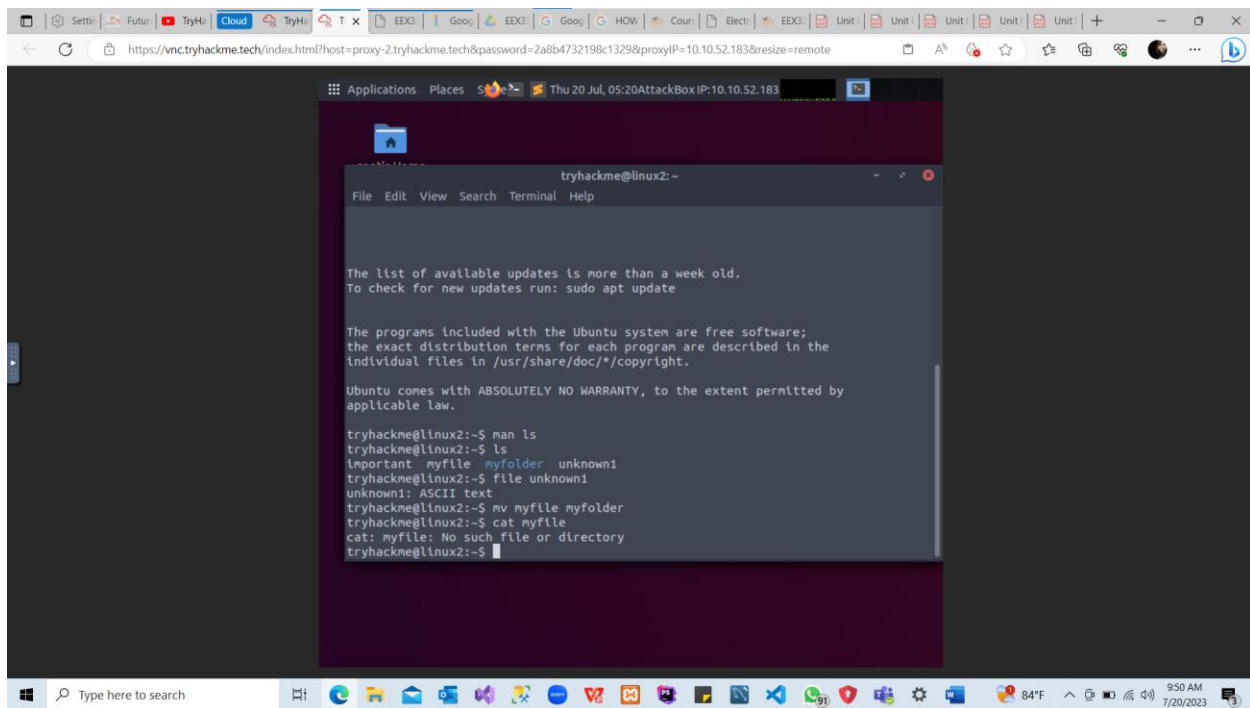
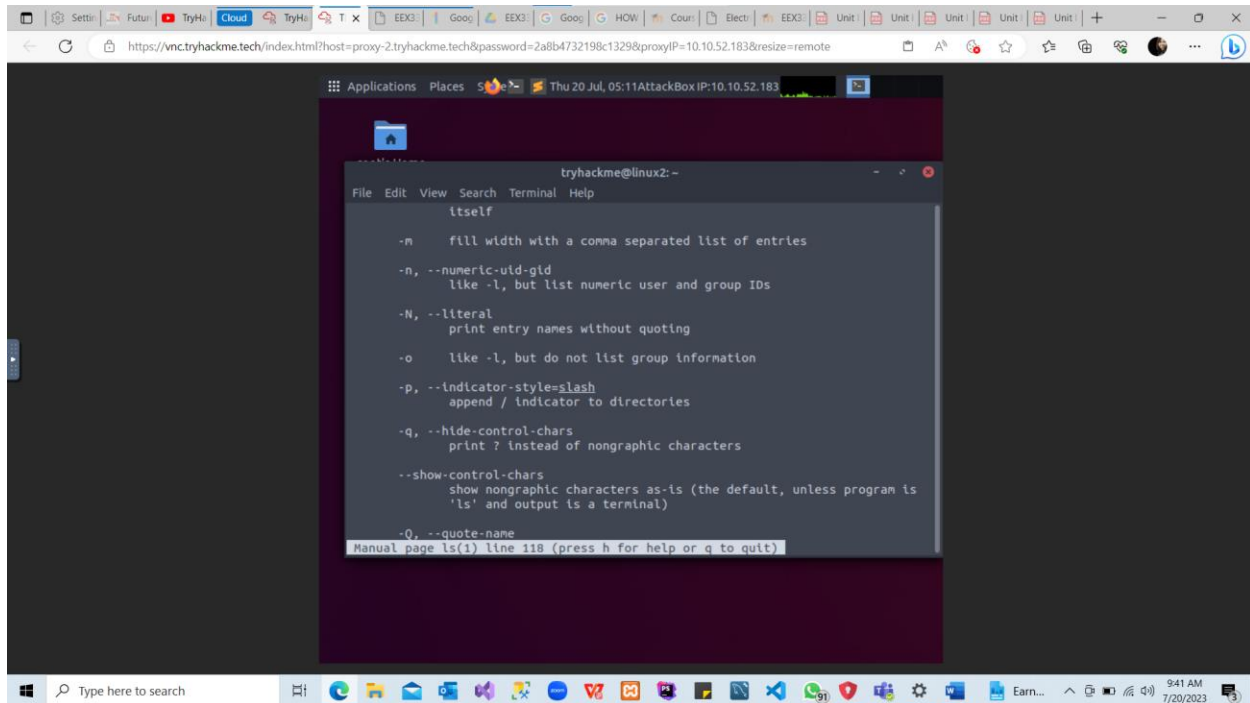
Let's proceed!

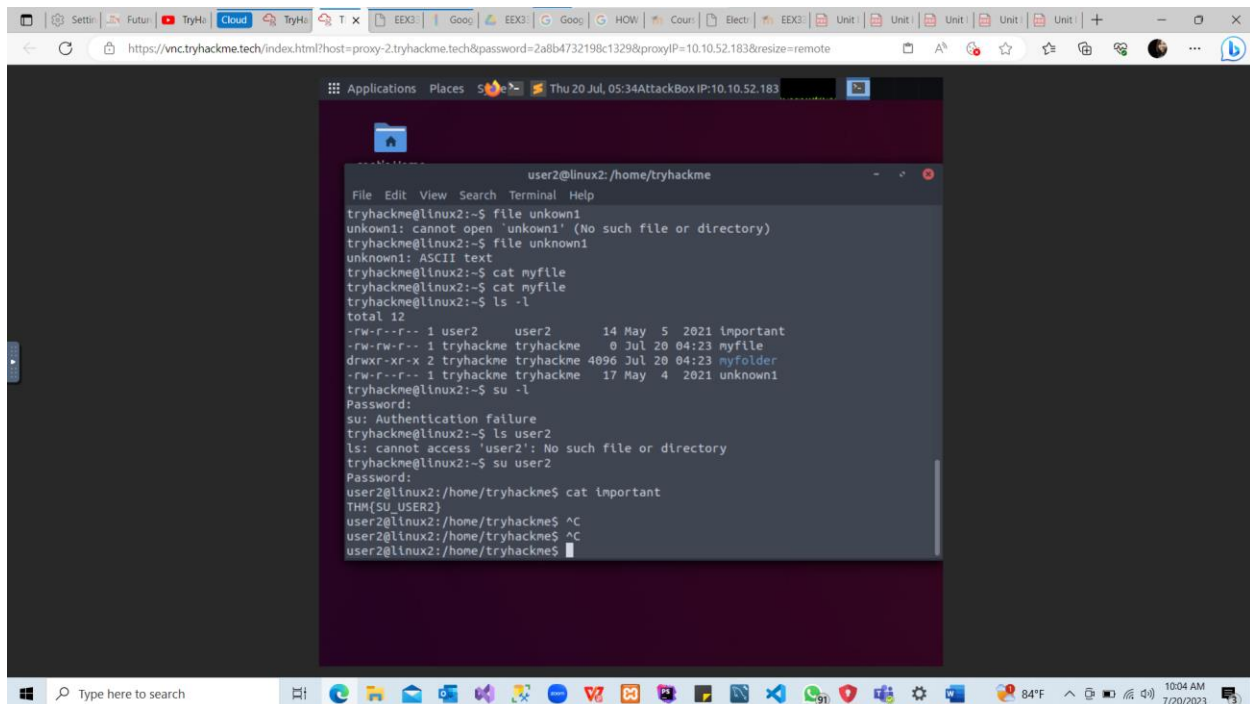
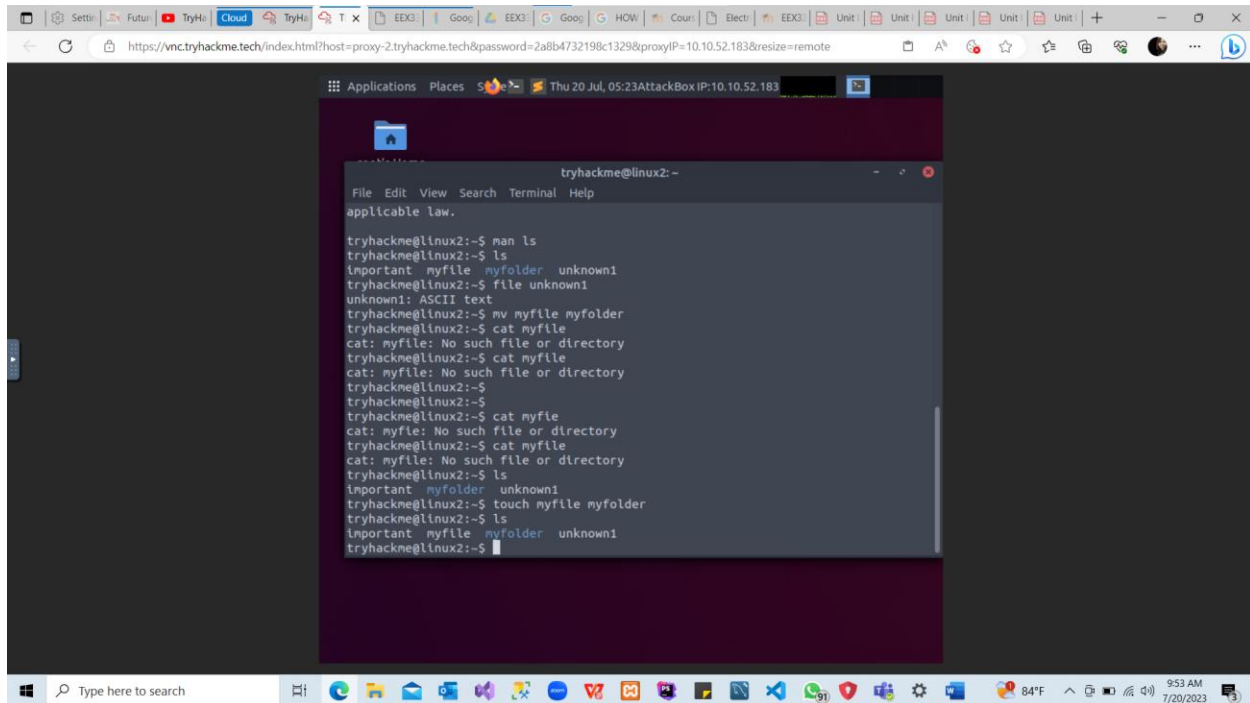
No answer needed

Correct Answer










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Answer the questions below

Let's proceed!

No answer needed Correct Answer

```
do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all
    do not list implied . and ..

--author
    with -l, print the author of each file

-b, --escape
    print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

--block-size=SIZE
    with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Answer the questions below

Explore the manual page of the ls command

No answer needed Correct Answer

What directional arrow key would we use to navigate down the manual page?

down Correct Answer

What flag would we use to display the output in a "human-readable" way?

-h Correct Answer

tryhackme@linux2:~\$ file note  
note: ASCII text

**Answer the questions below**

How would you create the file named "newnote"?

touch newnote Correct Answer Hint

On the deployable machine, what is the file type of "unknown1" in "tryhackme's" home directory?

ASCII text Correct Answer

How would we move the file "myfile" to the directory "myfolder"?

mv myfile myfolder Correct Answer

What are the contents of this file?

THM{FILESYSYEM} Correct Answer

Continue to apply your knowledge and practice the commands from this task.

No answer needed Correct Answer

**Task 5** Permissions 101

**Answer the questions below**

On the deployable machine, who is the owner of "important"?

user2 Correct Answer

What would the command be to switch to the user "user2"?

su user2 Correct Answer

Now switch to this user "user2" using the password "user2"

No answer needed Correct Answer

Output the contents of "important", what is the flag?

THM{SU\_USER2} Correct Answer

**Task 6** Common Directories

**Task 7** Conclusions and Summaries

**Task 8** Linux Fundamentals Part 3

Created by [tryhackme](#) and [cmnatic](#)

This is a free room, which means anyone can deploy virtual machines in the room (without being subscribed)! 263287 users are in here and this room is 781 days old.

root@linux2: /tmp# ls  
todelete trash.txt rubbish.bin

**Answer the questions below**

Read me!

No answer needed Correct Answer

What is the directory path that would we expect logs to be stored in?

/var/log Correct Answer

What root directory is similar to how RAM on a computer works?

/tmp Correct Answer Hint

Name the home directory of the root user

/root Correct Answer

Now apply your learning and navigate through these directories on the deployed Linux machine.

No answer needed Correct Answer

**Task 7** ✓ Conclusions and Summaries

**Task 8** ○ Linux Fundamentals Part 3

**Task 6** ✓ Common Directories

**Task 7** ✓ Conclusions and Summaries

Nice work! This room was quite theory-heavy and covered quite a range of the fundamentals in getting you familiar with Linux. To quickly recap, this room taught you:

- How to connect to a Linux machine remotely using SSH
- Advancing your use of commands by providing flags, switches and where you can go to learn about these for each command (man pages)
- Some more commands that you'll frequently be using to interact with the filesystem and its contents
- A brief introduction to file permissions & switching users
- A summary paragraph of the important root directories on a Ubuntu Linux install and how we may be able to use the data stored within these.

I encourage you to go through this room again once or twice to gain some familiarity with the concepts. After all, practice makes perfect!

**Answer the questions below**

Proceed to the next task to continue your learning

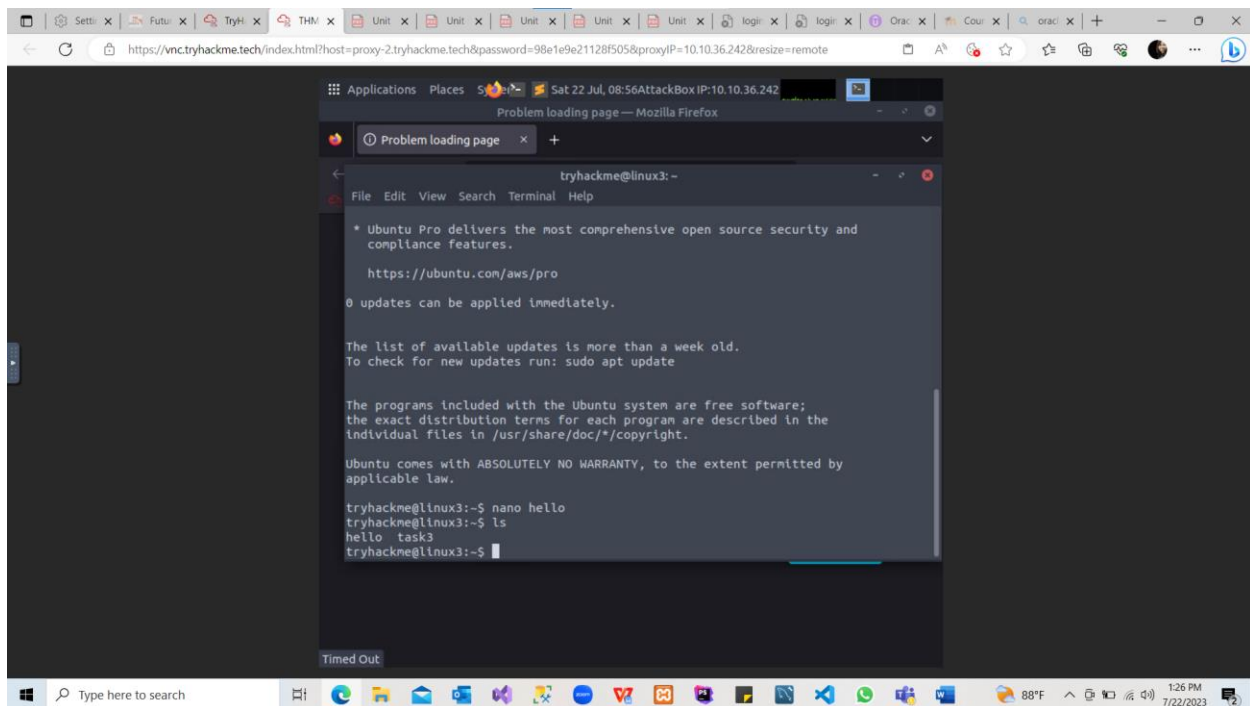
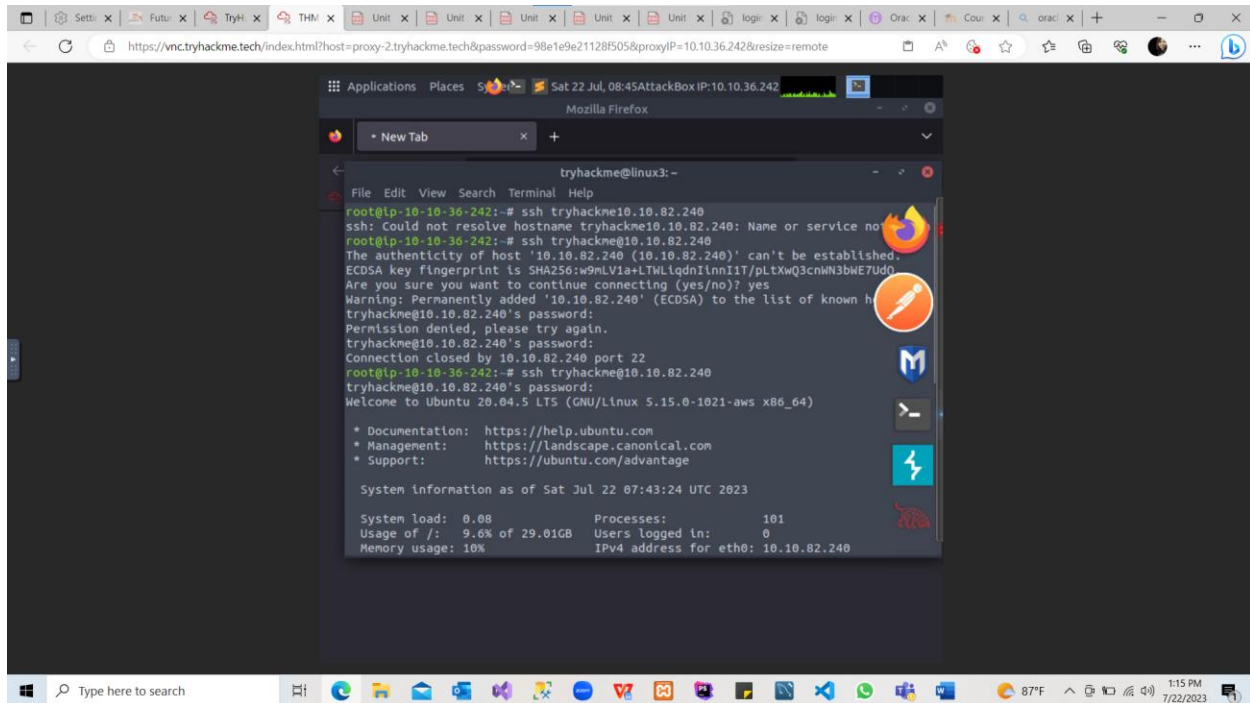
No answer needed Correct Answer

**Task 8** ○ Linux Fundamentals Part 3

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TryHackMe | Linux Fundamentals: x +

Problem loading page — Mozilla Firefox

https://tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart3

### Downloading a file from our webserver using wget

```
tryhackme@linux3: /tmp# wget http://127.0.0.1:8000/file

2021-05-04 14:26:16 http://127.0.0.1:8000/file
Connecting to http://127.0.0.1:8000... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 51095 (50K) [text]
Saving to: 'file'

file                               100%
[=====] 49.90K --.-KB/s
in 0.04s

2021-05-04 14:26:16 (1.31 MB/s) - 'file' saved [51095/51095]
```

In the screenshot above, we can see that `wget` has successfully downloaded the file named "file" to our machine. This request is logged by SimpleHTTPServer much as any web server would, which I have captured in the screenshot below.

### Using Python to start a web server

```
tryhackme@linux3: /tmp# python3 -m http.server
```

Problem loading page — Mozilla Firefox

https://tryhackme.com

The connection has timed out

An error occurred during a connection to tryhackme.com.

- The site could be temporarily unavailable or too busy. Try again in a few moments.
- If you are unable to load any pages, check your computer's network connection.
- If your computer or network is protected by a firewall or proxy, make sure that Firefox is permitted to access the web.

Try Again

TryHackMe | Linux Fundamentals: x +

Problem loading page — Mozilla Firefox

https://tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart3

### Answer the questions below

Read me!

No answer needed Correct Answer

If we were to launch a process where the previous ID was "300", what would the ID of this new process be?

301 Correct Answer

If we wanted to cleanly kill a process, what signal would we send it?

SIGTERM Correct Answer

Locate the process that is running on the deployed instance (10.10.82.240). What flag is given?

THM[PROCESSES] Correct Answer Hint

What command would we use to stop the service "myservice"?

Answer format: \*\*\*\*\* Submit Hint

What command would we use to start the same service on the boot-up of the system?

Answer format: \*\*\*\*\* Submit Hint

What command would we use to bring a previously backgrounded process back to the foreground?

Answer format: \*\* Submit

Problem loading page — Mozilla Firefox

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Try Again

Timed Out

THM AttackBox

16m 02s



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a URL bar displaying <https://app.futurecareersbridge.net/dashBoard/learn/Challenges/ch1056>. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. The main content area features a large, white, semi-transparent modal box centered on the screen. The modal box has a purple graduation cap icon at the top. Below the icon, the text reads: "You are Awesome!", "Congratulations on Completion!", "You score : 80% (Score 80XP)", "Recommended minimum score : 80%", and "You have successfully completed the exercise. Check out your next step." At the bottom of the modal box is a purple button labeled "Next Step". The background of the page is a light gray with a pattern of colorful confetti. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the screen, showing various application icons and the system clock indicating 5:01 PM on 7/22/2023.