IGNITE CYBER SECURITY COHORT 1

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ASSIGNMENT: VIRTUALIZATION

<u>**SUMMARY REPORT**</u>

This is the report for the Linux fundamentals 1,2 and 3. From the exercise I was able to learn different important commands in Linux using the terminal.

<center>**PART ONE**</center>

<u>**Commands learnt and their usage**</u>

cd – changing directory or navigating the file system.

cat- used when outputting the content of a file in a specified path.

whoami – this command prints the current active user on a terminal.

echo – returns a text. Also used to write texts in files.

 pwd – prints the current working directory.

  ls – list the content in the current or specified directory.

find – search for files/ contents

using wildcards to find – example find name*.txt

grep – used to find a specified string.

wc – used to count the number of words in a file.

<u>**Command-line operators**</u>

"&" – allows process to work in the background.

"%%" – command two will only work when command one works. Example sudo apt update && upgrade.

">" – output channel operator, create a file or overrides a file.

">>" – appends operator. Appends output to a file. And it does not override a file content.

PART ONE BUDGE

https://tryhackme.com/richdotcom254/badges/terminaled

PART TWO

 After the completion of part one I was directed to part two which covered the following.

Login into secure shell(ssh) port 22

Creating files using the touch command. touch file_name

Creating directories with mkdir command.

Copping files with the cp command

Moving files with the mv command.

Removing or deleting a file with the rm command.

Getting the file type using the file command. file file_name

Deleting a file with a rm – R command- this commands delete a file plus its folders.

To list users in the system I used the users command.

To switch between users, I used the su command. su user_name

PART THREE

After the completion of part two I was redirected to part two. In this part I was able to learn the following automation, service logging and most importantly package management.

I learnt to use the following commands.

Creating files using nano.

Creating files using vim

Downloading files using wget.

Downloading files using curl.

Coping files securely using the scp command

Opening a server at any file location using the python3 –m http.server command

<u>On processes management I learnt the following</u>

Every process that runs in a Linux environment is identified by its pid.

The following commands were learnt.

Checking the running process using the ps command.

Checking processes runned by all the users in a system using the ps aux command.

Checking the process consuming a lot of resources using the top command.

Processes in Linux can be killed using different kill signals:

These signals include;

Kill pid

Sigterm pid – this command kills a process and does a clean up.

Sigkill- this command kills a process but does not do clean up/ house keeping.

Sigstop- this command stops or suspends a process.

Also I learnt about systemctl . this is a very important command in killing process that are set to start automatically like apache server.

The following commands on systemctl were learnt systemctl start, systemctl start, fg to run processes in the foreground.

Package management

On package management I was able to learn the following:

Downloading repository using apt-get install

Adding repository in the repository file.

Checking the GPG keys of a file to determine the authenticity of a software.

add-apt-repository --remove ppa:PPA_Name/ppa command or by manually deleting the file that we previously added to. Once removed, we can just use apt remove [software-name-here] i.e. apt remove sublime-text

Also I was able to learn about the history of kali Linux from its invention in 1991, where Linux is use (critical infrastructure, entertainment, industries etc.)

BUDGES FOR LINUX FUNDAMENTAL 3

https://tryhackme.com/p/richdotcom254?show_achievement_badge=terminaled

CONCLUSION

It is important to know how to use terminal to carry out our day to day activities. Using the terminal increases our speed when working on Linux environment.

REFERENCE

https://tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart1

https://tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart2

https://tryhackme.com/room/linuxfundamentalspart3