TryHackme week03 notes

Commands

ls

- Lists files and directories

- Useful for discovering sensitive files (configs, backups, scripts)

cd

- Changes directories

- Used to move through the filesystem when enumerating a system

whoami

- Shows current logged-in user

- Helps determine privilege level during enumeration

cat

- Displays file contents

- Can expose credentials, API keys, or config secrets

echo

- Outputs text

- Often used to write data into files (can be abused with misconfigured permissions

grep

- Searches for specific text patterns within files or command output

- Useful for filtering large files such as logs or configuration files to quickly locate credentials, errors, or suspicious activity

operators

&

- Runs a command in the background

&&

- Runs second command ONLY if the first succeeds

>

- Overwrites text into a file

>>

- Appends text to a file

rwx

    r: read

    w: write

    x: execute

    d: directory

    -: file

    Owner Group Others

examples

drwxrwxr-x

    RWX (OWNER) READ WRITE EXECUTE

    RWX (GROUP) READ WRITE EXECUTE

    r-x (OTHERS) READ - EXECUTE

-rw-rw-r—

    File

    OWNER: Read, Write

    GROUP: Write, Read

OTHERS: Write

chown - change ownership

    sudo chown cyber filename(dir)

    sudo chwon cyber:groupcybers filename(dir)

chmod - change permissions

    r = 4

    w = 2

    x = 1

    rw- = 6

    rw- = 6

    r-- = 4

    Common permissions

        644 File Baseline

        755 Directory Baseline

        400 Key Pair

Security note:
If a file is writable and contains a script run by root, attackers may use echo or >>
to inject malicious commands.