

Clue 2: The Lay of the Land

`pwd`

What if we get lost and need to know where we are? Just type `pwd` (print working directory). This should print something like this:

```
arduino  
/home/user/scavenger-hunt/clues/123456
```

We are five folders deep, in a folder named `123456`.

`cd`

Change directory is extremely useful, but it can also be confusing. We already saw how you can move up one directory (`cd ..`) or down one directory (`cd [dir]`). You can move up or down any number of directories in a single command like this (won't actually work here):

```
cd ../../../one/two/
```

You would navigate up 3 directories relative to where you are, then down into directory one and then two. This is known as a relative path: it depends on where you start where you will end up. The other way to change directories is with absolute paths. Try this:

```
cd /
```

Explore the file system from the root path using `ls` and `cd`.

Find Clue 3

To find the next clue, go to the `/usr` directory and count the number of subdirectories. Use this as your hint to locate the next clue. Type:

```
python3 next_clue.py [secret number] [next clue number] [hint]
```

`less`

Less is a program that allows you to view files in a terminal. Unlike `cat`, you can scroll through the file using up, down, page up, *etc.* Use `less` to navigate clue 3.

Clue 3: Humans vs. Machines

Binary vs. Text

Binary is a number system using only 0 and 1. Eight bits make a byte, and there are 256 possible bytes. Hexadecimal (**hex**) uses sixteen digits, including A-F. For example, 42 is **0x2A** in hex.

/bin and **/etc**

/bin contains binaries. You can explore these with **cat**, **less**, or **hexdump**. **/etc** is mainly for configuration files, such as **/etc/fstab**.

Find Clue 4

Your next hint is found in the file **/etc/hostname**. The hostname of your computer is your hint.

Clue 4: Moving Day

Making Space

Create a new directory and save clues here:

```
mkdir saved-clues
cp clues/09269/clue saved-clues/clue2
cp clues/12345/clue saved-clues/clue3
```

mv and Options

Rename directories using **mv** without overwriting existing folders.

Find Clue 5

Use the **mv** manpage to find an option that prevents overwriting.

Clue 5: Is There an Echo in Here?

echo

Use **echo** to display messages or environment variables like **PATH**.

Redirect

You can redirect output to create or modify files:

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```
echo My text > filename.txt
```

Find Clue 6

Your next hint is the first path listed in your **PATH**.

Clue 6: Which **which** is which?

which

Use **which** to locate binaries in your **PATH**, like:

```
which mv
```

Find Clue 7

The next hint is the location of the **touch** program.

Clue 7: Make Me a Sandwich

sudo

Use **sudo** for root permissions. Try installing **vim** with:

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```
sudo apt-get install vim
```

Getting the Password

The password is found among bad credentials in the Mirai malware source. Another option is to check the Dockerfile.

Find Clue 8

Your hint is in `/root/secret`. If you can't access it, use `denied`.

Clue 8: Counting Words

`wc`

Use `wc` to count lines, words, or characters in a file:

```
wc README.md
```

Find Clue 9

Your next clue is the number of words in `/usr/share/dict/words`.

Clue 9: Searching High and Low

`grep`

Use `grep` to search files:

```
grep keyword filename
```

Regular Expressions

Regular expressions allow flexible pattern matching. For example:

```
grep ^sand /usr/share/dict/words | wc -l
```

Clue 10: Pipes

Piping Information

Pipe output from one command as input to another:

```
ls | wc -w
```

Sort

Sort data with `sort`, and try reverse sorting with `-r`.

Find Clue 11

List files in `/bin` and sort them by size in descending order. Use the options you find as the hint.

Clue 11: The Final Frontier

Finding the Final Clue

Use everything you've learned to find the final clue.

Clue 12: Success!

Congratulations on finding all clues! This is the beginning of your Linux learning journey.

Challenges

1. **Challenge 0.1:** Find the password for `ubnt`.
2. **Challenge 0.2:** Submit your bash history to show you found all clues.
3. **Challenge 0.3:** Write a script to find all clues automatically.