

```

X.pdf(x.pdf,gif,jpg )
zathura "zsel" %
it
X.jpg(X.gif,X.png )
gview "zsel" %
it
*.*fc )
BIMP "zsel" %
it
A.pdf(x.pdf,odt,ods,odc,doc )
libreOffice "zsel" %
it
Firefox.htm )
Firefile "zsel" %
it
*) with undefined extenstions, open vim. If the dire
H somewhere in $HOME, ask for sudo
if [[ $(id -u) >= 1000 ]] &&
[[ $0 == "gnome-terminal" -o "$TERM" == "xterm" ]]
urxvt -e sh -c "sudo vim $0 gnome-terminal & $PWD"
exit
else
urxvt -e sh -c "vim $PWD/zsel"
fi
esac

H use "Find" to get the entire content of $HOME recursive
search() {
H really long shellsub supplies the file list and hides
H files. In $HOME, hide hidden files by default unless
H we select "unhide."
menuitem "unhide"
menuitem "show"
if [[ $PWD == ~/home/~/home ]]; then
    if [[ $show == hidden ]]; then
        find ~ -d 1 -type f -not -name .*
        sed '/\~/{d;1!d;}' > /Ubuntu One/{.H,.d,.l}; $ { p; x; }'
        echo "hide"
    else
        find ~ -d 1 -type f -not -name .*
        sed '/\~/{d;1!d;}' > /Ubuntu One/{.H,.d,.l}
        echo "unhide"
    fi
else
    find -L .
    search %
    unhide %
    show-hidden %
    search %
    browse "%"
esac
}

H browse files one directory at a time, the only way out
H into browse(). However, when $sel is a file, browse() h
H of to open(). This is a result of how the program orig
H I've thought about changing to go directly to open() fr
H the beginning, but I'm not willing to write this sentence instead.
browse() {
while [[ -d "$sel" ]]; do
    cd "$sel"
    zsel=$(ls -1|zenity --menu --width=300 --height=200 --title="Select File" --list=(ls -1))
    if [[ $sel == $zsel ]]; then break
    done
done

case $sel in
    case $sel in
        search %
        ... )
        exit 0 ;;
        * )
        open&
    esac
}

H the search() is the default behavior, but I also have t
H assigned to 'browsing', so when invoked that way, it runs br
45 if [[ $0 == "browsing" ]];
46 then zsel=$PWD %& browse
47 else search
48 fi
49
50 exit

```

# LINUX BASICS FOR HACKERS

BY OTW

## JOURNAL

ParasiteKilling | LBFH | Jan 2026

# CHAPTER 3

## Exercises

1. Find information on your active network interfaces.
2. Change the IP address on eth0 to 192.168.1.1.
3. Change your hardware address on eth0.
4. Check whether you have any available wireless interfaces active.
5. Reset your IP address to a DHCP-assigned address.
6. Find the nameserver and email server of your favorite website.
7. Add Google's DNS server to your */etc/resolv.conf* file so your system refers to that server when it can't resolve a domain name query with your assigned address.

## REPORT

1.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      ether 08:00:27:d1:f8:5d txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.56.5 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
        ether 08:00:27:19:f6:65 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 2 bytes 1180 (1.1 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 25 bytes 3214 (3.1 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
      inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
        ether 00:00:00:00:00:00 txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

2.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.1
[sudo] password for kali:
To boldly go where no
shell has gone before

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
        ether 08:00:27:d1:f8:5d txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
          RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
          RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
          TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
          TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

3.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
        ether 08:00:27:d1:f8:5d txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
          RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
          RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
          TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
          TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo ifconfig eth0 down
To boldly go where no
shell has gone before

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo ifconfig eth0 hw ether 00:11:22:33:44:55

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo ifconfig eth0 up

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
        ether 00:11:22:33:44:55 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
          RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
          RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
          TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
          TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

4.

```
[kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ iwconfig
lo      no wireless extensions.

eth0    no wireless extensions.

eth1    no wireless extensions.
```

5.

```
[kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo dhclient eth0
sudo: dhclient: command not found

[kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ dhclient
Command 'dhclient' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install isc-dhcp-client
sudo apt install isc-dhcp-client-ddns
```

6.

```
[kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ dig youtube.com mx
;; communications error to 5.200.200.200#53: timed out
;; communications error to 5.200.200.200#53: timed out
```

7.

```
GNU nano 8.4                               /etc/resolv.conf *
# Generated by NetworkManager
#Search DomainName
nameserver 192.168.1.1
nameserver 8.8.8.8
```