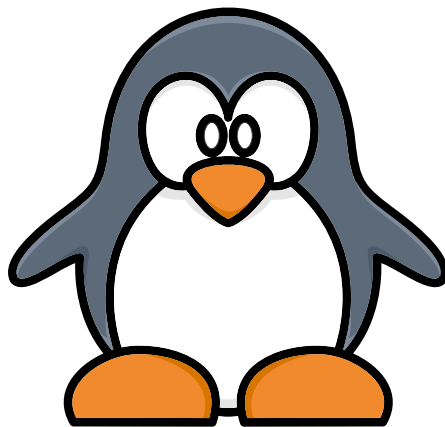


# LEARNING LINUX EXERCISE GUIDE



## A PRACTICAL EXERCISE GUIDE

An exercise booklet to help you learn how to  
use Linux

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# INTRODUCTION

**Welcome! This worksheet will guide you through various exercises that will help you build foundational Linux skills.**

**This exercise booklet assumes that you already have a machine running some variation of Linux on it.**

**You will then need to go to the North Green GitHub page and download learninglinux using the command:**

```
git clone https://github.com/northgreensecurity/learninglinux.git  
sudo ./learninglinux.sh
```

**This tool will create a folder in your home directory called learninglinux – any folders and files that are created will be within this folder.**

An important skill for all penetration testers and ethical hackers is an ability to interact with and analyse data.

You'll practice using powerful tools like **grep**, **cut**, **sort**, and **uniq** to search through and manipulate text data. By the end of this section, you will be comfortable working with files and extracting useful information quickly.

### Exercises:

- 1) Select option 1 to create the `data_exercises` folder  
change directory to this folder.
- 2) Identify how many lines are in the `fruit_list.txt` file

#### Command:

```
1) cat fruit_list.txt | wc -l
```

- 3) Use **grep** to find any occurrence of the word `cherry` in `fruit_list.txt`

#### Command:

```
Either: cat fruit_list.txt | grep cherry  
Or:     grep cherry fruit_list.txt
```

- 4) How many lines does the word `cherry` occur in in the file `fruit_list.txt`

#### Command:

```
Either: cat fruit_list.txt | grep cherry | wc -l  
Or:     grep cherry fruit_list.txt | wc -l
```

5) Create a copy of the fruit\_list.txt file and change all instances of the word peach to blueberry

**Command:**

```
1) cp fruit_list.txt fruit_list2.txt
2) sed -i 's/peach/blueberry/g' fruit_list2.txt
```

6) Use **cut** to extract all the first names from names.csv

**Command:**

```
Either: cat names.csv | cut -d , -f 1
Or:      cut -d , -f 1 names.csv
```

7) Sort the first names from names.csv in alphabetical order

**Command:**

```
Either: cat names.csv | cut -d , -f 1 | sort
Or:      cut -d , -f 1 names.csv | sort
```

8) There are duplicate names in this output. Show only a list of the unique names

**Command:**

```
Either: cat names.csv | cut -d , -f 1 | sort | uniq
Or:      cut -d , -f 1 names.csv | sort | uniq
```

# 2

## PRIVILEGES EXERCISES

This section focuses on user permissions and privilege management.

By understanding how to work with users and their privileges, you'll be able to effectively control access to system files.

### Exercises:

1) Select option 2 to create new user accounts and the privilege\_exercises folder. Open the users\_credentials.txt file to see the accounts created

#### Command:

```
1) cat user_credentials.txt
```

2) Change to **user1** and identify the sudo privileges of this account

#### Command:

```
1) su user1  
2) sudo -l
```

3) Can you demonstrate that **user1** can run any command as any user?

#### Command:

```
1) sudo su  
2) sudo cat /etc/shadow
```

4) Change to **user2** and identify the sudo privileges of the account

#### Command:

```
1) su user2  
2) sudo -l
```

# 2

## PRIVILEGES EXERCISES

5) Can you demonstrate that **user2** is able to run any commands with the root privilege?

### Command:

- 1) `cat /etc/shadow`
- 2) `sudo cat /etc/shadow`

6) Look at the `/etc/sudoers` file. Do you think **user3** needs to enter a password when running `sudo nano`?

### Command:

- 1) `sudo cat /etc/sudoers`

7) Change to **user3** and demonstrate this by opening the `/etc/shadow` file

### Command:

- 1) `su user3`
- 2) `nano /etc/shadow`
- 3) `sudo /etc/shadow`

# 3

## PERMISSIONS EXERCISES

**Understanding file permissions and ownership is crucial to a penetration tester.**

**This section will help you learn how to inspect and modify file permissions, as well as understand who has access to specific files.**

### Exercises:

1) Select option 4 to create the permissions folder. Change to this directory for the files in these exercises.

2) View the file permissions of the two files in the folder

#### Command:

```
1) ls -la
```

3) Can you read either file?

#### Command:

```
1) cat read_only.txt
```

4) Change the ownership of no\_access.txt to your user account (the user kali has been used for this example)

#### Command:

```
1) sudo chown kali:kali no_access.txt
```

# 3

## PERMISSIONS EXERCISES

5) Now that you are the owner of the file can you read no\_access.txt

### Command:

```
1) cat no_access.txt
```

6) Change the permission of the file to give yourself read and write access, and all other users read access

### Command:

```
1) chmod 644 no_access.txt  
l2) s -la
```

7) Create an executable file that all users can run. Create the file hello.sh and put the following commands in:

```
#!/bin/bash  
echo "Hello World"
```

### Command:

```
1) nano hello.sh  
<input the above code>  
2) chmod +x hello.sh  
3) ./hello.sh
```



# 3

## COMPRESSION EXERCISES

**Files come in all sizes and at times it is easier to transmit them in a compressed format. It is important to be able to extract important data from these files.**

**The exercises will walk you through the process of extracting and creating compressed files.**

### Exercises:

1) Select option 5 to create the compression folder. Change to this directory for the files in these exercises.

2) extract the data from compressed1.tar.gz

#### Command:

- 1) `sudo tar vxzf compressed1.tar.gz`
- 2) `sudo cat uncompressed1.txt`

3) extract the data from compressed2.zip

#### Command:

- 1) `sudo unzip compressed2.zip`
- 2) `sudo cat home/kali/learninglinux/compression/uncompressed2.txt`

4) extract the data from compressed3.gz

#### Command:

- 1) `sudo gunzip compressed3.gz`
- 2) `sudo cat compressed3`

# 4

## FILE SEARCHING EXERCISES

Being able to locate files quickly is a vital skill in penetration testing.

In this section, you will practice using commands like **find** and **locate** to search for files across the system. These tools allow you to search based on file names, types, or contents, which is essential when you have many files spread across different directories.

### Exercises:

- 1) Select option 6 to create the `finding_files` folder. Change to this directory and read the `find_me.txt` file to see the name of files for these exercises
- 2) find the location of each of the files listed in `find_me.txt` using the `find` command

#### Command:

- 1) `find / -name "file1.txt"`
- 2) `find / -name "file2.csv"`
- 3) `find / -name "file3.log"`

- 3) The **locate** command can quickly find files by name without traversing the whole filesystem, as it relies on an indexed database. However we will need to update the database with our new files.

Find the location of each file using `locate`

#### Command:

- 1) `sudo updatedb`
- 2) `locate file1.txt`
- 3) `locate file2.csv`
- 4) `locate file3.log`

# 4

## FILE SEARCHING **EXERCISES**

You'll note that file1.txt is not identified with locate as the /tmp folder is not indexed

4) find all csv files on the device and **grep** for file2.csv

### Command:

```
1) find / -type f -name "*.csv" | grep file2
```

**Being able to remotely access other machines and copy files across the network is an important skill.**

**In this section, you will create a virtual machine to remotely connect to and be able to move files from one device to another.**

### Exercises:

1) Select option 7 to create a docker container (a light-weight virtual machine) and make note of the IP address the tool provides.

2) Confirm you can SSH to the docker container

#### Command:

```
1) ssh root@<IPADDRESS>
```

3) Verify that this shell is not your linux machine by viewing the /home directory

#### Command:

```
1) ls /home/
```

4) Create a file on the remote host in the /tmp directory called remote file

#### Command:

```
1) echo "Remote file" > /tmp/remote.txt
```

# 5

## TRANSFERRING FILES **EXERCISES**

Open up another terminal at this point.

5) Create a file on your local host in your /home directory called local

### Command:

```
1) echo "Local file" > /home/<username>/local.txt
```

6) copy the local file into the /tmp directory on the remote server using the tool **scp**

### Command:

```
1) scp local.txt root@<IPADDRESS>:/tmp
```

7) pull the remote file from the docker container into your home directory using the tool scp

### Command:

```
1) scp root@172.19.0.2:/tmp/remote.txt remote.txt
```

You will now have both the remote.txt and local.txt files in your home directory and in the /tmp directory of the docker container

# 6

## IP ADDRESS & ROUTING EXERCISES

**Understanding IP addresses and networking is a key skill to communicate in a network.**

**In this section, you will disable the features that give you an automatic IP address and configure your device to talk to the network.**

***Note: If you are using a virtual machine, it is recommended that you put it in 'bridged' mode.***

### Exercises:

1) Identify your computer's IP address and routing information and make a note of it

#### Command:

```
1) ip a  
2) ip route
```

2) Confirm you have internet access by pinging 8.8.8.8

#### Command:

```
ping 8.8.8.8
```

3) Disable DHCP, delete DNS servers, remove the IP address the device has and remove any routing information. For the commands below it is assumed the interface name is eth0

#### Command:

```
1) sudo dhclient -r eth0  
2) sudo ip addr flush dev eth0  
3) sudo ip route flush dev eth0  
4) sudo sed -i '/^nameserver/d' /etc/resolv.conf
```

# 6

## IP ADDRESS & ROUTING EXERCISES

4) Confirm you have no internet access by pinging 8.8.8.8 again

### Command:

```
1) ping 8.8.8.8
```

5) set a static IP address on your network range. (choose a random high number such as x.x.x.201 where x.x.x are your network address - we will use 192.168.1. in this example) and set your default gateway

### Command:

```
1) sudo ip addr add 192.168.1.201/24 dev eth0
2) sudo ip route add default via 192.168.1.1
3) ip a
4) ip route
```

6) confirm that you can now ping an internet accessible IP address but cannot resolve URLs

### Command:

```
1) ping 8.8.8.8
2) ping www.google.com
```

7) Add Google's DNS server to your system for name resolution and confirm it works

### Command:

```
1) sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf
<add the below line>
2) nameserver 8.8.8.8
3) ping www.google.com
```

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