Network Fundamentals

Linux Fundamentals Part 1

Task 1: No answer needed Task 2: Answer the questions below Research: What year was the first release of a Linux operating system? ✓ Correct Answer 1991 Task 3: No answer needed **Task 4:** tryhackme@linux1:~\$ whoami tryhackme Answer the questions below If we wanted to output the text "TryHackMe", what would our command be?

Q Hint

♥ Hint

What is the username of who you're logged in as on your deployed Linux machine?

✓ Correct Answer

✓ Correct Answer

echo TryHackMe

tryhackme

Task 4:

Command	Full Name
ls	listing
cd	change directory
cat	concatenate
pwd	print working directory

- 1. Used "**Is**" to let us know what files are available in the "Documents" folder of this machine. In this case, it is called "todo.txt".
- 2. We have then used **cat todo.txt** to concatenate/output the contents of this "todo.txt" file, where the contents are "Here's something important for me to do later!"

```
Using "pwd" to list the full path of the current directory

tryhackme@linux1:~/Documents$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/Documents
tryhackme@linux1:~/Documents$
```

Let's break this down:

- 1. We already know we're in "Documents" thanks to our terminal, but at this point in time, we have no idea where "Documents" is stored so that we can get back to it easily in the future.
- 2. I have used the "**pwd**" (**print w**orking **d**irectory) command to find the full file path of this "Documents" folder.
- 3. We're helpfully told by Linux that this "Documents" directory is stored at "/home/ubuntu/Documents" on the machine great to know!
- 4. Now in the future, if we find ourselves in a different location, we can just use **cd**/home/ubuntu/Documents to change our working directory to this "Documents" directory.

Task 5:

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ ls
access.log folder1 folder2 folder3 folder4
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder1
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ ls
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder1$ cd ..
tryhackme@linux1:~$ cd folder2
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder2$ ls
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder2$ cd ..
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ ls
note.txt
tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4$ cat note.txt
Hello World!
```

tryhackme@linux1:~/folder4\$ pwd /home/tryhackme/folder4

Answer the questions below				
On the Linux machine that you deploy, how many folders are there?				
4	✓ Correct Answer			
Which directory contains a file?				
folder4	✓ Correct Answer	♀ Hint		
What is the contents of this file?				
Hello World	✓ Correct Answer			
Use the cd command to navigate to this file and find out the new current working directory. What is the path?				
/home/tryhackme/folder4	✓ Correct Answer			

Task 6:

```
tryhackme@linux1:~$ find -name *.txt
./folder4/note.txt
```

```
Using "grep" to find any entries with the IP address of "81.143.211.90" in "access.log"
 tryhackme@linux1:~$ grep "81.143.211.90" access.log
 81.143.211.90 - - [25/Mar/2021:11:17 + 0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 417 "-
 " "Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 7.0; Moto G(4))"
tryhackme@linux1:~$ grep "THM" access.log
13.127.130.212 - - [04/May/2021:08:35:26 +0000] "GET THM{ACCESS} lang=en HTTP/
1.1" 404 360 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/77.0.3865.120 Safari/537.36"
Answer the questions below
Use grep on "access.log" to find the flag that has a prefix of "THM". What is the flag?
                                                                   ♀ Hint
  THM{ACCESS}
                                             ✓ Correct Answer
And I still haven't found what I'm looking for!

✓ Correct Answer

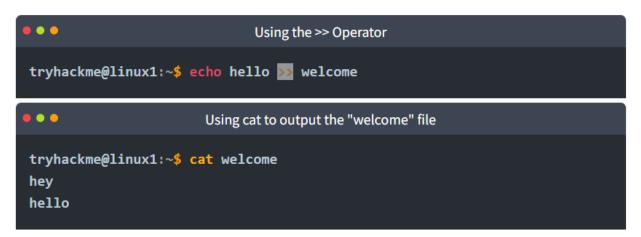
  No answer needed
```

Task 7:



Following on with our previous example where we have the file "welcome" that has the contents of "hey". If were to use echo to add "hello" to the file using the operator, the file will now only have "hello" and not "hey".

The >>> operator allows to append the output to the bottom of the file — rather than replacing the contents like so:



Answer the questions below If we wanted to run a command in the background, what operator would we want to use? ✓ Correct Answer & If I wanted to replace the contents of a file named "passwords" with the word "password123", what would my command be? echo password123 > passwords Correct Answer ♀ Hint Now if I wanted to add "tryhackme" to this file named "passwords" but also keep "passwords123", what would my command be ✓ Correct Answer ♥ Hint echo tryhackme >> passwords Now use the deployed Linux machine to put these into practice ✓ Correct Answer No answer needed