

Texto en línea



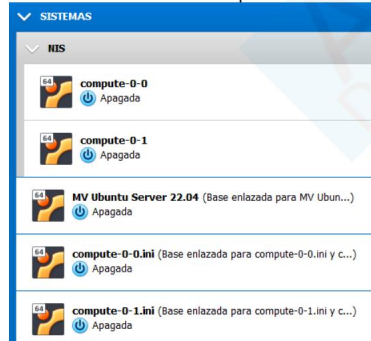
NIS

A.D.G.

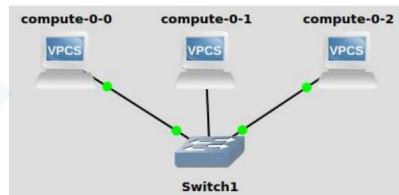
Ejercicio 01

Clon enlazado 1 : "compute-0-0" 192.168.1.200/24 - (Bridge)

Clon enlazado 2 : "compute-0-1" 192.168.1.201/24 - (Bridge) (incluir dns - nameserver addresses)



Es decir, tendríamos la siguiente configuración:



Cambia el nombre de la maquina compute-0-1: **/etc/hostname** ó **nmtui** y pon las ips correspondientes **/etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml** con los nombre correspondientes en el archivo **/etc/hosts** de ambas maquinas

Sube un pantallazo en el que se muestre en el compute-0-1 la salida de los comandos:

ip a
hostname

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BRROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:6f:ae:19 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.201/24 metric 100 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
        valid_lft 86242sec preferred_lft 86242sec
    inet6 2a0c:5a80:4803:3800:a00:27ff:fe6f:ae19/64 scope global mngtmpaddr noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe6f:ae19/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ hostname
compute-0-1
```

Crea los siguientes usuarios y grupos en el servidor (compute-0-0)

tuapellidotunombre1 con contraseña alumno dentro del grupo

tuapellidotunombre2 con contraseña alumno dentro del grupo

tuapellidotunombre3 con contraseña alumno dentro del grupo

tuapellidotunombre4 con contraseña alumno dentro del grupo

Comandos útiles:

Crear grupo: **sudo groupadd grupo** Crear usuario: **sudo useradd usuario**

Añadir usuario a grupo: **sudo adduser usuario grupo** Cambiar de usuario: **su usuario**

Cambiar contraseña a un usuario: (root) **passwd user**

```

compute-0-0 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo groupadd Grigore
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo su
root@compute-0-0:/home/andreidaniel# for i in 1 2 3 4 ; do useradd -g Grigore -d /home/Andreis1 -m -s /bin/bash Andreis1
> done
root@compute-0-0:/home/andreidaniel# passwd Andrei1
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@compute-0-0:/home/andreidaniel# passwd Andrei2
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@compute-0-0:/home/andreidaniel# passwd Andrei3
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@compute-0-0:/home/andreidaniel# passwd Andrei4
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully

```

Sube un pantallazo de los comandos (servidor) :

passwd/etc4 / -tail

group/etc2 / -tail

```

compute-0-0 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda
root@compute-0-0:/home/andreidaniel# tail -4 /etc/passwd
Andreis1:x:1001:1001::/home/Andreis1:/bin/bash
Andreis2:x:1002:1001::/home/Andreis2:/bin/bash
Andreis3:x:1003:1001::/home/Andreis3:/bin/bash
Andreis4:x:1004:1001::/home/Andreis4:/bin/bash
root@compute-0-0:/home/andreidaniel# tail -2 /etc/group
netdev:x:119:
Grigore:x:1001:

```

Instala el servidor NIS en el servidor (compute-0-0)

```

compute-0-0 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo apt-get -y install portmap

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo apt-get -y install nis

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo nano /etc/hosts

GNU nano 6.2
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 compute-0-0
#añadido:
192.168.1.200 servidor.AND.nis_

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo domainname servidor.AND.nis

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo nano /etc/defaultdomain

GNU nano 6.2
servidor.AND.nis

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo /usr/sbin/ypserv start
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo /usr/sbin/rpc.xpafnd
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo /usr/lib/yp/ypinit -m

At this point, we have to construct a list of the hosts which will run NIS
servers. compute-0-0 is in the list of NIS server hosts. Please continue to add
the names for the other hosts, one per line. When you are done with the
list, type a <control D>.
next host to add: compute-0-0
next host to add: servidor.AND.nis

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ rpcinfo -p

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo iptables -F

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo systemctl enable ypserv.service

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo systemctl start ypserv.service

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo systemctl status ypserv.service

```

Instala el cliente NIS en el cliente (compute-0-1)

compute-0-1 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo apt-get -y install nis
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo domainname servidor.AND.nis
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ nisdomainname
servidor.AND.nis
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo nano /etc/nsswitch.conf
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
# /etc/nsswitch.conf
#
# Example configuration of GNU Name
# If you have the 'glibc-doc-referen
# 'info libc "Name Service Switch"'

passwd:      files systemd nis
group:       files systemd nis
shadow:      files nis
gshadow:     files nis

hosts:       files dns nis
networks:    files nis

protocols:   db files nis
services:    db files nis
ethers:      db files nis
rpc:         db files nis_

netgroup:    nis
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo nano /etc/yp.conf
```

```
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/yp.conf *
#
# yp.conf Configuration file for the ybind process. You can define
# NIS servers manually here if they can't be found by
# broadcasting on the local net (which is the default).
#
# See the manual page of ybind for the syntax of this file.
#
# IMPORTANT: For the "ypserver", use IP addresses, or make sure that
# the host is in /etc/hosts. This file is only interpreted
# once, and if DNS isn't reachable yet the ypserver cannot
# be resolved and ybind won't ever bind to the server.
#
# ypserver ypserver.network.com
ypserver 192.168.1.200_
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo nano /etc/hosts
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 compute-0-1
#añadido:
192.168.1.200 servidor.AND.nis
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo ybind
```

Se comprueba que aparezcan los usuarios creados en el servidor desde el cliente:

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ getent passwd
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo pam-auth-update
```

```
[*] Create home directory on login
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo systemctl enable /lib/systemd/system/ypbind.service
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo nano /etc/defaultdomain
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
servidor.AND.nis
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo iptables -F
```

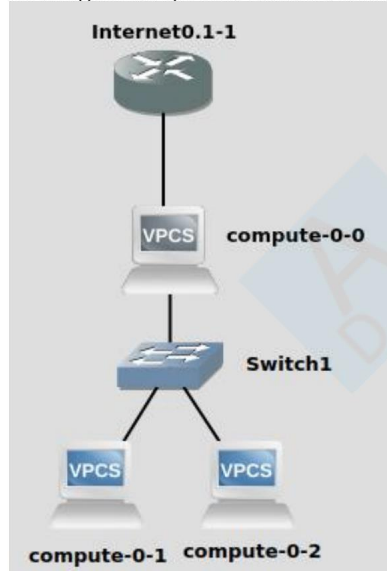
Sube un pantallazo del comando en el cliente (compute-0-1):

```
cat /etc/passwd | grep tunombre
sudo getent passwd | grep tunombre
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ cat /etc/passwd | grep Andrei
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo getent passwd | grep Andrei
Andrei1:x:1001:1001::/home/Andrei1:/bin/bash
Andrei2:x:1002:1001::/home/Andrei2:/bin/bash
Andrei3:x:1003:1001::/home/Andrei3:/bin/bash
Andrei4:x:1004:1001::/home/Andrei4:/bin/bash
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ _
```

Reinicia las maquinas y comprueba que todo funciona, esto te quitará mucho trabajo en el futuro.

Ejercicio 02

En el siguiente ejercicio vamos a cambiar la configuración como se muestra en la siguiente imagen.



Creamos un nuevo adaptador red para el servidor, le asignamos una red interna y le ponemos la dirección 172.16.0.10/16:

Red

Adaptador 1: Intel PRO/1000 MT Desktop (Adaptador puente, «wlp1s0»)

Adaptador 2: Intel PRO/1000 MT Desktop (Red interna, «intnet»)

Cambiamos en el cliente el adaptador a una red interna, le asignamos la red 172.16.0.11/16 y gateway 172.16.0.10:

Red

Adaptador 1: Intel PRO/1000 MT Desktop (Red interna, «intnet»)

Se modifican las IPs otravez:

(compute-0-0) Servidor:

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo nano /etc/hosts
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 compute-0-0
#añadido & modificado:
172.16.0.10_servidor.AND.nis
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ reboot
```

(compute-0-1) Cliente:

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo nano /etc/yp.conf
```

```
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/yp.conf *
#
# yp.conf Configuration file for the ypbind process. You can define
# NIS servers manually here if they can't be found by
# broadcasting on the local net (which is the default).
#
# See the manual page of ypbind for the syntax of this file.
#
# IMPORTANT: For the "ypserver", use IP addresses, or make sure that
# the host is in /etc/hosts. This file is only interpreted
# once, and if DNS isn't reachable yet the ypserver cannot
# be resolved and ypbind won't ever bind to the server.
#
# ypserver ypserver.network.com
ypserver 172.16.0.10_
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ sudo nano /etc/hosts
```



```
GNU nano 6.2
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 compute-0-1
#añadido & modificado:
172.16.0.10_servidor.AND.nis
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ reboot
```

Haz un ping 8.8.8.8 desde el cliente, fíjate que no tenemos acceso a internet, para poder tener acceso necesitamos ejecutar en el servidor (compute-0-0):

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
iptables -F
iptables -A FORWARD -j ACCEPT
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 172.16.0.0/16 -o enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE
```

Crea un script llamado enrutar.sh y crea un servicio donde se cargue este script en :
cat /etc/systemd/system/enrutar.service

```
root@compute-0-0:~# pwd
/root
root@compute-0-0:~# sudo nano enrutar.sh_
```

```
GNU nano 6.2 enrutar.sh *
#!/bin/bash
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
iptables -F
iptables -A FORWARD -j ACCEPT
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 172.16.0.0/16 -o enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE
```

```
root@compute-0-0:~# sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/enrutar.service
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
[Unit]
Description=Comenzar enrutamiento
After=syslog.target

[Service]
ExecStart=/root/enrutar.sh
User=root

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target_
```

```
root@compute-0-0:~# chmod +x /root/enrutar.sh
```

```
root@compute-0-0:~# systemctl enable enrutar.service
```

```
root@compute-0-0:~# systemctl start enrutar.service
```

```
root@compute-0-0:~# systemctl list-unit-files | grep enrutar
enrutar.service                                enabled                                enabled
```

Habílo para que se inicie durante el inicio y **sube un pantallazo** de los siguientes comandos ejecutados en el servidor (compute-0-0):

```
sudo cat /etc/systemd/system/enrutar.service
sudo systemctl status enrutar.service
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo cat /etc/systemd/system/enrutar.service
[Unit]
Description=Comenzar enrutamiento
After=syslog.target

[Service]
ExecStart=/root/enrutar.sh
User=root

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo systemctl status enrutar.service
* enrutar.service - Comenzar enrutamiento
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/enrutar.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: inactive (dead) since Wed 2023-01-11 18:07:16 UTC; 10min ago
     Process: 634 ExecStart=/root/enrutar.sh (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 634 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
      CPU: 21ms

ene 11 18:07:16 compute-0-0 systemd[1]: Started Comenzar enrutamiento.
ene 11 18:07:16 compute-0-0 systemd[1]: enrutar.service: Deactivated successfully.
```

```
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ reboot
```

```

andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo iptables -L -vn
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target      prot opt in     out     source                   destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target      prot opt in     out     source                   destination
  0      0 ACCEPT      all  --  *      *        0.0.0.0/0                0.0.0.0/0

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target      prot opt in     out     source                   destination

```

Sube también un pantallazo en el cliente (compute-0-1) de los comandos:

```

ip a
ping google.com
cat /etc/hosts

```

```

andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:0f:c7:cb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.16.0.11/16 brd 172.16.255.255 scope global enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe0f:c7cb/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ ping google.com
PING google.com (142.250.201.78) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from mad07s25-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.201.78): icmp_seq=1 ttl=112 time=9.68 ms
^C
--- google.com ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 9.681/9.681/9.681/0.000 ms
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ 
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ 
andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~$ cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 compute-0-1
#añadido & modificado:
172.16.0.10 servidor.AND.nis
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

```

Ejercicio 03

Si no lo habías realizado, ejecutamos en el cliente sudo pam-auth-update y marcamos que se cree el directorio automáticamente, de esta forma cuando un usuario acceda al cliente (compute-0-1)

(ya se hizo antes) andreidaniel@compute-0-1:~\$ sudo pam-auth-update

Conectate por ssh con el usuario tunombre2 al cliente y sube un pantallazo en el cliente de los comandos:

```

ip a
pwd

```

```

compute-0-0 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
andreidaniel@compute-0-0:~$ ssh Andrei2@172.16.0.11
Andrei2@172.16.0.11's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-57-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Tue 12 ene 2023 11:52:22 UTC

System load:  0.0               Processes:    111
Usage of /:   49.5% of 9.75GB    Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 11%              IPv4 address for enp0s3: 172.16.0.11
Swap usage:   0%

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Last login: Thu Jan 12 11:52:23 2023 from 172.16.0.10
Andrei2@compute-0-1:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:0f:c7:cb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.16.0.11/16 brd 172.16.255.255 scope global enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe0f:c7cb/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
Andrei2@compute-0-1:~$ pwd
/home/Andrei2
Andrei2@compute-0-1:~$ 

```

Vuelve al servidor principal, hazte usuario **tunombre2**, primero genera un par de claves rsa una privada y publica, para ello ejecuta el siguiente comando en tu home:
ssh-keygen

```

Andrei2@compute-0-1:~$
logout
Connection to 172.16.0.11 closed.
Andrei2@compute-0-0:~$ su Andrei2
Password:
Andrei2@compute-0-0:~$ cd /home
Andrei2@compute-0-0:/home$ ls
corgi1  andrei2  koreysa  Andreid  andreidaniei
Andrei2@compute-0-0:/home$ cd Andrei2
Andrei2@compute-0-0:~$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/Andrei2/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/Andrei2/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/Andrei2/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:TatHJR+oS5HuFvUf1tWHSH5oInXG/4KDb1h18D/yuIvM Andrei2@compute-0-0
The key's randomart image is:

-----[RSA 3072]-----
      .Oo=.. |
      .O + o=+.. |
      . * = ..,OO+o |
      .O = *.OO +OB |
      .O + S +O + ++ |
      .OO + .. |
      .O |
      .+E |
-----[SHA256]-----
Andrei2@compute-0-0:~$ ls
Andrei2@compute-0-0:~$ ls .ssh/
id_rsa  id_rsa.pub  known_hosts  known_hosts.old
Andrei2@compute-0-0:~$

```

Puedes comprobar que se ha generado (ls .ssh/) tendrá que aparecer las dos claves (id_rsa id_rsa.pub), lo siguiente será exportar la clave publica al cliente, para ello ejecutamos:

```
ssh-copy-id 172.16.0.11
```

```

AndreI2@compute-0-0:~$ ssh-copy-id 172.16.0.11
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/AndreI2/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are alr
eady installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to inst
all the new keys
AndreI2@172.16.0.11's password:

Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh '172.16.0.11'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.

AndreI2@compute-0-0:~$

```

Por ultimo conectate al cliente, ahora ya no te pedirá la contraseña.

```

Andrei2@compute-0-0:~$ ssh Andrei2@172.16.0.11
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-57-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of mié 11 ene 2023 20:47:05 UTC

System load: 0.0          Processes: 111
Usage of /: 49.4% of 9.75GB  Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 11%          IPv4 address for enp0s3: 172.16.0.11
Swap usage: 0%

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Last login: Wed Jan 11 20:41:18 2023 from 172.16.0.10
Andrei2@compute-0-1:~$ _

```

Haz lo mismo para el usuario tunombre, tunombre1 y root, para poder hacerlo con el root tendrás que:

Dar una password a root para poder loguearse por ssh (sudo su y luego ejecutar el comando passwd)
En el archivo /etc/ssh/sshd_config desomentar o incluir la linea : PermitRootLogin yes

```

andreiandrei@compute-0-0:~$ su andreiandrei
Password:
andreiandrei@compute-0-0:~$ cd /home
andreiandrei@compute-0-0:~/homes$ ls
andreiandrei@compute-0-0:~/homes$ cd andreiandrei
andreiandrei@compute-0-0:~/homes/cd andreiandrei
andreiandrei@compute-0-0:~$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/andreiandrei/./ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/andreiandrei/ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/andreiandrei/ssh/id_rsa.pub
Your fingerprint is:
SHA256:aaT000cE8T3ccq4A0wPsgXpYkUjI1pZbNC5o3A4f3c andreiandrei@compute-0-0
The key's randomart image is:
[RSA 3072]-----
      +-----+
      .+..+..+
      O+O+***O .
      O .+O.+.+.
      O O+O+5O .
      .+..+..+ E
      +.+.
      = O
      +-----+
[SHA256]-----
andreiandrei@compute-0-0:~$ ssh-copy-id 172.16.0.11

```

```

Andrei@andrei1@compute-0-0:~$ su Andrei1
Password:
Andrei1@compute-0-0:/home/andreiandrei1$ cd /home
Andrei1@compute-0-0:/home$ ls
Andrei1 ~ public keys Andrei1 Andreiandrei1
Andrei1@compute-0-0:/home$ cd Andrei1
Andrei1@compute-0-0:~$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/Andrei1/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/Andrei1/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/Andrei1/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/Andrei1/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
61e3c3202421800000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
The key's randomart image is:
[SHA256]
-----[RSA 3072]-----
+
+ 0 0 0 0 . +
+ 0 + . + + 0 E
+ . S
+ . *
+ 0 0 . + 0 . +
+ . . . . . +
+ . 0 0 . + + X8
+ [SHA256]
Andrei1@compute-0-0:~$ ssh-copy-id 172.16.0.11

```

```

andre@daniel@compute-0-0:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for andre@daniel:
root@compute-0-0:/home/andre@daniel# passwd
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@compute-0-0:/home/andre@daniel# ls
root@compute-0-0:/home/andre@daniel# cd ..
root@compute-0-0:/home# ls
andre1  andre2  andre3  andre4  andre@daniel
root@compute-0-0:/home#

```

```
root@compute-0-0:/home# sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

```

GNU nano 6.2
#PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
PermitRootLogin yes

root@compute-0-1:~# reboot

root@compute-0-0:~# pwd
/root
root@compute-0-0:~# ls
annutar.sh  .ssh
root@compute-0-0:~# ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
/root/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.
Overwrite (y/n)? y
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:P8Bw235eCve1NcyJzT2dikLp7Hb6Nx6KHVxXB60UA root@compute-0-0
The key's randomart image is:
+--[RSA 3072]-----+
|      E              |
|      ..             |
|      ...            |
|      .+00           |
|      S.00=+.        |
|      0+00=+.0       |
|      ..*.x008       |
|      = 0+*0.        |
|      .B0**..        |
+-----[SHA256]-----+
root@compute-0-0:~# ssh-copy-id 172.16.0.11

```

Sube un **nantallazo** en el que se vea que te puedes conectar sin que te pida la contraseña con el usuario **tunombre1**, a continuación se muestra un pantallazo como ejemplo:

```

Andre11@compute-0-0:~$ pwd
/home/Andre11
Andre11@compute-0-0:~$ ssh Andre11@172.16.0.11
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-57-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of mié 11 ene 2023 22:27:46 UTC

System load: 0.01806640625   Processes:            111
Usage of /: 49.5% of 9.75GB   Users logged in:      1
Memory usage: 12%           IPv4 address for enp0s3: 172.16.0.11
Swap usage: 0%

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Last login: Wed Jan 11 22:25:59 2023 from 172.16.0.11
Andre11@compute-0-1:~$ _

```

En usuarios como por ej Andrei4 seguirá pidiendo contraseña por no haber copiado la clave pública al cliente anteriormente también:

```

Andre11@compute-0-0:~$ ssh Andrei4@172.16.0.11
Andre14@172.16.0.11's password:

Andre11@compute-0-0:~$ pwd
/home/Andre11
Andre11@compute-0-0:~$ cd ../Andrei4
Andre11@compute-0-0:/home/Andre14$ ssh Andrei4@172.16.0.11
Andre14@172.16.0.11's password:

Andre11@compute-0-0:/home/Andre14$ _

```

Comentario

Calificación

3,00 / 3,00

Calificado sobre

jueves, 26 de enero de 2023, 10:33

Calificado por