

Отчёт к лабораторной работе №1

Основы администрирования операционных систем

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1 Цель работы

Целью данной работы является приобретение практических навыков работы с пользователями в Rocky Linux.

2 Последовательность выполнения работы

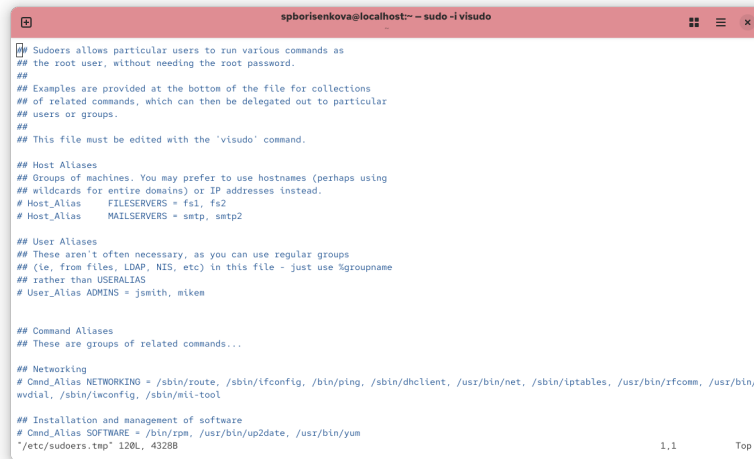
Определяю текущего пользователя командой `whoami`. Вывожу информацию о пользователе командой `id` Переключаюсь на `root` и снова использую `id`



```
root@localhost:~ -- sudo -i
spborisenkova@localhost:~$ whoami
spborisenkova
spborisenkova@localhost:~$ id
uid=1000(spborisenkova) gid=1000(spborisenkova) groups=1000(spborisenkova),10(wheel) context=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023
spborisenkova@localhost:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for spborisenkova:
root@localhost:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root) context=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023
root@localhost:~# ezit
bash: ezit: command not found...
root@localhost:~#
```

Рис. 2.1: Определение пользователя

Открываю файл `sudoers` через `visudo`. В файле присутствует необходимая строка со словом `wheel`.



```
spborisenkova@localhost: ~ - sudo -i visudo

## Sudoers allows particular users to run various commands as
## the root user, without needing the root password.
##
## Examples are provided at the bottom of the file for collections
## of related commands, which can then be delegated out to particular
## users or groups.
##
## This file must be edited with the 'visudo' command.

## Host Aliases
## Groups of machines. You may prefer to use hostnames (perhaps using
## wildcards for entire domains) or IP addresses instead.
# Host_Alias    FILESERVERS = fsl, fs2
# Host_Alias    MAILSERVERS = smtp, smtp2

## User Aliases
## These aren't often necessary, as you can use regular groups
## (ie, from files, LDAP, NIS, etc) in this file - just use %groupname
## rather than USERALIAS
# User_Alias ADMINS = jsmith, mikem

## Command Aliases
## These are groups of related commands...

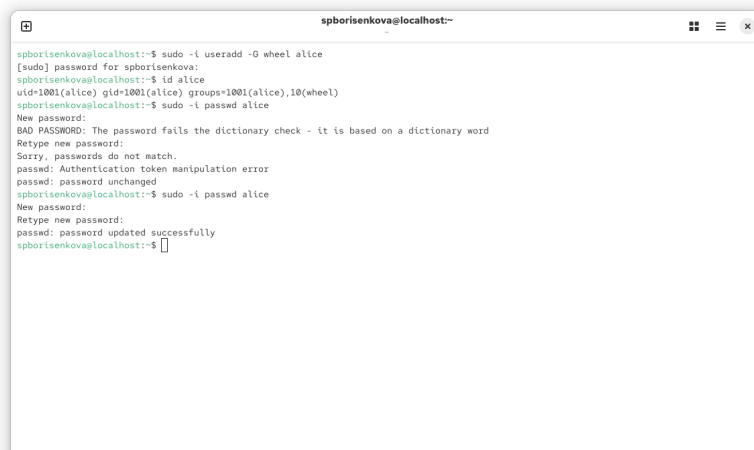
## Networking
# Cmnd_Alias NETWORKING = /sbin/route, /sbin/ifconfig, /bin/ping, /sbin/dhclient, /usr/bin/net, /sbin/iptables, /usr/bin/rfcomm, /usr/bin/wvdial, /sbin/wconfig, /sbin/mii-tool

## Installation and management of software
# Cmnd_Alias SOFTWARE = /bin/rpm, /usr/bin/up2date, /usr/bin/yum
"/etc/sudoers.tmp" 128L, 4328B

1,1 Top
```

Рис. 2.2: Sudoers

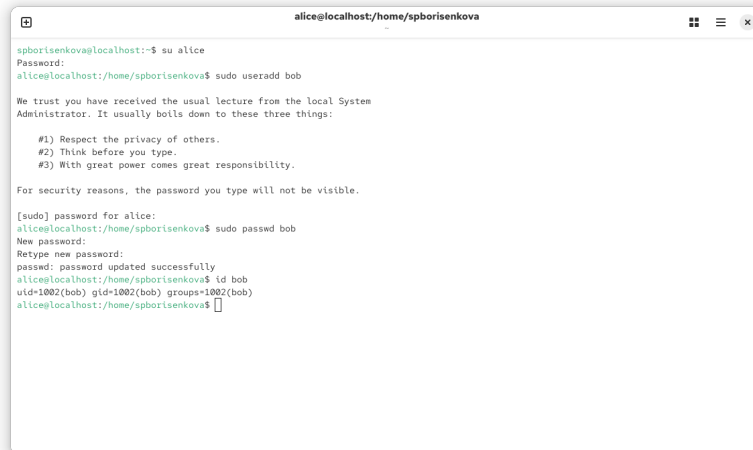
Создадим пользователя alice в группе wheel и зададим пароль.



```
spborisenkova@localhost:~$ sudo -i useradd -G wheel alice
[sudo] password for spborisenkova:
spborisenkova@localhost:~$ id alice
uid=1001(alice) gid=1001(alice) groups=1001(alice),10(wheel)
spborisenkova@localhost:~$ sudo -i passwd alice
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password fails the dictionary check - it is based on a dictionary word
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
spborisenkova@localhost:~$ sudo -i passwd alice
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
spborisenkova@localhost:~$
```

Рис. 2.3: Пользователь Alice

Аналогично из alice создадим пользователя bob



```
alice@localhost/home/spborisenkova
spborisenkova@localhost:~$ su alice
Password:
alice@localhost:/home/spborisenkova$ sudo useradd bob
We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System
Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

#1) Respect the privacy of others.
#2) Think before you type.
#3) With great power comes great responsibility.

For security reasons, the password you type will not be visible.

[sudo] password for alice:
alice@localhost:/home/spborisenkova$ sudo passwd bob
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
alice@localhost:/home/spborisenkova$ id bob
uid=1002(bob) gid=1002(bob) groups=1002(bob)
alice@localhost:/home/spborisenkova$
```

Рис. 2.4: Пользователь bob

Проверим параметры в файле login.



```
alice@localhost/home/spborisenkova - nano /etc/login.defs
GNU nano 2.9.1 /etc/login.defs
#
# Please note that the parameters in this configuration file control the
# behavior of the tools from the shadow-utils component. None of these
# tools uses the PAM mechanism, and the utilities that use PAM (such as the
# passwd command) should therefore be configured elsewhere. Refer to
# /etc/pam.d/system-auth for more information.
#
#
# Delay in seconds before being allowed another attempt after a login failure
# Note: When PAM is used, some modules may enforce a minimum delay (e.g.
# pam_unix(8) enforces a 2s delay)
#
#FAIL_DELAY 3
#
# Currently FAILLOG_ENAB is not supported
#
# Enable display of unknown usernames when login(1) failures are recorded.
#
#LOG_UNKFAIL_ENAB no
#
# Currently LOG_OK_LOGINS is not supported
#
# Currently LASTLOG_ENAB is not supported
#
# Limit the highest user ID number for which the lastlog entries should
```

Рис. 2.5: Параметры

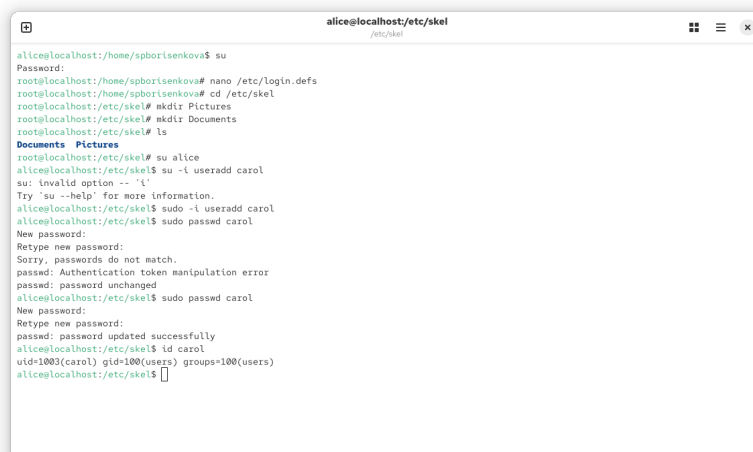
Создадим каталоги Pictures и Documents.

A terminal window titled 'alice@localhost/etc/skel' with a red header bar. The terminal shows a user 'alice' switching to 'root' via 'su'. The root user creates a directory '/etc/skel' and then creates two subdirectories, 'Pictures' and 'Documents', inside it. Finally, the root user lists the contents of '/etc/skel', showing 'Documents' and 'Pictures'.

```
alice@localhost:/home/spborisenkova$ su
Password:
root@localhost:/home/spborisenkova# nano /etc/login.defs
root@localhost:/home/spborisenkova# cd /etc/skel
root@localhost:/etc/skel# mkdir Pictures
root@localhost:/etc/skel# mkdir Documents
root@localhost:/etc/skel# ls
Documents Pictures
root@localhost:/etc/skel#
```

Рис. 2.6: Каталоги

Создадим пользователя carol и проверим его.

A terminal window titled 'alice@localhost/etc/skel' with a red header bar. The terminal shows the same initial steps as Figure 2.6. Then, the root user switches to 'alice' and uses 'useradd' to create a user named 'carol'. An attempt to set a password with 'passwd' fails due to a token manipulation error. The root user then uses 'sudo passwd carol' to successfully set a password for 'carol'. Finally, the root user runs 'id carol' to show the user's details: uid=1003(carol), gid=100(users), groups=100(users).

```
alice@localhost:/home/spborisenkova$ su
Password:
root@localhost:/home/spborisenkova# nano /etc/login.defs
root@localhost:/home/spborisenkova# cd /etc/skel
root@localhost:/etc/skel# mkdir Pictures
root@localhost:/etc/skel# mkdir Documents
root@localhost:/etc/skel# ls
Documents Pictures
root@localhost:/etc/skel# su alice
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ su -i useradd carol
su: invalid option -- 'i'
Try 'su --help' for more information.
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ sudo -i useradd carol
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ sudo passwd carol
New password:
Retype new password:
Sorry, passwords do not match.
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ sudo passwd carol
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ id carol
uid=1003(carol) gid=100(users) groups=100(users)
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$
```

Рис. 2.7: Пользователь carol

Создадим группы main и third и добавим туда пользователей

A terminal window titled 'alice@localhost:/etc/skel' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs: 'sudo groupadd main', 'sudo groupadd third', 'sudo usermod -s0 main alice', 'sudo usermod -s0 main bob', 'sudo usermod -s0 third carol', and 'if carol'. The user then enters a loop of '> q', '>', '> lq', and '>' which results in a 'bash: lq: event not found' error.

```
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ sudo groupadd main
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ sudo groupadd third
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ sudo usermod -s0 main alice
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ sudo usermod -s0 main bob
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ sudo usermod -s0 third carol
alice@localhost:/etc/skel$ if carol
> q
>
> lq
bash: lq: event not found
>
```

Рис. 2.8: Работа с группами

2.1 Вывод

В ходе работы были получены навыки обращения с пользователями и группами в Rocky Linux