



SOME KALI LINUX COMMANDS

SECTION 1: FILE AND DIRECTORY MANAGEMENT

1. Display the current working directory.

يعرض المسار الكامل للمجلد الحالي الذي تعمل فيه. يُستخدم لمعرفة موقعك داخل نظام الملفات.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ pwe  
Command 'pwe' not found, did you mean:  
command 'wpe' from deb xwpe  
command 'we' from deb xwpe  
command 'pwm' from deb python3-passwordmeter  
command 'xwe' from deb xwpe  
command 'pee' from deb moreutils  
command 'pwd' from deb coreutils  
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
```

2. List all the contents of your current directory, including hidden files.

يعرض جميع الملفات والمجلدات في الدليل الحالي، بما في ذلك الملفات المخفية. يساعد في معرفة محتويات المجلد.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ ls -a  
.  
..  
backup_testfile.txt  
.bash_logout  
.bashrc  
.bashrc.original  
.cache  
.config  
Desktop  
.dmrc  
Documents  
Downloads  
estfile.txt  
.face  
.face.icon  
.gnupg  
.ICEauthority  
.java  
.local  
.mozilla  
Music  
newfile.txt  
Pictures  
.profile  
Public  
.sudo_as_admin_successful  
Templates  
Videos  
.Xauthority  
.xsession-errors  
.xsession-errors.old  
.zsh_history  
.zshrc
```

3. Change your directory to the `Desktop`.

يُستخدم لتغيير الدليل الحالي إلى دليل آخر. في هذا المثال، ينتقل إلى مجلد سطح المكتب.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ cd ~/Desktop  
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$
```

4. Create two directories named `dir1` and `dir2` on the Desktop.

يُستخدم لإنشاء مجلدات جديدة. في هذا المثال، ينشئ مجلدين باسم `dir1` و `dir2`.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ mkdir dir1 dir2
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$
```

5. Inside `dir1`, create a file named `file1.txt`.

يُستخدم لإنشاء ملفات فارغة جديدة. هنا، ينشئ ملفات نصية فارغة داخل مجلدات معينة.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ mkdir dir1 dir2
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ touch ~/Desktop/dir1/alshbli1.txt
```

6. Inside `dir2`, create a file named `file2.txt`.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ touch ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
```

7. Using nano or vim Write the numbers 1 to 9 into `file1.txt`.

محررات نصوص تُستخدم لتحرير الملفات النصية من خلال واجهة سطر الأوامر.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nano ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
```

8. From the home directory Copy the contents of `file1.txt` into `file2.txt`.

يُستخدم لنسخ الملفات أو المجلدات من موقع إلى آخر. هنا، ينقل محتويات ملف إلى ملف آخر.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cp /home/kali/Desktop/dir1/alshbli1.txt /home/kali/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cat dir2/alshbli2.txt
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
```

9. From the home directory, delete `file1.txt` inside `dir1`.

يُستخدم لحذف الملفات. في هذا المثال، يقوم بحذف ملف معين.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ rm dir1/alshbli1.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
dir1  dir2  quiz02.sh

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cd dir1

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/dir1]
$ ls

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/dir1]
$
```

10. Remove the directory `dir1` from the Desktop.

يُستخدم لحذف مجلد فارغ.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ rmdir dir1

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
dir2  quiz02.sh
```

11. Redirect the output of the network configuration command to a file named `network_info.txt` on the Desktop.

يقوم بتوجيه مخرجات أمر `ifconfig` إلى ملف بدلاً من عرضها على الشاشة. يُستخدم لحفظ معلومات الشبكة في ملف.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig > ~/Desktop/network_info.txt
Command 'ifconfig' not found, did you mean:
  command 'ifconfig' from deb net-tools
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
```

12. Open the Desktop folder and show all files with detailed information.

يُستخدم لعرض ملفات المجلد الحالي مع جميع التفاصيل مثل الأنونات، المالك، وحجم الملف.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls -l
total 32
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 0 Aug 3 12:36 backup_testfile.txt
drwxr-xr-x 3 kali kali 4096 Sep 3 13:49 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 15 11:05 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 15 11:05 Downloads
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 0 Aug 3 12:33 estfile.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 15 11:05 Music
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 0 Aug 3 12:36 newfile.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 15 11:05 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 15 11:05 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 15 11:05 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 15 11:05 Videos
```

SECTION 2: USERS AND GROUPS MANAGEMENT

13. Create a new user with your name.

يُستخدم لإنشاء حساب مستخدم جديد على النظام.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo adduser alshebli_2003
info: Adding user `alshebli_2003' ...
info: Selecting UID/GID from range 1000 to 59999 ...
info: Adding new group `alshebli_2003' (1003) ...
info: Adding new user `alshebli_2003' (1003) with group `alshebli_2003 (1003)' ...
info: Creating home directory `/home/alshebli_2003' ...
info: Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for alshebli_2003
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []: alshebli faisal
    Room Number []: 2000
    Work Phone []: 770626671
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
info: Adding new user `alshebli_2003' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
info: Adding user `alshebli_2003' to group `users' ...
```

14. Set a password for your user.

يُستخدم لتعيين أو تغيير كلمة المرور للمستخدم.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo passwd alshebli_2003
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

15. Open the file that contains user information and verify that your user has been added.

يعرض محتويات ملف `passwd` الذي يحتوي على معلومات المستخدمين في النظام.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cat /etc/passwd | grep alshebli_2003
alshebli_2003:x:1003:1003:alshebli faisal,2000,770626671,:/home/alshebli_2003:/bin/bash
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

16. Add your user to the file that gives administrative privileges.

يُستخدم لإضافة مستخدم إلى مجموعة معينة.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo usermod -aG sudo alshebli_2003
[sudo] password for kali:
usermod: user `alshebli_2003' does not exist

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo usermod -aG sudo alshebli_2003

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ groups alshebli_2003
alshebli_2003 : alshebli_2003 sudo users

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ su - alshebli_2003
Password:
(alshebli_2003㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo ls /root
[sudo] password for alshebli_2003:
```


17. Switch to your user and confirm the user identity.

يُستخدم لتبديل المستخدم النشط إلى مستخدم آخر.

```
(alshebli_2003@kali)-[~]
$ su alshebli_2003 whoami
Password:
/usr/bin/whoami: /usr/bin/whoami: cannot execute binary file

(alshebli_2003@kali)-[~]
$
```

18. Create a new group named `testgroup`.

يُستخدم لإنشاء مجموعة جديدة.

```
(alshebli_2003@kali)-[~]
$ sudo groupadd testgroup
[sudo] password for alshebli_2003:
```

19. Add your user to `testgroup`.

إضافة المستخدم الخاص بي إلى "testgroup"

```
(alshebli_2003@kali)-[~]
$ sudo usermod -aG testgroup alshebli_2003

(alshebli_2003@kali)-[~]
$ id alshebli_2003
uid=1003(alshebli_2003) gid=1003(alshebli_2003) groups=1003(alshebli_2003),27(sudo),100(users),1004(testgroup)
```

20. Add the group `testgroup` to the file that gives administrative privileges.

إضافة `testgroup` إلى ملف يعطي صلاحيات إدارية.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo usermod -aG sudo testgroup alshebli_2003
Usage: usermod [options] LOGIN

Options:
  -a, --append                append the user to the supplemental GROUPS
                              mentioned by the -G option without removing
                              the user from other groups
  -b, --badname               allow bad names
  -c, --comment COMMENT       new value of the GECOS field
  -d, --home HOME_DIR         new home directory for the user account
  -e, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE set account expiration date to EXPIRE_DATE
  -f, --inactive INACTIVE     set password inactive after expiration
                              to INACTIVE
  -g, --gid GROUP              force use GROUP as new primary group
  -G, --groups GROUPS          new list of supplementary GROUPS
  -h, --help                  display this help message and exit
  -l, --login NEW_LOGIN        new value of the login name
  -L, --lock                  lock the user account
  -m, --move-home             move contents of the home directory to the
                              new location (use only with -d)
  -o, --non-unique             allow using duplicate (non-unique) UID
  -p, --password PASSWORD      use encrypted password for the new password
  -P, --prefix PREFIX_DIR      prefix directory where are located the /etc/* files
  -r, --remove                 remove the user from only the supplemental GROUPS
                              mentioned by the -G option without removing
                              the user from other groups
  -R, --root CHROOT_DIR        directory to chroot into
  -s, --shell SHELL           new login shell for the user account
  -u, --uid UID                new UID for the user account
  -U, --unlock                 unlock the user account
  -v, --add-subuids FIRST-LAST add range of subordinate uids
  -V, --del-subuids FIRST-LAST remove range of subordinate uids
  -w, --add-subgids FIRST-LAST add range of subordinate gids
  -W, --del-subgids FIRST-LAST remove range of subordinate gids
  -Z, --selinux-user SEUSER    new SELinux user mapping for the user account
```

21. Remove your user from the file that gives administrative privileges.

إزالة المستخدم الخاص بك من الملف الذي يعطيه صلاحيات إدارية:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo deluser alshebli_2003 sudo
info: Removing user `alshebli_2003' from group `sudo' ...
```

22. Check if your user still have administrative privileges.

التحقق مما إذا كان المستخدم لا يزال لديه صلاحيات إدارية:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for kali on kali:
env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin, use_pty

User kali may run the following commands on kali:
(ALL : ALL) ALL

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo -l /root
sudo: /root: command not found

(kali@kali)-[~]
$
```

23. Check which groups your user belongs to.

التحقق من المجموعات التي ينتمي إليها المستخدم:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ groups alshebli_2003
alshebli_2003 : alshebli_2003 users testgroup
```

SECTION 3: PERMISSIONS AND OWNERSHIP

24. Set the permissions of `file2.txt` on the Desktop to allow the owner to read, write, and execute; the group to read and execute; and others to read .

تعيين صلاحيات الملف `alshbli2.txt` على سطح المكتب:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ chmod 775 dir2/alshbli2.txt
```

25. Check the permissions of `file2.txt` to verify the change.

التحقق من صلاحيات `alshbli2.txt`:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls -l dir2/alshbli2.txt
-rwxrwxr-x 1 kali kali 18 Sep  3 13:14 dir2/alshbli2.txt
```

26. Change the ownership of `file2.txt` to your user

تغيير ملكية `alshbli2.txt` إلى المستخدم الخاص بك

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo chown alshebli_2003 ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
[sudo] password for kali:
```

27. verify the ownership of `file2.txt`.

التحقق من ملكية `alshbli2.txt`:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls -l ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
-rwxrwxr-x 1 alshbli_2003 kali 18 Sep  3 13:14 /home/kali/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
```

28. Change back the ownership of a file `file2.txt` .

إعادة تغيير ملكية `alshbli2.txt`:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo chown root ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
[sudo] password for kali:
```

29. Grant write permission to everyone for `file2.txt`.

منح الجميع صلاحية الكتابة على `alshbli2.txt`:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo chmod a+w ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls -l ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root kali 18 Sep  3 13:14 /home/kali/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
```

30. Remove the write permission for the group and others for `file2.txt`.

إزالة صلاحية الكتابة للمجموعة والآخرين:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo chmod go-w ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls -l ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root kali 18 Sep  3 13:14 /home/kali/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
```

31. Delete `file2.txt` after making the necessary ownership and permission changes.

حذف `alshbli2.txt` بعد تغيير الملكية والصلاحيات الضرورية:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo rm ~/Desktop/dir2/alshbli2.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls -l ~/Desktop/dir2
total 0
```

32. What command would you use to recursively change the permissions of all files and directories inside a folder named `Desktop` to `755`.

تغيير الصلاحيات لجميع الملفات والمجلدات داخل مجلد `Desktop` إلى `755` بشكل تكراري:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ chmod -R 755 ~/Desktop
```

SECTION 4: PROCESS MANAGEMENT

33. Install a system monitor tool that provides an interactive process viewer(htop).

تنصيب أداة مراقبة العمليات `htop`:

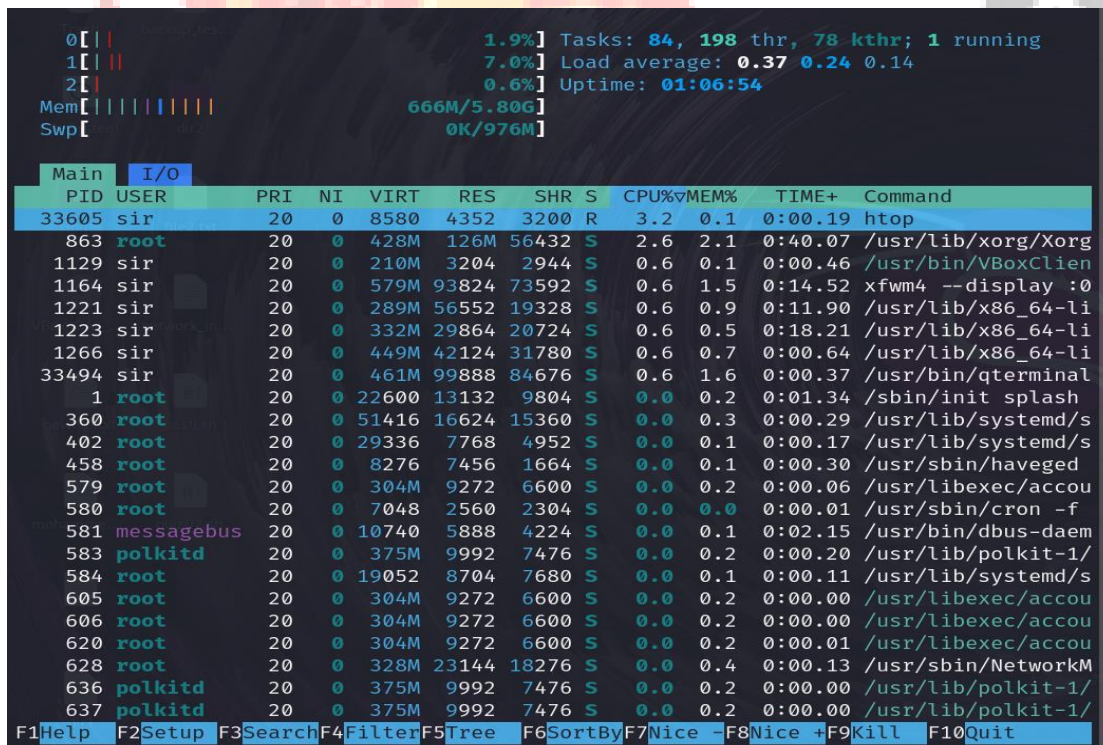
```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt install htop
htop is already the newest version (3.3.0-4).
Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 425
```

34. Display all running processes.

عرض جميع العمليات الجارية:

There are many ways to display all running processes:

- ps aux
- top
- htop
- pgrep -a
- pstree

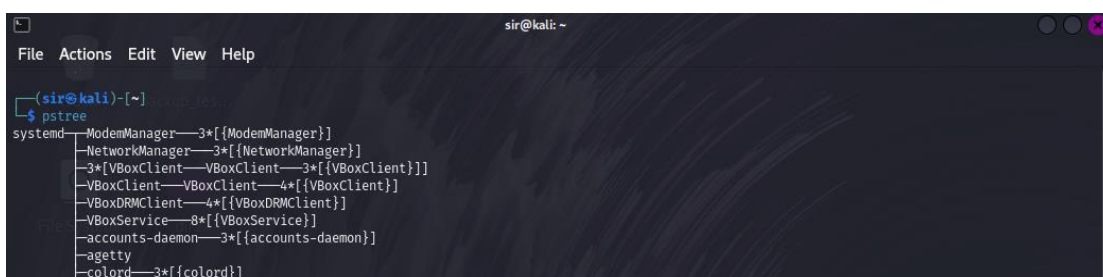


The screenshot shows the htop interface. At the top, system statistics are displayed: CPU usage at 1.9%, memory usage at 666M/5.80G, and uptime at 01:06:54. Below this, a table of running processes is shown. The table has columns for PID, USER, PRI, NI, VIRT, RES, SHR, S, CPU%, MEM%, TIME+, and Command. The processes listed include htop, xorg, VBoxClient, xfwm4, and various system daemons like systemd, cron, and dbus-daemon. At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with function keys F1 through F10.

PID	USER	PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%	TIME+	Command
33605	sir	20	0	8580	4352	3200	R	3.2	0.1	0:00.19	htop
863	root	20	0	428M	126M	56432	S	2.6	2.1	0:40.07	/usr/lib/xorg/Xorg
1129	sir	20	0	210M	3204	2944	S	0.6	0.1	0:00.46	/usr/bin/VBoxClie
1164	sir	20	0	579M	93824	73592	S	0.6	1.5	0:14.52	xfwm4 --display :0
1221	sir	20	0	289M	56552	19328	S	0.6	0.9	0:11.90	/usr/lib/x86_64-li
1223	sir	20	0	332M	29864	20724	S	0.6	0.5	0:18.21	/usr/lib/x86_64-li
1266	sir	20	0	449M	42124	31780	S	0.6	0.7	0:00.64	/usr/lib/x86_64-li
33494	sir	20	0	461M	99888	84676	S	0.6	1.6	0:00.37	/usr/bin/qterminal
1	root	20	0	22600	13132	9804	S	0.0	0.2	0:01.34	/sbin/init splash
360	root	20	0	51416	16624	15360	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.29	/usr/lib/systemd/s
402	root	20	0	29336	7768	4952	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.17	/usr/lib/systemd/s
458	root	20	0	8276	7456	1664	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.30	/usr/sbin/haveged
579	root	20	0	304M	9272	6600	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.06	/usr/libexec/accou
580	root	20	0	7048	2560	2304	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	/usr/sbin/cron -f
581	messagebus	20	0	10740	5888	4224	S	0.0	0.1	0:02.15	/usr/bin/dbus-daem
583	polkitd	20	0	375M	9992	7476	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.20	/usr/lib/polkit-1/
584	root	20	0	19052	8704	7680	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.11	/usr/lib/systemd/s
605	root	20	0	304M	9272	6600	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.00	/usr/libexec/accou
606	root	20	0	304M	9272	6600	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.00	/usr/libexec/accou
620	root	20	0	304M	9272	6600	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.01	/usr/libexec/accou
628	root	20	0	328M	23144	18276	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.13	/usr/sbin/NetworkM
636	polkitd	20	0	375M	9992	7476	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.00	/usr/lib/polkit-1/
637	polkitd	20	0	375M	9992	7476	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.00	/usr/lib/polkit-1/

35. Display a tree of all running processes.

عرض شجرة العمليات الجارية:



The screenshot shows the output of the pstree command in a terminal window. It displays a hierarchical tree of running processes. The root process is systemd, which has several children including ModemManager, NetworkManager, and VBoxClient. The tree structure is as follows:

```
systemd--ModemManager--3*[{ModemManager}]
          |
          |--NetworkManager--3*[{NetworkManager}]
          |
          |--3*[{VBoxClient}--VBoxClient--3*[{VBoxClient}]]
          |
          |--VBoxClient--VBoxClient--4*[{VBoxClient}]
          |
          |--VBoxDRMClient--4*[{VBoxDRMClient}]
          |
          |--VBoxService--8*[{VBoxService}]
          |
          |--accounts-daemon--3*[{accounts-daemon}]
          |
          |--agetty
          |
          |--colord--3*[{colord}]
```


36. Open the interactive process viewer and identify a process by its PID.

فتح عارض العمليات التفاعلي وتحديد عملية بناءً على PID:

37. Kill a process with a specific PID.

قتل عملية معينة باستخدام PID:

38. Start an application and stop it using a command that kills processes by name(exeyes).

بدء تطبيق وإيقافه باستخدام أمر يقتل العمليات بالاسم (exeyes):

39. Restart the application, then stop it using the interactive process viewer.

إعادة تشغيل التطبيق، ثم إيقافه باستخدام عارض العمليات التفاعلي:

40. Run a command in the background, then bring it to the foreground(exeyes).

تشغيل أمر في الخلفية، ثم إحضاره إلى المقدمة (exeyes):

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xeyes &
[1] 61540

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ fg
[1] + running      xeyes

^Z
zsh: suspended  xeyes

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xeyes &
[2] 61742

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ fg
[1] + continued    xeyes

^Z
zsh: suspended  xeyes

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xclock
^Z
zsh: suspended  xclock

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ fg
[3] - continued    xclock
```

41. Check how long the system has been running.

التحقق من مدة تشغيل النظام:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ uptime
12:50:24 up 2:07, 1 user, load average: 0.03, 0.12, 0.15

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

42. List all jobs running in the background.

عرض جميع الوظائف الجارية في الخلفية:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xeyes &
[1] 64636

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xclock &
[2] 64692

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ jobs
[1] - running      xeyes
[2] + running      xclock

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

SECTION 5: NETWORKING COMMANDS

43. Display the network configuration.

عرض إعدادات الشبكة:

- Ifconfig

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe72:27cb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0<link>
    ether 08:00:27:72:27:cb txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 9030 bytes 12446654 (11.8 MiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 5988 bytes 398325 (388.9 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
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 9 bytes 578 (578.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 9 bytes 578 (578.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

- Ip a

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group def
    ault 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 noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP g
    roup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:72:27:cb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 80397sec preferred_lft 80397sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe72:27cb/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

44. Check the IP address of your machine.

التحقق من عنوان IP للجهاز:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ hostname -I
10.0.2.15

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ip addr show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group def
    ault 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 noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP g
    roup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:72:27:cb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 80235sec preferred_lft 80235sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe72:27cb/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

(sir@kali)-[~]
```

45. Test connectivity to an external server.

اختبار الاتصال بسيرفر خارجي:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ping example.com
PING example.com (93.184.215.14) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=1 ttl=53 time=808 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=2 ttl=53 time=301 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=3 ttl=53 time=210 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=4 ttl=53 time=233 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=5 ttl=53 time=253 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=6 ttl=53 time=302 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=7 ttl=53 time=277 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=8 ttl=53 time=195 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=9 ttl=53 time=233 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=10 ttl=53 time=248 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=11 ttl=53 time=284 ms
64 bytes from 93.184.215.14: icmp_seq=12 ttl=53 time=295 ms
```

46. Display the routing table.

عرض جدول التوجيه:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ip route show
default via 10.0.2.2 dev eth0 proto dhcp src 10.0.2.15 metric 100
10.0.2.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 10.0.2.15 metric 100

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

47. Check the open ports and active connections.

التحقق من المنافذ المفتوحة والاتصالات النشطة:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ netstat -tuln
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ss -tuln
Netid State  Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port      Peer Address:Port
```

48. Show the IP address of the host machine and the VM, and verify if they are on the same network.

عرض عنوان IP للجهاز والمضيف، والتحقق مما إذا كانا في نفس الشبكة:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ hostname -I
10.0.2.15

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\VMware Workstation\bin>ping 10.0.2.15
Pinging 10.0.2.15 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.0.2.15:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

49. Trace the route to an external server.

تتبع المسار إلى سيرفر خارجي:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ traceroute 10.0.2.1
traceroute to 10.0.2.1 (10.0.2.1), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15)  3069.837 ms !H 3069.779 ms !H 3069.724 ms !H

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ traceroute example.com
traceroute to example.com (93.184.215.14), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2)  0.988 ms  0.934 ms  0.887 ms
 2  10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2)  17.897 ms  17.812 ms  17.888 ms
```


50. Find out the default gateway.

التحقق من بوابة العبور الافتراضية:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ip route | grep default
default via 10.0.2.2 dev eth0 proto dhcp src 10.0.2.15 metric 100

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
0.0.0.0 10.0.2.2 0.0.0.0 UG 100 0 0 eth0
10.0.2.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 100 0 0 eth0

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

51. Check the MAC address of your network interface.

التحقق من عنوان MAC لواجهة الشبكة:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ip link show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:72:27:cb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

52. Ensure that the VM can access external networks.

التأكد من أن الجهاز الافتراضي يمكنه الوصول إلى الشبكات الخارجية:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=113 time=116 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=113 time=116 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=113 time=116 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=113 time=117 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=113 time=117 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=113 time=118 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=7 ttl=113 time=117 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=8 ttl=113 time=116 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=9 ttl=113 time=117 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=10 ttl=113 time=117 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=11 ttl=113 time=116 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=12 ttl=113 time=117 ms
```

SECTION 6: UFW FIREWALL

53. Enable the firewall.

تمكين الجدار الناري:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ufw --version
ufw 0.36.2
Copyright 2008-2023 Canonical Ltd.

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

54. Allow SSH connections through the firewall.

السماح باتصالات SSH من خلال الجدار الناري:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ sudo ufw allow ssh
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
```

55. Deny all incoming traffic by default.

حظر جميع الحركات الواردة بشكل افتراضي:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ sudo ufw default deny incoming
Default incoming policy changed to 'deny'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

56. Allow HTTP and HTTPS traffic.

السماح بحركة HTTP و HTTPS:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ sudo ufw allow http
Rule added
Rule added (v6)

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ sudo ufw allow https
Rule added
Rule added (v6)

(sir@kali)-[~]
$
```

57. Allow port 20.

السماح بالاتصالات عبر المنفذ 20:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ sudo ufw allow 20
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
```

58. Reset the firewall settings.

إعادة تعيين إعدادات الجدار الناري:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ sudo ufw reset
Resetting all rules to installed defaults. Proceed with
operation (y|n)?
```

59. Delete a rule from the firewall.

حذف قاعدة من قواعد الجدار الناري:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo ufw delete 1
```

60. Disable the firewall.

تعطيل الجدار الناري:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo ufw disable
```

61. View the status of the firewall.

عرض حالة الجدار الناري:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo ufw status
```

62. Log firewall activity and view it.

تسجيل نشاطات الجدار الناري وعرضها:

```
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo ufw logging on
```

SECTION 7: SEARCHING AND SYSTEM INFORMATION

63. Delete the command history.

حذف تاريخ الأوامر:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ history -c  
fc: event not found: -c
```

64. Search for a kali in the `/etc/passwd` file.

البحث عن كلمة "kali" في ملف `/etc/passwd`:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ grep kali /etc/passwd  
  
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ grep kali /etc/passwd
```

65. Search for a kali in the `/etc/group` file.

البحث عن كلمة "kali" في ملف `/etc/group`:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ grep kali /etc/group  
kali-trusted:x:135:
```


66. Locate the `passwd` file.

تحديد موقع ملف `passwd` :

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ which passwd
/usr/bin/passwd
```

67. Locate the shadow file and open it.

تحديد موقع ملف `shadow` وفتحه:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo cat /etc/shadow
root:!:19882:0:99999:7:::
daemon:!:19882:0:99999:7:::
bin:!:19882:0:99999:7:::
sys:!:19882:0:99999:7:::
sync:!:19882:0:99999:7:::
```

68. Search for all configuration files in the `/etc` directory.

البحث عن جميع ملفات التكوين في مجلد `/etc` :

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ find /etc -type f -name "*.conf"
/etc/mke2fs.conf
/etc/smartd.conf
/etc/miredo.conf
/etc/UPower/UPower.conf
```

69. Search recursively for a specific word in the `/var/log` directory.

البحث بشكل تكراري عن كلمة معينة في مجلد `/var/log` :

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ grep -r "var" /var/log
/var/log/Xorg.0.log.old:[ 7.181] (==) Log file: "/va
/var/log/Xorg.0.log", Time: Sat Aug 31 23:42:38 2024
grep: /var/log/boot.log.4: Permission denied
grep: /var/log/lightdm: Permission denied
grep: /var/log/boot.log.1: Permission denied
grep: /var/log/boot.log.2: Permission denied
grep: /var/log/speech-dispatcher: Permission denied
grep: /var/log/boot.log: Permission denied
grep: /var/log/inetSim: Permission denied
grep: /var/log/vboxadd-install.log: Permission denied
/var/log/Xorg.1.log.old:[ 2383.961] (==) Log file: "/va
/var/log/Xorg.1.log", Time: Wed Aug 7 18:28:01 2024
```

70. View the system's kernel version.

عرض إصدار نواة النظام:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ uname -r
6.6.15-amd64
```

71. Display the system's memory usage.

عرض استخدام الذاكرة في النظام:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ free -h
```

	total	used	free	shared	buff/cache	available
Mem:	5.8Gi	1.0Gi	3.9Gi	9.4Mi	1.2Gi	4.8Gi
Swap:	975Mi	0B	975Mi			

72. Show the system's disk usage.

عرض استخدام القرص في النظام:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ df -h
```

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
udev	2.9G	0	2.9G	0%	/dev
tmpfs	595M	1.1M	594M	1%	/run
/dev/sda1	49G	15G	32G	32%	/
tmpfs	3.0G	0	3.0G	0%	/dev/shm

73. Check the system's uptime and load average.

لتحقق من وقت تشغيل النظام ومتوسط الحمل:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ uptime
14:54:32 up 4:11, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.03, 0.01
```

74. Display the current logged-in users.

عرض المستخدمين الحاليين المسجلين في النظام:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ who
sir      tty7      2024-09-01 10:43 (:0)
sir      pts/1     2024-09-01 11:28
sir      pts/3     2024-09-01 14:18
sir      pts/4     2024-09-01 14:20
sir      pts/5     2024-09-01 14:22
sir      pts/6     2024-09-01 14:29
sir      pts/7     2024-09-01 14:30
sir      pts/8     2024-09-01 14:31
sir      pts/9     2024-09-01 14:33
sir      pts/10    2024-09-01 14:34
```

75. Check the identity of the current user.

التحقق من هوية المستخدم الحالي:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ whoami
sir
```

76. View the `/var/log/auth.log` file.

عرض ملف `/var/log/auth.log`:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo less /var/log/auth.log
/var/log/auth.log: No such file or directory
```

77. Shred the `auth.log` file securely.

تقطيع ملف `auth.log` بشكل آمن:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo shred -u /var/log/auth.log
shred: /var/log/auth.log: failed to open for writing: No such file or directory
```

78. How do you lock a user account to prevent them from logging in.

كيفية قفل حساب مستخدم لمنعهم من تسجيل الدخول:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo usermod -L sir
```

79. What command would you use to change a user's default shell.

تغيير الصدفه الافتراضية لمستخدم:

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo chsh -s /bin/bash sir
```

80. Display the system's boot messages.

عرض رسائل الإقلاع للنظام:

```
File Actions Edit View Help
[sir@kali: ~/Desktop]
[ 0.000000] Linux version 6.6.15-amd64 (devel@kali.org) (gcc-13 (Debian 13.2.0
-24) 13.2.0, GNU ld (GNU Binutils for Debian) 2.42) #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6
.6.15-2kali1 (2024-05-17)
[ 0.000000] Command line: BOOT_IMAGE=/boot/vmlinuz-6.6.15-amd64 root=UUID=87d2
f760-2ba2-47f1-965c-12ab19f8ce3c ro quiet splash
[ 0.000000] [Firmware Bug]: TSC doesn't count with P0 frequency!
[ 0.000000] BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x0000000000009fbfff] usable
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000009fc00-0x0000000000009ffff] reserved
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000000f0000-0x000000000000ffffff] reserved
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000100000-0x000000000000dffff] usable
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000dfff0000-0x00000000000dfffffff] ACPI data
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fec00000-0x00000000fec00fff] reserved
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fee00000-0x00000000fee00fff] reserved
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fffc0000-0x00000000ffffffff] reserved
[ 0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000100000000-0x00000001a07ffff] usable
[ 0.000000] NX (Execute Disable) protection: active
[ 0.000000] APIC: Static calls initialized
[ 0.000000] SMBIOS 2.5 present.
[ 0.000000] DMI: innotek GmbH VirtualBox/VirtualBox, BIOS VirtualBox 12/01/200
0
[ 0.000000] Hypervisor detected: KVM
[ 0.000000] kvm-clock: Using msrs 4b564d01 and 4b564d00
[ 0.000002] kvm-clock: using sched offset of 9922726103 cycles
[ 0.000005] clocksource: kvm-clock: mask: 0xffffffffffffffff max_cycles: 0x1cd
42e4dffb, max_idle_ns: 881590591483 ns
[ 0.000007] tsc: Detected 2295.686 MHz processor
[ 0.001263] e820: update [mem 0x00000000-0x00000fff] usable ==> reserved
[ 0.001266] e820: remove [mem 0x000a0000-0x000ffffff] usable
[ 0.001271] last_pfn = 0x1a0800 max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
[ 0.001281] MTRRs disabled by BIOS
[ 0.001283] x86/PAT: Configuration [0-7]: WB WC UC- UC WB WP UC- WT
[ 0.001304] last_pfn = 0xdfff0 max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
[ 0.001327] found SMP MP-table at [mem 0x0009fff0-0x0009ffff]
[ 0.001620] RAMDISK: [mem 0x2e8a3000-0x33448fff]
log file: S
```

تم بحمد الله

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