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## **NETWORK MANAGEMENT**

## **Project Report: DNS, Web Hosting, and Mail Configuration**

### **Introduction**

**This project aims to configure a Linux server with two IP addresses, 192.168.1.100 for DNS and web hosting, and 192.168.1.150 for mailing. We will set up these services using Webmin, a web-based interface for system administration.**

### **Prerequisites**

- A Linux server with Webmin installed.
- A Windows client for testing the configurations.
- Ensure that both the server and client are on the same network with the same subnet mask.

### **Step-by-Step Guide**

#### **1. Configure IP Addresses**

**On the Linux Server:**

1. Open a terminal.
2. Edit the network configuration file:

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces**

3. Add the following configuration for both IP addresses:

**bash**

**Copy code**

**auto eth0**

**iface eth0 inet static**

**address 192.168.1.100**

**netmask 255.255.255.0**

**gateway 192.168.1.1**

**auto eth0:1**

**iface eth0:1 inet static**

**address 192.168.1.150**

**netmask 255.255.255.0**

**gateway 192.168.1.1**

#### **4. Restart the network service:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo systemctl restart networking
```

**On the Windows Client:**

- 1. Open Command Prompt and ping the IPs to ensure they are reachable:**

**cmd**

**Copy code**

```
ping 192.168.1.100
```

```
ping 192.168.1.150
```

#### **2. Configure Webmin**

- 1. Open a browser on the Windows client and navigate to:**

- <http://192.168.1.100:10000>
- <http://192.168.1.150:10000>

- 2. Login to Webmin using root credentials.**

#### **3. DNS Configuration**

- 1. In Webmin, navigate to Servers > BIND DNS Server.**

- 2. Click Create Master Zone and create your domain.**

- 3. Add an Address Record:**

- Name: netcamp.in**
- Address: 192.168.1.100**

- 4. Start the name server and apply changes.**

#### **4. Web Hosting Configuration**

- 1. In Webmin, navigate to Servers > Apache Webserver.**

- 2. Create a virtual server with the name netcamp.in.**

- 3. Create another virtual server with the name www.netcamp.in.**

- 4. Start Apache and apply changes.**

- 5. To test, open a browser and navigate to http://netcamp.in.**

#### **5. Mail Server Configuration**

- 1. In Webmin, navigate to Servers > Sendmail Configuration.**

- 2. Modify Sendmail options:**

- Remove Addr=127.0.0.1 from the SMTP options.

### 3. Add local domains:

- netcamp.in

### 4. Configure relay domains to enhance mail sending speed.

### 5. Start Sendmail and apply changes.

### 6. Navigate to Servers > Dovecot IMAP/POP3 Server.

### 7. Configure and start Dovecot for IMAP/POP3 protocols.

## 6. DHCP Configuration

### 1. In Webmin, navigate to Servers > DHCP Server.

### 2. Configure the DHCP server with the necessary settings and apply changes.

## 7. Customization

### 1. To customize the webmail interface, use the following command:

bash

**Copy code**

```
sed -i 's/By the SquirrelMail Development Team/By Netcamp Solution Pvt Ltd/g'  
/var/www/html/webmail
```

## Conclusion

Following the steps above, we have successfully configured DNS, web hosting, and mail services on a Linux server with the specified IP addresses. The services are verified to be working correctly by pinging the IPs and accessing the web interfaces through a browser.

- Create DNS ,WEB Hosting with IP 192.168.1.100 and Mailing With IP 192.168.1.150

First you have to configure IP in your linux, first IP (192.168.1.100) second IP(192.168.1.150).

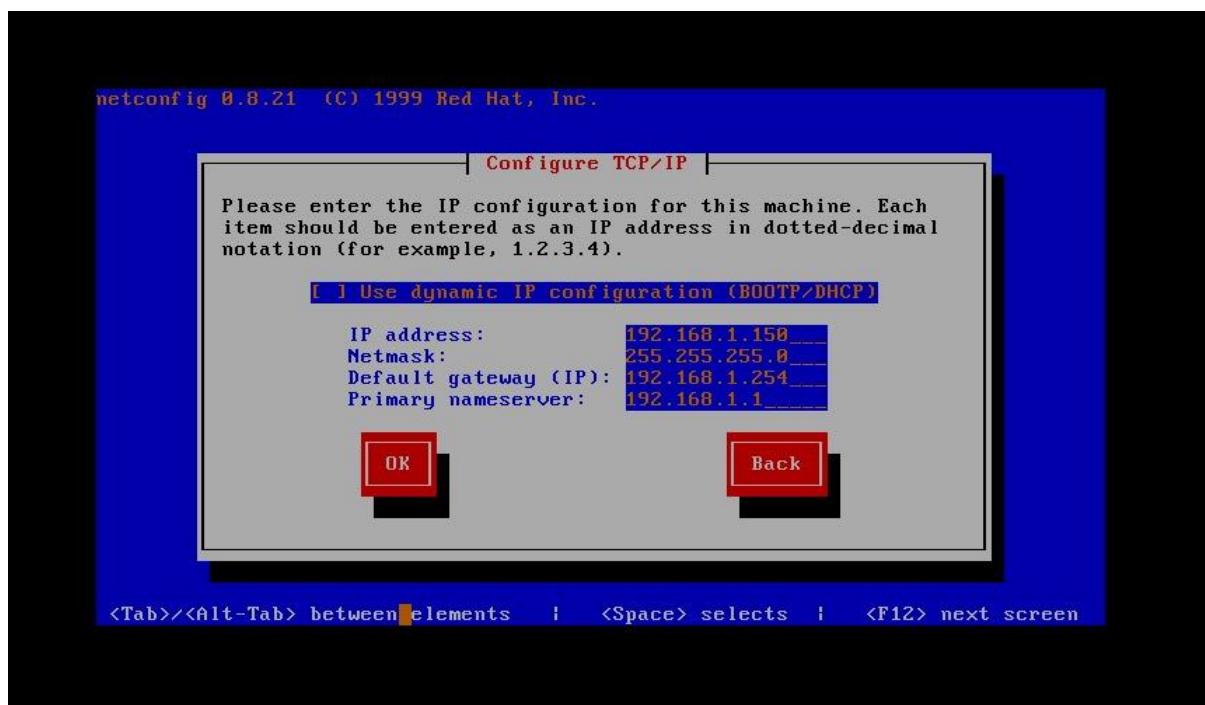
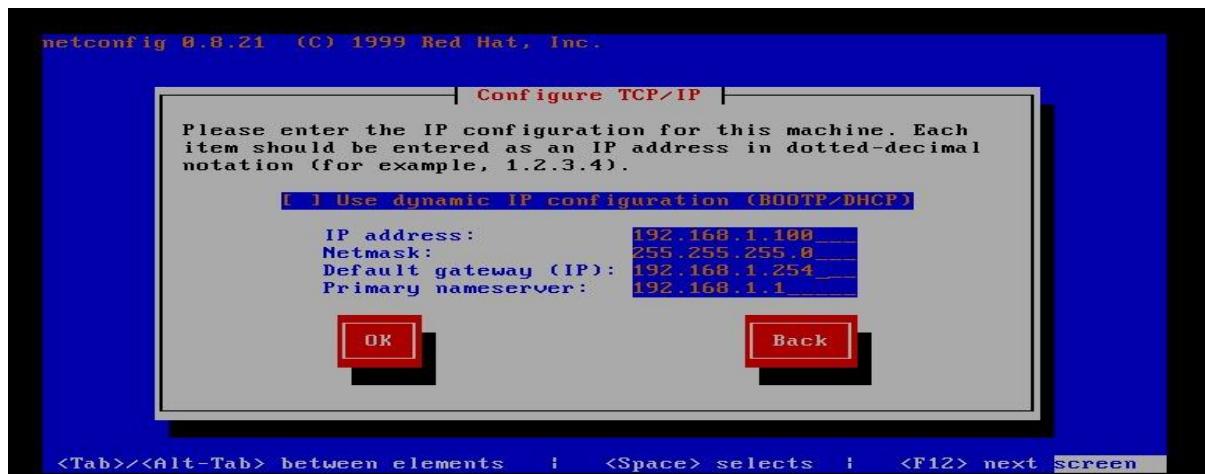
Conditions are:

1. Same class

2. Same network

3. Same subnet mask

4. But different IP



```

Shutting down loopback interface:                                [ OK ]
Setting network parameters:                                     [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team
                                                               [ OK ]
Bringing up interface eth0: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team
if
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0C:29:5B:BC:9C
          inet addr:192.168.1.100  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:232 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:104 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:19219 (18.7 KiB)  TX bytes:10126 (9.8 KiB)
          Interrupt:5 Base address:0x2000

lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:588 (588.0 b)  TX bytes:588 (588.0 b)

[root@netcamp-server ~]#

```

```

Shutting down loopback interface:                                [ OK ]
Setting network parameters:                                     [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team
                                                               [ OK ]
Bringing up interface eth0: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team
                                                               [ OK ]
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0C:29:F8:1B:F6
          inet addr:192.168.1.150  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:199 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:5 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:11940 (11.6 KiB)  TX bytes:210 (210.0 b)
          Interrupt:5 Base address:0x2000

lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:588 (588.0 b)  TX bytes:588 (588.0 b)

[root@netcamp-server ~]#

```

After configure IP in linux(server), now ping your IP in window cmd (client).

```

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HP ec1023>ping 192.168.1.100

Pinging 192.168.1.100 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.100:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\HP ec1023>

```

```

Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\anshm>ping 192.168.1.150

Pinging 192.168.1.150 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.150: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.150:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\anshm>

```

If reply coming after ping IP, it means that your IP properly set.

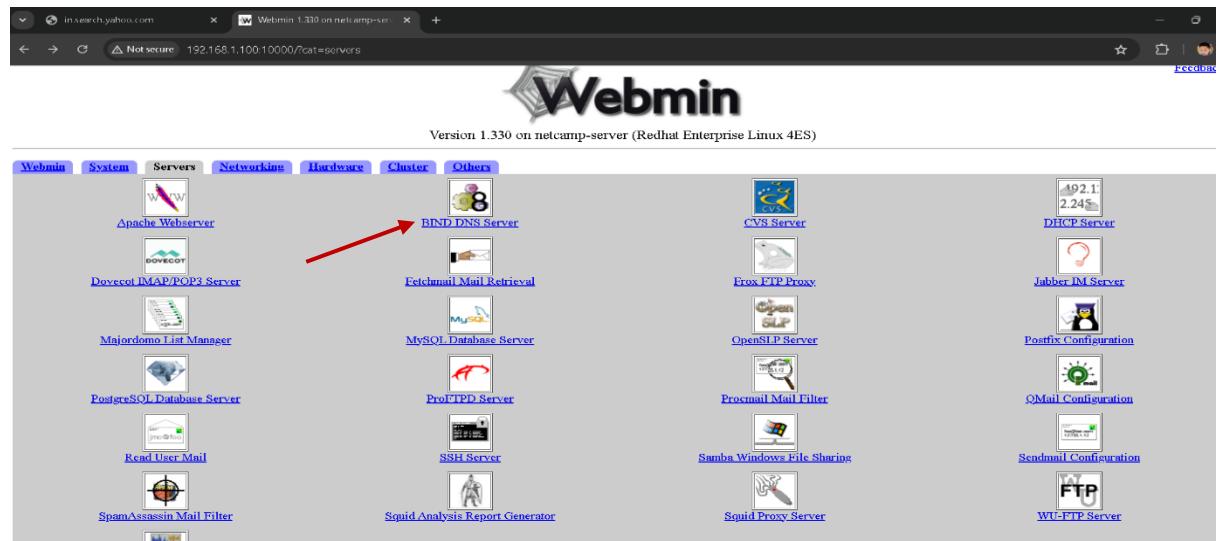
Now open webmin in chrome browser but make sure your wifi must be off.

Search in chrome browser like (<http://192.168.1.100:10000>) and (<http://192.168.1.150:10000>).

Login your webmin with root.



After login now click on server section.



Then click on the BIND DNS server.

[Webmin Index](#) [Module Config](#) [Search Docs..](#)

## BIND DNS Server

BIND version 9.2.4, under chroot /var/named/chroot

---

**Global Server Options**

[Other DNS Servers](#)  [Logging and Errors](#)  [Access Control Lists](#)  [Files and Directories](#)  [Forwarding and Transfers](#)  [Addresses and Topology](#)

[MISC](#)  [Control Interface Options](#)  [DNS Keys](#)  [Zone Defaults](#)  [Cluster Slave Servers](#)  [Setup RNDC](#)

[Add/Remove Services](#)  [Edit Config File](#)

---

**Existing DNS Zones**

[Create master zone](#) | [Create slave zone](#) | [Create stub zone](#) | [Create forward zone](#) | [Create delegation zone](#) | [Create zones from batch file](#).

[Root zone](#)  [0](#)  [0000-0/124](#)  [127.0.0](#)  [255](#)

[localdomain](#)

[Create master zone](#) | [Create slave zone](#) | [Create stub zone](#) | [Create forward zone](#) | [Create delegation zone](#) | [Create zones from batch file](#).

Now click on the CREATE MASTER ZONE and create your domain, click on the create.

[Webmin Index](#) [Module Index](#)

## Create Master Zone

---

**New master zone options**

Zone type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Forward (Names to Addresses) <input type="radio"/> Reverse (Addresses to Names)
Domain name / Network	<input type="text" value="netcamp.in"/>
Records file	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Automatic <input type="radio"/> ...
Master server	<input type="text" value="netcamp-server"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Add NS record for master server?
Email address	<input type="text" value="netcamp@gmail.com"/>
Use zone template?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Add reverses for template addresses?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Refresh time	10800 seconds
Expiry time	604800 seconds
IP address for template records	
Transfer retry time	
Default time-to-live	

[Create](#)

---

[Return to zone list](#)

Now click on the ADDRESS(0).

[Webmin Index](#) [Module Index](#)

## Edit Master Zone

netcamp.in

---

<a href="#"> Address (0)</a>	<a href="#"> Name Server (1)</a>	<a href="#"> Name Alias (0)</a>	<a href="#"> Mail Server (0)</a>
<a href="#"> Host Information (0)</a>	<a href="#"> Text (0)</a>	<a href="#"> Sender Permitted From (0)</a>	<a href="#"> Well Known Service (0)</a>
<a href="#"> Responsible Person (0)</a>	<a href="#"> Reverse Address (0)</a>	<a href="#"> Location (0)</a>	<a href="#"> Service Address (0)</a>
<a href="#"> Public Key (0)</a>	<a href="#"> A MX NS PTR RR CNAME</a>	<a href="#"> All Record Types (1)</a>	
<a href="#"> Edit Record File</a>	<a href="#"> Edit Zone Parameters</a>	<a href="#"> Edit Zone Options</a>	<a href="#"> Record Generators</a>
<a href="#"> Lookup WHOIS Information</a>			

---

[Delete Zone](#) Click this button to delete this zone from your DNS server. Matching reverse address records in other zones hosted by this server will also be deleted.  
[Apply Changes](#) Click this button to apply changes for this zone only, using the command `rndc reload netcamp.in`. This will only work if changes have been applied for the entire server at least once since the zone was created.

Now add ADDRESS RECORD and click on the create.

[Webmin Index](#)  
[Module Index](#)

## Address Records

In netcamp.in

Add Address Record

Name <input type="text" value="www"/>	Time-To-Live <input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>
Address <input type="text" value="192.168.1.100"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>
Update reverse? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Yes (and replace existing) <input type="radio"/> No	
<input type="button" value="Create"/>	

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#).

Name	TTL	Address
<input type="checkbox"/> netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#).

Delete reverses too?

[Return to zone list](#) | [Return to record types](#)

[Webmin Index](#)  
[Module Index](#)

## Address Records

In netcamp.in

Add Address Record

Name <input type="text"/>	Time-To-Live <input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>
Address <input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>
Update reverse? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Yes (and replace existing) <input type="radio"/> No	
<input type="button" value="Create"/>	

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#).

Name	TTL	Address
<input type="checkbox"/> netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100
<input type="checkbox"/> www.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100
<input type="checkbox"/> sales.netcamp.in.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100

Name	TTL	Address
<input type="checkbox"/> research.netcamp.in.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100
<input type="checkbox"/> account.netcamp.in.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#).

Delete reverses too?

[Return to zone list](#) | [Return to record types](#)

[Webmin Index](#)  
[Module Index](#)

## Address Records

In netcamp.in

Add Address Record

Name <input type="text"/>	Time-To-Live <input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>
Address <input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="..."/>
Update reverse? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Yes (and replace existing) <input type="radio"/> No	
<input type="button" value="Create"/>	

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#).

Name	TTL	Address
<input type="checkbox"/> netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100
<input type="checkbox"/> www.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100
<input type="checkbox"/> sales.netcamp.in.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100

Name	TTL	Address
<input type="checkbox"/> research.netcamp.in.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100
<input type="checkbox"/> account.netcamp.in.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.100
<input type="checkbox"/> mail.netcamp.in	Default	192.168.1.150

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#).

Delete reverses too?

[Return to zone list](#) | [Return to record types](#)

**After creation of address record, click on the START NAME SERVER and APPLY CHANGES.**

**Existing DNS Zones**

Create master zone, | Create slave zone, | Create stub zone, | Create forward zone, | Create delegation zone, | Create zones from batch file.

 Root zone	 @	 0000-0-0-124	 127.0.0	 255
 amazon	 anch	 anch.in	 google.com	 localdomain
 localhost	 netcamp.com	 netcamp.in	 yahoo.in	 you.com
 youtube.com				

Create master zone, | Create slave zone, | Create stub zone, | Create forward zone, | Create delegation zone, | Create zones from batch file.

**Existing Client Views**

There are no client views defined on this server.

[Create a new view.](#)

Click this button to restart the running BIND server. This will cause the current configuration to become active  
Click this button to stop the BIND server. Any clients using it will be unable to resolve hostnames until it is restarted.

[Return to index](#)

**Open your window cmd and telnet your IP(192.168.1.100) and login to create a index.html folder inside the file(webnet) for WEB HOSTING.**

```
Telnet 192.168.1.100
Certificate in Network Management and Ethical Hacking with Web Development
www.netcamp.in
santu@netcamp.in
helpdesk@netcamp.in
093310 90003
login: netcamp
Password:
Last login: Tue Feb 10 14:19:38 from 192.168.1.76
Welcome to Netcamp Class
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]$ su -
Password:
[root@netcamp-server ~]# pwd
/root
[root@netcamp-server ~]# cd /
[root@netcamp-server /]# mkdir webnet
[root@netcamp-server /]# cd webnet
[root@netcamp-server webnet]# touch index.html
[root@netcamp-server webnet]# vi index.html
```

Now return to webmin and open APACHE SERVER , create web hosting page.

[Webmin Index](#) [Module Config](#) [Start Apache](#) [Search Docs..](#)

## Apache Webserver

Apache version 2.0.52

**Global Configuration**

 Processes and Limits	 Networking and Addresses	 MIME Types	 User and Group	 Miscellaneous
<a href="#">CGI Programs</a>	<a href="#">Per-Directory Options Files</a>	<a href="#">Re-Configure Known Modules</a>	<a href="#">Edit Defined Parameters</a>	<a href="#">Edit Config Files</a>

**Virtual Servers**

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#)

 Default Server	Defines the default settings for all other virtual servers, and processes any unhandled requests. Address Any Port Any Server Name Automatic Document Root /var/www/html
 Virtual Server	Processes all requests on port 443 not handled by other virtual servers. Address Any Port 443 Server Name Automatic Document Root /var/www/html

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#)

[Delete Selected Servers](#)

Now create a virtual server and here a server name(netcamp.in).

**Create a New Virtual Server**

**Handle connections to address**  Those not handled by another server  
 Any address  
 Specific address .. 192.168.1.100  
 Add name virtual server address (if needed)  
 Listen on address (if needed)  
 Default  Any   
**Port**  
**Document Root** /mnet   
 Allow access to this directory  
 Automatic  netcamp.in  
 Standard httpd.conf file  
 Selected file..   
**Server Name**  
**Add virtual server to file**  
**Copy directives from** Nowhere

 [Return to index](#)

Now again create a new virtual machine and here a server name (www.netcamp.in).

**Create a New Virtual Server**

**Handle connections to address**  Those not handled by another server  
 Any address  
 Specific address .. 192.168.1.100  
 Add name virtual server address (if needed)  
 Listen on address (if needed)  
 Default  Any   
**Port**  
**Document Root** /mnet   
 Allow access to this directory  
 Automatic  www.netcamp.in  
 Standard httpd.conf file  
 Selected file..   
**Server Name**  
**Add virtual server to file**  
**Copy directives from** Nowhere

 [Return to index](#)

Now start APACHE and click on the Apply Changes.

**Apache Webserver**  
Apache version 2.0.52

[Apply Changes](#) [Stop Apache](#) [Search Docs..](#)

**Global Configuration**

[!\[\]\(41b4206cc8026cb67be14dc277248f9f\_img.jpg\) Processes and Limits](#) [!\[\]\(02e4544a00d6eb28889af71fb4810a2d\_img.jpg\) Networking and Addresses](#) [!\[\]\(6300ff82ec09731c5e89867f22ddb409\_img.jpg\) MIME Types](#) [!\[\]\(23cd1e86022884e5e7f7be77f081f6cf\_img.jpg\) User and Group](#) [!\[\]\(0db28e5c8d087dc96ac10f2bca955a5a\_img.jpg\) Miscellaneous](#)

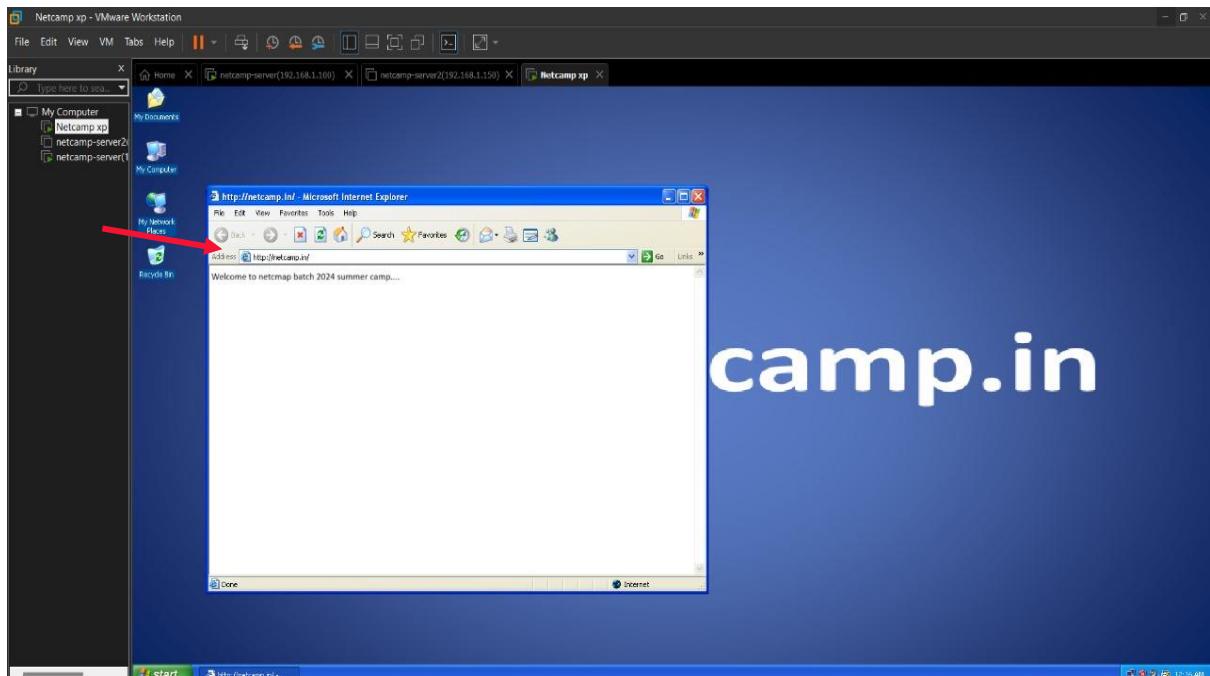
[!\[\]\(81726226429c3d603bef59dd10be5e51\_img.jpg\) CGI Programs](#) [!\[\]\(97102bcb6fa8f246f5e46c32c39d1fa1\_img.jpg\) Per-Directory Options Files](#) [!\[\]\(8b92feb7706fb54173812f021aef9ead\_img.jpg\) Re-Configure Known Modules](#) [!\[\]\(1de136426293b97c524ee0126a188796\_img.jpg\) Edit Defined Parameters](#) [!\[\]\(9cd5c23359a67122c3197c07a3d0e56b\_img.jpg\) Edit Config Files](#)

**Virtual Servers**

Select all | Invert selection. [!\[\]\(2e3626f3660ea9e0f08b28d8d1720708\_img.jpg\) Default Server](#)

Defines the default settings for all other virtual servers, and processes any unhandled requests.  
Address Any  
Port Any  
Server Name Automatic  
Document Root /var/www/html

Now open XP in your linux(server) and search netcamp.in



Done DNS and Webhosting.

Now start Mailing, above (↑) all steps are included in mailing but IP(192.168.1.150).

Create Apache Mail server Same as Web server..

The screenshot shows the Apache Webserver configuration in Webmin. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Webmin Index', 'Module Config', 'Apply Changes', 'Stop Apache', and 'Search Docs.'. Below this is a 'Global Configuration' section with various icons and links: 'Processes and Limits', 'Networking and Addresses' (which has a red arrow pointing down), 'MIME Types', 'User and Group', 'Miscellaneous', 'CGI Programs', 'Per-Directory Options Files', 'Re-Configure Known Modules', and 'Edit Defined Parameters'. The 'Networking and Addresses' link is underlined. Below this is a 'Virtual Servers' section with three entries:

- Default Server:** Handles requests for 'Address Any' and 'Port Any'. It uses 'mod\_fo' and 'mod\_sr' modules. The 'Document Root' is set to '/var/www/html'.
- Virtual Server:** Handles requests for 'Address 192.168.1.100' and 'Port Any'. It uses 'mod\_fo' and 'mod\_sr' modules. The 'Server Name' is 'mail.netcamp.in' and the 'Document Root' is '/usr/share/squirrelmail'.
- Virtual Server:** Handles requests for 'Address Any' and 'Port 443'. It uses 'mod\_fo' and 'mod\_sr' modules. The 'Server Name' is 'Automatic' and the 'Document Root' is '/var/www/html'.

**Fill your Networking Address IP.**

The screenshot shows the 'Networking and Addresses' configuration page in Webmin. Key settings include:

- Listen on addresses and ports:
  - Address: All, Port: 80
  - Address: All, Port: 443
  - Address: None, Port: All
- Addresses for name virtual servers: 192.168.1.150
- Multiple requests per connection: Default (100)
- Keep-alive timeout: 15
- Request timeout: 120
- Listen queue length: Default
- TCP send buffer size: OS Default

Buttons at the bottom include 'Save' and 'Return to server list'.

**Click on webmin index and Click on Send Mail Configuration**

The screenshot shows the main Webmin menu with several server modules listed:

- Apache Webserver
- BIND DNS Server
- CVS Server
- DHCP Server
- Dovecot IMAP/POP3 Server
- Fetchmail Mail Retrieval
- Flex FTP Proxy
- Jabber IM Server
- Majordomo List Manager
- MySQL Database Server
- OpenSLP Server
- Postfix Configuration
- PostgreSQL Database Server
- ProFTPD Server
- Procmail Mail Filter
- QMail Configuration
- Read User Mail
- SSH Server
- Samba Windows File Sharing
- SpamAssassin Mail Filter
- Squid Analysis Report Generator
- Squid Proxy Server
- WU-FTP Server
- Sendmail Configuration

A red arrow points to the 'Sendmail Configuration' icon.

**Click on Send Mail Options(O).**

The screenshot shows the 'Sendmail Configuration' page with the following options:

- Sendmail Options (O) (highlighted with a red arrow)
- Mail Aliases (aliases)
- Local Domains (Cw)
- Domain Masquerading (CM)
- Trusted Users (T)
- Address Mappings (virtuser)
- Domain Routing (maillertable)
- Outgoing Addresses (generics)
- Outgoing Domains (CG)
- Domain Mapping (domaintable)
- Spam Control (access)
- Relay Domains (CR)
- M4
- Sendmail M4 Configuration
- Mail Queue (mailq) 0 messages
- User Mailboxes

Buttons at the bottom include 'Start Sendmail' and 'Return to index'.

Not secure | 192.168.1.150:10000/sendmail/list\_opts.cgi

## Sendmail Options

**Sendmail Options**

Send outgoing mail via host:  Deliver directly  Deliver locally  Deliver locally

Forward unqualified usernames to host:  Deliver directly  Deliver locally  Deliver locally

Forward mail for local users to host:  Deliver directly  Background  Queue only  Interactive  Deferred

Delivery mode:  Default  Background  Queue only  Interactive  Deferred

Sort mail queue by:  Default  Priority  Hostname  Time received

SMTP port options:  Default  Entered below...

Port=smtp,Addr=127.0.0.1, Name=MTA

Max load average for sending:  Default  5d

Max child processes:  Default  100 blocks

Min time before retrying send:  Default  9s

Time before giving up:  Default  5d

Mail queue directory:  Postmaster  /var/spool/mqueue

Send error messages to:  User forward files  \$z/forward \$w \$z/forward

User forward files:  Default  \$z/forward \$w \$z/forward

Min free disk space:  Default  100 blocks

Log level:  Default  9

Accept mail for users' real names?:  Yes  No

Maximum recipients per message:  Default  Selected...

File security options:  Default  (No special handling)

Max load average for receiving:  Default  4h

Max connections / second:  Default  100

Maximum queue size:  Default  1000

Time before sending warning:  Default  4h

Max message size:  Default  1000000 bytes

MIME-encode bounce messages?:  Yes  No

Maximum mail hop count:  Default  10

Maximum bad recipients:  Default  1000

Safe (No special handling):  AssumeSafeChown (Assume that the chosen system call is safe)

Remove (Addr=127.0.0.1) and don't left any space between Port=smtp,Name=MTA.

Not secure | 192.168.1.150:10000/sendmail/list\_opts.cgi

## Sendmail Options

**Sendmail Options**

Send outgoing mail via host:  Deliver directly  Deliver locally  Deliver locally

Forward unqualified usernames to host:  Deliver directly  Deliver locally  Deliver locally

Forward mail for local users to host:  Deliver directly  Background  Queue only  Interactive  Deferred

Delivery mode:  Default  Priority  Hostname  Time received

Sort mail queue by:  Default  Entered below...

Port=smtp,Name=MTA

Max load average for sending:  Default  5d

Max child processes:  Default  100 blocks

Min time before retrying send:  Default  9s

Time before giving up:  Default  5d

Mail queue directory:  Postmaster  /var/spool/mqueue

Send error messages to:  User forward files  \$z/forward \$w \$z/forward

User forward files:  Default  \$z/forward \$w \$z/forward

Min free disk space:  Default  100 blocks

Log level:  Default  9

Accept mail for users' real names?:  Yes  No

Maximum recipients per message:  Default  Selected...

File security options:  Default  (No special handling)

Max load average for receiving:  Default  4h

Max connections / second:  Default  100

Maximum queue size:  Default  1000

Time before sending warning:  Default  4h

Max message size:  Default  1000000 bytes

MIME-encode bounce messages?:  Yes  No

Maximum mail hop count:  Default  10

Maximum bad recipients:  Default  1000

Safe (No special handling):  AssumeSafeChown (Assume that the chosen system call is safe)

Click on the Save and Apply.

Not secure | 192.168.1.150:10000/sendmail/index.cgi

## Sendmail Configuration

Sendmail version 8.13.1, config V10/Berkeley

[Webmin Index](#) [Help...](#) [Module Config](#) [Search Docs...](#)

**MISC**

- [Sendmail Options \(O\)](#)
- [Trusted Users \(T\)](#)
- [Outgoing Domains \(CG\)](#)
- [M4](#) [Sendmail M4 Configuration](#)

**Local Domains (Cw)**

[Mail Aliases \(aliases\)](#) [Address Mappings \(virtusert\)](#) [Domain Mapping \(domainable\)](#) [Mail Queue \(mailq\) 0 messages](#)

**Domain Routing (mailertable)**

[Local Domains \(Cw\)](#) [Domain Routing \(mailertable\)](#) [Spam Control \(access\)](#) [User Mailboxes](#)

**Domain Masquerading (CM)**

[Outgoing Addresses \(generics\)](#) [Relay Domains \(CR\)](#)

[Start Sendmail](#) Click this button to start sendmail with the command /etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail start. Until this is done mail will not be delivered to local users from other systems, and clients will not be able to use this system as a mail server.

[Return to index](#)

Now click on Local Domains(Cw).

**Fill Local Domains and click on the save.**

Local Domains

Domains handled by this server

netcamp.in  
www.netcamp.in  
mail.netcamp.ir  
localhost  
localhost.localdomain

Apart from mail to netcamp-server, sendmail will only accept for local delivery mail for domains and hostnames listed in the text box to the left. If you want your mail server to handle multiple email domains, they must all be listed on this form.

Note that merely including a domain in the list is not usually enough. You must also make sure that a DNS record for the domain exists, and points to your system.

Save

[Return to sendmail configuration](#)

**Return to sendmail configuration and then click on the Relay Domains(CR).**

**By Relay Domains you can increase the speed of sending mail.**

Relay Domains

Domains to which relaying is allowed

netcamp.in  
mail.netcamp.in

Unless allowed by the spam control rules, sendmail will only permit relaying to domains listed in the text box to the left. Incoming mail messages that are not for a local user and not for one of the listed domains will be rejected.

If your system is serving as a gateway for several domains that are not directly accessible from outside your network (using the domain routing feature), then all those domains should be listed here.

Save

[Return to sendmail configuration](#)

**Again return to send mail configuration and click on 'start send mail' and return to webmin**

Version 1.330 on netcamp-server (Redhat Enterprise Linux 4ES)

Webmin System Servers Networking Hardware Cluster Others

Apache Webserver  
Dovecot IMAP/POP3 Server  
BIND DNS Server  
Fetchmail Mail Retrieval  
MySQL Database Server  
PostgreSQL Database Server  
Read User Mail  
SpamAssassin Mail Filter  
CVS Server  
Frox FTP Proxy  
OpenSLP Server  
Promail Mail Filter  
Samba Windows File Sharing  
Squid Analysis Report Generator  
SSH Server  
Squid Proxy Server  
DHCP Server  
Jabber IM Server  
Postfix Configuration  
QMail Configuration  
Sendmail Configuration  
WU-FTP Server

**Click on the Dovecot IMAP/POP3 Server**

# Dovecot IMAP/POP3 Server

Version 0.99.11

[Networking and Protocols](#)[User and Login Options](#)[Start Dovecot Server](#)Start at boot?  Yes  No

Start the Dovecot IMAP/POP3 server process, so that users can download their email.

Change this setting to enable or disable starting the Dovecot server at system boot time.

[Return to index](#)**Click on the Networking and Protocols for the Serve mail protocols(IMAP POP3), save it.**

## Networking and Protocols

[Dovecot networking and mail protocol options](#)

Serve mail protocols



Accept SSL connections?

 Yes  No  Default (Yes)

Interfaces for IMAP connections

 Default  All IPv4 and IPv6  All IPv4  IP address 

Interfaces for POP3 connections

 Default  All IPv4 and IPv6  All IPv4  IP address 

Interfaces for IMAP SSL connections

 Default  All IPv4 and IPv6  All IPv4  IP address 

Interfaces for POP3 SSL connections

 Default  All IPv4 and IPv6  All IPv4  IP address [Save](#)[Return to module index](#)**Return to module index and start Dovecot IMAP/POP3 and Apply configuration.**

# Dovecot IMAP/POP3 Server

Version 0.99.11

[Networking and Protocols](#)[User and Login Options](#)[Apply Configuration](#)[Stop Dovecot Server](#)Start at boot?  Yes  No

Activate the current Dovecot configuration by stopping and re-starting the server process.

Shut down the running Dovecot IMAP/POP3 server process. This will prevent users from downloading their email.

Change this setting to enable or disable starting the Dovecot server at system boot time.

[Return to index](#)

Now return to the webmin page and click on the Networking

The screenshot shows the Webmin interface with the 'Networking' tab selected. The main panel displays various networking modules with their corresponding icons. A red arrow points to the 'Network Configuration' icon, which is highlighted in blue.

Webmin Version 1.330 on netcamp-server (Redhat Enterprise Linux 4ES)

Webmin System Servers Networking Hardware Cluster Others

ADS Client Bandwidth Monitoring Extended Internet Services IPsec VPN Configuration

Kerberos5 Linux Firewall NFS Exports NIS Client and Server

Network Configuration PPP Dialin Server PPP Dialup Client PPTP VPN Client

PPTP VPN Server SSL Tunnels Shorewall Firewall idmand daemon

Logout

After click on the Network configuration.

The screenshot shows the 'Network Configuration' page. It features four main links: 'Network Interfaces', 'Routing and Gateways', 'Hostname and DNS Client', and 'Host Addresses'. A red arrow points to the 'Host Addresses' link.

Webmin Index Module Config Search Doc

## Network Configuration

Network Interfaces Routing and Gateways Hostname and DNS Client Host Addresses

Apply Configuration Click this button to activate the current boot-time interface and routing settings, as they normally would be after a reboot. **Warning** - this may make your system inaccessible via the network, and cut off access to Webmin.

Return to index

Click on the Host Address.

The screenshot shows the 'Host Addresses' page. It includes a header with 'Select all', 'Invert selection', and 'Add a new host address' buttons. Below is a table with columns for 'IP Address' and 'Hostnames'. A red arrow points to the 'IP Address' column header. The table shows one entry: '127.0.0.1' with hostnames 'netcamp-server', 'localhost', 'localdomain', and 'localhost'.

Webmin Index Module Index

## Host Addresses

Select all | Invert selection | Add a new host address.

IP Address	Hostnames
127.0.0.1	netcamp-server, localhost, localdomain, localhost

Select all | Invert selection | Add a new host address.  
Delete Selected Host Addresses

Return to network configuration

**Now you have to Edit host address.**

Host and Addresses

IP Address: 127.0.0.1

Hostnames: netcamp-server, netcamp.in, www.netcamp.in, mail.netcamp.in, localhost.localdomain, localhost

Save | Delete

Return to host addresses list

**Now save it and click on (127.0.0.1)**

Select all | Invert selection | Add a new host address.

IP Address	Hostnames
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 127.0.0.1	netcamp-server, netcamp.in, www.netcamp.in, mail.netcamp.in, localhost.localdomain, localhost

Select all | Invert selection | Add a new host address.

Delete Selected Host Addresses

Return to network configuration

**Click on the Return to network configuration.**

Network Configuration

Search Docs.

Network Interfaces

Routing and Gateways

Hostname and DNS Client

Host Addresses

Apply Configuration Click this button to activate the current boot-time interface and routing settings, as they normally would be after a reboot. **Warning** - this may make your system inaccessible via the network, and cut off access to Webmin.

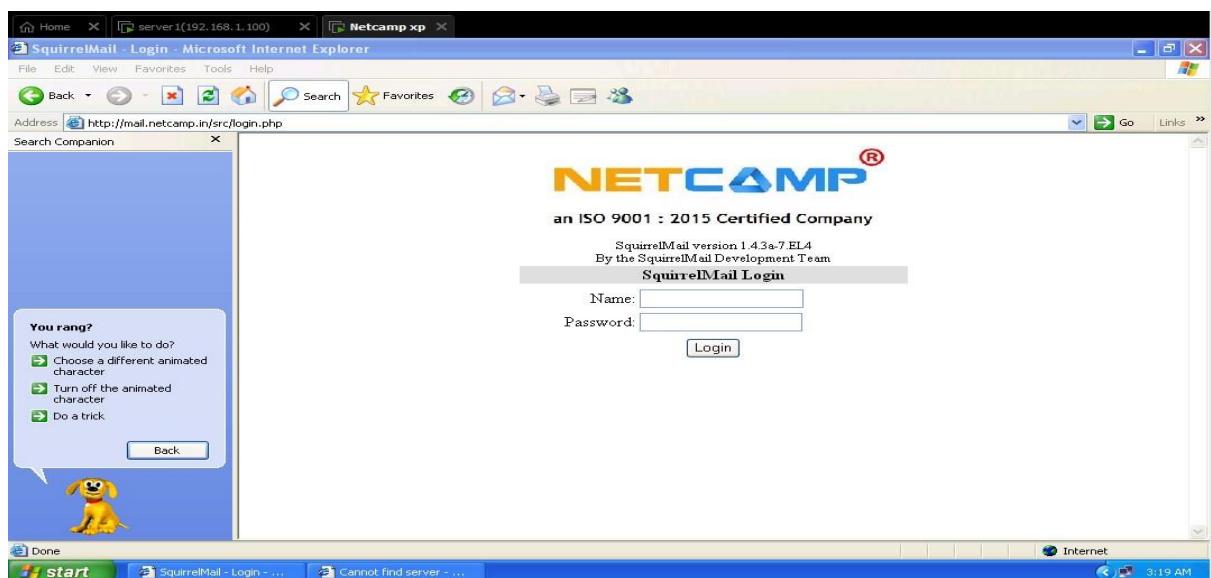
Return to index



Now for logo change(webmail to netcamp), you have to use this cmd.

```
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ls -l
total 76
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1520 Feb 10 13:59 anaconda-ks.cfg
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 10 14:04 Desktop
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 47479 Feb 10 13:59 install.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 5964 Feb 10 13:59 install.log.syslog
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ls -ld vsftpd
ls: vsftpd: No such file or directory
[root@netcamp-server ~]# cd /home
[root@netcamp-server home]# cd netcamp
[root@netcamp-server netcamp]# cd vsftpd
-bash: cd: vsftpd: No such file or directory
[root@netcamp-server netcamp]# ls -l
total 11564
drwxrwxr-x 2 netcamp netcamp 4096 Feb 11 02:42 chairman
-rw-r--r-- 1 netcamp netcamp 11836 Feb 11 16:09 sm_logo.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 netcamp netcamp 11806897 Feb 10 14:07 webmin-1.330-1.noarch.rpm
[root@netcamp-server netcamp]# rm chairman
rm: cannot remove directory `chairman': Is a directory
[root@netcamp-server netcamp]# rmdir chairman
[root@netcamp-server netcamp]# ls -l
total 11560
-rw-r--r-- 1 netcamp netcamp 11836 Feb 11 16:09 sm_logo.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 netcamp netcamp 11806897 Feb 10 14:07 webmin-1.330-1.noarch.rpm
[root@netcamp-server netcamp]# cp sm_logo.png /usr/share/squirrelmail /images
```

After logo changed it look like this



Now you have to change (By the SquirrelMail Development Team to By Netcamp Solution Pvt Ltd) so, we have use this cmd on window.

```
cmd Select Command Prompt
"\n" . addForm('Redirect.php', 'POST');

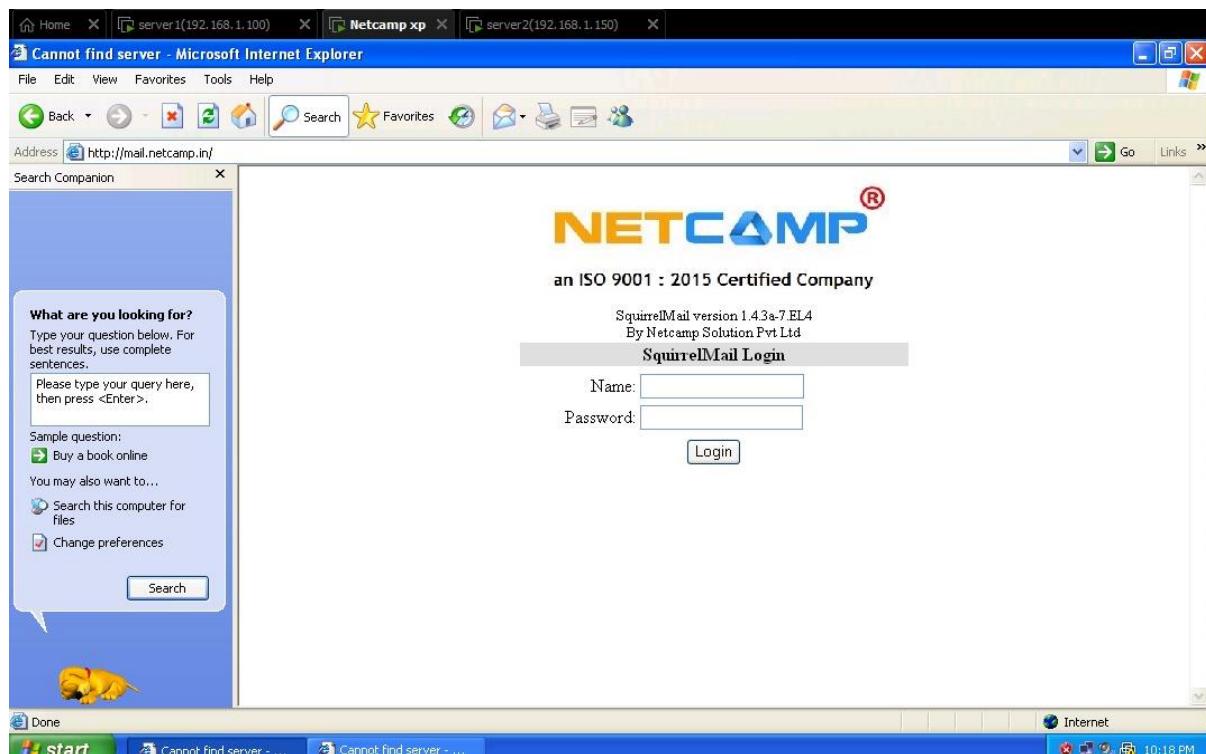
$username_form_name = 'login_username';
$password_form_name = 'secretkey';
do_hook('Login_top');

$loginname_value = (sqGetGlobalVar('loginname', $loginname) ? htmlspecialchars($loginname) : '');

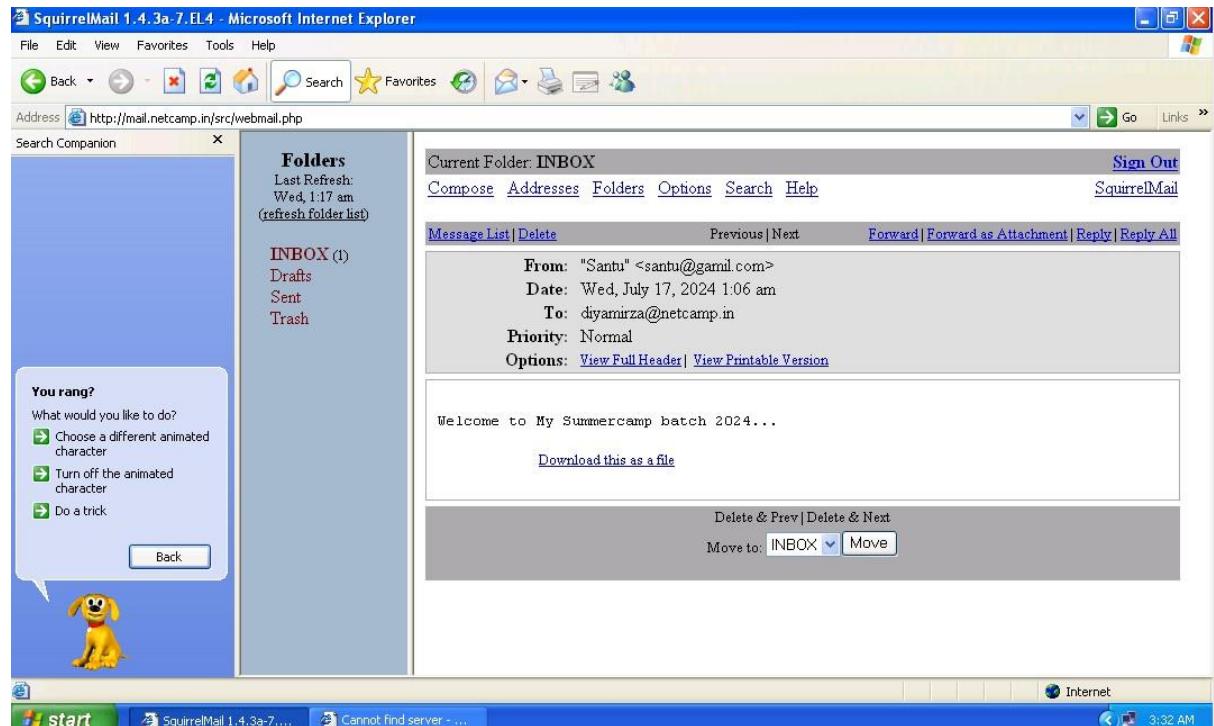
/* If they don't have a logo, don't bother.. */
if (!isset($org_logo) && $org_logo) {
    /* Display width and height like good little people */
    $width_and_height = '';
    if (isset($org_logo_width) && is_numeric($org_logo_width) &&
        $org_logo_width>0) {
        $width_and_height = " width=\"$org_logo_width\"";
    }
    if (isset($org_logo_height) && is_numeric($org_logo_height) &&
        $org_logo_height>0) {
        $width_and_height .= " height=\"$org_logo_height\"";
    }
}

echo html_tag( 'table',
    html_tag('tr',
        html_tag('td',
            html_tag('center',
                ( !isset($org_logo) && $org_logo .
                    ? '<img src="" . $org_logo . '" alt=""' .
                    sprintf(__('Ms Logo'), $org_name) . '' .
                    '/>' ) . "\n" .
                    : '' );
                ( !isset($hide_sm_attributions) && $hide_sm_attributions ) ? '' :
                    '<small> (' . ("SquirrelMail version %s"), $version) . '<br />' . "\n" .
                    ' By Netcamp Solutions' . '<br /></small>' . "\n" );
            html_tag('td',
                html_tag('td',
                    html_tag('td',
                        'b'). sprintf(__('Ms Login'), $org_name) . "</b>\n",
                    'center', '#00DCDC' )
                "login.php" 156L, 5677C written
[root@netcamp-server src]#
Connection to host lost.
C:\Users\Computers>
```

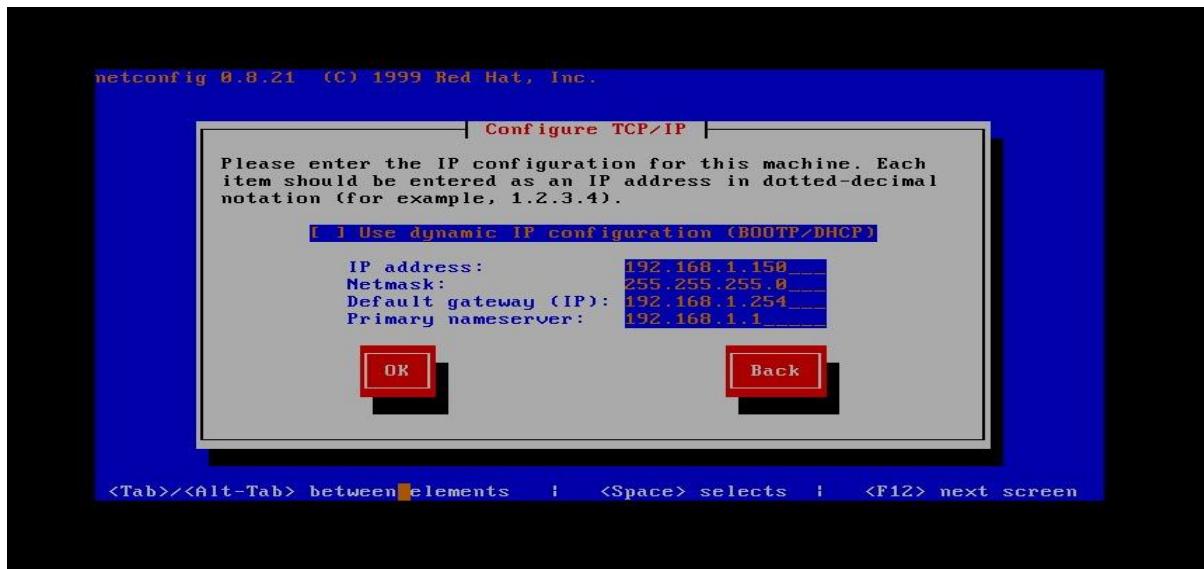
After changed it look like this.



## Now here mail configuration



# DHCP CONFIGURATION



```
Shutting down loopback interface: [ OK ]
Setting network parameters: [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team [ OK ]
Bringing up interface eth0: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team [ OK ]
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0C:29:F8:1B:F6
          inet addr:192.168.1.150  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:199 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:5 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:11948 (11.6 KiB)  TX bytes:210 (210.0 b)
          Interrupt:5 Base address:0x2000

lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:588 (588.0 b)  TX bytes:588 (588.0 b)

[root@netcamp-server ~]#
```

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The title bar also displays the text "Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]" and "(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.". The command "ping 192.168.1.150" is run, and the output shows the following results:

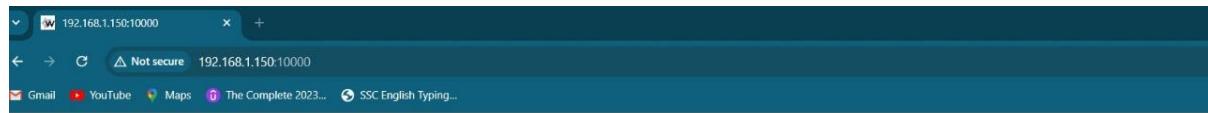
```
C:\Users\anshlm>ping 192.168.1.150

Pinging 192.168.1.150 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.150: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.150:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\anshlm>
```

After ping IP(192.168.1.150) , now login with root in chrome and webmin page open.



The screenshot shows the Webmin 1.330 interface on a Redhat Enterprise Linux 4ES server. The top navigation bar includes links for Home Page and Feedback. Below the navigation, there's a grid of icons representing different services. A red arrow points to the 'DHCP Server' icon, which is located in the bottom right corner of the grid. The grid contains icons for Apache Webserver, BIND DNS Server, CVS Server, Dovecot IMAP/POP3 Server, Fetchmail Mail Retrieval, Frox FTP Proxy, Majordomo List Manager, MySQL Database Server, OpenSLP Server, PostgreSQL Database Server, ProFTPD Server, Procmail Mail Filter, Read User Mail, Samba Windows File Sharing, SpamAssassin Mail Filter, SSH Server, Squid Analysis Report Generator, Squid Proxy Server, and WU-FTP Server.

Now open DHCP Server.

The screenshot shows the 'DHCP Server' configuration page. At the top, it says 'DHCP Server' and 'ISC DHCPD version 3.0.1'. Below that is a section titled 'Subnets and Shared Networks' with a 'Select all' link. There's a checkbox for '192.168.1.0' which is currently unchecked. Below this is another 'Select all' link and a 'Delete Selected' button. The next section is 'Hosts and Host Groups', which states 'No hosts or groups have been defined.' Below that is a 'Add a new host' and 'Add a new host group' link. The final section is 'DNS-zones', which says 'No DNS zones have been defined yet.' and has a 'Add a new DNS zone' link. At the bottom, there are several buttons: 'Edit Client Options', 'Edit TSIG-keys', 'Configfile', and 'Edit Network Interface'. To the right of these buttons, their respective descriptions are listed: 'Edit DHCP client options that apply to all subnets, shared networks, hosts and groups', 'Edit TSIG-keys (used for authenticating updates to DNS servers)', 'Edit configfile in texteditor (caution!)', and 'Set the network interfaces that the DHCP server listens on when started.'

Not secure 192.168.1.150:10000/dhcpd/edit\_options.cgi?global=1

Gmail YouTube Maps The Complete 2023... SSC English Typing...

[Webmin Index](#) [Module Index](#)

## Client Options

For all networks, hosts and groups

Client Options		Default routers		NetBIOS name servers	
Client hostname	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
Subnet mask	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
Domain name	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
Time servers	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
Swap server	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
NIS domain	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
Font servers	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
Static routes	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
NTP servers	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
NetBIOS scope	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
Time offset	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
SLP directory agent IPs	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="checkbox"/> These IPs only?	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
SLP service scope	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="checkbox"/> This scope only?	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]
<b>Custom option</b>		<b>Custom option</b>	<b>Custom option</b>	<b>Custom option</b>	<b>Custom option</b>
Number [ ] Value [ ]		Number [ ] Value [ ]	Number [ ] Value [ ]	Number [ ] Value [ ]	Number [ ] Value [ ]
Option definition		Option name [ ] Number [ ] Type [ ]	Option name [ ] Number [ ] Type [ ]	Option name [ ] Number [ ] Type [ ]	Option name [ ] Number [ ] Type [ ]
Use name as client hostname?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Default	Default lease time	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ] secs	
Boot filename		<input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	Maximum lease time	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ] secs	
Boot file server		<input type="radio"/> This server <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	Server name	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	
Lease length for BOOTP clients		<input type="radio"/> Forever <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ] secs	Lease end for BOOTP clients	<input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	
Dynamic DNS enabled?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Default	Dynamic DNS domain name	<input type="radio"/> Never <input checked="" type="radio"/> Value [ ]	

Error

Failed to start dhcpcd :

```
Starting dhcpcd: Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Server V3.0.1
Copyright 2004 Internet Systems Consortium.
All rights reserved.
For info, please visit http://www.isc.org/sw/dhcp/
** You must add a ddns-update-style statement to /etc/dhcpd.conf.
To get the same behaviour as in 3.0b2pl1 and previous
versions, add a line that says "ddns-update-style ad-hoc;" ←
Please read the dhcpd.conf manual page for more information. **
```

If you did not get this software from ftp.isc.org, please
get the latest from ftp.isc.org and install that before
requesting help.

If you did get this software from ftp.isc.org and have not
yet read the README, please read it before requesting help.
If you intend to request help from the dhcp-server@isc.org
mailing list, please read the section on the README about
submitting bug reports and requests for help.

Please do not under any circumstances send requests for
help directly to the authors of this software - please
send them to the appropriate mailing list as described in
the README file.

existing.  
[FAILED]

[Return to previous page](#) ←

Telnet 192.168.1.150

```
Certificate in Network Management and Ethical Hacking with Web Development
www.netcamp.in
santu@netcamp.in
helpdesk@netcamp.in
093310 90003
login: netcamp
Password:
Last login: Tue Feb 10 14:19:38 from 192.168.1.76
Welcome to Netcamp Class
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]$ su -
Password:
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]$ su -
Password:
[root@netcamp-server ~]# pwd
/root
[root@netcamp-server ~]# cd /
[root@netcamp-server /]# cd etc
[root@netcamp-server etc]# ls -ld dhcpcd.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 180 Feb 11 17:55 dhcpcd.conf
[root@netcamp-server etc]# vi dhcpcd.conf
```

ISC DHCP version 3.0.1

## Subnets and Shared Networks

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#) | [Add a new subnet](#) | [Add a new shared network](#)



192.168.1.0

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#) | [Add a new subnet](#) | [Add a new shared network](#).

Delete Selected

## Hosts and Host Groups

No hosts or groups have been defined.

[Add a new host](#) | [Add a new host group](#)

## DNS-zones

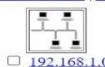
No DNS zones have been defined yet.

### Add a new DNS zone.

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Edit Client Options    | Edit DHCP client options that apply to all subnets, shared networks, hosts and groups   |
| Edit TSIG-keys         | Edit TSIG-keys (used for authenticating updates to DNS servers)   |
| Configfile             | Edit configfile in texteditor (caution!)  |
| Edit Network Interface | Set the network interfaces that the DHCP server listens on when started.  |
| List Active Leases     | List leases currently issued by this DHCP server for dynamically assigned IP addresses.   |
| Start Server           |  Click this button to start the DHCP server on your system, using the current configuration. |

## Subnets and Shared Networks

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#) | [Add a new subnet](#) | [Add a new shared network](#).



192.168.1.0

[Select all](#) | [Invert selection](#) | [Add a new subnet](#) | [Add a new shared network](#).

[Delete Selected](#)

## Hosts and Host Groups

No hosts or groups have been defined.

[Add a new host](#) | [Add a new host group](#).

## DNS-zones

No DNS zones have been defined yet.

[Add a new DNS zone](#).

<a href="#">Edit Client Options</a>	Edit DHCP client options that apply to all subnets, shared networks, hosts and groups
<a href="#">Edit TSIG-keys</a>	Edit TSIG-keys (used for authenticating updates to DNS servers)
<a href="#">Configfile</a>	Edit configfile in texteditor (caution!)
<a href="#">Edit Network Interface</a>	Set the network interfaces that the DHCP server listens on when started.
<a href="#">List Active Leases</a>	List leases currently issued by this DHCP server for dynamically assigned IP addresses.
<a href="#">Apply Changes</a>	Click this button to apply the current configuration to the running DHCP server, by stopping and restarting it.
<a href="#">Stop Server</a>	Click this button to stop the running DHCP server on your system. When stopped, DHCP clients will not be able to request IP addresses.



```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\user>ping 192.168.1.150

Pinging 192.168.1.150 with 32 bytes of data:

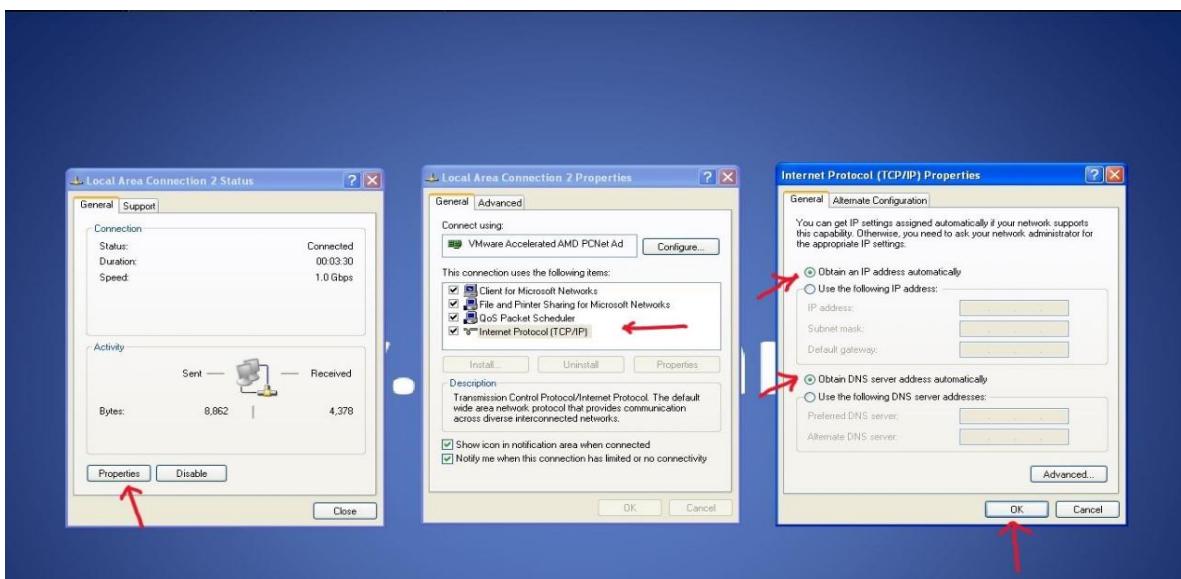
Reply from 192.168.1.150: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.150:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Documents and Settings\user>ifconfig /all
'ifconfig' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

C:\Documents and Settings\user>ifconfig_

```



Now again return to webmin and click on the DHCP server.

The screenshot shows the Webmin interface with the following menu bar and links:

- Webmin   System   Servers   Networking   Hardware   Cluster   Others
- Apache Webserver   BIND DNS Server   CVS Server   DHCP Server   Jabber IM Server   Postfix Configuration   QMail Configuration   Sendmail Configuration
- Dovecot IMAP POP3 Server   Fetchmail Mail Retrieval   Fox FTP Proxy   MySQL Database Server   OpenSIP Server   Samba Windows File Sharing
- Majordomo List Manager   MySQL Database Server   ProFTPD Server   Procmail Mail Filter   SSH Server   Samba Windows File Sharing
- PostgreSQL Database Server   Read User Mail

A red arrow points from the "Networking" link in the menu bar to the "DHCP Server" link in the main content area.

## Hosts and Host Groups

No hosts or groups have been defined.

[Add a new host](#) | [Add a new host group](#)

## DNS-zones

No DNS zones have been defined yet.

[Add a new DNS zone](#)

<a href="#">Edit Client Options</a>	Edit DHCP client options that apply to all subnets, shared networks, hosts and groups
<a href="#">Edit TSIG-keys</a>	Edit TSIG-keys (used for authenticating updates to DNS servers)
<a href="#">Configfile</a>	Edit configfile in texteditor (caution!)
<a href="#">Edit Network Interface</a>	Set the network interfaces that the DHCP server listens on when started.
<a href="#">List Active Leases</a>	list leases currently issued by this DHCP server for dynamically assigned IP addresses.
<a href="#">Apply Changes</a>	Click this button to apply the current configuration to the running DHCP server, by stopping and restarting it.
<a href="#">Stop Server</a>	Click this button to stop the running DHCP server on your system. When stopped, DHCP clients will not be able to request IP addresses.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "DHCP Leases". The address bar displays the URL "192.168.1.150:10000/dhcpd/list\_leases.cgi?". Below the address bar, there are several browser navigation icons and a status bar showing "Not secure". The main content area is titled "DHCP Leases" and contains a table of active leases. The table has columns for IP Address, Ethernet, Hostname, Start Date, and End Date. Two entries are listed:

IP Address	Ethernet	Hostname	Start Date	End Date
192.168.1.190	00:0c:29:f9:a4:3a	ws1	2015/02/11 12:32:44	2015/02/12 00:32:44
192.168.1.190	00:0c:29:f9:a4:3a	ws1	2015/02/11 12:43:42	2015/02/12 00:43:42

[Webmin Index](#)  
[Module Index](#)

## DHCP Leases

31 IP addresses available, 1 allocated (3 %)

IP Address	Ethernet	Hostname	Start Date	End Date
192.168.1.190	00:0c:29:f9:a4:3a	ws1	2015/02/11 12:32:44	2015/02/12 00:32:44
192.168.1.190	00:0c:29:f9:a4:3a	ws1	2015/02/11 12:43:42	2015/02/12 00:43:42

Click on a lease IP address from the list above to delete it.

[List all active and expired leases](#)

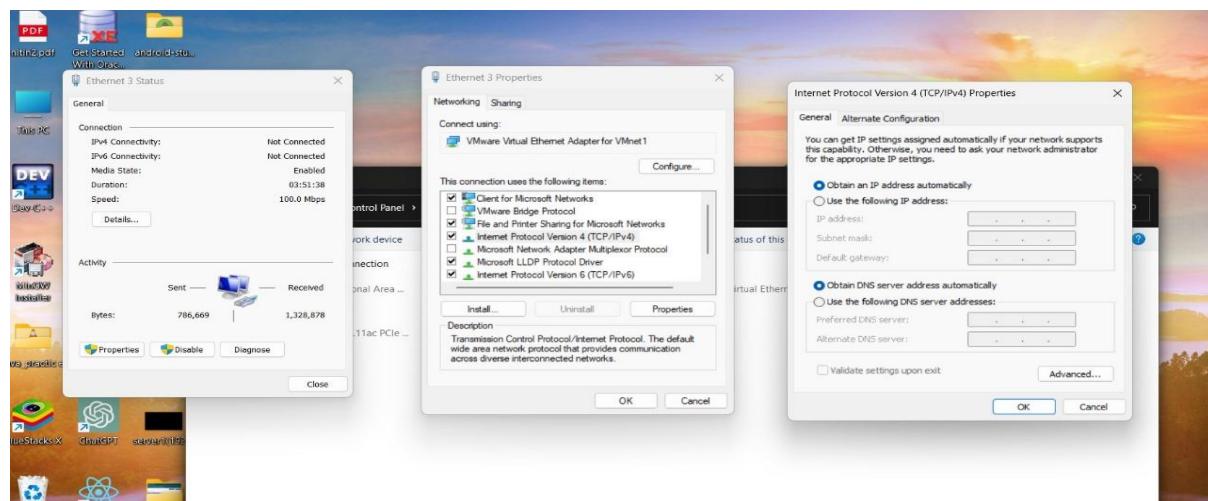
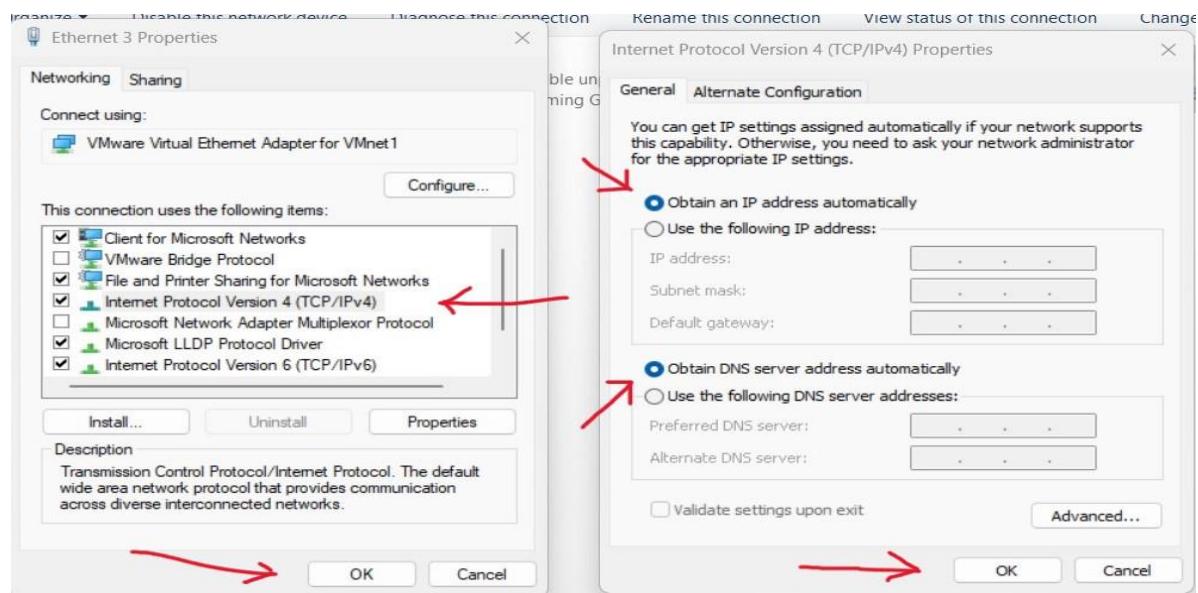
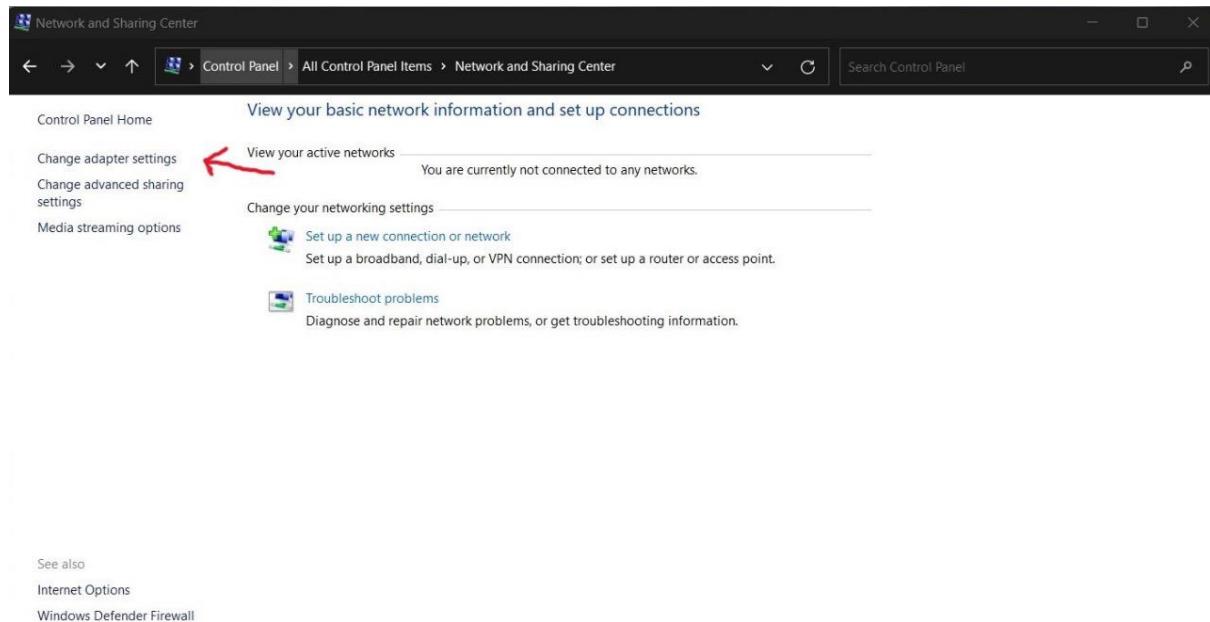
[Return to network and host list](#)

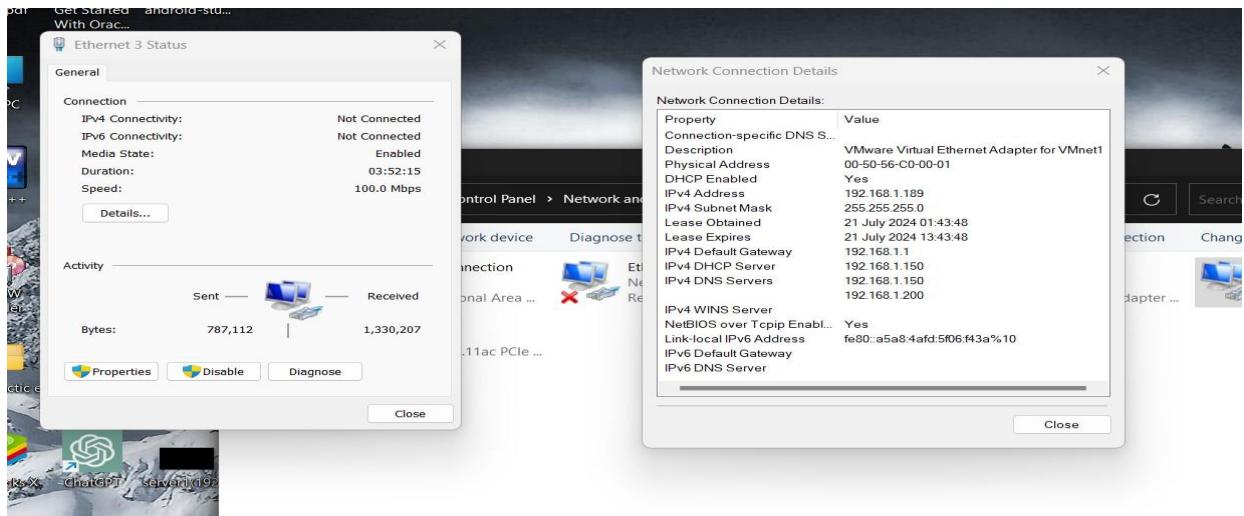
## IP configure in window.

Adjust your computer's settings

View by: Large icons ▾







DHCP Leases

Not secure 192.168.1.150:10000/dhcpd/list\_leases.cgi?

Gmail YouTube Maps The Complete 2023... SSC English Typing...

[Webmin Index](#) [Module Index](#)

31 IP addresses available, 2 allocated (6 %)

IP Address	Ethernet	Hostname	Start Date	End Date
192.168.1.198	00:0c:29:f9:a4:3a	ws1	2015/02/11 12:32:44	2015/02/12 00:32:44
192.168.1.198	00:0c:29:f9:a4:3a	ws1	2015/02/11 12:43:42	2015/02/12 00:43:42
192.168.1.189	00:50:56:c0:00:01	LAPTOP-RSSUDVII	2015/02/11 12:49:10	2015/02/12 00:49:10

Click on a lease IP address from the list above to delete it.

[List all active and expired leases](#)

[Return to network and host list](#)

# Quota Partitioning

- Create a new partition where you will mount a folder called chairman and enable quota only for the chairman user for 200 mb.

# **Project Report: Quota Partitioning**

## **Introduction**

**This project involves creating a new partition on a Linux server, mounting it to a folder called "chairman", and enabling a quota of 200 MB specifically for the chairman user. Additionally, we'll configure the server's IP address to 192.168.1.150.**

## **Part 1: Partition Creation and Mounting**

### **Objectives**

- **Create a new partition.**
- **Mount the partition to a folder called "chairman".**

### **Prerequisites**

- **A Linux server with sufficient free disk space.**
- **Root access to the server.**

### **Step-by-Step Guide**

#### **1. Create a New Partition**

1. **Open a terminal on the Linux server.**
2. **List the current disk partitions to identify the disk:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo fdisk -l**

3. **Open fdisk to create a new partition (replace /dev/sdX with the appropriate disk):**

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo fdisk /dev/sdX**

4. **In the fdisk interface:**

- **Type n to create a new partition.**
- **Select p for primary.**
- **Choose a partition number (usually 1 if it's a new disk).**
- **Press Enter to accept the default values for the start and end of the partition.**
- **Type w to write changes and exit fdisk.**

5. Format the new partition with ext4 filesystem (replace /dev/sdX1 with the actual partition name):

bash

Copy code

```
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdX1
```

## 2. Mount the Partition

1. Create the mount point:

bash

Copy code

```
sudo mkdir -p /mnt/chairman
```

2. Mount the new partition to the "chairman" directory:

bash

Copy code

```
sudo mount /dev/sdX1 /mnt/chairman
```

3. Add the mount entry to /etc/fstab for persistent mounting:

bash

Copy code

```
sudo nano /etc/fstab
```

Add the following line:

bash

Copy code

```
/dev/sdX1 /mnt/chairman ext4 defaults 0 2
```

## Part 2: Enable Quota for the Chairman User

### Objectives

- Enable and configure quota for the chairman user.
- Set a quota limit of 200 MB.

### Prerequisites

- Quota package installed on the Linux server.
- Root access to the server.
- Chairman user already created.

## **Step-by-Step Guide**

### **1. Install Quota Package**

- 1. Open a terminal on the Linux server.**
- 2. Install the quota package:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo apt-get install quota
```

### **2. Configure Quota**

- 1. Edit /etc/fstab to enable quotas on the new partition:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo nano /etc/fstab
```

**Modify the line for the new partition to include usrquota:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
/dev/sdX1 /mnt/chairman ext4 defaults,usrquota 0 2
```

- 2. Remount the partition with quota options:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo mount -o remount /mnt/chairman
```

- 3. Create the quota database files and enable quota:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo quotacheck -cum /mnt/chairman
```

```
sudo quotaon /mnt/chairman
```

### **3. Set Quota for Chairman User**

- 1. Set a quota of 200 MB for the chairman user (replace chairman with the actual username):**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo edquota -u chairman
```

2. In the edquota editor, set the following values for blocks (200 MB):

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
/mnt/chairman: blocks in use: 0, limits (soft = 204800, hard = 204800)
```

### **Part 3: Configure IP Address**

#### **Objectives**

- Set the IP address of the Linux server to 192.168.1.150.

#### **Prerequisites**

- Root access to the server.

#### **Step-by-Step Guide**

1. Open a terminal on the Linux server.

2. Edit the network configuration file:

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces
```

3. Add or modify the configuration for the network interface (replace eth0 with the appropriate interface name):

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
auto eth0
```

```
iface eth0 inet static
```

```
address 192.168.1.150
```

```
netmask 255.255.255.0
```

```
gateway 192.168.1.1
```

4. Restart the network service:

**bash**

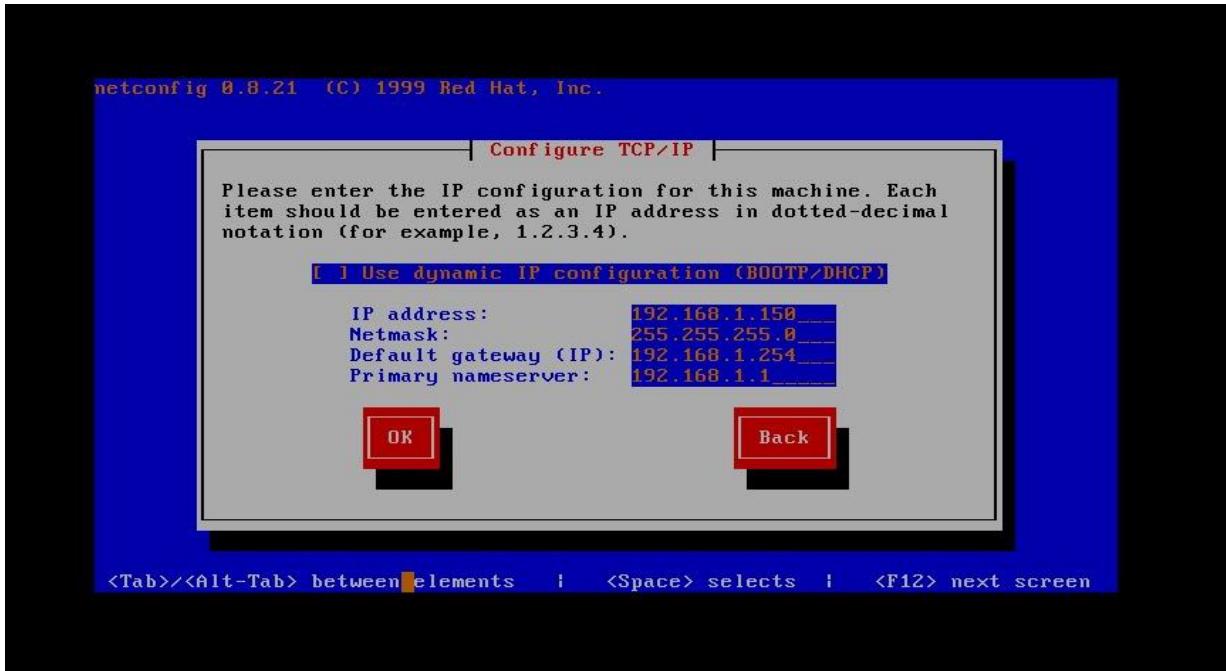
**Copy code**

```
sudo systemctl restart networking
```

#### **Conclusion**

**Following the steps above, we have successfully created a new partition on the Linux server, mounted it to a folder called "chairman", and enabled a quota of 200 MB for the chairman user. Additionally, we have configured the server's IP address to 192.168.1.150. This setup ensures that the chairman user has a specific disk usage limit, helping to manage and allocate resources efficiently.**

➤ Set IP in linux (192.168.1.150).



```
Shutting down loopback interface: [ OK ]
Setting network parameters: [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team [ OK ]
Bringing up interface eth0: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team [ OK ]
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0C:29:F8:1B:F6
          inet addr:192.168.1.150 Bcast:192.168.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:199 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:5 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:11940 (11.6 KiB) TX bytes:210 (210.0 b)
          Interrupt:5 Base address:0x2000

lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
          RX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:588 (588.0 b) TX bytes:588 (588.0 b)

[root@netcamp-server ~]#
```



The screenshot shows the Webmin main interface with the title "Webmin 1.330 on netcamp-server (Redhat Enterprise Linux 4ES)". The menu bar includes "Webmin", "System", "Server", "Networking", "Hardware", "Cluster", and "Other". Below the menu are several icons with labels: CD Burner, GRUB Boot Loader, Linux RAID, Logical Volume Management, Partitions & Local Disks, Printer Administration, SMART Device Status, and Vnc4server. A "Logout" link is at the bottom right.

The screenshot shows the Partition Manager interface with the title "Partition Manager". It displays a table of disk partitions:

Disk	Partitions						
Location	No.	Type	Extent	Start	End	Use	Free
SCSI device A	1	Linux		1	13	/boot	86 %
Cylinders 2610	2	Linux	███████████	14	1288	└─	77 %
Size 20 GB	3	Linux swap	█	1289	1549	swap	
Model VMware, VMware Virtual S	4	Linux	██████	1550	2160		
Controller 0							
Target 0							

A "Return to index" link is at the bottom left.

**Edit Partition**

Partition Details			
Location	SCSI device A partition 4	Device file	/dev/sda4
Type	Linux	Extent	1550 - 2160 of 2610
Status	Not in use	Size	4793 MB
Partition label	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>			
Create Filesystem: <input type="button" value="Linux Native (ext2)"/> Builds a new filesystem of the selected type on this partition, permanently erasing any existing files. You must do this after creating a new partition or changing an existing one. Mount Partition On: <input type="text"/> as <input type="button" value="ext2"/> Mount this partition on new directory on your system, so that it can be used to store files. A filesystem must have been already created on the partition.			

[Return to disk list](#)

**New Filesystem**

Clicking the button at the bottom of this form will build a new New Linux Native filesystem on the device /dev/sda4. All data on this partition will be permanently erased.

Filesystem Options			
Block size	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/> bytes	Fragment size	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/> bytes
Bytes per inode	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	Reserved blocks	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/> %
Journal file size	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/> MB	Check for bad blocks?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="button" value="Create Filesystem"/>			

[Return to disk list](#)

**Edit Partition**

Partition Details			
Location	SCSI device A partition 4	Device file	/dev/sda4
Type	Linux	Extent	1550 - 2160 of 2610
Status	Not in use	Size	4793 MB
Partition label	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>			
Create Filesystem: <input type="button" value="New Linux Native (ext3)"/> Builds a new filesystem of the selected type on this partition, permanently erasing any existing files. You must do this after creating a new partition or changing an existing one. Mount Partition On: <input type="text"/> as <input type="button" value="ext2"/> Mount this partition on new directory on your system, so that it can be used to store files. A filesystem must have been already created on the partition.			

[Return to disk list](#)

New Filesystem

Executing command `mksfs -t ext3 /dev/sda4 ..`

```
mksfs 1.35 (28-Feb-2004)
max_blocks 1256411136, rsv_groups = 38343, rsv_gdb = 299
Filesystem label:
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
614080 inodes, 1228964 block
61348 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block: 38
Maximum filesystem blocks:1258291200
38 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
16160 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229576, 294912, 819200, 884736
Writing inode tables: done
inode_i_blocks = 19144, i_size = 4243456
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 32 mounts or
100 days, whichever comes first. Use tune2fs -c <n> or -i <n> to override.

.. command failed!
```

[Return to disk list](#)

New Filesystem

Executing command `mksfs -t ext3 /dev/sda4 ..`

```
mksfs 1.35 (28-Feb-2004)
max_blocks 1256411136, rsv_groups = 38343, rsv_gdb = 299
Filesystem label:
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
614080 inodes, 1228964 block
61348 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block: 38
Maximum filesystem blocks:1258291200
38 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
16160 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229576, 294912, 819200, 884736
Writing inode tables: done
inode_i_blocks = 19144, i_size = 4243456
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 32 mounts or
100 days, whichever comes first. Use tune2fs -c <n> or -i <n> to override.

.. command complete.
```

[Return to disk list](#)

Create Mount

New Linux Native Filesystem Mount Details

<b>Mounted As</b>	<input type="text" value="chairman"/>
<b>Save Mount?</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Save and mount at boot <input type="radio"/> Save <input type="radio"/> Don't save
<b>Mount now?</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Mount <input type="radio"/> Don't mount
<b>Check filesystem at boot?</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Check First <input type="radio"/> Check Second
<b>New Linux Native Filesystem</b>	<input type="radio"/> Disk: Floppy disk 0 <input type="radio"/> Partition labelled: /boot (SCSI device A partition 1) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other device <input type="button" value="..."/>

**Mount Options**

<b>Common mount options</b>	<b>Buffer writes to filesystem?</b>
<input type="radio"/> Read-only? <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Allow device files? <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Disallow setuid programs? <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<b>ext2/ext3 specific options</b>	<b>Allow execution of binaries?</b>
<input type="radio"/> Include reserved blocks in filesystem size? <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Files inherit GID of parent directory? <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Reserve space for user <input type="button" value="..."/>	<b>Action on error</b> <input type="button" value="Default"/> <input type="button" value="No"/>
	<b>Use Quotas?</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Reserve space for group</b> <input type="button" value="..."/>

[Create](#)

[Return to filesystems list](#)

Choose Directory.. - Google Chrome

Not secure 192.168.1.150:10000/chooser.cgi?add=0&t...

**Directory of /**

bin	4 kB	10/Feb/2015	13:58
boot	1 kB	10/Feb/2015	13:52
chairman	4 kB	15/Jul/2024	12:32
dev	5 kB	15/Jul/2024	12:24
etc	12 kB	15/Jul/2024	12:24
home	4 kB	10/Feb/2015	14:01
initrd	4 kB	12/Aug/2004	22:32
lib	4 kB	10/Feb/2015	13:56
tmp	16 kB	10/Feb/2015	13:58

Ok /chairman

Create Mount

New Linux Native Filesystem Mount Details

Mounted As: chairman

Save Mount?:  Save and mount at boot  Save  Don't save

Mount now?:  Mount  Don't mount

Check filesystem at boot?:  No  Check First  Check Second

New Linux Native Filesystem:  Disk [SCSI device A partition 4 (Linux)]  
 Partition labelled /boot (SCSI device A partition 1)  
 Other device

Mount Options

Common mount options

Read-only?:  Yes  No

Allow device files?:  Yes  No

Disallow setuid programs?:  Yes  No

ext2/ext3 specific options

Include reserved blocks in filesystem size?:  Yes  No

Files inherit GID of parent directory?:  Yes  No

Reserve space for user

Buffer writes to filesystem?:  Yes  No

Allow execution of binaries?:  Yes  No

Allow users to mount this filesystem?:  Yes  No

Action on error: Default  
Use Quotas?  
Reserve space for group

Create

Return to filesystems list

Create Mount

New Linux Native Filesystem Mount Details

Mounted As: chairman

Save Mount?:  Save and mount at boot  Save  Don't save

Mount now?:  Mount  Don't mount

Check filesystem at boot?:  No  Check First  Check Second

New Linux Native Filesystem:  Disk [SCSI device A partition 4 (Linux)]  
 Partition labelled /boot (SCSI device A partition 1)  
 Other device

Mount Options

Common mount options

Read-only?:  Yes  No

Allow device files?:  Yes  No

Disallow setuid programs?:  Yes  No

ext2/ext3 specific options

Include reserved blocks in filesystem size?:  Yes  No

Files inherit GID of parent directory?:  Yes  No

Reserve space for user

Action on error: Default  
Use Quotas?  
Reserve space for group

Create

Return to filesystems list

Disk and Network Filesystems

Mounted as	Type	Location	In use?	Permanent?
/ (Root Filesystem)	New Linux Native Filesystem (ext3)	Partition labelled /	Yes	Yes
boot	New Linux Native Filesystem (ext3)	Partition labelled boot	Yes	Yes
dev pts	PTS Filesystem (devpts)	none	Yes	Yes
dev shm	RAM Disk (tmpfs)	none	Yes	Yes
proc	Kernel Filesystem (proc)	proc	Yes	Yes
sys	SYSFS	none	Yes	Yes
(Virtual Memory)	Virtual Memory (swap)	Partition labelled SWAP-ada3	No	Yes
media corecoder	Unknown Type	IDE device C	No	Yes
media floppy	Unknown Type	Floppy disk 0	No	Yes
chairman	New Linux Native Filesystem (ext3)	SCSI device A partition 4	Yes	Yes
proc bus usb	USBFS	usbfs	Yes	No
_c/sysfb/bufmnt misc	BINfmt_MISC	none	Yes	No
_r/libafs/rpc_pipes	RPC_PIPEFS	sunrpc	Yes	No
(Virtual Memory)	Virtual Memory (swap)	SCSI device A partition 3	Yes	No

Add mount | Type: Apple Filesystem (hfs) |

Return to index

Disk Quotas

Filesystem	Type	Mounted From	Status	Action
chairman	New Linux Native Filesystem	SCSI device A partition 4	User Quotas Inactive	Enable Quotas

Return to index

Disk Quotas

Filesystem	Type	Mounted From	Status	Action
chairman	New Linux Native Filesystem	SCSI device A partition 4	User Quotas Active	Disable Quotas

Edit User Quotas:

Return to index

User Quotas

Filesystem	Disk space			Files				
	Used	Soft Limit	Hard Limit	Grace	Used	Soft Limit	Hard Limit	Grace
chairman	42 MB	Unlimited	Unlimited		4	Unlimited	Unlimited	

All Quotas for

Filesystem	Disk space			Files				
	Used	Soft Limit	Hard Limit	Grace	Used	Soft Limit	Hard Limit	Grace
chairman	42 MB	Unlimited	Unlimited		4	Unlimited	Unlimited	

Edit Quota On: /chairman ▾

Copy Quotas

◀ Return to filesystems list

Edit Quota

Quotas for on /chairman			Soft file limit		
Soft kilobyte limit	<input type="radio"/> Unlimited	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 198 bytes ▾	<input type="radio"/> Unlimited	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 bytes ▾	<input type="radio"/> Unlimited
Hard kilobyte limit	<input type="radio"/> Unlimited	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 200 bytes ▾	Hard file limit	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Unlimited	<input type="radio"/> Unlimited
Available space on disk	4718 MB total	4437 MB free	Available files on disk	614080 total	614068 free

Update

List All Quotas

◀ Return to filesystem list

User Quotas

Filesystem	Disk space			Files				
	Used	Soft Limit	Hard Limit	Grace	Used	Soft Limit	Hard Limit	Grace
netcamp	0 bytes	190 MB	200 MB		0	Unlimited	Unlimited	

All Quotas for netcamp

Filesystem	Disk space			Files				
	Used	Soft Limit	Hard Limit	Grace	Used	Soft Limit	Hard Limit	Grace
netcamp	0 bytes	190 MB	200 MB		0	Unlimited	Unlimited	

Edit Quota On: /netcamp ▾

Copy Quotas

◀ Return to filesystems list

# Samba Configuration

- **Implement samba on your file server so it can be accessed from a windows machine.**

# **Project Report: Samba Configuration and Firewall Setup**

## **Introduction**

**This project involves configuring Samba on a file server to enable file sharing with Windows machines and setting up firewall rules to secure access to Telnet, FTP, and SSH services.**

### **Part 1: Samba Configuration**

#### **Objectives**

- **Implement Samba on a Linux file server.**
- **Enable access from Windows machines.**

#### **Prerequisites**

- **A Linux server with Samba installed.**
- **Windows machines for testing access.**

#### **Step-by-Step Guide**

##### **1. Install Samba**

1. Open a terminal on the Linux server.
2. Install Samba:

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo apt-get update**

**sudo apt-get install samba**

##### **2. Configure Samba**

1. Edit the Samba configuration file:

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo nano /etc/samba/smb.conf**

2. Add the following configuration at the end of the file:

**bash**

**Copy code**

**[Shared]**

**path = /srv/samba/shared**

**browsable = yes**

**read only = no**

**guest ok = yes**

### **3. Create the shared directory and set permissions:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo mkdir -p /srv/samba/shared
```

```
sudo chmod 777 /srv/samba/shared
```

### **3. Start and Enable Samba Service**

#### **1. Start the Samba service:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo systemctl start smbd
```

```
sudo systemctl start nmbd
```

#### **2. Enable the Samba service to start on boot:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo systemctl enable smbd
```

```
sudo systemctl enable nmbd
```

### **4. Accessing Samba Share from Windows**

#### **1. On a Windows machine, open File Explorer.**

#### **2. In the address bar, enter the IP address of the Samba server:**

**cmd**

**Copy code**

```
\192.168.1.100\Shared
```

#### **3. The shared directory should be accessible, allowing you to read and write files.**

## **Part 2: Firewall Configuration**

### **Objectives**

- Use a firewall to restrict Telnet, FTP, and SSH access.**
- Allow only group members' IPs access to these services.**

## **Prerequisites**

- A Linux server with ufw (Uncomplicated Firewall) installed.
- IP addresses of group members.

## **Step-by-Step Guide**

### **1. Install UFW**

1. Open a terminal on the Linux server.
2. Install UFW if not already installed:

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo apt-get install ufw
```

### **2. Configure UFW Rules**

1. Deny Telnet, FTP, and SSH access from outside the network:

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo ufw deny telnet
```

```
sudo ufw deny ftp
```

```
sudo ufw deny ssh
```

2. Allow Telnet, FTP, and SSH access only from group members' IP addresses.  
Replace 192.168.1.X with the actual IP addresses:

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo ufw allow from 192.168.1.X to any port 23 proto tcp
```

```
sudo ufw allow from 192.168.1.X to any port 21 proto tcp
```

```
sudo ufw allow from 192.168.1.X to any port 22 proto tcp
```

3. Enable the firewall:

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo ufw enable
```

4. Verify the status of the firewall rules:

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo ufw status**

## **Part 3: Organizational File Management**

### **Objectives**

- **Create user groups: Sales, Research, and Accounts.**
- **Assign group members and manage file access.**

### **Step-by-Step Guide**

#### **1. Create User Groups**

1. **Open a terminal on the Linux server.**
2. **Create the groups:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo groupadd sales**

**sudo groupadd research**

**sudo groupadd accounts**

#### **2. Create Users and Assign to Groups**

1. **Add users and assign them to respective groups:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo useradd -m -G sales user1**

**sudo useradd -m -G research user2**

**sudo useradd -m -G accounts user3**

#### **3. Create Directories for Each Department**

1. **Create directories and set group ownership:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo mkdir -p /srv/samba/sales**

**sudo mkdir -p /srv/samba/research**

**sudo mkdir -p /srv/samba/accounts**

```
sudo chown :sales /srv/samba/sales
sudo chown :research /srv/samba/research
sudo chown :accounts /srv/samba/accounts
```

## **2. Set directory permissions:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo chmod 770 /srv/samba/sales
sudo chmod 770 /srv/samba/research
sudo chmod 770 /srv/samba/accounts
```

## **4. Update Samba Configuration for Department Shares**

### **1. Edit the Samba configuration file:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

```
sudo nano /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

### **2. Add the following configurations for each department:**

**bash**

**Copy code**

**[Sales]**

```
path = /srv/samba/sales
browsable = yes
read only = no
valid users = @sales
```

**[Research]**

```
path = /srv/samba/research
browsable = yes
read only = no
valid users = @research
```

**[Accounts]**

**path = /srv/samba/accounts**

**browsable = yes**

**read only = no**

**valid users = @accounts**

### 3. Restart Samba service:

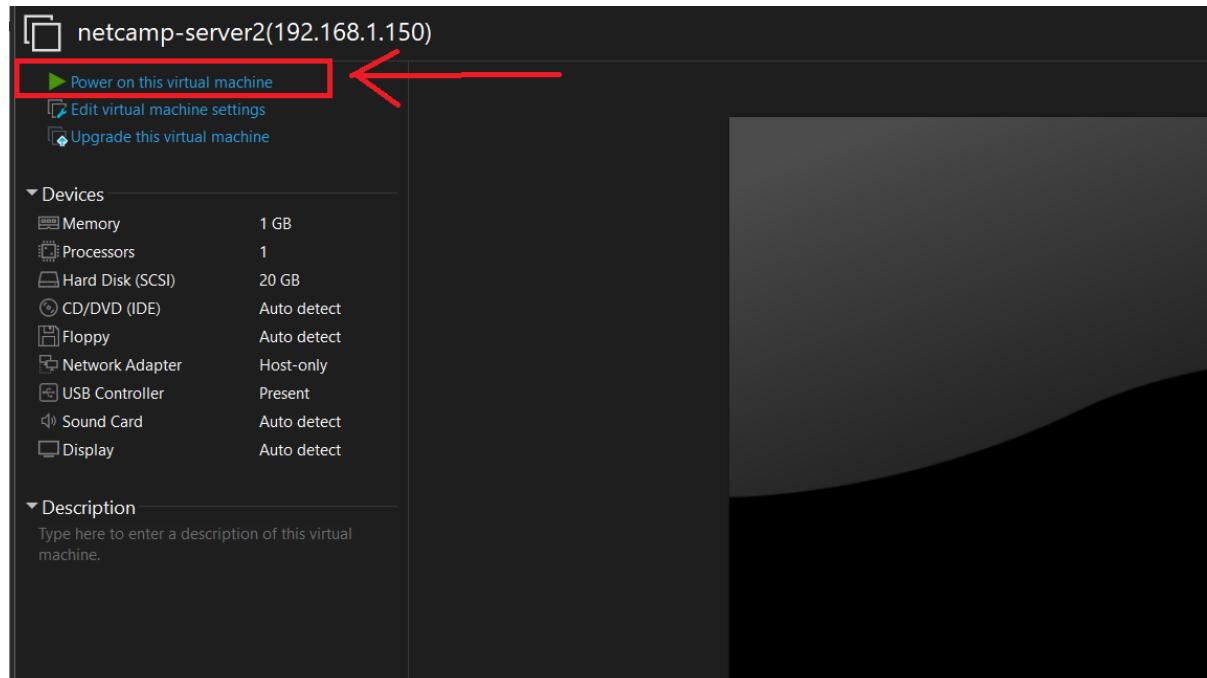
**bash**

**Copy code**

**sudo systemctl restart smbd**

### Conclusion

Following the steps above, we have successfully configured Samba for file sharing between a Linux server and Windows machines. Additionally, we have set up firewall rules to secure access to Telnet, FTP, and SSH services, allowing only specific IP addresses. Finally, we have organized user groups and managed file access for different departments within the company.



Certificate in Network Management and Ethical Hacking with Web Development  
www.netcamp.in  
santu@netcamp.in  
helpdesk@netcamp.in  
093310 90003  
netcamp-server login: root  
Password:  
Last login: Mon Feb 16 11:29:19 on tty1  
Welcome to Netcamp Class  
[root@netcamp-server ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@netcamp-server ~]# cd /  
[root@netcamp-server /]# mkdir sales accounts research  
[root@netcamp-server /]# useradd chairman  
[root@netcamp-server /]# useradd sales1  
[root@netcamp-server /]# useradd sales2  
[root@netcamp-server /]# useradd account1  
[root@netcamp-server /]# useradd account2  
[root@netcamp-server /]# useradd research1  
[root@netcamp-server /]# useradd research2  
[root@netcamp-server /]#

```
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd chairman
Changing password for user chairman.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd sales1
Changing password for user sales1.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd sales2
Changing password for user sales2.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd account1
Changing password for user account1.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd account2
```

```
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd account1
Changing password for user account1.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd account2
Changing password for user account2.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd research1
Changing password for user research1.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd research2
Changing password for user research2.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# _
```

```
[root@netcamp-server /]# passwd research2
Changing password for user research2.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@netcamp-server /]# ls -ld sales
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:33 sales
[root@netcamp-server /]# chmod 750 sales
[root@netcamp-server /]# ls -ld sales
drwxr-x--- 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:33 sales
[root@netcamp-server /]# groupadd grpsales
[root@netcamp-server /]# usermod -G grpsales chairman
[root@netcamp-server /]# usermod -G grpsales sales1
[root@netcamp-server /]# usermod -G grpsales sales2
[root@netcamp-server /]# chgrp grpsales sales
[root@netcamp-server /]# ls -ld sales
drwxr-x--- 2 root grpsales 4096 Feb 16 11:33 sales
[root@netcamp-server /]# cd sales
[root@netcamp-server sales]# mkdir data driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]# ls -l
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:41 data
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:41 driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]#
```

```
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grp sales chairman
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grp sales sales1
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grp sales sales2
[root@netcamp-server ~]# chgrp grp sales
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ls -ld sales
drwxr-x--- 2 root grp 4096 Feb 16 11:33 sales
[root@netcamp-server ~]# cd sales
[root@netcamp-server sales]# mkdir data driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]# ls -l
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:41 data
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:41 driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]# chmod 777 data
[root@netcamp-server sales]# chmod 775 driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]# ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:41 data
drwxrwxr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:41 driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]# chgrp chairman data
[root@netcamp-server sales]# chgrp chairman driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]# ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxrwx 2 root chairman 4096 Feb 16 11:41 data
drwxrwxr-x 2 root chairman 4096 Feb 16 11:41 driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]#
```

```
total 8
drwxrwxrwx 2 root chairman 4096 Feb 16 11:41 data
drwxrwxr-x 2 root chairman 4096 Feb 16 11:41 driver
[root@netcamp-server sales]# cd /
[root@netcamp-server ~]# chmod 750 accounts
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ls -ld accounts
drwxr-x--- 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:33 accounts
[root@netcamp-server ~]# groups chairman
chairman : chairman grp sales
[root@netcamp-server ~]# groupadd grpacc
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grp sales,grpacc chairman
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grpacc account1
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grpacc account2
[root@netcamp-server ~]# chgrp grpacc accounts
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ls -ld accounts
drwxr-x--- 2 root grpacc 4096 Feb 16 11:33 accounts
[root@netcamp-server ~]# cd accounts
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# mkdir data driver
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# ls -l
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:50 data
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:50 driver
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# chmod 777 data
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# chmod 775 driver
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# _
```

```
drwxr-x--- 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:33 research
[root@netcamp-server ~]# groupadd grpres
[root@netcamp-server ~]# groups chairman
chairman : chairman grp sales grpacc
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grpres,grp sales,grpacc chairman
[root@netcamp-server ~]# chgrp grpres research
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ls -ld research
drwxr-x--- 2 root grpres 4096 Feb 16 11:33 research
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grpres research1
[root@netcamp-server ~]# usermod -G grpres research2
[root@netcamp-server ~]# ls -ld research
drwxr-x--- 2 root grpres 4096 Feb 16 11:33 research
[root@netcamp-server ~]# cd research
[root@netcamp-server research]# mkdir data driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# ls -l
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:58 data
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:58 driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# chmod 777 data
[root@netcamp-server research]# chmod 775 driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:58 data
drwxrwxr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:58 driver
[root@netcamp-server research]#
```

```

total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:50 data
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:50 driver
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# chmod 777 data
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# chmod 775 driver
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:50 data
drwxrwxr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:50 driver
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# chgrp chairman data
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# chgrp chairman driver
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxrwx 2 root chairman 4096 Feb 16 11:50 data
drwxrwxr-x 2 root chairman 4096 Feb 16 11:50 driver
[root@netcamp-server accounts]# cd /
[root@netcamp-server /]# ls -ld research
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:33 research
[root@netcamp-server /]# chmod 750 research
[root@netcamp-server /]# ls -ld research
drwxr-x--- 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:33 research
[root@netcamp-server /]# groupadd grpres
[root@netcamp-server /]# groups chairman
chairman : chairman grp sales grp acc
[root@netcamp-server /]# _

```

```

[root@netcamp-server /]# ls -ld research
drwxr-x--- 2 root grpres 4096 Feb 16 11:33 research
[root@netcamp-server /]# usermod -G grpres research1
[root@netcamp-server /]# usermod -G grpres research2
[root@netcamp-server /]# ls -ld research
drwxr-x--- 2 root grpres 4096 Feb 16 11:33 research
[root@netcamp-server /]# cd research
[root@netcamp-server research]# mkdir data driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# ls -l
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:58 data
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:58 driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# chmod 777 data
[root@netcamp-server research]# chmod 775 driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:58 data
drwxrwxr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 16 11:58 driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# chgrp chairman data
[root@netcamp-server research]# chgrp chairman driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxrwx 2 root chairman 4096 Feb 16 11:58 data
drwxrwxr-x 2 root chairman 4096 Feb 16 11:58 driver
[root@netcamp-server research]# _

```

Version 1.330 on netcamp-server (Redhat Enterprise Linux 4ES)

[Webmin](#) [System](#) **Servers** [Networking](#) [Hardware](#) [Cluster](#) [Others](#)

[Backup Configuration Files](#) [Change Language and Theme](#) [Usermin Configuration](#) [Webmin Actions Log](#)

[Webmin Configuration](#) [Webmin Server Index](#) [Webmin Users](#)

[Logout](#)

Screenshot of the Webmin interface showing the 'Servers' tab. A red arrow points from the 'Samba Windows File Sharing' icon in the main grid to the 'Create a new file share' link in the 'Samba Windows File Sharing' module.

Screenshot of the 'Samba Windows File Sharing' module. A red circle highlights the 'Create a new file share' link. Below it, a red arrow points to the 'Edit Config File' link in the 'Global Configuration' section.

Screenshot of the 'Create File Share' form. A red circle highlights the 'Share name' field containing 'this is for sales'. A red arrow points from this field to the 'Create' button at the bottom left. Another red arrow points from the 'Share name' field to the 'Directory to share' field containing '/Sales'.

Samba Windows File Sharing

Select all | Invert selection | Create a new file share | Create a new printer share | Create a new copy | View all connections | Samba version 3.0.1014

Share Name	Path	Security
<input type="checkbox"/> homes	All Home Directories	Read/write to all known users
<input type="checkbox"/> printers	All Printers	Printable to all known users
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> this is for sales	/sales	Read only to all known users

Select all | Invert selection | Create a new file share | Create a new printer share | Create a new copy | View all connections | Delete Selected Shares | Search Docs

#### Global Configuration



#### Samba Users



Edit Security

For share this is for sales

Security and Access Control

Writable? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Guest Access? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Guest only
Guest Unix user: nobody	Limit to possible list? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Hosts to allow: <input type="radio"/> All <input checked="" type="radio"/> Only allow: [ ]	
Hosts to deny: <input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Only deny: [ ]	
Revalidate users? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Valid users: [ ]	Possible groups: [ ]
Valid groups: [ ]	Read only users: [ ]
Invalid users: [ ]	Read/write users: [ ]
Invalid groups: [ ]	Possible groups: [ ]
Read only users: [ ]	Read only groups: [ ]
Read/write users: [ ]	Read/write groups: [ ]

Return to file share | Return to share list

Samba Windows File Sharing

Select all | Invert selection | Create a new file share | Create a new printer share | Create a new copy | View all connections | Samba version 3.0.1014

Share Name	Path	Security
<input type="checkbox"/> homes	All Home Directories	Read/write to all known users
<input type="checkbox"/> printers	All Printers	Printable to all known users
<input type="checkbox"/> this is for sales	/sales	Read/write to all known users

Select all | Invert selection | Create a new file share | Create a new printer share | Create a new copy | View all connections | Delete Selected Shares | Search Docs

#### Global Configuration



**Global Configuration**

---

 <a href="#">Unix Networking</a>  <a href="#">Miscellaneous Options</a>  <a href="#">Edit Config File</a>	 <a href="#">Windows Networking</a>  <a href="#">Winbind Options</a>	 <a href="#">Authentication</a>  <a href="#">File Share Defaults</a>	 <a href="#">Windows to Unix Printing</a>  <a href="#">Printer Share Defaults</a>
--	---	---	--

---

**Samba Users**

 [Edit Samba users and passwords](#)  
 [Add and edit Samba groups](#)

 [Convert Unix users to Samba users](#)  
 [Configure automatic Unix and Samba group synchronisation](#)

 [Configure automatic Unix and Samba user synchronisation](#)  
 [Bind to Domain](#)

Start Samba Servers The Samba servers do not appear to be running on your system. This means that the shares listed above will not be accessible to other computers.  
[Return to index](#)

**Global Configuration**

---

 <a href="#">Unix Networking</a>  <a href="#">Miscellaneous Options</a>  <a href="#">Edit Config File</a>	 <a href="#">Windows Networking</a>  <a href="#">Winbind Options</a>	 <a href="#">Authentication</a>  <a href="#">File Share Defaults</a>	 <a href="#">Windows to Unix Printing</a>  <a href="#">Printer Share Defaults</a>
---	---	---	--

---

**Samba Users**

 [Edit Samba users and passwords](#)  
 [Add and edit Samba groups](#)

 [Convert Unix users to Samba users](#)  
 [Configure automatic Unix and Samba group synchronisation](#)

 [Configure automatic Unix and Samba user synchronisation](#)  
 [Bind to Domain](#)

Restart Samba Servers Click this button to restart the running Samba servers on your system. This will force the current configuration to be applied. This will also disconnect any connections to the server, so if you do not want the current configuration to be applied immediately you should just wait 1 minute until Samba reloads the configuration automatically.  
Stop Samba Servers Click this button to shut down the running Samba servers on your system. All currently logged in users will be forcibly disconnected.  
[Return to index](#)

Convert Users

---

This form allows you to synchronize the Unix and Samba user list. When Samba is using [encrypted passwords](#), a separate list of users and passwords is used instead of the system user list. The list of users not to convert can contain usernames, UIDs, group names prefixed with an @, or UID ranges like 500-1000 or 500-.

Don't convert or remove these users:  ...  
 Update existing Samba users from their Unix details  
 Add new Samba users from the Unix user list  
 Delete Samba users who do not exist under Unix

For newly created users, set the password to:

No password  
 Account locked  
 Use this password:

Convert Users [Return to share list](#)

Convert Users

Not secure 192.168.1.150:10000/samba/make\_epass.cgi?skip=1&skip\_list=-499&update=1&add=1&newmode=2&newpass=1

Webmin Index  
Module Index

Converting Unix users...

```
root being skipped
daemon being skipped
lp being skipped
shutdown being skipped
mail being skipped
uucp being skipped
games being skipped
ftp being skipped
dbus being skipped
rsync being skipped
haldaemon being skipped
isshd being skipped
rpcuser being skipped
mailnull being skipped
pcap being skipped
squid being skipped
xfs being skipped
gdm being skipped
dovecot being skipped
postfix being skipped
netcamp being added
dhoni being added
sales1 being added
account1 being added
research1 being added
nobody being skipped
sync being skipped
halt being skipped
news being skipped
operator being skipped
gopher being skipped
nobody being skipped
vcxs being skipped
rpm being skipped
netdump being skipped
rpc being skipped
nfsnobody being added
smmp being skipped
apache being skipped
webalizer being skipped
ntp being skipped
cyrus being skipped
myrsin being skipped
nscd being skipped
sachin being added
charman being added
sales2 being added
account2 being added
research2 being added
```

[Return to share list](#)

Samba Users

Edit Config File

[Edit Samba users and passwords](#) (circled)

[Add and edit Samba groups](#)

[Convert Unix users to Samba users](#)

[Configure automatic Unix and Samba group synchronisation](#)

[Configure automatic Unix and Samba user synchronisation](#)

[Bind to Domain](#)

[Restart Samba Servers](#) Click this button to restart the running Samba servers on your system. This will force the current configuration to be applied. This will also disconnect any connections to the server, so if you do not want the current configuration to be applied immediately you should just wait 1 minute until Samba reloads the configuration automatically.

[Stop Samba Servers](#) Click this button to shut down the running Samba servers on your system. All currently logged in users will be forcibly disconnected.

[Return to index](#)

Samba Users

Not secure 192.168.1.150:10000/samba/edit\_epass.cgi

Webmin Index  
Module Index

Samba User List

nfsnobody	netcamp	sachin	dhoni
charman	<a href="#">sales1</a>	<a href="#">sales2</a>	<a href="#">account1</a>
account2	research1	research2	research2

[Return to share list](#)

**Edit Samba User**

Username: sales1  
 Password:  Current password  New password:   
 User options:  Normal user  
 No password required  
 Account disabled  
 Workstation trust account

Unix UID: 504

[Return to user list](#) | [Return to share list](#)

---

[Edit Config File](#)

**Samba Users**

[Edit Samba users and passwords](#)  [Convert Unix users to Samba users](#)  [Configure automatic Unix and Samba user synchronisation](#)

[Add and edit Samba groups](#)  [Configure automatic Unix and Samba group synchronisation](#)  [Bind to Domain](#)

Click this button to restart the running Samba servers on your system. This will force the current configuration to be applied. This will also disconnect any connections to the server, so if you do not want the current configuration to be applied immediately you should just wait 1 minute until Samba reloads the configuration automatically.  
 Click this button to shut down the running Samba servers on your system. All currently logged in users will be forcibly disconnected.

[Return to index](#)

**Netcamp xp**

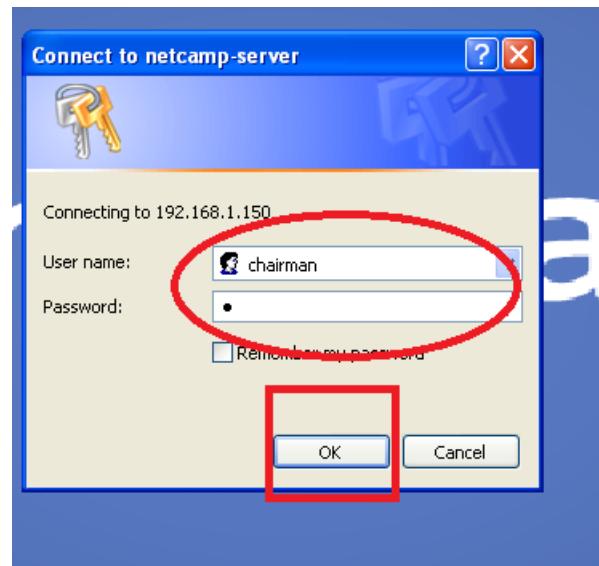
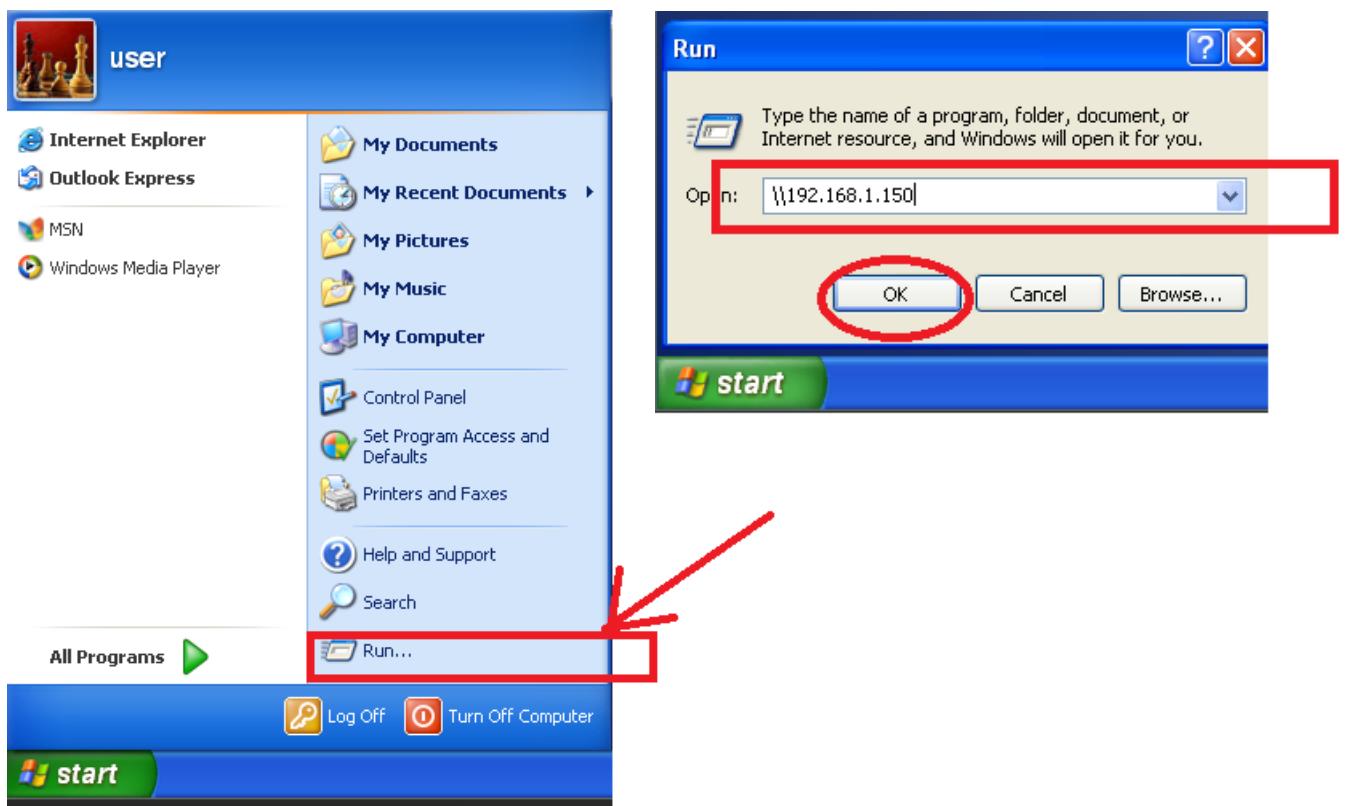
**Devices**

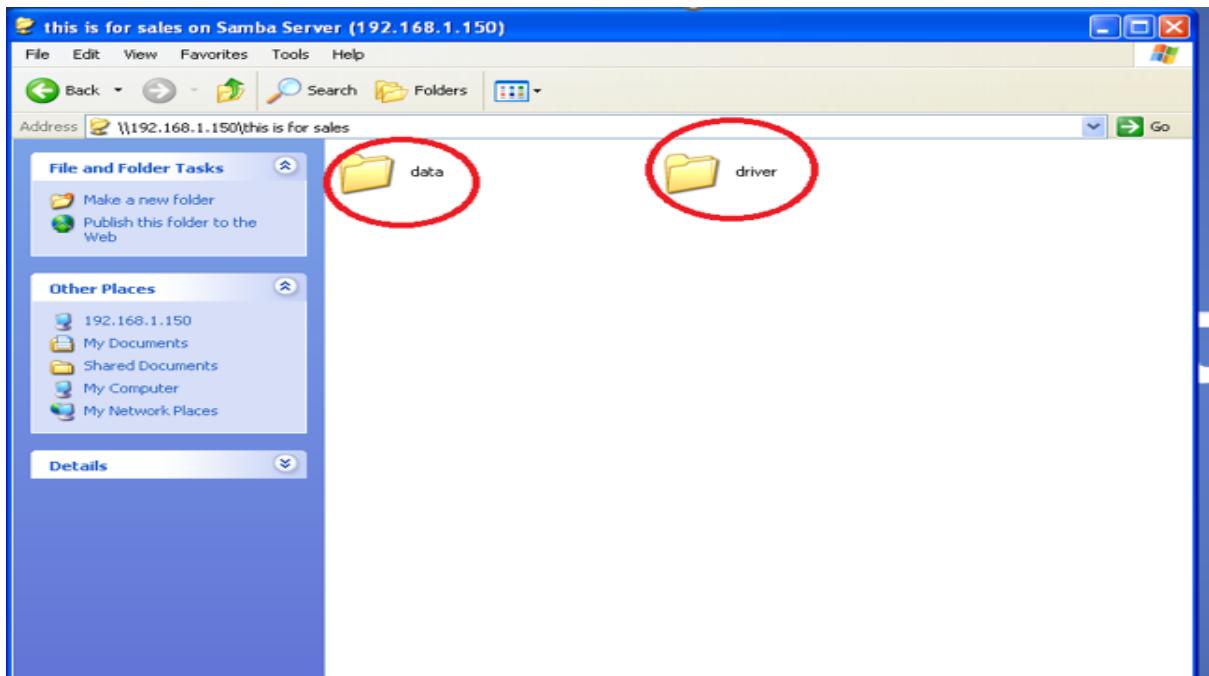
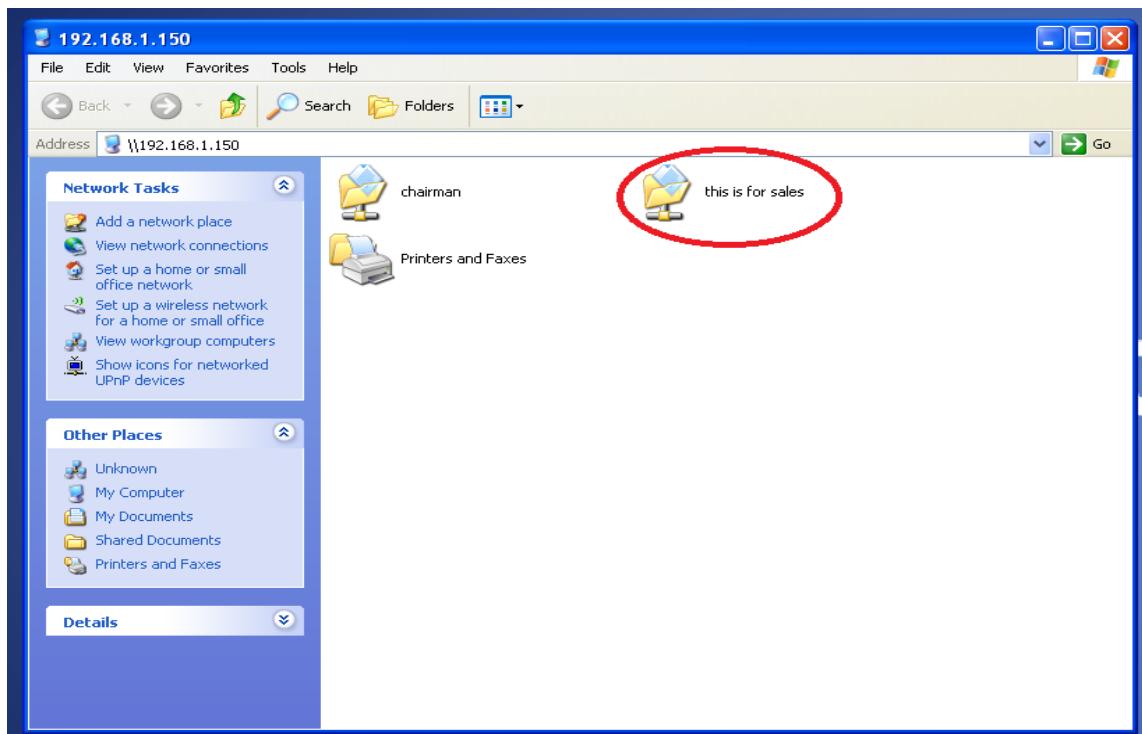
Memory	512 MB
Processors	1
Hard Disk (IDE)	10 GB
CD/DVD (IDE)	Auto detect
Network Adapter	Host-only
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Display	Auto detect

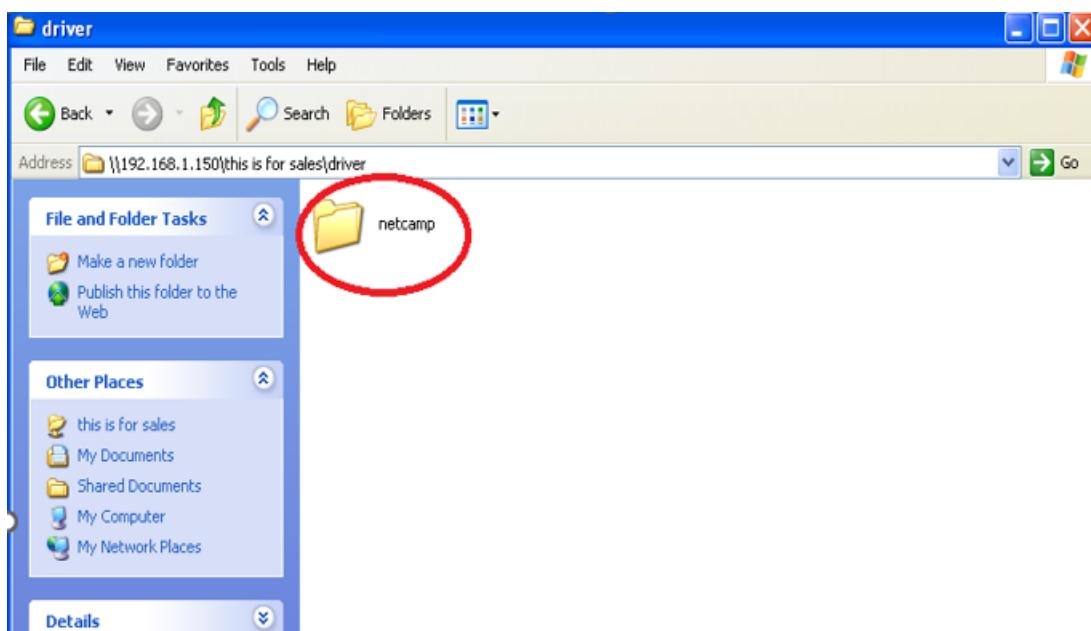
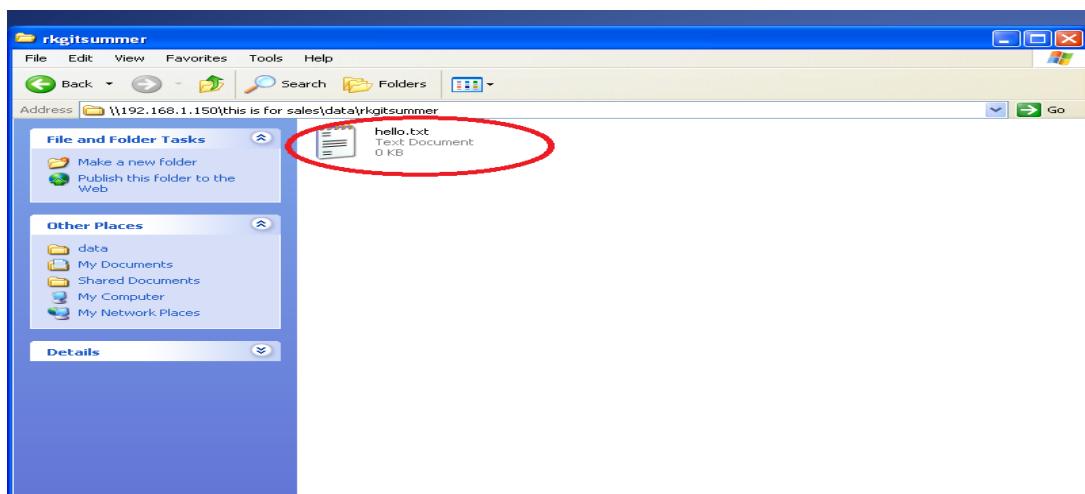
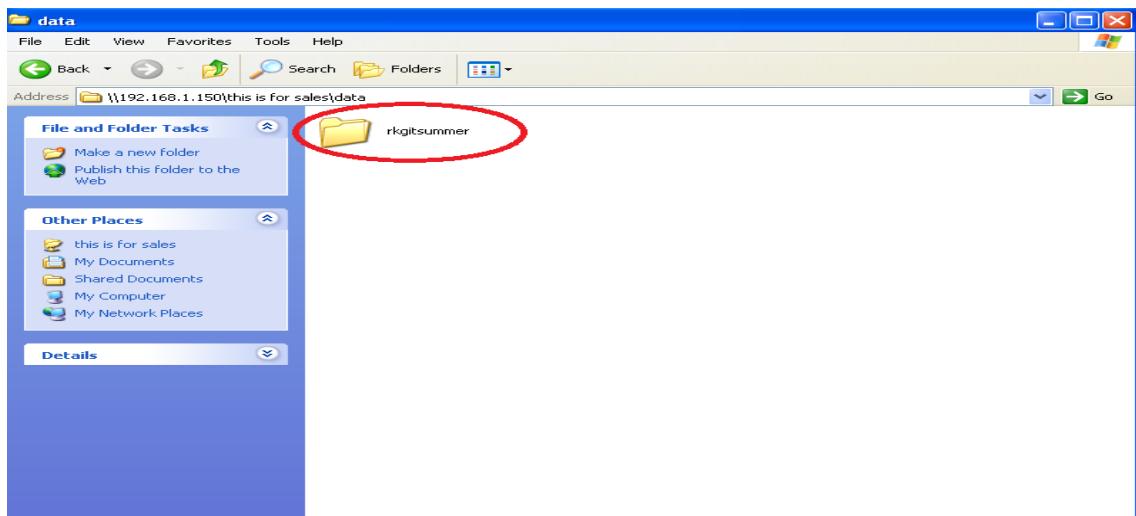
**Description**  
 Type here to enter a description of this virtual machine.

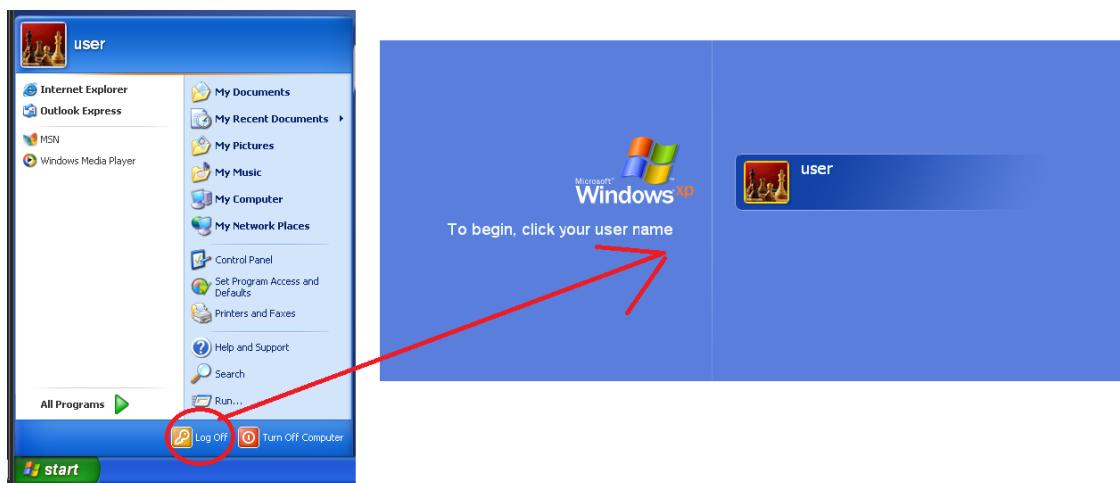
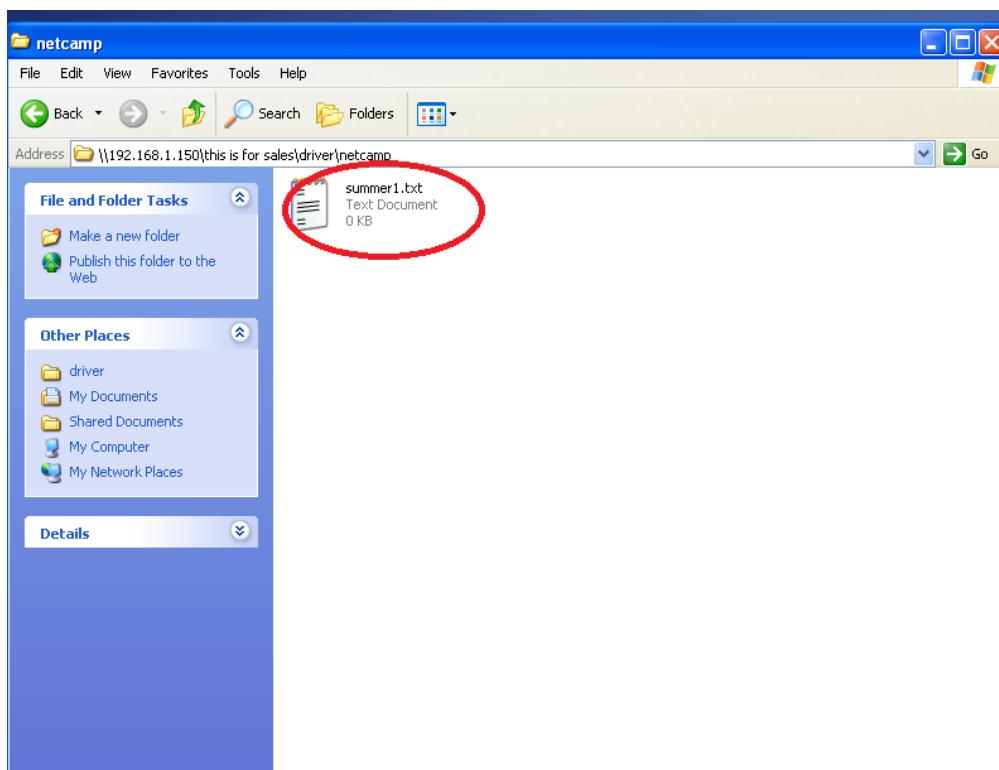
**Virtual Machine Details**

**State:** Powered off  
**Snapshot:** netcamp xp backup  
**Configuration file:** C:\Users\anshm\OneDrive\Desktop\netcamp software\Networking\netcampxp\netcampxp\Windows XP Professional.vmx  
**Hardware compatibility:** Workstation 6.0 virtual machine  
**Primary IP address:** Network information is not available



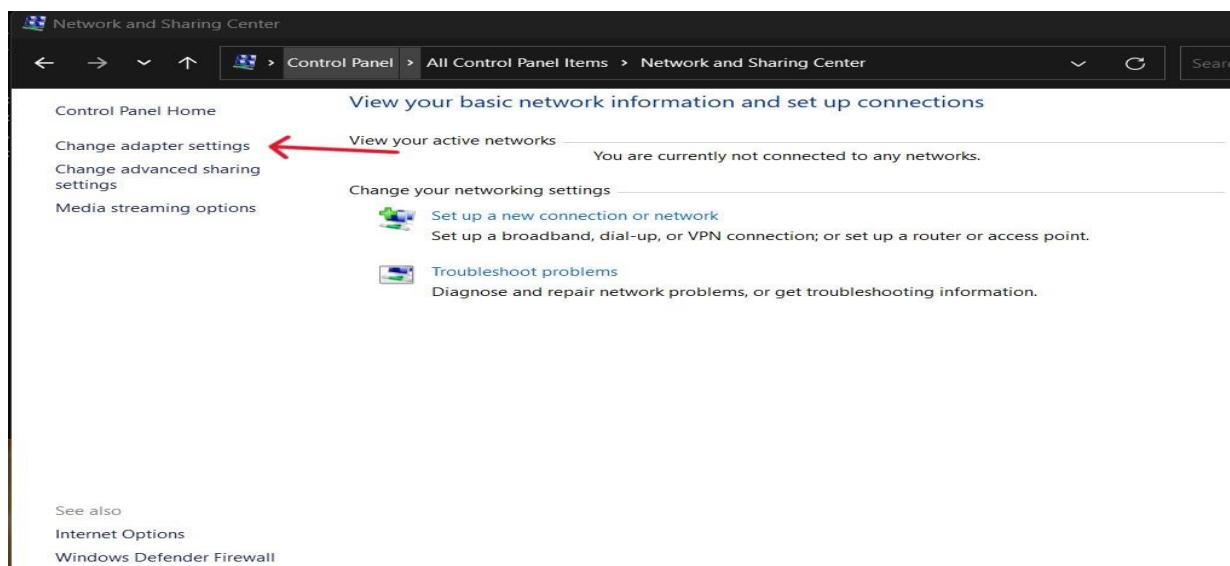
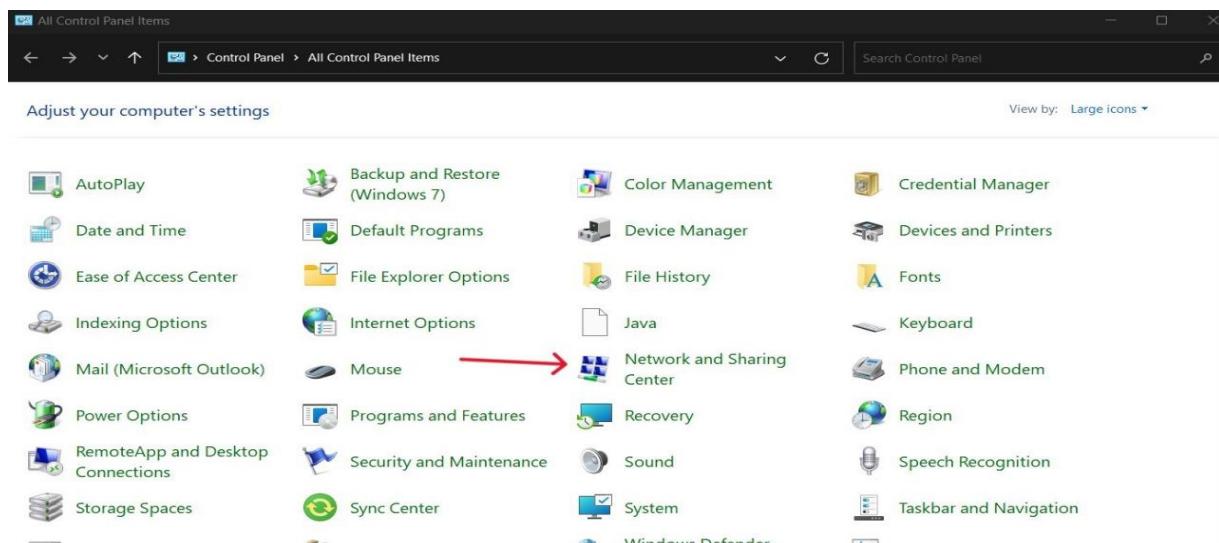


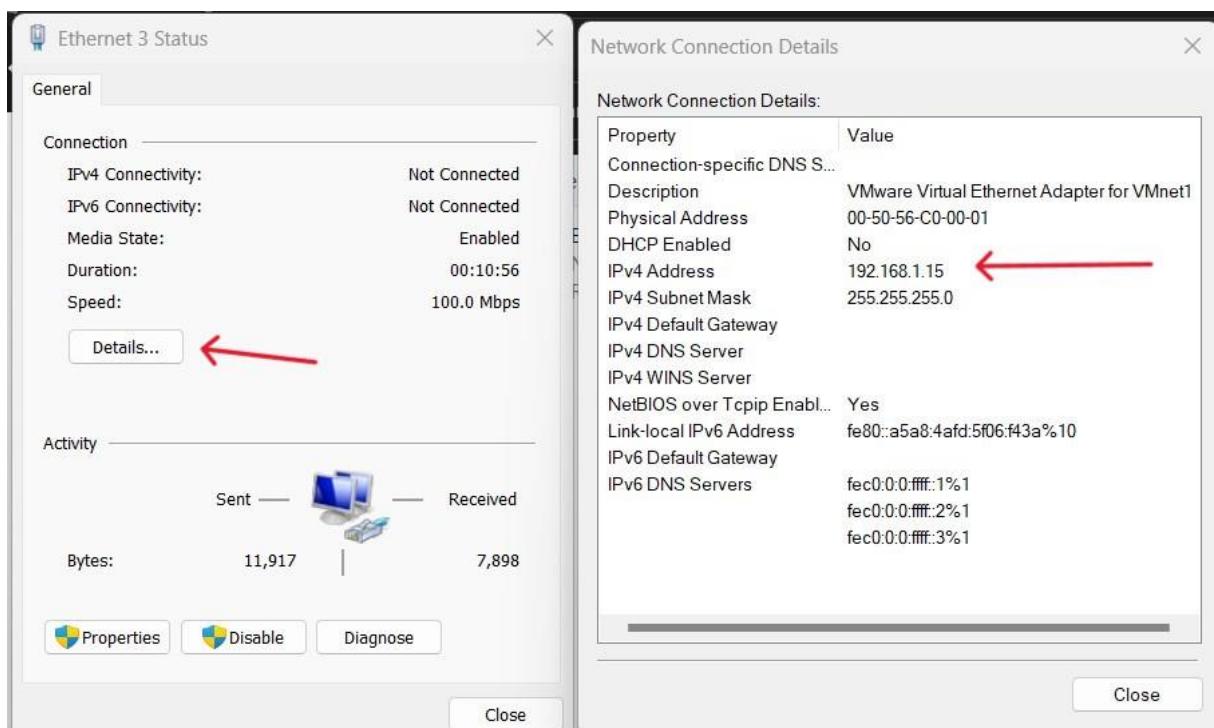
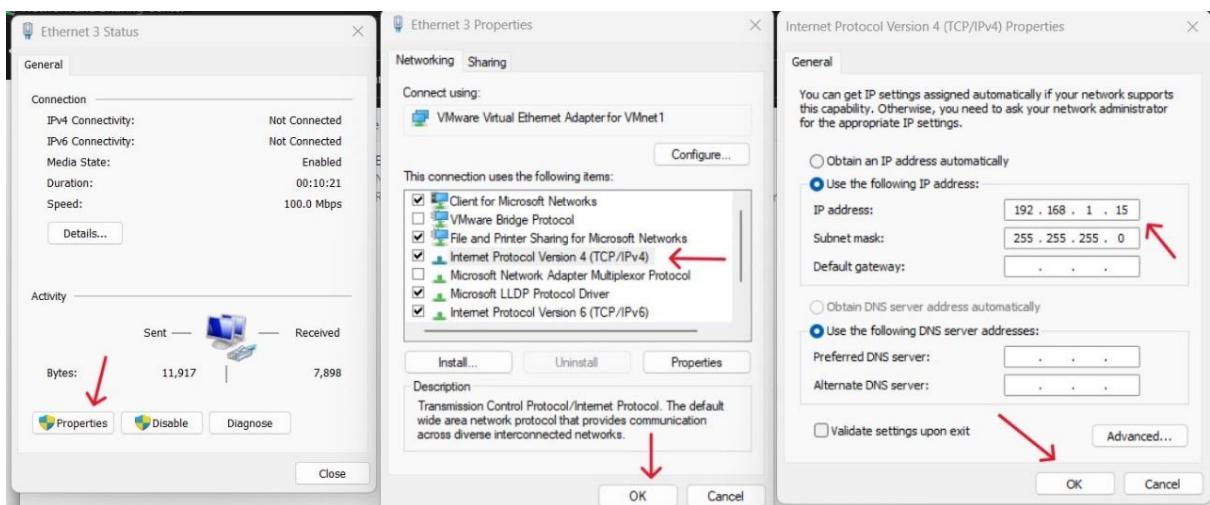
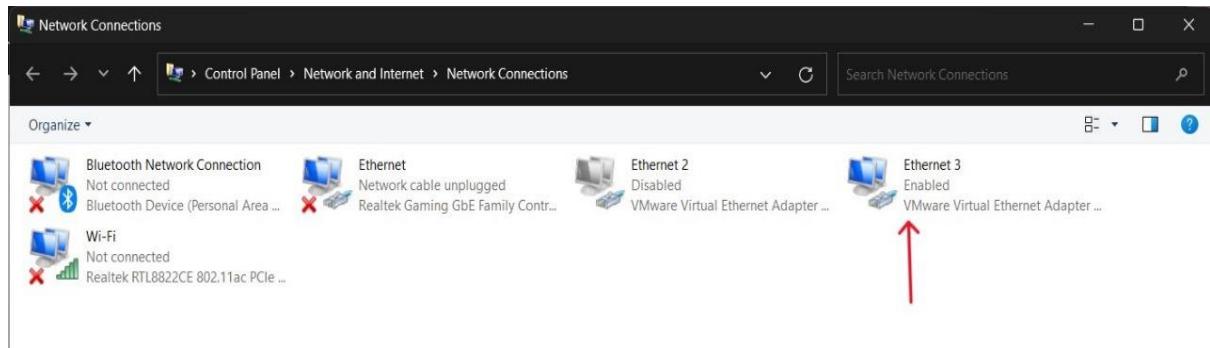


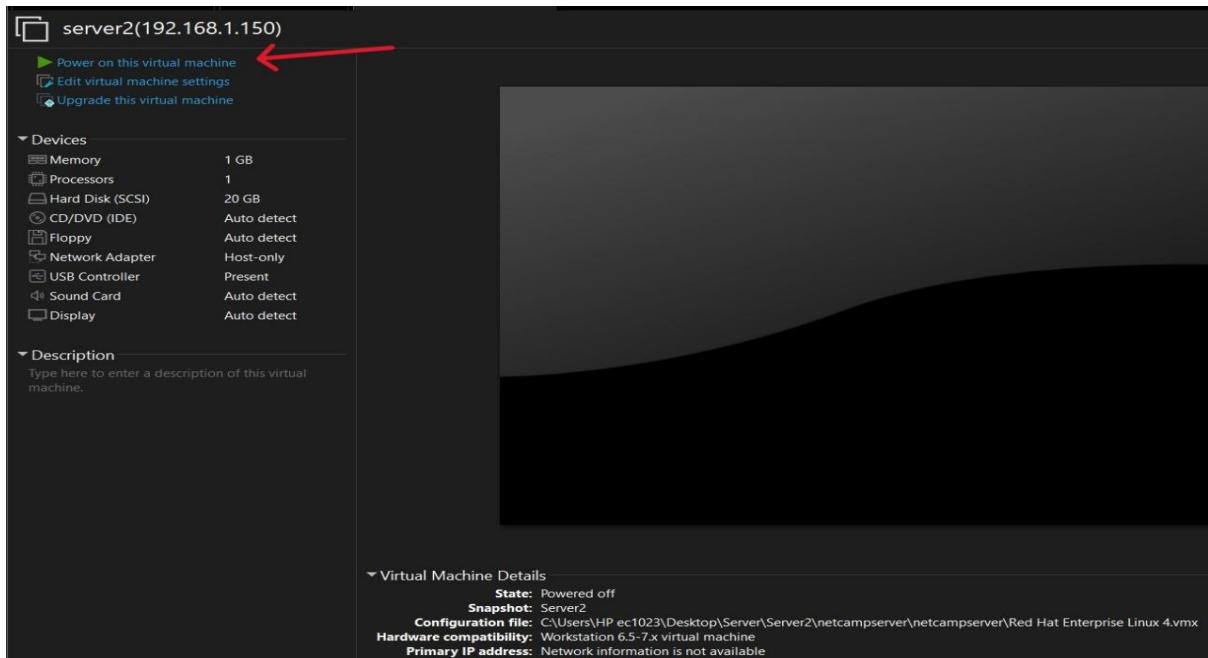


# Firewall

- You were 4/5 in your group you decided that you will be the Chairman of the company and will have access to all the files / folders in your company. You created three departments – Sales, Research and Accounts. Please divide the group members in all these groups. For the file management you decided about the following points.
  
- Firewall : Please use firewall in your server make sure that telnet, ftp and ssh is not allowed from outside the network (allow only to your group members IP only)







```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. × + ▾
```

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3880]  
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

```
C:\Users\HP ec1023>ping 192.168.1.150 ←
```

Pinging 192.168.1.150 with 32 bytes of data:  
Reply from 192.168.1.150: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64  
Reply from 192.168.1.150: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64  
Reply from 192.168.1.150: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64  
Reply from 192.168.1.150: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.150:  
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),  
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:  
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

```
C:\Users\HP ec1023>telnet 192.168.1.150| ←
```

```
Telnet 192.168.1.150
www.netcamp.in
santu@netcamp.in
helpdesk@netcamp.in
093310 90003
login: netcamp
Password:
Last login: Wed Feb 11 17:57:53 from 192.168.1.14
Welcome to Netcamp Class
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]$ su -
Password:
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]# iptables -F ←
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]# service iptables save ←
Saving firewall rules to /etc/sysconfig/iptables: [OK] ←
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]# iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.1.15 -p icmp --icmp-type echo-request -j REJECT ←
iptables v1.2.11: Unknown arg '-S' ←
Try 'iptables -h' or 'iptables --help' for more information. ←
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]# iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.1.15 -p icmp --icmp-type echo-request -j REJECT ←
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]# iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.1.15 -p tcp --dport 10000 -j REJECT ←
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]# iptables -L ←
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source               destination
REJECT    icmp -- 192.168.1.15      anywhere             anywhere           icmp echo-request reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
REJECT    tcp  -- 192.168.1.15      anywhere             anywhere           tcp   dpt:10000 reject-with icmp-port-unreachable

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source               destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source               destination
[netcamp@netcamp-server ~]#
```



BEFORE BLOCKING IP ADDRESS 192.168.1.150

Login to Webmin

You must enter a username and password to login to the Webmin server on 192.168.1.150.

Username

Password

Remember login permanently?

