

# *sudo*



**sudo** (/sUdu/<sup>[4]</sup>หรือ/sUdou/<sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[5]</sup>) เป็นโปรแกรมสำหรับระบบปฏิบัติการยูนิกซ์เหมือนคอมพิวเตอร์ระบบปฏิบัติการที่ช่วยให้ผู้ใช้สามารถเรียกใช้โปรแกรมที่มีสิทธิ์พิเศษในการรักษาความปลอดภัยของผู้ใช้คนอื่น โดยเริ่มต้นsuperuser <sup>[6]</sup>สามารถยื่นสำหรับ "superuser do" เหมือนเดิมนั่นคือทั้งหมดที่มันทำ <sup>[7]</sup>อย่างไรก็ตาม ตอนนี้อาจย่อมาจาก "s แทนที่u ser, do" เนื่องจาก sudo สามารถเรียกใช้คำสั่งเหมือนกับผู้ใช้รายอื่นได้เช่นกัน <sup>[8]</sup> <sup>[9]</sup>ยังคงชื่อ*sudo*มักจะอธิบายว่า "superuser do" เนื่องจากมักใช้สำหรับงานด้านการดูแลระบบ

sudo



```
[kousekip@ako-kaede-mirai]-(07:11pm : 07/29) r~ -""
[r(~)] r sudo --version
Sudo version 1.9.7p2
Sudoers policy plugin version 1.9.7p2
Sudoers file grammar version 48
Sudoers I/O plugin version 1.9.7p2
Sudoers audit plugin version 1.9.7p2
[r(kousekip@ako-kaede-mirai)-(07:12pm--07/29) r~ -""
[r(~)] r sudo dmesg
[sudo] password for kousekip: █
```

sudo คำสั่งในสถานี

ผู้เขียนต้นฉบับ	Robert Coggeshall, คิลฟ์ สเปนเซอร์
ผู้พัฒนา	ทอดด์ ซี. มิลเลอร์
เปิดตัวครั้งแรก	ราวปี 2523 <sup>[1]</sup>
ปล่อยที่มั่นคง	1.9.8 / 13 กันยายน 2564 <sup>[2]</sup>
ที่เก็บ	<a href="https://www.sudo.ws/repos/sudo">www.sudo.ws/repos/sudo</a> ( <a href="https://www.sudo.ws/repos/sudo">https://www.sudo.ws/repos/sudo</a> ) 
เขียนใน	C
ระบบปฏิบัติการ	ยูนิกซ์เหมือน
พิมพ์	การอนุญาตสิทธิ์
ใบอนุญาต	ไอเอสซีเอสไตส์ <sup>[3]</sup>
เว็บไซต์	<a href="https://www.sudo.ws">www.sudo.ws</a> ( <a href="https://www.sudo.ws/">https://www.sudo.ws/</a> ) 

Unlike the similar command [su](#), users must, by default, supply their own [password](#) for authentication, rather than the password of the target user. After authentication, and if the [configuration file](#), which is typically located at `/etc/sudoers`, permits the user access, the system invokes the requested command. The configuration file offers detailed access permissions, including enabling commands only from the invoking terminal; requiring a password per user or group; requiring re-entry of a password every time or never requiring a password at all for a particular command line. It can also be configured to permit passing arguments or multiple commands.

# History

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Robert Coggeshall and Cliff Spencer wrote the original subsystem around 1980 at the Department of Computer Science at [SUNY/Buffalo](#).<sup>[10]</sup> Robert Coggeshall brought sudo with him to the [University of Colorado Boulder](#). Between 1986 and 1993, the code and features were substantially modified by the IT staff of the [University of Colorado Boulder Computer Science Department](#) and the College of Engineering and Applied Science, including Todd C. Miller.<sup>[10]</sup> The current version has been publicly maintained by [OpenBSD](#) developer Todd C. Miller since 1994,<sup>[10]</sup> and has been distributed under an [ISC-style](#) license since 1999.<sup>[10]</sup>

In November 2009 Thomas Claburn, in response to concerns that [Microsoft](#) had patented sudo,<sup>[11]</sup> characterized such suspicions as overblown.<sup>[12]</sup> The [claims](#) were narrowly framed to a particular [GUI](#), rather than to the sudo concept.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Design

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Unlike the command *su*, users supply their personal password to sudo (if necessary) rather than that of the superuser or other account. This allows authorized users to exercise altered privileges without compromising secrecy of the other account's password. After authentication, and if the configuration file permits the user access, the system invokes the requested command. *sudo* retains the user's invocation rights through a grace period (typically 5 minutes) per [pseudo terminal](#), allowing the user to execute several successive commands as the requested user without having to provide a password again.

As a security and auditing feature, sudo may be configured to log each command run. When a user attempts to invoke sudo without being listed in the configuration file, an exception indication is presented to the user indicating that the attempt has been recorded. The root user will be alerted via mail and an entry is recorded in the system.

## Configuration

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The `/etc/sudoers` file contains a list of users or user groups with permission to execute a subset of commands while having the privileges of the [root user](#) or another specified user. The program may be configured to require a password.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Impact

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In some system distributions, `sudo` has largely supplanted the default use of a distinct superuser login for administrative tasks, most notably in some [Linux distributions](#) as well as Apple's [macOS](#).<sup>[15][16]</sup> This allows for more secure logging of admin commands and prevents some exploits.

## RBAC

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In association with [SELinux](#), `sudo` can be used to transition between roles in [role-based access control](#) (RBAC).<sup>[17]</sup>

## Tools and similar programs

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*visudo* is a command-line utility that allows editing the `sudo` configuration file in a fail-safe manner. It prevents multiple simultaneous edits with [locks](#) and performs [sanity and syntax checks](#).

The program [runas](#) provides similar functionality in [Microsoft Windows](#), but it cannot pass current directories, environment variables or long command lines to the child. And while it supports running the child as another user, it does not support simple elevation. A true *su* and *sudo* for Windows that can pass all of that state information and start the child either elevated or as another user (or both) is included with [Hamilton C shell](#).<sup>[18][19]</sup>

[Graphical user interfaces](#) exist for `sudo` – notably *gksudo* – but are deprecated in [Debian](#) and no longer included in [Ubuntu](#).<sup>[20][21]</sup> Other user interfaces are not directly built on `sudo`, but provide similar temporary privilege elevation for administrative purposes, such as [pkexec](#) in Unix-like operating systems, [User Account Control](#) in [Microsoft Windows](#) and [Mac OS X Authorization Services](#).<sup>[22]</sup>

[doas](#), available since [OpenBSD 5.8](#) (October 2015), has been written in order to replace *sudo* in the [OpenBSD](#) base system, with the latter still being made available as a [port](#).<sup>[23]</sup>

Sudoedit is a program that symlinks to the `sudo` binary.<sup>[24]</sup> When `sudo` is run via its `sudoedit` alias, `sudo` behaves as if the `-e` flag has been passed and allows users to edit files that require additional privileges to write to.<sup>[25]</sup>

## See also

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- [chroot](#)

- Comparison of privilege authorization features

## References

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## External links

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- Official website (<https://www.sudo.ws/>) 

Retrieved from

["https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sudo&oldid=1057590150"](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sudo&oldid=1057590150)

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แก้ไขล่าสุดเมื่อ3 วันก่อนโดยKylieTastic

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