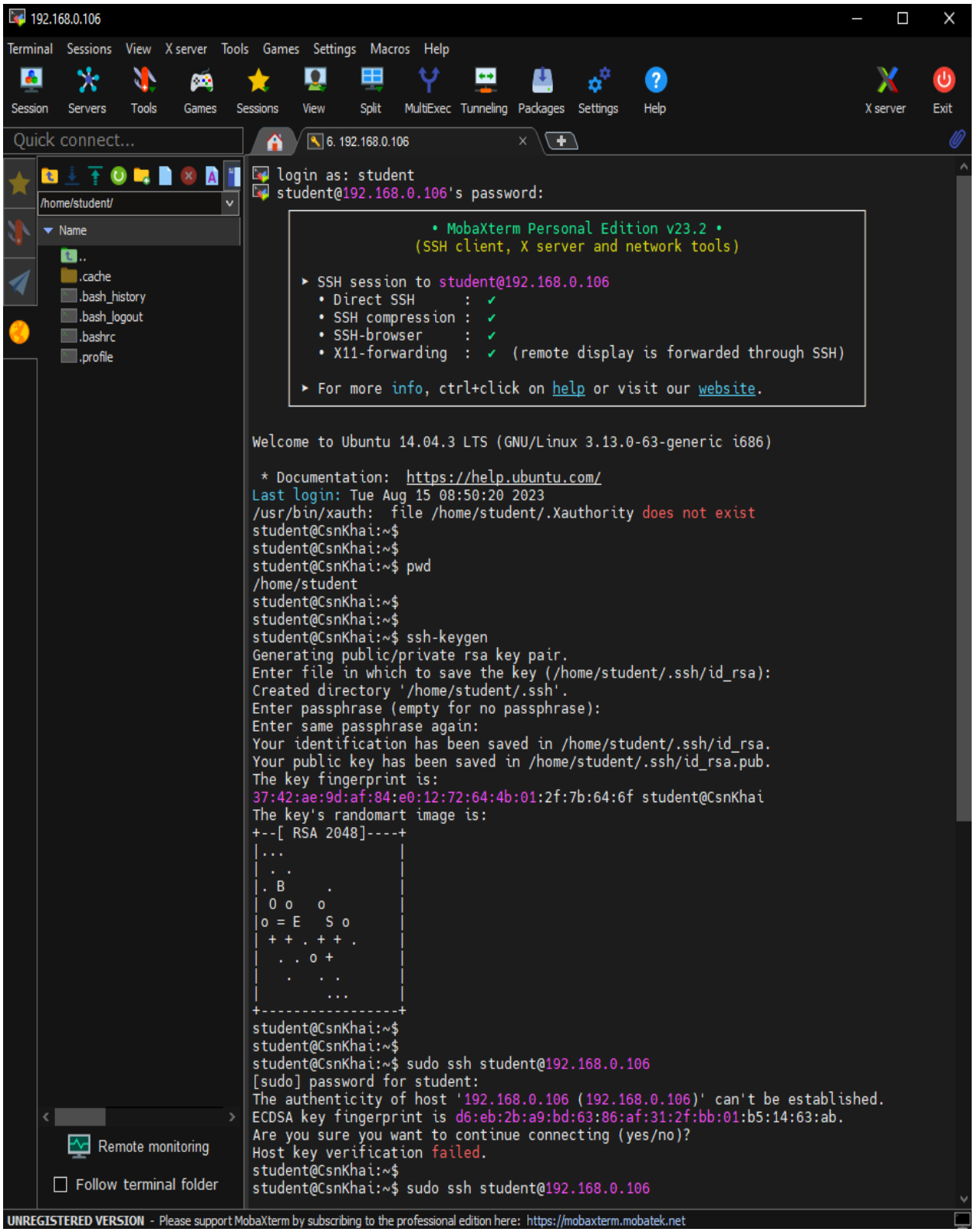
Connecting VM (Ubuntu 14.04) to MobaxTerm



```
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ RSA 2048]----+
|...              |
| . .             |
|. B     .        |
| O o   o         |
|o = E   S o      |
| + + . + + .     |
|  . . o +        |
|   .   . .       |
|        ...      |
+-----------------+
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ sudo ssh student@192.168.0.106
[sudo] password for student:
The authenticity of host '192.168.0.106 (192.168.0.106)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is d6:eb:2b:a9:bd:63:86:af:31:2f:bb:01:b5:14:63:ab.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
Host key verification failed.
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ sudo ssh student@192.168.0.106
The authenticity of host '192.168.0.106 (192.168.0.106)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is d6:eb:2b:a9:bd:63:86:af:31:2f:bb:01:b5:14:63:ab.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? y
Please type 'yes' or 'no': yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.0.106' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
student@192.168.0.106's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.13.0-63-generic i686)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com/
Last login: Tue Aug 15 08:54:32 2023 from 192.168.0.103
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ exit
logout
Connection to 192.168.0.106 closed.
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ ssh-copy-id student@192.168.0.106
The authenticity of host '192.168.0.106 (192.168.0.106)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is d6:eb:2b:a9:bd:63:86:af:31:2f:bb:01:b5:14:63:ab.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out a
ny that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted no
w it is to install the new keys
student@192.168.0.106's password:

Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with:   "ssh 'student@192.168.0.106'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.

student@CsnKhai:~$ ssh student@192.168.0.106
```

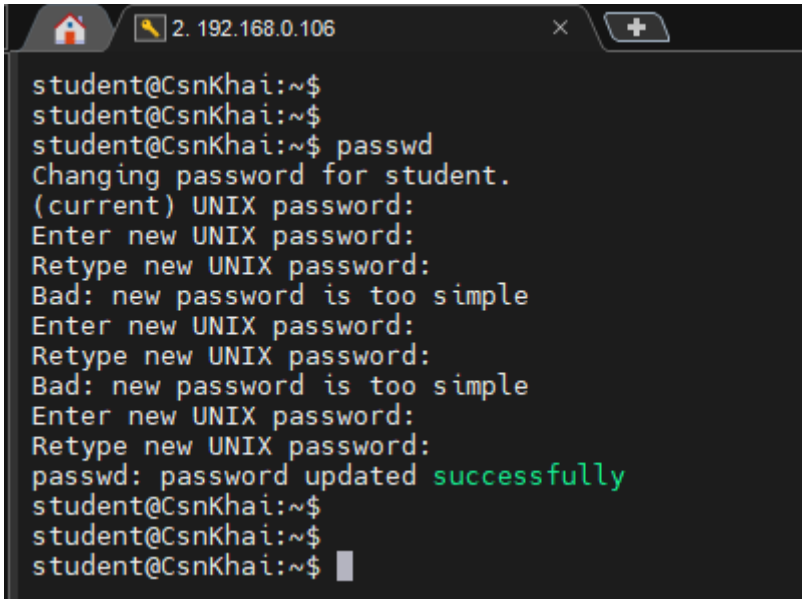
Task 1 Part 1

1) Log in to the system as root.

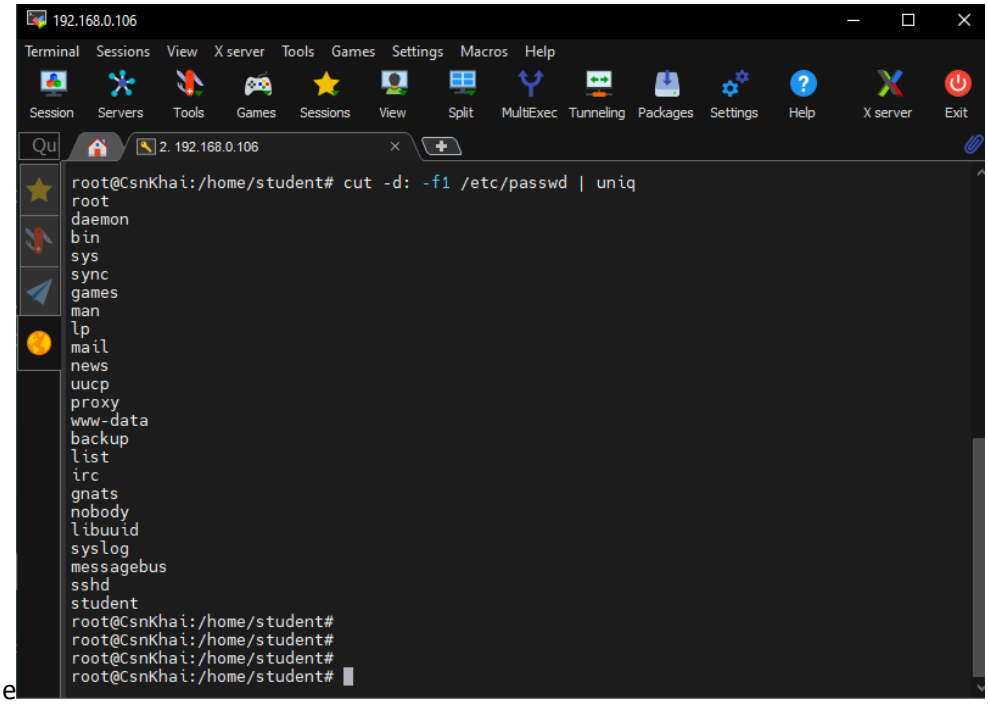
sudo su – command to change user to root

2) Use the passwd command to change the password. Examine the basic parameters of the command. What system file does it change *?

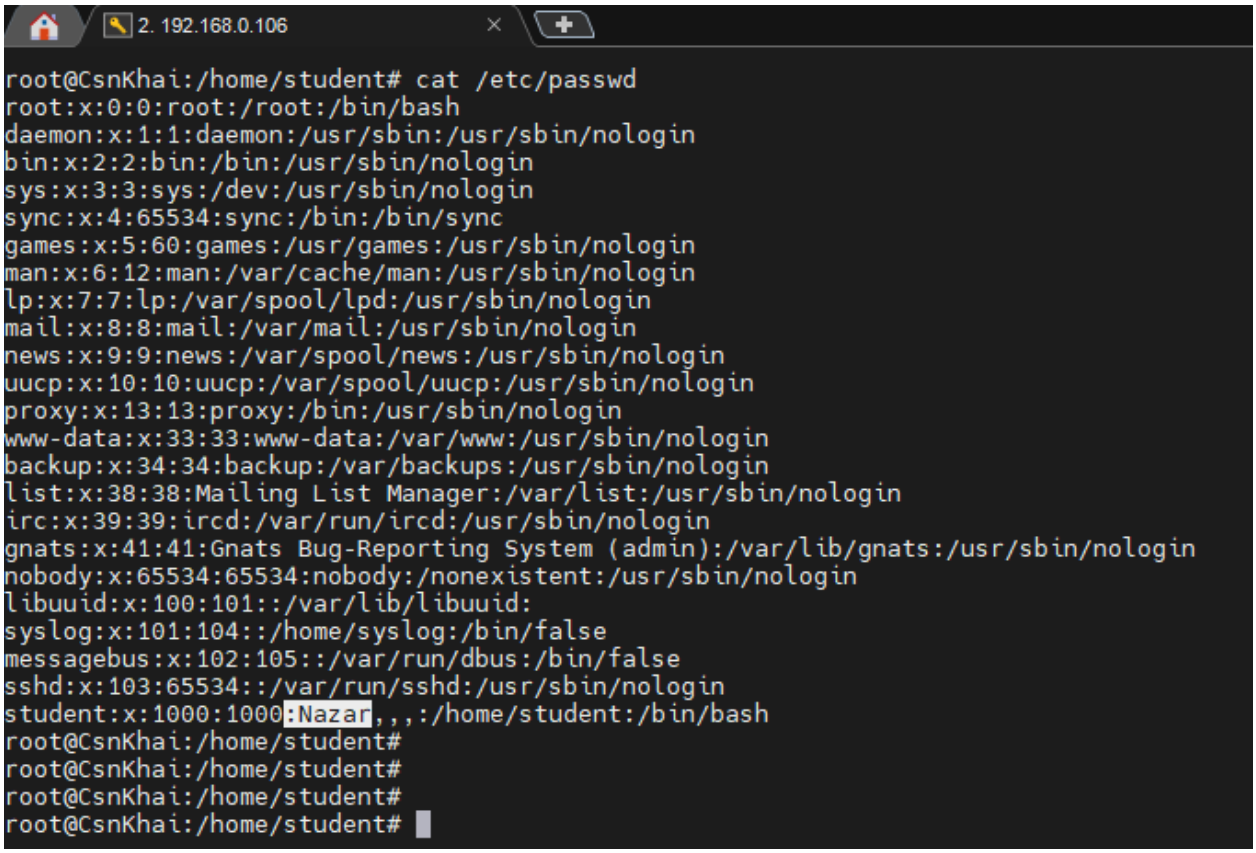
etc/shadow



3) Determine the users registered in the system, as well as what commands they execute. What additional information can be gleaned from the command execution?



4) Change personal information about yourself.



5) Become familiar with the Linux help system and the man and info commands.

Get help on the previously discussed commands, define and describe any two

keys for these commands. Give examples.

man top

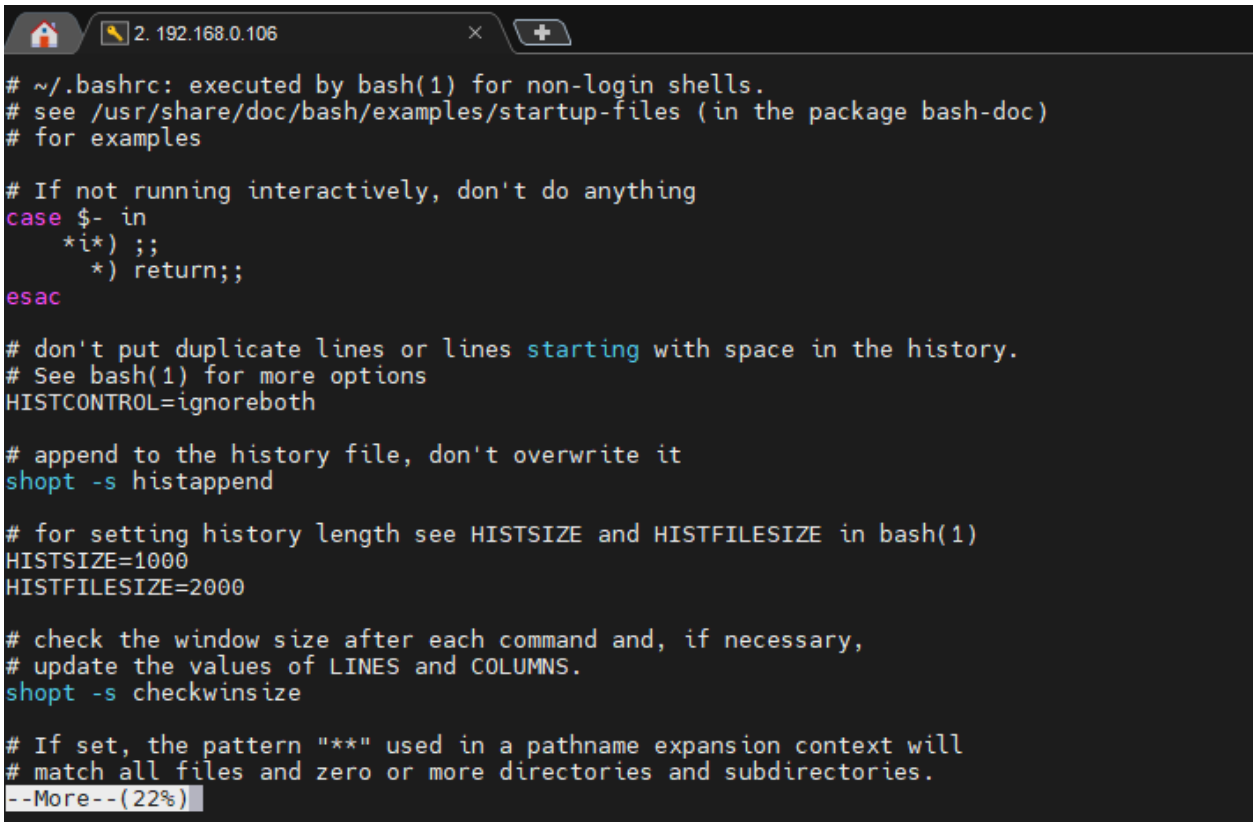
DESCRIPTION

> *The top program provides a dynamic real-time view of a running system. It can display system summary information as well as a list of processes or threads currently being managed by the Linux kernel. The types of system summary information shown and the types, order and size of information displayed for processes are all user configurable and that configuration can be made persistent across restarts.*

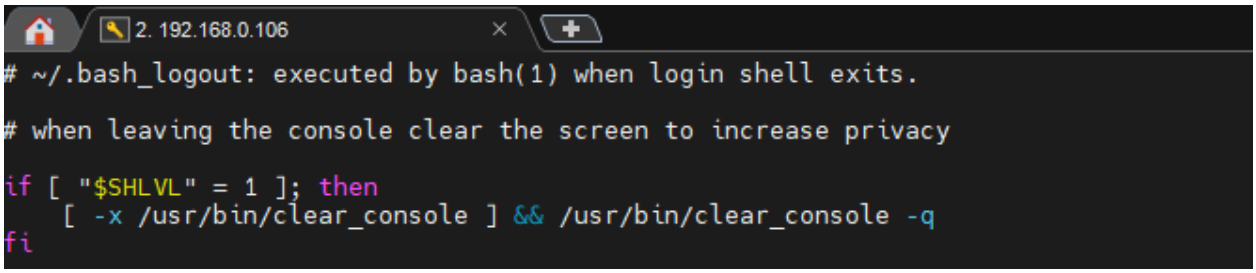
6) Explore the more and less commands using the help system. View the contents

of files .bash* using commands.

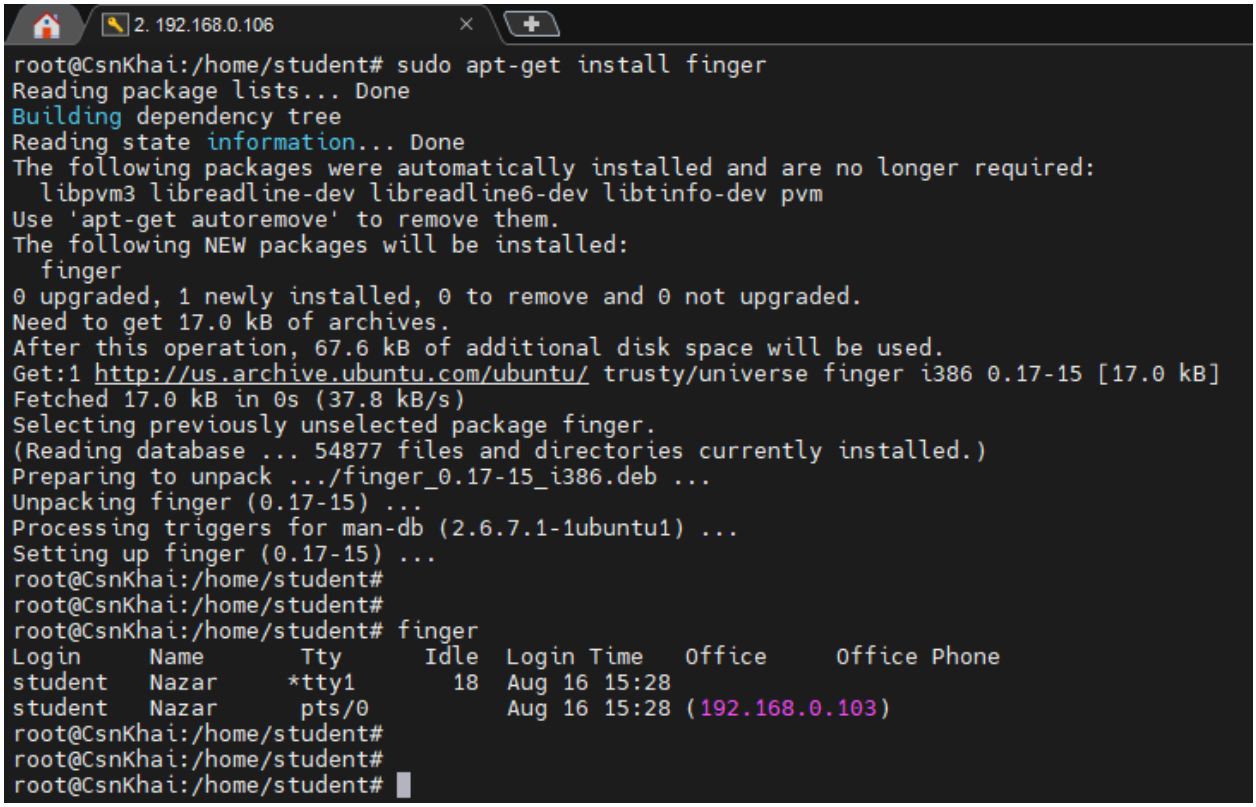
more .bashrc



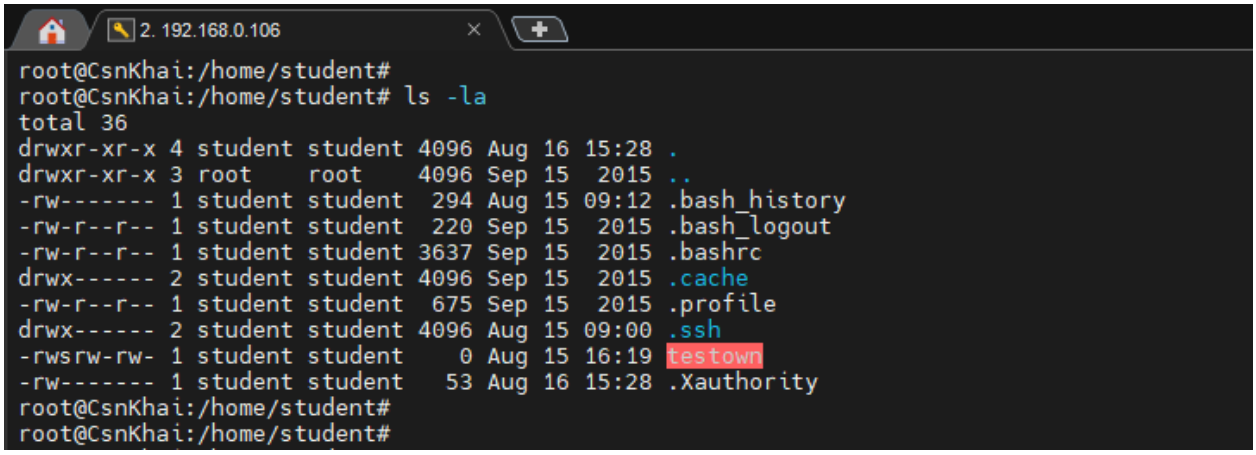
less bash_logout



7) * Describe in plans that you are working on laboratory work 1. Tip: You should read the documentation for the finger command.

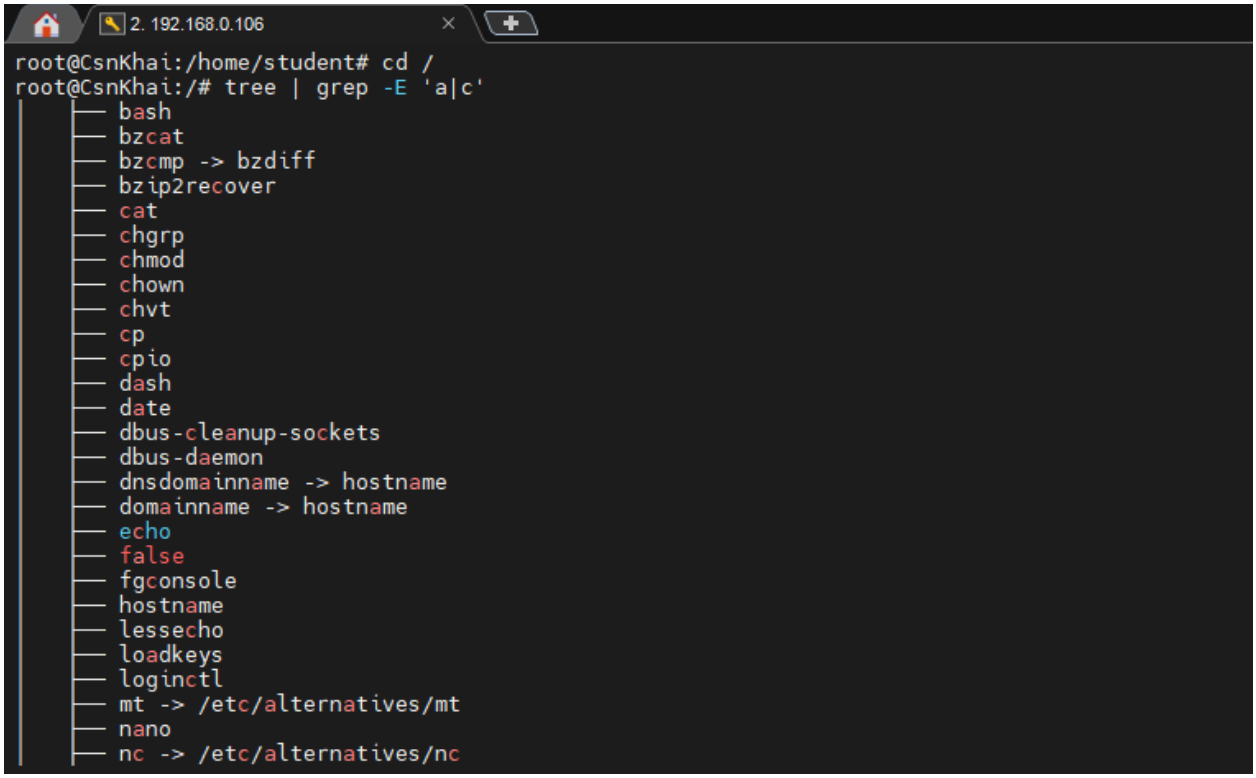


8) * List the contents of the home directory using the ls command, define its files and directories. Hint: Use the help system to familiarize yourself with the ls command.

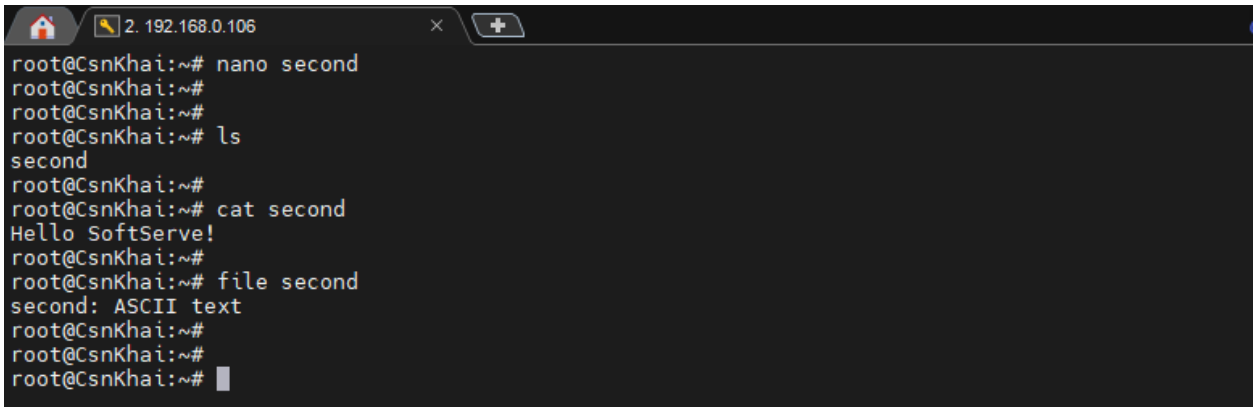


Task 1 Part 2

1) Examine the tree command. Master the technique of applying a template, for example, display all files that contain a character c, or files that contain a specific sequence of characters. List subdirectories of the root directory up to and including the second nesting level.



2) What command can be used to determine the type of file (for example, text or binary)? Give an example.

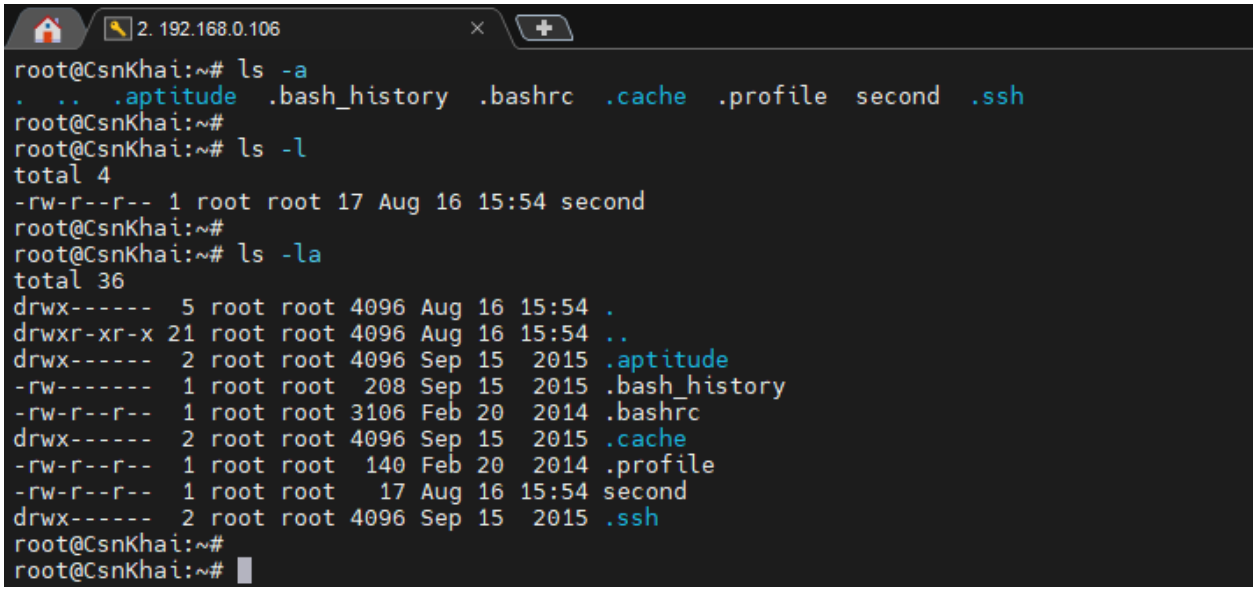


3) Master the skills of navigating the file system using relative and absolute paths. How can you go back to your home directory from anywhere in the filesystem?

cd

cd ~

4) Become familiar with the various options for the ls command. Give examples of listing directories using different keys. Explain the information displayed on the terminal using the -l and -a switches.



ls -la show all files & directories with information about owner and mods, includes hidden files/d

5) Perform the following sequence of operations:

- create a subdirectory in the home directory;

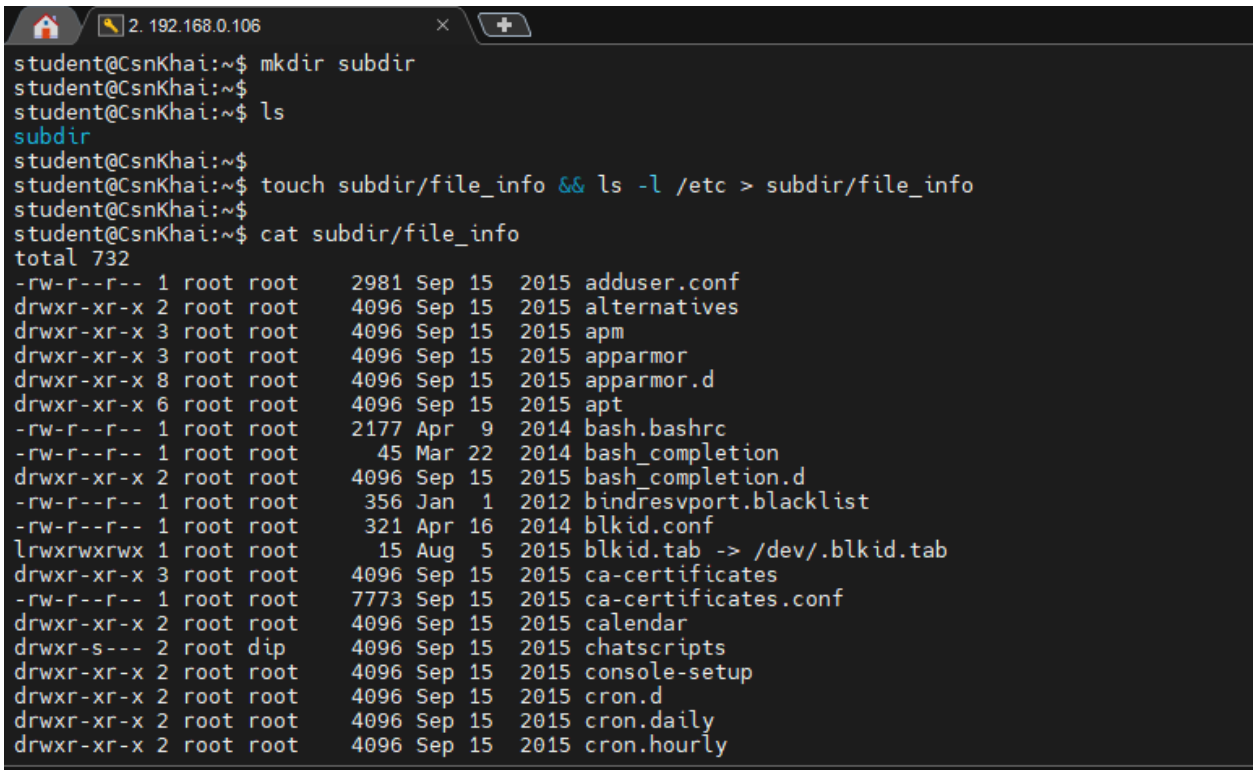
- in this subdirectory create a file containing information about directories located in the root directory (using I/O redirection operations);

- view the created file;

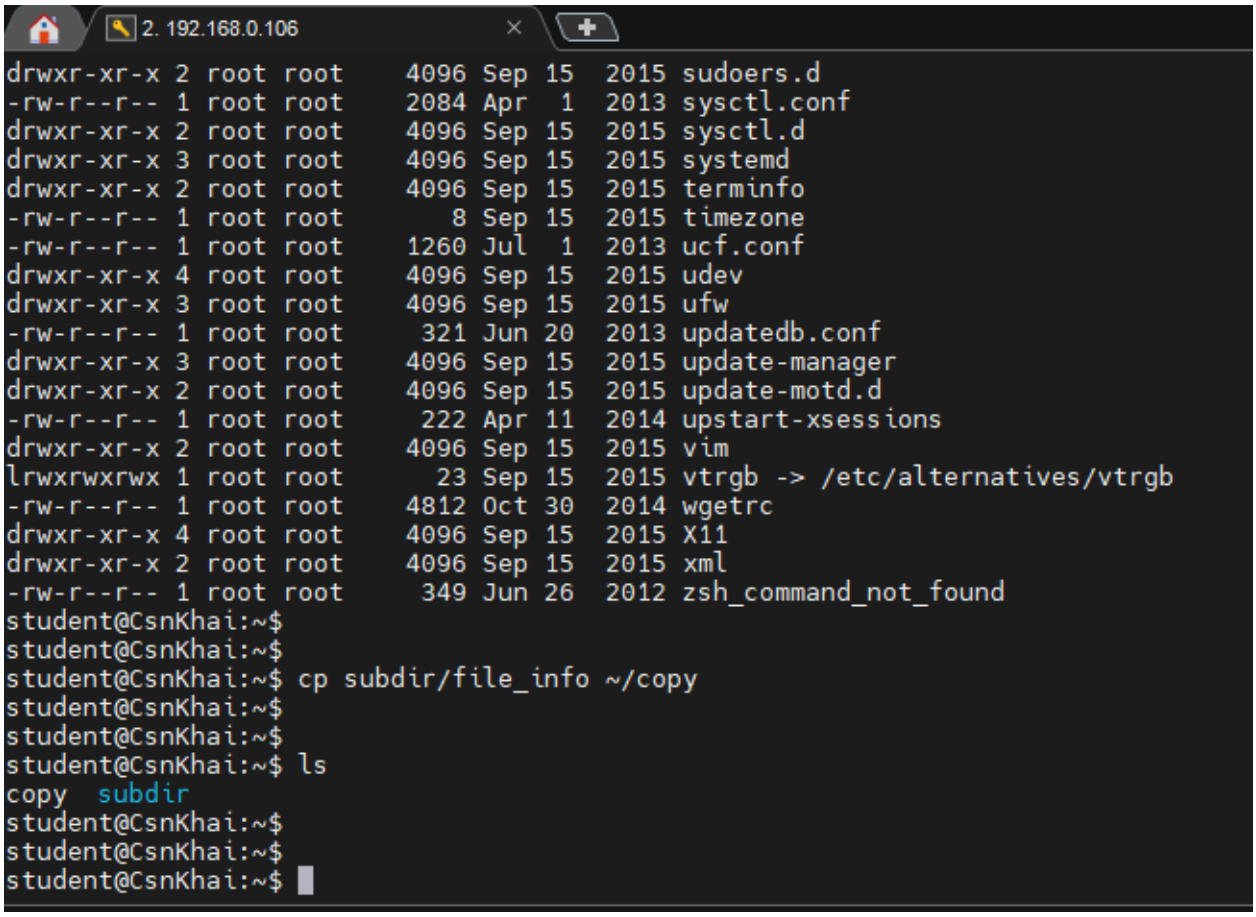
- copy the created file to your home directory using relative and absolute addressing.

- delete the previously created subdirectory with the file requesting removal;

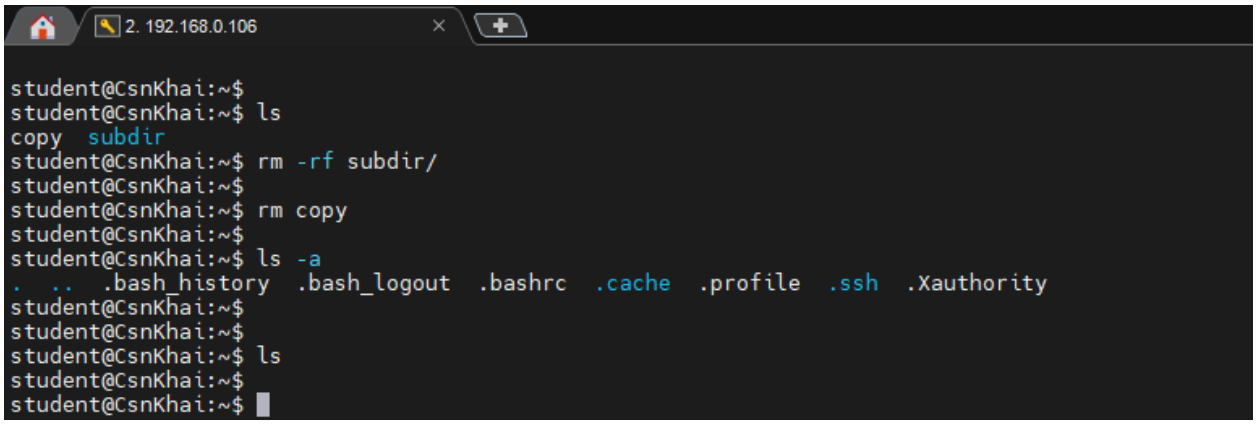
- delete the file copied to the home directory.


2. 192.168.0.106
student@CsnKhai:~$ mkdir subdir
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ ls
subdir
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ touch subdir/file_info && ls -l /etc > subdir/file_info
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ cat subdir/file_info
total 732
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   2981 Sep 15 2015 adduser.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 alternatives
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 apm
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 apparmor.d
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 apt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   2177 Apr 9 2014 bash.bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   45 Mar 22 2014 bash_completion
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   356 Jan 1 2012 bindresvport.blacklist
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   321 Apr 16 2014 blkid.conf
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root   15 Aug 5 2015 blkid.tab -> /dev/.blkid.tab
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 ca-certificates
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   7773 Sep 15 2015 ca-certificates.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 calendar
drwxr-s--- 2 root dip   4096 Sep 15 2015 chatscripts
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 console-setup
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 cron.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 cron.daily
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 cron.hourly

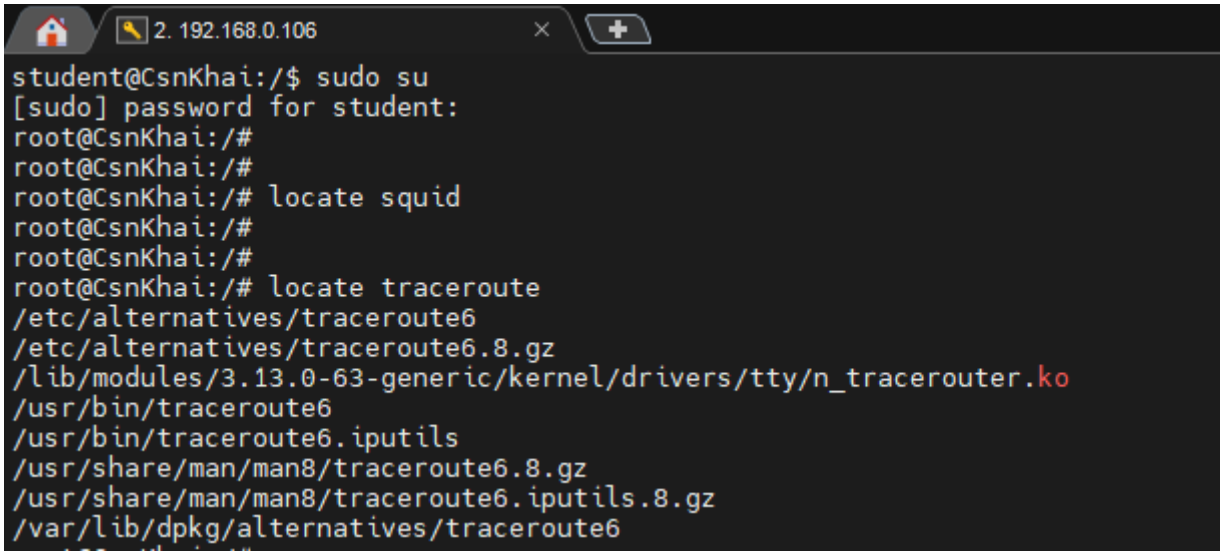
COPY


2. 192.168.0.106
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 sudoers.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   2084 Apr 1 2013 sysctl.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 sysctl.d
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 systemd
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 terminfo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   8 Sep 15 2015 timezone
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   1260 Jul 1 2013 ucf.conf
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 udev
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 ufw
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   321 Jun 20 2013 updatedb.conf
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 update-manager
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 update-motd.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   222 Apr 11 2014 upstart-xsessions
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 vim
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root   23 Sep 15 2015 vtrgb -> /etc/alternatives/vtrgb
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   4812 Oct 30 2014 wgetrc
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 X11
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root   4096 Sep 15 2015 xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   349 Jun 26 2012 zsh_command_not_found
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ cp subdir/file_info ~/copy
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$ ls
copy subdir
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$
student@CsnKhai:~$

DELETE

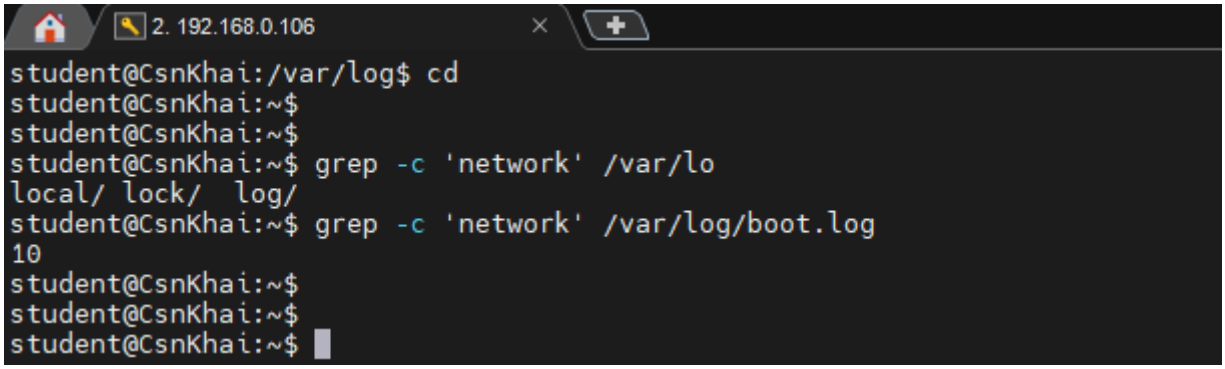


7) Using the locate utility, find all files that contain the squid and traceroute sequence.

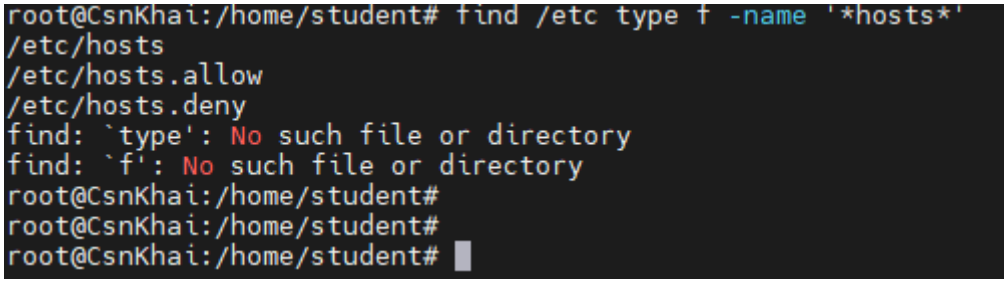


8) Determine which partitions are mounted in the system, as well as the types of these partitions.

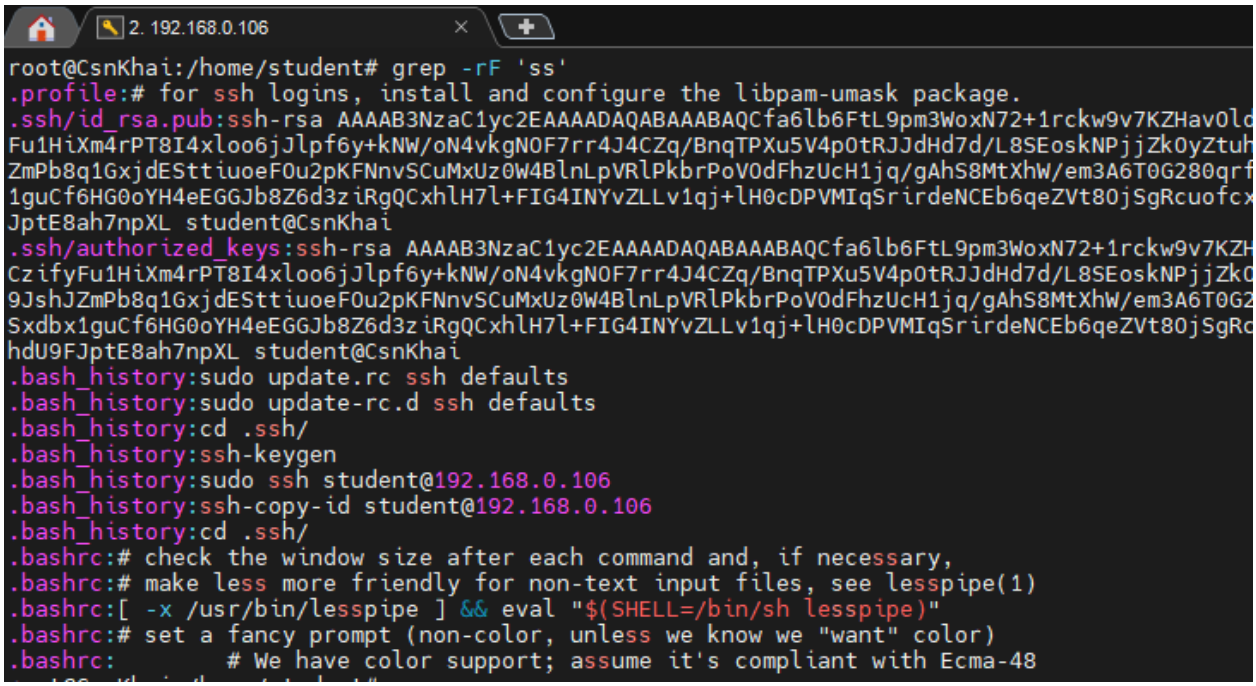
9) Count the number of lines containing a given sequence of characters in a given file.



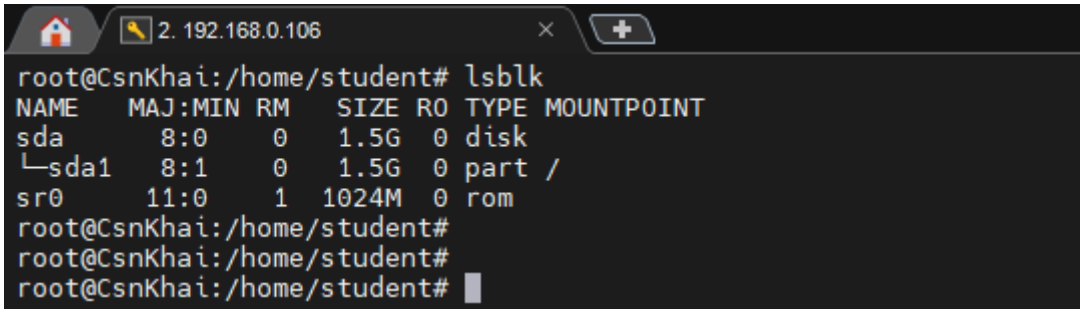
10) Using the find command, find all files in the /etc directory containing the host character sequence.



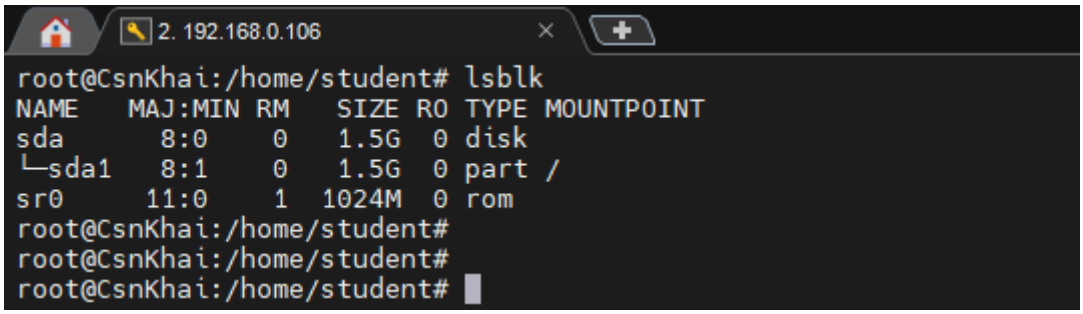
11) List all objects in /etc that contain the ss character sequence. How can I duplicate a similar command using a bunch of grep?



13) What are the types of devices and how to determine the type of device? Give examples.



14) How to determine the type of file in the system, what types of files are there?



15) * List the first 5 directory files that were recently accessed in the /etc directory.