

# Mid exam

---

عمل الطالبة/ عُمر خالد الشقفاي

م/ عبد الرزاق السماوي

## Section 1: File and Directory Management

1. Display the current working directory.

Pwd

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ pwd
/home/kali
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

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

ls -la

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

3. Change your directory to the 'Desktop'.

cd ~/Desktop

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

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

mkdir dir1 dir2

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ mkdir insta fast
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$
```

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

```
touch dir1/file1.txt
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ touch ~/Desktop/insta/ola.txt
```

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

```
touch dir2/file2.txt
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ touch ~/Desktop/fast/ola.txt
```

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

```
nano dir1/file1.txt
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ nano ~/Desktop/insta/ola.txt  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$
```

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

```
cp dir1/file1.txt dir2/file2.txt
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ cp ~/Desktop/insta/ola.txt ~/Desktop/fast/ola2.txt  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ cat ~/Desktop/fast/ola2.txt  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

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

```
rm dir1/file.txt
```

```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ rm ~/Desktop/insta/ola.txt

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd ~/Desktop/insta
cd: no such file or directory: ~/Desktop/insta

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd ~/Desktop/insta

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/insta]
$ ls
dir1  dir1dir2  dir2  dirr1  dirr2  fast  quiz02.sh

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

```

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

`rmdir dir1`

```

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

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ rmdir insta

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
dir1  dir1dir2  dir2  dirr1  dirr2  fast  quiz02.sh

```

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

```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig >~/Desktop/ola_2004.txt

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cat ~/Desktop/ola_2004.txt
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.83.128 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.83.255
    inet6 fe80::6315:7564:33df:7eb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:37:54:af txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1562 bytes 99297 (96.9 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 49 bytes 7308 (7.1 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls -l
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 5 kali kali 4096 Oct  1 11:52 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 14 04:31 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 14 04:31 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 14 04:31 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Oct  1 10:16 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 14 04:31 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 14 04:31 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Jul 14 04:31 Videos
```

## Section 2: Users and Groups Management

13. Create a new user with your name.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo adduser olakh_2004
[sudo] password for kali:
info: Adding user `olakh_2004' ...
info: Selecting UID/GID from range 1000 to 59999 ...
info: Adding new group `olakh_2004' (1004) ...
info: Adding new user `olakh_2004' (1004) with group `olakh_2004 (1004)' ...
info: Creating home directory `/home/olakh_2004' ...
info: Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for olakh_2004
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []: ola khalid alshaqaqi
  Room Number []: 10000
  Work Phone []: 770000000
  Home Phone []: 250000
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
info: Adding new user `olakh_2004' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
info: Adding user `olakh_2004' to group `users' ...
```

14. Set a password for your user.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo passwd olakh_2004  
New password:  
Retype new password:  
passwd: password updated successfully  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$
```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ cat /etc/passwd | grep olakh_2004  
olakh_2004:x:1004:1004:ola khalid alshaqaqi,10000,770000000,250000:/home/olakh_2004:/bin/bash  
  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$
```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo visudo  
  
# User privilege specification  
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL  
olakh_2004 ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL  
# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command  
%sudo    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ groups olakh_2004  
olakh_2004 : olakh_2004 users
```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ su - olakh_2004  
Password:  
(olakh_2004㉿kali)-[~]  
$ whoami  
olakh_2004  
  
(olakh_2004㉿kali)-[~]  
$
```

18. Create a new group named `testgroup`

```
(olakh_2004@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo groupadd testgroup  
[sudo] password for olakh_2004:  
groupadd: group 'testgroup' already exists
```

19. Add your user to `testgroup`.

```
(olakh_2004@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo usermod -aG testgroup olakh_2004  
  
(olakh_2004@kali)-[~]  
$ id olakh_2004  
uid=1004(olakh_2004) gid=1004(olakh_2004) groups=1004(olakh_2004),100(users),1003(testgroup)
```

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

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo visudo  
  
# User privilege specification  
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL  
olakh_2004 ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL  
# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command  
%sudo    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL  
%testgroup ALL=(ALL:ALL)ALL  
# See sus(5) for more information on "@include" directives:  
  
@includedir /etc/sudoers.d  
testgroup    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```

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

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo visudo  
  
# User privilege specification  
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL  
#olakh_2004 ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```

22. Check if your user still has administrative privileges.

```
(olakh_2004@kali)-[~]  
$ groups olakh_2004  
olakh_2004 : olakh_2004 users testgroup
```

23. Check which groups your user belongs to.

```
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes  
(olakh_2004@kali)-[~]  
$ groups  
olakh_2004 users testgroup
```

## Section 3: Permissions and Ownership

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

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ cd ~/Desktop  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ chmod u=wrX,g=rw,o=r ola.txt  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ chmod 754 ola.txt  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$
```

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

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ ls -l  
total 20  
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Oct  1 12:24 dir2  
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Oct  1 10:21 fast  
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali  874 Oct  1 11:52 ola_2004.txt  
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali  876 Oct  1 12:37 olakh_2004.txt  
-rwxr-xr-- 1 kali kali    0 Oct  1 17:33 ola.txt  
-r-xr--r-- 1 kali kali 3846 Aug 27 10:28 quiz02.sh
```



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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo chown okh ola.txt
[sudo] password for kali:

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls -l ola.txt
-rwxr-xr-- 1 okh kali 0 Oct  1 17:33 ola.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$
```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls -l ola.txt
-rwxr-xr-- 1 okh kali 0 Oct  1 17:33 ola.txt
```

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

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo chown kali ola.txt
```

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

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

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls -l ola.txt
-rwxrwxrwx- 1 kali kali 0 Oct  1 17:33 ola.txt
```

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

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

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls -l ola.txt
-rwxr-xr-- 1 kali kali 0 Oct  1 17:33 ola.txt
```

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

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

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls -l
total 20
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Oct  1 12:24 dir2
drwxr-xr-x 2 kali kali 4096 Oct  1 10:21 fast
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali  874 Oct  1 11:52 ola_2004.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali  876 Oct  1 12:37 olakh_2004.txt
-r-xr--r-- 1 kali kali 3846 Aug 27 10:28 quiz02.sh
```

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

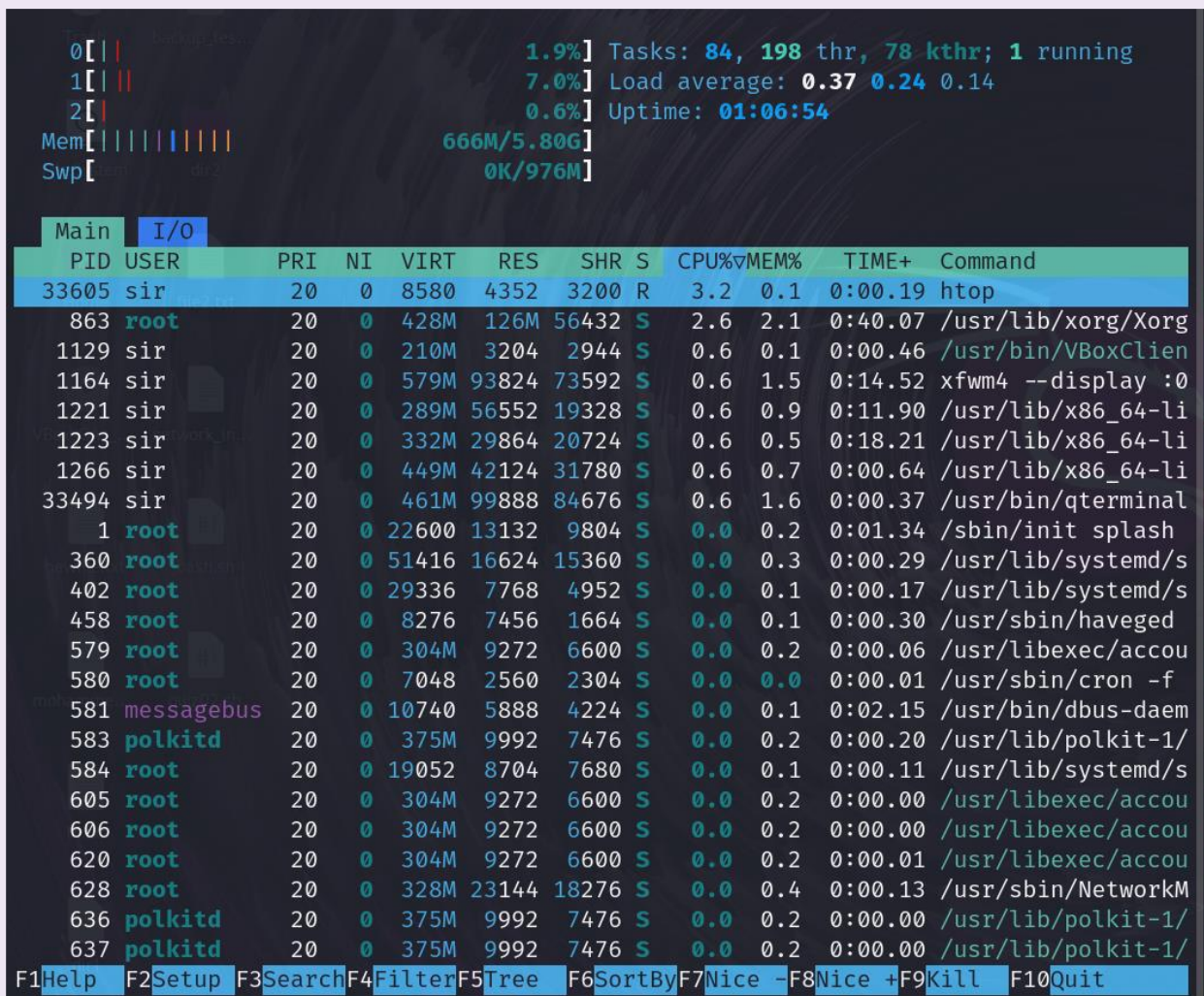
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ chmod -R 755 ~/Desktop
```

## Section 4: Process Management

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

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

Display all running processes.

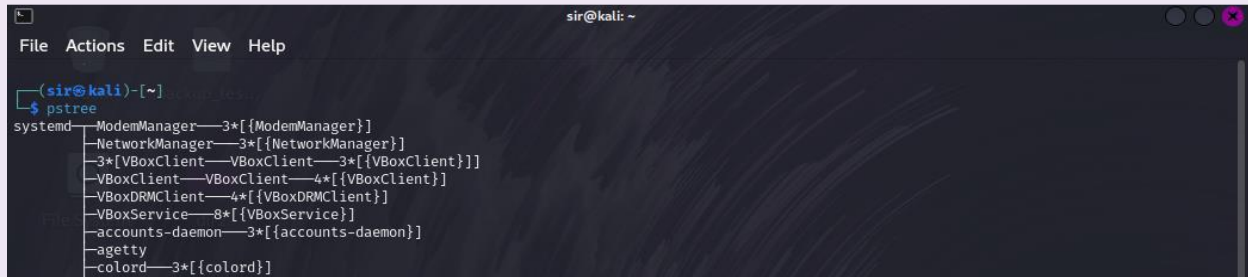


The screenshot shows the htop interface. At the top, system statistics are displayed: Tasks: 84, 198 thr, 78 kthr; 1 running; Load average: 0.37 0.24 0.14; Uptime: 01:06:54; Memory: 666M/5.80G; Swap: 0K/976M. Below the statistics, there are two tabs: 'Main' and 'I/O'. The 'Main' tab is selected, showing a table of running processes. The table has columns: PID, USER, PRI, NI, VIRT, RES, SHR, S, CPU%, MEM%, TIME+, and Command. The processes listed include htop, xorg, VBoxClient, xfwm4, and various system daemons like init, systemd, haveged, dbus-daemon, polkitd, and cron.

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

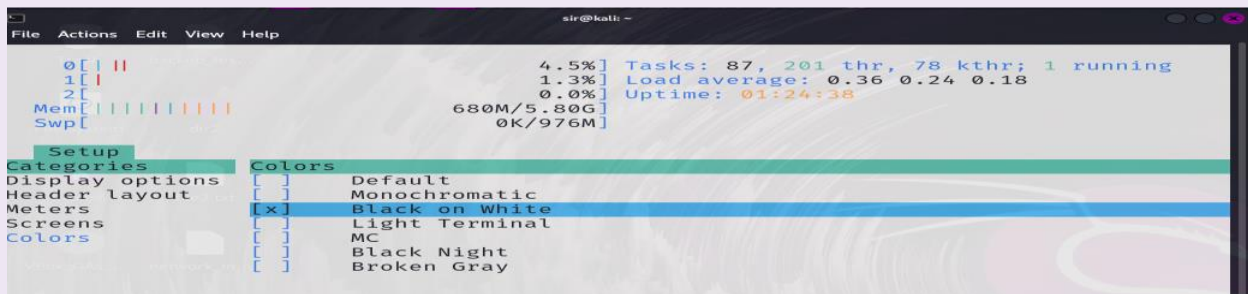
At the bottom, there is a footer with function key shortcuts: F1Help, F2Setup, F3Search, F4Filter, F5Tree, F6SortBy, F7Nice, F8Nice +, F9Kill, F10Quit.

34. Display a tree of all running processes.

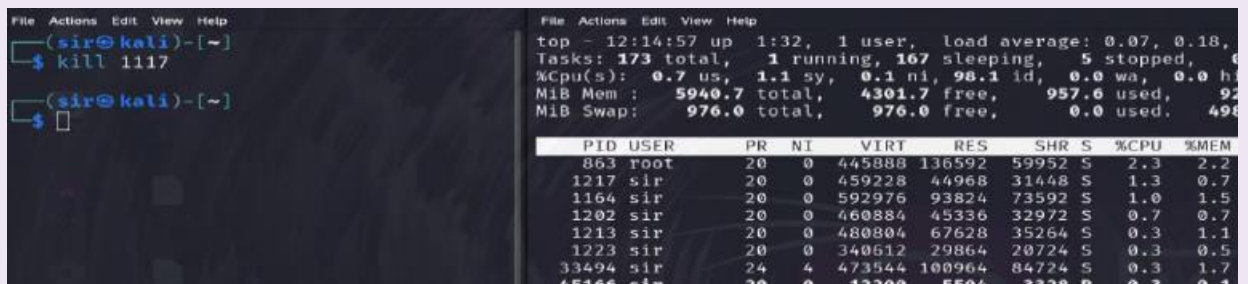


```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ pstree
systemd├─ModemManager─3*[{ModemManager}]
      ├─NetworkManager─3*[{NetworkManager}]
      ├─3*[VBoxClient─VBoxClient─3*[{VBoxClient}]]
      ├─VBoxClient─VBoxClient─4*[{VBoxClient}]
      ├─VBoxDRMClient─4*[{VBoxDRMClient}]
      ├─VBoxService─8*[{VBoxService}]
      ├─accounts-daemon─3*[{accounts-daemon}]
      ├─agetty
      └─colord─3*[{colord}]
```

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



36. Kill a process with a specific PID.



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



```

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xeyes 5
[3] 55331

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ kill 55331

[3] terminated xeyes

```

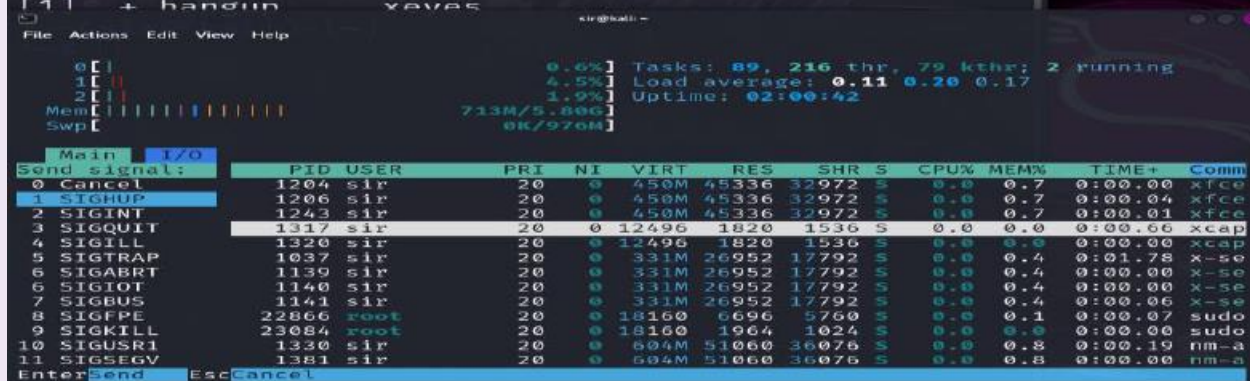
38. Restart the application, then stop it using the interactive process viewer.

```

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xeyes 5
[1] 57019

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

```



The screenshot shows the interactive process viewer with system statistics and a list of processes. The 'xeyes' process is highlighted.

Send signal:	PID	USER	PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%	TIME+	Comm
0 Cancel	1204	sir	20	0	450M	45336	32072	S	0.0	0.7	0:00.00	xfce
1 SIGHUP	1206	sir	20	0	450M	45336	32072	S	0.0	0.7	0:00.04	xfce
2 SIGINT	1243	sir	20	0	450M	45336	32072	S	0.0	0.7	0:00.01	xfce
3 SIGQUIT	1317	sir	20	0	12496	1820	1536	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.06	xcap
4 SIGILL	1320	sir	20	0	12496	1820	1536	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	xcap
5 SIGTRAP	1037	sir	20	0	331M	26952	17792	S	0.0	0.4	0:01.78	x-se
6 SIGABRT	1139	sir	20	0	331M	26952	17792	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.00	x-se
7 SIGIOT	1140	sir	20	0	331M	26952	17792	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.00	x-se
8 SIGBUS	1141	sir	20	0	331M	26952	17792	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.06	x-se
9 SIGFPE	22866	root	20	0	18160	6696	5760	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.07	sudo
10 SIGUSR1	23084	root	20	0	18160	1964	1024	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	sudo
11 SIGSEGV	1330	sir	20	0	604M	51060	36076	S	0.0	0.8	0:00.19	nm-a
	1381	sir	20	0	604M	51060	36076	S	0.0	0.8	0:00.00	nm-a

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

```

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xeyes 5
[1] 61540

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

^Z
zsh: suspended xeyes

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ xeyes 5
[2] 61742

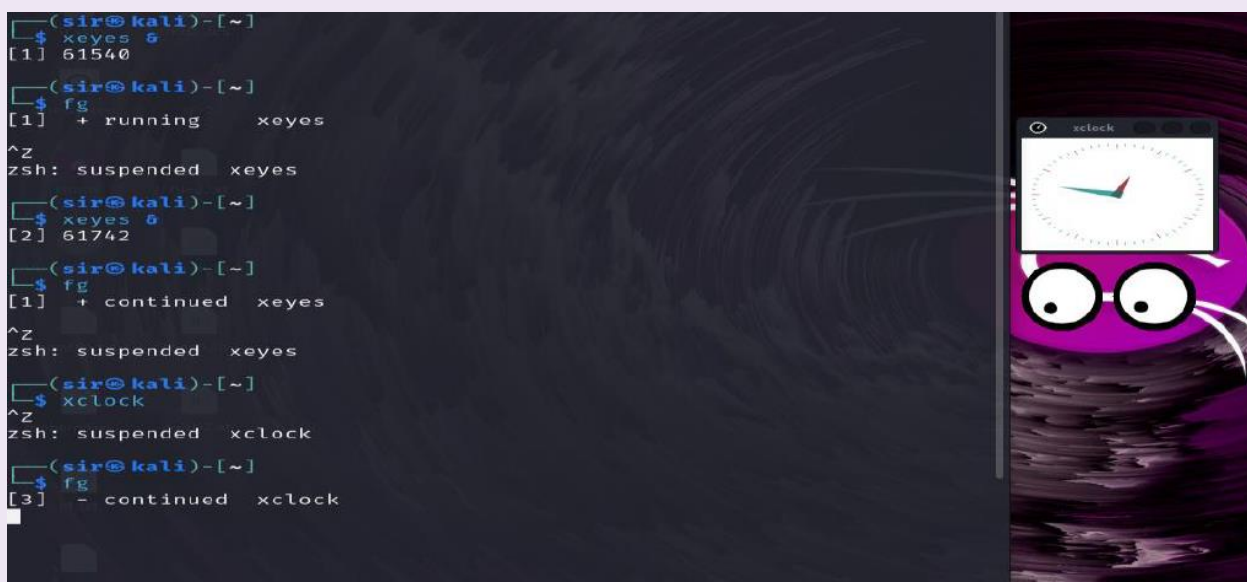
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ fg
[1] + continued xeyes

^Z
zsh: suspended xeyes

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

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

```




The screenshot shows the terminal with the execution of xeyes and xclock commands, and a window of the xclock application.

40. Check how long the system has been running.

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

41. List all jobs running in the background.

```
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ xeyes &  
[1] 64636  
  
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ xclock &  
[2] 64692  
  
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ jobs  
[1] - running xeyes  
[2] + running xclock  
  
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$
```



## Section 5: Networking Commands

42. Display the network configuration.

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe72:27cb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:72:27:cb txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 9030 bytes 12446654 (11.8 MiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 5988 bytes 398325 (388.9 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 9 bytes 578 (578.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 9 bytes 578 (578.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

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

```
(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group def
    ault qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP g
    roup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:72:27:cb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 80397sec preferred_lft 80397sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe72:27cb/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

43. Check the IP address of your machine.



```

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

(sir@kali)-[~]
$ ip addr show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:72:27:cb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 80235sec preferred_lft 80235sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe72:27cb/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

```

44. Test connectivity to an external server.

```

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

```

45. Display the routing table.

```

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

(sir@kali)-[~]
$

```



46. Check the open ports and active connections.

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

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

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

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

C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\VMware Workstation\bin>ping 10.0.2.15

Pinging 10.0.2.15 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

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

48. Trace the route to an external server.

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

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

#### 49. Find out the default gateway

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

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

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

#### 50. Check the MAC address of your network interface.

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

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

#### 51. Ensure that the VM can access external networks.

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

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

#### 52. Ensure that the VM can access external networks.

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

```

## Section 6: UFW Firewall

53. Enable the firewall.

```
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ ufw --version  
ufw 0.36.2  
Copyright 2008-2023 Canonical Ltd.  
  
(sir@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo ufw enable  
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
```

54. Allow SSH connections through the firewall.

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

55. Deny all incoming traffic by default.

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

56. Allow HTTP and HTTPS traffic.

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

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

57. Allow port 20

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

58. Reset the firewall settings.

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

59. Delete a rule from the firewall.

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



60. Disable the firewall.

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

61. View the status of the firewall.

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

62. Log firewall activity and view it.

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

## Section 7: Searching and System Information

63. Delete the command history.

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

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

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ grep -i 'kali' /etc/passwd  
kali:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/kali:/usr/bin/zsh  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ grep 'kali' /etc/passwd  
kali:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/kali:/usr/bin/zsh  
  
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]  
$ grep -n 'kali' /etc/passwd  
57:kali:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/kali:/usr/bin/zsh
```

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

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

66. Locate the `passwd` file.

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

67. Locate the shadow file and open it.

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

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

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

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

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ grep -r "var" /var/log
/var/log/Xorg.0.log.old:[ 7.181] (==) Log file: "/va
```

70. View the system's kernel version.

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

71. Display the system's memory usage.

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

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

72. Show the system's disk usage.

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
udev            2.9G   0    2.9G   0% /dev
tmpfs           595M  1.1M  594M   1% /run
/dev/sda1       49G   15G   32G   32% /
tmpfs           3.0G   0    3.0G   0% /dev/shm
```

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

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

74. Display the current logged-in users.

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

75. Check the identity of the current user.

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

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

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

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

```
(sir@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo shred -u /var/log/auth.log
```

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

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

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

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

80. Display the system's boot messages.

```
0.000000] Linux version 6.6.15-amd64 (devel@kali.org) (gcc-13 (Debian 13.2.0
24) 13.2.0, GNU ld (GNU Binutils for Debian) 2.42) #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6
6.15-2kali1 (2024-05-17)
0.000000] Command line: BOOT_IMAGE=/boot/vmlinuz-6.6.15-amd64 root=UUID=87d2
760-2ba2-47f1-965c-12ab19f8ce3c ro quiet splash
0.000000] [Firmware Bug]: TSC doesn't count with P0 frequency!
0.000000] BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x000000000009fbff] usable
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000009fc00-0x000000000009ffff] reserved
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000f0000-0x00000000000fffff] reserved
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000100000-0x0000000000dfffff] usable
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000dfff0000-0x0000000000dfffff] ACPI data
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fec00000-0x00000000fec00fff] reserved
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fee00000-0x00000000fee00fff] reserved
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fffc0000-0x00000000ffffffff] reserved
0.000000] BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000100000000-0x00000001a07fffff] usable
0.000000] NX (Execute Disable) protection: active
0.000000] APIC: Static calls initialized
0.000000] SMBIOS 2.5 present.
0.000000] DMI: innotek GmbH VirtualBox/VirtualBox, BIOS VirtualBox 12/01/200
0.000000] Hypervisor detected: KVM
0.000000] kvm-clock: Using msrs 4b564d01 and 4b564d00
0.000002] kvm-clock: using sched offset of 9922726103 cycles
0.000005] clocksource: kvm-clock: mask: 0xffffffffffffffff max_cycles: 0x1cd
2e4dffb, max_idle_ns: 881590591483 ns
0.000007] tsc: Detected 2295.686 MHz processor
0.001263] e820: update [mem 0x00000000-0x00000fff] usable => reserved
0.001266] e820: remove [mem 0x000a0000-0x000fffff] usable
0.001271] last_pfn = 0x1a0800 max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
0.001281] MTRRs disabled by BIOS
0.001283] x86/PAT: Configuration [0-7]: WB WC UC- UC WB WP UC- WT
0.001304] last_pfn = 0xdfff0 max_arch_pfn = 0x400000000
0.001327] found SMP MP-table at [mem 0x0009fff0-0x0009ffff]
0.001620] RAMDISK: [mem 0x2e8a3000-0x33448fff]
og file: S
```

التخصص / الامن السيبراني

عمل الطالب / علاء خالد عبد الوهاب الشقاقي

المجموعة / الخامسة عملي

م / عبد الرزاق السماوي