

Practical No.10

Aim: Run sudo command to access system privileges.

Output:

```
dhondpratyay@ubuntu: ~$ sudo useradd light
dhondpratyay@ubuntu: ~$ sudo passwd light
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
dhondpratyay@ubuntu: ~$ sudo login light
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.13.0-40-generic x86_64)
```

using sudo - creating user

```
dhondpratyay@ubuntu: ~$ sudo userdel light
dhondpratyay@ubuntu: ~$ sudo login light
Password:
Login incorrect
```

using sudo - deleting user

```
dhondpratyay@ubuntu: ~$ sudo chmod a=rwx hello.c
dhondpratyay@ubuntu: ~$ ls -lh
total 120K
-rwxrwxrwx 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 120 Apr 30 20:17 add.sh
-rwxrwxrwx 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 185 Apr 30 20:17 app.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 17K May 9 07:25 a.out
drwxrwxrwx 2 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 4.0K Apr 17 19:10 [redacted]
drwxrwxrwx 2 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 4.0K Apr 30 20:28 [redacted]
drwxrwxrwx 2 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 4.0K Apr 17 19:10 [redacted]
-rwxrwxrwx 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 20 Apr 30 20:35 file1
-rwxrwxrwx 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 63 Apr 30 20:36 file2
----r--wx 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 40 Apr 30 20:35 files
-rwxrwxr-x 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 57 Apr 30 20:28 hello2.c
-rwxrwxrwx 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 58 May 9 07:25 hello.c
drwxrwxrwx 2 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 4.0K Apr 17 19:10 [redacted]
drwxrwxr-x 2 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 4.0K Apr 30 20:41 [redacted]
-rw-rw-r-- 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 31K Apr 29 18:19 onefile
-rw-rw-r-- 1 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 3 Apr 29 19:57 output
drwxrwxrwx 2 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 4.0K Apr 30 21:12 [redacted]
drwxrwxrwx 2 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 4.0K Apr 17 19:10 [redacted]
drwxrwxrwx 2 dhondpratyay dhondpratyay 4.0K Apr 17 19:10 [redacted]
dhondpratyay@ubuntu: ~$
```

Using sudo - change mode

Practical No. 10

Name of Practical

Aim : Run sudo command to access system privileges

Theory: What is the difference between the commands 'sudo' and 'su'

sudo	su
1) Sudo stands for super user do.	1) su stands for super user.
2) Sudo command provides privileged authorisation to a user for a single command.	2) 'su' command updates the terminal shell level to root.
3) Sudo commonly includes another command	3) su is mostly used as a standalone command.
4) Sudo maintains a log of all commands.	4) su does not maintain a log.

• What are few examples of sudo command?

\$ sudo su

\$ sudo curl 192.68.43.5

\$ sudo cat > abc

\$ sudo ~~touch~~ touch one.c

\$ sudo more abc

Teacher's Signature

Exploiting Sudo to access system privileges

Ques:

Theory: What is the difference between the commands 'sudo' and 'su'?

Ans:

Sudo

Su

1. Sudo is used to execute a command as another user, while su is used to switch to another user's shell.

2. Sudo is configured using the sudoers file, which defines which users can run which commands as which users. su is configured using the /etc/passwd file, which contains system user information.

3. Sudo is typically used to run a single command, while su is used to start a new shell session as another user.

4. Sudo is often used to run commands as root, while su is used to switch to the root user's shell.

What are two examples of sudo commands?

1. sudo apt-get update

2. sudo systemctl restart sshd

3. sudo cat /etc/passwd

4. sudo docker ps

5. sudo systemctl status sshd

Conclusion:

Hence, I used and ran the 'Sudo' Command to access the system privileges.

Name of Practical

What are the few commands which must have 'super user' privilege?

- Sudo login
- Sudo chmod
- Sudo passwd
- Sudo useradd
- Sudo userdel

Conclusion :

Hence, I used and ran the 'Sudo' command to access the system privileges.

Teacher's Signature