



Lab 3

CS 5-1 - BSCS – Operating System Lab

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In this activity, I connected to the assigned server using SSH, which allowed me to securely access it from my own system. After that, I practiced running commands remotely without fully logging in. For example, I used SSH to check the server's current date and time with the date command, and also checked how long the server had been running with the uptime command. This helped me understand how SSH can be used for both interactive login and executing single commands directly.

A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment. In the foreground, a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~" is open, showing a series of SSH sessions. The first session shows a password prompt for "kali@10.0.2.15". The second session shows a password prompt for "kali@127.0.0.2" with the command "date" run. The third session shows a password prompt for "kali@127.0.0.2" with the command "uptime" run. The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text. The desktop background is a blue-toned image of a keyboard. The taskbar at the bottom shows various icons and the system tray indicates the date and time as "Tue Sep 9 11:13:38 AM EDT 2025".

```
kali@kali: ~
[(kali㉿kali)-~]
$ ssh kali@10.0.2.15
kali@10.0.2.15's password:
Linux kali 6.12.25-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6.12.25-1kali1 (2025-04-30) x86_64

The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Tue Sep 9 11:12:21 2025 from 10.0.2.15
[(kali㉿kali)-~]
$ ssh kali@127.0.0.2 "date"
kali@127.0.0.2's password:
Tue Sep 9 11:13:38 AM EDT 2025

[(kali㉿kali)-~]
$ ssh kali@127.0.0.2 "uptime"
kali@127.0.0.2's password:
11:13:51 up 3:03, 4 users,  load average: 0.98, 0.57, 0.42

[(kali㉿kali)-~]
```