

## Jakub Jędrzejczak

### Part 1: Basic Commands

1.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for kali:
kaliSorry, try again.
[sudo] password for kali:
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3 && touch file1 file2 file3

(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# mv file1 file2 file3 dir1/

(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# cd dir1
the question you become, the more
cd: no such file or directory: dir2

(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/dir1]
# cd ..
the question you become, the more

(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# cd dir2
the question you become, the more

(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/dir2]
# ls
file1 file2 file3
```

```
[root@kali]~/Desktop/dir2]
# rm file1 file2 file3

[root@kali]~/Desktop/dir2]
# pwd
/home/kali/Desktop/dir2

[root@kali]~/Desktop/dir2]
# cd ..

[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# pwd
/home/kali/Desktop

[root@kali]~/Desktop]
#
[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# ls
dir1 dir2 dir3

[root@kali]~/Desktop]
#
[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# ls -alps
total 20
4 drwxr-xr-x 5 kali kali 4096 Jul  8 14:52 .
4 drwxr-xr-x 15 kali kali 4096 Jul  8 14:52 ..
4 drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Jul  8 14:53 dir1/
4 drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Jul  8 14:54 dir2/
4 drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Jul  8 14:52 dir3/
```

2.

```
[root@kali]~/Desktop/dir2]
# pwd
/home/kali/Desktop/dir2
```

3.

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop/dir2]
└─# cd ..
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# ls
dir1 dir2 dir3
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# █
```

LUB

```
└─ cd ~/Desktop
   cd: no such directory
```

4.

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# ls -a
. .. dir1 dir2 dir3
```

5.

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# whoami
root

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# id -un
root
```

6.

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# passwd root
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

7. cd (change directory) jest komendą używaną w systemach operacyjnych Unix i podobnych do Unix, takimi jak Linux, do zmiany bieżącego katalogu roboczego.

8. cd / zmienia bieżący katalog roboczy na katalog główny (/), który jest najwyższym poziomem w hierarchii systemu plików Unix/Linux.

9.

```
[root@kali]~# cd  
[root@kali]~# cd/  
zsh: no such file or directory: cd/  
[root@kali]~# cd /  
[root@kali]~/
```

10.

```
[root@kali]# clear
```

11.

```
[root@kali]# nano favorite_os.txt  
[root@kali]# ls  
bin  etc      initrd.img    lib32     media   proc  sbin      sys  var  
boot favorite_os.txt  initrd.img.old lib64     mnt    root  srv      tmp  vmlinuz  
dev   home     lib       lost+found  opt    run   swapfile  usr  vmlinuz.old  
[root@kali]# cat favorite_os.txt  
linux  
[root@kali]#
```

```
[root@kali]~[~]
[root@kali]# uname -o
GNU/Linux

[root@kali]~[~]
[root@kali]# uname -o >> favorite_os.txt

[root@kali]~[~]
[root@kali]# cat /etc/os-release >> favorite_os.txt

[root@kali]~[~]
[root@kali]# cat favorite_os.txt
linux
GNU/Linux
PRETTY_NAME="Kali GNU/Linux Rolling"
NAME="Kali GNU/Linux"
VERSION_ID="2023.4"
VERSION="2023.4"
VERSION_CODENAME=kali-rolling
ID=kali
ID_LIKE=debian
HOME_URL="https://www.kali.org/"
SUPPORT_URL="https://forums.kali.org/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugs.kali.org/"
ANSI_COLOR="1;31"

[root@kali]~[~]
[root@kali]#
```

12.

```
[root@kali]# cat favorite_os.txt
linux
GNU/Linux
PRETTY_NAME="Kali GNU/Linux Rolling"
NAME="Kali GNU/Linux"
VERSION_ID="2023.4"
VERSION="2023.4"
VERSION_CODENAME=kali-rolling
ID=kali
ID_LIKE=debian
HOME_URL="https://www.kali.org/"
SUPPORT_URL="https://forums.kali.org/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugs.kali.org/"
ANSI_COLOR="1;31"
```

## Part 2: The Find Command

13.

```
[root@kali]# cd /home/kali/Desktop
[root@kali /home/kali/Desktop]# touch .hiddenfile1 .hiddenfile2 .hiddenfile3
```

14.

```
[root@kali /home/kali/Desktop]
# ls -a
. .. dir1 dir2 dir3 .hiddenfile1 .hiddenfile2 .hiddenfile3
```

15.

```
[root@kali /home/kali/Desktop]
# rm .hiddenfile1 .hiddenfile2 .hiddenfile3
```

16.

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# sudo touch /bin/testfile1 /sbin/testfile2 /usr/bin/testfile3 /usr/sbin/testfile4 /etc/testfile5 /var/test
file6
```

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# find /bin /sbin /usr/bin /usr/sbin /etc /var -type f -name 'testfile*'
/usr/bin/testfile3
/usr/bin/testfile1
/usr/sbin/testfile2
/usr/sbin/testfile4
/etc/testfile5
/var/testfile6
```

17.

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Desktop]
└─# cd /
└─(root㉿kali)-[/]
└─# find . -type f -name '[0-9][0-9][0-9]*'
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit-model-5.0.2/spec/dummy/public/422.h
tml
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit-model-5.0.2/spec/dummy/public/404.h
tml
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit-model-5.0.2/spec/dummy/public/500.h
tml
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/activestorage-7.0.8/db/migrate/20170806125915_
create_active_storage_tables.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/activestorage-7.0.8/db/update_migrate/20190112
182829_add_service_name_to_active_storage_blobs.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/activestorage-7.0.8/db/update_migrate/20211119
233751_remove_not_null_on_active_storage_blobs_checksum.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/activestorage-7.0.8/db/update_migrate/20191206
030411_create_active_storage_variant_records.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/actiontext-7.0.8/db/migrate/20180528164100_c
reate_action_text_tables.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/014_ad
d_loots_fields.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201305
22041110_create_task_services.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201502
09195939_add_vuln_id_to_note.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201304
30162145_enforce_address_uniqueness_in_workspace_in_hosts.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201504
21211719_rename_automatic_exploitation_index.rb
./usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201502
05192745_drop_service_uniqueness_index.rb
```

18.

```
[root@kali]# find / -type f -name '[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]*' 2>/dev/null
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/activestorage-7.0.8/db/migrate/20170806125915_
create_active_storage_tables.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/activestorage-7.0.8/db/update_migrate/20190112
82829_add_service_name_to_active_storage_blobs.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/activestorage-7.0.8/db/update_migrate/20211119
33751_remove_not_null_on_active_storage_blobs_checksum.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/activestorage-7.0.8/db/update_migrate/20191206
30411_create_active_storage_variant_records.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/actiontext-7.0.8/db/migrate/20180528164100_c
reate_action_text_tables.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201305
204110_create_task_services.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201502
9195939_add_vuln_id_to_note.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201304
0162145_enforce_address_uniqueness_in_workspace_in_hosts.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/metasploit_data_models-6.0.3/db/migrate/201504
1211719_rename_automatic_exploitation_index.rb
```

19.

```
[root@kali]# find / -type f -name 'bash*' 2>/dev/null
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/modules/exploits/linux/local/bash_profile_persistence.rb
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/modules/exploits/unix/dhcp/bash_environment.rb
/usr/share/menu/bash
/usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
/usr/share/doc/adduser/examples/adduser.local.conf.examples/bash.bashrc
/usr/share/doc/metasploit-framework/modules/exploit/linux/local/bash_profile_persistence.md
/usr/share/doc/zsh-common/examples/Misc/bash2zshprompt
/usr/share/zsh/functions/Completion/bashcompinit
/usr/share/pkgconfig/bash-completion.pc
/usr/share/powershell-empire/empire/server/stagers/multi/_pycache__/_bash.cpython-311.pyc
/usr/share/powershell-empire/empire/server/stagers/multi/bash.py
/usr/share/powershell-empire/empire/server/modules/python/privesc/multi/bashdoor.py
/usr/share/powershell-empire/empire/server/modules/python/privesc/multi/_pycache__/_bashdoor.cpython-311.pyc
/usr/share/powershell-empire/empire/server/modules/python/privesc/multi/bashdoor.yaml
/usr/share/ri/3.1.0/system/Gem/Installer/bash_prolog_script-i.ri
/usr/share/perl5/Debian/Debhelper/Sequence/bash_completion.pm
/usr/share/texlive/texmf-dist/tex/latex/bashful/bashful.sty
/usr/share/locale/zh_CN/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/sv/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/it/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/nb/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/uk/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/sr/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/ga/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/et/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/eo/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/el/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/ru/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/ja/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
/usr/share/locale/en@quot/LC_MESSAGES/bash.mo
```

20.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
/var/log/sysstat
/var/log/inet sim
/var/log/inet sim/report
/var/log/nginx
/var/log/gvm
/var/log/runit
/var/log/runit/ssh
/var/log/samba
/var/log/apt
/var/log/stunnel4
/var/log/speech-dispatcher
/var/log/journal
/var/log/journal/62515a8596cc47a486f33f8642473978
/var/log/lightdm
/var/log/apache2
/var/log/openvpn
/var/tmp
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-haveged.service-oaqQrz
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-haveged.service-oaqQrz/tmp
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-upower.service-Mto2VE
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-upower.service-Mto2VE/tmp
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-systemd-logind.service-i6HkmZ
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-systemd-logind.service-i6HkmZ/tmp
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-polkit.service-Im7SuM
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-polkit.service-Im7SuM/tmp
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-colord.service-8l20mv
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-colord.service-8l20mv/tmp
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-ModemManager.service-cFkX9u
/var/tmp/systemd-private-1a0b8aab9d7949969430d1484c3fd50d-ModemManager.service-cFkX9u/tmp
/media

└─(root㉿kali)-[/]
# find / -type d -size -4M 2>/dev/null
```

## 21.

```
root@kali:/
File Actions Edit View Help
/var/lib/apache2/conf/enabled_by_maint/security
/var/.updated
/var/testfile6
/var/log/postgresql/postgresql-16-main.log
/var/log/Xorg.0.log.old
/var/log/boot.log
/var/log/faillog
/var/log/macchanger.log
/var/log/fontconfig.log
/var/log/lastlog
/var/log/nginx/access.log
/var/log/nginx/error.log
/var/log/apt/history.log
/var/log/apt/eipp.log.xz
/var/log/apt/term.log
/var/log/stunnel4/stunnel.log
/var/log/wtmp
/var/log/Xorg.0.log
/var/log/alternatives.log
/var/log/dpkg.log
/var/log/lightdm/x-0.log.old
/var/log/lightdm/seat0-greeter.log
/var/log/lightdm/seat0-greeter.log.old
/var/log/lightdm/x-0.log
/var/log/lightdm/lightdm.log
/var/log/lightdm/lightdm.log.old
/var/log/btmp
/var/log/apache2/access.log
/var/log/apache2/error.log
/var/log/apache2/other_vhosts_access.log

└─(root㉿kali)-[/]
# find / -type f -size -3M 2>/dev/null
```

### Part 3: User & Group Management

1.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~]
# sudo useradd -m newuser1

(root㉿kali)-[~]
# sudo passwd newuser1
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully

(root㉿kali)-[~]
#
```

```
(root㉿kali)-[~]
# sudo adduser newuser2
info: Adding user `newuser2' ...
info: Selecting UID/GID from range 1000 to 59999 ...
info: Adding new group `newuser2' (1002) ...
info: Adding new user `newuser2' (1002) with group `newuser2 (1002)' ...
info: Creating home directory `/home/newuser2' ...
info: Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for newuser2
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []: newuser2
    Room Number []: 1
    Work Phone []: 2
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
info: Adding new user `newuser2' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
info: Adding user `newuser2' to group `users' ...
```

2.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~]
# sudo passwd newuser2
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

3.

```
[root@kali]# sudo groupadd newgroup
```

4.

```
[root@kali]# sudo usermod -aG newgroup newuser1
```

5.

```
[root@kali]# getent passwd | cut -d: -f1 | xargs -n1 groups
root : root
daemon : daemon
bin : bin
sys : sys
sync : nogroup
games : games
man : man
lp : lp
mail : mail
news : news
uucp : uucp
proxy : proxy
www-data : www-data
backup : backup
list : list
irc : irc
_apt : nogroup
nobody : nogroup
systemd-network : systemd-network
systemd-timesync : systemd-timesync
messagebus : messagebus
tss : tss
strongswan : nogroup
tcpdump : tcpdump
usbmux : plugdev
sshd : nogroup
dnsmasq : nogroup
avahi : avahi
speech-dispatcher : audio
pulse : pulse audio
```

6.

```
[root@kali]~# ls /home  
kali newuser1 newuser2
```

7.

```
[kali@kali]~$ sudo su - newuser2  
[sudo] password for kali:  
[newuser2@kali]~$
```

8.

```
[newuser2@kali]~$ mkdir /home/newuser2/new_directory
```

```
[newuser2@kali]~$ pwd  
/home/newuser2
```

```
[newuser2@kali]~$ ls  
new_directory
```

9.

mkdir /ścieżka do katalogu/... /directory

10.

```
[root@kali]~[~/home/kali]
# sudo useradd -m -G sudo newuser3 && sudo passwd newuser3
useradd: user 'newuser3' already exists

[root@kali]~[~/home/kali]
# groups newuser3
newuser3 : newuser3 sudo

[root@kali]~[~/home/kali]
# id newuser3
uid=1003(newuser3) gid=1004(newuser3) groups=1004(newuser3),27(sudo)
```

#### Part 4: Permissions

1.

```
[root@kali]~[~/home/kali/Desktop]
# cd /home/kali/Desktop/dir1

[root@kali]~[~/home/kali/Desktop/dir1]
# touch file4 file5

[root@kali]~[~/home/kali/Desktop/dir1]
# chmod a=w file4 file5

[root@kali]~[~/home/kali/Desktop/dir1]
# [REDACTED]
```

2.

```
[root@kali]~[~/home/kali/Desktop/dir1]
# chmod 777 file4 file5

[root@kali]~[~/home/kali/Desktop/dir1]
# ls -l file4 file5
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jul  9 13:32 file4
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jul  9 13:32 file5
```

3.

```
root@kali:~/Desktop/dir1# sudo chown newuser2 file4
root@kali:~/Desktop/dir1# ls -l file4
-rwxrwxrwx 1 newuser2 root 0 Jul  9 13:32 file4
root@kali:~/Desktop/dir1#
```

#### Part 5: ALIAS

1.

```
root@kali:~# sudo echo "alias ipconfig='ifconfig'" >> ~/.bashrc
```

2.

```
root@kali:~# sudo bash -c "echo \"alias ipconfig='ifconfig'\" >> /etc/bash.bashrc"
```

3.

```
root@kali:~# sudo -u newuser1 bash -c "echo \"alias ll='ls -la'\" >> /home/newuser1/.bashrc"
```

#### Part 6: System Update and Apt Usage

1.

```
root@kali:~# sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
Get:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling InRelease [41.5 kB]
Get:2 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Packages [19.9 MB]
Get:3 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Contents (deb) [47.3 MB]
Get:4 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Packages [112 kB]
Get:5 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Contents (deb) [269 kB]
Get:6 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Packages [193 kB]
Get:7 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Contents (deb) [862 kB]
Get:8 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free-firmware amd64 Packages [33.1 kB]
Get:9 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free-firmware amd64 Contents (deb) [16.9 kB]
95% [3 Contents-amd64 store 0 B] 11.0 MB/s 0s
```

```
Setting up base-files (1:2024.2.1) ...
Updating /etc/profile to current default.
(Reading database ... 401087 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../debianutils_5.20_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking debianutils (5.20) over (5.14) ...
Setting up debianutils (5.20) ...
[Reading database ... 60%
Progress: [ 2%] [#.....]
```

```
Setting up libxft2:amd64 (2.3.6-1+b1) ...
Processing triggers for desktop-file-utils (0.27-1) ...
Processing triggers for initramfs-tools (0.142) ...
update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-6.8.11-amd64
Processing triggers for libglib2.0-0:amd64 (2.78.1-4) ...
Setting up libtk8.6:amd64 (8.6.14-1) ...
Setting up docbook-xml (4.5-13) ...
Setting up kali-desktop-core (2024.2.10) ...
Setting up libass9:amd64 (1:0.17.2-2) ...
Setting up orca (46.2-1) ...
Installing new version of config file /etc/xdg/autostart/orc...
Setting up tk8.6 (8.6.14-1) ...
Setting up kali-desktop-xfce (2024.2.10) ...
Setting up tk8.6-blt2.5 (2.5.3+dfsg-7) ...
Setting up blt (2.5.3+dfsg-7) ...
Setting up tk (8.6.14) ...
Processing triggers for ca-certificates (20240203) ...
Updating certificates in /etc/ssl/certs ...
0 added, 0 removed; done.
Running hooks in /etc/ca-certificates/update.d ...
done.
Processing triggers for dictionaries-common (1.29.7) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.38-13) ...
Processing triggers for sgml-base (1.31) ...
Processing triggers for ca-certificates-java (20240118) ...
done.
```

```
[root@kali)-[/home/kali]
#
```

2.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# sudo nano /etc/apt/sources.list

(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# cat /etc/apt/sources.list
# See https://www.kali.org/docs/general-use/kali-linux-sources-list-repositories/
deb http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling main contrib non-free non-free-firmware

# Additional line for source packages
# deb-src http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling main contrib non-free non-free-firmware

(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
```

3.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# sudo apt install cmatrix -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  cython3 debtags kali-debtags libabsl20220623 libai01 libatk-adaptor libgphoto2-l10n
  libnsl-dev libpthread-stubs0-dev libtirpc-dev libucl python3-backcall
  python3-debian python3-future python3-mistune0 python3-pickleshare python3-pyatsp
  python3-pypdf2 python3-persistent python3-requests-toolbelt python3-rfc3986
  python3-unicodecsv zenity zenity-common
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
Suggested packages:
  cmatrix-xfont
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  cmatrix
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 794 not upgraded.
Need to get 33.9 kB of archives.
After this operation, 76.8 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://mirrors.dotsrc.org/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 cmatrix amd64 2.0-6 [33.9 kB]
Fetched 33.9 kB in 2s (18.9 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package cmatrix.
(Reading database ... 90%
```

**cmatrix**

```

root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help

K K u S 2 1 y q & 7 w ` \ ) ? ) D a W > . v ! 9
Q sh A Q * , ^ # 4 H y I L * P E * : A H f ) a e j K
J h u x 5 ; 3 ) f e E 2 k k w @ m " 4 D Q m 7 _ w A m W
O m ) & 7 r a 0 ! 2 f J 6 d - c = m e 8 T a _ t 5 c , D
] > L s ( ` H A 3 x 6 s d 5 s 7 t ` $ F r x * v Y : 2 & #
n j b L ( a x z a ! I 4 2 ` 6 J ) Q z f y : 2 - a % e *
: _ 6 ' > t L 0 J B G - / - Q $ i e e e * G 5 z F
f g [ 3 n A a S > 6 4 ! x H - B ; v P 3 f 9 I H h
T j 2 > u a h V V z # 5 ( x C p O ! P S C k r 2 Y v
w w Z w 2 / M ( 3 j - e % 4 n Q V v G 6 e 4 + b
W - G D O > P 5 5 J T ^ : \ k / U B I > [ 9 :
4 ! S > e x x 9 r ; ^ + _ y y g # [ 4 K q V 7 F ;
x C ? W E < V 0 0 L j t & ] [ d ] ! ? n i ] c & R )
y ? > 6 1 ; J / ! ^ O < l < E * U r e = l ! > 9 ( 2 5
Q s > M ` s u ? % U % ] L g # < g ' j + 6 N 1 # B
u y 8 D B + & V U r F m 8 < 2 E _ P A ( 0 , G 5
Q p R # % 8 S M R Z D f E ) % ) 8 " I h % A %
p \ x i P 6 T u z ` 1 8 9 E M - & o , 9
B 7 3 Z V _ z 3 Z Q Q Y / N T X 4 h a p x
T f ) 7 f # + . u 6 k W X b 3 i p 4 k T x 7 >
W Q y @ c ? ] m p z x I # Z M Z m 0 * H 2 M m 3
? k 8 o ; > l S s X s @ . ' * q - ( N I B 6 + L
_ j 3 ] > ^ + W D ` ! k a j e p ) 1 6 i = e i q Y j
e - @ [ 5 ( M ; W / z s / = b * = 5 K x ! 5 n
= @ > 1 Q s + ; . d - > J R q s w ! 2 @ a ]
w l i X S $ C g W j [ , = [ Z , w L g 5 c 0 ) 3
M 7 p i q X K + . r g , d & x B f & J k H Q # >
K $ < [ ) 9 0 t . z ( v ! 9 M 5 p M H V $ C p f
? M F f ? P e , 0 " n T K G v c @ O q i S H S
M N < a v . 0 0 T @ i y h I 1 P E - 4 & w W > f
d Q f f R ? E m h 8 I Y h F R ] y . g @ 5 R b G ^
8 D < 8 x f 7 P \ C N 6 ) 0 k P G Z Z n g I ;
dir2 7 9 z 6 q g ) h r 9 7 m G m z 6 $ g 5 / n , j !
W x n A y F H p ! q W < 8 A B L a 2 R - $ U g : n r

```

4.

```
root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help
8   = 3 ! : - d 3 ' a 9 Z j W P m ; m ; A c F 7
" J b c ' % B 4 F < 2 c 6 A y B < j G $ F ]
g % . e J o P 8 H z [ 0 h e \ 0 9 w @ = " H
9 [ ) Z 7 > A t 0 g 0 H p 5 Q N Y e v G A
.....  
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for kali:
└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# sudo apt remove --purge cmatrix -y

Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  cython3 debtags kali-debtags libabsl20220623 libaio1 libatk-adaptor libgphoto2-l10n
  libnsl-dev libpthread-stubs0-dev libtirpc-dev libucl1 python3-backcall python3-debian
  python3-future python3-mistune0 python3-pickleshare python3-pyatapi python3-pypdf2
  python3-persistent python3-requests-toolbelt python3-rfc3986 python3-unicodecsv zenity
  zenity-common
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following packages will be REMOVED:
  cmatrix*
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 1 to remove and 794 not upgraded.
After this operation, 76.8 kB disk space will be freed.
(Reading database ... 419009 files and directories currently installed.)
Removing cmatrix (2.0-6) ...
Processing triggers for desktop-file-utils (0.27-1) ...
Processing triggers for hicolor-icon-theme (0.18-1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-1) ...
Processing triggers for mailcap (3.72) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2023.4.7) ...

└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
```

## Part 7: ifconfig and Address Settings

1.

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.1.4  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.1.255
      inet6 fe80::7719:645e:9a2:77bb  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:21:b1:d0  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
          RX packets 779339 bytes 1171379576 (1.0 GiB)
          RX errors 0 dropped 4716 overruns 0 frame 0
          TX packets 209820 bytes 17676123 (16.8 MiB)
          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
```

2.

```
[root@kali]# ifconfig | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'
ETH0:  FLAGS=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> MTU 1500
        INET 192.168.1.4 NETMASK 255.255.255.0 BROADCAST 192.168.1.255
        INET6 FE80::7719:645E:E9A2:77BB PREFIXLEN 64 SCOPEID 0X20<LINK>
        ETHER 08:00:27:21:B1:D0 TXQUEUELEN 1000 (ETHERNET)
        RX PACKETS 779575 BYTES 1171393786 (1.0 GIB)
        RX ERRORS 0 DROPPED 4951 OVERRUNS 0 FRAME 0
        TX PACKETS 209820 BYTES 17676123 (16.8 MIB)
        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
```

3.

```
[root@kali]# ifconfig | grep -E 'inet|netmask' | awk '{print $1, $2}'
inet 192.168.1.4
inet6 fe80::7719:645e:e9a2:77bb
inet 127.0.0.1
inet6 ::1
```

4.

```
[root@kali]# ifconfig | grep -E 'inet|netmask' | awk '{print $1, $2}' > ip.log
```

5.

```
[root@kali]# ifconfig | grep -E 'inet|netmask' | awk '{print $1, $2}' > ip.log
[root@kali]# echo "User: $(whoami)" >> ip.log
[root@kali]# echo "Last login sessions:" >> ip.log
```

```
[root@kali]# echo "Hostname: $(hostname)" >> ip.log  
[root@kali]# ip.log  
ip.log: command not found  
[root@kali]# cat ip.log  
inet 192.168.1.4  
inet6 fe80::7719:645e:e9a2:77bb  
inet 127.0.0.1  
inet6 ::1  
User: root  
Last login sessions:  
Do you want to install it? (N/y)Hostname: kali  
[root@kali]#
```

6.

```
[root@kali]# sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces
```

```
GNU nano 8.0          /etc/network/interfaces
This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).
system
source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    address 192.168.1.100
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    gateway 192.168.1.1
ome

[ Read 10 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^F Where Is  ^K Cut        ^T Execute  ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^W Replace  ^U Paste  ^L Redisplay  ^V Go To Line
```

## Part 8: Remote Control and Telnet Services

1.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
└─# sudo apt install telnetd -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
telnetd is already the newest version (0.17+2.5-5).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  cython3 debtags fonts-noto-color-emoji kali-debtags libabsl20220623 libaio1
  libatk-adaptor libgphoto2-l10n libnsl-dev libpthread-stubs0-dev libqt5multimedia5
  libqt5multimedia5-plugins libqt5multimediasounds5 libqt5multimediacomposition5
  libtirpc-dev libubl1 python3-backcall python3-debian python3-future python3-mistune0
  python3-pickleshare python3-pyatapi python3-pypdf2 python3-persistent
  python3-requests-toolbelt python3-rfc3986 python3-unicodecsv tcpd zenity zenity-common
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 766 not upgraded.

(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
└─# sudo apt install xinetd -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
xinetd is already the newest version (1:2.3.15.4-4).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  cython3 debtags fonts-noto-color-emoji kali-debtags libabsl20220623 libaio1
  libatk-adaptor libgphoto2-l10n libnsl-dev libpthread-stubs0-dev libqt5multimedia5
  libqt5multimedia5-plugins libqt5multimediasounds5 libqt5multimediacomposition5
  libtirpc-dev libubl1 python3-backcall python3-debian python3-future python3-mistune0
  python3-pickleshare python3-pyatapi python3-pypdf2 python3-persistent
  python3-requests-toolbelt python3-rfc3986 python3-unicodecsv tcpd zenity zenity-common
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 766 not upgraded.

(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
└─#
```

2.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
└─# sudo systemctl restart xinetd
```

3.

```

└──(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# sudo systemctl status xinetd
● xinetd.service - Xinetd A Powerful Replacement For Inetd
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/xinetd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-07-09 14:26:38 EDT; 39s ago
     Docs: man:xinetd
           man:xinetd.conf
           man:xinetd.log
 Main PID: 86105 (xinetd)
   Tasks: 1 (limit: 2260)
  Memory: 436.0K
    CPU: 127ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/xinetd.service
           └─86105 /usr/sbin/xinetd -stayalive -dontfork

Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/ser>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/ser>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/tel>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Server /usr/sbin/in.telnetd is not executable [file=e>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Error parsing attribute server - DISABLING SERVICE [fi>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/tim>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/tim>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: removing telnet
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: 2.3.15.4 started with libwrap loadavg labeled-networki>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Started working: 0 available services

```

4.

```

root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help
● xinetd.service - Xinetd A Powerful Replacement For Inetd
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/xinetd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-07-09 14:26:38 EDT
     Docs: man:xinetd
           man:xinetd.conf
           man:xinetd.log
 Main PID: 86105 (xinetd)
   Tasks: 1 (limit: 2260)
  Memory: 436.0K
    CPU: 127ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/xinetd.service
           └─86105 /usr/sbin/xinetd -stayalive -dontfork

Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/ser>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/ser>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/tel>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Server /usr/sbin/in.telnetd is not executable [file=e>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Error parsing attribute server - DISABLING SERVICE [fi>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/tim>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Reading included configuration file: /etc/xinetd.d/tim>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: removing telnet
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: 2.3.15.4 started with libwrap loadavg labeled-networki>
Jul 09 14:26:38 kali xinetd[86105]: Started working: 0 available services

eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.1.4 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192
      inet6 fe80::7719:645e:9a2:77bb prefixlen 64 scopeid
        ether 08:00:27:51:b1:d0 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 827557 bytes 1232490059 (1.1 GiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 12655 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 219789 bytes 18504931 (17.6 MiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sshd.service → /lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ssh.service → /lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.

[root@kali ~]# sudo iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT

```

5.

```

└──$ cd ~/Desktop
└──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ mkdir putty_folder
└──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]

```

```
/home/kali/Desktop  
└──(kali㉿ kali)-[~/Desktop]  
  $ ls  
dir1 dir2 dir3 putty_folder  
  
└──(kali㉿ kali)-[~/Desktop]  
  $ cd /putty_folder  
cd: no such file or directory: /putty_folder  
  
└──(kali㉿ kali)-[~/Desktop]  
  $ cd ~/Desktop/putty_folder  
  
└──(kali㉿ kali)-[~/Desktop/putty_folder]  
  $ touch putty_file  
  
└──(kali㉿ kali)-[~/Desktop/putty_folder]  
  $ ls  
putty_file  
  
└──(kali㉿ kali)-[~/Desktop/putty_folder]  
  $ █
```

## Part 9: SSH Connection

1.

```
sudo apt install openssh-server -y
```

```
└──(root㉿ kali)-[/home/kali]  
  # sudo systemctl start ssh  
  
└──(root㉿ kali)-[/home/kali]  
  # sudo systemctl enable ssh  
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with  
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-in  
  
└──(root㉿ kali)-[/home/kali]  
  # sudo systemctl status ssh  
● ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell ser  
  Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system  
  Active: active (running) since Tue  
    Docs: man:sshd(8)  
          man:sshd_config(5)  
  Main PID: 98994 (sshd)  
    Tasks: 1 (limit: 2260)  
   Memory: 1.3M  
     CPU: 16ms  
    CGroup: /system.slice/sshd.service  
           └─98994 "sshd: /usr/sbin/ss  
  
Jul 09 14:50:53 kali systemd[1]: Startin  
Jul 09 14:50:53 kali sshd[98994]: Server  
Jul 09 14:50:53 kali sshd[98994]: Server  
Jul 09 14:50:53 kali systemd[1]: Started
```

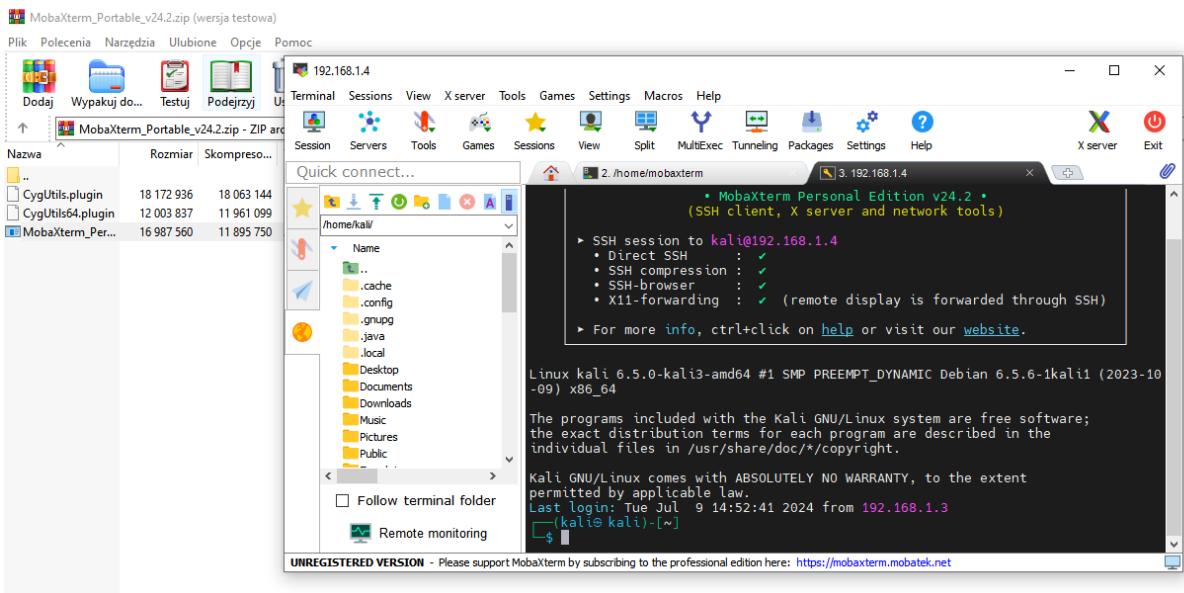
2.

```
kali@kali: ~
[1] login as: kali
[2] kali@192.168.1.4's password:
Linux kali 6.5.0-kali3-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.5.6-1kali1 (2023-09) x86_64

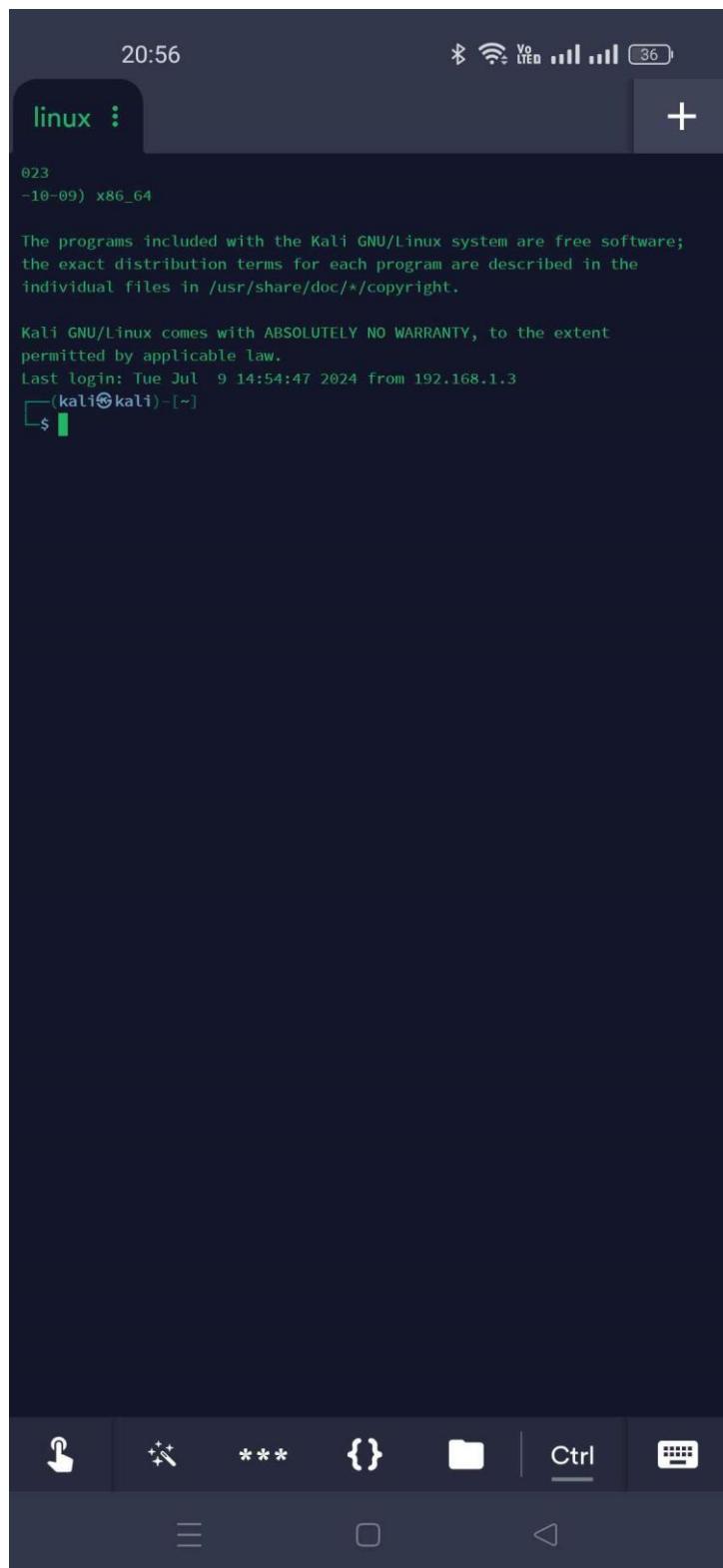
The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Tue Jul 9 14:42:34 2024 from 192.168.1.3
[kali㉿kali] ~
$
```

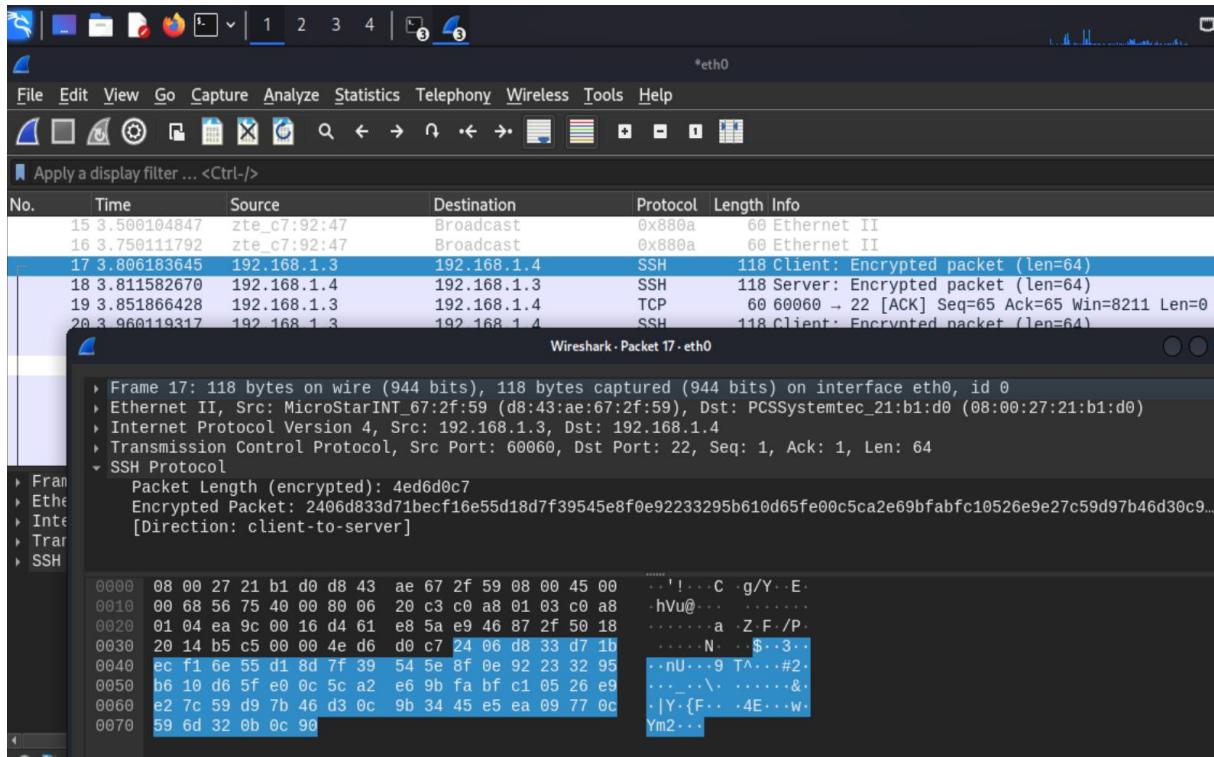
### 3.



4.



## 5.



## Part 10: Apache Webserver

### 1.

```
sudo apt install apache2
```

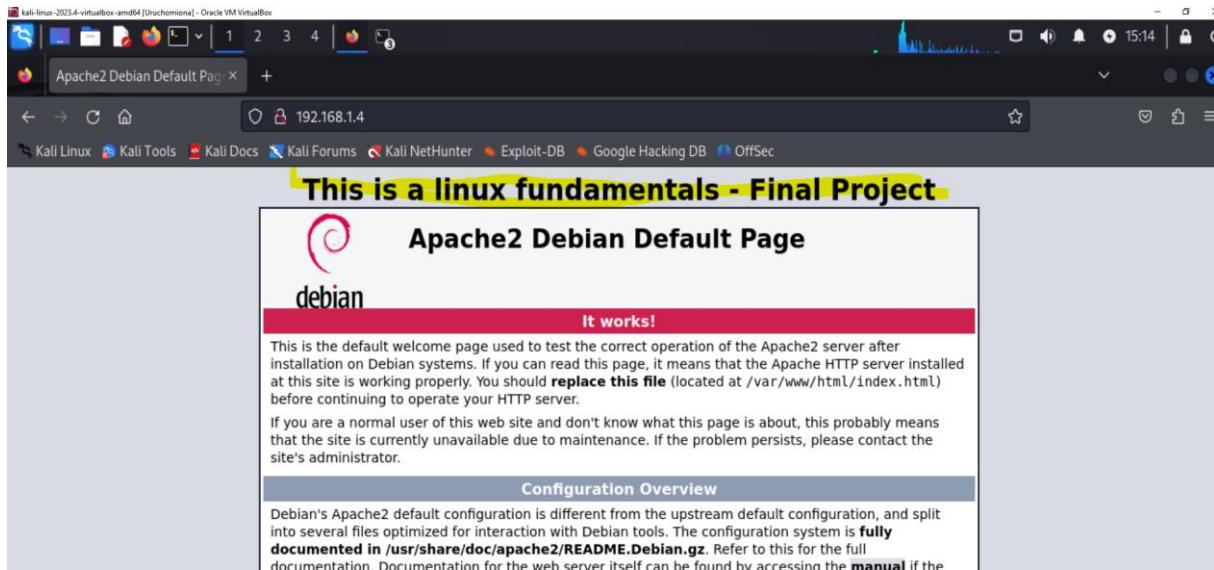
```
cd /var/www/html
```

```
└───(root㉿kali)-[/var/www/html]
```

```
└─# ls
```

```
index.html index.nginx-debian.html
```

```
sudo nano index.html
```



## Part 11: VSFTPD

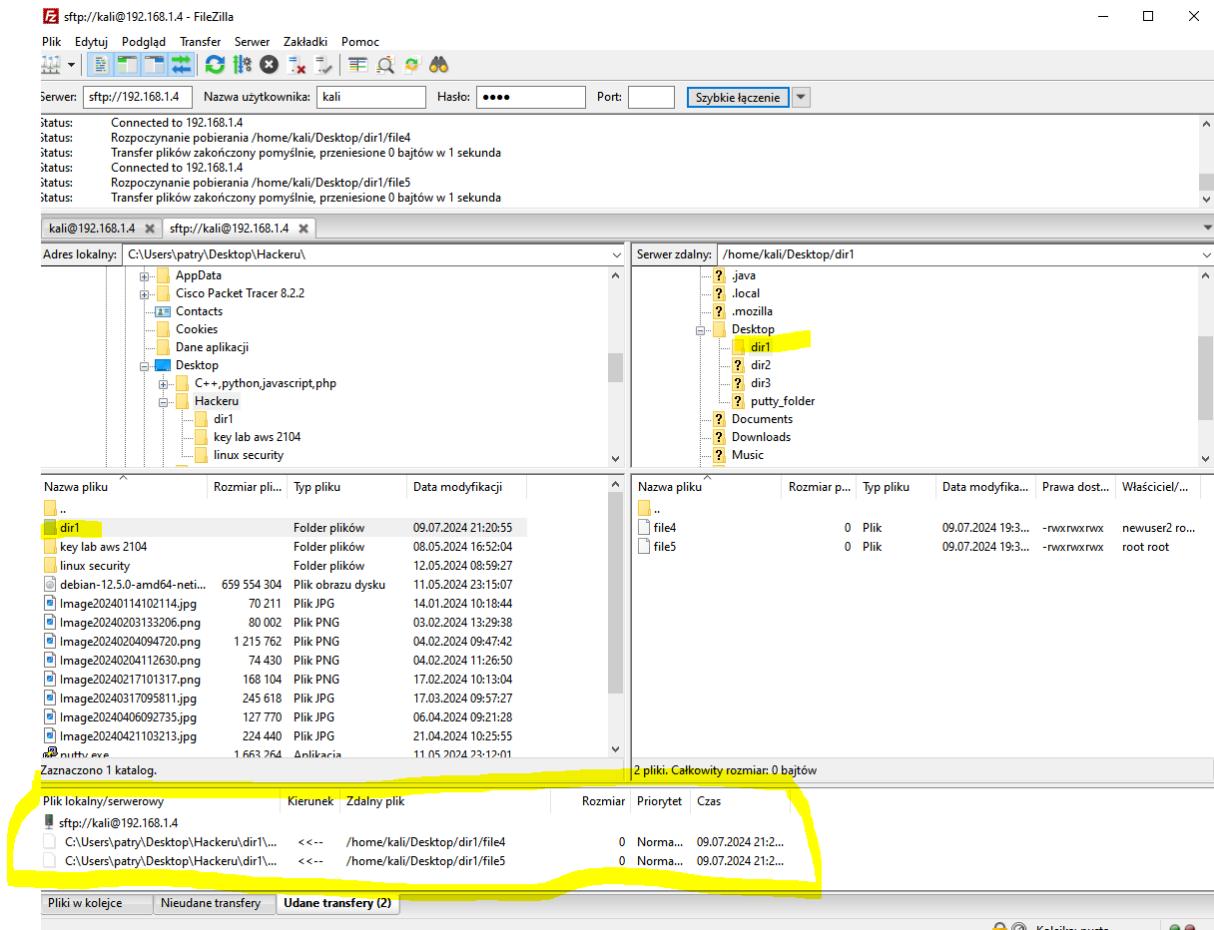
1.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# sudo apt install vsftpd
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  cython3 debtags fonts-noto-color-emoji kali-debtags libabsl-py0.10.0-1
  libpthread-stubs0-dev libqt5multimedia5 libqt5multimedia5-plugins
  libtirpc-dev libucl1 python3-backcall python3-debian python3-pip
  python3-pyatspi python3-pypdf2 python3-pyrsistent python3-responses
  zenity zenity-common
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  vsftpd
```

2.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.0                               /etc/vsftpd.conf *
# Run standalone?  vsftpd can run either from an inetd or as a standalone
# daemon started from an initscript.
listen=NO
#
# This directive enables listening on IPv6 sockets. By default, listening
# on the IPv6 "any" address (:) will accept connections from both IPv6
# and IPv4 clients. It is not necessary to listen on *both* IPv4 and IPv6
# sockets. If you want that (perhaps because you want to listen on specific
# addresses) then you must run two copies of vsftpd with two configuration
# files.
listen_ipv6=YES
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Disabled by default).
anonymous_enable=NO
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write_enable=YES
#
# Default umask for local users is 077. You may wish to change this to 022,
# if your users expect that (022 is used by most other ftPD's)
#local_umask=022
#
# Uncomment this to allow the anonymous FTP user to upload files. This only
# has an effect if the above global write enable is activated. Also, you will
# obviously need to create a directory writable by the FTP user.
#anon_upload_enable=YES
#
```

3.



4.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
38	7.963783120	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.3	FTP	76	Response: 220 (vsFTPD 3.0.3)
39	7.963918190	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.4	FTP	66	Request: AUTH TLS
41	7.963975170	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.3	FTP	94	Response: 530 Please login with USER and PASS.
42	7.964849382	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.4	FTP	66	Request: AUTH SSL
43	7.964973373	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.3	FTP	94	Response: 530 Please login with USER and PASS.
48	8.698442350	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.4	FTP	67	Request: USER kali
49	8.698529940	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.3	FTP	90	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
50	8.698648602	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.4	FTP	67	Request: PASS kali
51	8.718580091	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.3	FTP	79	Response: 230 Login successful.
52	8.71873531	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.4	FTP	62	Request: SYST

Hasła są przesyłane w postaci tekstowej (plaintext) w czasie autoryzacji. Dzieje się tak dlatego, że FTP nie zapewnia domyślnie żadnego mechanizmu szyfrowania dla transmisji danych, w tym również dla danych uwierzytelniających

## Part 12: Gzip

1.

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# find / -name "*.gz" -type f
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.1.0/gems/em-http-request-1.1.7/spec/fixtures/gzip-sample.gz
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2017-7494/samba-root-findssock-linux-glibc-sparc.so.gz
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2017-7494/samba-root-findssock-linux-glibc-armhf.so.gz
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2017-7494/samba-root-shellcode-linux-glibc-x86.so.gz
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2017-7494/samba-root-shellcode-linux-glibc-mips64.so.gz
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2017-7494/samba-root-system-linux-glibc-sparc.so.gz
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2017-7494/samba-root-findssock-linux-glibc-x86.so.gz
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/exploits/CVE-2017-7494/samba-root-shellcode-linux-glibc-sparc64.so.gz
```

2.

```
[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# ls
archive.txt  dir1  dir2  dir3  file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt  putty_folder

[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# 
```

3.

```
[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt

[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt | gzip > archive.txt.gz

[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# ls
archive.txt.gz  dir1  dir2  dir3  file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt  putty_folder

[root@kali]~/Desktop]
# 
```

### Part 13: Questions

1.

**/ (katalog główny):** To podstawa hierarchii systemu plików w systemach Unixowych. Wszystko na systemie znajduje się pod tym katalogiem.

**/bin (binaria):** Zawiera podstawowe binarne pliki wykonywalne, niezbędne do podstawowego funkcjonowania systemu, takie jak ls, cp, rm, itp.

**/etc (pliki konfiguracyjne):** Przechowuje pliki konfiguracyjne systemowe potrzebne przez różne aplikacje i usługi działające na systemie, w tym konfiguracje sieciowe, skrypty startowe

2.

**Encoding:** Proces przekształcania danych z jednej formy do drugiej w celu transmisji, przechowywania lub szyfrowania. Zapewnia, że dane są poprawnie reprezentowane i przesyłane między różnymi systemami lub sieciami.

**(Hashing)** Proces przekształcania danych wejściowych (takich jak tekst lub pliki) w stałą długości ciąg znaków (wartość skrótu) za pomocą algorytmu matematycznego. Jest używane głównie do weryfikacji integralności danych i przechowywania haseł.

**Symmetric encryption:** Szyfrowanie, które używa jednego klucza zarówno do szyfrowania, jak i deszyfrowania danych. Nadawca i odbiorca używają tego samego klucza, co przyspiesza operacje, ale wymaga bezpiecznego rozprowadzenia klucza.

**Asymmetric encryption:** Szyfrowanie, które używa pary kluczy (publicznego i prywatnego) do operacji szyfrowania i deszyfrowania. Klucz publiczny jest używany do szyfrowania, a klucz

**prywatny do deszyfrowania. Zapewnia bezpieczną wymianę kluczy bez konieczności bezpiecznego kanału do dystrybucji klucza.**

**3.**

**Why?**

**Podczas włączania SSH (Secure Shell), plik konfiguracyjny (sshd\_config dla demona SSH) musi być zmieniony, aby ustawić różne parametry takie jak numer portu, dozwolonych użytkowników, metody uwierzytelniania, itp. Konfiguracja ta zapewnia, że SSH działa bezpiecznie i zgodnie z wymaganiami systemu.**

**Do you know any other configuration file and in which service?**

**Apache HTTP Server: Plik konfiguracyjny httpd.conf lub apache2.conf.**

**Nginx: Plik konfiguracyjny zwykle nazwany nginx.conf.**

**MySQL/MariaDB: Plik konfiguracyjny my.cnf do ustawień serwera bazy danych.**

**What is the usage of SSH?**

**Bezpieczny dostęp zdalny do systemów (zdalny dostęp do powłoki).**

**Bezpieczny transfer plików (SCP, SFTP).**

**Przekierowania portów i tunelowanie.**

**Is SSH encrypted?**

**Tak, SSH szyfruje całą komunikację między klientem a serwerem, w tym dane logowania i dane wymieniane podczas sesji.**

**4.**

**Kernel to główny komponent systemu operacyjnego zarządzający zasobami systemowymi (CPU, pamięć, urządzenia) i zapewniający podstawowe usługi dla wszystkich innych części systemu operacyjnego i aplikacji. Działa jako pośrednik między sprzętłem a oprogramowaniem, umożliwiając komunikację i kontrolę nad zasobami systemowymi.**

**5.**

**Krok 1: Konfiguracja sieci**

**Upewnić się, że obie maszyny wirtualne są podłączone do tego samego sieci lub mogą się wzajemnie osiągnąć za pośrednictwem sieci (konfiguracja sieci mostkowej lub sieci wewnętrznej).**

**Krok 2: Uzyskanie adresów IP**

**Przypisać statyczne lub dynamiczne adresy IP do każdej maszyny wirtualnej, upewniając się, że znajdują się w tej samej podsieci.**

### **Krok 3: Test ping**

**Użyć polecenia ping, aby sprawdzić łączność między maszynami wirtualnymi, wysyłając żądania ICMP echo i odbierając odpowiedzi ICMP echo.**

### **Krok 4: Ustanowienie SSH (opcjonalnie)**

**Skonfigurować SSH na obu maszynach wirtualnych, jeśli wymagany jest bezpieczny dostęp do powłoki. Zaktualizuj pliki konfiguracyjne SSH (sshd\_config dla serwera, ssh\_config dla klienta), jeśli to konieczne.**

**6.**

**Ping jest narzędziem sieciowym używanym do testowania dostępności hosta w sieci protokołu Internet Protocol (IP). Wysyła pakiety żądania ICMP echo do docelowego hosta i oczekuje na pakiety odpowiedzi ICMP echo. Ping mierzy czas przebiegu (RTT) i utratę pakietów między źródłem a docelowym adresem.**

**7.**

**Trzy liczby (na przykład 777) reprezentują uprawnienia pliku w systemach Unixowych (Linux, Unix). Każda liczba odpowiada ustawieniom uprawnień dla właściciela pliku, członków grupy i innych (wszyscy inni użytkownicy) odpowiednio:**

**Pierwsza cyfra (właściciel): Uprawnienia dla właściciela pliku.**

**Druga cyfra (grupa): Uprawnienia dla użytkowników w grupie pliku.**

**Trzecia cyfra (inni): Uprawnienia dla wszystkich innych użytkowników.**

**Cyfry są zapisane w systemie ósemkowym (bazie 8), gdzie:**

**4: Uprawnienia do odczytu**

**2: Uprawnienia do zapisu**

**1: Uprawnienia do wykonania**

**Dodanie tych wartości daje ustawienie uprawnień:**

**7: Odczyt, zapis i wykonanie (4 + 2 + 1)**

**6: Odczyt i zapis (4 + 2)**

**5: Odczyt i wykonanie (4 + 1)**

**4: Tylko odczyt (4)**

**3: Zapis i wykonanie (2 + 1)**

**2: Tylko zapis (2)**

**1: Tylko wykonanie (1)**

**8.**

**W systemach plików obsługujących wielkość liter nazwy folderów są rozróżniane pod względem wielkości liter. Oznacza to, że możesz utworzyć dwa foldery o takiej samej nazwie, ale różniące się wielkością liter, np. folder i Folder są traktowane jako różne foldery.**

**9. telnet:** Protokół komunikacyjny służący do zdalnego logowania się do hostów w sieci TCP/IP. Jest niezabezpieczony, ponieważ przesyła dane, w tym hasła, w formie tekstowej, co może prowadzić do przechwycenia danych przez nieautoryzowane osoby.

**SSH (Secure Shell):** Protokół sieciowy zapewniający bezpieczny dostęp do zdalnej powłoki lub przesyłania plików w sieci. SSH zapewnia szyfrowaną komunikację, co chroni poufne dane, takie jak hasła, podczas transmisji.

**Crontab:** W systemach Unixowych i pokrewnych, crontab to plik konfiguracyjny używany do harmonogramowania zadań systemowych. Określa on, kiedy i jakie polecenia mają być wykonywane automatycznie.

**FTP (File Transfer Protocol):** Protokół służący do transferu plików między komputerami w sieci TCP/IP. FTP jest nieszyfrowany, co oznacza, że dane mogą być przesyłane w postaci tekstowej, co stanowi potencjalne ryzyko bezpieczeństwa.

**SFTP (SSH File Transfer Protocol):** Rozszerzenie protokołu SSH, które zapewnia bezpieczny transfer plików i zarządzanie nimi w sieci. SFTP używa SSH do zapewnienia szyfrowanej komunikacji, chroniąc przesyłane dane.

**gziptar:** To nie jest standardowy termin, ale może odnosić się do zastosowania kompresji gzip w archiwizacji plików, często używanej z narzędziem tar do tworzenia skompresowanych archiwów.

**bash:** Bash (Bourne Again Shell) to popularna powłoka (interpreter poleceń) w systemach Unixowych i pokrewnych. Jest to główny interfejs tekstowy umożliwiający interakcję z systemem operacyjnym za pomocą poleceń.

**Apache:** Apache jest popularnym serwerem HTTP używanym do hostowania stron internetowych. Obsługuje protokoły HTTP i HTTPS oraz wspiera skrypty CGI oraz różne dodatki dla dynamicznych stron internetowych.

