



Prácticas con Ubuntu Server.

Taller de sistemas operativos.

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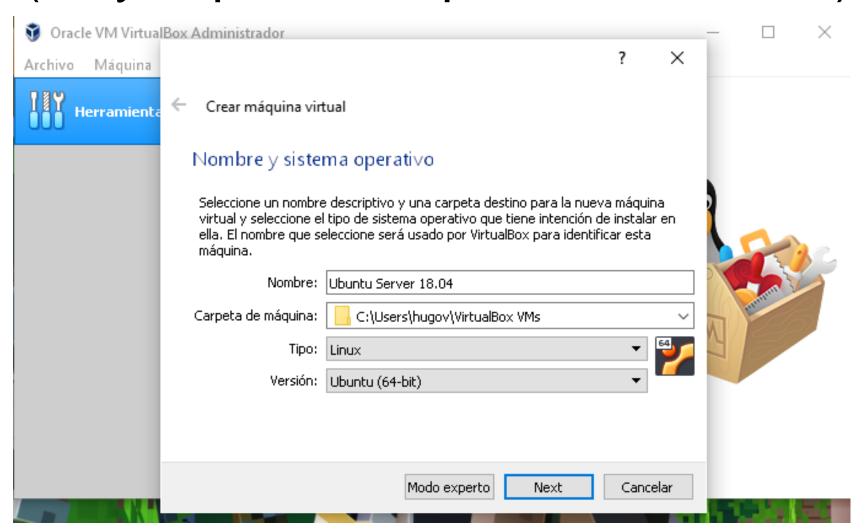
Práctica 1.

Instalación y configuración de servidor Ubuntu.

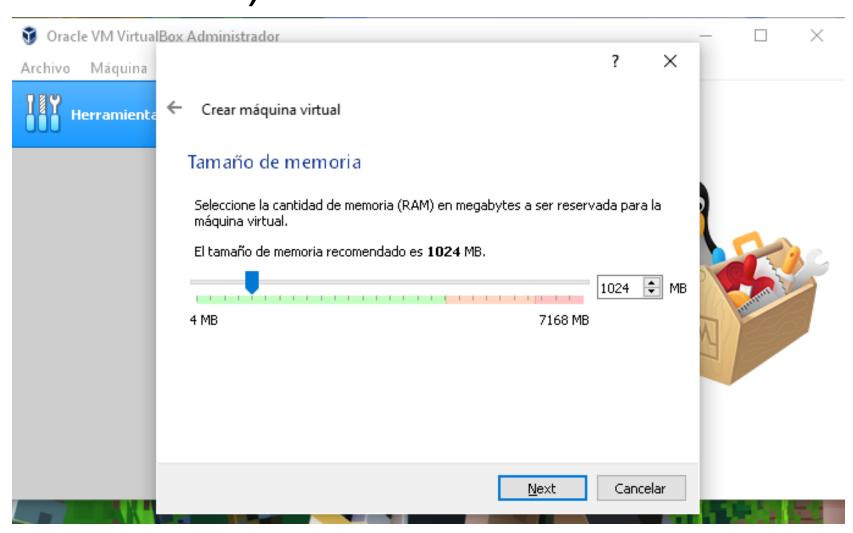
Como primer paso se abre el programa Oracle VM VirtualBox.



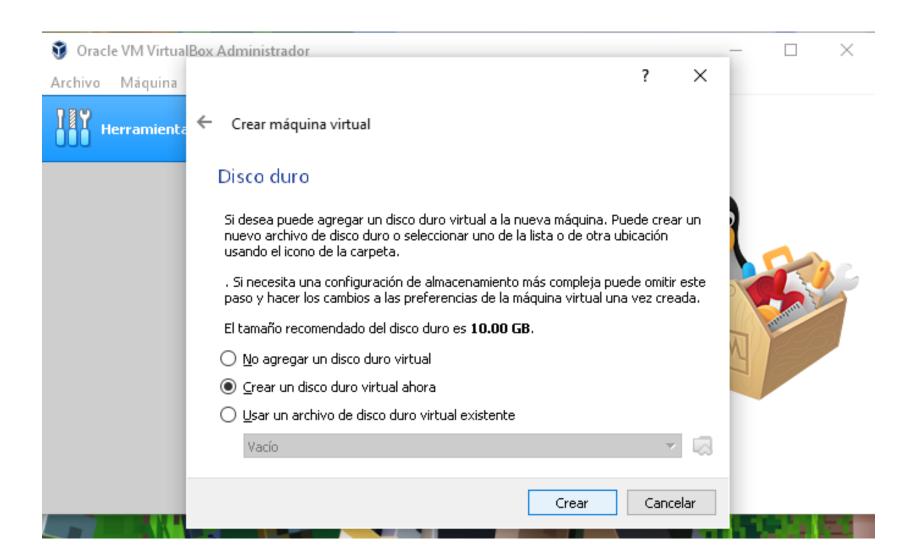
Procedemos a dar clic en "Nueva", le damos un nombre, de tipo Linux y versión de Ubuntu (muy importante que sea de 64-bit).



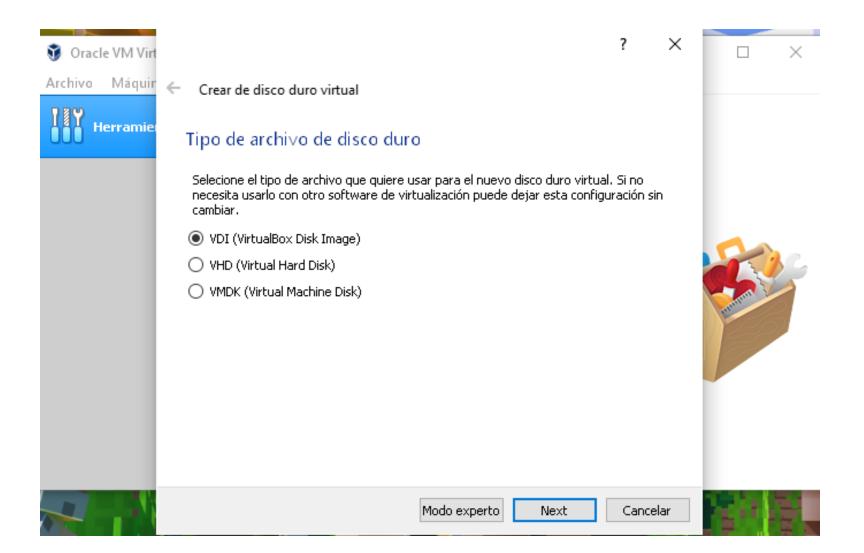
Seleccionamos la cantidad de RAM que queramos asignarle (con 1Gb es más que suficiente).



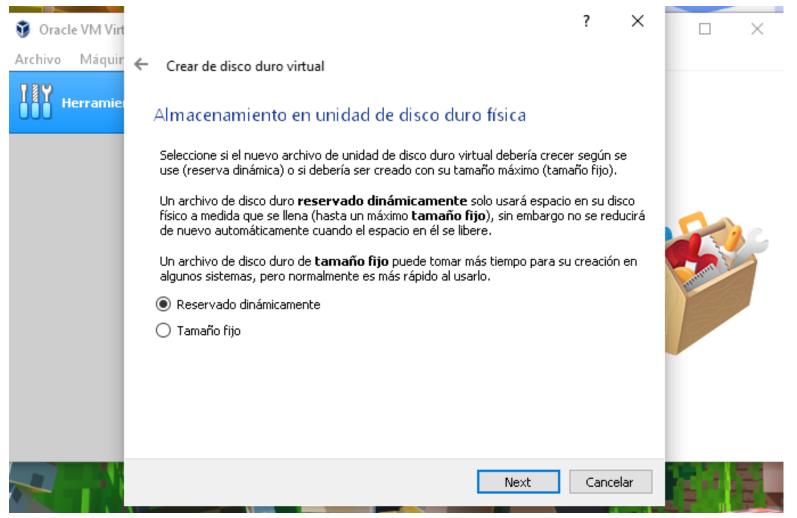
Aquí lo dejamos como está.



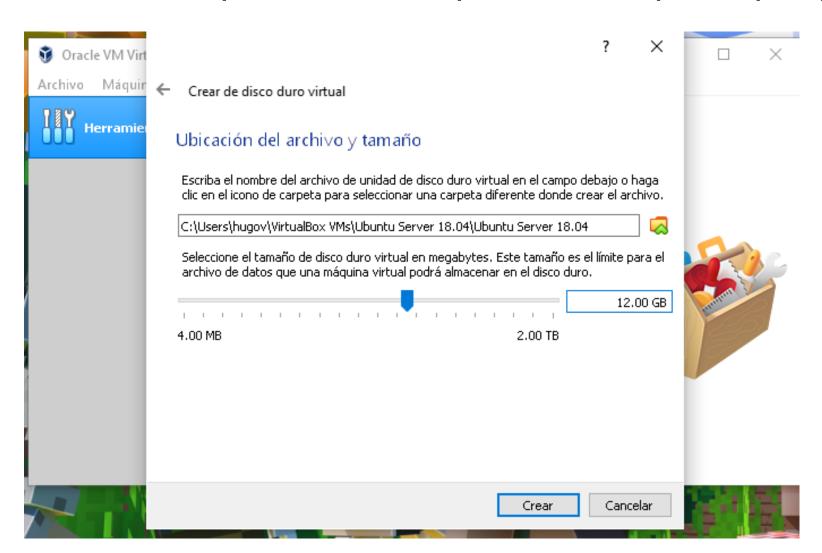
Seleccionamos el tipo de disco duro VDI.



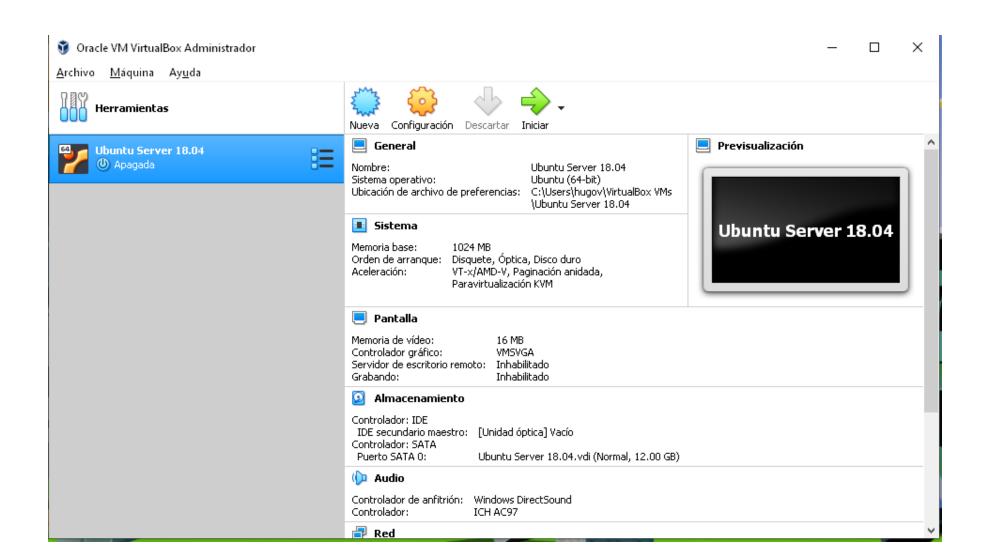
En esta parte la dejamos en Reservado Dinámico ya que va ocupándose a medida que descarguemos paquetes en nuestra VM.



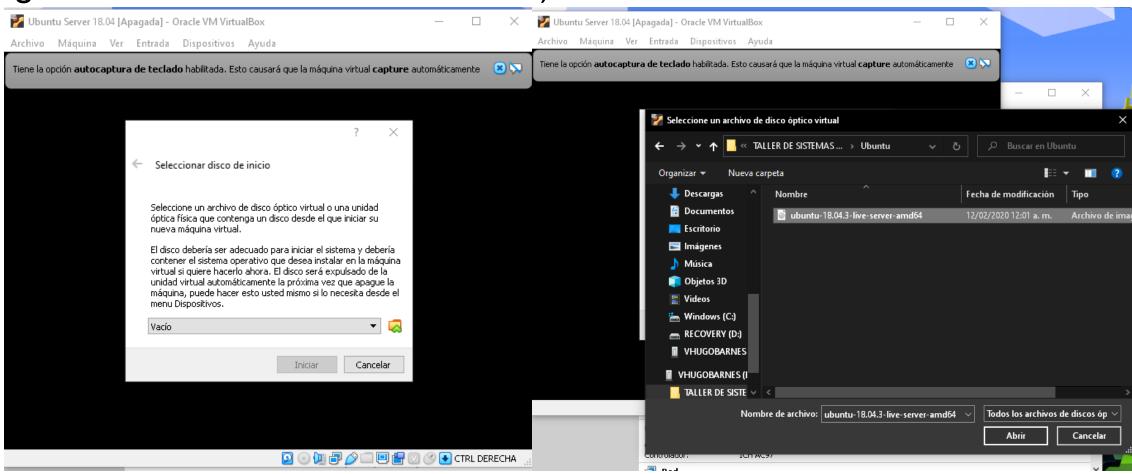
En esta sección se escoge cuánto espacio necesitamos para nuestra VM. Yo recomiendo que sean al menos más de 10Gb, en las últimas practicas me quedé sin espacio por ponerla en 10Gb.

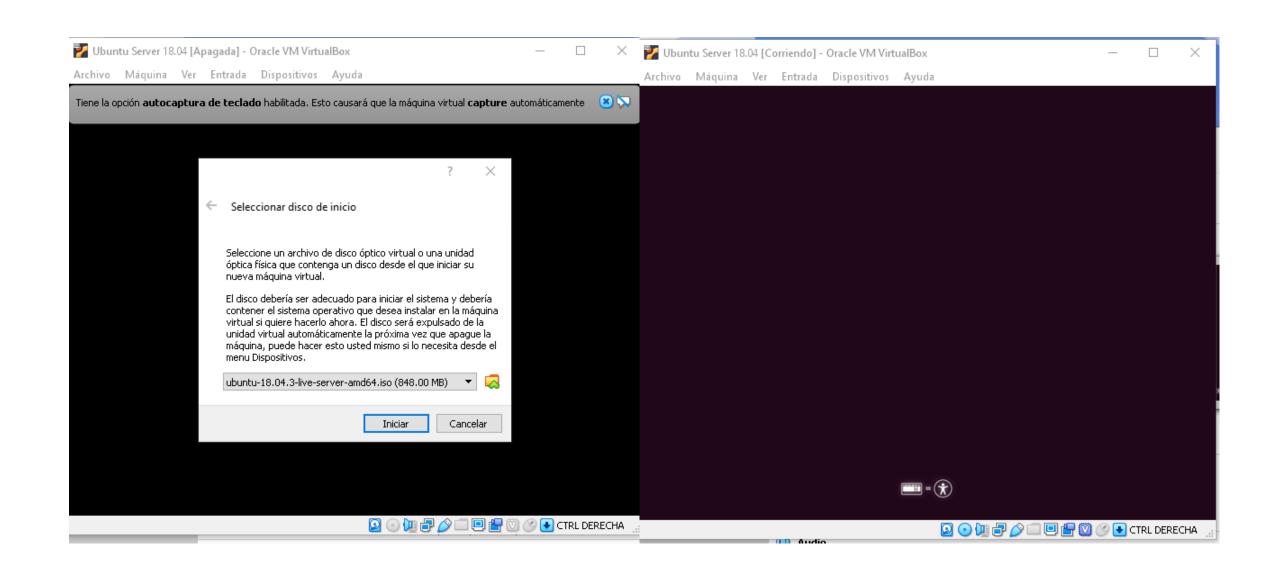


Y de momento nuestra VM ya está lista.



Ya que le hemos dado a "Iniciar" por primera vez, nos pedirá el disco de inicio, aquí nos vamos a la ubicación donde tenemos guardada la ISO de Ubuntu Server (de preferencia tenla guardada en una memoria USB).

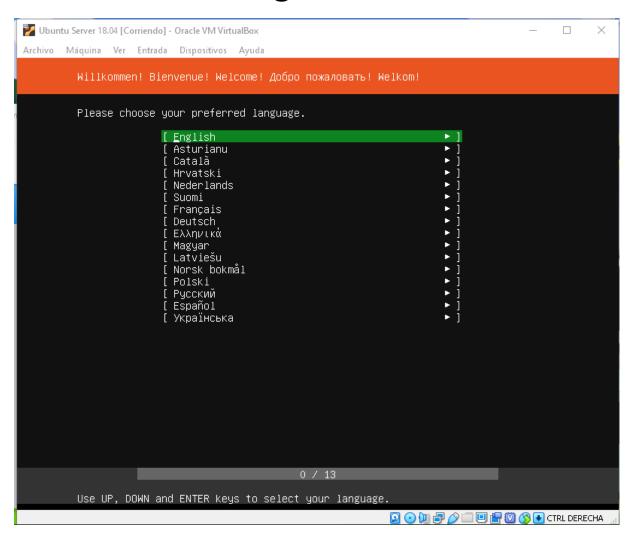




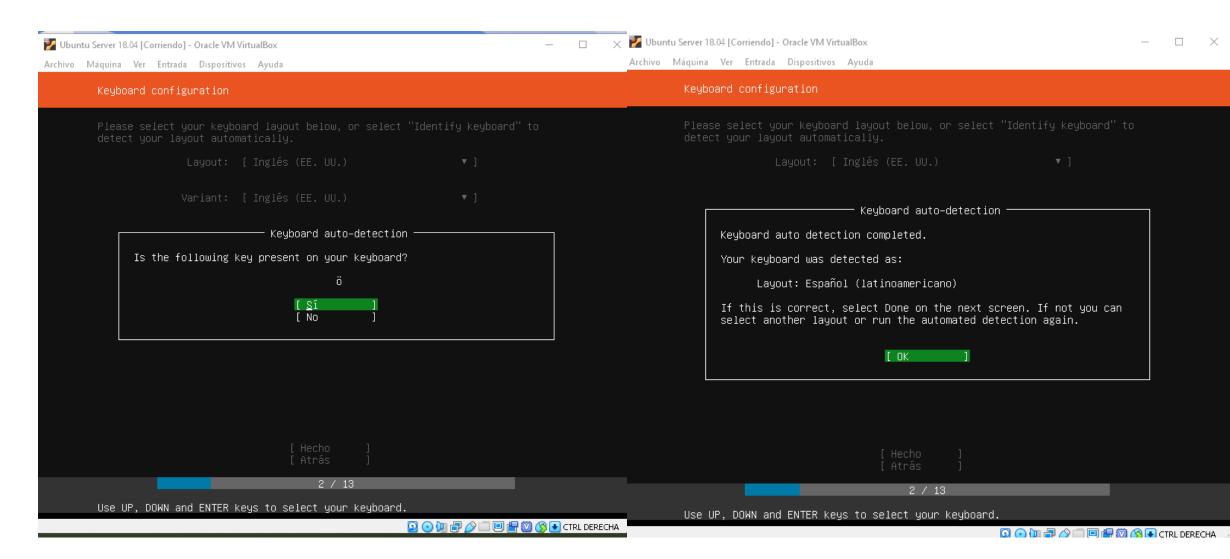
Y comenzará la instalación de Ubuntu Server.

```
Ubuntu Server 18.04 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
                                                                                          Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Avuda
    0.008593] Spectre V2 : Spectre mitigation: LFENCE not serializing, switchin
 to generic retpoline
    3.641342] [drm:vmw_host_log [vmwgfx]] *ERROR* Failed to send log
    3.642944] [drm:vmw_host_log [vmwgfx]] *ERROR* Failed to send log
Using CD-ROM mount point /cdrom/
Identifying... [82f411df57c9bb5c0ab5a20c70b3a7a7-2]
Scanning disc for index files...
Found 2 package indexes, O source indexes, O translation indexes and 1 signatures
Found label 'Ubuntu–Server 18.04.3 LTS _Bionic Beaver_ – Release amd64 (20190805)
'Ubuntu-Server 18.04.3 LTS _Bionic Beaver_ - Release amd64 (20190805)'
Copying package lists...gpgv: Signature made Mon Aug 5 19:59:57 2019 UTC
                    using RSA key D94AA3F0EFE21092
gpgv: Good signature from "Ubuntu CD Image Automatic Signing Key (2012) <cdimage@ubuntu.com>"
Reading Package Indexes... Done
Writing new source list
Source list entries for this disc are:
deb cdrom:[Ubuntu–Server 18.04.3 LTS _Bionic Beaver_ – Release amd64 (20190805)]/ bionic main restr
Repeat this process for the rest of the CDs in your set.
```

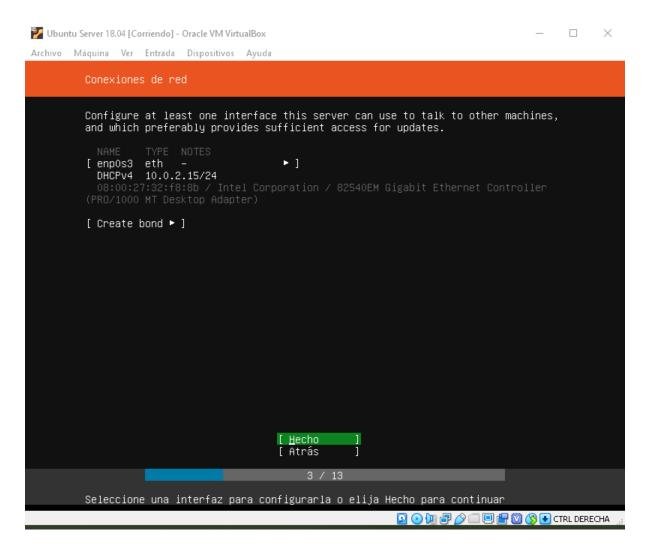
Nos aparecerá un UI/CLI que nos guiará en toda la instalación de manera sencilla. Como primera opción nos darán a escoger el idioma.



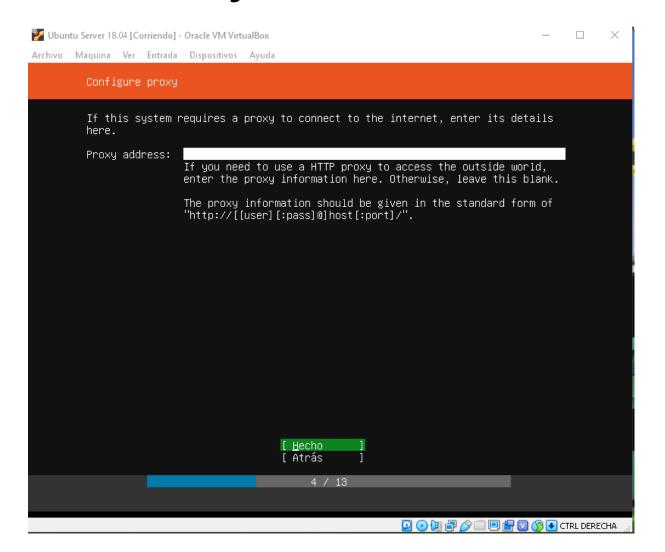
El siguiente paso es configurar el *layout* del teclado.



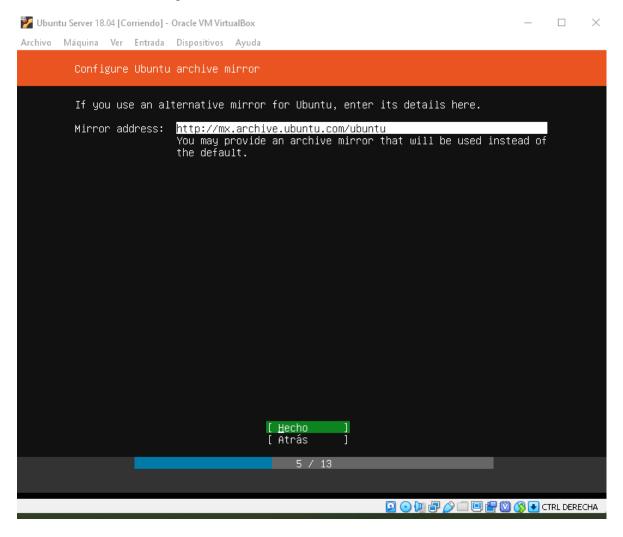
En el apartado de conexiones de red lo dejamos "por defecto" y damos en "Hecho".



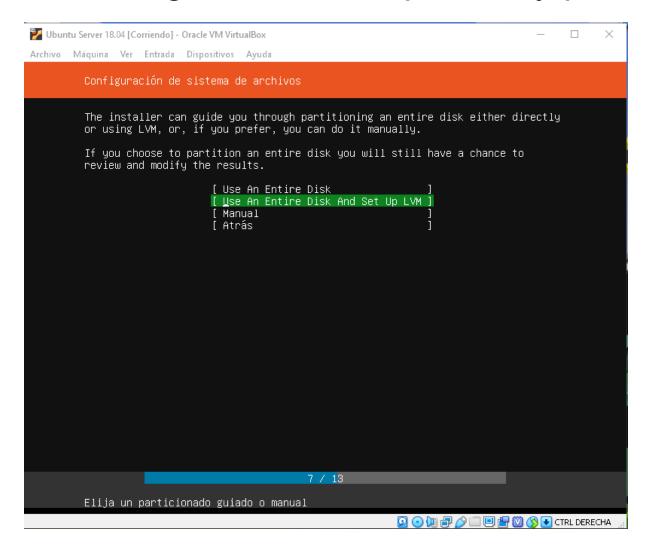
Aquí lo mismo, la Proxy la dejamos en blanco y damos en "Hecho".



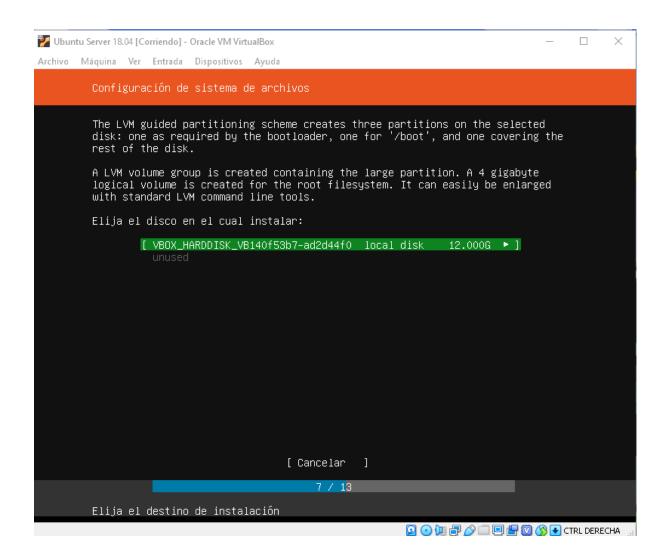
Y aquí también lo dejamos "por defecto". Ya que de aquí se van a estar descargando las updates de Ubuntu Server, y está bien tener el mirror en nuestro país.



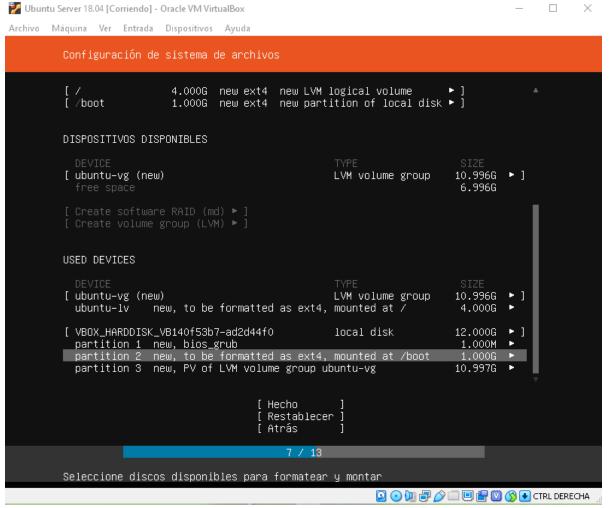
Aquí seleccionamos "Use an Entire Disk and Set Up LVM" para dar paso al Logical Volume Manager que nos facilitará el proceso de escoger el tamaño para "/" y para "/swap/".



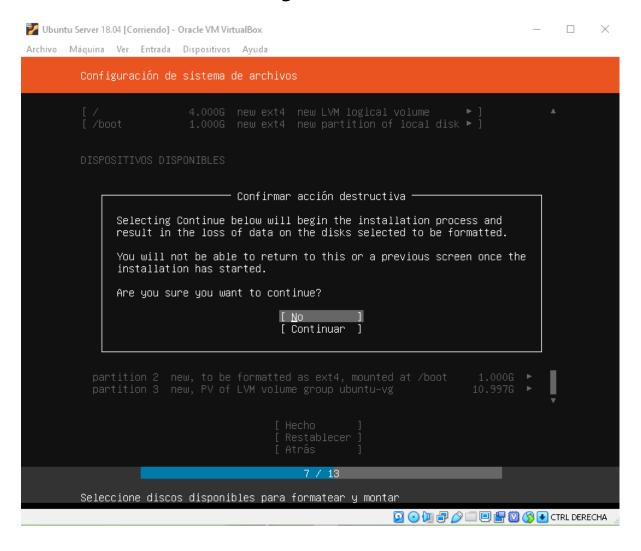
Aquí la única opción es la VDI que creamos al inicio.



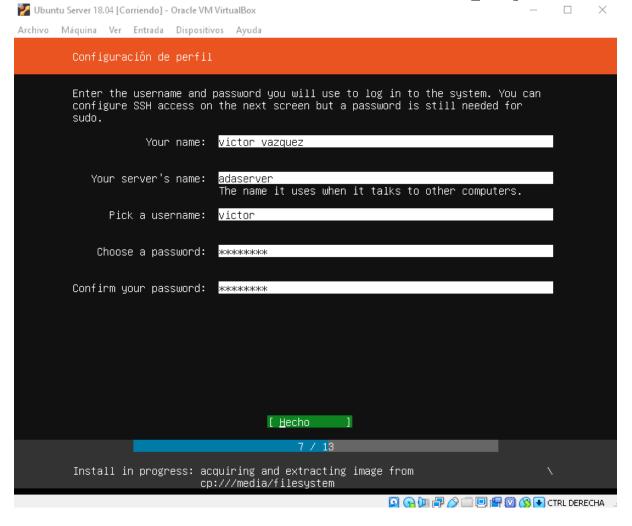
Esta es la pantalla que nos aparece, si no le sabes mucho a cuánto ponerle a cada partición (como yo) déjalo como está.



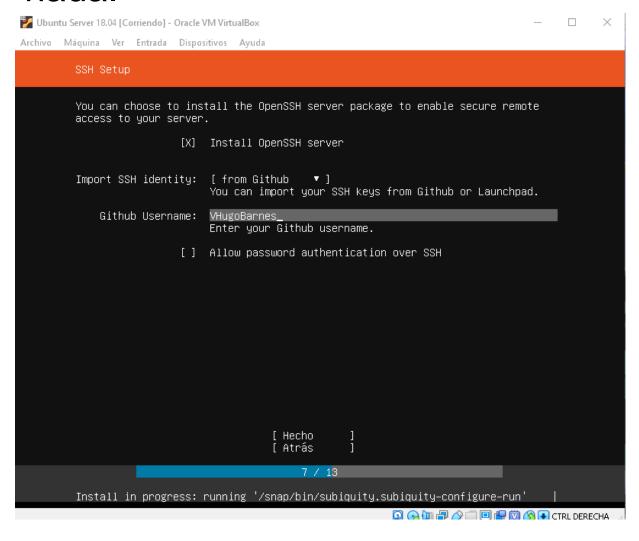
Aquí sólo nos pide una confirmación de formateo y le damos "Continuar".



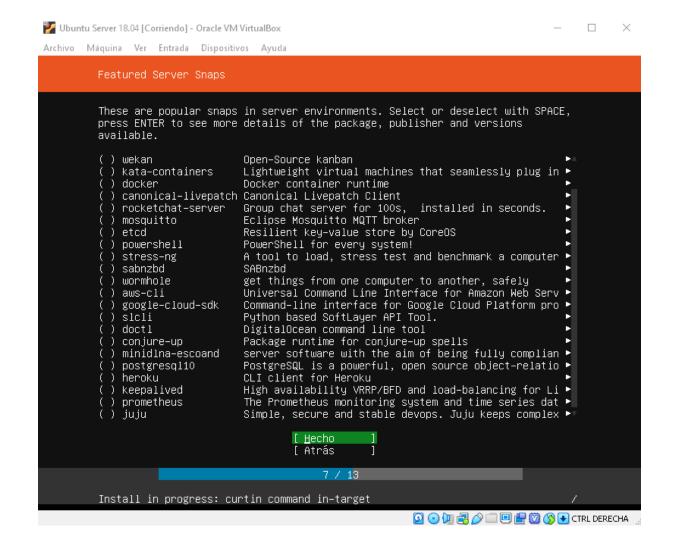
En la configuración de perfil colocamos nuestro nombre, el nombre del servidor, nuestro username y password.



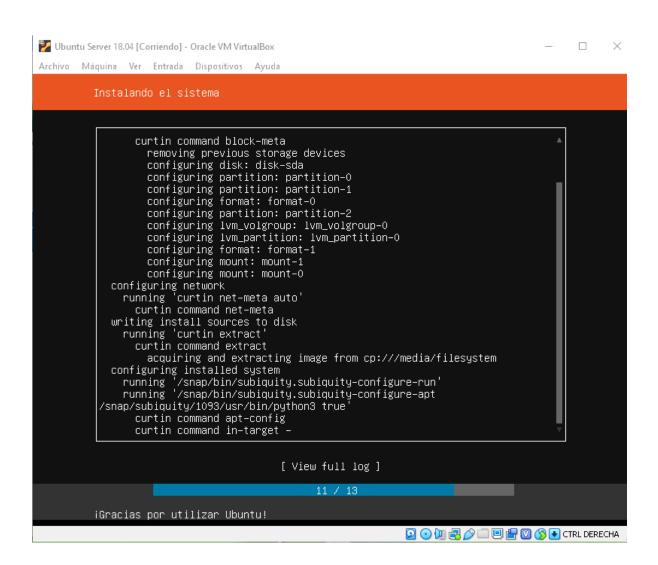
En está opción nos darán a escoger si queremos vincular una clave SSH para poder manejar nuestra VM remotamente, yo le puse una porque ya tengo una SSH, pero si no la tienes no pasa nada.



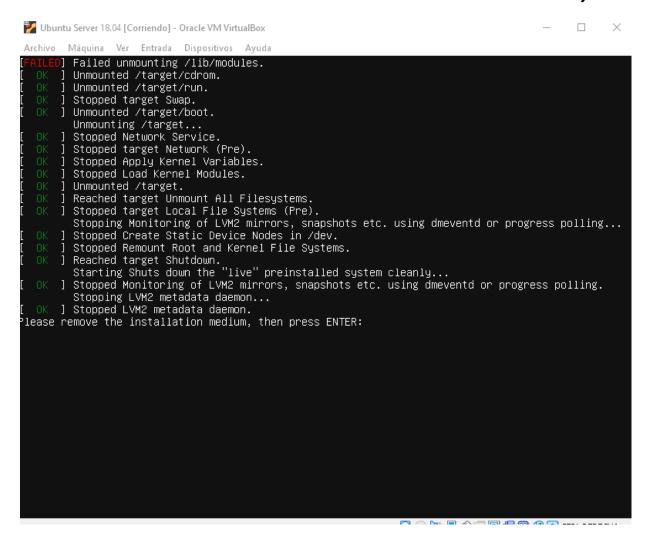
Aquí no selecciono alguna opción.



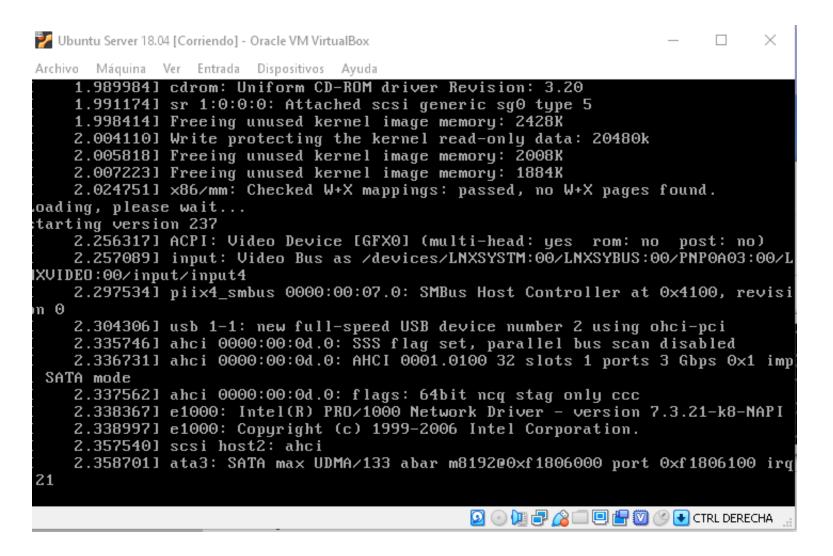
Y empezará la instalación de Ubuntu Server. Toma de 30 a 1 hora la instalación.



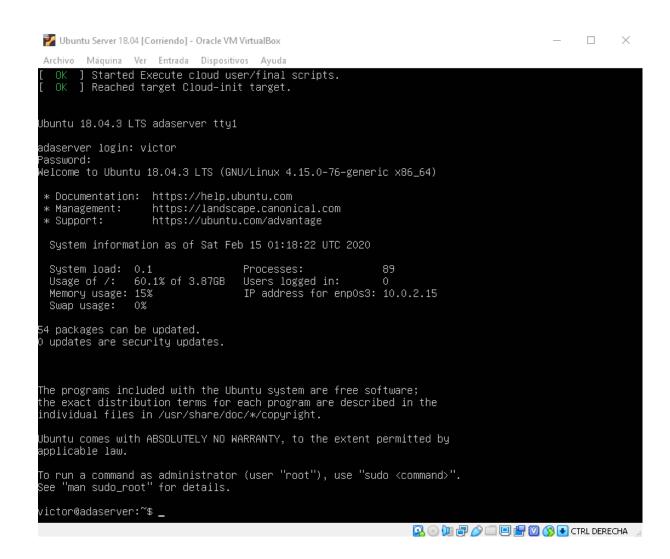
Ya que terminó de instalarse nos pedirá remover el dispositivo donde tenemos la ISO de Ubuntu (por eso de tenerla en una memoria USB).



Ya que se reinició la VM empezará a iniciarse el Ubuntu Server.



Nos pide nuestro usuario y nuestra contraseña y listo, ya tenemos instalado Ubuntu Server en una VM.



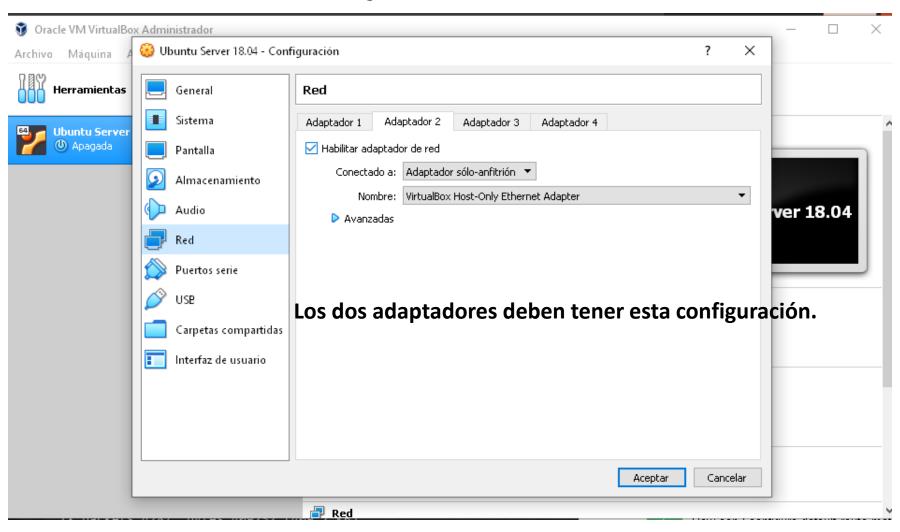




Práctica 2.

Configuración IP estática en Ubuntu Server.

Para realizar esta práctica necesitamos realizar unos ajustes a nuestra VM.



Entramos a Ubuntu Server y escribimos el comando *ifconfig* –*a* y nos aparecerá lo siguiente:

```
root@adaserver:/etc/netplan# ifconfig –a
enpOs3: 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:fe32:f88b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:32:f8:8b txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 2 bytes 1180 (1.1 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 12 bytes 1576 (1.5 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
enpOs8: flags=4098<BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       ether 08:00:27:f9:72:07 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       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 320 bytes 22960 (22.9 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 320 bytes 22960 (22.9 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
root@adaserver:/etc/netplan#
```

Creamos un nuevo archivo con el siguiente comando **sudo vim /etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml** y empezamos a configurar la IP estática para la interfaz de red *enp0s8*.

```
version: 2
renderer: networkd
ethernets:
        enp0s3:
                dhcp4: yes
        enp0s8:
                dhcp4: no
                dhcp6: no
                addresses [192.168.0.20/24,
                gateway4: 192.168.0.1
                        addresses: [8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4]
                                                                           13,61
```

Guardamos cambios con **esc + shift z z**, ejecutamos el comando **sudo netplan apply** para aplicar los cambios y ejecutamos **ifconfig –a** para visualizar los resultados:

```
"O1–netcfg.yaml" 13L, 425C escritos
root@adaserver:/etc/netplan# netplan apply
root@adaserver:/etc/netplan# ifconfig –a
enpOs3: 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:fe32:f88b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:32:f8:8b txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 16 bytes 3430 (3.4 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 41 bytes 4498 (4.4 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
enpOs8: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 192.168.0.20 netmask 255.255.25.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
       inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fef9:7207 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:f9:72:07 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 7 bytes 586 (586.0 B)
       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 324 bytes 23364 (23.3 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 324 bytes 23364 (23.3 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
root@adaserver:/etc/netplan# _
```

Ahora es momento de configurar una DHCP para nuestras interfaces de red, para ello sólo escribimos en nuestro archivo /etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml lo siguiente:

```
version: 2
    renderer: networkd
            enp0s3:
                     dhcp4: yes
            enp0s8:
                     dhcp4: yes_
                     dhcp6: yes
INSERTAR --
```

También funciona si en lugar de "yes" escribes "True".

```
network:
       version: 2
       renderer: networkd
       ethernets:
               enp0s3:
                       dhcp4: True
                       dhcp6: True
               enp0s8:
                       dhcp4: True
                       dhcp6: True
  INSERTAR --
                                                                                   10,33
```

Guardamos cambios con **esc + shift z z**, ejecutamos el comando **sudo netplan apply** para aplicar los cambios y ejecutamos **ifconfig –a** para visualizar los resultados:

```
root@adaserver:/home/victor# ifconfig –a
enpOs3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 192.168.56.102 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
       inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe32:f88b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:32:f8:8b txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 6 bytes 3038 (3.0 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 17 bytes 2028 (2.0 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
       device interrupt 19 base 0xd020
enpOs8: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 192.168.56.101 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
       inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fef9:7207 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:f9:72:07 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 6 bytes 3038 (3.0 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 17 bytes 2028 (2.0 KB)
       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 160 bytes 11600 (11.6 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 160 bytes 11600 (11.6 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
oot@adaserver:/home/victor#
```





Práctica 3.

Instalación y configuración de servidor DNS en Ubuntu Server.

Antes de realizar esta práctica tuve que volver a su valor por defecto a mi adaptador de red N° 1, para poder acceder a internet.

Primero me marcaba este error:

```
eyendo lista de paquetes... Hecho
 reando árbol de dependencias
 eyendo la información de estado... Hecho
 l paquete indicado a continuación se instaló de forma automática y ya no es necesario.
 libdumbnet1
Utilice «sudo apt autoremove» para eliminarlo.
 e instalarán los siguientes paquetes adicionales:
 bind9utils python3-ply
 aquetes sugeridos:
 bind9-doc resolvconf python-ply-doc
 e instalarán los siguientes paquetes NUEVOS:
 bind9 bind9utils python3-ply
 actualizados, 3 nuevos se instalarán, O para eliminar y O no actualizados.
 e necesita descargar 660 kB de archivos.
Se utilizarán 3.552 kB de espacio de disco adicional después de esta operación.
 Desea continuar? [S/n] s
rr:1 http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 python3–ply all 3.11–1
 Fallo temporal al resolver «mx.archive.ubuntu.com»
[gn:2 http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic–updates/main amd64 bind9utils amd64 1:9.11.3+dfsg–
ıbuntu1.11
Ign:3 http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic−updates/main amd64 bind9 amd64 1:9.11.3+dfsg−1ubunt
rr:2 http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic–updates/main amd64 bind9utils amd64 1:9.11.3+dfsg:
ubuntu1.11
 Fallo temporal al resolver «mx.archive.ubuntu.com»
 rr:3 http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic–updates/main amd64 bind9 amd64 1:9.11.3+dfsg–1ubunt
 Fallo temporal al resolver «mx.archive.ubuntu.com»
  Fallo al obtener http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/p/ply/python3-ply_3.11-1_all.deb
allo temporal al resolver «mx.archive.ubuntu.com»
 : Fallo al obtener http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/b/bind9/bind9utils_9.11.3+dfsg-1ub
untu1.11_amd64.deb Fallo temporal al resolver «mx.archive.ubuntu.com»
: Fallo al obtener http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/b/bind9/bind9_9.11.3+dfsg-1ubuntu1
.11_amd64.deb  Fallo temporal al resolver «mx.archive.ubuntu.com»
: No se pudieron obtener algunos archivos, ¿quizás deba ejecutar «apt–get update» o deba intentarlo
de nuevo con --fix-missing?
 oot@adaserver:/home/victor# _
```

También volví a configurar la IP en /etc/netplan/01netcfg.yaml. Y con sudo netplan apply guardé los cambios.

```
version: 2
    renderer: networkd
    ethernets:
            enp0s3:
                     dhcp4: no
                     dhcp6: no
                     addresses: [192.168.1.2/24]
                     gateway4: 192.168.1.1
                     nameservers:
                             addresses: [8.8.8.8,8.8.4.4]
INSERTAR --
                                                                                11,61
                                                                                              Todo
```

Instalamos bind9 con el comando sudo apt install bind9.

```
root@adaserver:/home/victor# apt install bind9
Leyendo lista de paquetes... Hecho
Creando árbol de dependencias
Leyendo la información de estado... Hecho
El paquete indicado a continuación se instaló de forma automática y ya no es necesario.
 libdumbnet1
Utilice «sudo apt autoremove» para eliminarlo.
Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes adicionales:
 bind9utils python3-ply
Paquetes sugeridos:
 bind9-doc resolvconf python-ply-doc
Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes NUEVOS:
 bind9 bind9utils python3-ply
O actualizados, 3 nuevos se instalarán, O para eliminar y O no actualizados.
Se necesita descargar 660 kB de archivos.
Se utilizarán 3.552 kB de espacio de disco adicional después de esta operación.
¿Desea continuar? [S/n]
```

Ya que tenemos instalado **bind9** nos toca modificar el archivo **named.conf.local** para ello ejecutamos el siguiente comando: **sudo vim /etc/bind/named.conf.local**

```
root@adaserver:/home/victor# vim /etc/bind/named.conf.
named.conf.default-zones named.conf.local
                                                   named.conf.options
root@adaserver:/home/victor# vim /etc/bind/named.conf.
named.conf.default–zones named.conf.local
                                                   named.conf.options
root@adaserver:/home/victor# vim /etc/bind/named.conf.local _
```

Aquí agregué dos zonas, la zona directa y la inversa. Donde dice "dominio.local" puedes poner el que quieras. La IP que está en zona inversa debe ser la misma que tienes en **enp0s3**.

```
Do any local configuration here
  Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
 / organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";
 / zona directa
zone "dominio.local" IN {
ype master;
file "/etc/bind/db.dominio.local";
 / zona inversa
zone "1.168.192.in–addr.arpa" IN {
upe master;
file "/etc/bind/db.192";
   INSERTAR --
                                                                                   21,3
```

Para no copiar todo el archivo copié el archivo con el siguiente comando: *sudo cp db.local db.dominio.local*. Es muy importante que estés dentro de la carpeta *letc/bind/*.

```
BIND data file for local loopback interface
                      dominio.local.root.dominio.local.
                                      ; Serial
                                      ; Refresh
                                      ; Expire
                                      ; Negative Cache TTL
                      dominio.local.
 INSERTAR --
```

Debe quedar así.

Hacemos lo anterior pero ahora con db.192.

```
BIND data file for local loopback interface
                      dominio.local. root.dominio.local. (
                                      ; Serial
                                      ; Refresh
                                      ; Retry
                                      ; Expire
                                      ; Negative Cache TTL
                      dominio.local.
              PTR
                      client.dominio.local
                                                                                19,45
 INSERTAR --
```

Debe quedar así.

Ahora ejecutamos los siguientes comandos: *named-checkconf* –*z /etc/bind/named.conf*, *named-checkconf* –*z /etc/bind/named.conf.local*

```
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# named–checkconf  –z /etc/bind/named.conf
zone dominio.local/IN: loaded serial 2
zone 1.168.192.in–addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2
zone localhost/IN: loaded serial 2
zone 127.in–addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
zone O.in–addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
zone 255.in–addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# named–checkconf  –z /etc/bind/named.conf.loc
open: /etc/bind/named.conf.loc: file not found
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# named–checkconf  –z /etc/bind/named.conf.local
zone dominio.local/IN: loaded serial 2
zone 1.168.192.in–addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# _
```

Reiniciamos el servicio con sudo systemctl start bind9



Cambiamos permisos con *chown* –*R bind:bind* /*etc/bind*, *chmod* –*R 755* /*etc/bind*

```
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# systemctl start bind9
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# chown –R bind:bind /etc/bind
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# chmod –R 755 /etc/bind
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# _
```

Modificamos el firewall **ufw** y permitimos **bind9** con **ufw allow bind9**.

```
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# systemctl start bind9
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# chown –R bind:bind /etc/bind
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# chmod –R 755 /etc/bind
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# ufw status
Status: inactive
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# ufw allow bind9
Rules updated (v6)
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# _
```

Ahora toca modificar el archivo /etc/resolv.conf con sudo vim /etc/resolv.conf.

```
This file is managed by man:systemd-resolved(8). Do not edit.
                                                                        # This file is managed by man:systemd-resolved(8). Do not edit.
 This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the # This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the
 internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists all # internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists all
 configured search domains.
                                                                        # configured search domains.
Run "systemd-resolve --status" to see details about the uplink DNS serv# Run "systemd-resolve --status" to see details about the uplink DNS servers
 currently in use.
                                                                        # currently in use.
 Third party programs must not access this file directly, but only throu# Third party programs must not access this file directly, but only through the
 symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a differen# symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a different way.
 replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
                                                                        # replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
 See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported mod# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of
 operation for /etc/resolv.conf.
                                                                        # operation for /etc/resolv.conf.
nameserver 127.0.0.53
                                                                        nameserver 192.168.1.2
search dominio.local_
                                                                        search dominio.local
options edns0
                                                                        options edns0
  INSERTAR --
                                                                        -- INSERTAR --
                                                                                                                                                          17.23
```

Guardamos y realizamos un ping con *ping dominio.local*, y ejecutamos *sudo nslookup* e ingresamos nuestro dominio.

```
"/etc/resolv.conf" 18L, 723C escritos
oot@adaserver:/etc/bind# ping dominio.local
PING dominio.local (192.168.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seg=1 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seg=2 ttl=64 time=0.132 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.100 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seg=4 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.065 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seg=6 ttl=64 time=0.074 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.132 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seg=8 ttl=64 time=0.133 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.133 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.073 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.134 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.137 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.068 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.074 ms
64 bytes from dominio.local.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.066 ms
   dominio.local ping statistics ---
15 packets transmitted, 15 received, 0% packet loss, time 14107ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.038/0.099/0.137/0.034 ms
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# nslookup
 dominio.local
Server:
                192.168.1.2
Address:
                192.168.1.2#53
Name: dominio.local
Address: 192.168.1.2
```

También se puede realizar un **nslookup** a la IP (manera inversa) de la siguiente manera: *sudo nslookup 192.168.1.2*.

```
oot@adaserver:/etc/bind# nslookup 192.168.1.2
2.1.168.192.in–addr.arpa
                               name = dominio.local.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
root@adaserver:/etc/bind# _
```





Práctica 4.

Configuración de MySQL Server en Ubuntu Server.

Instalamos MySQL Server con el comando sudo apt install mysql-server

```
root@adaserver:/etc/netplan# apt install mysql–server
_eyendo lista de paquetes... Hecho
Creando árbol de dependencias
Leyendo la información de estado... Hecho
Los paquetes indicados a continuación se instalaron de forma automática y ya no son necesarios.
 bind9utils libdumbnet1 python3-ply
Utilice «sudo apt autoremove» para eliminarlos.
Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes adicionales:
 libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libencode-locale-perl libevent-core-2.1-6 libfcgi-perl
 libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl
 libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl liblwp-mediatypes-perl libtimedate-perl liburi-perl
 mysal-client-5.7 mysal-client-core-5.7 mysal-common mysal-server-5.7 mysal-server-core-5.7
Paquetes sugeridos:
 libdata-dump-perl libipc-sharedcache-perl libwww-perl mailx tinyca
Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes NUEVOS:
 libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libencode-locale-perl libevent-core-2.1-6 libfcgi-perl
 libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl
 libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl liblwp-mediatypes-perl libtimedate-perl liburi-perl
 mysql-client-5.7 mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-common mysql-server mysql-server-5.7
 mysal-server-core-5.7
o actualizados, 21 nuevos se instalarán, O para eliminar y O no actualizados.
Se necesita descargar 19,7 MB de archivos.
Se utilizarán 156 MB de éspacio de disco adicional después de esta operación.
¿Desea continuar? [S∕n] s
```

Ahora vamos a ejecutar el asistente de instalación segura de MySQL, para ello escribimos *sudo mysql_secure_installation*.

```
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
[sudo] password for victor:
Securing the MySQL server deployment.
Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.
VALIDATE PASSWORD PLUGIN can be used to test passwords
and improve security. It checks the strength of password
and allows the users to set only those passwords which are
secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD plugin?
Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: y
There are three levels of password validation policy:
_OW Length >= 8
MEDIUM Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, and special characters
STRONG Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, special characters and dictionary
                                                                                            file
Please enter O = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG: O
Please set the password for root here.
New password:
Re–enter new password:
Estimated strength of the password: 50
Do you wish to continue with the password provided?(Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : y
```

Contestamos las sencillas preguntas y listo.

Ya que hayamos contestado todas las preguntas procedemos a ejecutar **mysql**.

```
root@adaserver:/home/victor# mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.7.29–OubuntuO.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
musql>
```

Aquí lo único que haremos es alterar el usuario root con la siguiente sentencia: ALTER USER 'root'@'localhos' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'contraseña';, refrescamos privilegios con FLUSH PRIVILEGES; Y listo.

```
root@adaserver:/home/victor# mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.7.29–OubuntuO.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'kekokaka';
Query OK, O rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, O rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> _
```

Posteriormente ejecutamos sudo Service sendmail stop; update-rc.d –f sendmail remove por el caso de que quizá tengamos instalado ese servicio, en mi VM no lo tengo por eso sale eso.

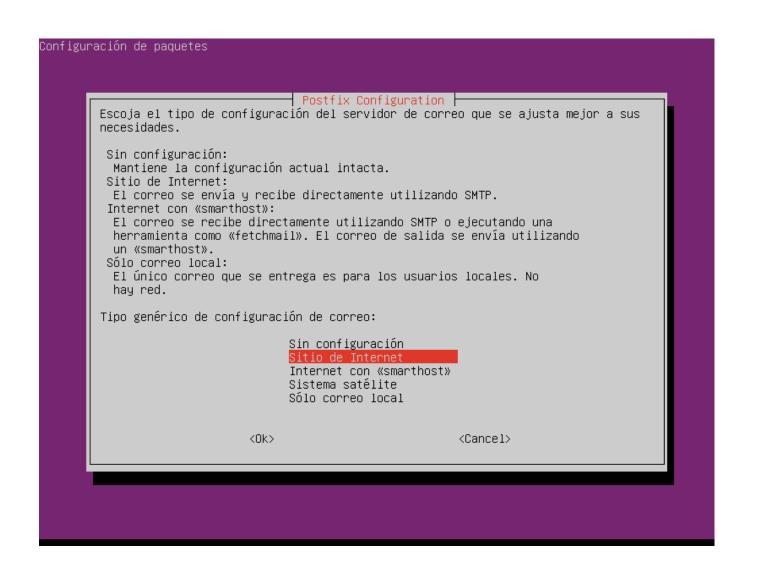


Ahora instalamos los siguientes paquetes con el comando:

```
fijado openssl como instalado manualmente.
sudo ya está en su versión más reciente (1.8.21p2–3ubuntu1.2).
fijado sudo como instalado manualmente.
Los paquetes indicados a continuación se instalaron de forma automática y ya no son necesarios.
 bind9utils libdumbnet1 libevent-core-2.1-6 python3-ply
Utilice «sudo apt autoremove» para eliminarlos.
Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes adicionales:
 binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu bsd-mailx dovecot-core fonts-lato galera-3 getmail
 javascript-common libbinutils libconfig-inifiles-perl libdbd-mysql-perl libdbi-perl
 libexttextcat-2.0-0 libexttextcat-data libjemalloc1 libjs-jquery liblockfile-bin liblockfile1
 libmysqlclient20 libpython2.7-minimal libpython2.7-stdlib libruby2.5 libterm-readkey-perl
 mariadb-client-10.1 mariadb-client-core-10.1 mariadb-common mariadb-server-core-10.1 python2.7
 python2.7-minimal rake ruby ruby-did-you-mean ruby-minitest ruby-net-telnet ruby-power-assert
 ruby-test-unit ruby2.5 rubygems-integration socat ssl-cert unhide unhide.rb unzip zip
 aquetes sugeridos:
 binutils-doc dovecot-gssapi dovecot-ldap dovecot-managesieved dovecot-pgsql dovecot-solr
 dovecot-sqlite ntp apache2 | lighttpd | httpd libclone-perl libmldbm-perl libnet-daemon-perl
 libsql-statement-perl mariadb-test tinyca procmail postfix-pgsql postfix-ldap postfix-pcre
 postfix—lmdb postfix—sqlite sas12—bin resolvconf postfix—cdb python2.7—doc binfmt—support
 libwww-perl ri ruby-dev bundler openssl-blacklist
os siguientes paquetes se ELIMINARÂN:
 mysql-client-5.7 mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-server mysql-server-5.7 mysql-server-core-5.7
Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes NUEVOS:
 binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu bsd-mailx dovecot-core dovecot-imapd
 dovecot-lmtpd dovecot-mysql dovecot-pop3d dovecot-sieve fonts-lato galera-3 getmail getmail4
 javascript-common libbinutils libconfig-inifiles-perl libdbd-mysql-perl libdbi-perl
 libexttextcat-2.0-0 libexttextcat-data libjemalloc1 libjs-jquery liblockfile-bin liblockfile1
 libmysqlclient20 libpython2.7-minimal libpython2.7-stdlib libruby2.5 libterm-readkey-perl
 mariadb-client mariadb-client-10.1 mariadb-client-core-10.1 mariadb-common mariadb-server-10.1
 mariadb-server-core-10.1 postfix postfix-doc postfix-mysql python2.7 python2.7-minimal rake
 rkhunter ruby ruby-did-you-mean ruby-minitest ruby-net-telnet ruby-power-assert ruby-test-unit
 ruby2.5 rubygems-integration socat ssl-cert unhide unhide.rb unzip zip
 actualizados, 57 nuevos se instalarán, 5 para eliminar y 0 no actualizados.
Se necesita descargar 42,3 MB de archivos.
Se utilizarán 110 MB de espacio de disco adicional después de esta operación.
Des:1 http://mx.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 fonts–lato all 2.0–2 [2.698 kB]
   [1 fonts-lato 210 kB/2.698 kB 8%]_
```

sudo apt -y install postfix postfix-mysql postfix-doc mariadb-client mariadb-server-10.3 openssl getmail4 rkhunter binutils dovecot-imapd dovecot-pop3d dovecot-mysql dovecot-sieve dovecot-lmtpd sudo

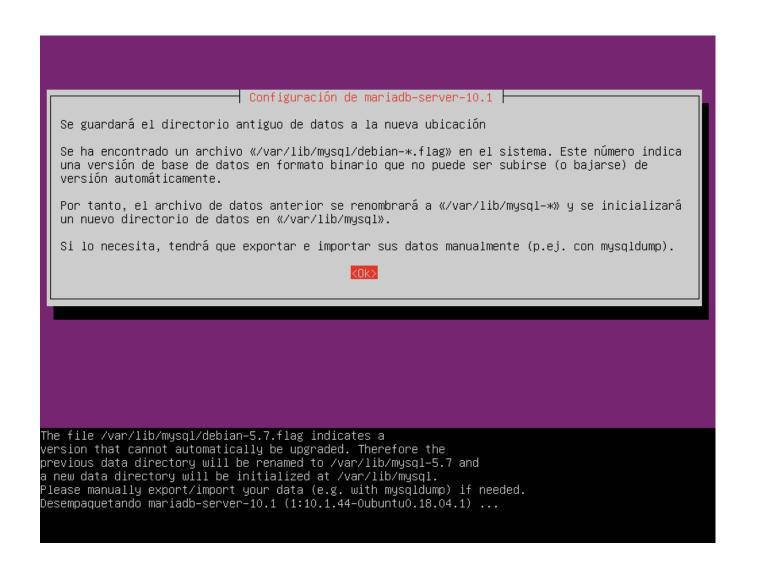
Mientras ocurre la instalación nos aparecerá la siguiente pantalla, elegimos "sitio de internet"



Aquí ponemos el nombre que queramos.



En esta parte sólo damos "Ok".



Tenemos que descomentar las siguientes líneas en el archivo /etc/postfix/master.cf

```
Postfix master process configuration file. For details on the format
                                                                                                          (no)
                                                                                                                   (never) (100)
 of the file, see the master(5) manual page (command: "man 5 master" or
 on-line: http://www.postfix.org/master.5.html).
                                                                          atmz
                                                                                                                                  smtpd
                                                                          #smtp
                                                                                     inet n
                                                                                                                                   postscreen
 Do not forget to execute "postfix reload" after editing this file.
                                                                                     pass -
                                                                          #smtpd
                                                                                                                                   smtpd
                                                                          #dnsblog
                                                                                    unix -
                                                                                                                                   dnsblog
                                                                       ===#tlsproxy unix -
                                                                                                                                   tlsproxy
                                                                          submission inet n
                                                                                                                                  smtpd
 service type private unpriv chroot wakeup maxproc command + args
                                                                            -o syslog_name=postfix/submission
                                                                           -o smtpd_tls_security_level=encrypt
                                                                            -o smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
         inet n
                                                       smtpd
                                                                            -o smtpd_tls_auth_only=yes
          inet n
#smtp
                                                        postscreen
#smtpd
                                                                            -o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recipient=no
                                                        smtpd
#dnsblog
                                                        dnsblog
                                                                            -o smtpd_client_restrictions=$mua_client_restrictions
                                                                          _ -o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mua_helo_restrictions
                                                        tlsproxy
                                                                            -o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$mua_sender_restrictions
#submission inet n
                                                        smtpd
                                                                            -o smtpd_recipient_restrictions=
  -o syslog_name=postfix/submission
  -o smtpd_tls_security_level=encrypt
                                                                            -o smtpd_relay_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
  -o smtpd_sas1_auth_enable=yes
                                                                            -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
  -o smtpd_tls_auth_onlu=yes
                                                                          smtps
                                                                                    inet n
                                                                                                                                  smtpd
  -o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recipient=no
                                                                            -o syslog_name=postfix/smtps
  -o smtpd_client_restrictions=$mua_client_restrictions
                                                                            -o smtpd_tls_wrappermode=yes
  -o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mua_helo_restrictions
                                                                            -o smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
  -o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$mua_sender_restrictions
                                                                            -o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recipient=no
  -o smtpd_recipient_restrictions=
                                                                            -o smtpd_client_restrictions=$mua_client_restrictions
  -o smtpd_relay_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
                                                                            -o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mua_helo_restrictions
  -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
                                                                            -o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$mua_sender_restrictions
                                                                            -o smtpd_recipient_restrictions=
          inet n
                                                        smtpd
                                                                            -o smtpd_relay_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
  -o syslog_name=postfix/smtps
  -o smtpd_tls_wrappermode=yes
                                                                            -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
  -o smtpd_sas1_auth_enable=yes
                                                                          #628
                                                                                     inet n
                                                                                                                                   amapd
  -o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recipient=no
                                                                          pickup
                                                                                    unix n
                                                                                                                                  pickup
  -o smtpd_client_restrictions=$mua_client_restrictions
                                                                                    unix n
                                                                          cleanup
                                                                                                                                  cleanup
  -o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mua_helo_restrictions
                                                                          amgr
                                                                                    unix n
                                                                                                                                  qmgr
  -o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$mua_sender_restrictions
                                                                                                                  300
                                                                          #amgr
                                                                                    unix n
                                                                                                                                  ogmør
 /etc/postfix/master.cf" 126L, 6143C
                                                                          -- INSERTAR --
                                                                                                                                                            24,1
```

```
inet n
                                                      smtpd
          inet n
                                                       postscreen
          pass -
                                                       smtpd
¥smtpd:
#dnsblog unix −
                                                       dnsblog
#tlsproxy unix -
                                                       tlsproxy
submission inet n
                                                      smtpd
 -o syslog_name=postfix/submission
 -o smtpd_tls_security_level=encrypt
 -o smtpd_sas1_auth_enable=yes
 -o smtpd_tls_auth_only=yes
 -o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recipient=no
 -o smtpd_client_restrictions=$mua_client_restrictions
 -o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mua_helo_restrictions
 -o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$mua_sender_restrictions
 -o smtpd_recipient_restrictions=
 -o smtpd_relay_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
 -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
         inet n
                                                      smtpd
 -o syslog_name=postfix/smtps
 -o smtpd_tls_wrappermode=yes
 -o smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
 -o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recipient=no
 -o smtpd_client_restrictions=$mua_client_restrictions
 -o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mua_helo_restrictions
 -o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$mua_sender_restrictions
 -o smtpd_recipient_restrictions=
 -o smtpd_relay_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
 -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
          inet n
                                                       amapd
        unix n
                                      60
oickup
                                                      pickup
cleanup unix n
                                                      cleanup
        unix n
                                      300
                                                      qmgr
                                                      oqmgr
"/etc/postfix/master.cf" 126L, 6120C escritos
root@adaserver:/home/victor# service postfix restart
oot@adaserver:/home/victor#
```

Editamos /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf y comentamos la línea bind-address.

```
# this is read by the standalone daemon and embedded servers
                                                                          # this is read by the standalone daemon and embedded servers
[server]
                                                                          [server]
 this is only for the mysqld standalone daemon
                                                                          # this is only for the mysqld standalone daemon
[mysqld]
                                                                          [mysqld]
                                                                          # * Basic Settings
 * Basic Settings
               = musal
                                                                                           = musal
pid-file
               = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
                                                                          pid-file
                                                                                          = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
socket
               = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
                                                                                          = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
                                                                          socket
port
               = 3306
                                                                                          = 3306
basedir
               = /usr
                                                                          basedir
                                                                                          = /usr
datadir
               = /var/lib/mysql
                                                                          datadir
                                                                                          = /var/lib/mysql
tmpdir
               = /tmp
                                                                          tmpdir
                                                                                          = /tmp
lc-messages-dir = /usr/share/mysql
                                                                          lc-messages-dir = /usr/share/mysql
skip-external-locking
                                                                          skip-external-locking
# Instead of skip–networking the default is now to listen only on
                                                                          # Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
 localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
                                                                          # localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
bind–address
                       = 127.0.0.1
                                                                          # <u>b</u>ind-address
                                                                                                  = 127.0.0.1
                                                                          # * Fine Tuning
 * Fine Tuning
key_buffer_size
                       = 16M
                                                                          keu_buffer_size
                                                                                                   = 16M
max_allowed_packet
                       = 16M
                                                                          max_allowed_packet
                                                                                                  = 16M
thread_stack
                       = 192K
                                                                          thread_stack
                                                                                                  = 192K
thread cache size
                       = 8
                                                                          thread_cache_size
                                                                                                   = 8
 This replaces the startup script and checks MyISAM tables if needed
                                                                          # This replaces the startup script and checks MyISAM tables if needed
                                                                          # the first time they are touched
# the first time they are touched
myisam_recover_options = BACKUP
                                                                          myisam_recover_options = BACKUP
#max connections
                       = 100
                                                                          #max connections
                                                                                                  = 100
                       = 64
#table_cache
                                                                          #table_cache
                                                                                                   = 64
 - INSERTAR --
                                                                          -- INSERTAR --
                                                                                                                                                              29,3
```

Iniciamos mysql con *sudo /etc/init.d/mysql start* y ejecutamos *mysql_secure_installation*.

```
root@adaserver:/home/victor# /etc/init.d/mysql start
                                                                          to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
[....] Starting mysql (via systemctl): mysql.service
                                                                          them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
                                                                          go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
root@adaserver:/home/victor# mysql_secure_installation
                                                                          production environment.
                                                                          Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
     SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!
                                                                           ... Success!
                                                                         Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This
In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
                                                                          ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank.
so you should just press enter here.
                                                                         Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
                                                                           ... Success!
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
                                                                         By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
                                                                         access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
                                                                         before moving into a production environment.
root user without the proper authorisation.
                                                                          Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
Set root password? [Y/n] y
                                                                           – Dropping test database...
New password:
                                                                           ... Success!
Re–enter new password:
                                                                           - Removing privileges on test database...
Password updated successfully!
                                                                           ... Success!
Reloading privilege tables..
 ... Success!
                                                                         Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
                                                                         will take effect immediately.
By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
                                                                           ... Success!
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
                                                                          Cleaning up...
production environment.
                                                                          All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
                                                                          installation should now be secure.
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n]
                                                                          Thanks for using MariaDB!
                                                                          root@adaserver:/home/victor#
```

Modificamos el archivo /etc/mysql/debían.cnf y colocamos nuestra contraseña.

```
# Automatically generated for Debian scripts. DO NOT TOUCH!
                                                                       # Automatically generated for Debian scripts. DO NOT TOUCH!
[client]
                                                                       [client]
        = localhost
                                                                      host
                                                                               = localhost
        = root
                                                                               = root
                                                                      password = kekokaka
socket = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
                                                                      socket = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
                                                                       [mysql_upgrade]
[mysql_upgrade]
        = localhost
                                                                                = localhost
        = root
                                                                               = root
                                                                      password = kekokaka
socket = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
                                                                      socket = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
basedir =/usr
                                                                      basedir = /usr
'/etc/mysql/debian.cnf" 12L, 277C
                                                                      -- INSERTAR --
                                                                                                                                                         10,20
```

Reiniciamos MySQL con *service mysql start*. Y hacemos un *netstat –tap | grep mysql*





Práctica 5.

Configuración de cuenta de administrador en Ubuntu Server.

La primera opción para añadir un nuevo usuario es la siguiente: **sudo useradd –u 0 –o –g 0 nombre_usuario**. Cambiamos la contraseña con **sudo passwd reba**.

```
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo useradd –u O –o –g O reba
[sudo] password for victor:
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo passwd reba
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
victor@adaserver:~$ _
```

La segunda opción es con el comando sudo adduser Ada, aquí nos piden la contraseña del tirón, nos piden el nombre completo y más opciones.

```
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo adduser ada
Adding user `ada' ...
Adding new group `ada' (1001) ...
Adding new user `ada' (1001) with group `ada' ...
Creating home directory `/home/ada' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for ada
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name []: ada lovelace
        Room Number []: 7
        Work Phone []: 8
        Home Phone []: 9
        Other []: 9
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y_
```

Ahora nos dirigimos a editar **/etc/sudoers.tmp** y añadimos ese usuario que creamos debajo del usuario **root**.

```
GNU nano 2.9.3
                                             /etc/sudoers.tmp
 This file MUST be edited with the 'visudo' command as root.
 Please consider adding local content in /etc/sudoers.d/ instead of
 directly modifying this file.
 See the man page for details on how to write a sudoers file.
Defaults
               env_reset
Defaults
               mail_badpass
               secure_path="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/shin:/snap/bin
Defaults
 Host alias specification
 User alias specification
 Cmnd alias specification
 User privilege specification
      ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
       ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
! Members of the admin group may gain root privileges
%admin ALL=(ALL) ALL
Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:
#includedir /etc/sudoers.d
                                          Read 31 lines
```

Para eliminar el usuario escribimos el comando *sudo userdel ada*.

```
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo userdel ada
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo userdel reba
userdel: user reba is currently used by process 1
victor@adaserver:~$
```

Si te sale un error al intentar eliminar un usuario puedes seguir estos pasos.

```
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo userdel –f reba
userdel: user reba is currently used by process 1
victor@adaserver:~$ kill
Display all 103 possibilities? (y or n)
                                  214
                                        28
                                                         438
                                              334
                                        281
                                              335
                                                   418
                                                                                 977
                 1668 1808
                                                         440
                                                               609
                                                                     80
                                                                           872
          1480 1679 1878
                            206
                                        29
                                              34
                                                   419
                                                         442
                                                                                 98
                                                                     81
                                                                           89
     1240 1487 1691 1879
                                  24
                                              35
                                                   421
                                                         454
                                                               769
                                                                     82
                                                                                 987
                                                                                 988
                            208
                                                    422
                                                                           902
                                        31
                                                    429
                                                         577
                                                                           903
                 170 19
                 1777 2
                                                   430
                                                         578
                                                                           965
victor@adaserver:~$ kill 1
-bash: kill: (1) – Operation not permitted
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo kill 1
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo userdel –f reba
userdel: user 'reba' does not exist
victor@adaserver:~$ sudo userdel reba
userdel: user 'reba' does not exist
victor@adaserver:~$ _
```

FIN

