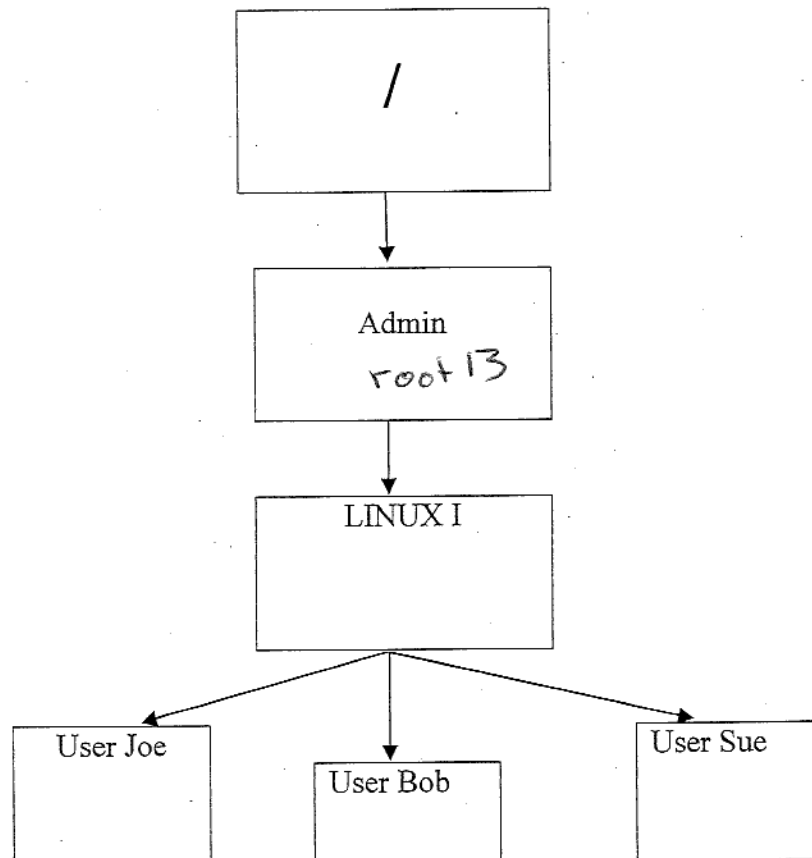


ITNW 2303 Network Administration for Novell Linux  
 Lab#1 Prepping for LINUX I  
 SPRING 2020

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r	w	x

LAST NAME Morder FIRST NAME Beorn



tree

Create Containers for userjoe ,usersue, userbob  
 Create user JOE, SUE, BOB  
 Give access to home directory  
 Give access to batch shell and other important utilities

usermod  
 -d \$HOME  
 -s \$GRPS  
 -l Name of user  
 -p SPWD

Also allow or disallow the following services and state WHY or WHY NOT

1. HTTP www
- ✓ 2. FTP
3. TELNET
4. SSL
5. HTTPS
6. TLS
7. OTHERS

/home  
 /joe  
 /sue  
 /bob

SLES12-SP1-12.1.0  
 (Disk 1)

## **Lab #1 Prepping for Linux1**

### **1. Create containers for userjoe, userbob and usersue.**

```
$ sudo mkdir -p /Admin/Linux1/User\ Joe
$ sudo mkdir -p /Admin/Linux1/User\ Bob
$ sudo mkdir -p /Admin/Linux1/User\ Sue
```

### **2. Create user joe, sue and bob.**

```
$ sudo useradd -d /Admin/Linux1/User\ Bob -s /bin/bash -G telnetd,ftp,ssl-cert,ssh,www-
data -p bob bob
$ sudo useradd -d /Admin/Linux1/User\ Joe -s /bin/bash -G telnetd,ftp,ssl-cert,ssh,www-
data -p joe joe
$ sudo useradd -d /Admin/Linux1/User\ Sue -s /bin/bash -G telnetd,ftp,ssl-cert,ssh,www-
data -p sue sue
```

### **3. Give access to the home directory.**

```
$ sudo chown -R bob:bob /Admin/Linux1/User\ Bob/
$ sudo chown -R sue:sue /Admin/Linux1/User\ Sue/
$ sudo chown -R joe:joe /Admin/Linux1/User\ Joe/
```

checking my work on question 3...

```
$ sudo su bob
bob@alfavametraxis:/Admin$ whoami
bob
```

```
bob@alfavametraxis:/Admin$ echo $HOME
/Admin/Linux1/User Bob
```

```
bob@alfavametraxis:/Admin$ ls -al /Admin/Linux1/
drwxr-xr-x 2 bob  bob  4096 Feb 18 18:28 'User Bob'
drwxr-xr-x 2 joe  joe  4096 Feb 18 18:19 'User Joe'
drwxr-xr-x 2 sue  sue  4096 Feb 18 18:19 'User Sue'
```

### **4. Give access to bash shell and other important utilities.**

I chose to do this using the useradd command, by adding the user to specific groups:

```
$ groups bob
bob : bob www-data ssl-cert ssh ftp telnetd
```

The problem with this approach is that it gives the user the ability to change files attached to those specific purposes, but it does not allow the user to change the state of those service. e.g stopping/starting apache.

To do this on an init system I would use visudo and add the following line to the sudoers file:  
\$USERNAME ALL = “/etc/init.d/apache2”

I am unsure how to do this in systemd.

**Lab #1 Prepping for Linux1**

This final directory structure:

/Admin\$ tree

```
i_ Linux1
   |_ test
   |_ User Bob
   |_ User Joe
   |_ User Sue
```