

Linux Project

Ntsapi & Benoit

Server	4
Requirements:	4
DHCP:	4
How to unstill:	4
How to configure:	5
DNS	5
How to unstill:	5
Configure DNS server/bind9	5
HTTP + Mariadb (internal website running GLPI)	7
Install HTTP server: Apache2	7
MariaDB Installation	7
Download and install GLPI:	7
Required specification	8
Weekly backup	8
SSH	9
Workstation:	10
Requirements	10
Applications to install:	10
LibreOffice:	10
GIMP	11
Web-browser (e.g. Firefox)	11
Required configuration	12
Automatic Addressing	12
Partition	13

Server

Requirements:

One server (no GUI) running the following services:

- a. DHCP (one scope serving the local internal network) isc-dhcp-server*
- b. DNS (resolve internal resources, a redirector is used for external resources) bind*
- c. HTTP + mariadb (internal website running GLPI)*
- d. **Required***
 - i. Weekly backup the configuration files for each service into one single compressed archive*
 - ii. The server is remotely manageable (SSH)*
- e. **Optional***

Backups are placed on a partition located on separate disk, this partition must be mounted for the backup, then unmounted

Server:

We will use Linux in non-GUI for this server

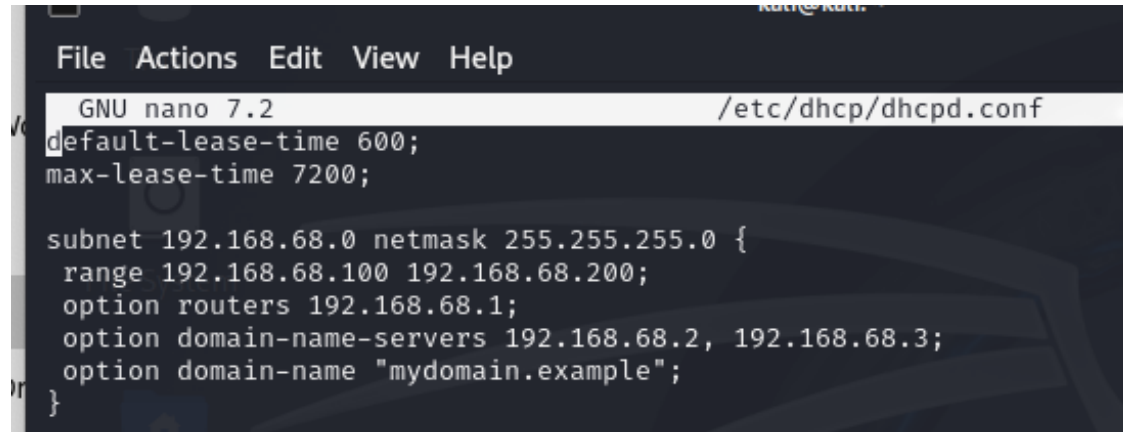
DHCP:

How to unstill:

- *In terminal:*
 - *sudo apt update*
 - *sudo apt install isc-dhcp-server*

How to configure:

- make copy of original configuration file:
 - o `sudo cp /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf.bak`
- editing original configuration file (dhcpd.conf):
 - o `sudo nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf :`



```
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

subnet 192.168.68.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.68.100 192.168.68.200;
    option routers 192.168.68.1;
    option domain-name-servers 192.168.68.2, 192.168.68.3;
    option domain-name "mydomain.example";
}
```

DNS

How to unstill:

Install Bind9

- `sudo apt install bind9`
- `sudo systemctl start bind9`
- `sudo systemctl status bind9`

Configure DNS server/bind9

- `sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local`
 - o insert:

```
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/bind/named.conf.local
zone "example.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/zones/example.com.db";
};
```

- `sudo nano /etc/bind/zones/example.com.db`

```
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/bind/zones/example.com.db
$TTL 86400
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. admin.example.com. (0
    2022032801; Serial; Refresh 3600; Retry 1800; Expire 604800; Minimum TTL 86400
)
@ IN NS ns1.example.com.
ns1 IN A 192.168.68.120
```

- `sudo systemctl restart bind9`

HTTP + Mariadb (internal website running GLPI)

Install HTTP server: Apache2

Install Apache2

Start Apache2

MariaDB Installation

Install MariaDB

Configure MariaDB:

```
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 38
Server version: 10.11.6-MariaDB-2 Debian n/a

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE glpi;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER benoit@% IDENTIFIED BY 'kali';
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near '% IDENTIFIED BY 'kali'' at line 1
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'benoit@%' IDENTIFIED BY 'kali';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.009 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON glpi.* TO 'benoit@%'
→ FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near 'FLUSH PRIVILEGES' at line 2
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON glpi.* TO 'benoit@%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.017 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> exit
Bye

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

Download and install GLPI:

- `sudo mkdir /temp/`

- `wget -O glpi.tar.gz https://github.com/glpi-project/glpi/releases/download/9.5.5/glpi-9.5.5.tgz`
- `tar -xzf glpi.tar.gz`
- `sudo mv glpi /var/www/html/`
- `sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/glpi`
- Complete configuration of GLPI by going to <http://12.0.0.1/glpi>
-

Required specification

Weekly backup

- `sudo apt install rsync`
- create backup script:
 - o `nano backup.sh`
 - o add following:

```
GNU nano 7.2
#!/bin/bash

# Source directory to backup
SRC_DIR="/home/kali/backups/"

# Destination directory for backup
DEST_DIR="/home/kali/backups/"

# Perform the backup using rsync
rsync -av --delete $SRC_DIR $DEST_DIR
```

- o make script executable
- o schedule the backup with Cron:
 - `crontab -e`
 - add: `0 0 * * 0 /path/to/backup.sh` (to run every Sunday)
- o test backup manually by:
 - `./backup.sh`

SSH

```
(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ sudo ufw status
Status: inactive

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ ssh kali@192.168.56.104
^C

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ sudo ufw status
Status: active

To Action From
--
67/udp ALLOW Anywhere # allow DNS_53/udp
68/udp ALLOW Anywhere # allow 68/udp
53/udp ALLOW Anywhere # allow DNS_53/udp
53/tcp ALLOW Anywhere # allow DNS_53/tcp
22/tcp ALLOW Anywhere
22/udp ALLOW Anywhere
67/udp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6) # allow DNS_53/udp
68/udp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6) # allow 68/udp
53/udp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6) # allow DNS_53/udp
53/tcp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6) # allow DNS_53/tcp
22/tcp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)
22/udp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ ssh kali@192.168.56.104
```

```
(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ sudo ufw status
Status: inactive

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ ssh kali@192.168.56.10
ssh: connect to host 192.168.56.10 port 22: Connection refused

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ sudo ufw status
Status: active

To Action From
--
67/udp ALLOW Anywhere
22/tcp ALLOW Anywhere
22/udp ALLOW Anywhere
67/udp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)
22/tcp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)
22/udp (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$ ssh kali@192.168.56.10
ssh: connect to host 192.168.56.10 port 22: Connection refused

(kali@kali)-[/etc/bind]
$
```

Workstation:

Requirements

One workstation running a desktop environment and the following apps:

- *LibreOffice*
- *Gimp*
- *A web-browser*
- *Required*
 - a. *This workstation uses automatic addressing*
 - b. *The /home folder is located on a separate partition, same disk*
- *Optional*
 - a. *Propose and implement a solution to remotely help a user*

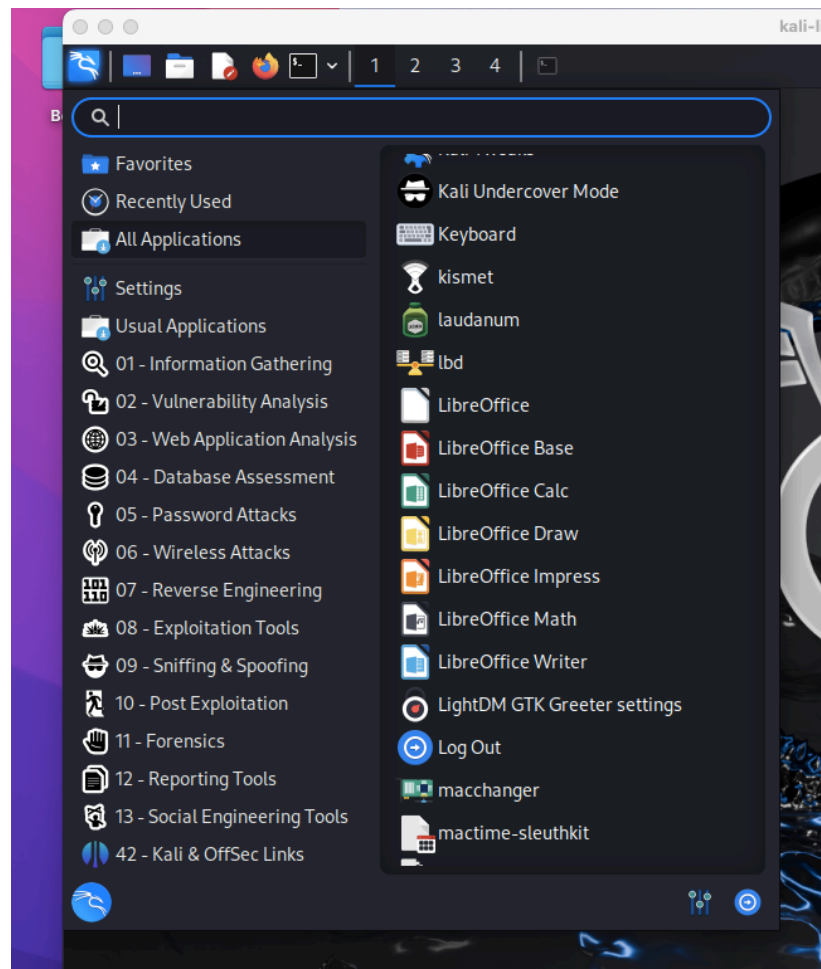
Applications to install:

LibreOffice:

LibreOffice is a free office suite that is similar to MS Office

How to install:

- *In terminal:*
 - *sudo apt update*
 - *sudo apt install libreoffice*
- *LibreOffice is installed and can be executed*
 - *Via terminal: type “libreoffice”*
 - *Via applications menu:*



GIMP

GIMP is a free open-source graphics editor that can be used for photo/image-editing and image composition. GIMP is comparable to Adobe Photoshop.

How to install:

- *In terminal:*
 - *sudo apt update (if necessary)*
 - *sudo apt install gimp*
 - *GIMP is installed and can be executed*
 - *Via terminal: type “libreoffice”*
 - *Via applications menu*

Web-browser (e.g. Firefox)

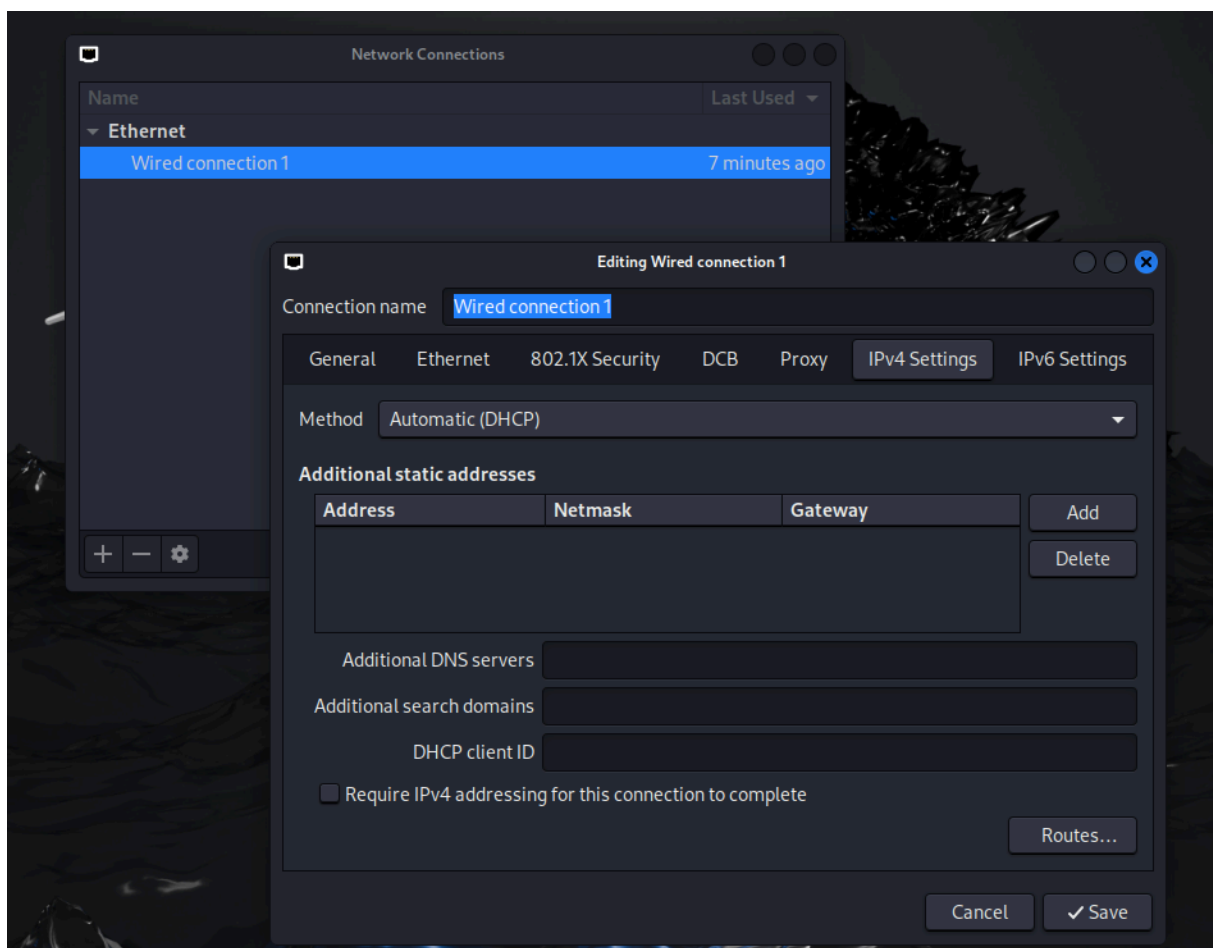
Web-browser Firefox is preinstalled in Kali, so no further installation is required

Required configuration

Automatic Addressing

By default, the network settings are set to DHCP, what means that the workstation will receive it's IP address automatically from the DHCP server.

If, for some reason, this is not set as default, changes can be made in the network settings menu:



Partition

- *Use fdisk*
- *Make sure to do this during installation of machine.*
- *Big risk of data loss*
-