

Template Week 5 – Operating Systems

Student number: 547201

Assignment 5.1: Unix-like

- a) Find out what the difference is between UNIX and unix-like operating systems?
- UNIX owned by The Open Group and requires certification while Unix-like system lack of formal certification or direct code
- b) Study the image above named UNIX timeline. Find out who Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, Bill Joy, Richard Stallman, and Linus Torvalds are and what they have contributed to the development of UNIX or unix-like systems and to IT in general. **TIP!** English-language sources often contain more detailed information about these individuals.

Ken Thompson	Co-creator of UNIX. Created the B programming language.
Dennis Ritchie	Co-creator of UNIX. Created the C programming language.
Bill Joy	Co-founder of Sun Microsystems. Contributor to BSD Unix
Richard Stallman	Founded the GNU Project and Free Software Foundation. Create GNU
Linus Torvalds	Create the Linux kernel



- c) What is the philosophy of the GNU movement?
- Support free software defined by four freedoms:
 1. Run the program for any purpose
 2. Study how it works and modifies source code
 3. Redistribute copies to help others
 4. Distribute modified versions to the public
- d) Does Ubuntu as a Linux operating system conform to the philosophy of the GNU movement? Please explain your answer.
- Yes, it is largely conforms to the GNU philosophy as it's a system built on the free software. However, Ubuntu sometimes includes proprietary graphics drivers or firmware for hardware compatibility, which are non-free software.
- e) Find out what is the Windows Subsystem for Linux?
- A feature that allows running full Linux directly on Windows without a separate VM
- f) Find out, which operating system family belongs to Android, iOS and ChromeOS?
- Android: based on Linux Kernel
 - IOS: based on BSD Unix
 - ChromeOS: based on Linux Kernel

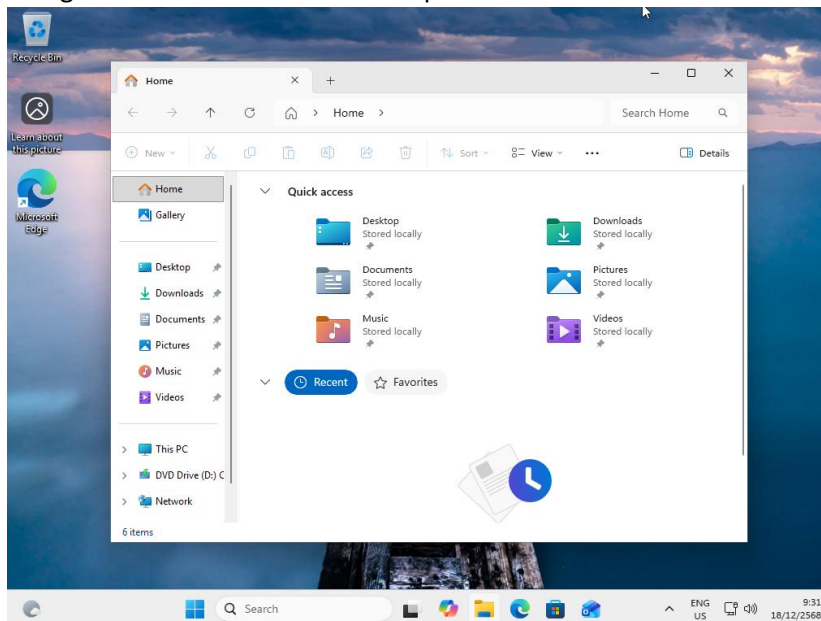
Assignment 5.2: Supercomputers and gameconsoles


- a) Research on this site what supercomputers are used for and write a short summary of it:
<https://www.computerhistory.org/timeline/search/?q=Supercomputer>
- Supercomputers are used for computationally intensive tasks: weather forecasting, climate research, molecular modeling, physical simulations, quantum mechanics, cryptanalysis, and analyzing large datasets in fields like astronomy, genomics, and artificial intelligence.
- b) IBM is a company that has already built a number of supercomputers. One of them is IBM's Roadrunner. The CPU developed for this supercomputer was further developed at a later stage as the CPU for the PlayStation 3 console. Find out what a **PlayStation 3 cluster** is and what it was used for?
- A PlayStation 3 cluster is a powerful, low-cost supercomputer built by linking many PS3 consoles together for high performance computing tasks like image analysis or AI. The US Air Force Research Laboratory used it for radar enhancement, satellite image processing, and AI research. PS3s were used because their Cell Broadband Engine processors offered high performance at low cost.
- c) You can build a supercomputer by putting a few computers together in a cluster. Here's what Oracle did with a collection of Raspberry Pi's, for example:
<https://blogs.oracle.com/developers/post/building-the-worlds-largest-raspberry-pi-cluster>
What specific operating system is running on this cluster?
- Oracle's Raspberry Pi cluster runs Oracle Linux for ARM
- d) Does Oracle's Raspberry Pi supercomputer appear in the list of the 500 fastest supercomputers in the world? Make a logical decision for this, without going through the entire list.
<https://www.top500.org/lists/top500/list/2023/06/>
- A cluster built from hundreds of Raspberry Pis, even 1,050 of them, would still have far less computational power than even the slowest system on the list. Single Raspberry Pi boards are measured in billion floating-point operations per second, not trillions or quadrillions. Additionally, It's a demo for education only.
- e) What CPU architecture is used for the PlayStation 5 and Xbox Series X?
What operating systems run on these consoles?
What conclusion can you draw from the answer to the previous question?
- CPU Architecture: Both use AMD x86-64
 - Operating Systems: Both use custom Unix-like operating systems based on FreeBSD (PS5) and Windows 10/Xbox OS kernel (Xbox)
 - Conclusion: Modern consoles use the same x86-64 architecture as PCs, making cross-platform development easier

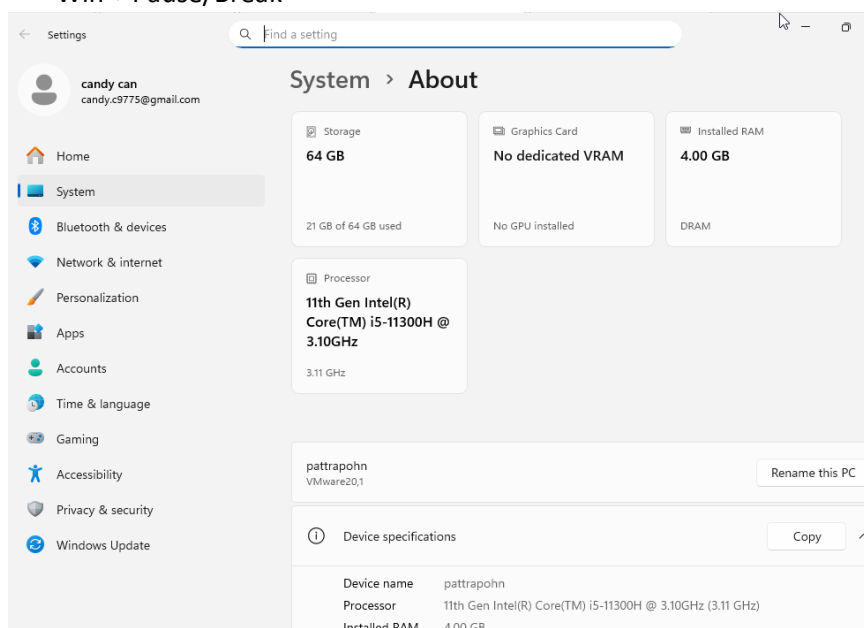
Assignment 5.3: Working with Windows

Take relevant screenshots of the assignments below

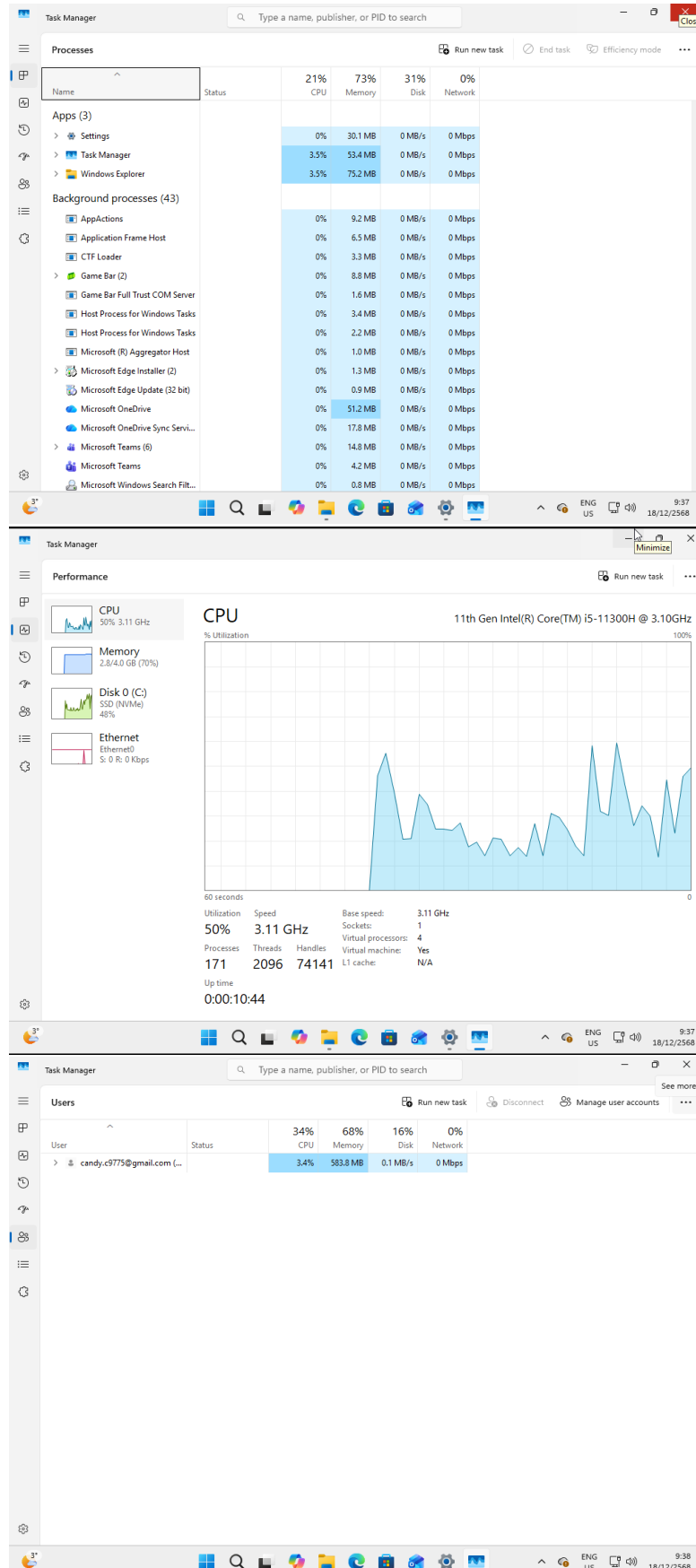
- a) Practice for about 10 minutes with the  keyboard shortcuts combinations, skip the general shortcuts in this exercise. Take a look at which screens are opened.
- b) The file explorer can be opened with  + E, Which key combination could you also use?
- Win + R then type explorer and press Enter
 - Or right-click Start button -> File Explorer



- c) Open the system properties with a  key combination, take a screenshot of the open screen. Paste this screenshot into this template.
- Win + Pause/Break



- d) Open task manager with a key combination. Take screenshots of the tabs: processes (shows active processes), performance, and users. Place these three screenshots in this template.



- e) If you're giving a PowerPoint presentation and you connect your laptop to a projector, Windows can use the projector as a second screen. For example, you may have Outlook open on your first screen that you don't show over the projector, while the PowerPoint presentation is displayed on the projector, or the second screen. Which key combination should you use for this?
- Win + P
- f) If you leave the classroom for a while and you leave your laptop behind, it is wise to lock the screen. Your Apps will continue to run in the background. So, for example, if you're waiting for a download that takes a while, lock the screen and get a cup of coffee. Which key combination do you use for this?
- Win + L
- g) Open the Run screen with a key combination. On this screen, type CMD and press <enter>. Take a screenshot of this result and paste it into this template.
- Win + R

Working in the File Explorer

Relevant screenshots **copy** command:

```
C:\SAXION> copy Wave.png HBOICT\YEAR1\QUARTILE1\Intro_Program
1 file(s) copied.

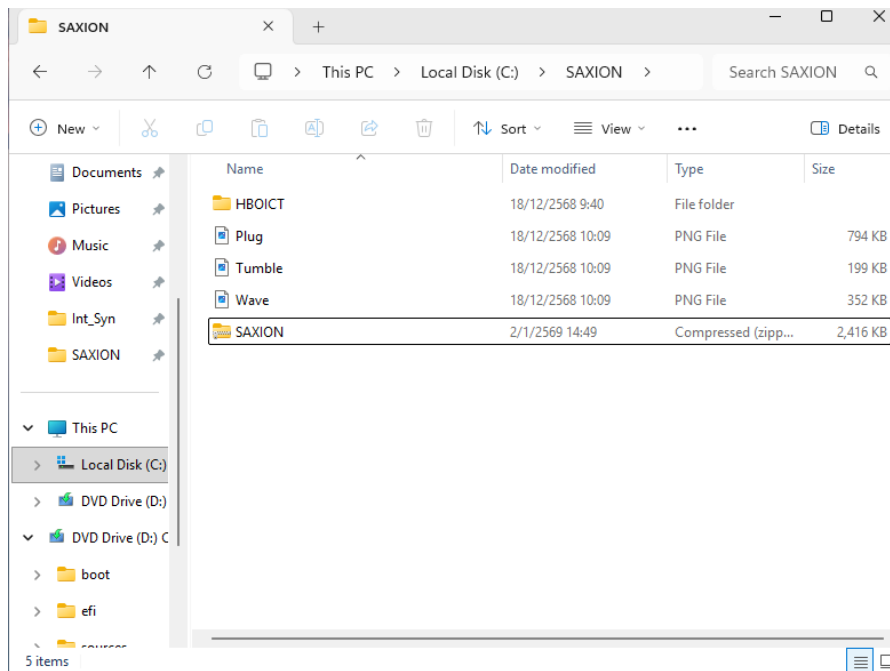
C:\SAXION> copy Plug.png HBOICT\YEAR1\QUARTILE1\Intro_Infra
1 file(s) copied.

C:\SAXION> copy Tumble.png HBOICT\YEAR1\QUARTILE1\Int_Syn
1 file(s) copied.
```

Relevant screenshots **tree** command:

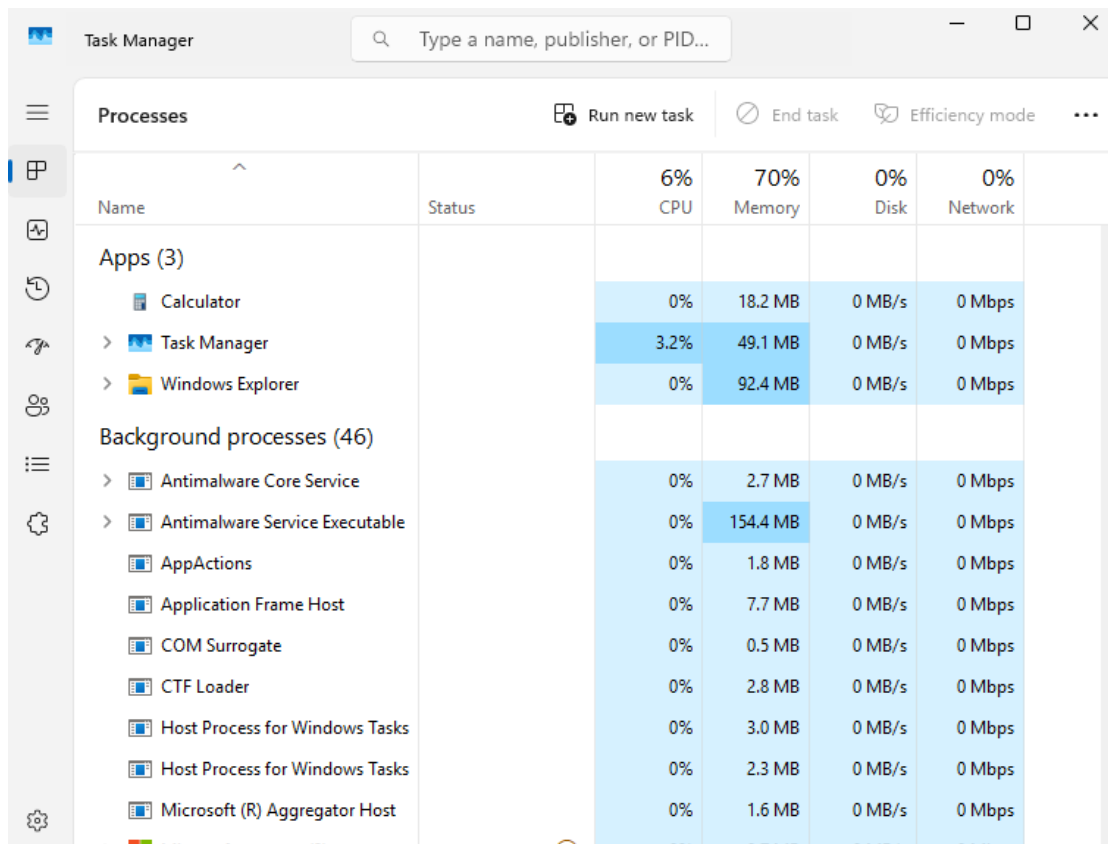
```
C:\SAXION> tree
Folder PATH listing
Volume serial number is A475-632F
C:.
├──HBOICT
│   ├──YEAR1
│   │   ├──QUARTILE1
│   │   │   ├──Intro_Infra
│   │   │   ├──Intro_Program
│   │   │   └──Int_Syn
│   │   ├──QUARTILE2
│   │   │   ├──Databases
│   │   │   ├──IT_Fund
│   │   │   └──Project_IT
│   │   ├──QUARTILE3
│   │   └──QUARTILE4
│   ├──YEAR2
│   │   ├──QUARTILE1
│   │   ├──QUARTILE2
│   │   ├──QUARTILE3
│   │   └──QUARTILE4
│   ├──YEAR3
│   └──YEAR4
C:\SAXION> echo %username%
candy
```

Relevant screenshots in the file explorer of the folder c:\Saxion + created zip file.



Terminating Processes

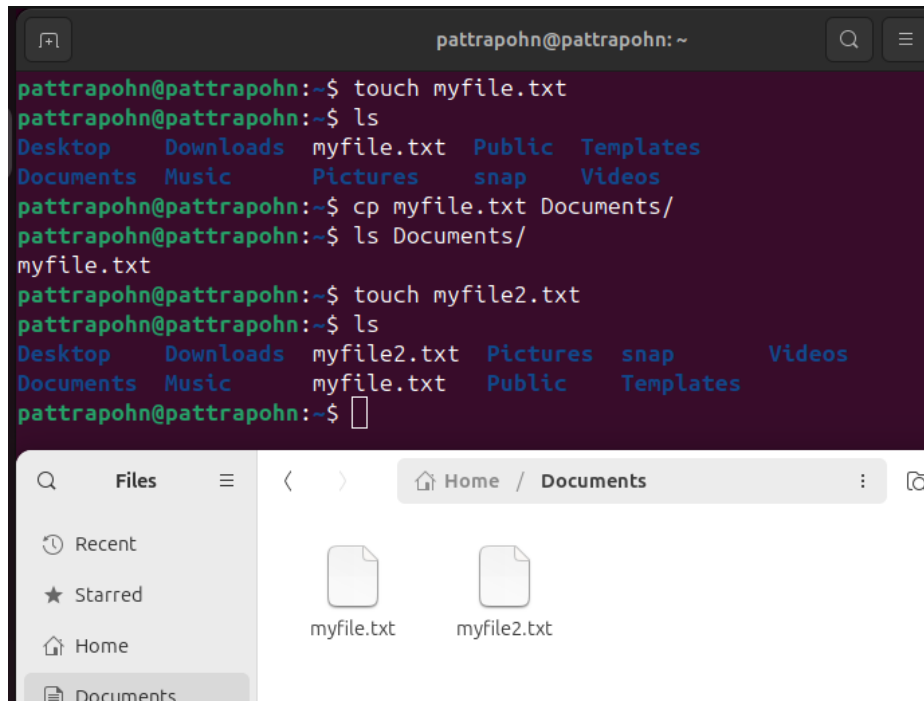
Relevant Screenshots Task Manager Window:



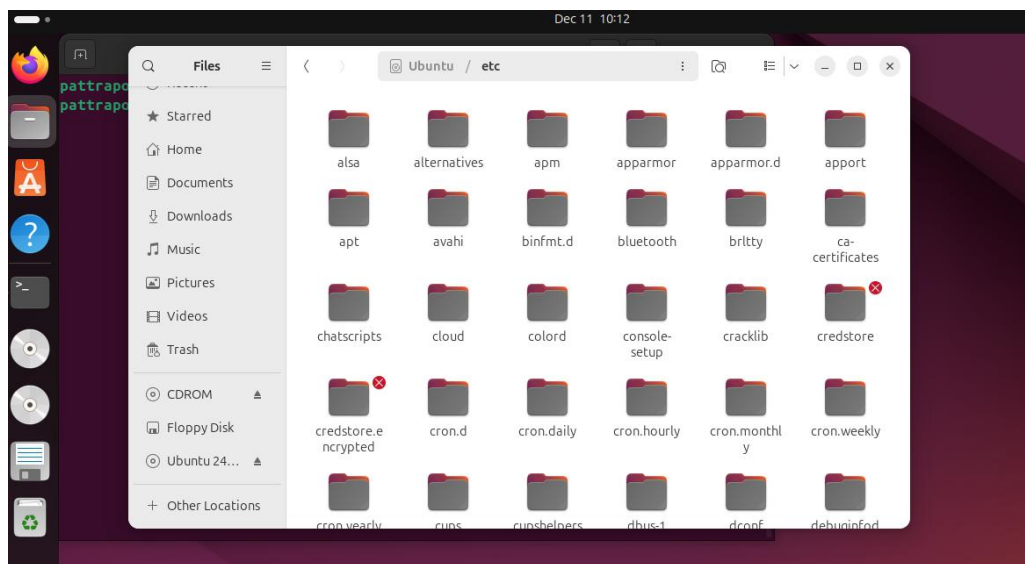
Assignment 5.4: Working with Linux

Relevant screenshots + motivation

- Touch > create txt file
- Cp > copy to Documents
- Myfile2 is created and copy and paste directly in file explorer



- Navigate to etc in file explorer



- Navigate to etc folder in the terminal
- Cd to get back to home folder


```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ cd /etc  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:/etc$ cd  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$
```

One significant difference in Linux vs Windows file structure?

- Linux uses forward slashes (/) while Windows uses backslashes (\)

What is /etc directory used for?

- Stores system configuration files

-
- Tar -cvf > create tar archive
 - Tar -xvf > extract tar file
 - Tar -czvf > compressed with gzip
 - Tar -xzvf > extract compressed tar.gz

```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ man tar  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ tar -cvf compress.tar myfile.txt  
myfile.txt  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ ls  
compress.tar  Documents  Music      myfile.txt  Public  Templates  
Desktop      Downloads  myfile2.txt Pictures    snap    Videos  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ tar -xvf compress.tar  
myfile.txt  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ ls  
compress.tar  Documents  Music      myfile.txt  Public  Templates  
Desktop      Downloads  myfile2.txt Pictures    snap    Videos  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ tar -czvf compress.tar.gz myfile.txt  
myfile.txt  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ ls  
compress.tar  Desktop    Downloads  myfile2.txt  Pictures  snap  
compress.tar.gz Documents  Music      myfile.txt  Public    Templates  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ tar -xzvf compress.tar.gz  
myfile.txt  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ ls  
compress.tar  Desktop    Downloads  myfile2.txt  Pictures  snap  
compress.tar.gz Documents  Music      myfile.txt  Public    Templates  
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$
```

- Install and Launch htop

```

pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ sudo apt install htop
[sudo] password for pattrapohn:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
htop is already the newest version (3.3.0-4build1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 119 not upgraded.
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ htop
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ 

```

- It shows CPU usage, running processes with PID, user, command, load average, uptime and task statistics

The screenshot shows the htop interface in a terminal window. At the top, system statistics are displayed: CPU usage at 1.3%, 109 tasks, 365 threads, and 209 kthreads; 1 running process. Load averages are 0.14, 0.12, and 0.05. Uptime is 01:04:53. Memory usage is 1.04G/3.78G, and swap is 0K/3.78G. Below this, a table of running processes is shown, with columns for PID, USER, PRI, NI, VIRT, RES, SHR, S, CPU%, MEM%, TIME+, and Command. The process list includes the htop process (PID 4725, user pattrapohn) and various system services like init, systemd, avahi, and dbus. At the bottom, function key shortcuts are listed: F1 Help, F2 Setup, F3 Search, F4 Filter, F5 Tree, F6 SortBy, F7 Nice -, F8 Nice +, F9 Kill, and F10 Quit.

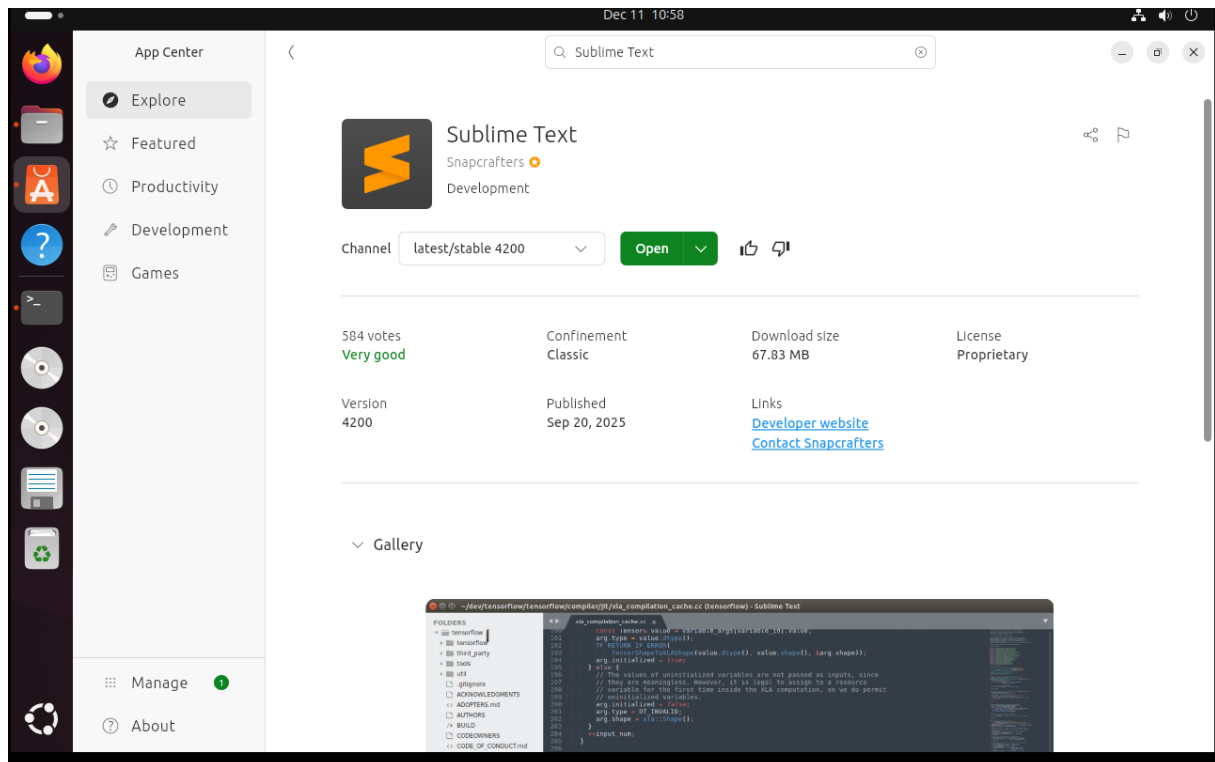
```

0[ 1.3%] Tasks: 109, 365 thr, 209 kthr; 1 runni
1[ 0.0%] Load average: 0.14 0.12 0.05
2[ 0.0%] Uptime: 01:04:53
3[ 0.0%]
Mem[|||||] 1.04G/3.78G
Swp[ ] 0K/3.78G

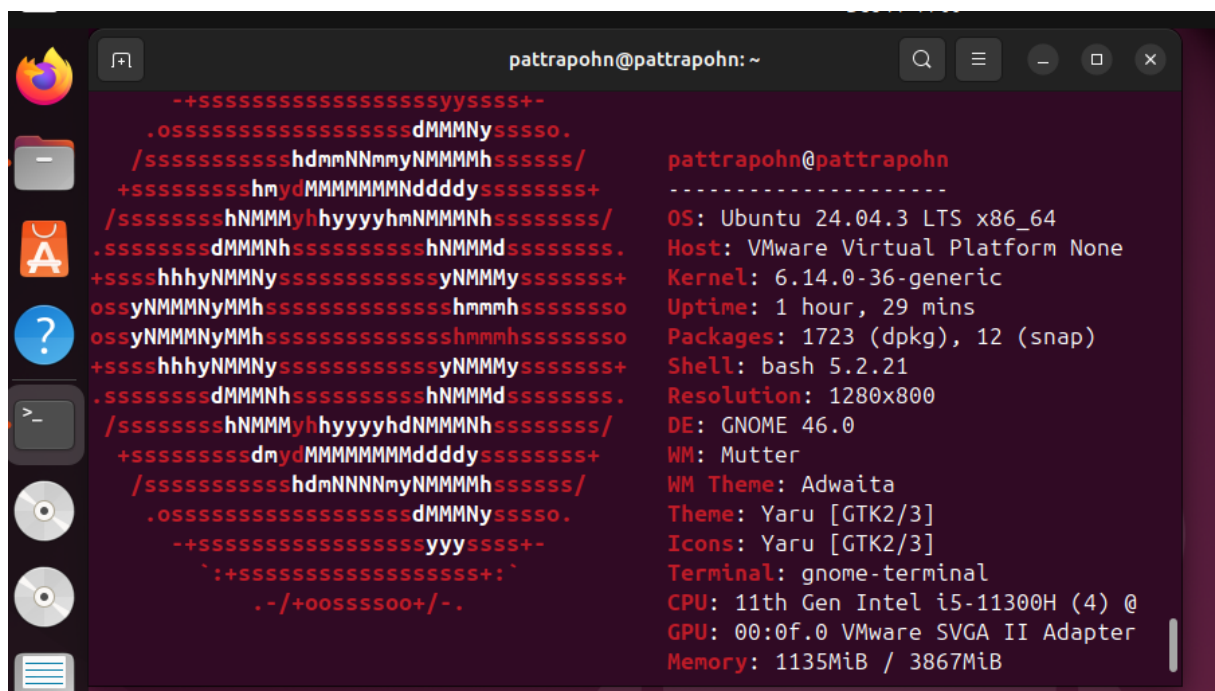
Main I/O
PID USER PRI NI VIRT RES SHR S CPU% MEM% TIME+ Command
4725 pattrapohn 20 0 11296 5100 3696 R 1.3 0.1 0:00.72 htop
1 root 20 0 23260 14576 9648 S 0.7 0.4 0:04.18 /sbin/init sp
386 root 19 -1 50784 17840 16372 S 0.0 0.5 0:01.05 /usr/lib/syst
457 root 20 0 31812 10012 5064 S 0.0 0.3 0:00.55 /usr/lib/syst
579 systemd-oo 20 0 17560 7668 6756 S 0.0 0.2 0:02.34 /usr/lib/syst
591 systemd-re 20 0 21580 13316 10980 S 0.0 0.3 0:01.26 /usr/lib/syst
597 systemd-ti 20 0 91048 7936 6956 S 0.0 0.2 0:00.12 /usr/lib/syst
664 systemd-ti 20 0 91048 7936 6956 S 0.0 0.2 0:00.00 /usr/lib/syst
716 avahi 20 0 8672 4652 4192 S 0.0 0.1 0:00.80 avahi-daemon:
717 messagebus 20 0 12064 7140 4696 S 0.0 0.2 0:01.08 @dbus-daemon
722 gnome-remo 20 0 500M 16544 14040 S 0.0 0.4 0:00.18 /usr/libexec/
749 polkitd 20 0 381M 12164 8284 S 0.0 0.3 0:00.37 /usr/lib/polkit
759 root 20 0 306M 7564 6832 S 0.0 0.2 0:00.07 /usr/libexec/

F1 Help F2 Setup F3 Search F4 Filter F5 Tree F6 SortBy F7 Nice - F8 Nice + F9 Kill F10 Quit

```



- Install and launch neofetch

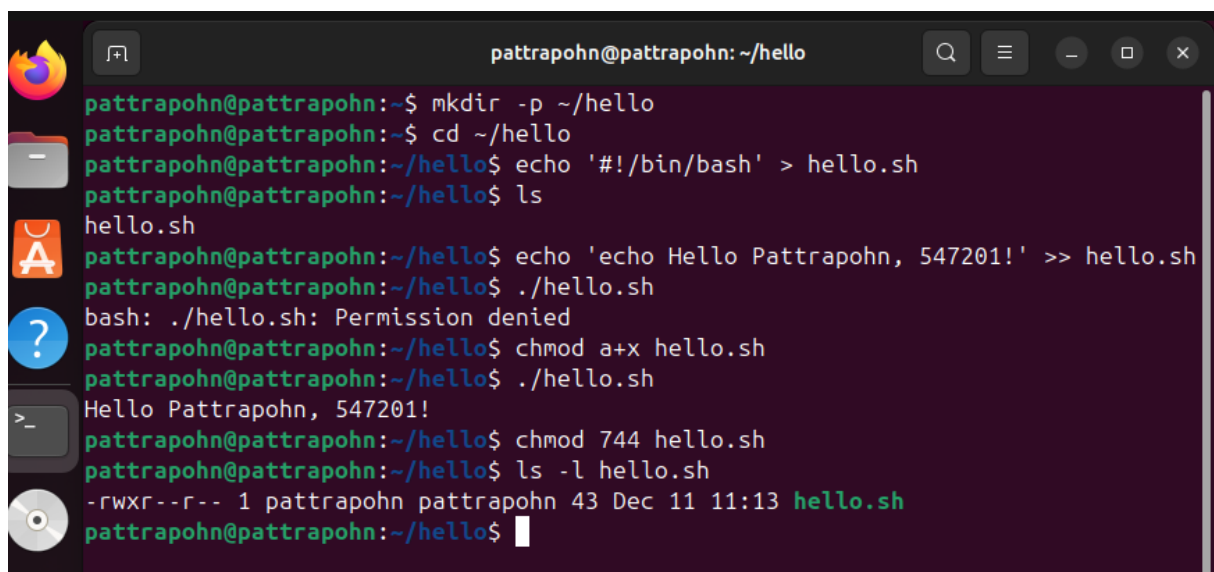


- It shows
- system information: OS, kernel version
- hardware: CPU, GPU, memory
- shell bash, zsh, etc.
- ASCII art logo of my OS

Assignment 5.5: Users and permissions on Linux

Relevant screenshots + motivation

- Mkdir to create a directory
- -p ensure parent directory is create
- Cd change to directory hello
- Echo print text and redirect to hello
- ./hello to execute
- Chmod a+x to add execute(+x) permission for all user(a) then run again
- Chomd 744 to change permission
(7 owner- read, write, execute, 4 group- read only, 4 others- read only)
- Ls -l to show details
- -rwxr--r-- is permission details, 1 link count, pattrapohn is owner, 43 file size in bytes, timestamp and filename at the end



```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~/hello
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ mkdir -p ~/hello
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ cd ~/hello
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$ echo '#!/bin/bash' > hello.sh
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$ ls
hello.sh
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$ echo 'echo Hello Pattrapohn, 547201!' >> hello.sh
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$ ./hello.sh
bash: ./hello.sh: Permission denied
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$ chmod a+x hello.sh
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$ ./hello.sh
Hello Pattrapohn, 547201!
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$ chmod 744 hello.sh
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$ ls -l hello.sh
-rwxr--r-- 1 pattrapohn pattrapohn 43 Dec 11 11:13 hello.sh
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/hello$
```

Assignment 5.6: View the contents of files

Relevant screenshots + motivation

Used cat command and it shows the entire file content at once

Wc: counts lines, words, and character > 12306 lines, 107562 words, 607504 characters, file name SherlockHolmes.txt

```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~/Downloads
Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project
Gutenberg™ concept of a library of electronic works that could be
freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and
distributed Project Gutenberg™ eBooks with only a loose network of
volunteer support.

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Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to
subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.

pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ wc SherlockHolmes.txt
12306 107562 607504 SherlockHolmes.txt
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$
```

Less: view file page by page

```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~/Downloads
The Project Gutenberg eBook of The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,
by Arthur Conan Doyle

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Title: The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
Author: Arthur Conan Doyle

Release Date: November 29, 2002 [eBook #1661]
[Most recently updated: October 10, 2023]

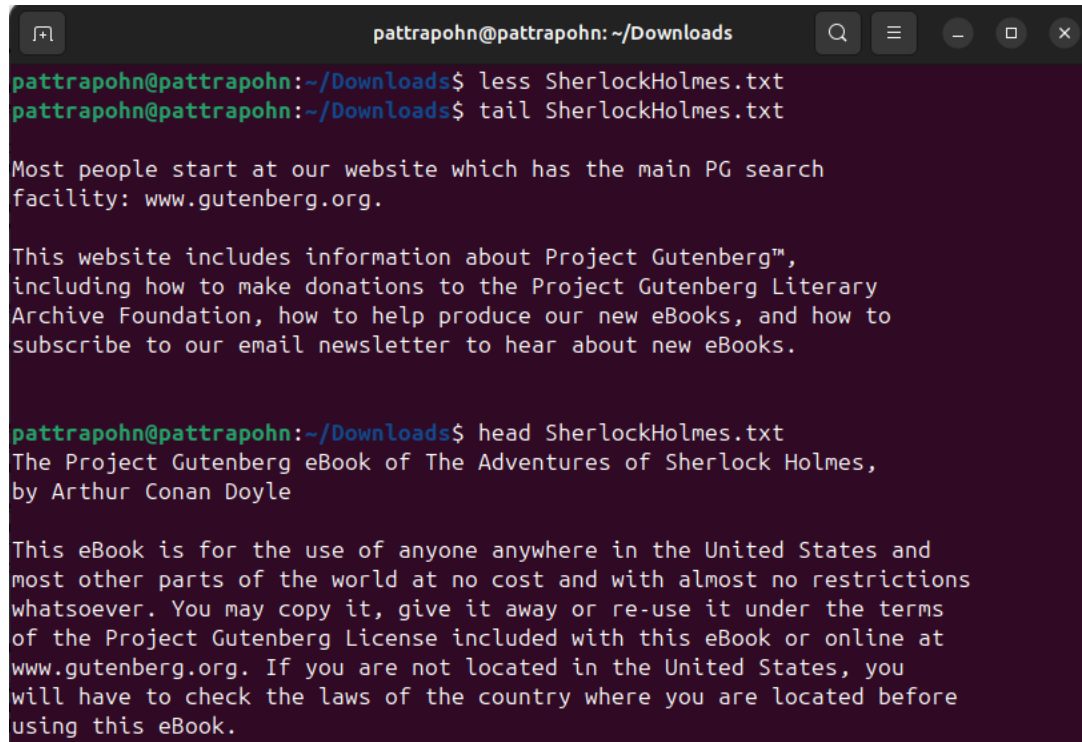
Language: English

Character set encoding: UTF-8

Produced by: an anonymous Project Gutenberg volunteer and Jose Menendez
SherlockHolmes.txt
```

Tail: Shows the last lines of a file

Head: Shows the first lines of a file



```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~/Downloads
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ less SherlockHolmes.txt
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ tail SherlockHolmes.txt

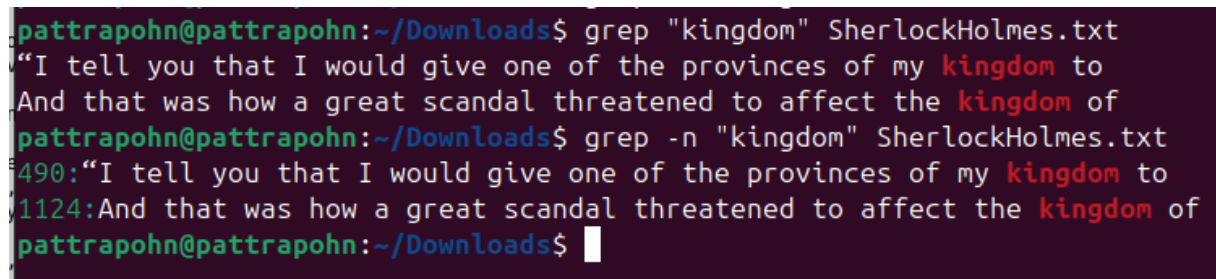
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facility: www.gutenberg.org.

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including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary
Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to
subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.

pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ head SherlockHolmes.txt
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by Arthur Conan Doyle

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www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you
will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before
using this eBook.
```

Show which lines have “kingdom”



```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ grep "kingdom" SherlockHolmes.txt
"I tell you that I would give one of the provinces of my kingdom to
And that was how a great scandal threatened to affect the kingdom of
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ grep -n "kingdom" SherlockHolmes.txt
490:"I tell you that I would give one of the provinces of my kingdom to
1124:And that was how a great scandal threatened to affect the kingdom of
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$
```

10 lines before and after kingdom

```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~/Downloads
And that was how a great scandal threatened to affect the kingdom of
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ head -n 500 SherlockHolmes.txt | tail -n 21
"Then I shall drop you a line to let you know how we progress."

"Pray do so. I shall be all anxiety."

"Then, as to money?"

"You have _carte blanche_."

"Absolutely?"

"I tell you that I would give one of the provinces of my kingdom to
have that photograph."

"And for present expenses?"

The King took a heavy chamois leather bag from under his cloak and laid
it on the table.

"There are three hundred pounds in gold and seven hundred in notes," he
said.

pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$
```

Assignment 5.7: Digital forensics

Part 1 EXIF- Phone/brand: Motorola

```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ exif oldcar.jpg
EXIF tags in 'oldcar.jpg' ('Motorola' byte order):
-----+-----
Tag                |Value
-----+-----
Manufacturer       |motorola
Model              |moto g(6) play
```

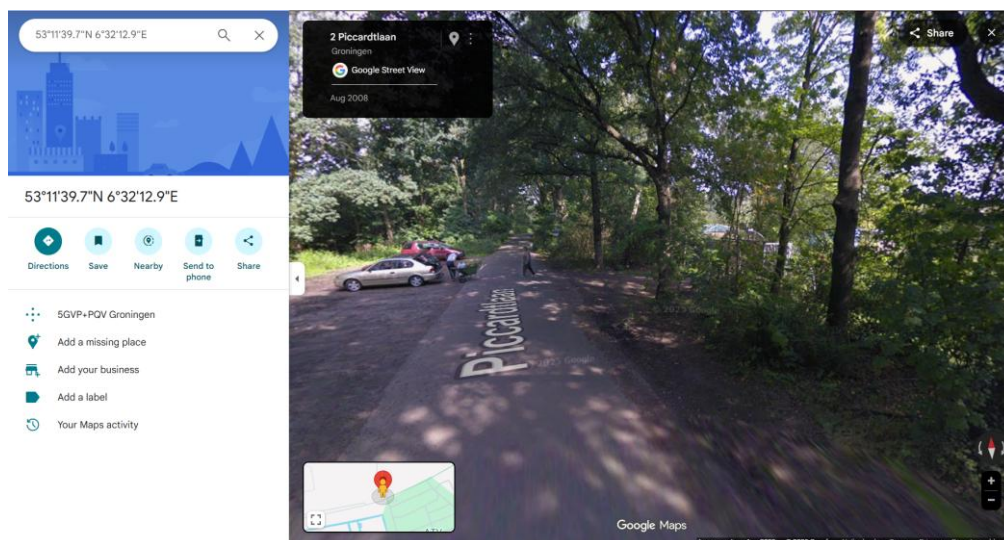
Coordinates found


```

pattrapohn@pattrapohn: ~/Downloads
Sharpness           |Soft
GPS Tag Version      |2.2.0.0
North or South Latit|N
Latitude            |53, 11, 39.6794
East or West Longitu|E
Longitude           | 6, 32, 12.9018
Altitude Reference   |Sea level
Altitude            |42.066
GPS Time (Atomic Clo|14:08:57.00
Geodetic Survey Data|WGS-84
Name of GPS Processi|ASCII
GPS Date            |2020:11:07
Interoperability Ind|R98
Interoperability Ver|0100
-----+-----
EXIF data contains a thumbnail (59453 bytes).

```

The picture was taken at Groningen



Part 2 Rename oldcar.jpg to oldcar and is still considered as JPEG

```

pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ mv oldcar.jpg oldcar
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ file oldcar
oldcar: JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01, aspect ratio, density 1x1, segment
length 16, Exif Standard: [TIFF image data, big-endian, direntries=10, manufactu
rer=motorola, model=moto g(6) play, xresolution=160, yresolution=168, resolution
unit=2, software=aljetter-user 9 PPPS29.55-35-18-7 6a0d0 release-keys, datetime=2
020:11:07 15:08:57, GPS-Data], baseline, precision 8, 4160x3120, components 3
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$

```

Part 3 decode gif --> is a SAXION logo

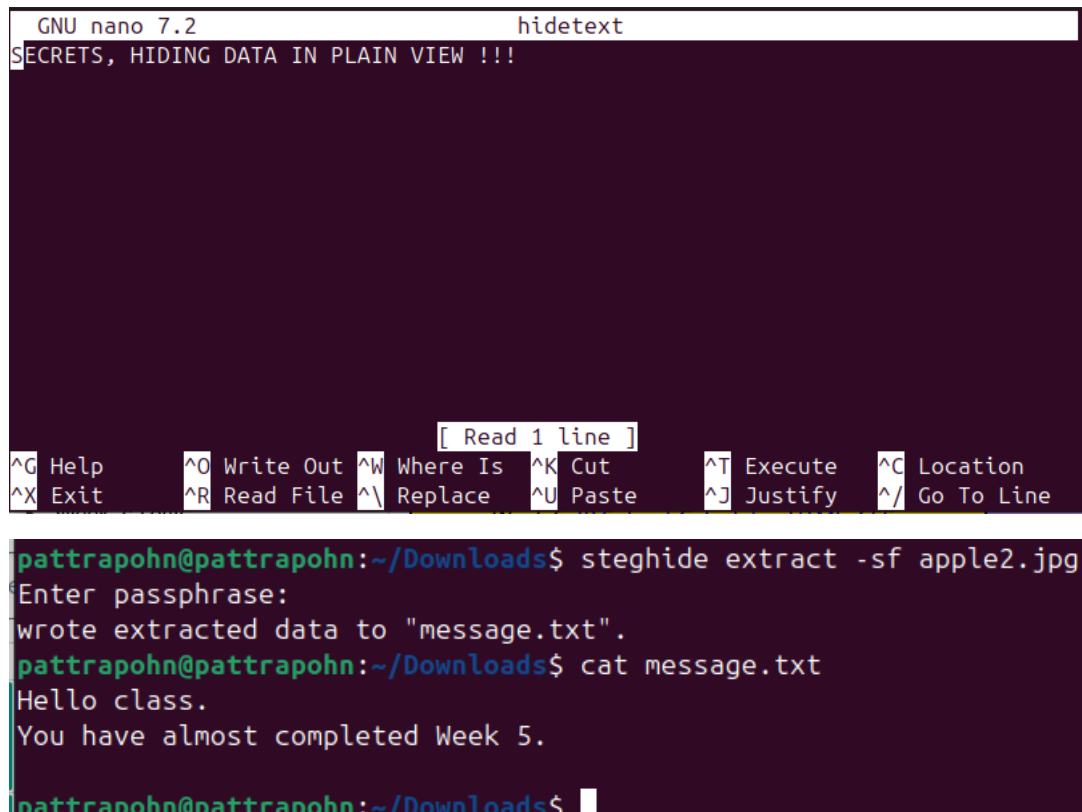
```

pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ ls
apple2.jpg  code.zip      hello        oldcar
code        email-base64.txt  hello.zip  SherlockHolmes.txt
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ base64 -d email-base64.txt > decoded.gif
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ file decoded.gif
decoded.gif: GIF image data, version 89a, 108 x 52
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$

```


Assignment 5.8: Steganography

Look for hidden text – using steghide extract, -sf to specify the file apple2.jpg



```
GNU nano 7.2                                hidetext
SECRETS, HIDING DATA IN PLAIN VIEW !!!

[ Read 1 line ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line

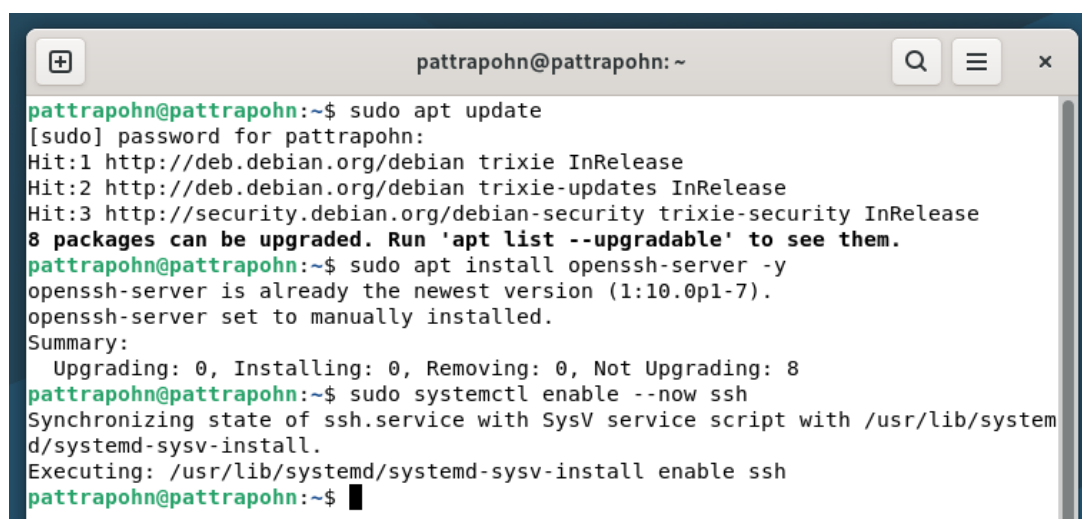
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ steghide extract -sf apple2.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "message.txt".
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$ cat message.txt
Hello class.
You have almost completed Week 5.
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~/Downloads$
```

Assignment 5.9: Capture disk images

Make relevant screenshots + motivation:

- Proof that the Debian 13 server stored a back-up image of the Ubuntu 24.04 Desktop VM.
- Proof that you can restore the back-up image into an empty VM.

In debain, update and install openssh server first

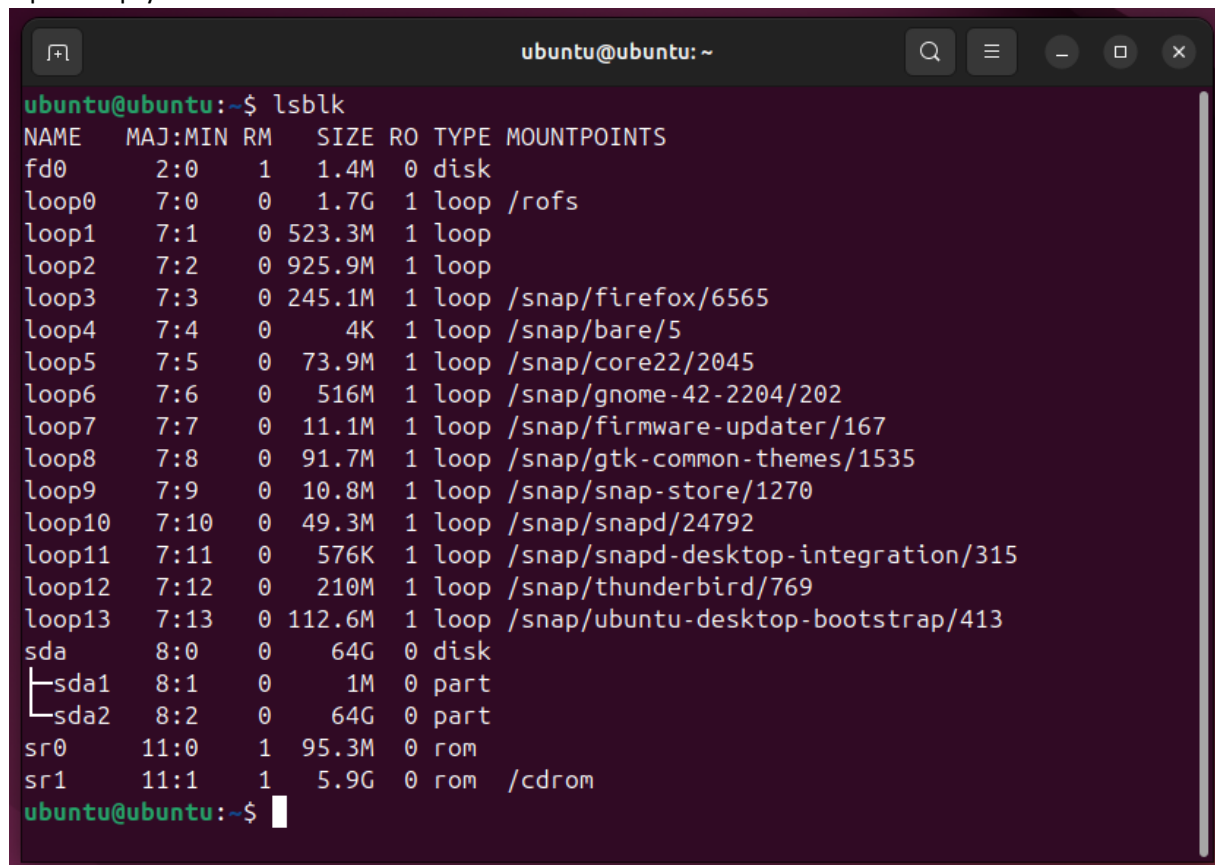


```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for pattrapohn:
Hit:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie InRelease
Hit:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://security.debian.org/debian-security trixie-security InRelease
8 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ sudo apt install openssh-server -y
openssh-server is already the newest version (1:10.0p1-7).
openssh-server set to manually installed.
Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 8
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ sudo systemctl enable --now ssh
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable ssh
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$
```

Create directory then change ownership to \$USER then ip a to show ip

```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ sudo mkdir -p /srv/images
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ sudo chown $USER:$USER /srv/images
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:3c:3b:6b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    altname enx000c293c3b6b
    inet 192.168.139.135/24 brd 192.168.139.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft 1200sec preferred_lft 1200sec
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe3c:3b6b/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$
```

Open empty live ubuntu and run lsblk to show devices



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
fd0          2:0    1   1.4M  0 disk
loop0        7:0     0   1.7G  1 loop /rofs
loop1        7:1     0 523.3M  1 loop
loop2        7:2     0 925.9M  1 loop
loop3        7:3     0 245.1M  1 loop /snap/firefox/6565
loop4        7:4     0    4K   1 loop /snap/bare/5
loop5        7:5     0  73.9M  1 loop /snap/core22/2045
loop6        7:6     0  516M   1 loop /snap/gnome-42-2204/202
loop7        7:7     0  11.1M  1 loop /snap/firmware-updater/167
loop8        7:8     0  91.7M  1 loop /snap/gtk-common-themes/1535
loop9        7:9     0  10.8M  1 loop /snap/snap-store/1270
loop10       7:10    0  49.3M  1 loop /snap/snapd/24792
loop11       7:11    0   576K  1 loop /snap/snapd-desktop-integration/315
loop12       7:12    0  210M   1 loop /snap/thunderbird/769
loop13       7:13    0 112.6M  1 loop /snap/ubuntu-desktop-bootstrap/413
sda          8:0     0   64G   0 disk
├─sda1       8:1     0    1M   0 part
└─sda2       8:2     0   64G   0 part
sr0         11:0     1  95.3M  0 rom
sr1         11:1     1   5.9G   0 rom /cdrom
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

Compress image from live ubuntu system disk and sent over to network 192.168.139.135 then save as ubuntu image

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo dd if=/dev/sda bs=4M status=progress | gzip | ssh pattrapohn@192.168.139.135 "cat > /srv/images/ubuntu2404_vm.img.gz"
The authenticity of host '192.168.139.135 (192.168.139.135)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:ypJ+QwLalSWM9PiWxuYETgFH8j2EkScAjIETOZgUuHA.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.139.135' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
pattrapohn@192.168.139.135's password:
68719476736 bytes (69 GB, 64 GiB) copied, 703 s, 97.7 MB/s
16384+0 records in
16384+0 records out
68719476736 bytes (69 GB, 64 GiB) copied, 703.096 s, 97.7 MB/s
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

Go back to debain, list directory to see if the image has sent over

```
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$ ls -lh /srv/images
total 5.6G
-rw-rw-r-- 1 pattrapohn pattrapohn 5.6G Jan  3 05:17 ubuntu2404_vm.img.gz
pattrapohn@pattrapohn:~$
```

Open live ubuntu then use the command to restore the image

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ssh pattrapohn@192.168.139.135 "cat /srv/images/ubuntu2404_vm.img.gz" | gzip -d | sudo dd of=/dev/sda bs=4M status=progress
The authenticity of host '192.168.139.135 (192.168.139.135)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:ypJ+QwLalSWM9PiWxuYETgFH8j2EkScAjIETOZgUuHA.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.139.135' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
pattrapohn@192.168.139.135's password:
68603641856 bytes (69 GB, 64 GiB) copied, 519 s, 132 MB/s
0+2071391 records in
0+2071391 records out
68719476736 bytes (69 GB, 64 GiB) copied, 519.868 s, 132 MB/s
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```