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SYS-255

Deliverable 1. Provide a screenshot similar to the one below:

```
[david@web01-david ~]$ awk -F '[:]' '{ print "group:" $1, " groupid:" $3 " members:" $4 }' /etc/group | grep wheel
group:wheel groupid:10 members:champuser,david
```

Deliverable 2. Provide the one liner that you used to produce the output above.

```
[david@web01-david ~]$ awk -F '[:]' '{ print "name:" $1, " uid:" $3 " group_id:" $4, " homedir:" $6, " shell:" $7 }' /etc/passwd
name:root uid:0 group_id:0 homedir:/root shell:/bin/bash
name:bin uid:1 group_id:1 homedir:/bin shell:/sbin/nologin
name:daemon uid:2 group_id:2 homedir:/sbin shell:/sbin/nologin
name:adm uid:3 group_id:4 homedir:/var/adm shell:/sbin/nologin
name:lp uid:4 group_id:7 homedir:/var/spool/lpd shell:/sbin/nologin
name:sync uid:5 group_id:0 homedir:/sbin shell:/bin/sync
name:shutdown uid:6 group_id:0 homedir:/sbin shell:/sbin/shutdown
name:halt uid:7 group_id:0 homedir:/sbin shell:/sbin/halt
name:mail uid:8 group_id:12 homedir:/var/spool/mail shell:/sbin/nologin
name:operator uid:11 group_id:0 homedir:/root shell:/sbin/nologin
name:games uid:12 group_id:100 homedir:/usr/games shell:/sbin/nologin
name:ftp uid:14 group_id:50 homedir:/var/ftp shell:/sbin/nologin
name:nobody uid:99 group_id:99 homedir:/ shell:/sbin/nologin
name:systemd-network uid:192 group_id:192 homedir:/ shell:/sbin/nologin
name:dbus uid:81 group_id:81 homedir:/ shell:/sbin/nologin
name:polkitd uid:999 group_id:998 homedir:/ shell:/sbin/nologin
name:libstoragemgmt uid:998 group_id:997 homedir:/var/run/lsm shell:/sbin/nologin
name:abrt uid:173 group_id:173 homedir:/etc/abrt shell:/sbin/nologin
name:rpc uid:32 group_id:32 homedir:/var/lib/rpcbind shell:/sbin/nologin
name:sshd uid:74 group_id:74 homedir:/var/empty/sshd shell:/sbin/nologin
name:postfix uid:89 group_id:89 homedir:/var/spool/postfix shell:/sbin/nologin
name:chrony uid:997 group_id:995 homedir:/var/lib/chrony shell:/sbin/nologin
name:ntp uid:38 group_id:38 homedir:/etc/ntp shell:/sbin/nologin
name:tcpdump uid:72 group_id:72 homedir:/ shell:/sbin/nologin
name:champuser uid:1000 group_id:1000 homedir:/home/champuser shell:/bin/bash
name:david uid:1001 group_id:1001 homedir:/home/david shell:/bin/bash
name:apache uid:48 group_id:48 homedir:/usr/share/httpd shell:/sbin/nologin
name:tss uid:59 group_id:59 homedir:/dev/null shell:/sbin/nologin
name:sssd uid:996 group_id:993 homedir:/ shell:/sbin/nologin
name:alice uid:1002 group_id:1002 homedir:/home/alice shell:/bin/bash
```

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate W

Deliverable 3. Ping Sweeper. Convert the script above, using both the echo and possibly the ping command on the following line (1 ping only). Attempt to ping 192.168.4.1-10. Provide a screenshot showing your updated bash script syntax, and its output. It should have output similar to that shown below. For a challenge, filter out the failed pings.

```
[david@web01-david ~]$ bash loop.sh  
64 bytes from 192.168.4.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=126 time=1.46 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.4.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=126 time=0.805 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.4.6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=0.752 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.4.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=1.25 ms
```



david@web01-david:~

```
for i in $(seq 1 10)  
do  
ping 192.168.4.$i -c1 | grep from  
  
done
```

Deliverable 4. Create an nslookup script (nslu.sh) that provides just the DNS names for those systems found. Use your Virtual LAN address space this time 10.0.5.x. Provide a screenshot showing your updated bash script syntax, and your output should look similar to the figure below.

```
[david@web01-david ~]$ bash nslu.sh
2.5.0.10.in-addr.arpa    name = fw02-david.david.local.
4.5.0.10.in-addr.arpa    name = web01-david.david.local.
6.5.0.10.in-addr.arpa    name = ad02-david.david.local.
8.5.0.10.in-addr.arpa    name = fs01-david.david.local.
33.5.0.10.in-addr.arpa   name = dhcp02-david.david.local.
100.5.0.10.in-addr.arpa  name = wks02-david.david.local.
```

Deliverable 5. Modify one of your previous scripts to take an input parameter (perhaps a network prefix). Provide a screenshot of both the output and the shell script syntax.

```
david@web01-david:~
echo "type the ip for the Machine youd like to look up"
read ip
nslookup $ip

[david@web01-david ~]$ bash input.sh
type the ip for the Machine youd like to look up
10.0.5.100
100.5.0.10.in-addr.arpa name = wks02-david.david.local.
```

Deliverable 6: Install nmap and create a bash script that will ask for user input on nmap parameters (hint: look up command switches for nmap parameters), and then execute those parameters after nmap is installed. Run an nmap quickscan against your **10.0.5.0/24** network. Provide a screenshot of your script output, as well as the script syntax.

```
[root@web01-david ~]# sudo bash params.sh

Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-07 22:29 EST
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 0.44 seconds

Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-07 22:29 EST
Nmap scan report for fw02-david.david.local (10.0.5.2)
Host is up (0.00062s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https
MAC Address: 00:50:56:B3:41:A6 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.00 seconds

Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-07 22:29 EST
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 0.44 seconds

Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-07 22:29 EST
Nmap scan report for web01-david.david.local (10.0.5.4)
Host is up (0.000034s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
```

```
root@web01-david:~
for i in $(seq 1 10)
do
  nmap -f $1 $2 10.0.5.$i
done
~
~
~
~
~
```