



**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**INFORMATION SECURITY LAB**

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<b>Course</b>	Information Security
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## 1. Screenshots of the Ubuntu installation process.

To Install any operating system like Ubuntu, first we need to install software that can create a “virtual computer.” That software is called a virtualization tool. We are using “VMware”. So the screen shots of installation of VMware are given below:

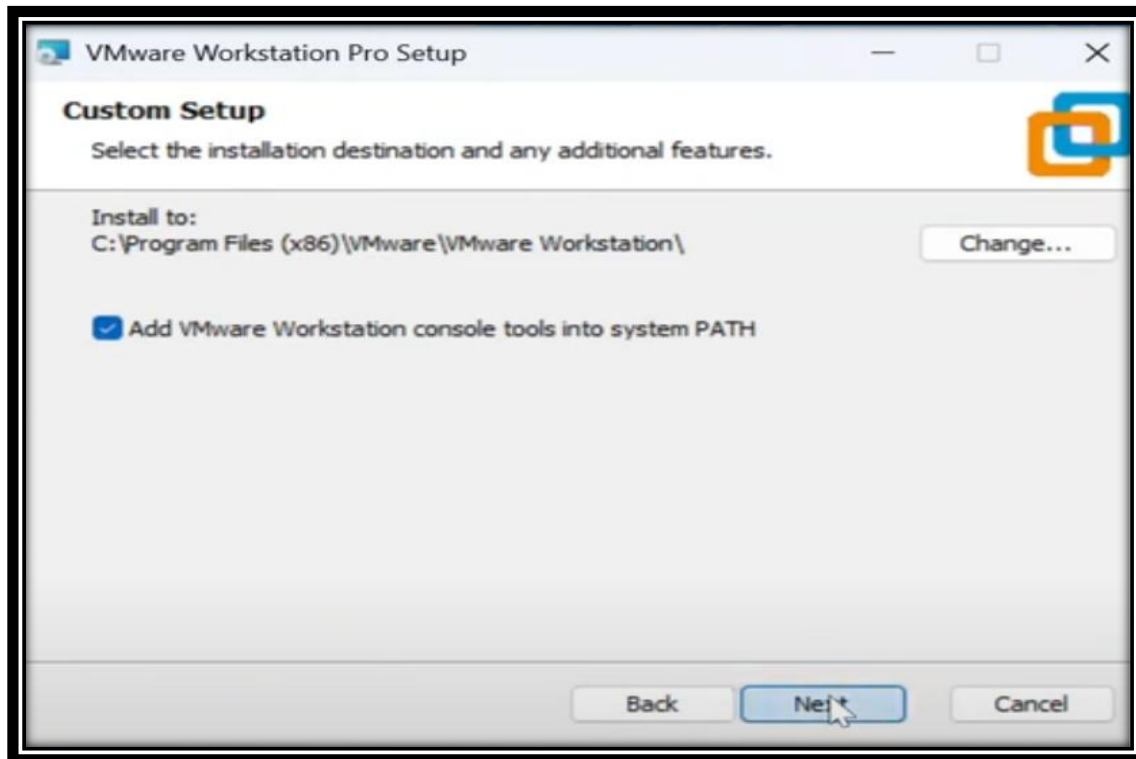
### Step 01 :



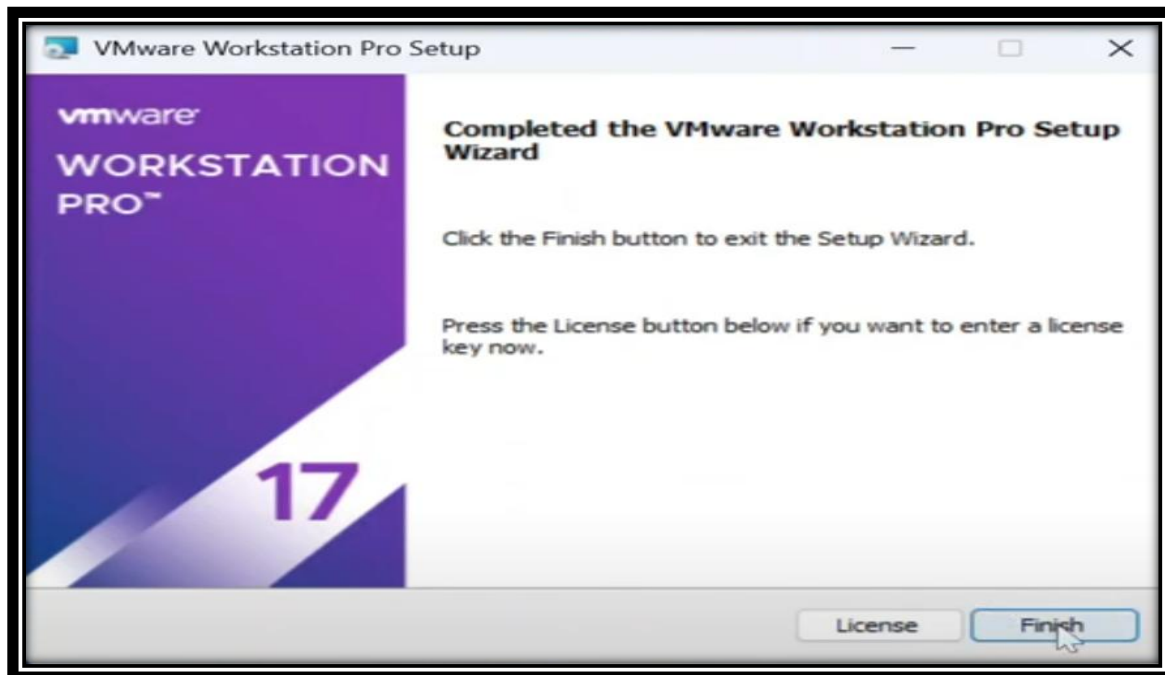
### Step 02:



### Step 03:

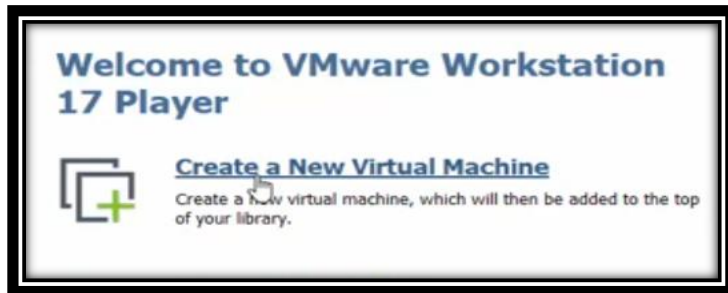


### Step 04:

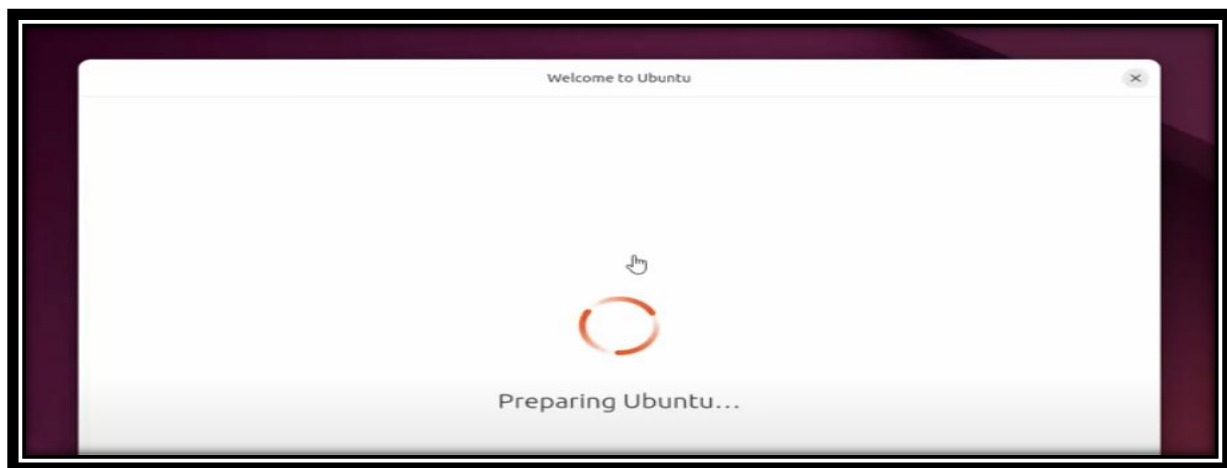


**After Installing Vmware, we have to install ubuntu linux in this virtualization tool. So below are the steps for ubuntu Installation.**

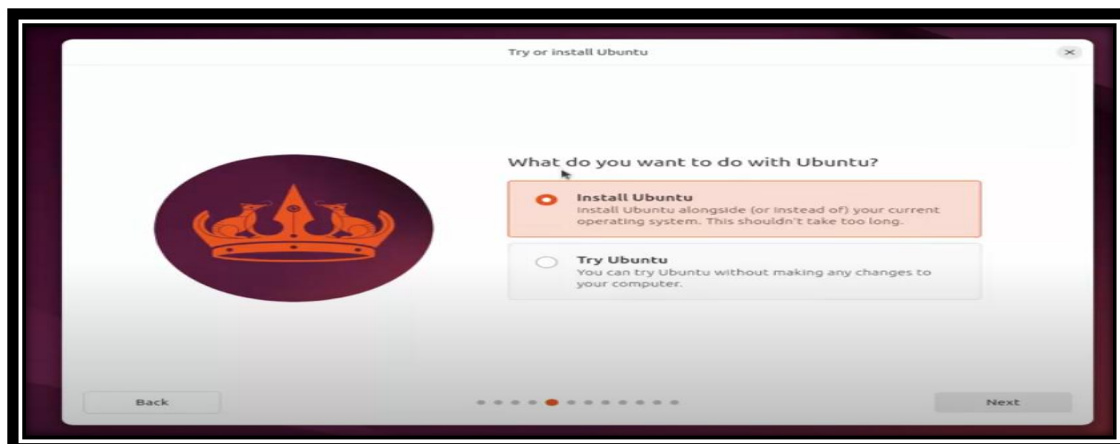
**Step 01 :**



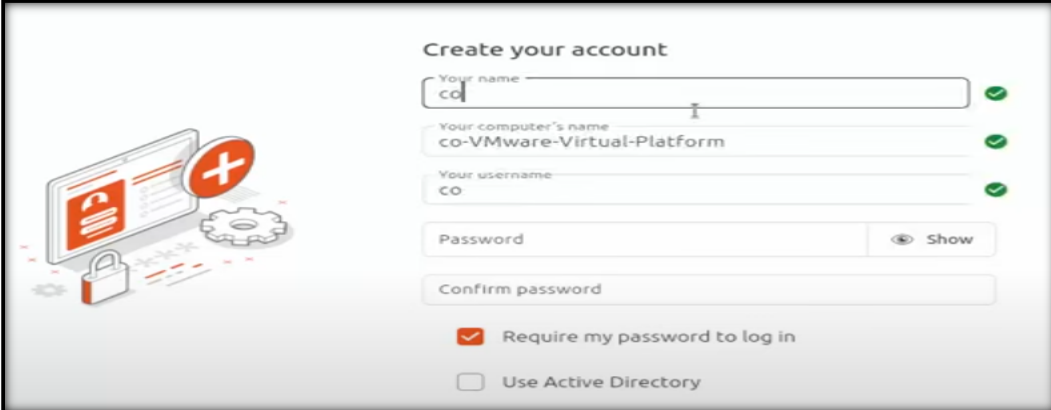
**Step 02:**



**Step 03:**



## Step 04:



Create your account

Your name  ✓

Your computer's name  ✓

Your username  ✓

Password

Confirm password

☒ Require my password to log in

☐ Use Active Directory

The form is titled "Create your account" and contains several input fields. The "Your name" field contains "cd" and has a green checkmark to its right. The "Your computer's name" field contains "co-VMware-Virtual-Platform" and also has a green checkmark. The "Your username" field contains "co" and has a green checkmark. There are two password fields: "Password" and "Confirm password". The "Password" field has a "Show" button next to it. Below the password fields are two checkboxes: "Require my password to log in" (which is checked) and "Use Active Directory" (which is unchecked). To the left of the form is an illustration of a computer monitor, a gear, and a padlock.

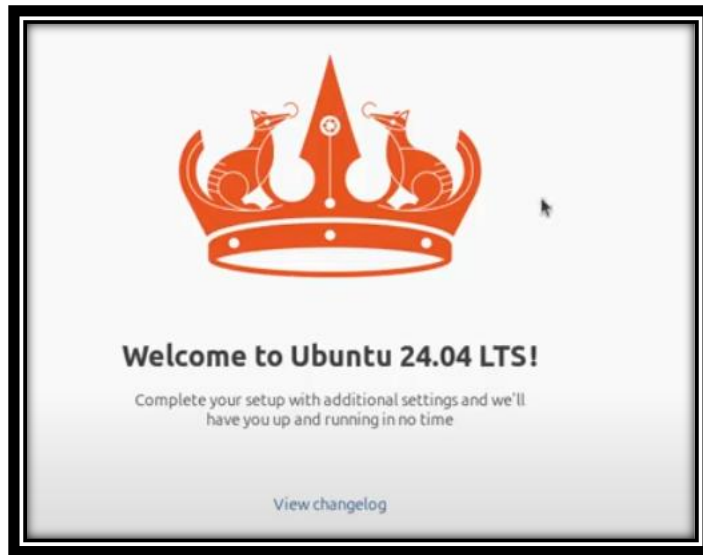
## Step 05:



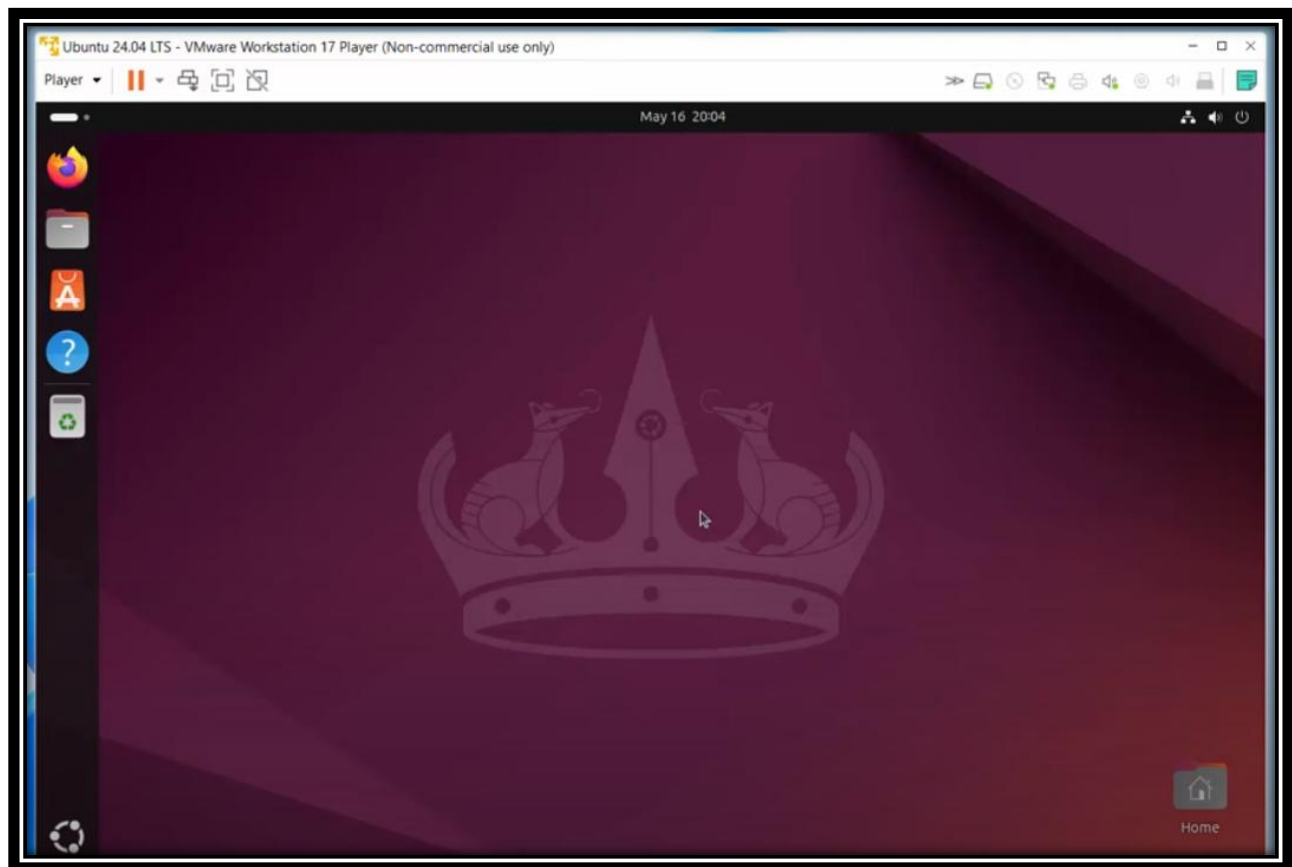
## Step 06:



## Step 07:



## Step 08:



## **2. A short report (300 words) on the importance of virtualization in security.**

Virtualization is like having a fake computer inside your real computer. This “virtual computer” works just like a real one, but it is completely separate from your main system. This is super helpful in security because you can try new things, test software, or even open risky files without worrying about harming your actual computer. If something bad happens in the virtual computer, you can just delete it and make a new one.

People working in cybersecurity use virtualization all the time. They use it to test for viruses, check for security holes, and even practice hacking in a safe way. Because the virtual computer is isolated, nothing spreads to the real network. It’s like practicing driving in a video game before going on the real road — you can make mistakes and still stay safe.

It is also very cheap and easy to use. You don’t need ten separate computers to try different operating systems. One computer can run many virtual machines at the same time. This saves money, makes learning easier for students, and helps companies find and fix problems faster. That’s why virtualization is one of the most important tools in security today.

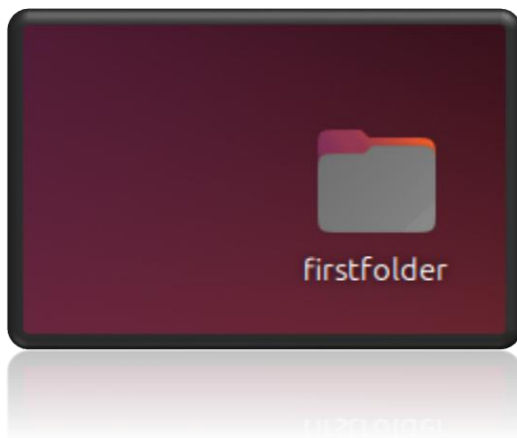
## COMMANDS RUN ON LINUX OP TERMINAL :

### 1. Command To Make a Folder:

**Mkdir firstfolder**

Creates a folder named **firstfolder**.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ mkdir firstfolder
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```



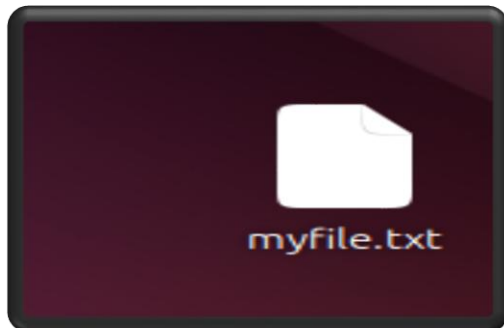
### 2. Command To Make a File:

**touch myfile.txt**

Creates a file on desktop.



```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ touch myfile.txt
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```

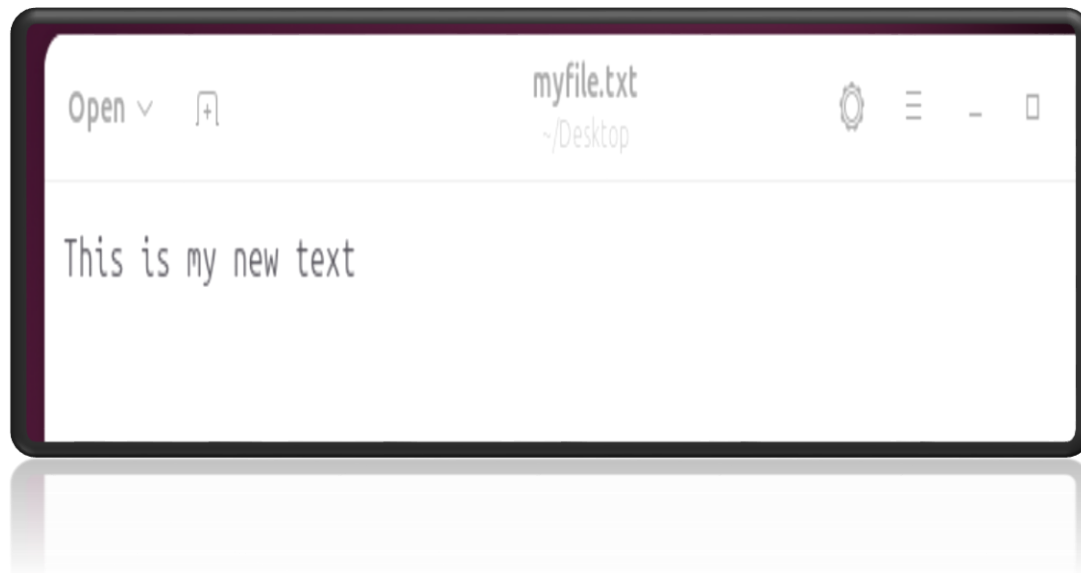


### 3. Command To Write Into The File :

```
echo "This is my new text" > myfile.txt
```

Writes the line into the file .

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ echo "This is my new text " > myfile.txt
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```



#### 4. Command To Change The File Name:

`mv myfile.txt newfile.txt`

Changes the previous name to the new name.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ mv myfile.txt newname.txt
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```



*END*

