# Week 15 Linux Projects - Chapter 10 Common Administrative Tasks

Activities

[Week 15 Linux Projects - Chapter 10 Common Administrative Tasks 1](#_Toc183681537)

[Update Kali Linux 1](#_Toc183681538)

[Hacking Simulation Project 1](#_Toc183681539)

[Project 10-5: User Accounts 2](#_Toc183681540)

[Project 10-6: Modify User Accounts 4](#_Toc183681541)

[Project 10-8: Remove and Create User Accounts 6](#_Toc183681542)

[Project 10-9: Work with Groups 7](#_Toc183681543)

[Assignment Submission 7](#_Toc183681544)

**How to Create Screenshots:** Please use the Windows Snip and Sketch Tool or the Snipping Tool. Paste a screenshot of just the program you are working on. If you are snipping a virtual machine, make sure your focus is outside the virtual machine before you snip.

1. Press and hold down the **Windows key** & **Shift**, then type **S.** This brings up the on-screen snipping tool.
2. Click and Drag your mouse around whatever you want to snip.
3. Release the mouse button. This places the snip into the Windows Clipboard.
4. Go into Word or wherever you want to paste the snip. Hold down **CTRL**, then type **V** to paste the snip.

## Update Kali Linux

In Kali Linux in the terminal.

|  |
| --- |
| sudo apt update  sudo apt dist-upgrade -y |

# Hacking Simulation Project

Impress your friends and family with your hacking skills!

*Hollywood* is a utility that splist a computer console into multiple panes of genuine technical melodrama, perfectly suitable for busy-looking computers in the background.

<https://a.hollywood.computer>

|  |
| --- |
| sudo apt update  # Install Hollywood  sudo apt install hollywood  # Run the program  hollywood |

You are now ready to impress everyone with your skills!

Insert a screenshot:

Click or tap here to enter text.

# Project 10-5: User Accounts

Time required: 20 minutes

In this hands-on project, you observe user account databases on Linux and create a user account using command-line utilities.

Hashes are used to store passwords in many operating systems. Let’s take a look at where they are stored in Linux.

1. Login into Kali Linux.
2. Type **less /etc/passwd** and press **Enter**. The less command will let you view the passwd file in an interactive fashion. You can scroll up and down using the cursor keys
3. Where is the line that describes **root** located in this file?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Where is the line that describes **user** in this file?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. How many daemon accounts are present? daemon accounts are accounts created by the system that are not user accounts.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. When finished, press the **q** key to quit the less utility.
2. Type **ls -l /etc/passwd** and press **Enter**.
3. Who is the owner and group owner of this file? Who has permission to read this file?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **less /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.
2. Why do you receive an error message? What does it mean?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. What is in the password field for the **root** user and **user** user accounts?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. What is in the password field for most daemon accounts? Press the **q** key to quit the less utility.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **ls -l /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.
2. Who is the owner and group owner of this file?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Who has permission to read this file?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Compare the permissions for /etc/shadow to those of /etc/passwd obtained earlier and explain the difference.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo useradd –m bozo** and press **Enter**. The -m option specifies to create a home directory for the user.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **cat /etc/passwd** and press **Enter**.
2. What shell and home directory does bozo have? What is bozo’s UID?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **cat /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.
2. Does bozo have a password? Can bozo log in to the system?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **passwd bozo** and press **Enter**. Enter the password of **LINUXrocks!** and press **Enter**. Enter the password of **LINUXrocks!** again to confirm and press **Enter**.
2. Type **cat /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **ls -a /home/bozo** and press **Enter**.
2. How many files are in this directory?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **exit** and press **Enter** to log out of your shell.

# Project 10-6: Modify User Accounts

Time required: 20 minutes

In this hands-on project, you modify user accounts using command-line utilities.

1. Type **grep bozo /etc/passwd** and press **Enter**.
2. Type **sudo grep bozo /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.
3. Record the line used to describe the user bozo. Insert a screenshot of the line.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **usermod –l bozo2 bozo** and press **Enter** to copy the useraccount bozo to bozo2.
2. Type **grep bozo2 /etc/passwd** and press **Enter**.
3. Was the login name changed from bozo to bozo2?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Was the UID changed?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Was the home directory changed?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo usermod –l bozo bozo2** and press **Enter** to change the login name for the user bozo2 back to bozo.
2. Type **cat /etc/passwd** and press **Enter**.
3. There should only be bozo.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo usermod –f 14 bozo** and press **Enter** to disable bozo’s user account 14 days after the password expires.
2. Type **sudo grep bozo /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.
3. Which field was changed?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo chage –m 2 bozo** and press **Enter** to require that the user bozo wait at least two days before making password changes.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo grep bozo /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.
2. Which field was changed?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo chage –M 40 bozo** and press **Enter** to require that the user bozo change passwords every 40 days.
2. Type **sudo grep bozo /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.
3. Which field was changed?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo chage –W 5 bozo** and press **Enter** to warn the user bozo five days before a password change is required.
2. Type **sudo grep /etc/shadow** and press **Enter**.
3. Which field was changed?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **exit** and press **Enter** to log out of your shell.

# Project 10-8: Remove and Create User Accounts

Time required: 10 minutes

In this hands-on project, you remove a user account on Linux and create a new user account in its place using command-line utilities.

1. Type **sudo ls –la /home/bozo** and press **Enter**.
2. Who owns most files in this directory? Why?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo userdel bozo** and press **Enter**.
2. Was the home directory removed for bozo as well?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **ls –la /home/bozo** and press **Enter**.
2. Who owns most files in this directory? Why?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo rm -r /home/bozo** to remove the bozo directory and all files.
2. Type **sudo useradd –m bozoette** and press **Enter**.
3. What does the –m option do in this command?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo passwd bozoette** and press **Enter**. Enter the password of **LINUXrocks!** and press **Enter**. Enter the password of **LINUXrocks!** again to confirm and press **Enter**.
2. Type **sudo grep bozoette /etc/passwd** and press **Enter**.
3. What is bozoette’s home directory? What is bozoette’s UID?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **sudo ls –la /home/bozoette** and press **Enter**.
2. Who owns most files in this directory? Why? Can bozoette manage these files?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **exit** and press **Enter** to log out of your shell.

# Project 10-9: Work with Groups

Time required: 20 minutes

In this hands-on project, you create, use, and delete groups on Linux using command-line utilities.

1. Type **sudo nano /etc/group** and press **Enter** to open the /etc/group file in the vi or nano editor. Add a line to the bottom of this file that reads:



This adds a group to the system with a GID of 1234, the members root, and bozoette. When finished, save and quit the vi editor.

1. Switch to a command-line terminal (tty6) by pressing **Ctrl+Alt+F6** and log in to the terminal using the user name of **bozoette** and the password of **LINUXrocks!**.
2. Type **id** and press **Enter**.
3. Which group is the primary group for the user bozoette?
4. Type **touch file1** and press **Enter** to create a new file called file1 in the current directory.
5. Type **ls -l** and press **Enter**.
6. Who is the owner and group owner of the file file1? Why?

Click or tap here to enter text.

1. Type **exit** and press **Enter** to log out of the new shell.
2. Switch back to the GUI by pressing **Ctrl+Alt+F7**.

## Assignment Submission

Submit this completed document in Blackboard.