

EECS 3482 Lab 5

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Chapter 1

Part 1

Download and Install Docker Toolbox

(skipped, as I am using native Docker on a Linux host)

Pull the hello-world sample application:

```
% sudo docker pull hello-world
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
1b930d010525: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:2557e3c07ed1e38f26e389462d03ed943586f744621577a99efb77324b0fe535
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest
```

Run the hello-world application:

```
% sudo docker run hello-world
Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.
```

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:

1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
(amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:

```
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash
```

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
<https://hub.docker.com/>

For more examples and ideas, visit:
<https://docs.docker.com/get-started/>

Determine the Docker version

```
% docker --version
Docker version 18.09.3-ce, build 774a1f4eee
```

Retrieve information about Docker installation

```
% sudo docker info
Containers: 1
  Running: 0
  Paused: 0
  Stopped: 1
Images: 1
Server Version: 18.09.3-ce
Storage Driver: overlay2
  Backing Filesystem: tmpfs
  Supports d_type: true
  Native Overlay Diff: false
Logging Driver: json-file
Cgroup Driver: cgroupfs
Plugins:
  Volume: local
  Network: bridge host macvlan null overlay
  Log: awslogs fluentd gcplogs gelf journald json-file local logentries splunk syslog
Swarm: inactive
Runtimes: runc
Default Runtime: runc
Init Binary: docker-init
containerd version: 9f2e07b1fc1342d1c48fe4d7bbb94cb6d1bf278b.m
runc version: ccb5efd37fb7c86364786e9137e22948751de7ed-dirty
init version: fec3683
Security Options:
  seccomp
    Profile: default
Kernel Version: 5.0.0-arch1-1-ARCH
```

```

Operating System: Arch Linux
OSType: linux
Architecture: x86_64
CPUs: 8
Total Memory: 15.52GiB
Name: arch-desktop
ID: 03EF:QEYN:ZBH6:EDUY:JBIC:SUKL:OH66:7NIV:NRXH:00IN:YVHH:KCYJ
Docker Root Dir: /tmp/docker
Debug Mode (client): false
Debug Mode (server): false
Registry: https://index.docker.io/v1/
Labels:
Experimental: false
Insecure Registries:
  127.0.0.0/8
Live Restore Enabled: false

```

List the available Docker images

```

% sudo docker image ls
REPOSITORY   TAG       IMAGE ID       CREATED        SIZE
hello-world  latest    fce289e99eb9   2 months ago   1.84kB

```

List CLI commands

```

% docker
Usage:  docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND

```

A self-sufficient runtime for containers

Options:

<code>--config string</code>	Location of client config files (default "/root/.docker")
<code>-D, --debug</code>	Enable debug mode
<code>-H, --host list</code>	Daemon socket(s) to connect to
<code>-l, --log-level string</code>	Set the logging level ("debug" "info" "warn" "error" "fatal") (default "info")
<code>--tls</code>	Use TLS; implied by <code>--tlsverify</code>
<code>--tlscacert string</code>	Trust certs signed only by this CA (default "/root/.docker/ca.pem")
<code>--tlscert string</code>	Path to TLS certificate file (default "/root/.docker/cert.pem")
<code>--tlskey string</code>	Path to TLS key file (default "/root/.docker/key.pem")
<code>--tlsverify</code>	Use TLS and verify the remote
<code>-v, --version</code>	Print version information and quit

Management Commands:

builder	Manage builds
config	Manage Docker configs
container	Manage containers
engine	Manage the docker engine
image	Manage images
network	Manage networks
node	Manage Swarm nodes
plugin	Manage plugins
secret	Manage Docker secrets
service	Manage services
stack	Manage Docker stacks
swarm	Manage Swarm
system	Manage Docker
trust	Manage trust on Docker images
volume	Manage volumes

Commands:

attach	Attach local standard input, output, and error streams to a running container
build	Build an image from a Dockerfile
commit	Create a new image from a container's changes
cp	Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem
create	Create a new container
diff	Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem
events	Get real time events from the server
exec	Run a command in a running container
export	Export a container's filesystem as a tar archive
history	Show the history of an image
images	List images
import	Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image
info	Display system-wide information
inspect	Return low-level information on Docker objects
kill	Kill one or more running containers
load	Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN
login	Log in to a Docker registry
logout	Log out from a Docker registry
logs	Fetch the logs of a container
pause	Pause all processes within one or more containers
port	List port mappings or a specific mapping for the container
ps	List containers
pull	Pull an image or a repository from a registry
push	Push an image or a repository to a registry
rename	Rename a container
restart	Restart one or more containers
rm	Remove one or more containers

rmi	Remove one or more images
run	Run a command in a new container
save	Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)
search	Search the Docker Hub for images
start	Start one or more stopped containers
stats	Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage statistics
stop	Stop one or more running containers
tag	Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE
top	Display the running processes of a container
unpause	Unpause all processes within one or more containers
update	Update configuration of one or more containers
version	Show the Docker version information
wait	Block until one or more containers stop, then print their exit codes

Run 'docker COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.

Chapter 2

Part 2

Run the Ubuntu image and access the bash shell

```
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
898c46f3b1a1: Pull complete
63366dfa0a50: Pull complete
041d4cd74a92: Pull complete
6e1bee0f8701: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:d019bdb3ad5af96fa1541f9465f070394c0daf0ffd692646983f491ce077b70f
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
```

List Directories

```
root@6c00375706a7:/# ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib64 media mnt opt proc root run sbin
srv sys tmp usr var
```

Change directory to /etc

```
root@6c00375706a7:/# cd /etc
```

Type the contents of the passwd file

```
root@6c00375706a7:/etc# cat passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

```

sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:100:65534:./nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin

```

Do you see a password for the root account?

No, there do not appear to be any passwords in the file.

All of the usernames are followed by x; What does that mean?

x is a dummy password indicating the real password is stored in the shadow file.

Modify the password to: abc123 using the command passwd

```

root@6c00375706a7:/etc# passwd
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully

```

Type the content of the shadow file

```

root@6c00375706a7:/etc# cat shadow
root:$6$qxGUuh7L$GbLKmn9IgbuM/A.dvBpg0w3Qpfpyt.dz1jdouyz5L0/A979ss8wDPnal/WoecC
Ub9x1GoAmRAyBkNewualCYr1:17969:0:99999:7:::
daemon*:17962:0:99999:7:::
bin*:17962:0:99999:7:::
sys*:17962:0:99999:7:::
sync*:17962:0:99999:7:::
games*:17962:0:99999:7:::
man*:17962:0:99999:7:::
lp*:17962:0:99999:7:::

```



```
mail:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
news:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
uucp:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
proxy:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
www-data:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
backup:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
list:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
irc:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
gnats:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
nobody:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
_apt:*:17962:0:99999:7:::  
root@6c00375706a7:/etc#
```

For the root account:

**Search for the \$6\$ shadow and determine the purpose if \$6\$.
What type of hashing function has been used in generating
the password hash value?**

The purpose is to identify the hashing function used. \$6\$ identifies a SHA-512 hash.

What is the salt value for the root account's password?

The salt used is qxGUuh7L.