UNIVERSITE DE TECHNOLOGIE D'HAITI
SCES INFORMATIQUES

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Niveau III

SECURITE INFORMATIQUE

Présenté par

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Sous la direction

Du monsieur Saint Amour Ismael

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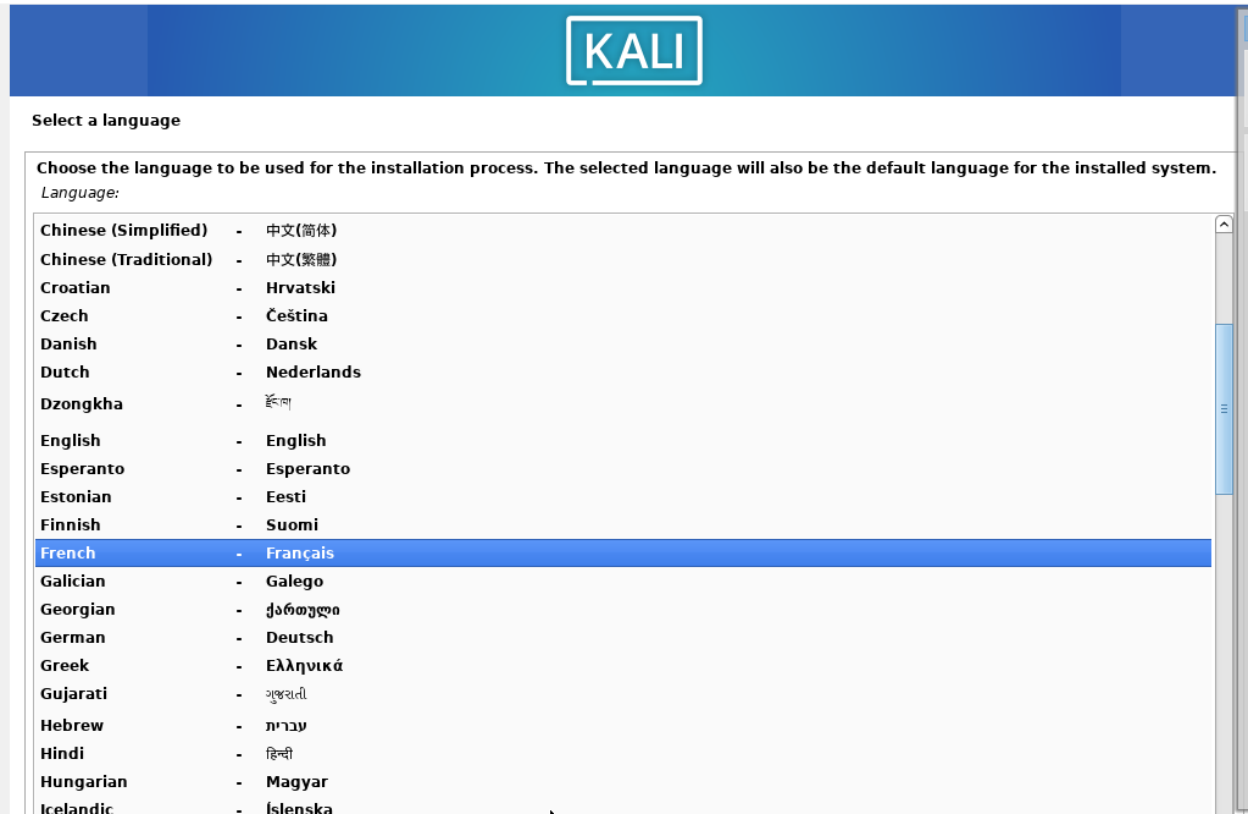
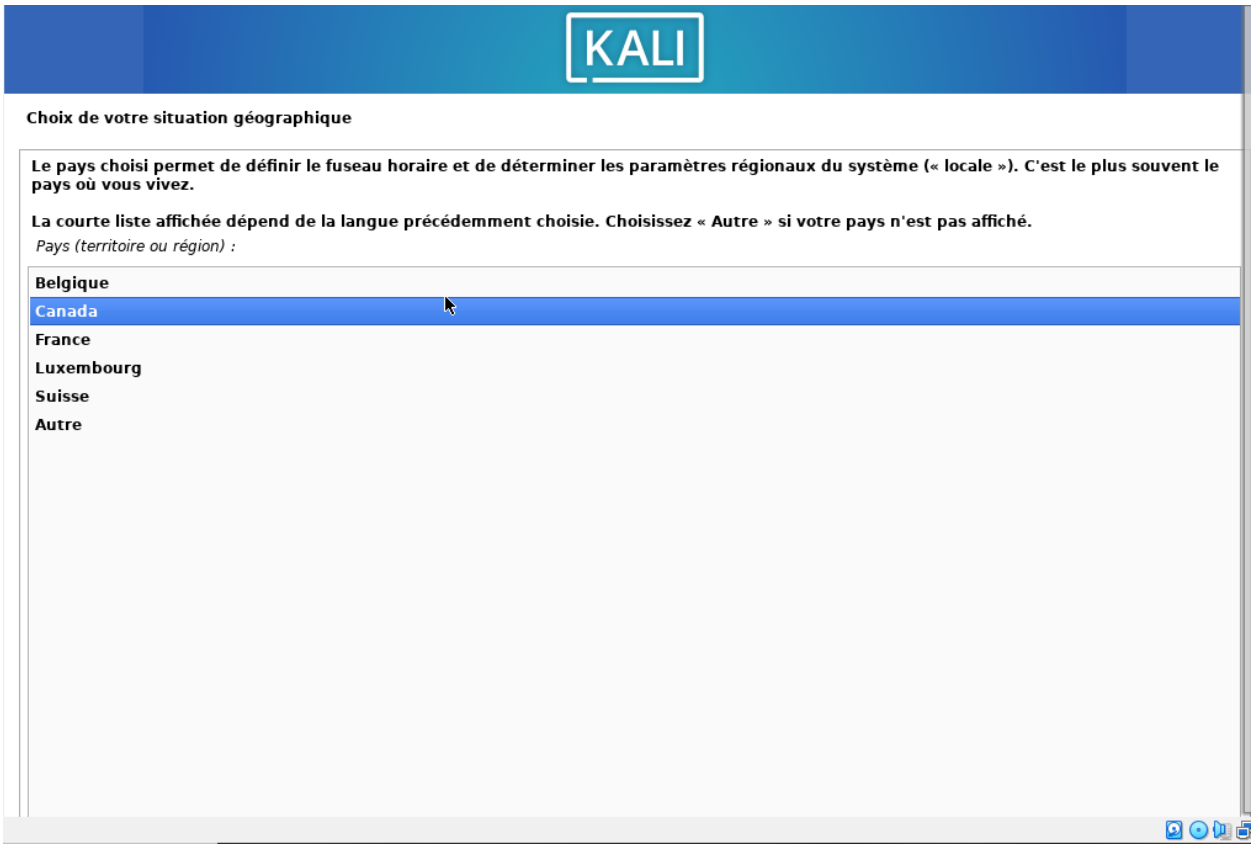
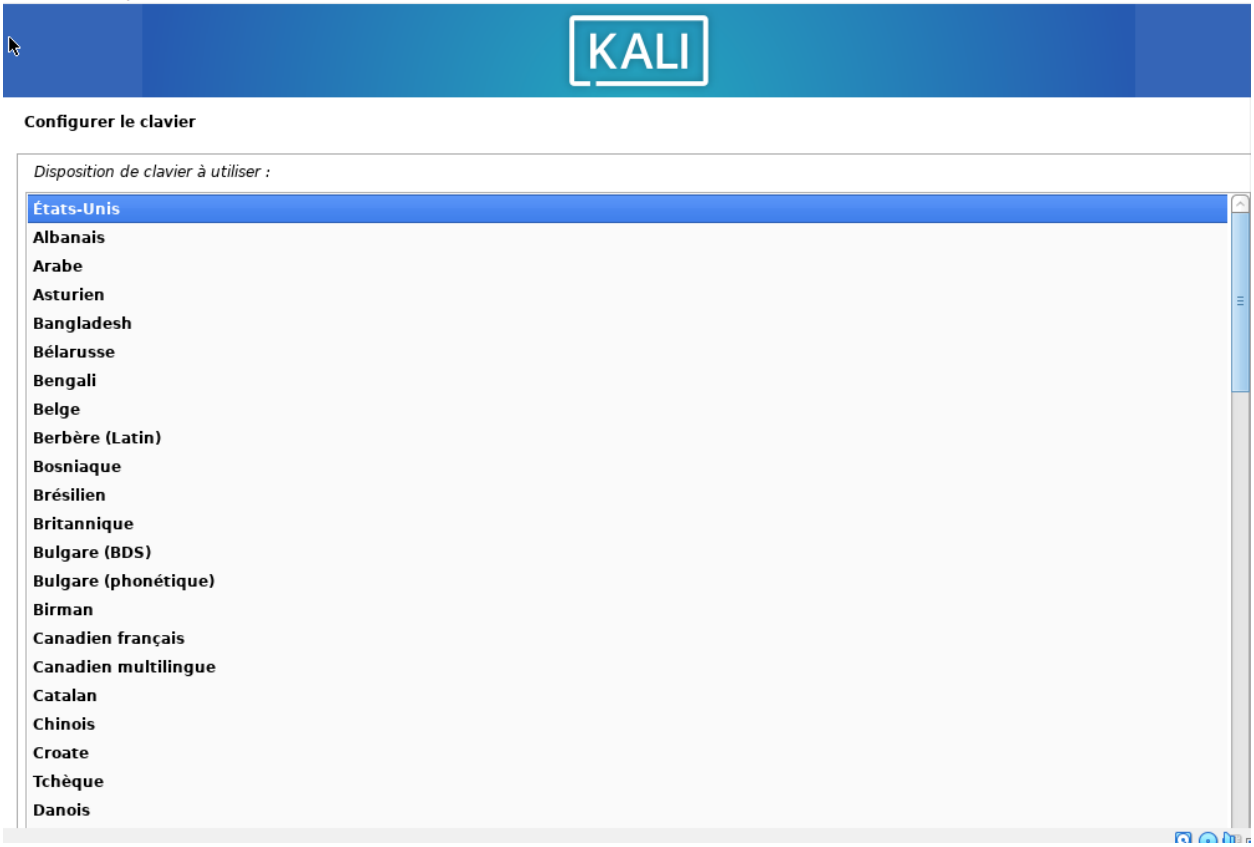
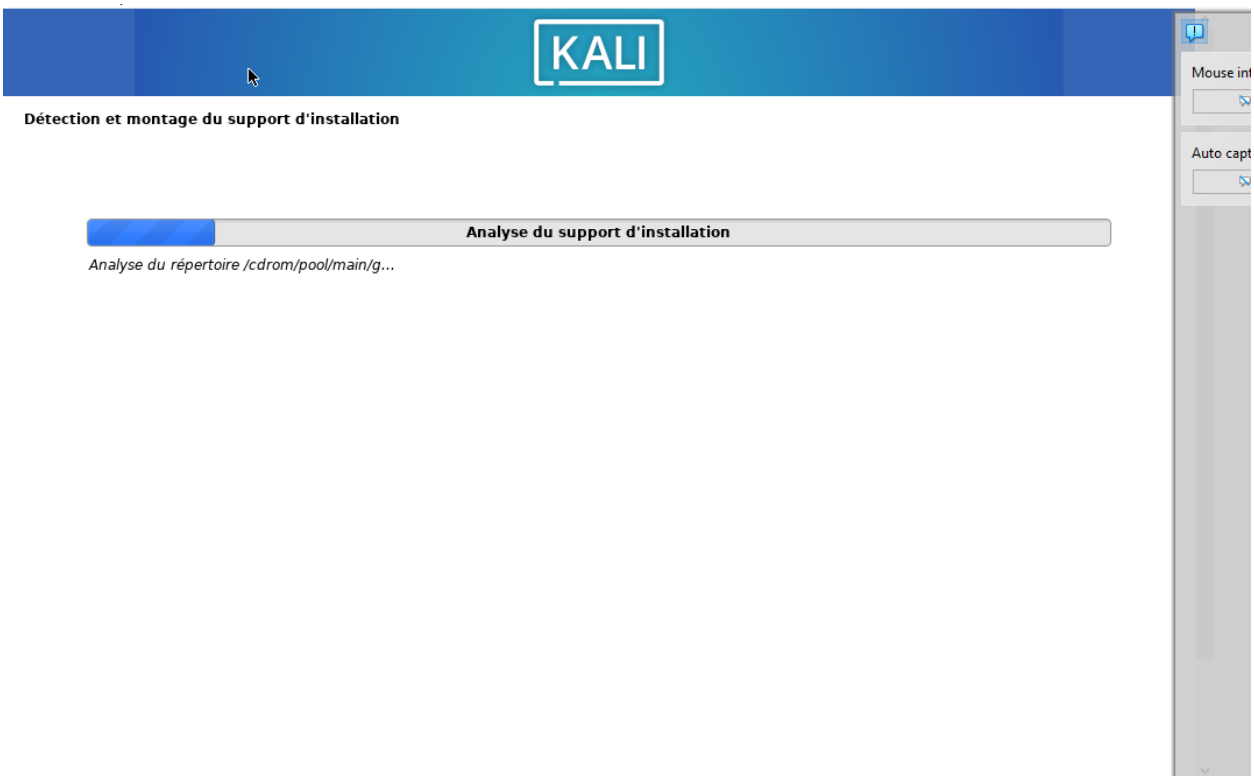
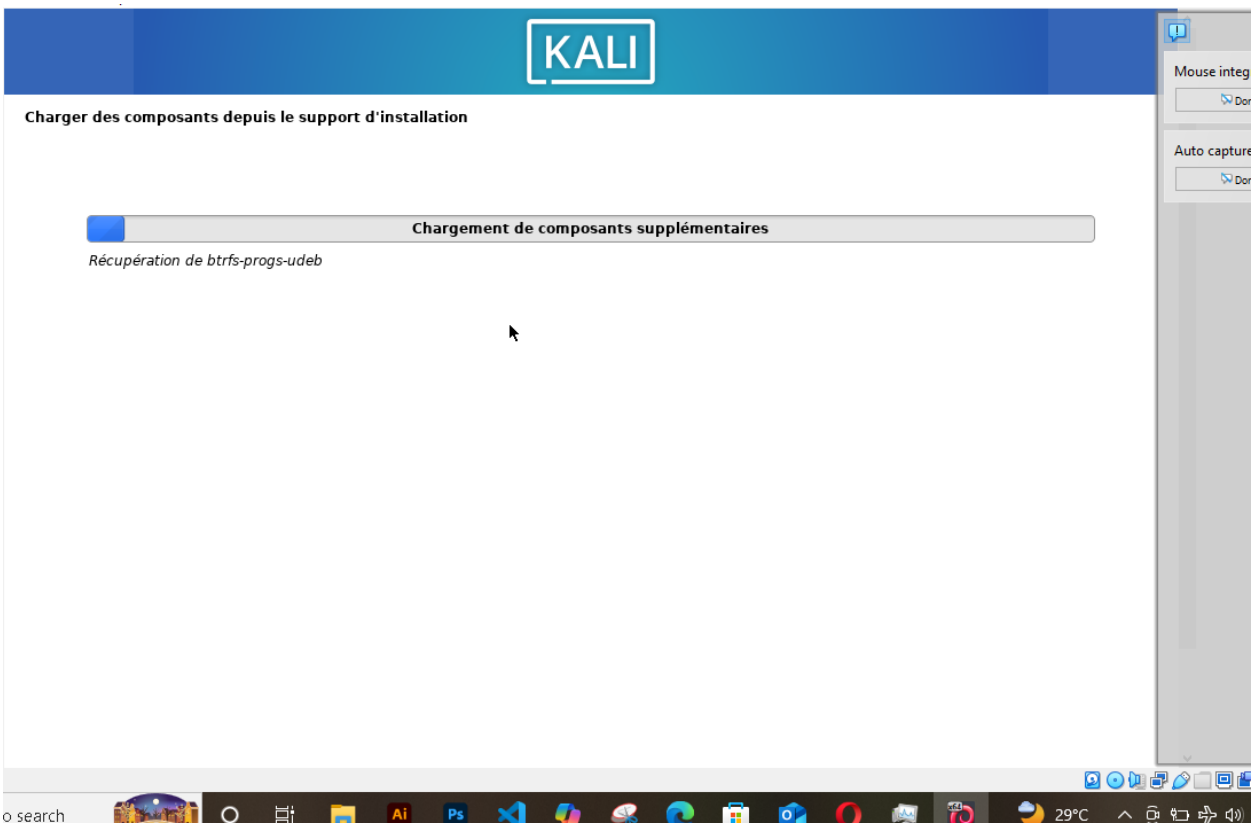
1-Installation Kali Linux

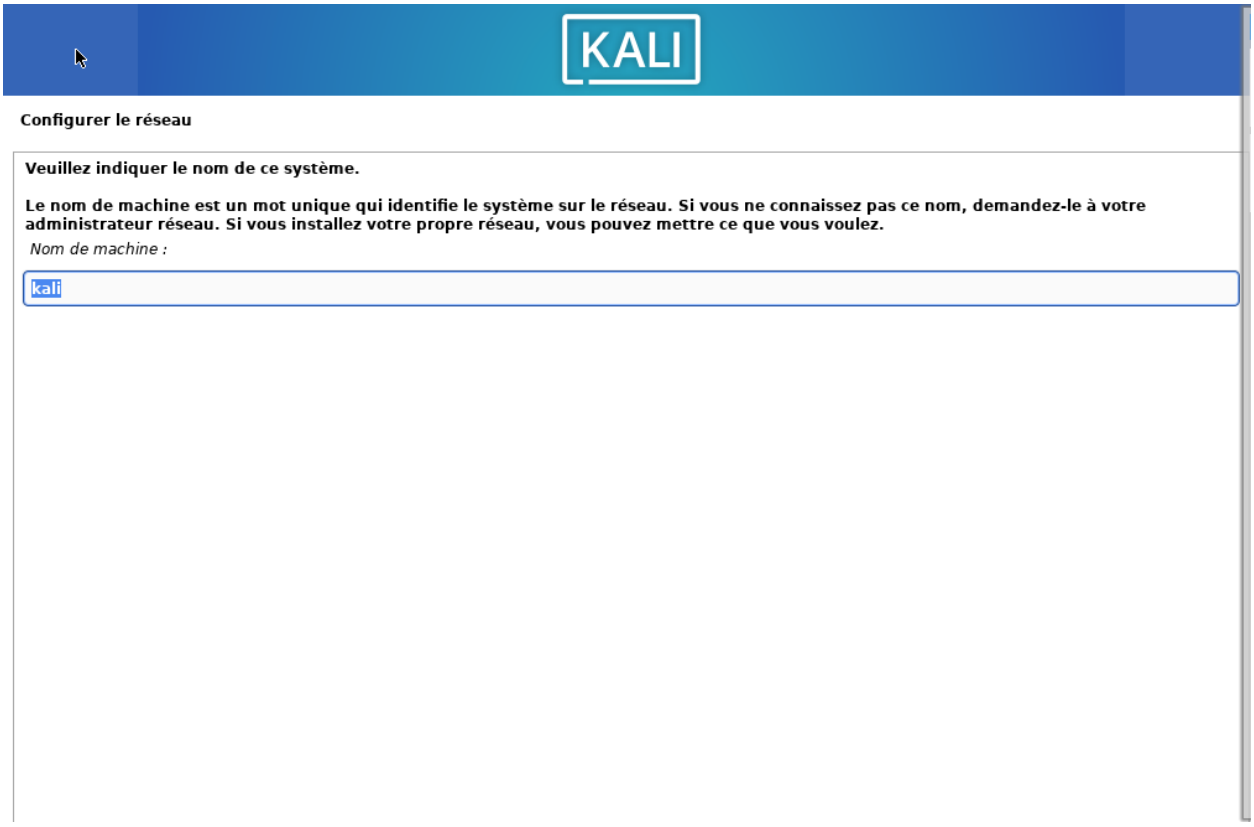

KALI
Select a language
Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.
Language:
Chinese (Simplified) - 中文(简体)
Chinese (Traditional) - 中文(繁體)
Croatian - Hrvatski
Czech - Čeština
Danish - Dansk
Dutch - Nederlands
Dzongkha - རྫོང་ཁ
English - English
Esperanto - Esperanto
Estonian - Eesti
Finnish - Suomi
French - Français
Galician - Galego
Georgian - ქართული
German - Deutsch
Greek - Ελληνικά
Gujarati - ગુજરાતી
Hebrew - עברית
Hindi - हिन्दी
Hungarian - Magyar
Icelandic - Íslenska

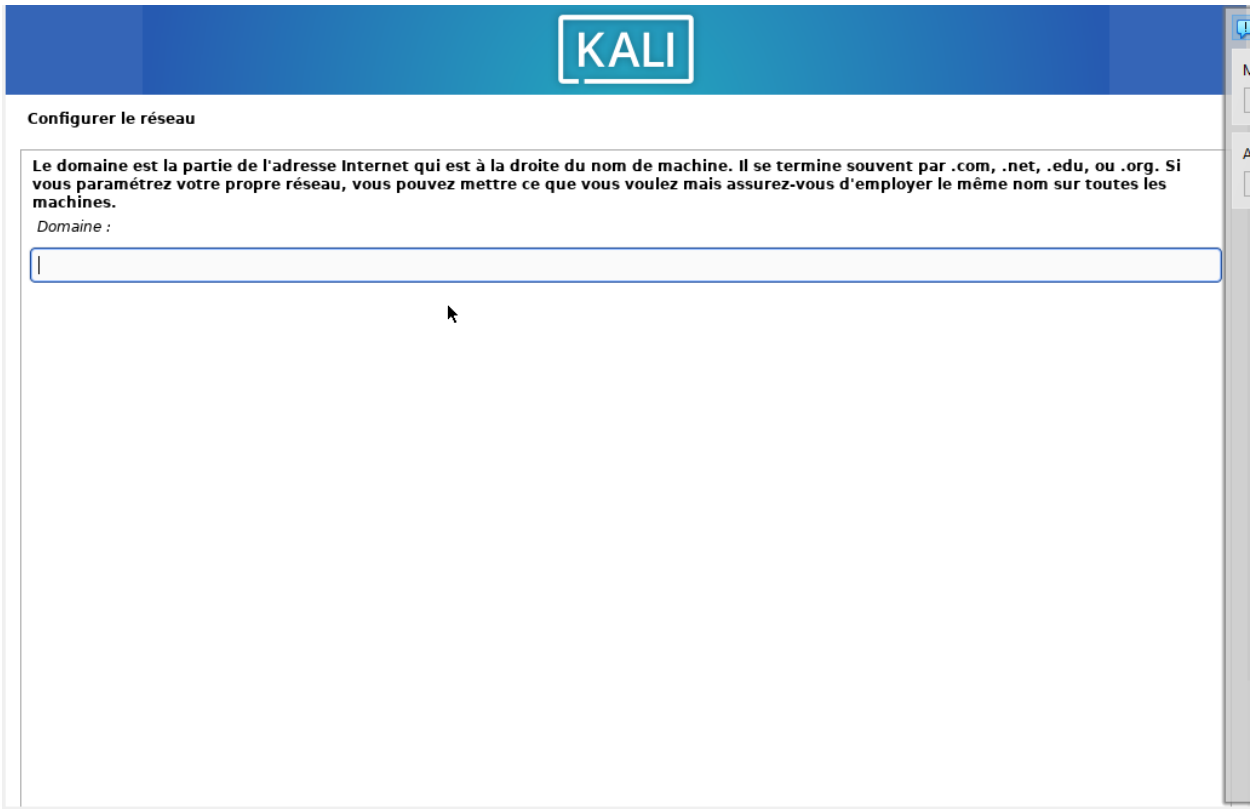

KALI
Choix de votre situation géographique
Le pays choisi permet de définir le fuseau horaire et de déterminer les paramètres régionaux du système (« locale »). C'est le plus souvent le pays où vous vivez.
La courte liste affichée dépend de la langue précédemment choisie. Choisissez « Autre » si votre pays n'est pas affiché.
Pays (territoire ou région) :
Belgique
Canada
France
Luxembourg
Suisse
Autre

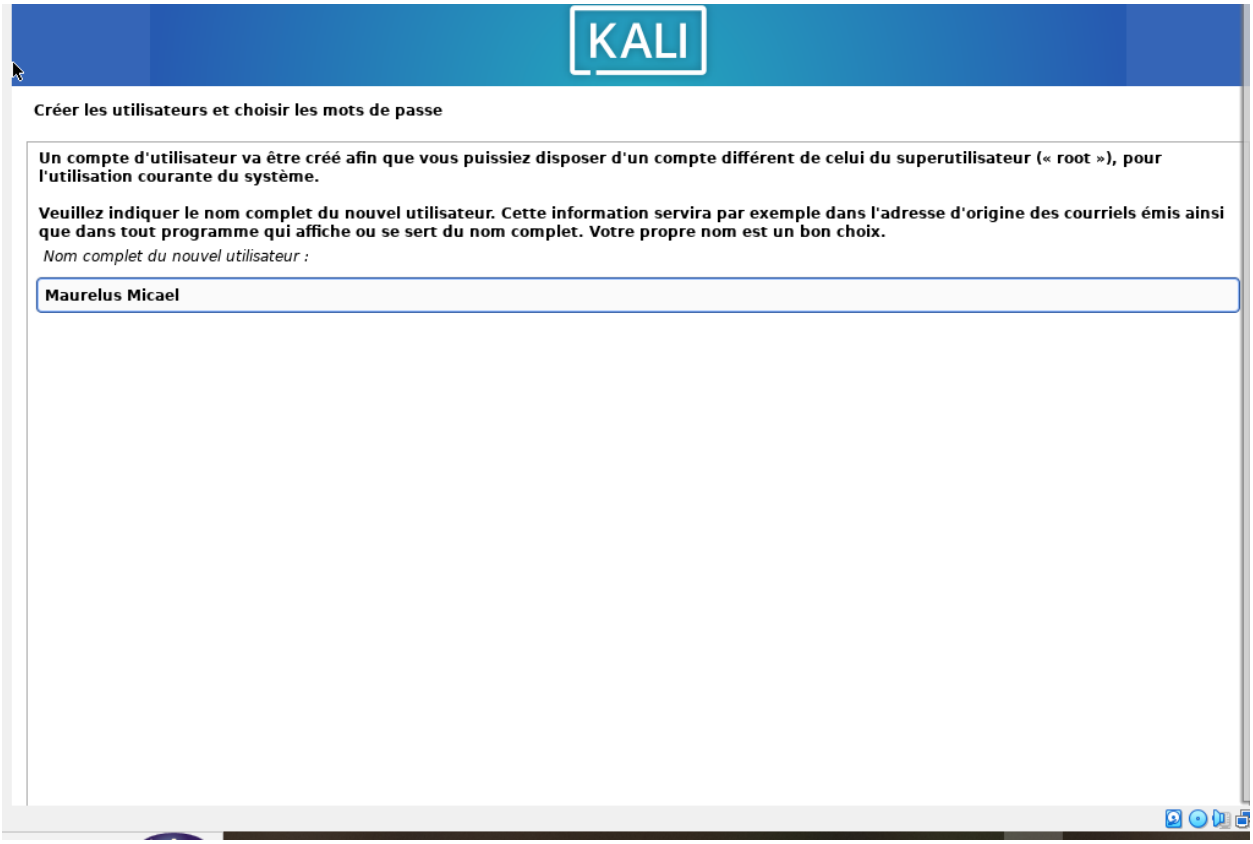

KALI
Configurer le clavier
Disposition de clavier à utiliser :
États-Unis
Albanais
Arabe
Asturien
Bangladesh
Bélarusse
Bengali
Belge
Berbère (Latin)
Bosniaque
Brésilien
Britannique
Bulgare (BDS)
Bulgare (phonétique)
Birman
Canadien français
Canadien multilingue
Catalan
Chinois
Croate
Tchèque
Danois

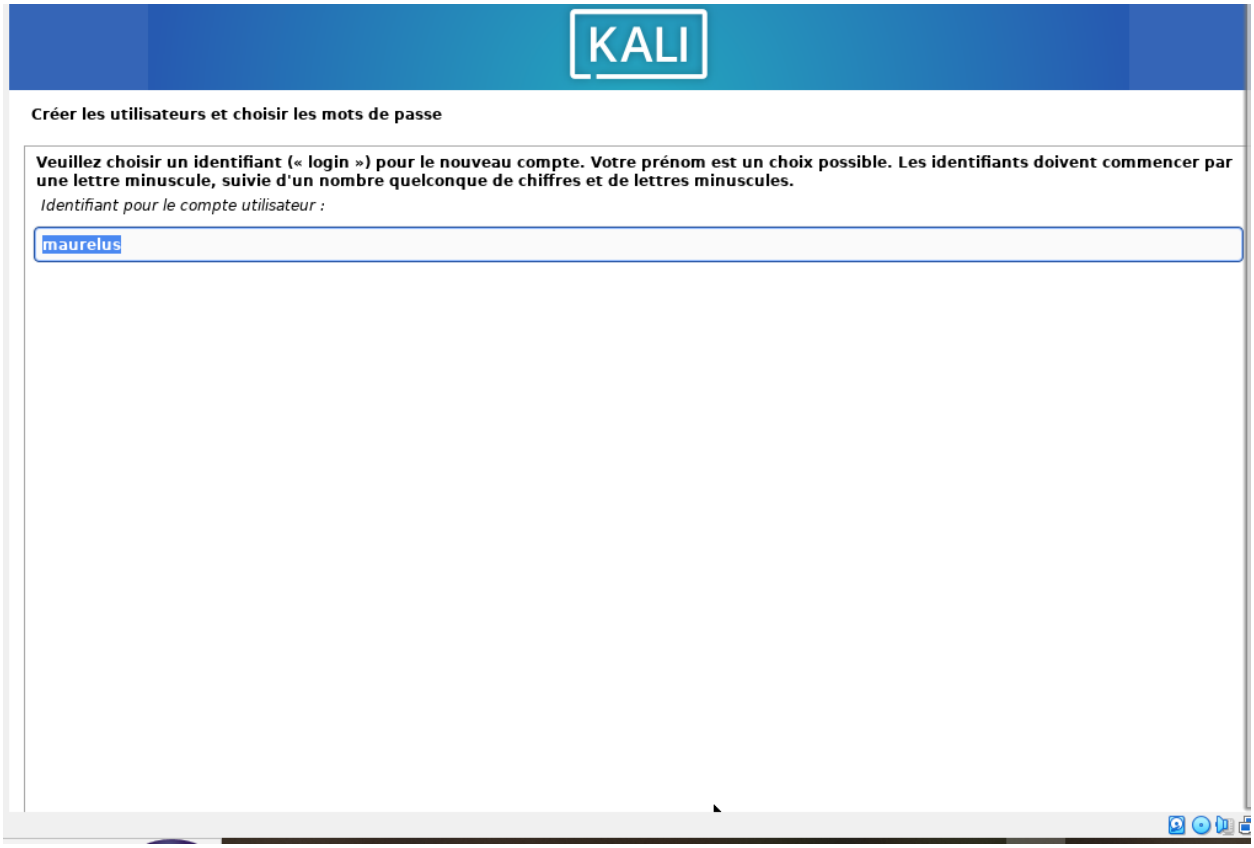

KALI
Détection et montage du support d'installation
Analyse du support d'installation
Analyse du répertoire /cdrom/pool/main/g...

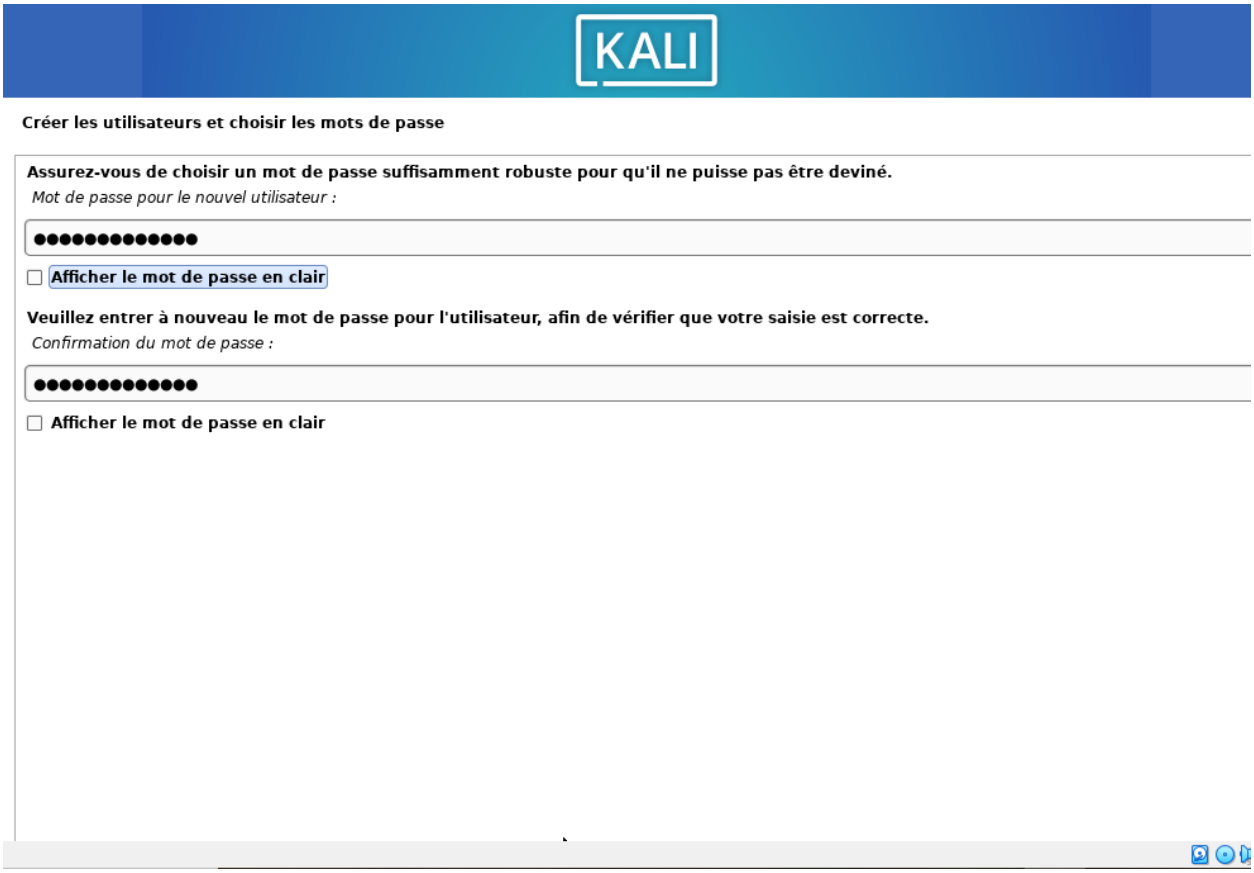

KALI
Charger des composants depuis le support d'installation
Chargement de composants supplémentaires
Récupération de btrfs-progs-udeb
search
29°C


KALI
Configurer le réseau
Veuillez indiquer le nom de ce système.
Le nom de machine est un mot unique qui identifie le système sur le réseau. Si vous ne connaissez pas ce nom, demandez-le à votre administrateur réseau. Si vous installez votre propre réseau, vous pouvez mettre ce que vous voulez.
Nom de machine :
kali

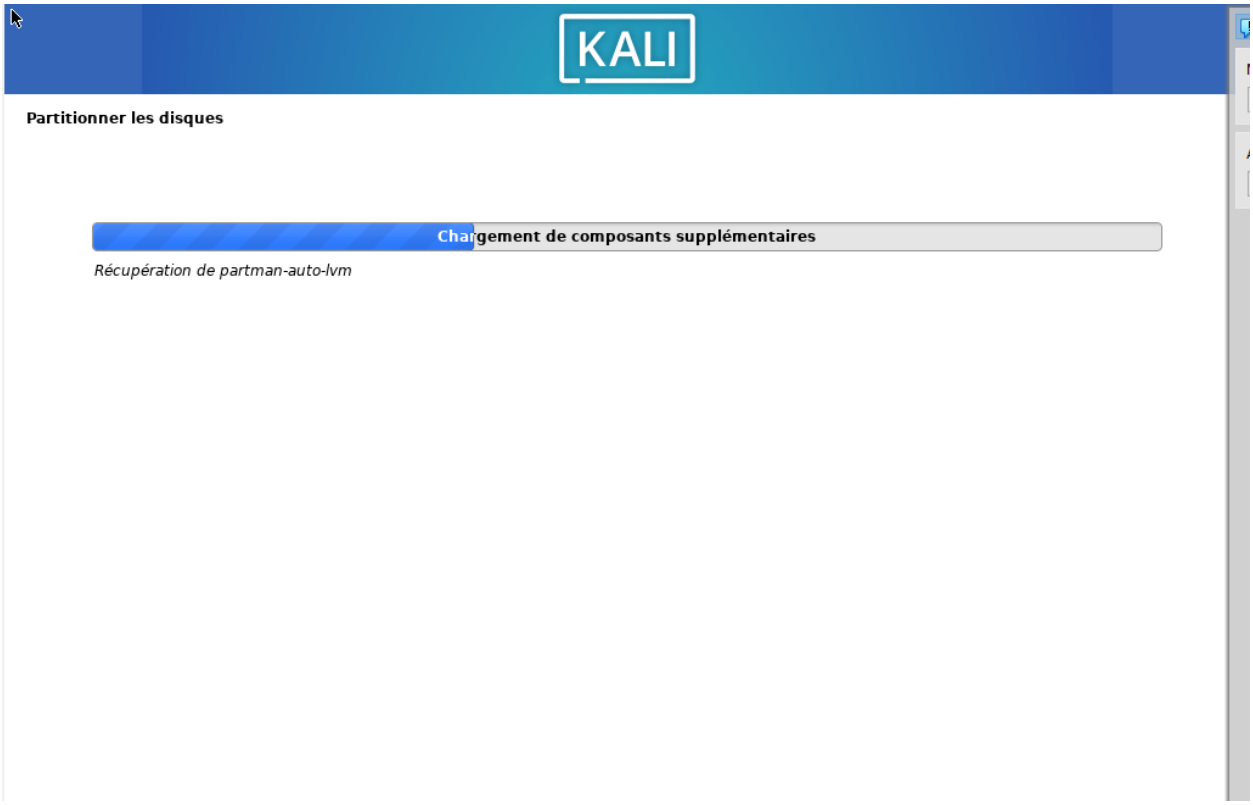

KALI
Configurer le réseau
Le domaine est la partie de l'adresse Internet qui est à la droite du nom de machine. Il se termine souvent par .com, .net, .edu, ou .org. Si vous paramétrez votre propre réseau, vous pouvez mettre ce que vous voulez mais assurez-vous d'employer le même nom sur toutes les machines.
Domaine :

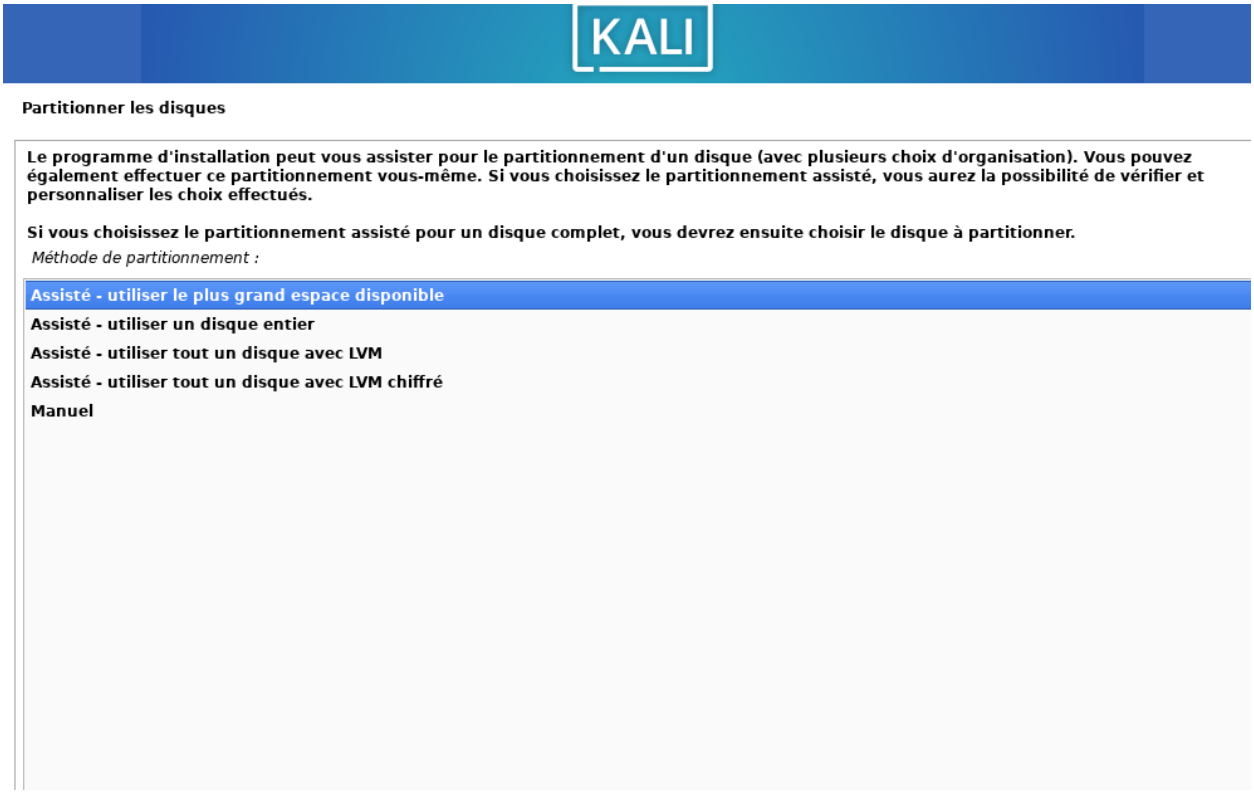

KALI
Créer les utilisateurs et choisir les mots de passe
Un compte d'utilisateur va être créé afin que vous puissiez disposer d'un compte différent de celui du superutilisateur (« root »), pour l'utilisation courante du système.
Veuillez indiquer le nom complet du nouvel utilisateur. Cette information servira par exemple dans l'adresse d'origine des courriels émis ainsi que dans tout programme qui affiche ou se sert du nom complet. Votre propre nom est un bon choix.
Nom complet du nouvel utilisateur :
Maurelus Micael


KALI
Créer les utilisateurs et choisir les mots de passe
Veuillez choisir un identifiant (« login ») pour le nouveau compte. Votre prénom est un choix possible. Les identifiants doivent commencer par une lettre minuscule, suivie d'un nombre quelconque de chiffres et de lettres minuscules.
Identifiant pour le compte utilisateur :
maurelus


KALI
Créer les utilisateurs et choisir les mots de passe
Assurez-vous de choisir un mot de passe suffisamment robuste pour qu'il ne puisse pas être deviné.
Mot de passe pour le nouvel utilisateur :
Afficher le mot de passe en clair
Veuillez entrer à nouveau le mot de passe pour l'utilisateur, afin de vérifier que votre saisie est correcte.
Confirmation du mot de passe :
Afficher le mot de passe en clair


KALI
Configurer l'horloge
Si le fuseau horaire souhaité n'est pas affiché, veuillez retourner à l'étape de choix de la langue d'installation et choisir un pays qui inclut ce fuseau horaire (votre pays de résidence, par exemple).
Fuseau horaire :
Terre-Neuve
Atlantique
Est (Eastern)
Centre (Central)
Saskatchewan de l'Est
Saskatchewan
Rocheuses (Mountain)
Pacifique

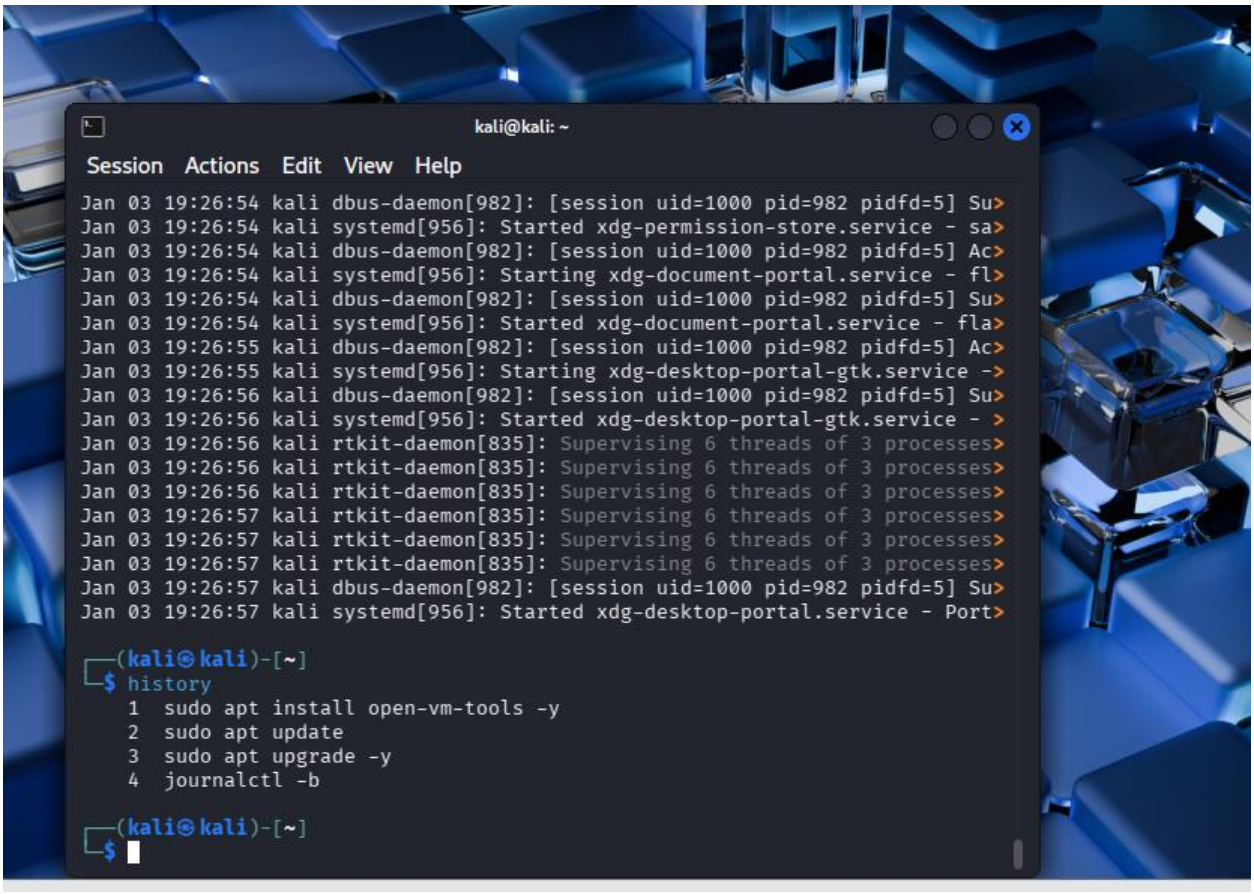

KALI
Partitionner les disques
Chargement de composants supplémentaires
Récupération de partman-auto-lvm

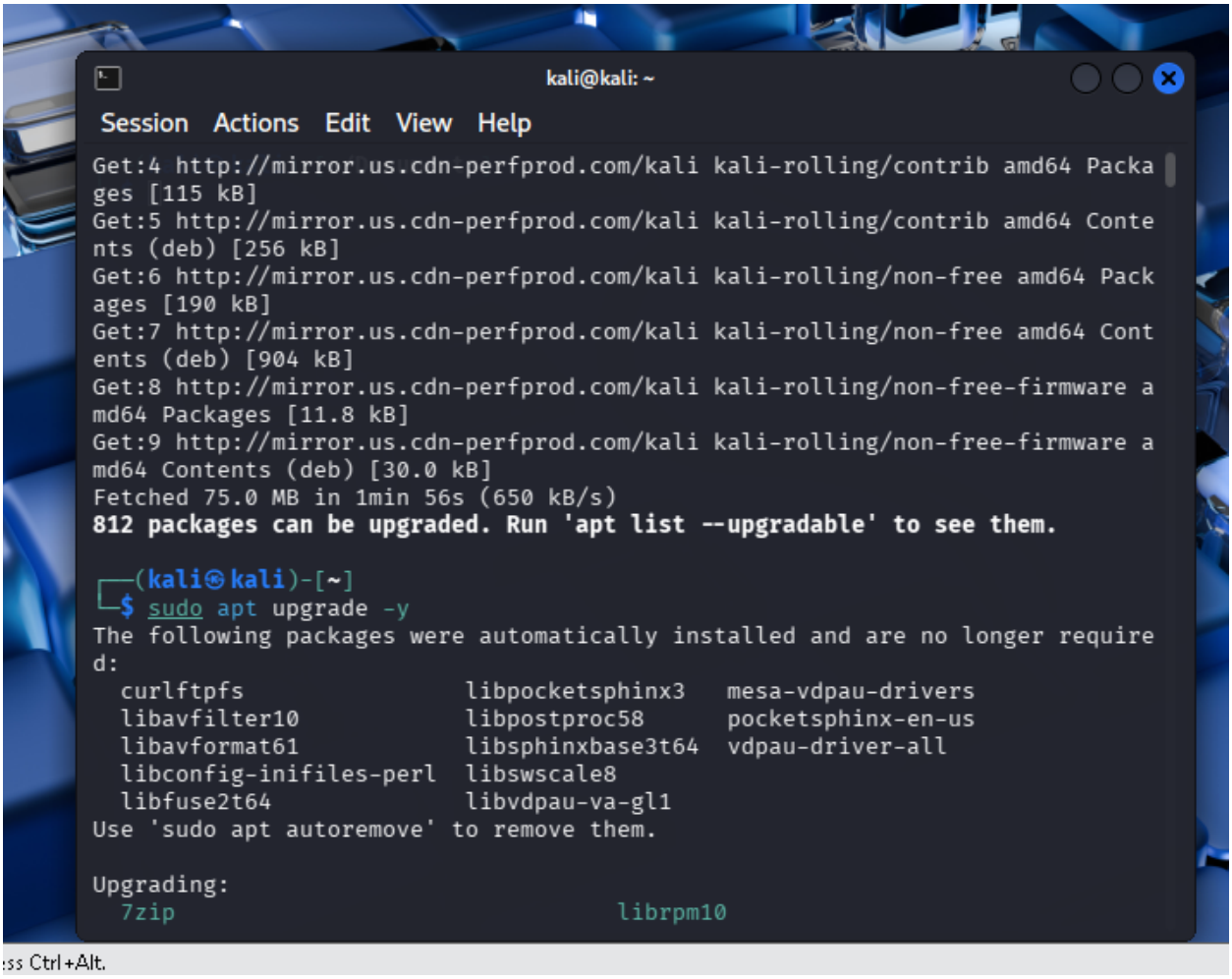

KALI
Partitionner les disques
Le programme d'installation peut vous assister pour le partitionnement d'un disque (avec plusieurs choix d'organisation). Vous pouvez également effectuer ce partitionnement vous-même. Si vous choisissez le partitionnement assisté, vous aurez la possibilité de vérifier et personnaliser les choix effectués.
Si vous choisissez le partitionnement assisté pour un disque complet, vous devrez ensuite choisir le disque à partitionner.
Méthode de partitionnement :
Assisté - utiliser le plus grand espace disponible
Assisté - utiliser un disque entier
Assisté - utiliser tout un disque avec LVM
Assisté - utiliser tout un disque avec LVM chiffré
Manuel

2-Configuration Linux

Mise à jour du système

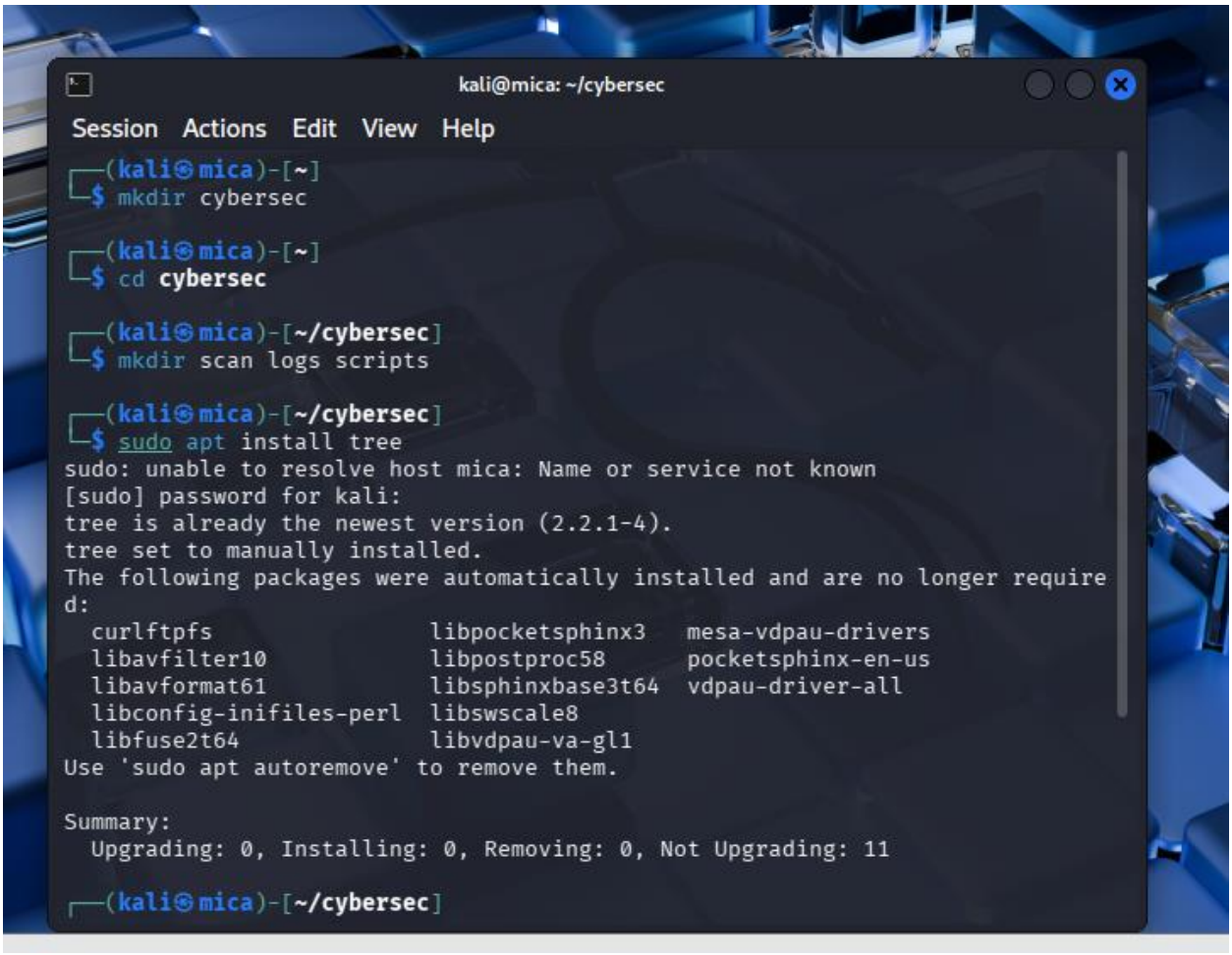
```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo apt dist-upgrade -y
```



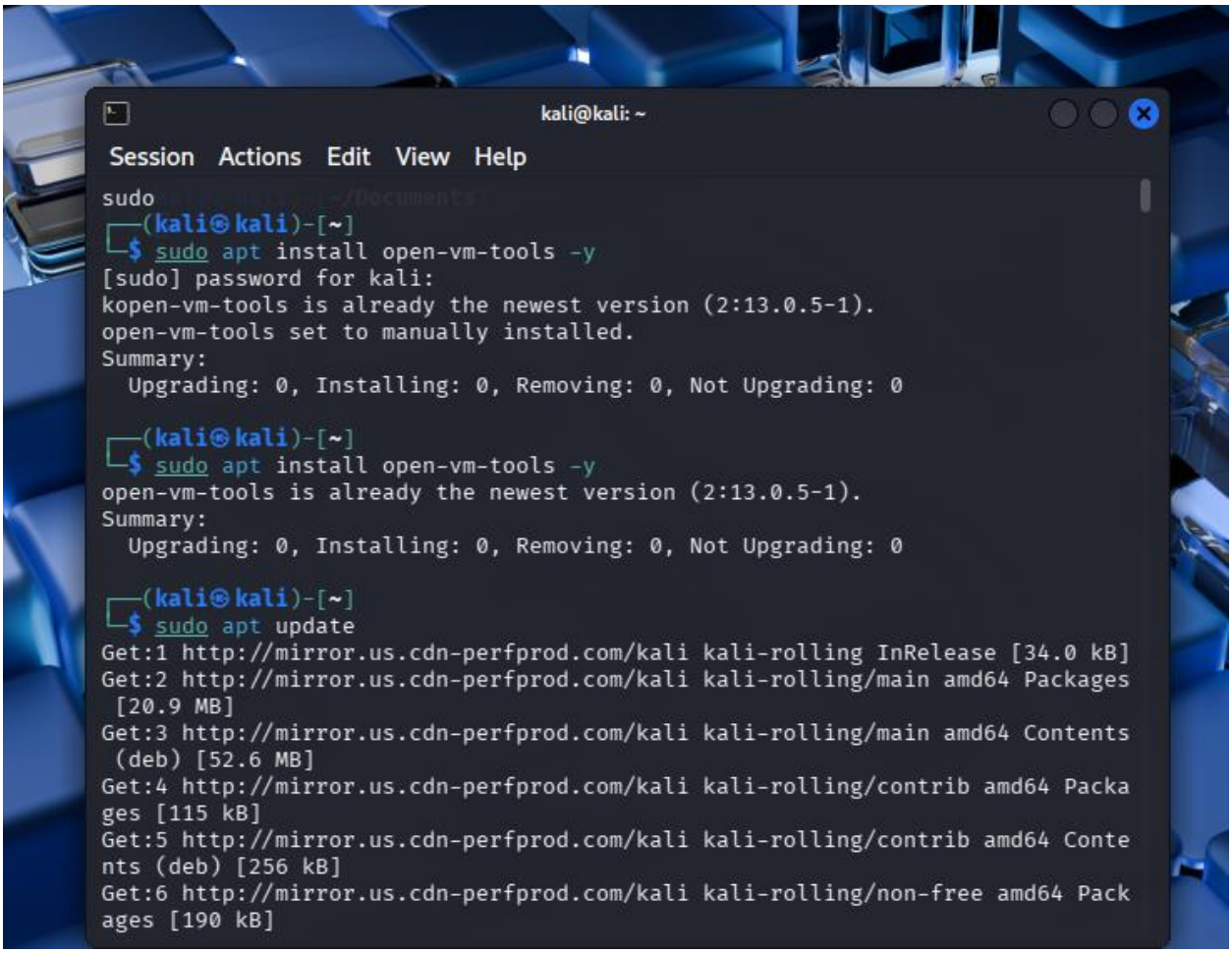

kali@kali: ~
Session Actions Edit View Help
Get:4 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Packages [115 kB]
Get:5 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Contents (deb) [256 kB]
Get:6 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Packages [190 kB]
Get:7 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Contents (deb) [904 kB]
Get:8 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/non-free-firmware amd64 Packages [11.8 kB]
Get:9 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/non-free-firmware amd64 Contents (deb) [30.0 kB]
Fetched 75.0 MB in 1min 56s (650 kB/s)
812 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt upgrade -y
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
curlftpfs
libavfilter10
libavformat61
libconfig-inifiles-perl
libfuse2t64
libpocketsphinx3
libpostproc58
libsphinxbase3t64
libswscale8
libvdpau-va-gl1
mesa-vdpau-drivers
pocketsphinx-en-us
vdpau-driver-all
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
Upgrading:
7zip
librpm10
ss Ctrl+Alt.

- Créez un dossier `cybersec` avec trois sous-dossiers :`scan`, `logs`, `scripts` .

  J’ai rencontre certaines erreurs et je les ai resolu

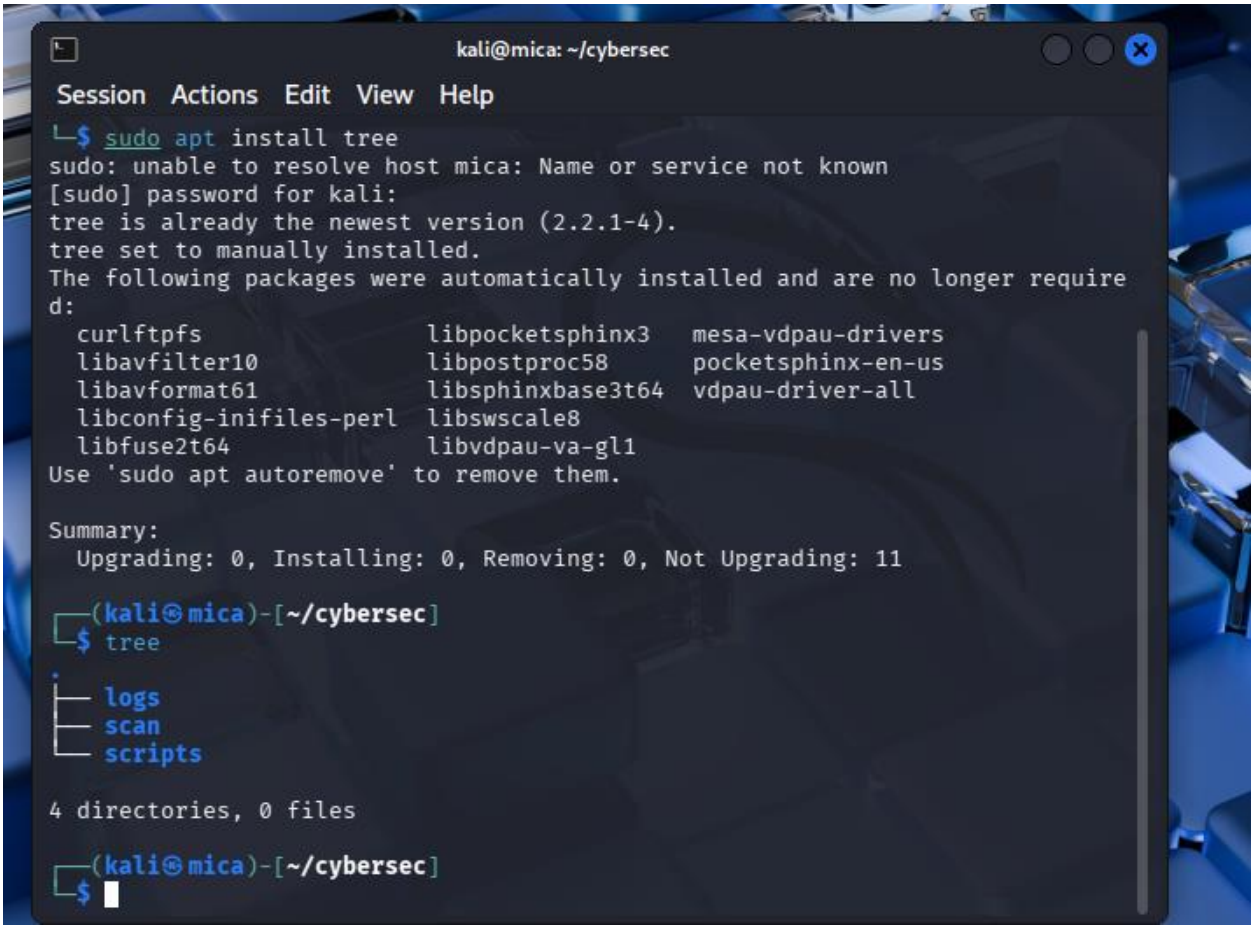


Mkdir permet la creation de dossier en linux,apres creation jai installer tree pour pouvoir l’utiliser…


kali@kali: ~
Session Actions Edit View Help
sudo
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt install open-vm-tools -y
[sudo] password for kali:
kopen-vm-tools is already the newest version (2:13.0.5-1).
open-vm-tools set to manually installed.
Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 0
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt install open-vm-tools -y
open-vm-tools is already the newest version (2:13.0.5-1).
Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 0
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt update
Get:1 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling InRelease [34.0 kB]
Get:2 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Packages [20.9 MB]
Get:3 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Contents (deb) [52.6 MB]
Get:4 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Packages [115 kB]
Get:5 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Contents (deb) [256 kB]
Get:6 http://mirror.us.cdn-perfprod.com/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Packages [190 kB]

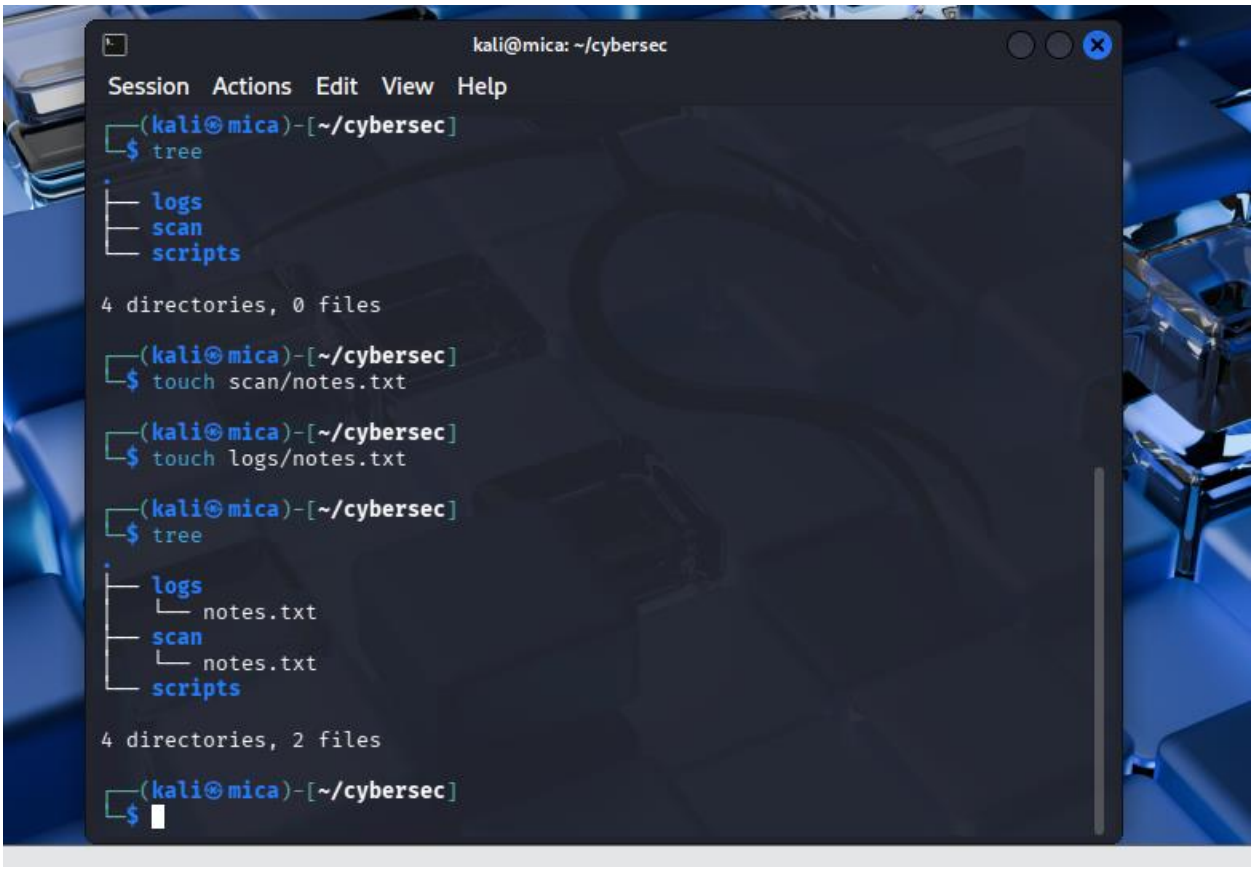
Apres mise a jour complete nous revenons au devoir:

- Créez un dossier `cybersec` avec trois sous-dossiers :`scan`, `logs`, `scripts` .
- Afficher la structure du répertoire `cybersec` avec`tree`



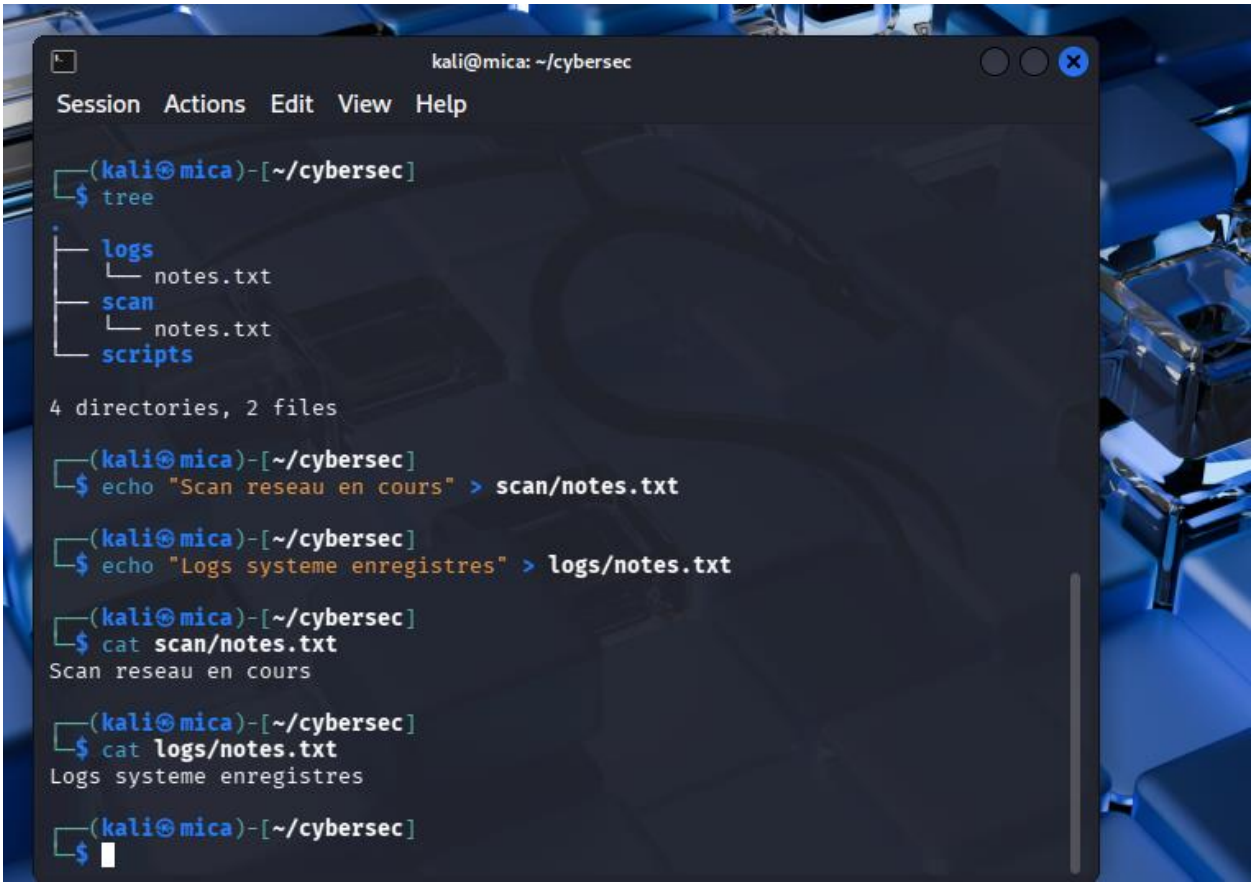
J’ai utiliser tree et ca a afficher les dossiers qui se trouvent dans cybersec

- Ajoutez un fichier `notes.txt`dans `scan` et `logs`
- Ajoutez du contenu dans les fichiers textes (`notes.txt`), puis affichez le contenu des fichiers
- Copiez le fichier (`notes.txt`) dans le sous-dossier scripts .
- vérifier si le fichiers a été copié.
- Déplacez le fichier (`notes.txt`) dans le sous-dossier `scan` .



Le mot cle touch permet la creation de fichier txt en linux…

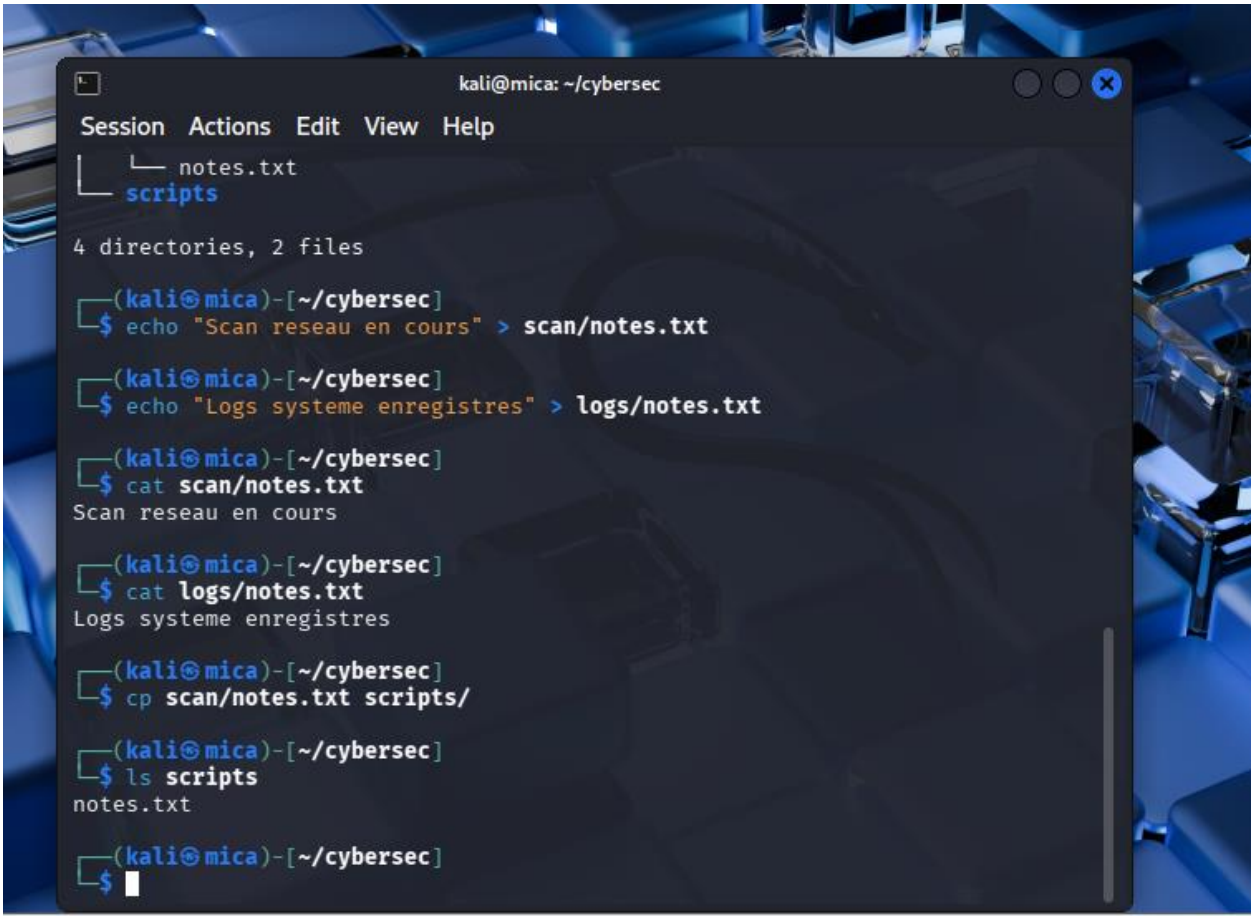
- Ajoutez du contenu dans les fichiers textes (`notes.txt`), puis affichez le contenu des fichiers



Ajout de contenu dan le fichier note.txt

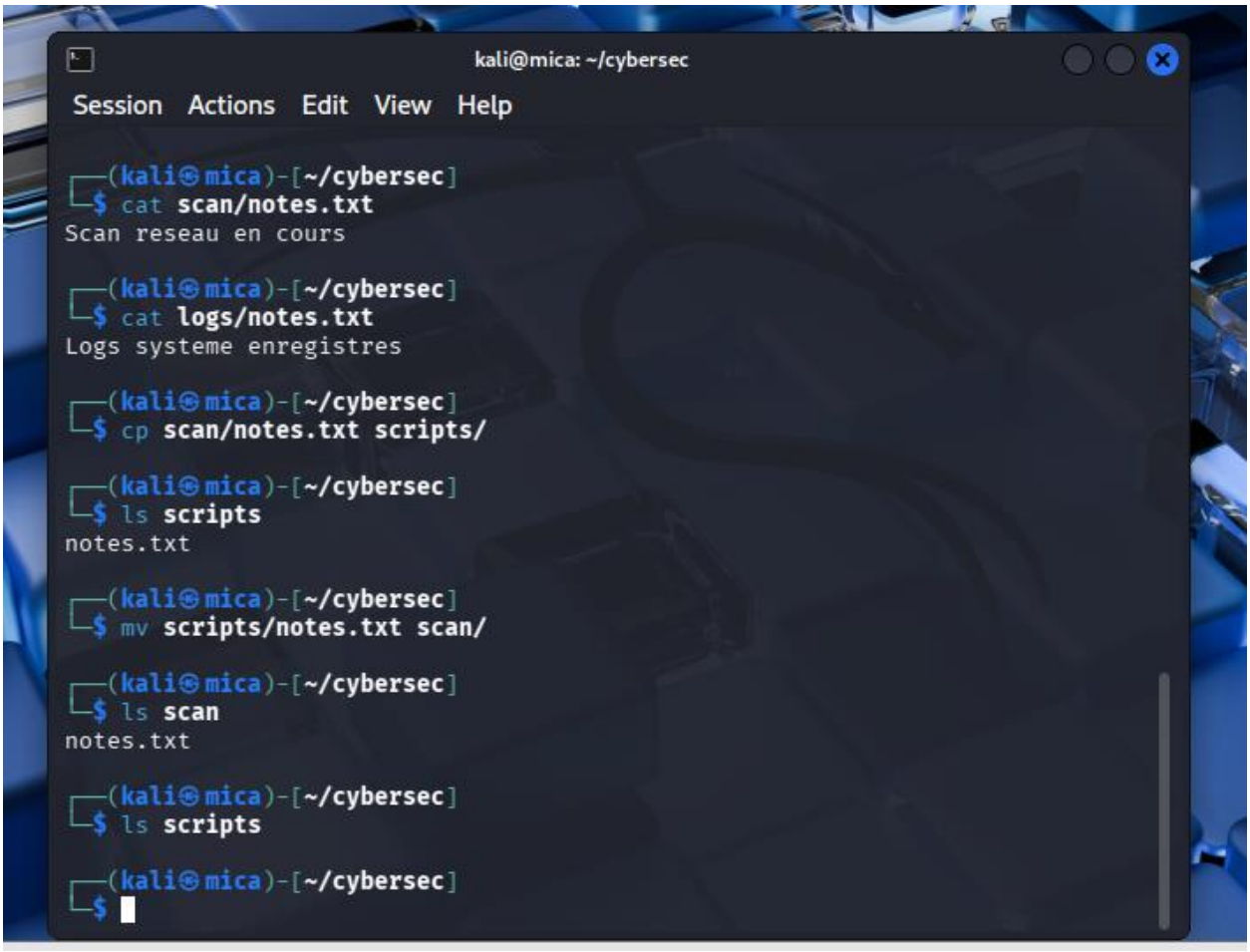
Avec echo…

- Copiez le fichier (`notes.txt`) dans le sous-dossier scripts
- vérifier si le fichiers a été copié.
  .



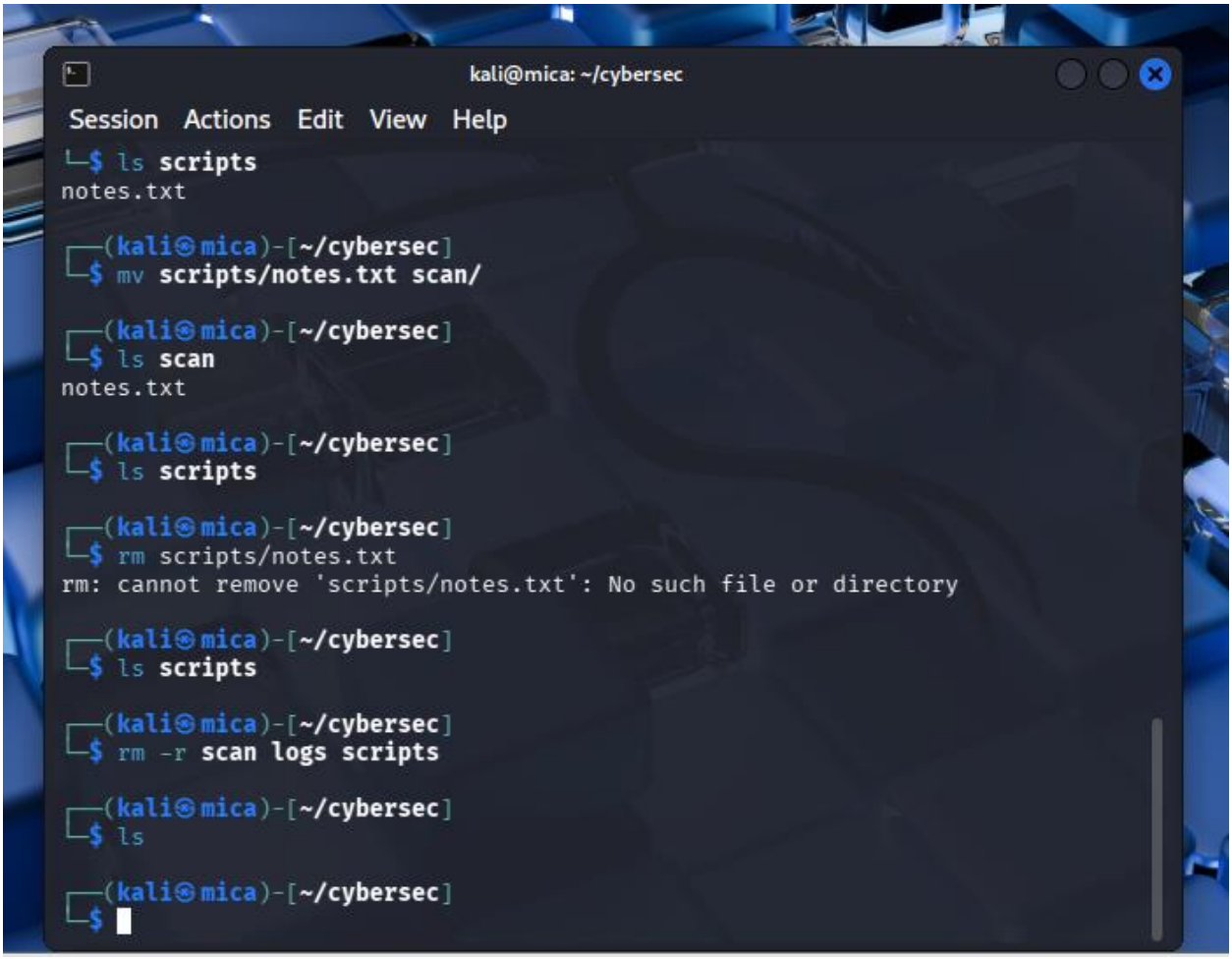
Le mot cle cp permet de copier un fichier existant vers un dossier voulu ,cest le cas dans ce capture d'ecran

- Déplacez le fichier (`notes.txt`) dans le sous-dossier `scan` .



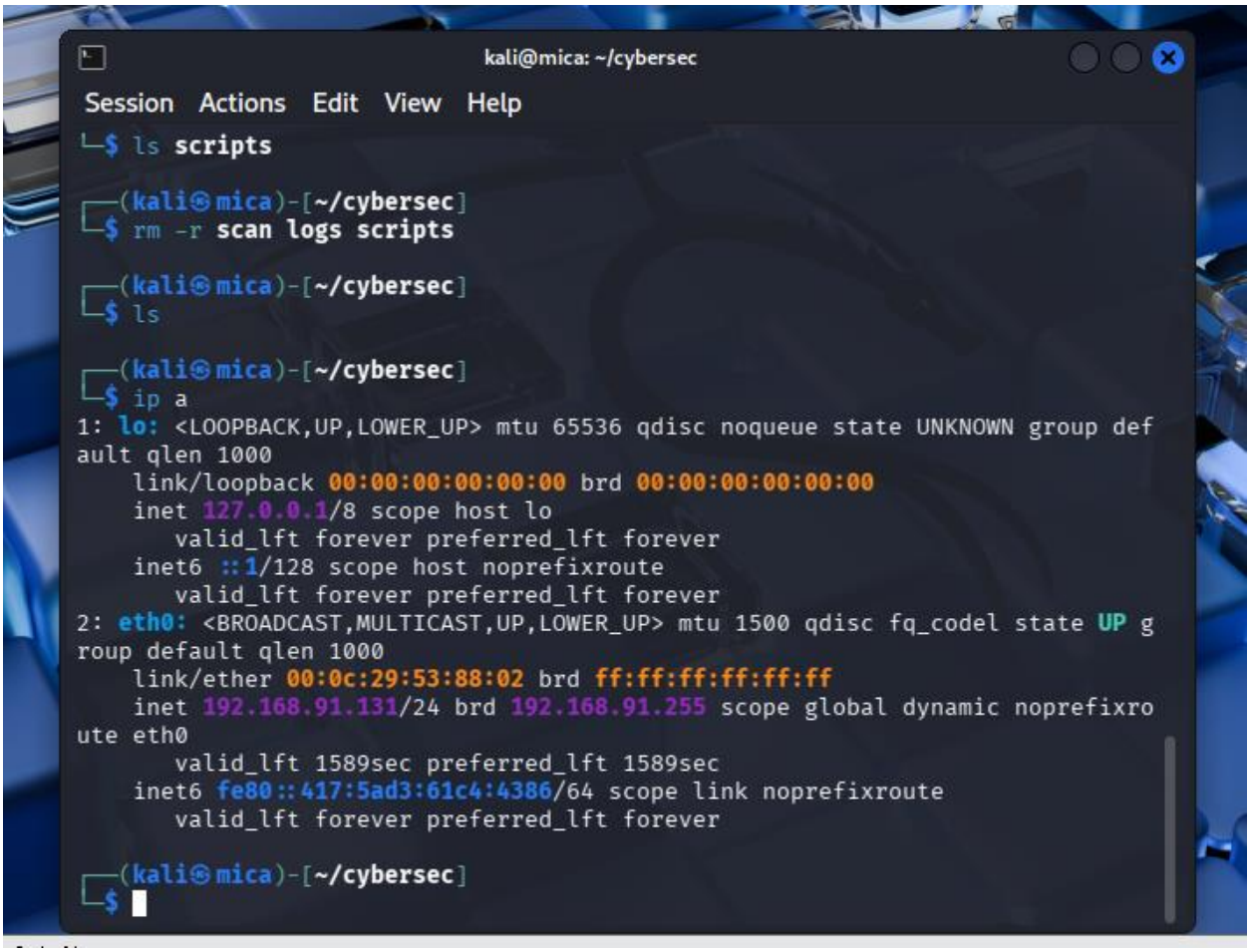
Le mot cle mv permet de deplacer un fichier vers un emplacement voulu

- Supprimez le fichier (`notes.txt`)dans le sous-dossier`scripts` .
- vérifier si le fichiers a été supprimé.
- Supprimez les sous-dossiers : `scan` , `logs` , `scripts` .
- vérifier si les sous-dossiers ont été supprimés.



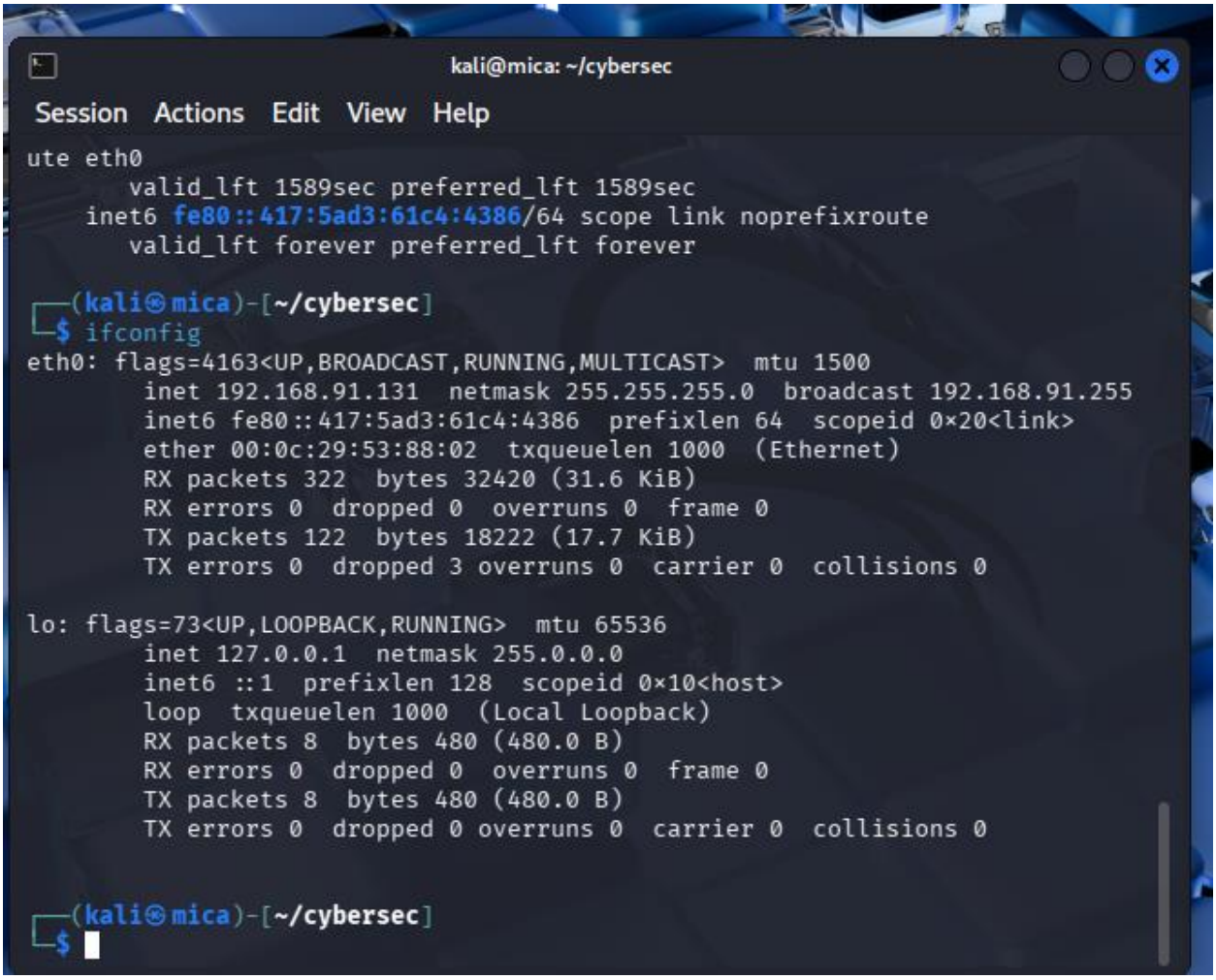
Rm permet d'effacer un fichier

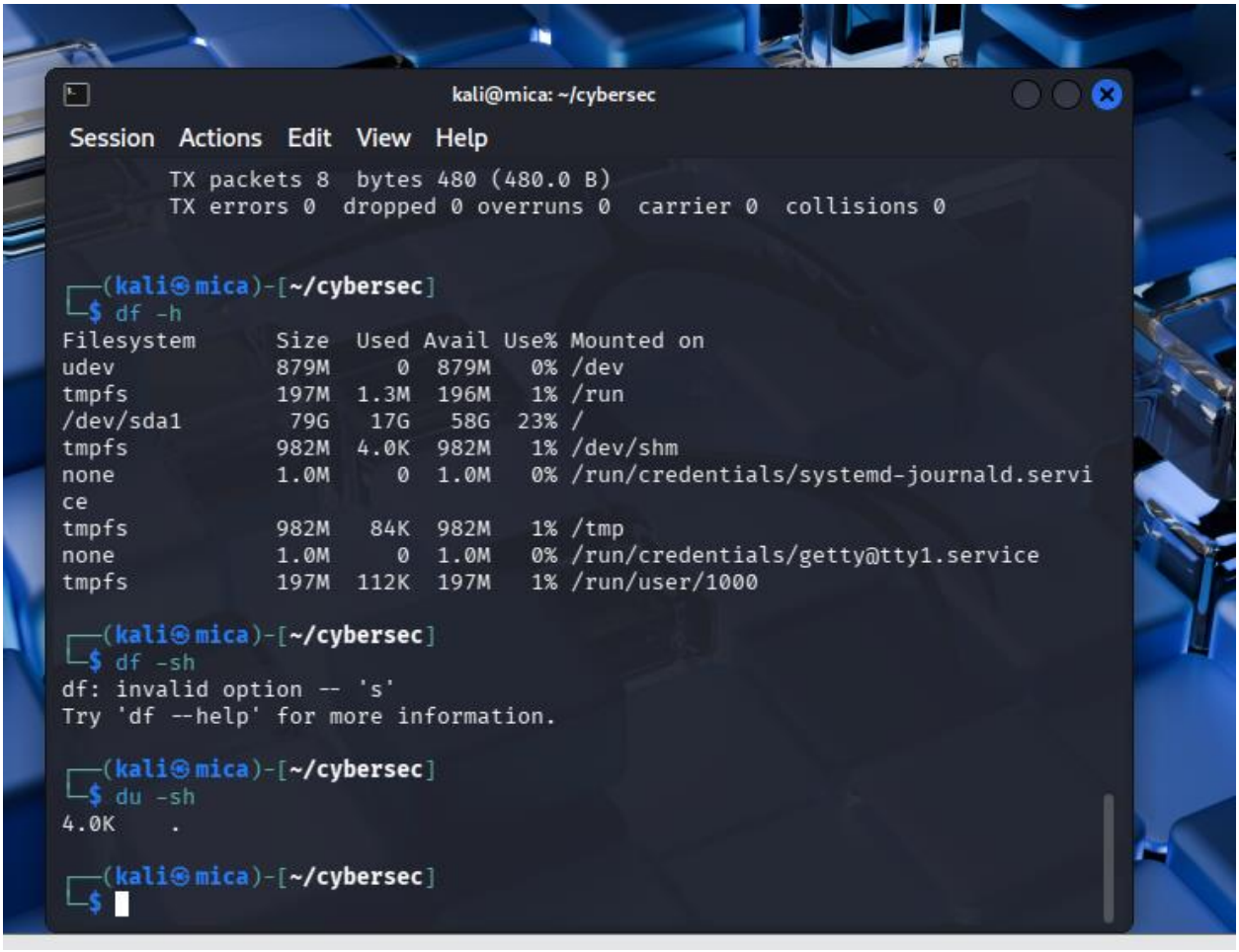
5. Scanner un réseau :
ifconfig ou ip a : Affiche les informations reseau.

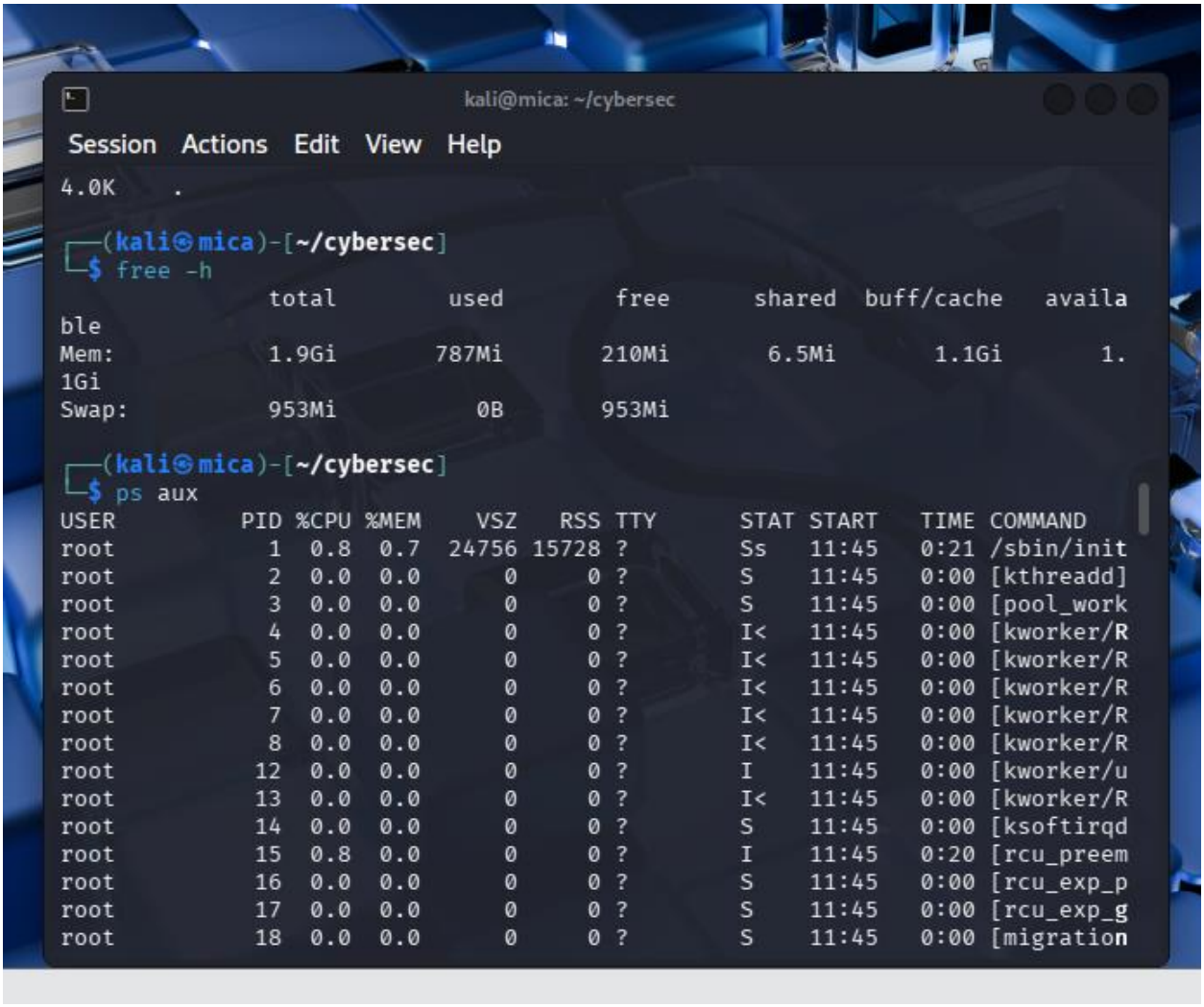


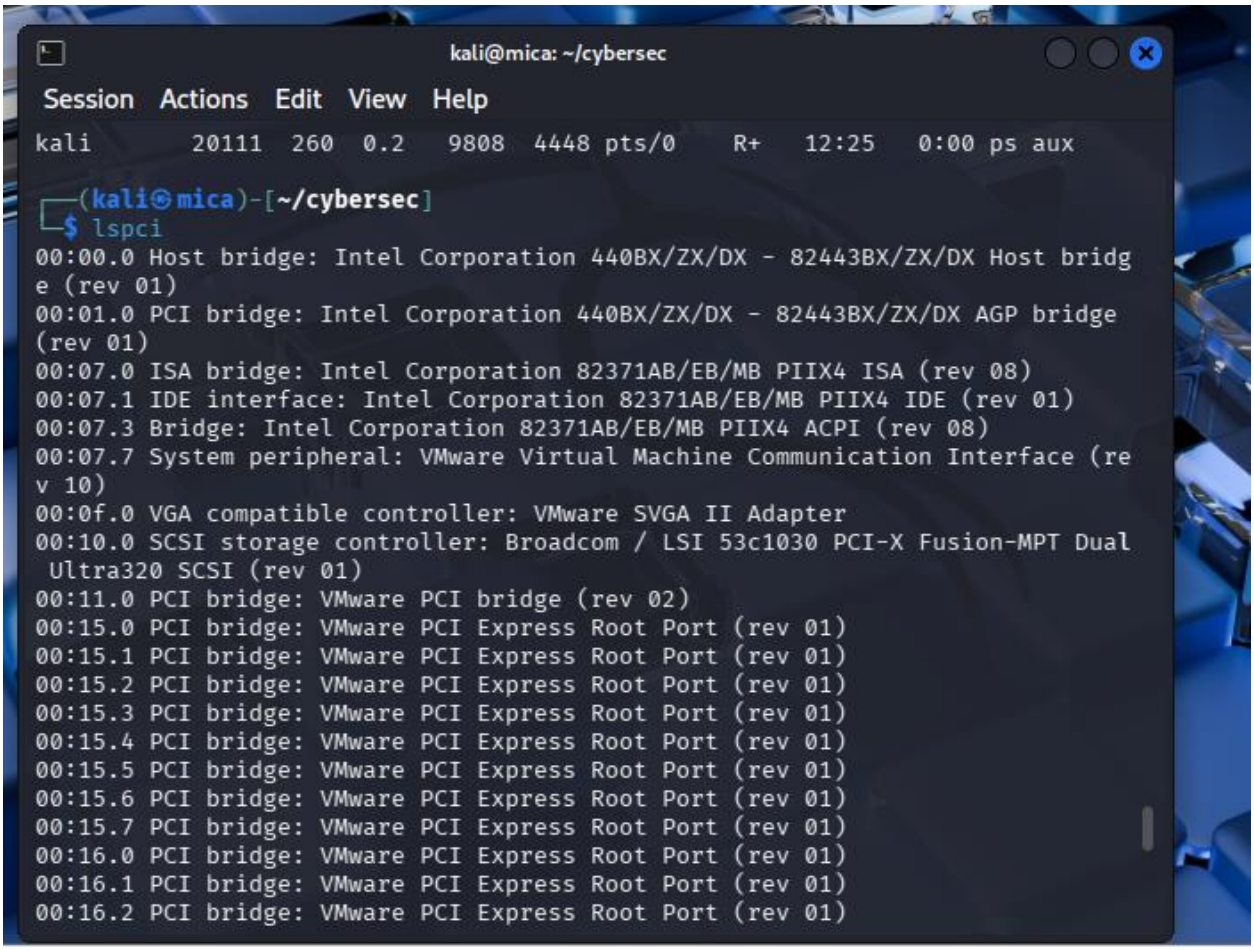
6. Exécuter ces commandes

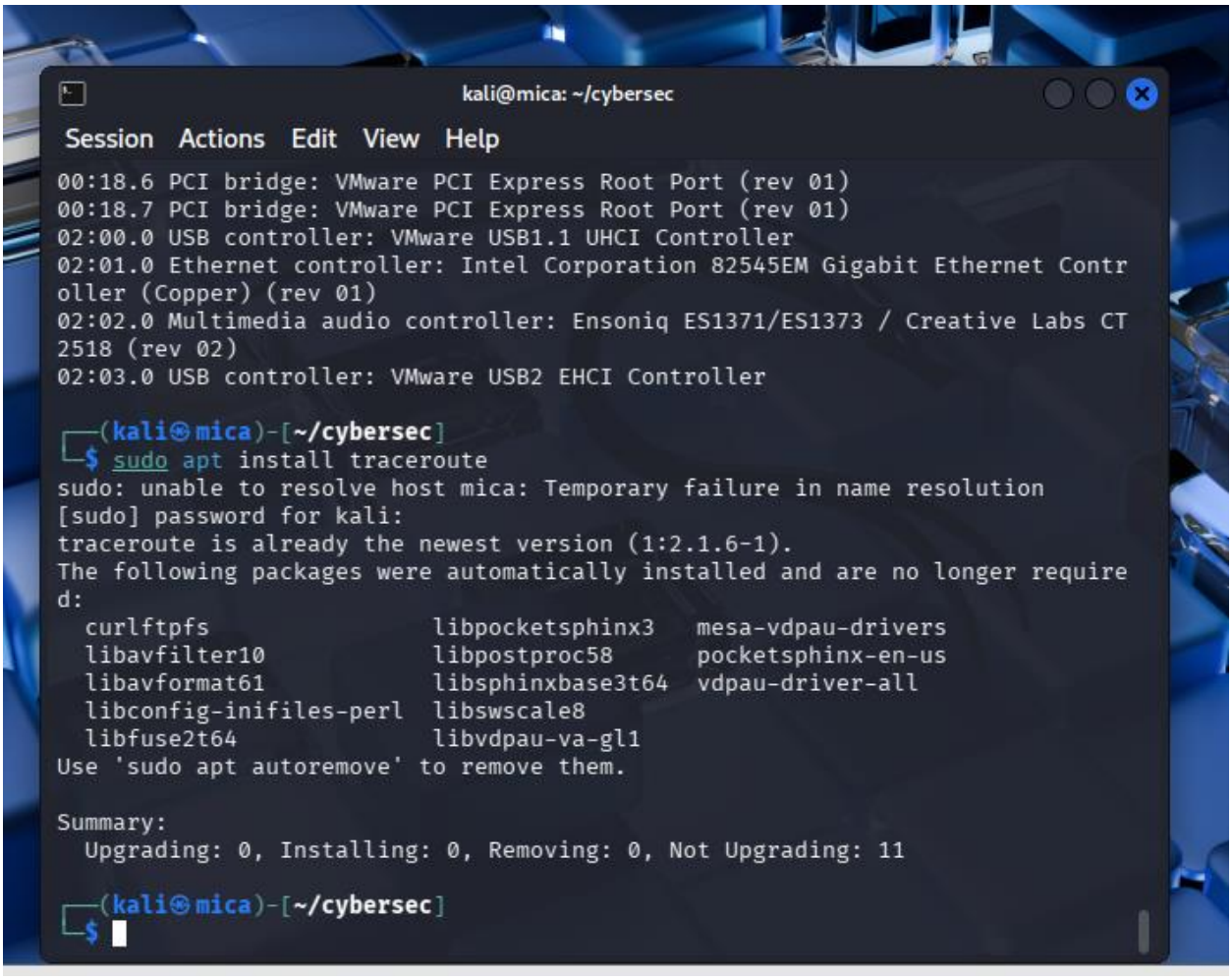
```
df -h
du -sh
free -h
ps aux
lspci
sudo apt install traceroute
traceroute google.com
netstat -tuln
ss -tuln
journalctl
journalctl -f
journalctl -b
journalctl -n 10
date
timedatectl
hostnamectl
# Pour changer le nom d'hôte, vous pouvez utiliser la commande suivante
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname [nouveau_nom]
cat /etc/os-release
```

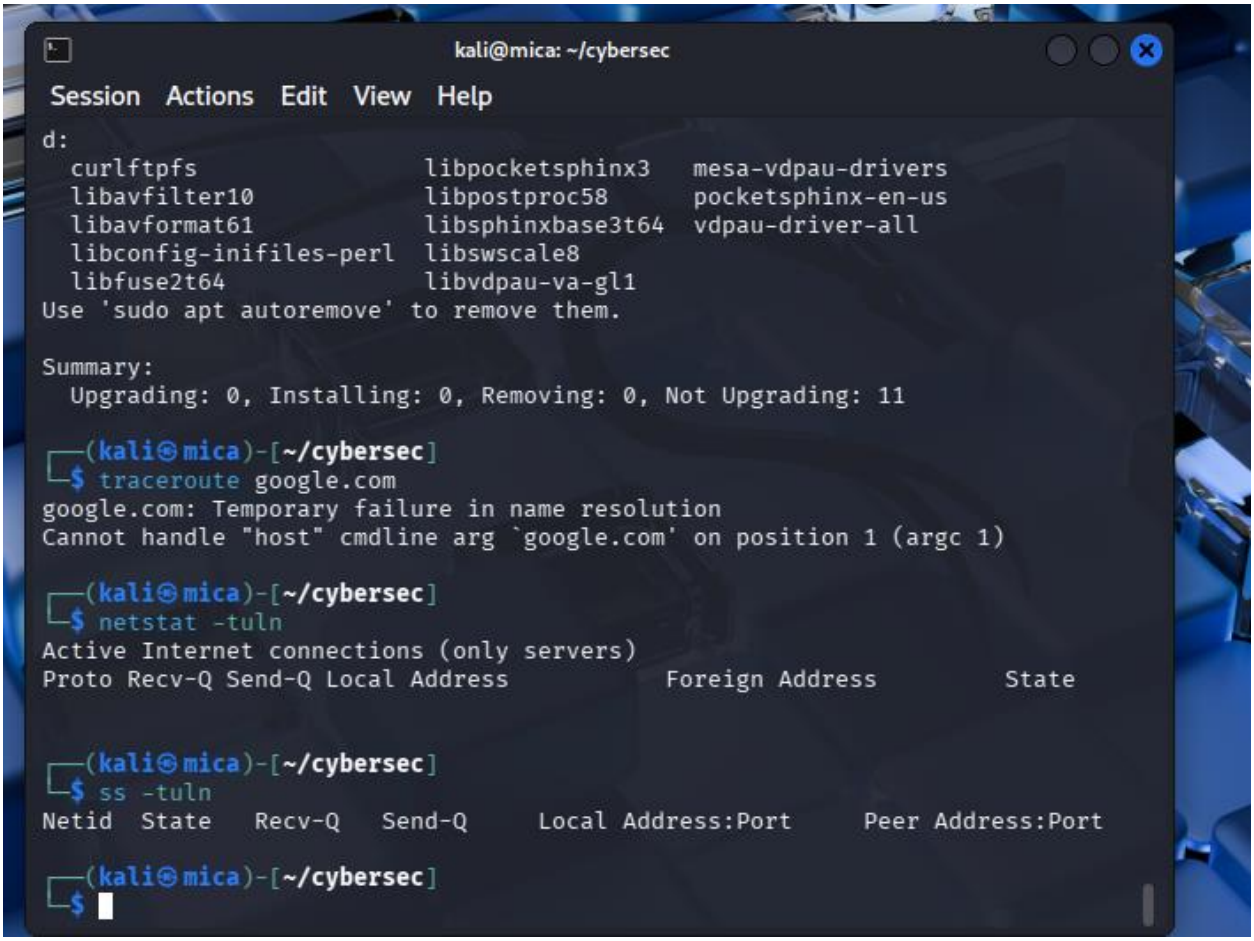

kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
ute eth0
valid_lft 1589sec preferred_lft 1589sec
inet6 fe80::417:5ad3:61c4:4386/64 scope link noprefixroute
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.91.131 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.91.255
inet6 fe80::417:5ad3:61c4:4386 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20<link>
ether 00:0c:29:53:88:02 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 322 bytes 32420 (31.6 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 122 bytes 18222 (17.7 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 3 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0×10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$

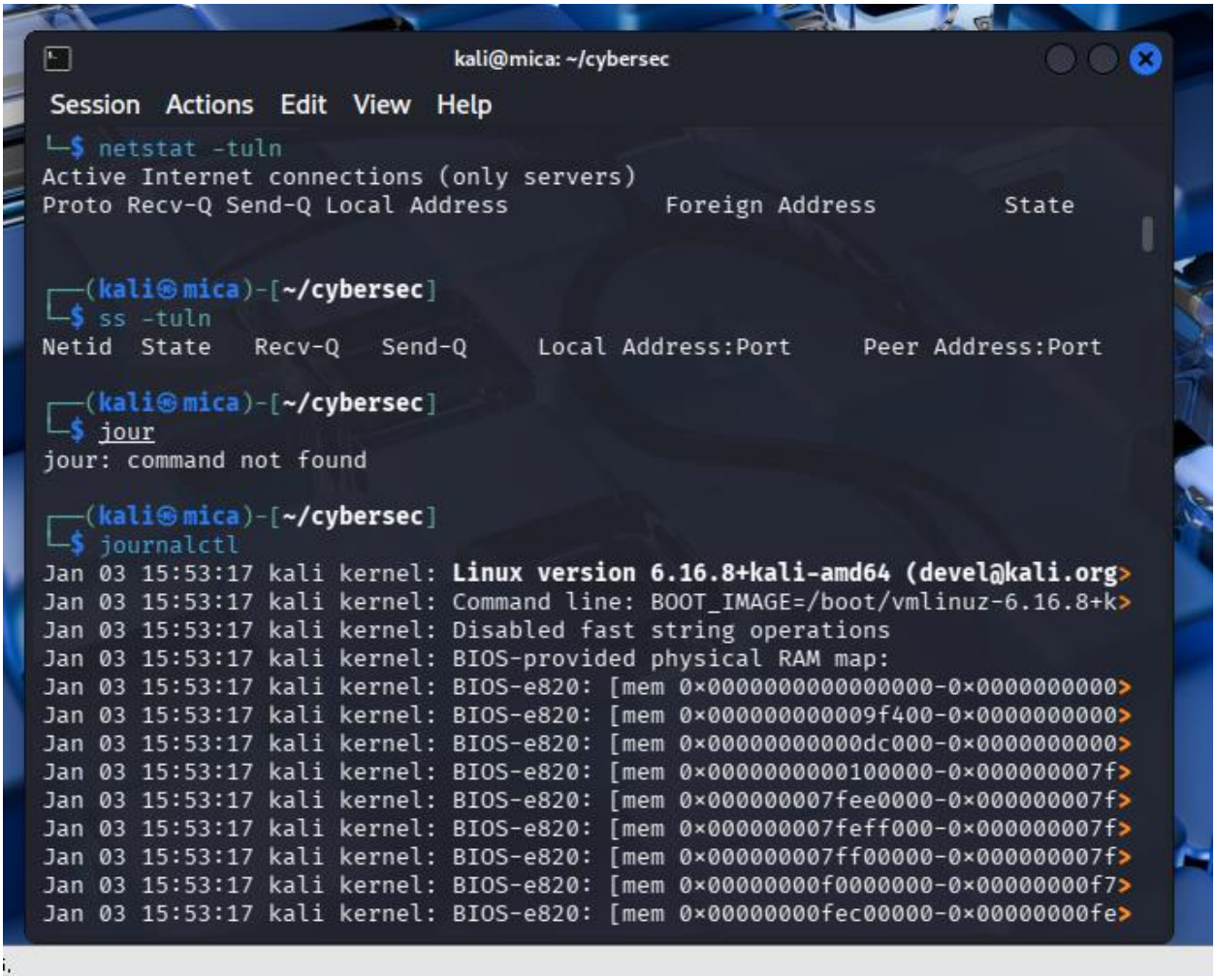

kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ df -h
Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
udev 879M 0 879M 0% /dev
tmpfs 197M 1.3M 196M 1% /run
/dev/sda1 79G 17G 58G 23% /
tmpfs 982M 4.0K 982M 1% /dev/shm
none 1.0M 0 1.0M 0% /run/credentials/systemd-journald.service
tmpfs 982M 84K 982M 1% /tmp
none 1.0M 0 1.0M 0% /run/credentials/getty@tty1.service
tmpfs 197M 112K 197M 1% /run/user/1000
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ df -sh
df: invalid option -- 's'
Try 'df --help' for more information.
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ du -sh
4.0K .
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$

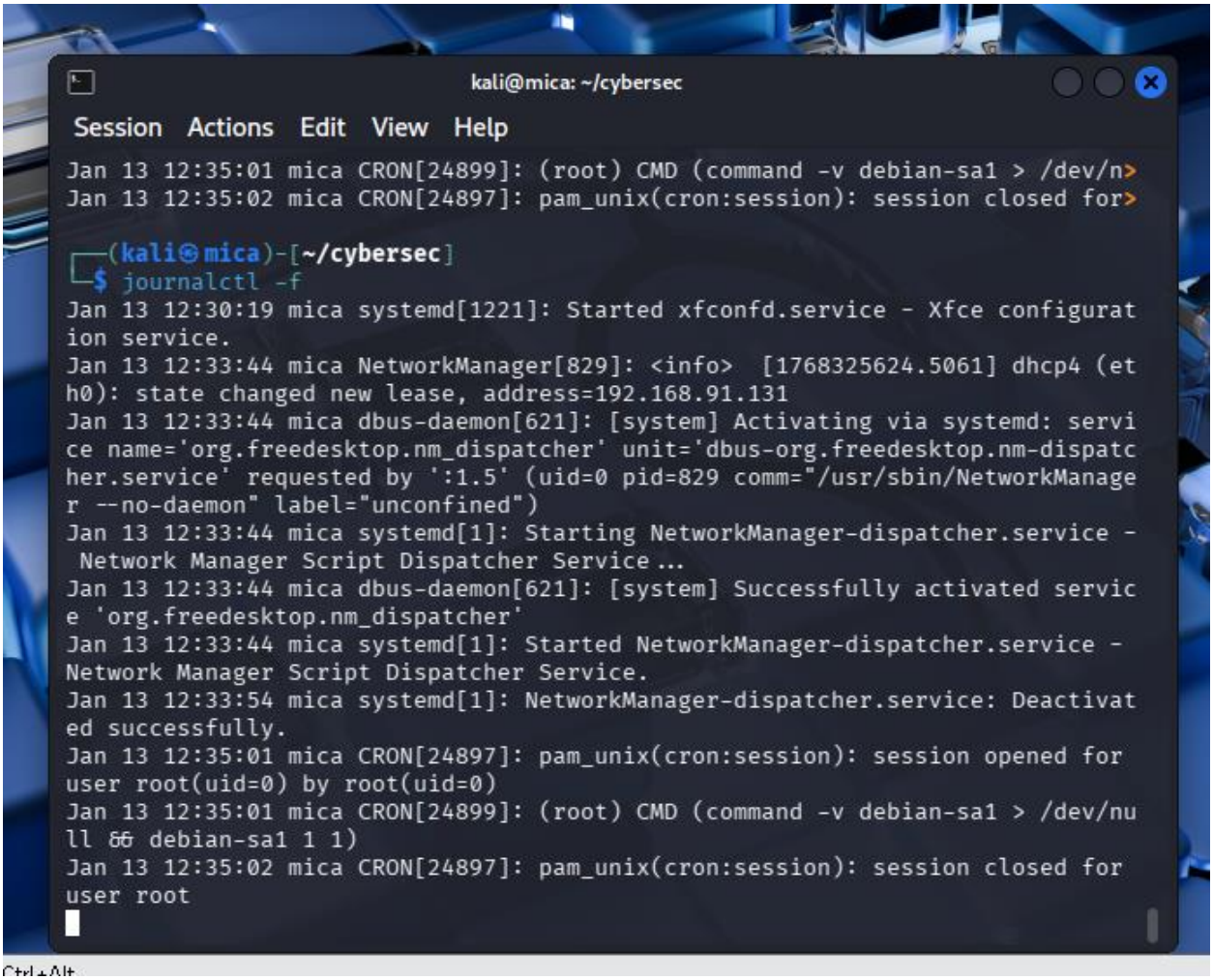

kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
4.0K .
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ free -h
total used free shared buff/cache availa
ble
Mem: 1.9Gi 787Mi 210Mi 6.5Mi 1.1Gi 1.
1Gi
Swap: 953Mi 0B 953Mi
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ ps aux
USER PID %CPU %MEM VSZ RSS TTY STAT START TIME COMMAND
root 1 0.8 0.7 24756 15728 ? Ss 11:45 0:21 /sbin/init
root 2 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? S 11:45 0:00 [kthreadd]
root 3 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? S 11:45 0:00 [pool_work
root 4 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I< 11:45 0:00 [kworker/R
root 5 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I< 11:45 0:00 [kworker/R
root 6 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I< 11:45 0:00 [kworker/R
root 7 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I< 11:45 0:00 [kworker/R
root 8 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I< 11:45 0:00 [kworker/R
root 12 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I 11:45 0:00 [kworker/u
root 13 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? I< 11:45 0:00 [kworker/R
root 14 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? S 11:45 0:00 [ksoftirqd
root 15 0.8 0.0 0 0 ? I 11:45 0:20 [rcu_preem
root 16 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? S 11:45 0:00 [rcu_exp_p
root 17 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? S 11:45 0:00 [rcu_exp_g
root 18 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? S 11:45 0:00 [migration

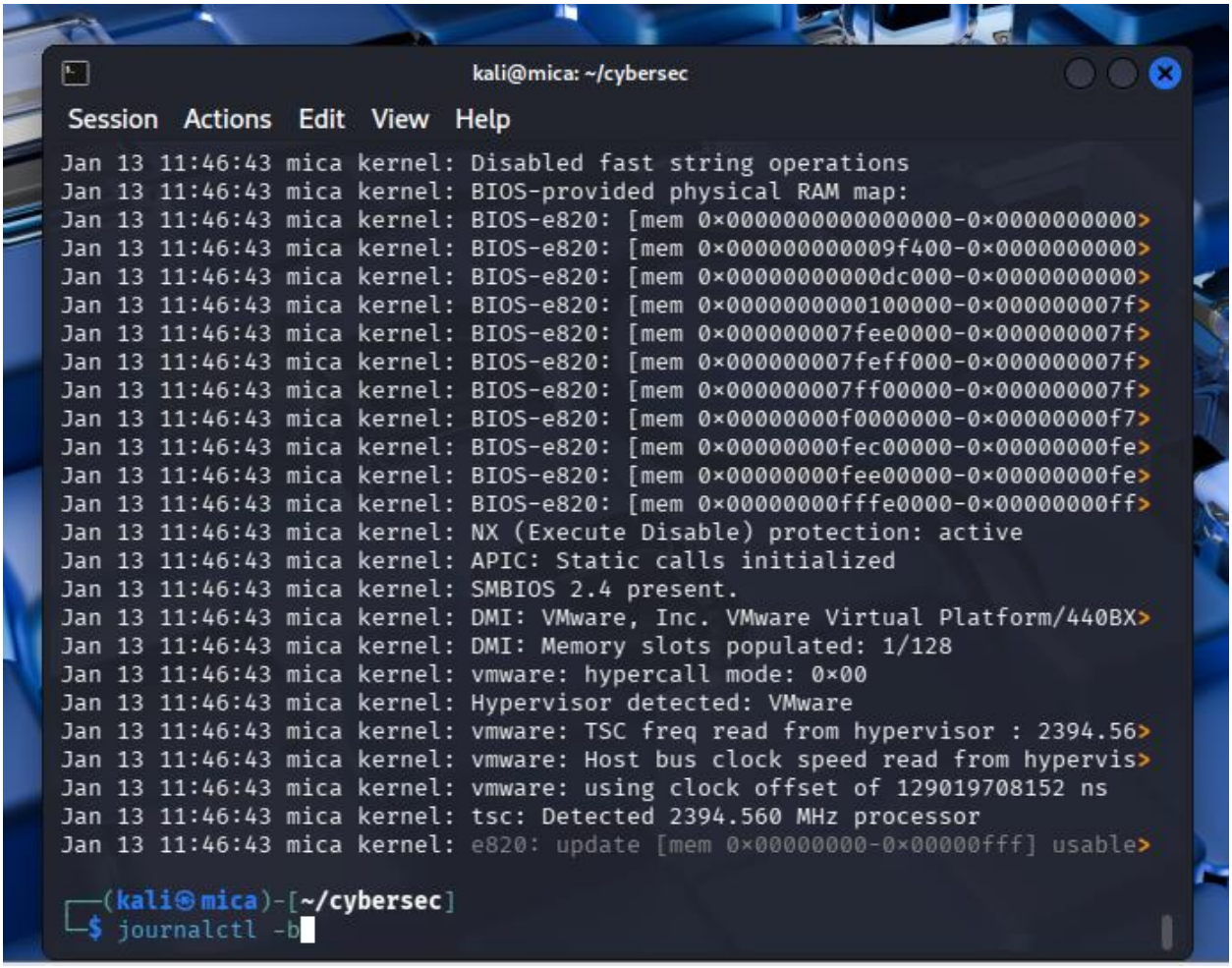

kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
kali 20111 260 0.2 9808 4448 pts/0 R+ 12:25 0:00 ps aux
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ lspci
00:00.0 Host bridge: Intel Corporation 440BX/ZX/DX - 82443BX/ZX/DX Host bridg
e (rev 01)
00:01.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corporation 440BX/ZX/DX - 82443BX/ZX/DX AGP bridge
(rev 01)
00:07.0 ISA bridge: Intel Corporation 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ISA (rev 08)
00:07.1 IDE interface: Intel Corporation 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 IDE (rev 01)
00:07.3 Bridge: Intel Corporation 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ACPI (rev 08)
00:07.7 System peripheral: VMware Virtual Machine Communication Interface (re
v 10)
00:0f.0 VGA compatible controller: VMware SVGA II Adapter
00:10.0 SCSI storage controller: Broadcom / LSI 53c1030 PCI-X Fusion-MPT Dual
Ultra320 SCSI (rev 01)
00:11.0 PCI bridge: VMware PCI bridge (rev 02)
00:15.0 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:15.1 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:15.2 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:15.3 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:15.4 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:15.5 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:15.6 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:15.7 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:16.0 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:16.1 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:16.2 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)

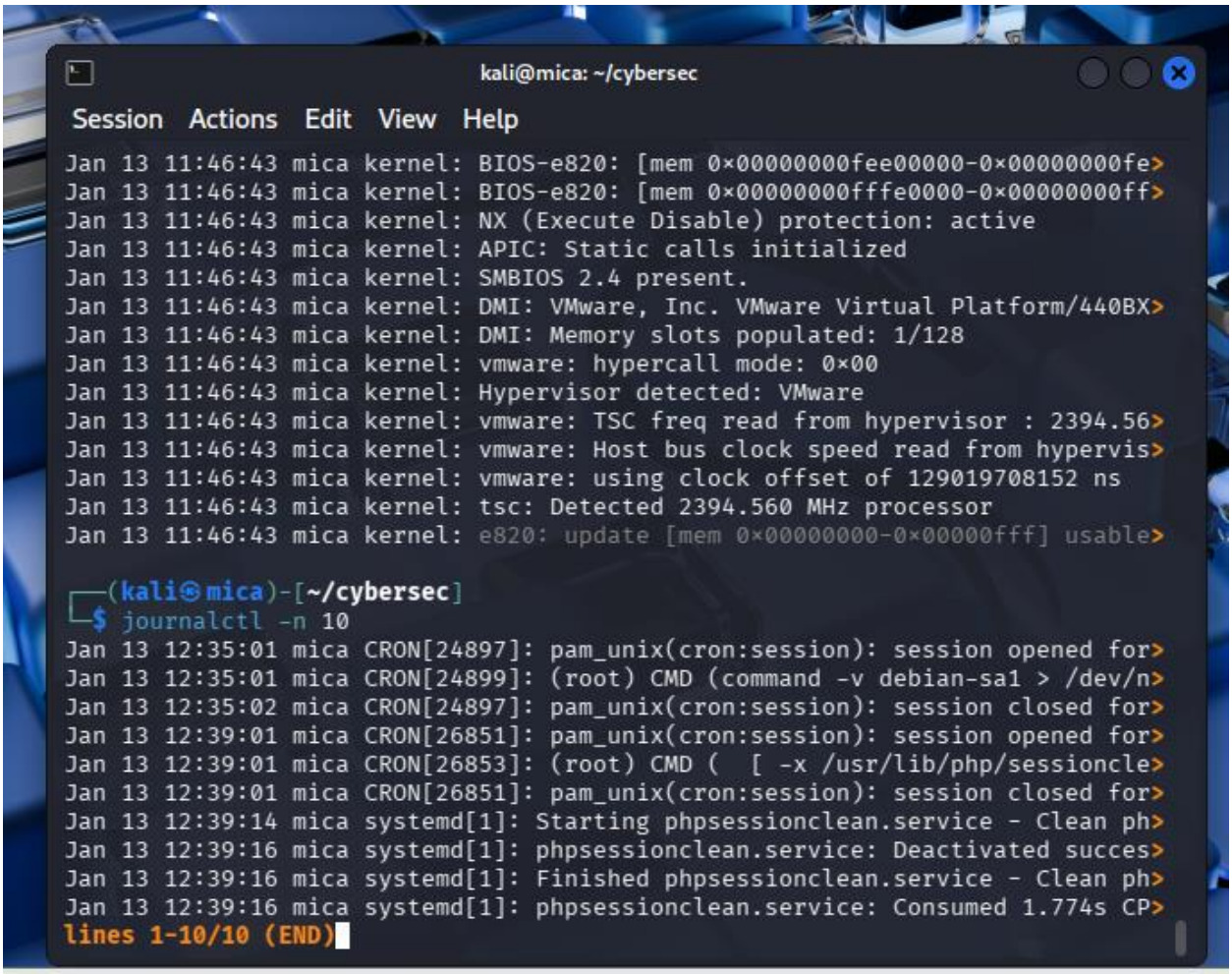

kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
00:18.6 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
00:18.7 PCI bridge: VMware PCI Express Root Port (rev 01)
02:00.0 USB controller: VMware USB1.1 UHCI Controller
02:01.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corporation 82545EM Gigabit Ethernet Contr
oller (Copper) (rev 01)
02:02.0 Multimedia audio controller: Ensoniq ES1371/ES1373 / Creative Labs CT
2518 (rev 02)
02:03.0 USB controller: VMware USB2 EHCI Controller
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ sudo apt install traceroute
sudo: unable to resolve host mica: Temporary failure in name resolution
[sudo] password for kali:
traceroute is already the newest version (1:2.1.6-1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer require
d:
curlftpfs libpocketsphinx3 mesa-vdpau-drivers
libavfilter10 libpostproc58 pocketsphinx-en-us
libavformat61 libsphinxbase3t64 vdpau-driver-all
libconfig-inifiles-perl libswscale8
libfuse2t64 libvdpau-va-gl1
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 11
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$

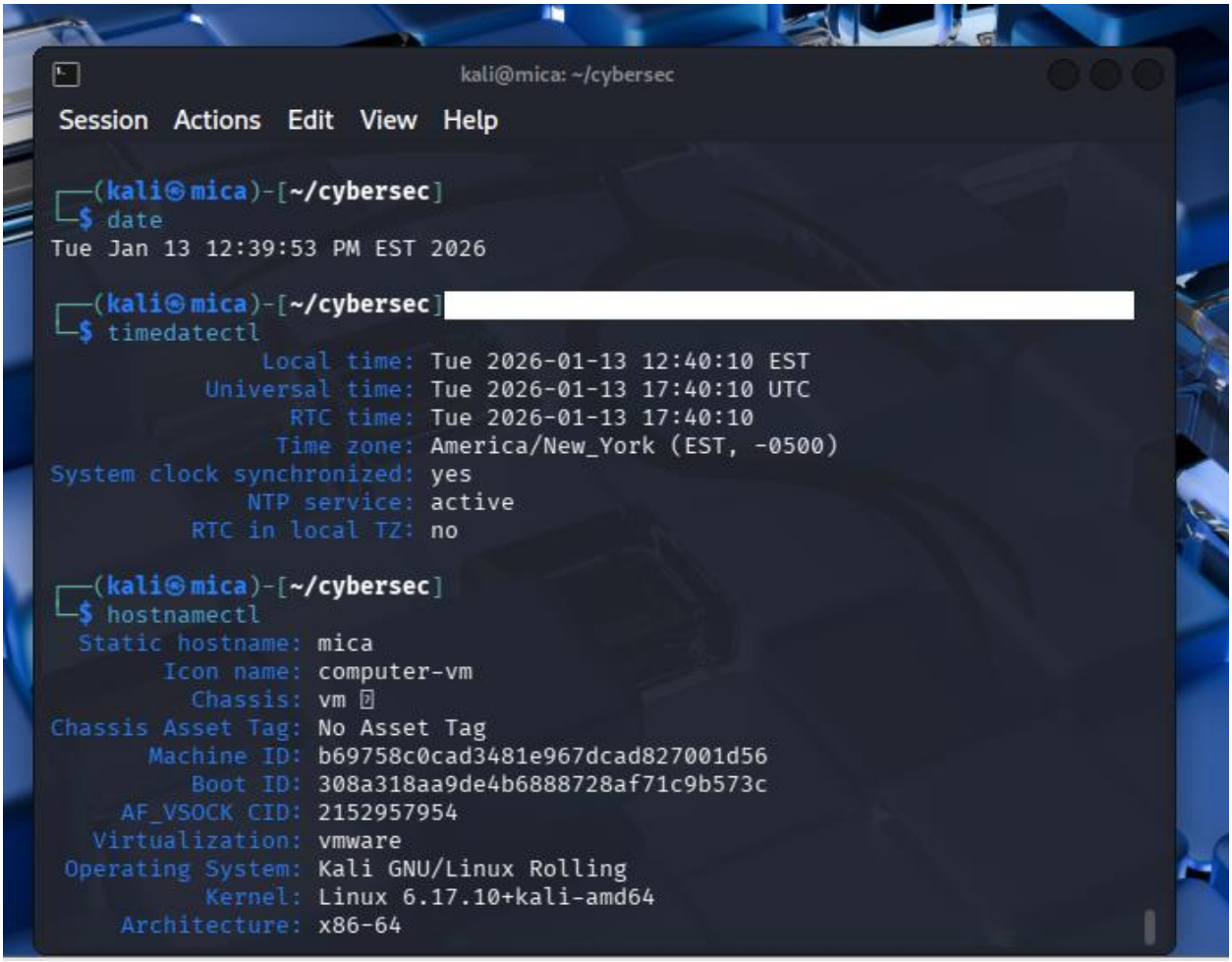

kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
d:
curlftpfs libpocketsphinx3 mesa-vdpau-drivers
libavfilter10 libpostproc58 pocketsphinx-en-us
libavformat61 libsphinxbase3t64 vdpau-driver-all
libconfig-inifiles-perl libswscale8
libfuse2t64 libvdpau-va-gl1
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 11
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ traceroute google.com
google.com: Temporary failure in name resolution
Cannot handle "host" cmdline arg `google.com' on position 1 (argc 1)
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ netstat -tuln
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ ss -tuln
Netid State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$

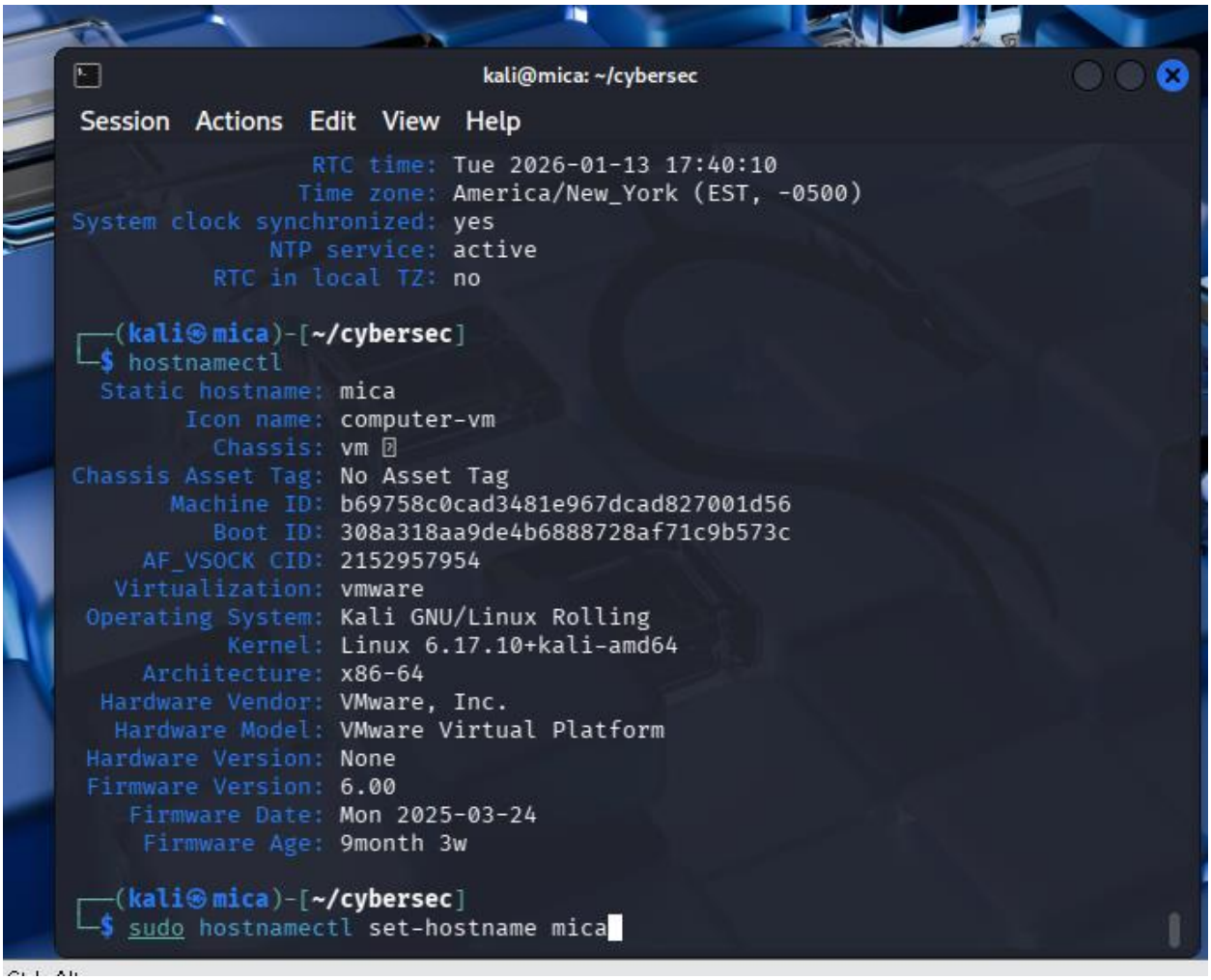

kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
└─$ netstat -tuln
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State
┌──(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
└─$ ss -tuln
Netid State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port
┌──(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
└─$ jour
jour: command not found
┌──(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
└─$ journalctl
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: Linux version 6.16.8+kali-amd64 (devel@kali.org>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: Command line: BOOT_IMAGE=/boot/vmlinuz-6.16.8+k>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: Disabled fast string operations
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x0000000000>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000009f400-0x0000000000>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000dc000-0x0000000000>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000100000-0x000000007f>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000007fee0000-0x000000007f>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000007feff000-0x000000007f>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000007ff00000-0x000000007f>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000f0000000-0x00000000f7>
Jan 03 15:53:17 kali kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fec00000-0x00000000fe>

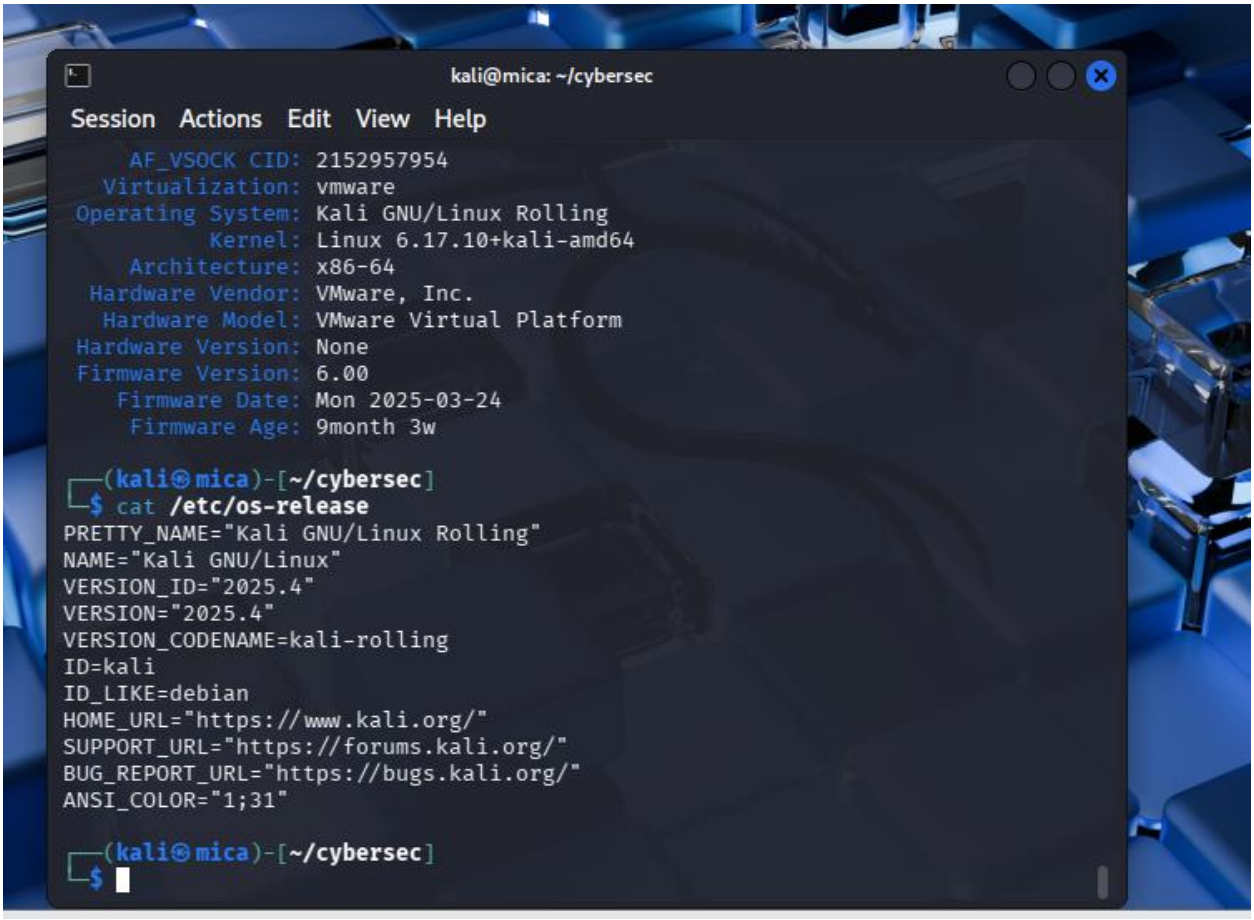

kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
Jan 13 12:35:01 mica CRON[24899]: (root) CMD (command -v debian-sa1 > /dev/n>
Jan 13 12:35:02 mica CRON[24897]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for>
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ journalctl -f
Jan 13 12:30:19 mica systemd[1221]: Started xfconfd.service - Xfce configurat
ion service.
Jan 13 12:33:44 mica NetworkManager[829]: <info> [1768325624.5061] dhcp4 (et
h0): state changed new lease, address=192.168.91.131
Jan 13 12:33:44 mica dbus-daemon[621]: [system] Activating via systemd: servi
ce name='org.freedesktop.nm_dispatcher' unit='dbus-org.freedesktop.nm-dispatc
her.service' requested by ':1.5' (uid=0 pid=829 comm="/usr/sbin/NetworkManage
r --no-daemon" label="unconfined")
Jan 13 12:33:44 mica systemd[1]: Starting NetworkManager-dispatcher.service -
Network Manager Script Dispatcher Service...
Jan 13 12:33:44 mica dbus-daemon[621]: [system] Successfully activated servic
e 'org.freedesktop.nm_dispatcher'
Jan 13 12:33:44 mica systemd[1]: Started NetworkManager-dispatcher.service -
Network Manager Script Dispatcher Service.
Jan 13 12:33:54 mica systemd[1]: NetworkManager-dispatcher.service: Deactivat
ed successfully.
Jan 13 12:35:01 mica CRON[24897]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for
user root(uid=0) by root(uid=0)
Jan 13 12:35:01 mica CRON[24899]: (root) CMD (command -v debian-sa1 > /dev/nu
ll && debian-sa1 1 1)
Jan 13 12:35:02 mica CRON[24897]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for
user root


kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: Disabled fast string operations
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000000000-0x0000000000
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000000009f400-0x0000000000
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000000dc000-0x0000000000
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x0000000000100000-0x000000007f
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000007fee0000-0x000000007f
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000007feff000-0x000000007f
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x000000007ff00000-0x000000007f
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000f0000000-0x00000000f7
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fec00000-0x00000000fe
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fee00000-0x00000000fe
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0x00000000fffe0000-0x00000000ff
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: NX (Execute Disable) protection: active
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: APIC: Static calls initialized
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: SMBIOS 2.4 present.
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: DMI: VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform/440BX
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: DMI: Memory slots populated: 1/128
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: vmware: hypercall mode: 0x00
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: Hypervisor detected: VMware
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: vmware: TSC freq read from hypervisor : 2394.56
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: vmware: Host bus clock speed read from hypervis
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: vmware: using clock offset of 129019708152 ns
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: tsc: Detected 2394.560 MHz processor
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: e820: update [mem 0x00000000-0x00000fff] usable
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ journalctl -b


kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0×00000000fee00000-0×00000000fe>
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: BIOS-e820: [mem 0×00000000fffe0000-0×00000000ff>
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: NX (Execute Disable) protection: active
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: APIC: Static calls initialized
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: SMBIOS 2.4 present.
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: DMI: VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform/440BX>
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: DMI: Memory slots populated: 1/128
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: vmware: hypercall mode: 0×00
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: Hypervisor detected: VMware
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: vmware: TSC freq read from hypervisor : 2394.56>
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: vmware: Host bus clock speed read from hypervis>
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: vmware: using clock offset of 129019708152 ns
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: tsc: Detected 2394.560 MHz processor
Jan 13 11:46:43 mica kernel: e820: update [mem 0×00000000-0×00000fff] usable>
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ journalctl -n 10
Jan 13 12:35:01 mica CRON[24897]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for>
Jan 13 12:35:01 mica CRON[24899]: (root) CMD (command -v debian-sa1 > /dev/n>
Jan 13 12:35:02 mica CRON[24897]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for>
Jan 13 12:39:01 mica CRON[26851]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for>
Jan 13 12:39:01 mica CRON[26853]: (root) CMD ([-x /usr/lib/php/sessioncle>
Jan 13 12:39:01 mica CRON[26851]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for>
Jan 13 12:39:14 mica systemd[1]: Starting phpsessionclean.service - Clean ph>
Jan 13 12:39:16 mica systemd[1]: phpsessionclean.service: Deactivated succes>
Jan 13 12:39:16 mica systemd[1]: Finished phpsessionclean.service - Clean ph>
Jan 13 12:39:16 mica systemd[1]: phpsessionclean.service: Consumed 1.774s CP>
lines 1-10/10 (END)


kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ date
Tue Jan 13 12:39:53 PM EST 2026
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ timedatectl
Local time: Tue 2026-01-13 12:40:10 EST
Universal time: Tue 2026-01-13 17:40:10 UTC
RTC time: Tue 2026-01-13 17:40:10
Time zone: America/New_York (EST, -0500)
System clock synchronized: yes
NTP service: active
RTC in local TZ: no
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ hostnamectl
Static hostname: mica
Icon name: computer-vm
Chassis: vm
Chassis Asset Tag: No Asset Tag
Machine ID: b69758c0cad3481e967dcad827001d56
Boot ID: 308a318aa9de4b6888728af71c9b573c
AF_VSOCK CID: 2152957954
Virtualization: vmware
Operating System: Kali GNU/Linux Rolling
Kernel: Linux 6.17.10+kali-amd64
Architecture: x86-64


kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
RTC time: Tue 2026-01-13 17:40:10
Time zone: America/New_York (EST, -0500)
System clock synchronized: yes
NTP service: active
RTC in local TZ: no
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ hostnamectl
Static hostname: mica
Icon name: computer-vm
Chassis: vm
Chassis Asset Tag: No Asset Tag
Machine ID: b69758c0cad3481e967dcad827001d56
Boot ID: 308a318aa9de4b6888728af71c9b573c
AF_VSOCK CID: 2152957954
Virtualization: vmware
Operating System: Kali GNU/Linux Rolling
Kernel: Linux 6.17.10+kali-amd64
Architecture: x86-64
Hardware Vendor: VMware, Inc.
Hardware Model: VMware Virtual Platform
Hardware Version: None
Firmware Version: 6.00
Firmware Date: Mon 2025-03-24
Firmware Age: 9month 3w
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname mica


kali@mica: ~/cybersec
Session Actions Edit View Help
AF_VSOCK CID: 2152957954
Virtualization: vmware
Operating System: Kali GNU/Linux Rolling
Kernel: Linux 6.17.10+kali-amd64
Architecture: x86-64
Hardware Vendor: VMware, Inc.
Hardware Model: VMware Virtual Platform
Hardware Version: None
Firmware Version: 6.00
Firmware Date: Mon 2025-03-24
Firmware Age: 9month 3w
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$ cat /etc/os-release
PRETTY_NAME="Kali GNU/Linux Rolling"
NAME="Kali GNU/Linux"
VERSION_ID="2025.4"
VERSION="2025.4"
VERSION_CODENAME=kali-rolling
ID=kali
ID_LIKE=debian
HOME_URL="https://www.kali.org/"
SUPPORT_URL="https://forums.kali.org/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugs.kali.org/"
ANSI_COLOR="1;31"
(kali㉿mica)-[~/cybersec]
$

Courte Resumé

Durant ce devoir,

J’ai appris comment installer linux sur mon ordinateur et comment le configuré correcttement sachant que cette installation se fait sur une machine virtuelle.

Les grands points,

Ce TD a pu me montrer les bases de linux en parlant de:comment creer un dossier,lire un dossier,creer un fichier txt en linux,comment supprimer,deplacer et copier en linux

Sans oublier comment afficher ladresse ip de votre ordi,montrer les events opperer emn linux etc…

Les difficultés rencontrés,

J’ai un ordi de faible capacités et donc a chercher comment l’installer je suis devenu un pro de l’installation linux.

Et apres tant d’echec jai su parvenir a realiser l’impossible.

C’etait un processus assez long genre des semaines meme mais j’ai aimé.