

Newton Kyalo Muli

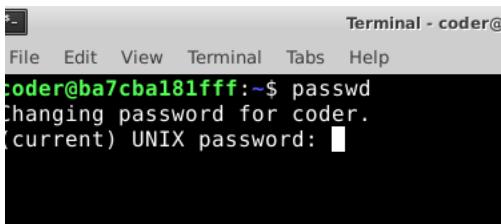
Graded Assignment Module 1-4

Question 1

1. Change Password to SecurePwd123

Note: I was not able to change password in Coursera Labs due permission level.

- i. In the terminal run passwd command
- ii. When prompted enter current password
- iii. Enter new password “SecurePwd123”
- iv. Confirm new password
- v. Verify success message displayed



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal - coder@...". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". Below the menu is a command prompt: "coder@ba7cba181fff:~\$ passwd". The text "Changing password for coder." is displayed, followed by "(current) UNIX password: [redacted]". The rest of the terminal window is blacked out.

2. List all users currently logged into the server

Steps (command who or command users. In Coursera lab this returns nothing)

- i. Run command who or w – return output showing logged-in usernames, terminals and login time
- ii. Alternative is to use the users command

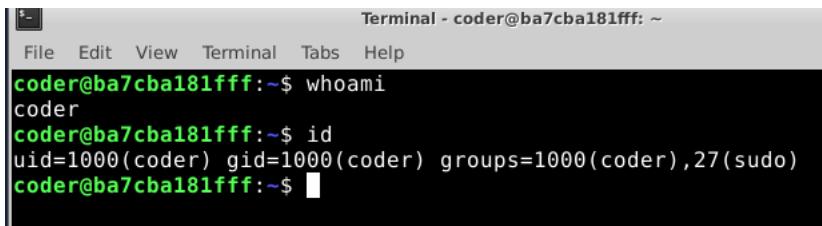


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal - coder@...". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". Below the menu is a command prompt: "coder@ba7cba181fff:~\$ who". The output shows "coder@ba7cba181fff:~\$ users". The rest of the terminal window is blacked out.

3. Determine your own user name and user id

Steps

- i. Run command id or whoami



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal - coder@ba7cba181fff: ~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". Below the menu is a command prompt: "coder@ba7cba181fff:~\$ whoami". The output shows "coder". Below it is another command prompt: "coder@ba7cba181fff:~\$ id". The output shows "uid=1000(coder) gid=1000(coder) groups=1000(coder),27(sudo)". The rest of the terminal window is blacked out.

4. Create a text file named “important_notes.txt” and write the message “Confidential: For Authorized personnel only ” into the file. I have created the file and also listed it using ls and displayed the content using cat

Steps

- i. Create a file and write message by running this command > echo “Confidential For Authorized personnel only” > important_notes.txt
- ii. Confirm the file was created by using ls command
- iii. View the contents of the file with the cat command

```

File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ echo "Confidential: For Authorized personnel only" > important_notes.txt
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ ls
coursera Desktop.save install package.json Templates workspace
data Documents Music package-lock.json Videos wrapper_process.sh
Desktop Downloads node_modules Pictures
Desktop-ro important_notes.txt noVNC Public
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ cat important_notes.txt
Confidential: For Authorized personnel only
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ 

```

5. Access the manual page for ls command to learn more about its options and usage.

Note The manual entry for ls is not available in the Coursera lab

- Enter the man ls command
- Navigate using arrow keys or page up/page down

As an alternative/workaround in Coursera lab I also used ls --help command to get help information

```

Terminal - coder@ba7cba181fff: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ man ls
No manual entry for ls
See 'man 7 undocumented' for help when manual pages are not available.
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --all          do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all   do not list implied . and ..
--author          with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape        print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
--block-size=SIZE   scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,
                   '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of
                   1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below
-B, --ignore-backups  do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c               with -lt, sort by ctime and show stime/time of last

```

6. List the contents of a directory including hidden files and directories in long format

Steps

- Run the ls -la command

```

Terminal - coder@ba7cba181fff: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ ls -la
total 55
drwxr-xr-x 29 coder  coder    45 Dec 29 12:40 .
drwxr-xr-x  4 root   root     4 Apr 12  2023 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 coder  coder   220 Jun 26 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 coder  coder  3771 Jun 26 2023 .bashrc
-rwx-----  7 coder  coder    7 Dec 29 12:12 .cache
-rw-r--r--  1 coder  coder   106 Dec 29 12:12 .chromium-browser
drwxr-xr-x  5 coder  coder    9 Dec 29 12:12 .config
drwxr-xr-x  4 coder  coder    4 Dec 29 12:12 coursera
drwxr-xr-x  3 coder  coder    3 Jun 26 2023 data
rwx-----  3 coder  coder    3 Dec 29 12:12 .dbus
drwxrwxrwx  2 nobody nogroup 6144 Dec 21 07:50 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x  2 root   root   6144 Dec 17 04:28 Desktop-ro
drwxr-xr-x  2 coder  coder    4 Jun 26 2023 Desktop.save
drwxr-xr-x  2 coder  coder    2 Dec 29 12:12 Documents
drwxr-xr-x  2 coder  coder    2 Dec 29 12:12 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x  2 coder  coder    2 Apr 12 2023 .eclipse
-rw-r--r--  1 coder  coder   26 Jun 26 2023 .gitconfig
rwx-----  3 coder  coder    7 Dec 29 12:12 .gnupg

```

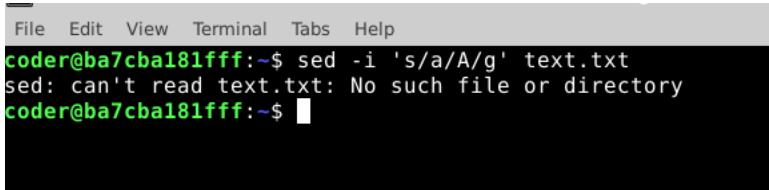
7. Replace all occurrences of the letter 'a' with 'A' in a text file named text.txt

Steps

- Use stream editor to replace all 'a' with 'A'

```
>sed -i 's/a/A/g' text.txt
```

ii. verify changes using command >cat text.txt

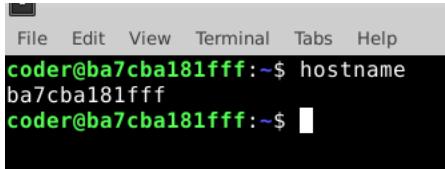


```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ sed -i 's/a/A/g' text.txt
sed: can't read text.txt: No such file or directory
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$
```

8. Display hostname of your server

Steps

i. Enter command >hostname

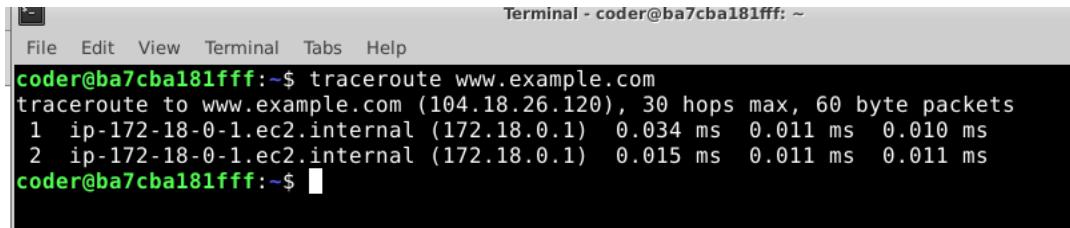


```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ hostname
ba7cba181fff
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$
```

9. Trace the network route from local machine to www.example.com

Steps

i. Run command > traceroute www.example.com

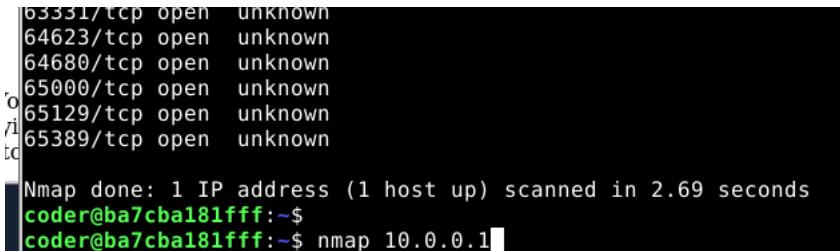


```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
Terminal - coder@ba7cba181fff: ~
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ traceroute www.example.com
traceroute to www.example.com (104.18.26.120), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  ip-172-18-0-1.ec2.internal (172.18.0.1)  0.034 ms  0.011 ms  0.010 ms
 2  ip-172-18-0-1.ec2.internal (172.18.0.1)  0.015 ms  0.011 ms  0.011 ms
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$
```

9. perform a basic port scan of a target server with the IP address '10.0.0.1'

Steps

i. run command >nmap 10.0.0.1



```
63331/tcp open  unknown
64623/tcp open  unknown
64680/tcp open  unknown
65000/tcp open  unknown
65129/tcp open  unknown
65389/tcp open  unknown
...
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.69 seconds
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ 
coder@ba7cba181fff:~$ nmap 10.0.0.1
```