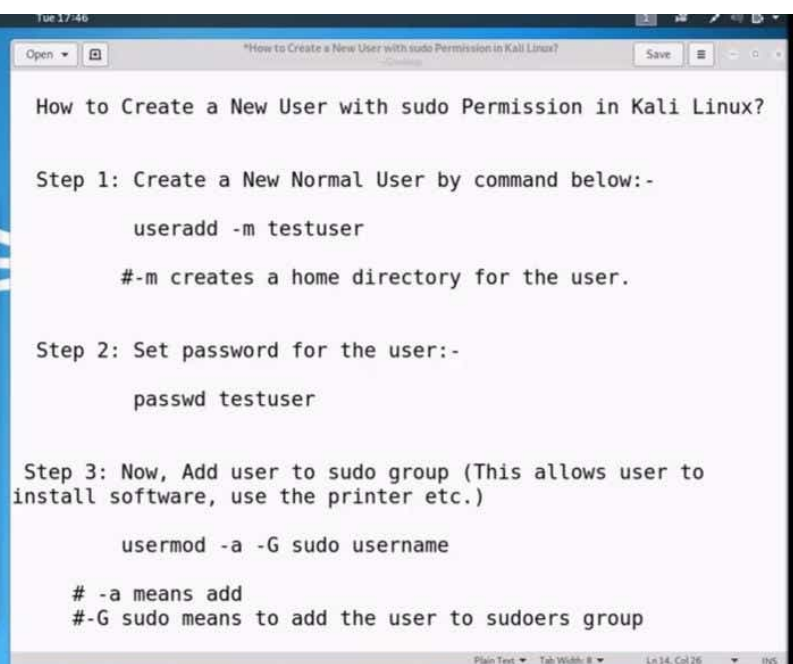


```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@kali:~# useradd -m testuser  
root@kali:~# passwd testuser  
New password:  
Retype new password:  
passwd: password updated successfully  
root@kali:~#
```



How to Create a New User with sudo Permission in Kali Linux?

Step 1: Create a New Normal User by command below:-

```
useradd -m testuser
```

#-m creates a home directory for the user.

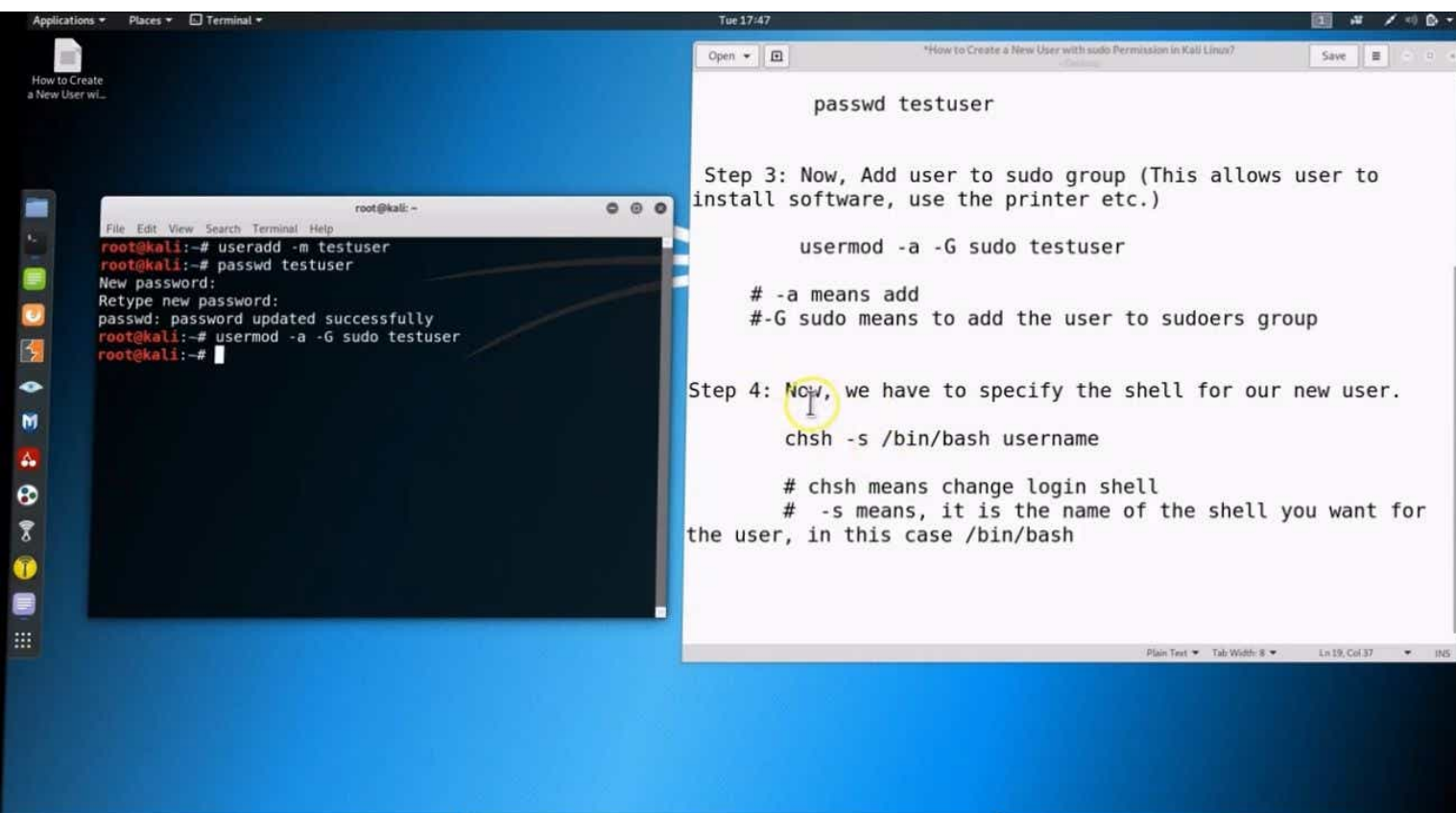
Step 2: Set password for the user:-

```
passwd testuser
```

Step 3: Now, Add user to sudo group (This allows user to install software, use the printer etc.)

```
usermod -a -G sudo username
```

-a means add
#-G sudo means to add the user to sudoers group



ⓘ Automatic suspend
Computer will suspend very soon because of inactivity.

Username:

testuser

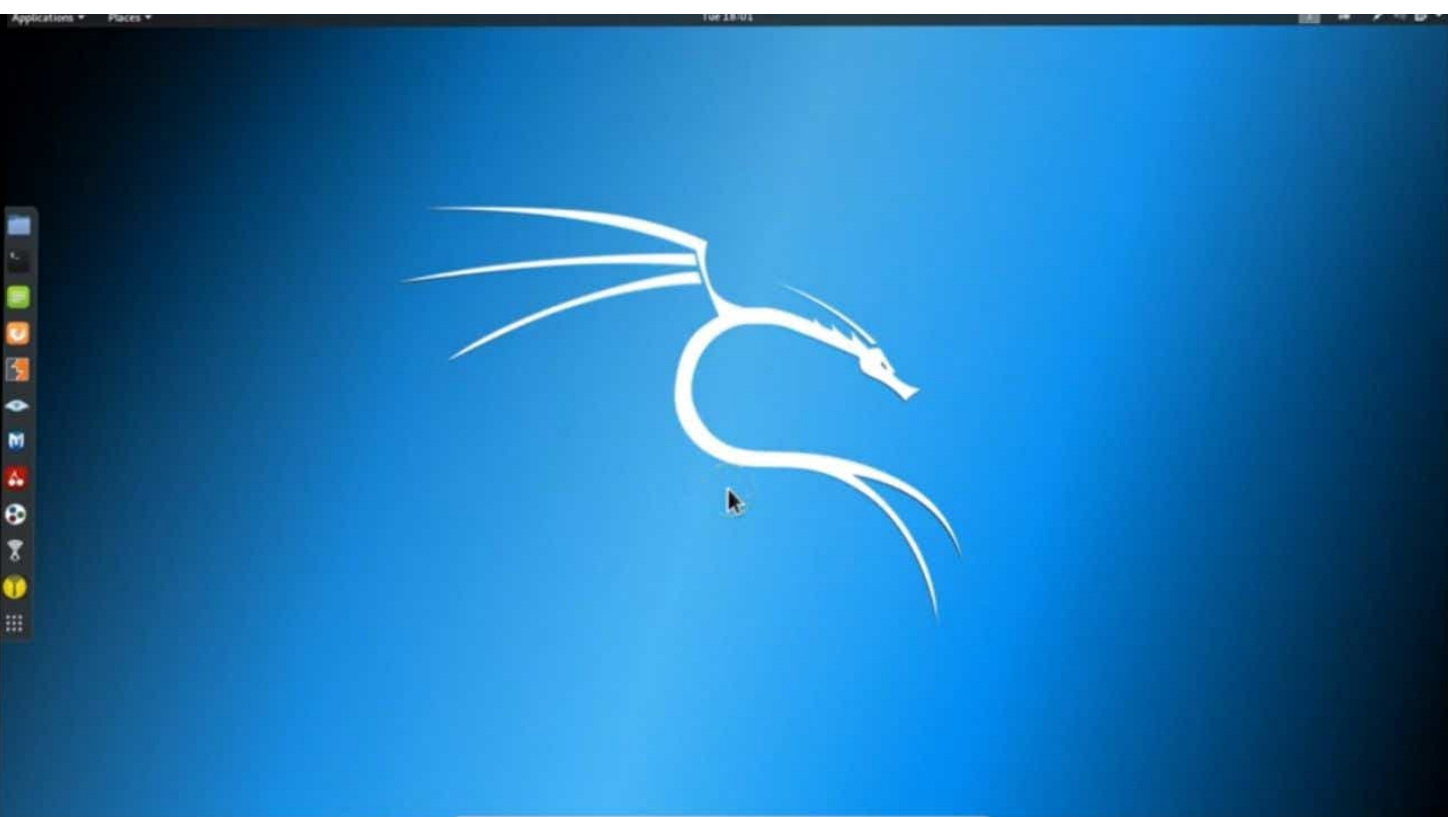
Next

ⓘ Automatic suspend
Computer will suspend very soon because of inactivity

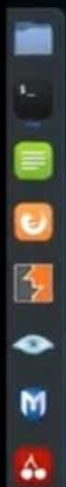
Password:

Cancel

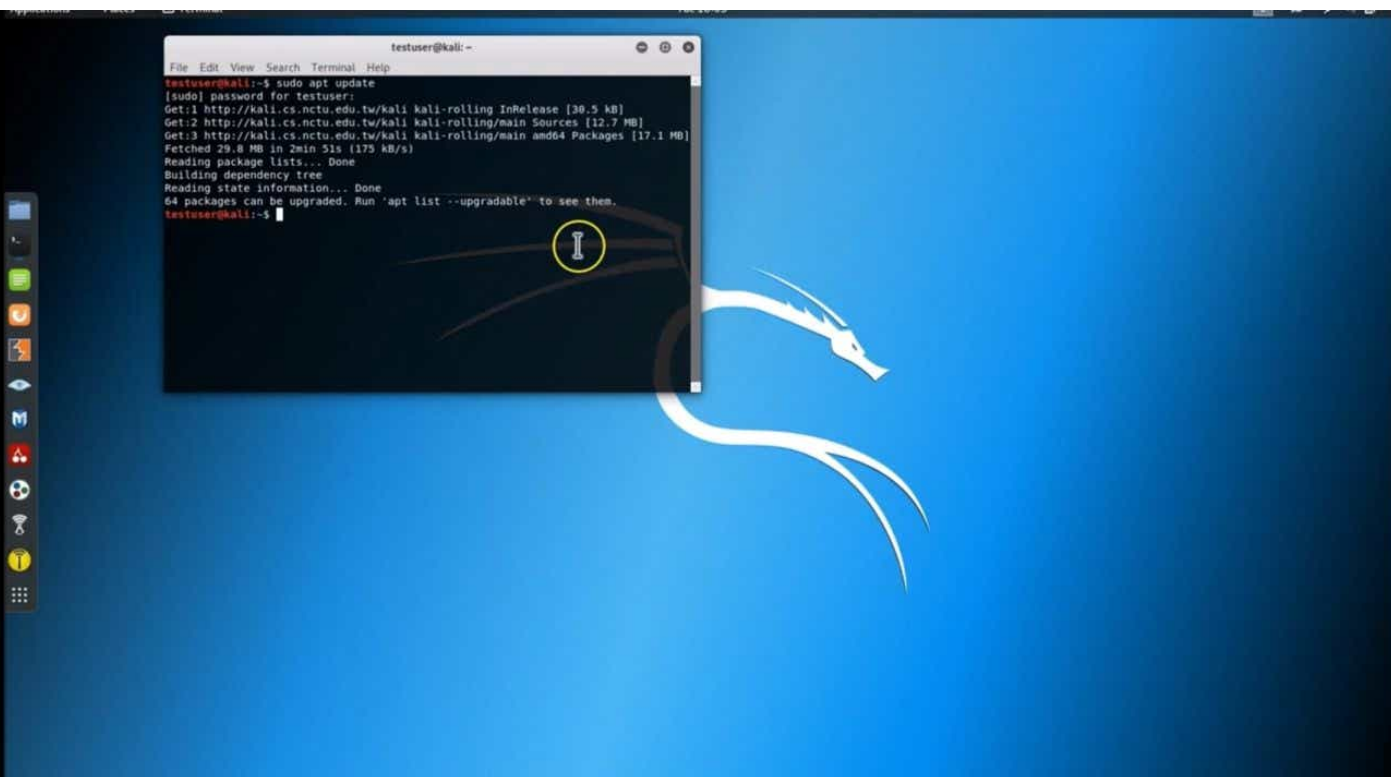
ⓘ Sign In



```
testuser@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
testuser@kali:~$
```



```
testuser@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
testuser@kali:~$ sudo apt update  
[sudo] password for testuser:  
Get:1 http://kali.cs.nctu.edu.tw/kali kali-rolling InRelease [30.5 kB]  
0% [1 InRelease 0 B/30.5 kB 0%]
```

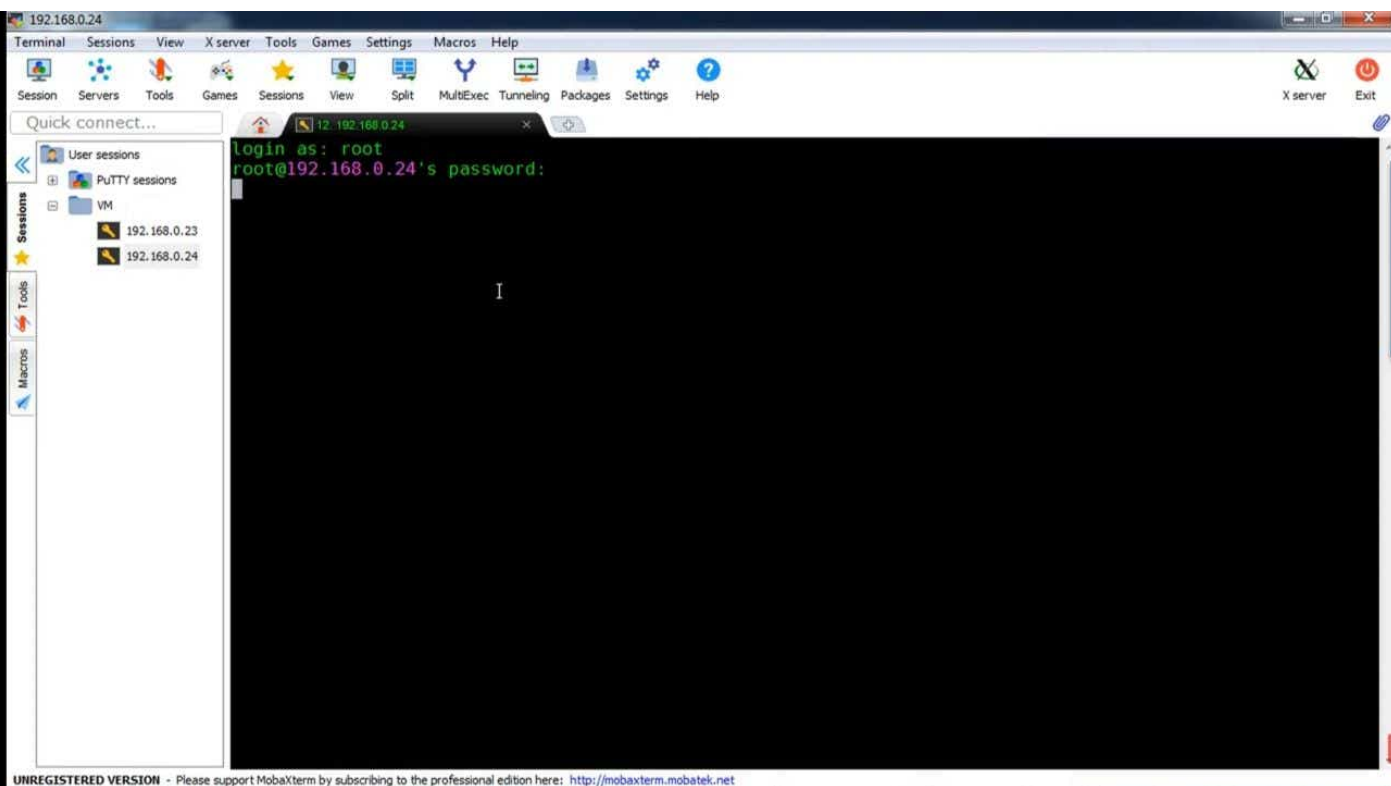



```
Kali-Linux - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Kali-Linux x node2 x
Applications Places Terminal Sat 04:16
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~# ifconfig | head
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.0.14 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe77:3aaa prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:77:3a:aa txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 360 bytes 44137 (43.1 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 206 bytes 36650 (35.7 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
root@kali:~#
```

To return to your computer, press Ctrl+Alt.

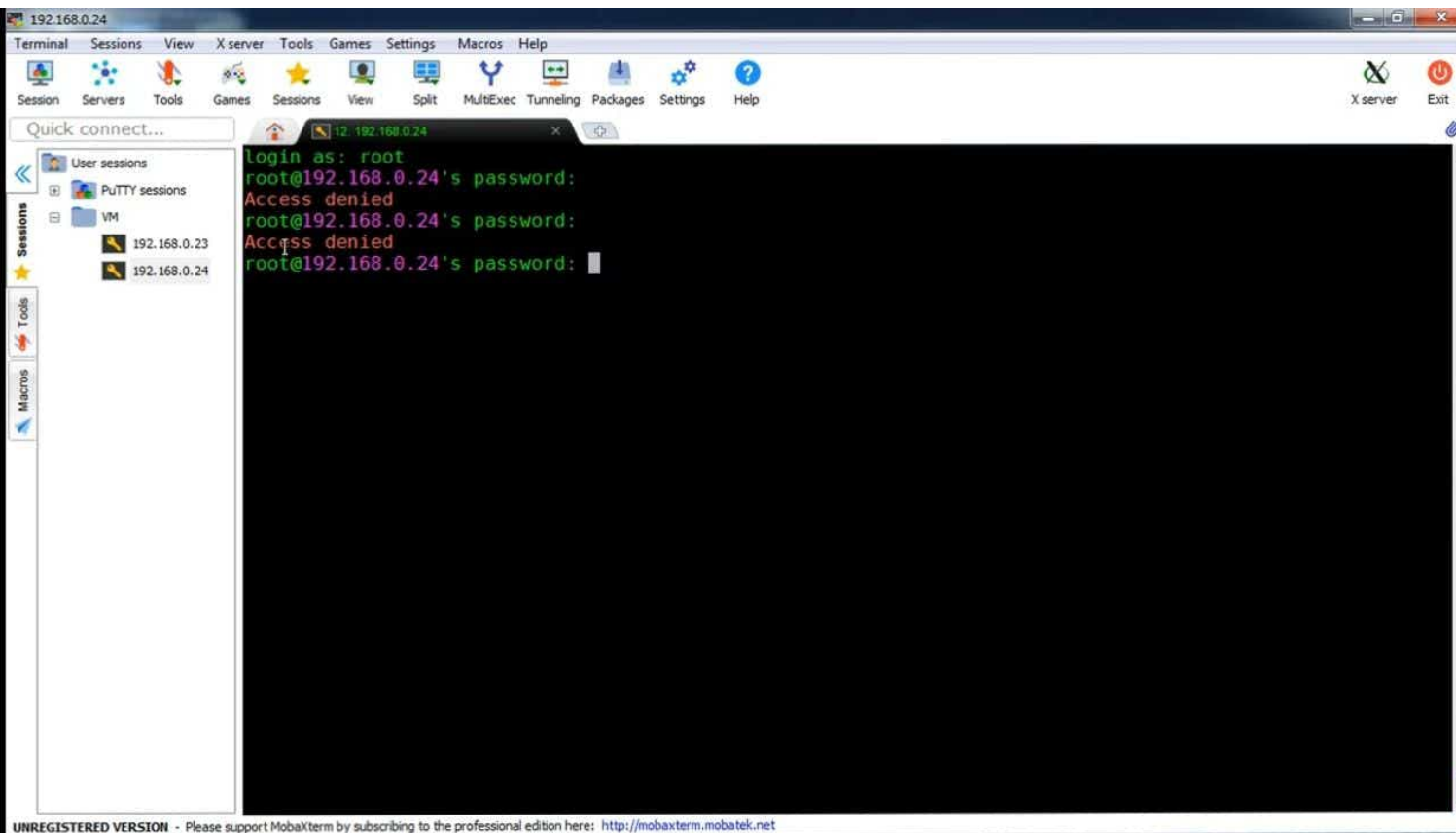
Subscribe



```
Kali-Linux - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Kali-Linux node2
Applications Places Terminal Sat 04:17
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~# ifconfig | head
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.0.24 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe77:3aaa prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:77:3a:aa txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 360 bytes 44137 (43.1 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 206 bytes 36650 (35.7 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# tailf /var/log/auth.log
Sep 16 04:06:37 kali sshd[2671]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=192.168.0.14 user=root
Sep 16 04:06:39 kali sshd[2671]: Failed password for root from 192.168.0.14 port 56296 ssh2
Sep 16 04:09:01 kali CRON[2673]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Sep 16 04:09:02 kali CRON[2673]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root
Sep 16 04:15:01 kali CRON[2718]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Sep 16 04:15:01 kali CRON[2718]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root
Sep 16 04:17:01 kali CRON[2726]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Sep 16 04:17:01 kali CRON[2726]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root
Sep 16 04:17:03 kali sshd[2724]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=192.168.0.14 user=root
Sep 16 04:17:05 kali sshd[2724]: Failed password for root from 192.168.0.14 port 56338 ssh2

To return to your computer, press Ctrl+Alt.
```



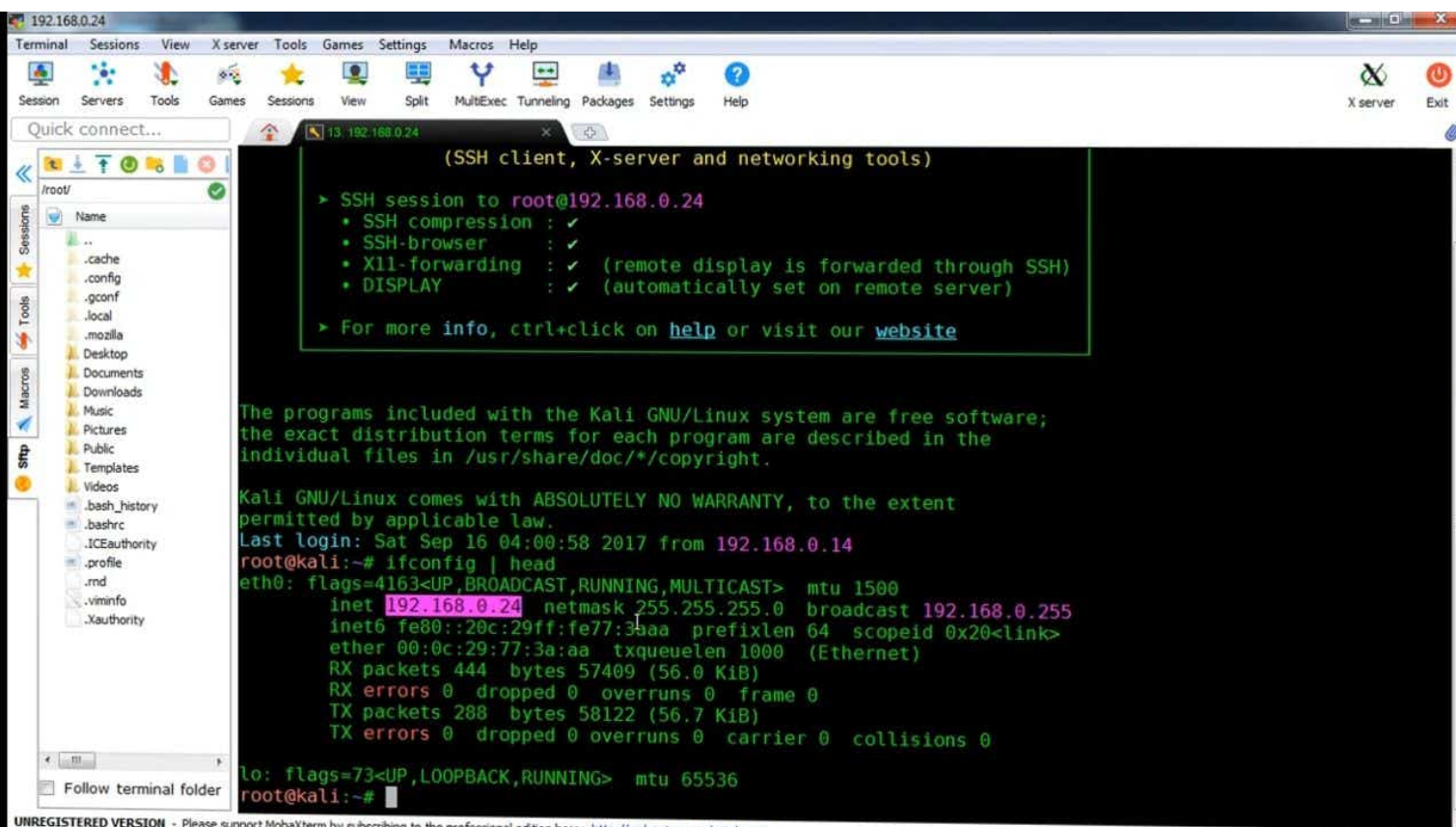
```
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
Protocol 2
# HostKeys for protocol version 2
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key
#Privilege Separation is turned on for security
UsePrivilegeSeparation yes

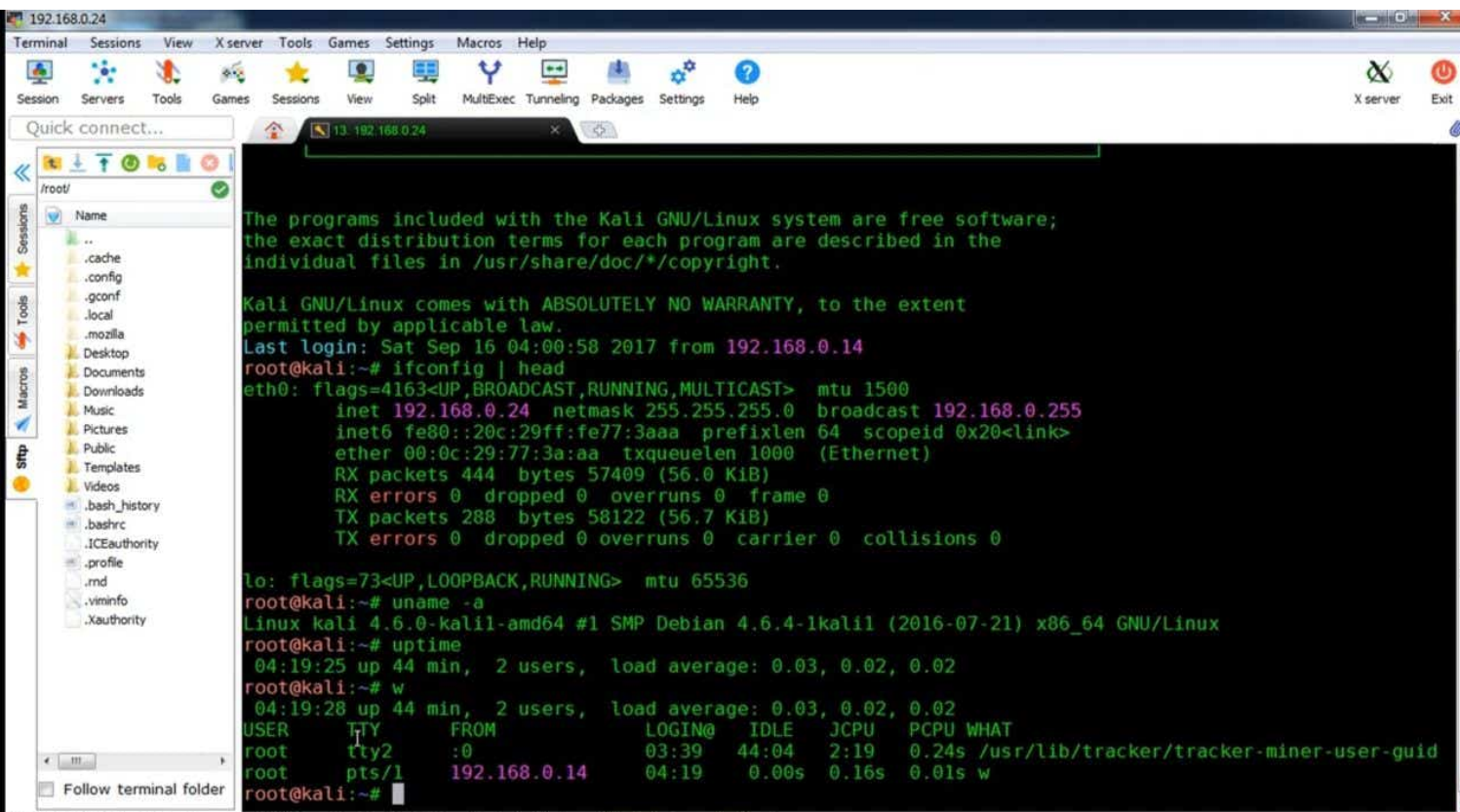
# Lifetime and size of ephemeral version 1 server key
KeyRegenerationInterval 3600
ServerKeyBits 1024

# Logging
SyslogFacility AUTH
LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:
LoginGraceTime 120
PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
StrictModes yes

"/etc/ssh/sshd_config" 87L, 2508C
```





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```
Kali-Linux - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Kali-Linux x node2 x
Applications Places Terminal Sat 04:19
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Sep 16 04:17:01 kali CRON[2726]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root
Sep 16 04:17:03 kali sshd[2724]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=192.168.0.14 user=
root
Sep 16 04:17:05 kali sshd[2724]: Failed password for root from 192.168.0.14 port 56338 ssh2
Sep 16 04:17:33 kali sshd[2724]: Failed password for root from 192.168.0.14 port 56338 ssh2

^C
root@kali:~# vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~#
root@kali:~# systemctl restart ssh.service
root@kali:~# systemctl status ssh.service
● ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2017-09-16 04:18:33 EDT; 6s ago
     Main PID: 2765 (sshd)
       Tasks: 3 (limit: 4915)
      CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service
              └─2724 sshd: root [priv]
                └─2725 sshd: root [net]
                  └─2765 /usr/sbin/sshd -D

Sep 16 04:18:33 kali systemd[1]: Starting OpenBSD Secure Shell server...
Sep 16 04:18:33 kali sshd[2765]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
Sep 16 04:18:33 kali sshd[2765]: Server listening on :: port 22.
Sep 16 04:18:33 kali systemd[1]: Started OpenBSD Secure Shell server.
root@kali:~#
```


1. Using SSH

If you need to do a push without username and password prompt, but you are always prompted, then your origin remote is pointing at the https url rather than the ssh url.

A way to skip typing my username/password when using https://github, is by changing the HTTPs origin remote which pointing to an HTTP url into an SSH url.

For example,

https url:

https://github.com/<Username>/<Project>.git

ssh url: git@github.com:

`<Username>/<Project>.git`

to change the url.

Switching remote URLs from HTTPS to SSH

Open Terminal (for Mac and Linux users) or the command prompt (for Windows).

Change the current working directory to your local project.

List your existing remotes in order to get the name of the remote you want to change.

```
git remote -v
```

```
$ origin
```

```
https://github.com/USERNAME/REPO
```

SITORY.git (fetch)

\$ origin

https://github.com/USERNAME/REPO

SITORY.git (push)

Change your remote's URL from HTTPS to SSH with the git remote set-url command.

git remote set-url origin

git@github.com:USERNAME/OTHERRE
EPOSITORY.git

Verify that the remote URL has changed.

git remote -v

\$ Verify new remote URL

\$ origin

git@github.com:USERNAME/OTHERRE
POSITORY.git (fetch)

\$ origin

\$ origin

*git@github.com:USERNAME/OTHERRE
POSITORY.git (push)*

2. Using Static configuration

Static configuration of usernames for a given authentication context.

It is generally configured by adding this to your config:

```
[credential "https://example.com"]  
username = me
```

The password was not declared because of security reasons. It is not advisable to store your password on an unsecure storage.

3. Credential helpers to cache or store passwords, or to interact with a system password wallet or keychain.

These are external programs from which Git can request both usernames and passwords

To use a helper, you must first select one to use. Git currently includes the following helpers:

cache: Cache credentials in memory for a short period of time.

store: Store credentials indefinitely on disk.

Steps:

a. Find a helper.

```
$ git help -a | grep credential-  
credential-foo
```

\$ git help credential-foo

c. Tell Git to use it.

*\$ git config — global credential.helper
foo*

Reference

1.

[https://help.github.com/articles/chan-
ging-a-remote-s-url/](https://help.github.com/articles/changing-a-remote-s-url/)

2.

[http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1
4762034/push-to-github-without-
password-using-ssh-key](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/14762034/push-to-github-without-password-using-ssh-key)

3. <http://git->

[scm.com/docs/gitcredentials](http://git-scm.com/docs/gitcredentials)