SACRED HEART COLLEGETHEVARA

SERVER OPERATING SYSTEM

19U5VCBCA04

BCA (Mobile Applications and Cloud Technology)

PRACTICAL RECORD

By

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SACRED HEART COLLEGE, THEVARA

Certificate

This is to certify that it is a bonafied record of practical work done by Sri ***Biraj Magar*** *bearing the Roll No.* ***22UBCA7356*** *of* 5th *Semester BCA(Mobile Applications and Cloud Technology) in the Server Operating System laboratory during the academic under our supervisor.*

Signature of Internal Examiner

Signature of External Examiner

Date: 11/09/2024

CONTENTS

SAMBA SHARE

Experiment: 1

Aim: Installation and configuration of Samba share.

Description:

SAMBA

One of the most common ways to network Ubuntu and Windows computers is to configure Samba as a File Server. This section covers setting up a Samba server to share files with Windows clients.
The server will be configured to share files with any client on the network without prompting for a password. If your environment requires stricter Access Controls see Share Access Control
Port No: 139
Package name: samba
Configuration file: /etc/samba/smb.conf.

Procedure:

1. To install Samba, we can run:
$sudo apt update
$sudo apt install samba
2. We can check if the installation was successful by running:
$whereis samba
3.Now that Samba is installed, we need to create a directory for it to share:
$mkdir /home/<username>/sambashare/
The command above creates a new folder samba share in our home directory which we will share later.The configuration file for Samba is located at /etc/samba/smb.conf. To add the new directory as a share,we edit the file by running:
$sudo nano /etc/samba/smb.conf
At the bottom of the file, add the following lines:

[sambashare]
comment = Samba on Ubuntu
path = /home/username/sambashareread only =
no
browsable = yes
4. Then press Ctrl-O to save and Ctrl-X to exit from the nano text editor.
5. Now that we have our new share configured, save it and restart Samba for it to take effect:
$sudo service smbd restart
6.Update the firewall rules to allow Samba traffic:
$sudo ufw allow samba

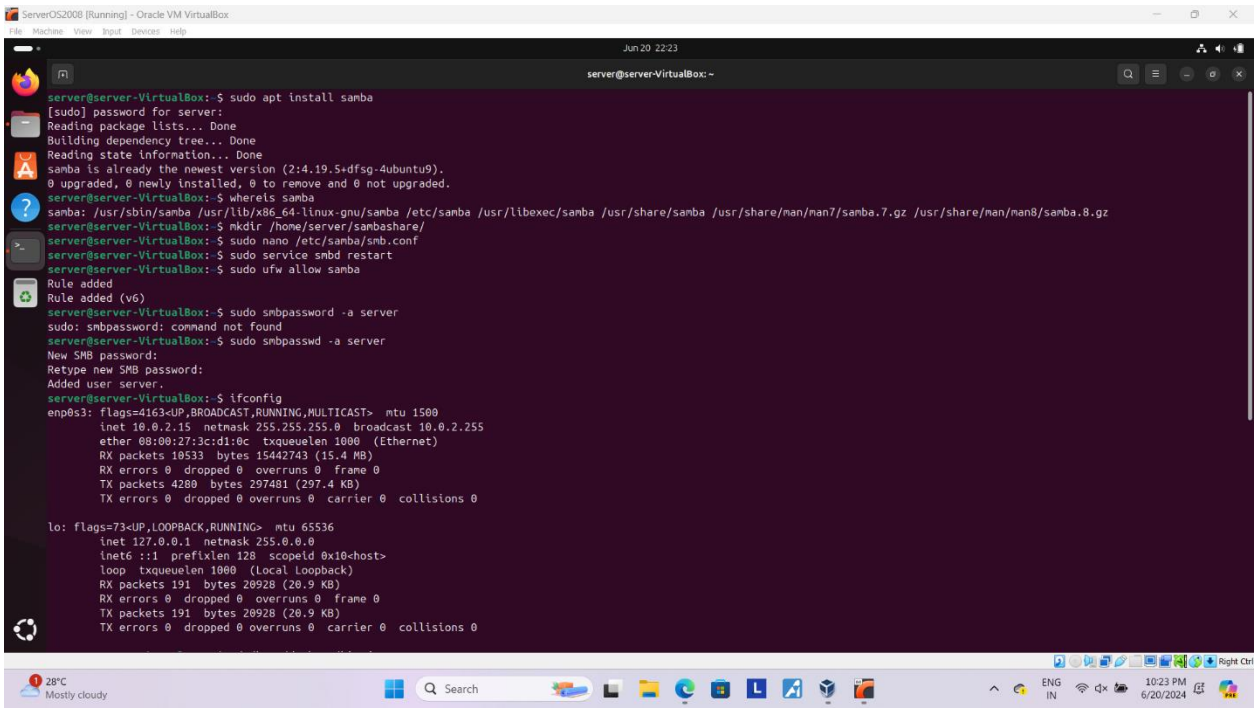
SETTING UP USER ACCOUNTS AND CONNECTING TO SHARE

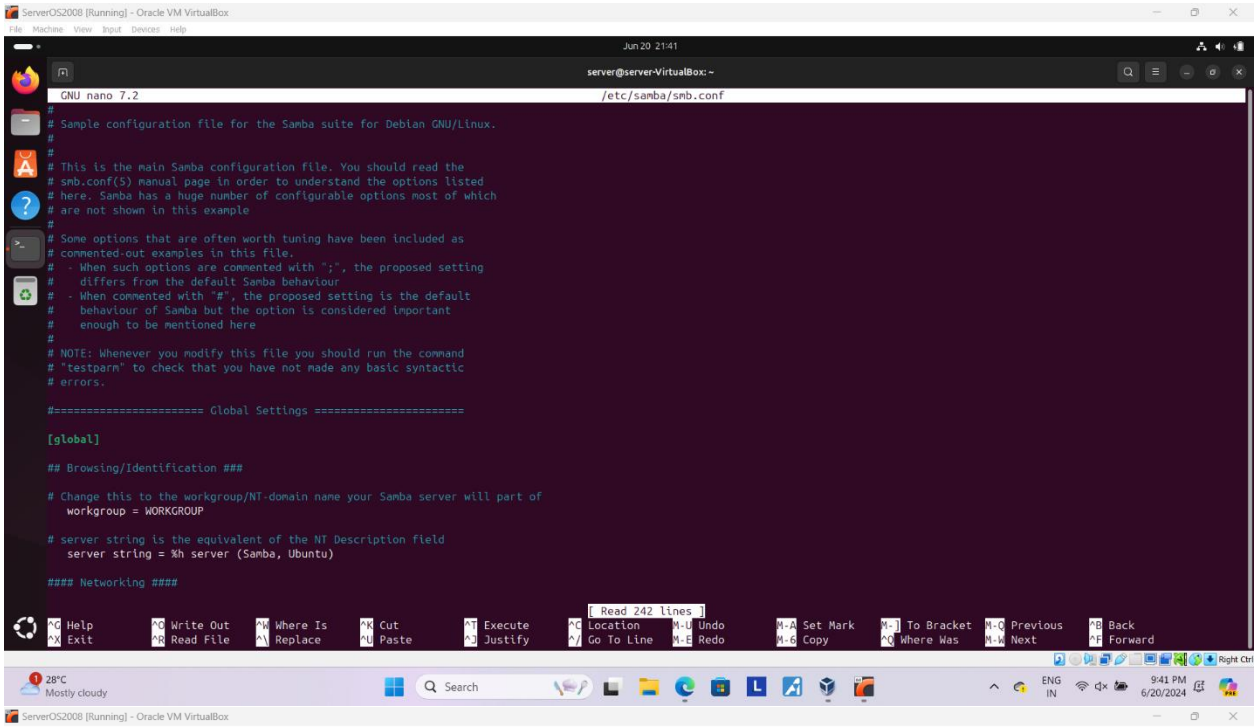
7.Since Samba doesn't use the system account password, we need to set up a Samba password for our user account:
$sudo smbpasswd -a username

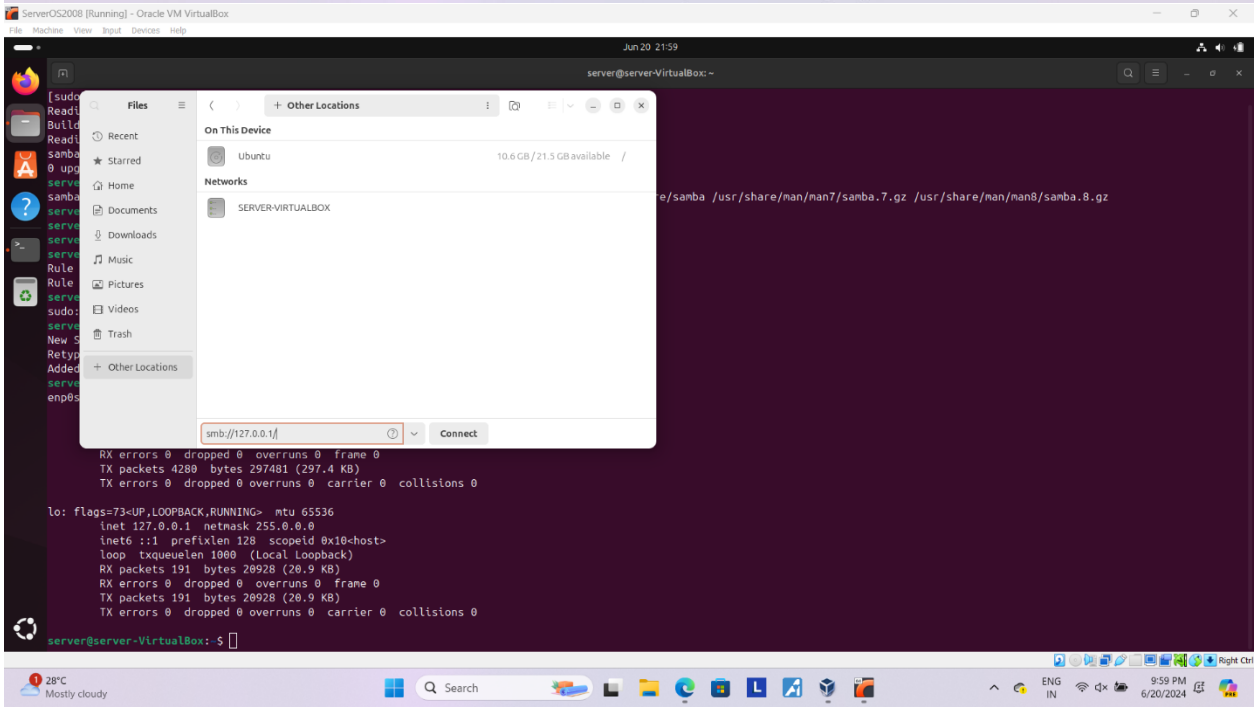
CONNECTING TO SHARE

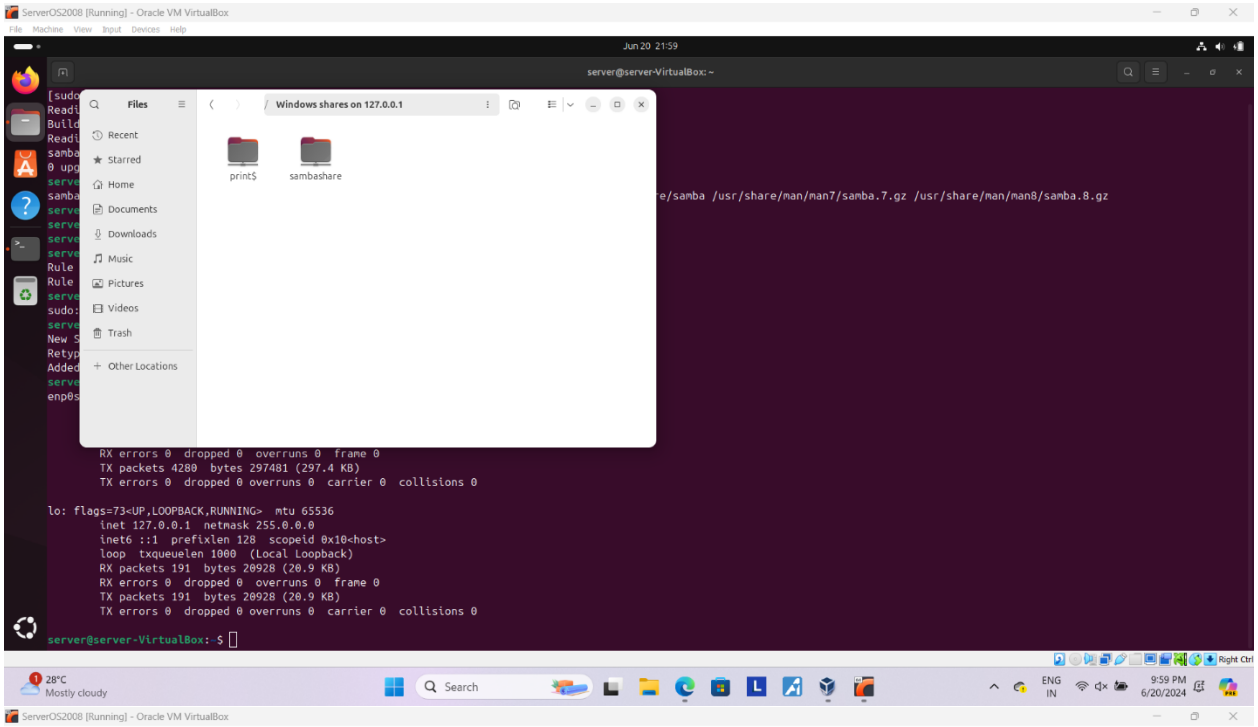
8. On Ubuntu: Open up the default file manager and click Connect to Server then enter: Connecting to samba via smb://127.0.0.1/sambashare
Note: ip-address is the Samba server IP address and sambashare is the name of the share. You'll be prompted for your credentials. Enter them to connect

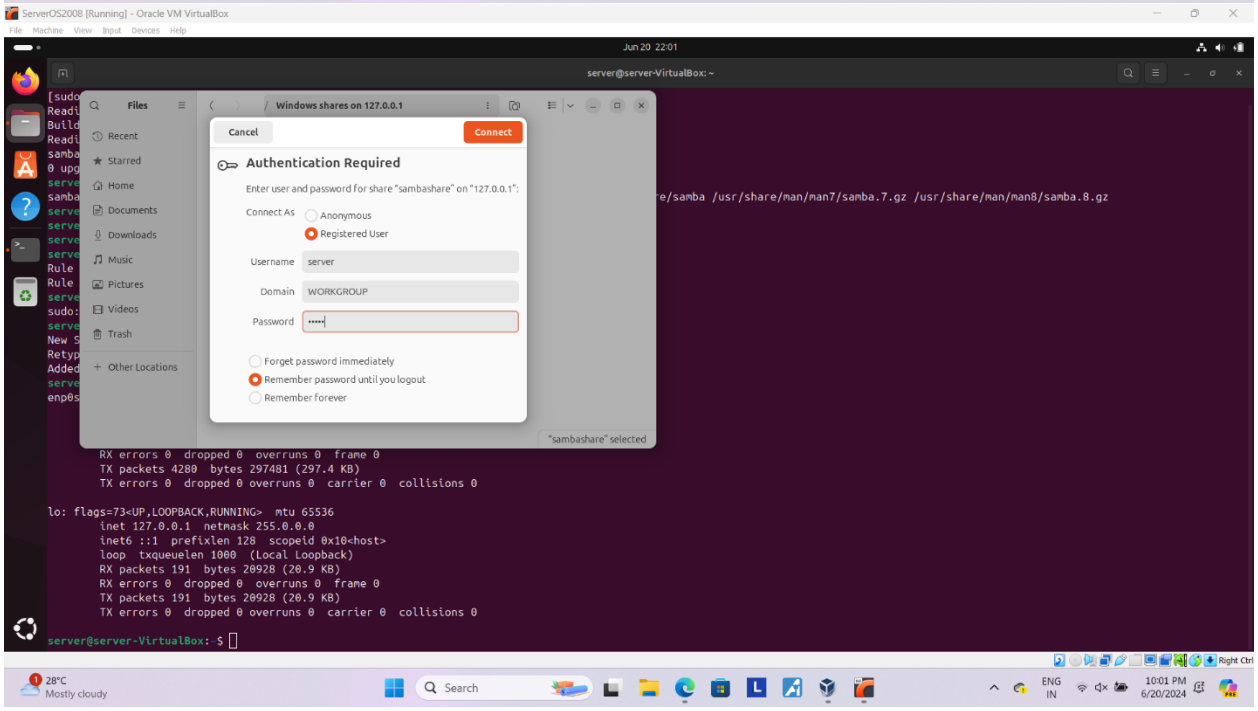
Result:

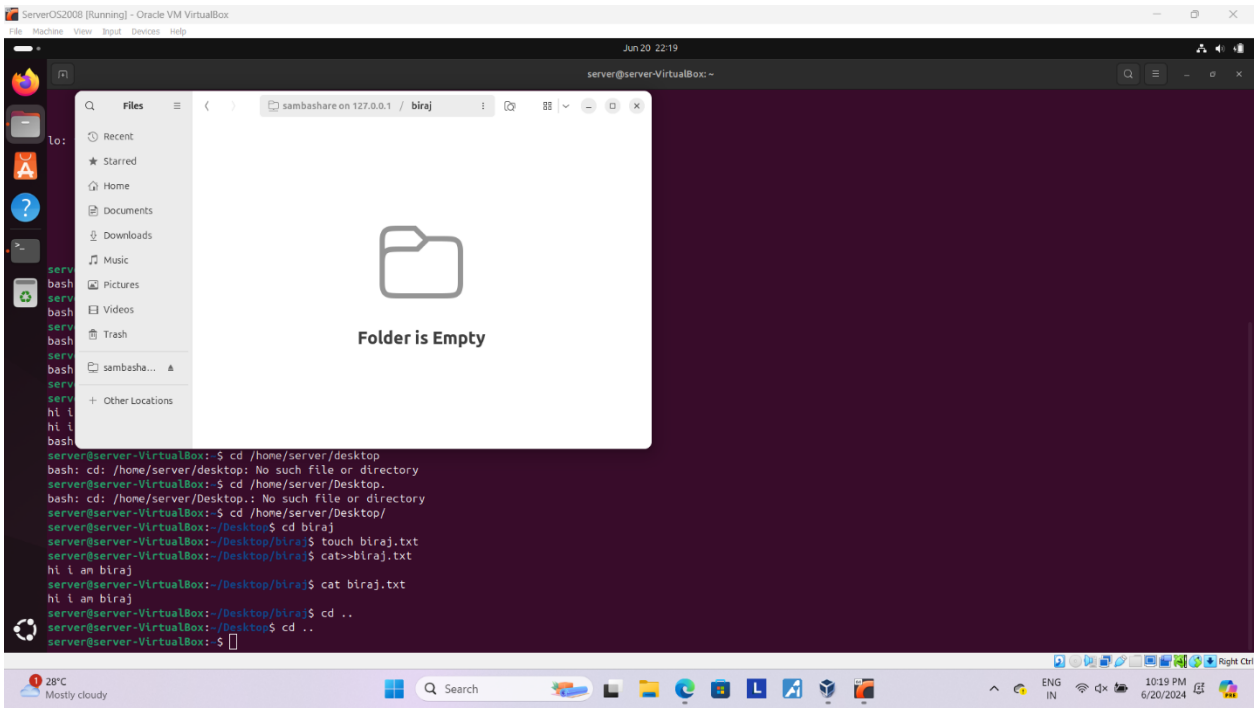


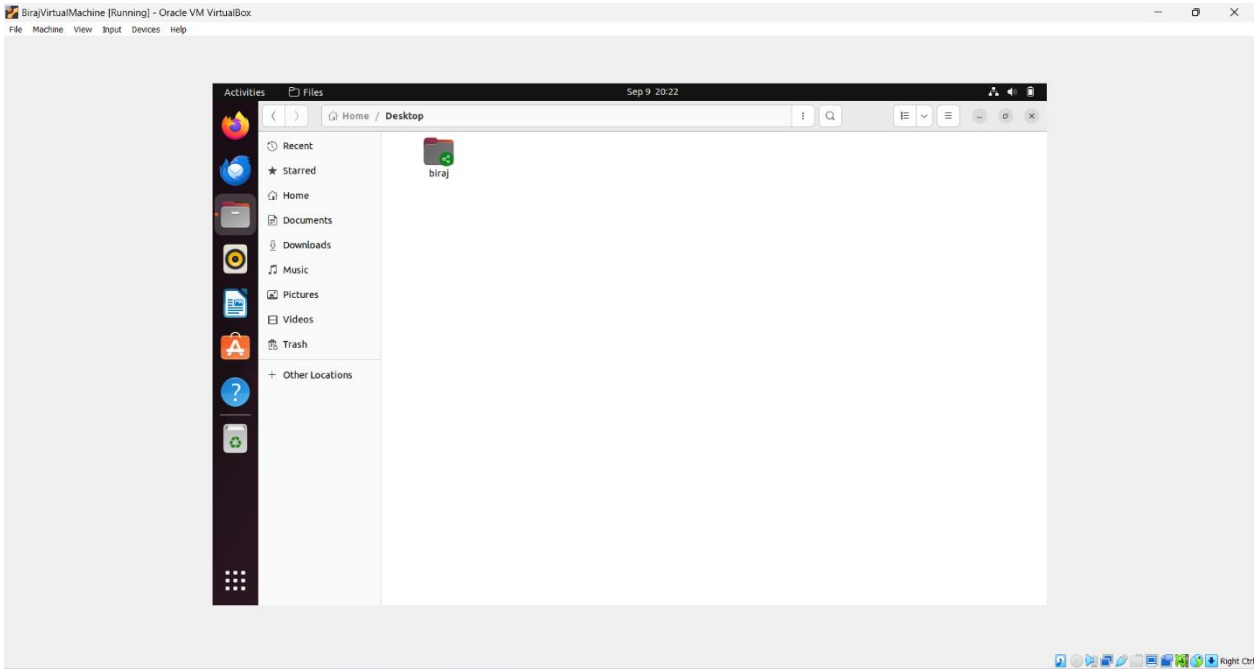

ServerOS2008 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Jun 20 21:41
server@server-VirtualBox: ~
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/samba/smb.conf
[Read 242 lines]
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark M-] To Bracket M-Q Previous ^B Back
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo M-6 Copy ^Q Where Was M-W Next ^F Forward
28°C Mostly cloudy
Search
ENG IN
9:41 PM 6/20/2024


ServerOS2008 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Jun 20 21:59
server@server-VirtualBox: ~
Files
Recent
Starred
Home
Documents
Downloads
Music
Pictures
Videos
Trash
Other Locations
Other Locations
On This Device
Ubuntu 10.6 GB / 21.5 GB available
Networks
SERVER-VIRTUALBOX
smb://127.0.0.1/
Connect
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 4280 bytes 297481 (297.4 KB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 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 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 191 bytes 20928 (20.9 KB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 191 bytes 20928 (20.9 KB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
server@server-VirtualBox: $
28°C Mostly cloudy
Search
ENG IN
9:59 PM 6/20/2024


ServerOS2008 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Jun 20 21:59
server@server-VirtualBox: ~
Files
Windows shares on 127.0.0.1
print$
sambashare
Recent
Starred
Home
Documents
Downloads
Music
Pictures
Videos
Trash
Other Locations
/usr/share/man/man7/samba.7.gz /usr/share/man/man8/samba.8.gz
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 4280 bytes 297481 (297.4 KB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 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 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 191 bytes 20928 (20.9 KB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 191 bytes 20928 (20.9 KB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
server@server-VirtualBox: ~ $
28°C
Mostly cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
9:59 PM
6/20/2024


ServerOS2008 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Jun 20 22:01
server@server-VirtualBox: ~
Files
Windows shares on 127.0.0.1
Cancel
Connect
Authentication Required
Enter user and password for share "sambashare" on "127.0.0.1":
Connect As
Anonymous
Registered User
Username
server
Domain
WORKGROUP
Password
Forget password immediately
Remember password until you logout
Remember forever
"sambashare" selected
Recent
Starred
Home
Documents
Downloads
Music
Pictures
Videos
Trash
Other Locations
/usr/share/man/man7/samba.7.gz /usr/share/man/man8/samba.8.gz
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 4280 bytes 297481 (297.4 KB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 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 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 191 bytes 20928 (20.9 KB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 191 bytes 20928 (20.9 KB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
server@server-VirtualBox: ~ $
28°C
Mostly cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
10:01 PM
6/20/2024





All the commands have been executed and the output has been obtained successfully.

DNS

Experiment: 2

Aim: To create and configure DNS Server

Description:

DNS Server

A DNS server is a computer server that contains a database of public IP addresses and their associated hostnames, and in most cases, serves to resolve, or translate, those common names to IP addresses as requested.

Port No: 53

Package name: bind9

Configuration file: /etc/bind/named.conf. (Primary configuration file),/etc/bind/db.root (root nameservers)

Procedure:

CASHING NAMESERVER

When configured as a caching nameserver BIND9 will find the answer to name queries and
remember the answer when the domain is queried again.

1. Install bind9 by typing

$sudo apt install bind9
$sudo apt install dnsutils

2. The default configuration is set up to act as a caching server. All that is required is simply
adding the IP Addresses of your ISP's DNS servers. Simply uncomment and edit the following in /etc/bind/named.conf.options:

3. Restart it by typing
$sudo systemctl restart bind9.service

PRIMARY MASTER

As a primary master server BIND9 reads the data for a zone from a file on it's host and is authoritative for that zone.

Forward zone file

To add a DNS zone to BIND9, turning BIND9 into a Primary Master server, the firststep is to edit /etc/bind/named.conf.local:

$sudo cp /etc/bind/db.local /etc/bind/db.example.com
$sudo systemctl restart bind9.service

Reverse Zone File

Now that the zone is set up and resolving names to IP Addresses, a *Reverse zone* needs to be added to allows DNS to resolve an address to a name.

1. Edit /etc/bind/named.conf.local
2. Now create the /etc/bind/db.192 file:
   $sudo cp /etc/bind/db.127 /etc/bind/db.192

3. edit /etc/bind/db.192changing the basically the same options as /etc/bind/db.example.com:

4. After creating the reverse zone file restart BIND9:
   $sudo systemctl restart bind9.service
5. Check the status
   $Sudo service bind9 status
6. Check if nslookup can resolve

$nslookup ftp.example.com
$nslookup ubuntu.example.com

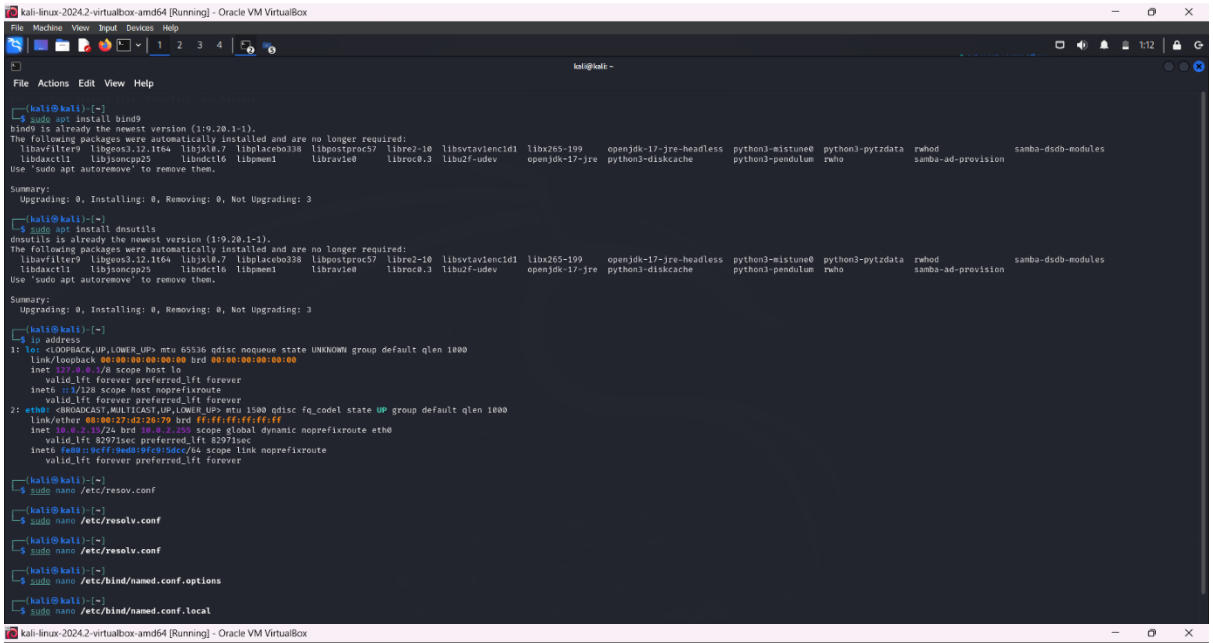
7. Gather information about your DNS server

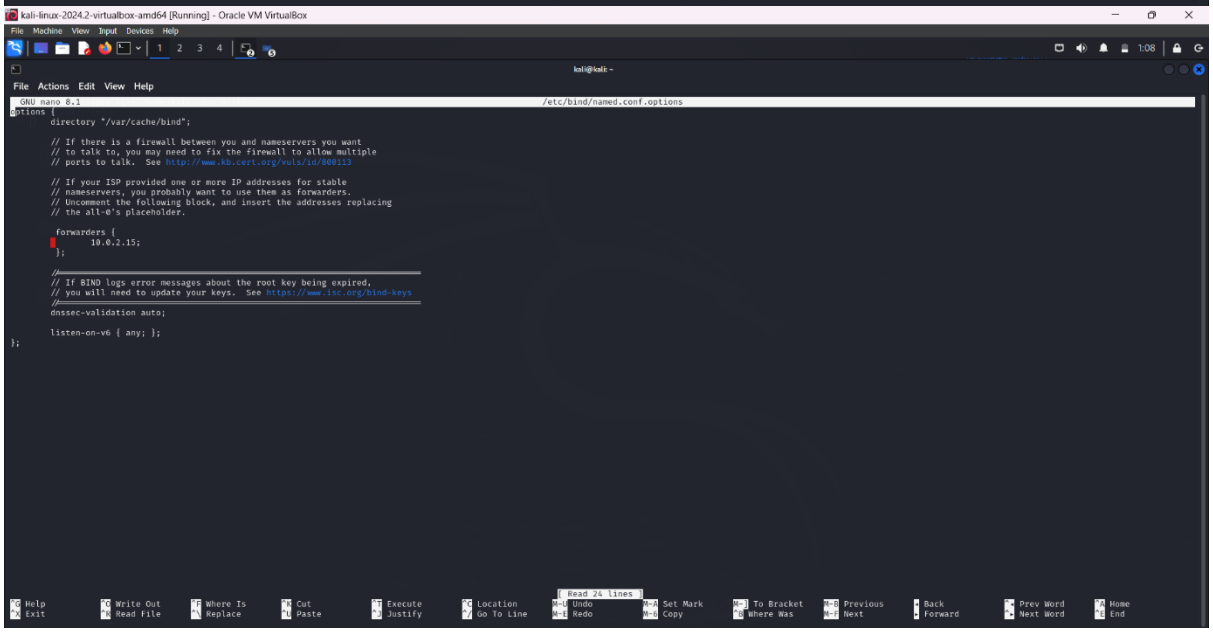
$dig ubuntu.example.com

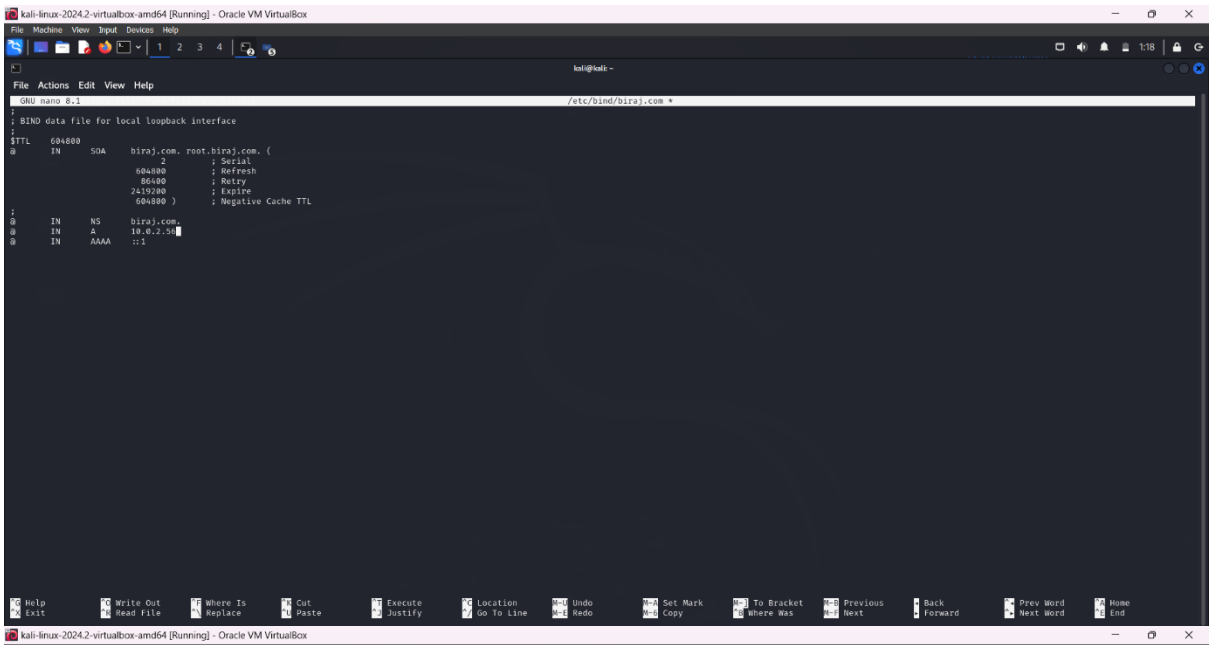
$dig www.example.com

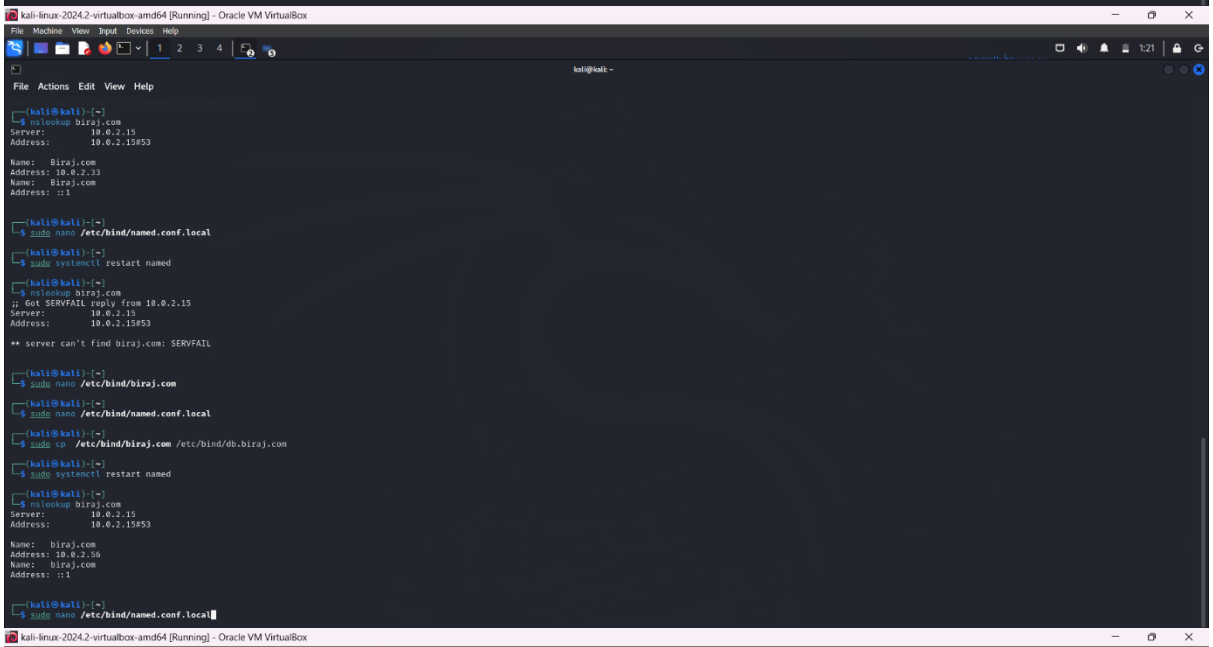
$dig ftp.example.com

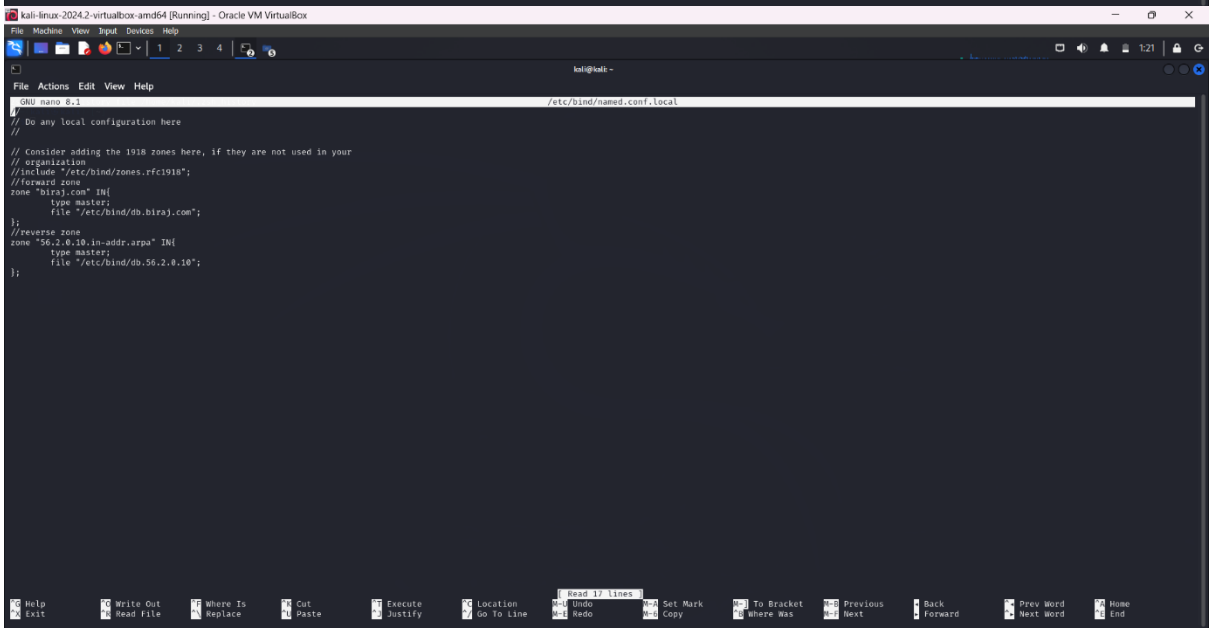
Result:


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt install bind9
bind9 is already the newest version (1:9.20.1-1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
libavfilter9 libgeos3.12.1t64 libjxl0.7 libplacebo338 libpostproc57 libre2-10 libsvtav1enc1d1 libx265-199 openjdk-17-jre-headless python3-mistune0 python3-pytzdata rwhod samba-dsdb-modules
libdaxctl1 libjsoncpp25 libndctl6 libpmem1 libravle0 libroc0.3 libu2f-udev openjdk-17-jre python3-diskcache python3-pendulum rwho samba-ad-provision
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 3
$ sudo apt install dnsutils
dnsutils is already the newest version (1:9.20.1-1).
$ ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 08:00:27:d2:26:79 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
$ sudo nano /etc/resov.conf
$ sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf
$ sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.options
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local

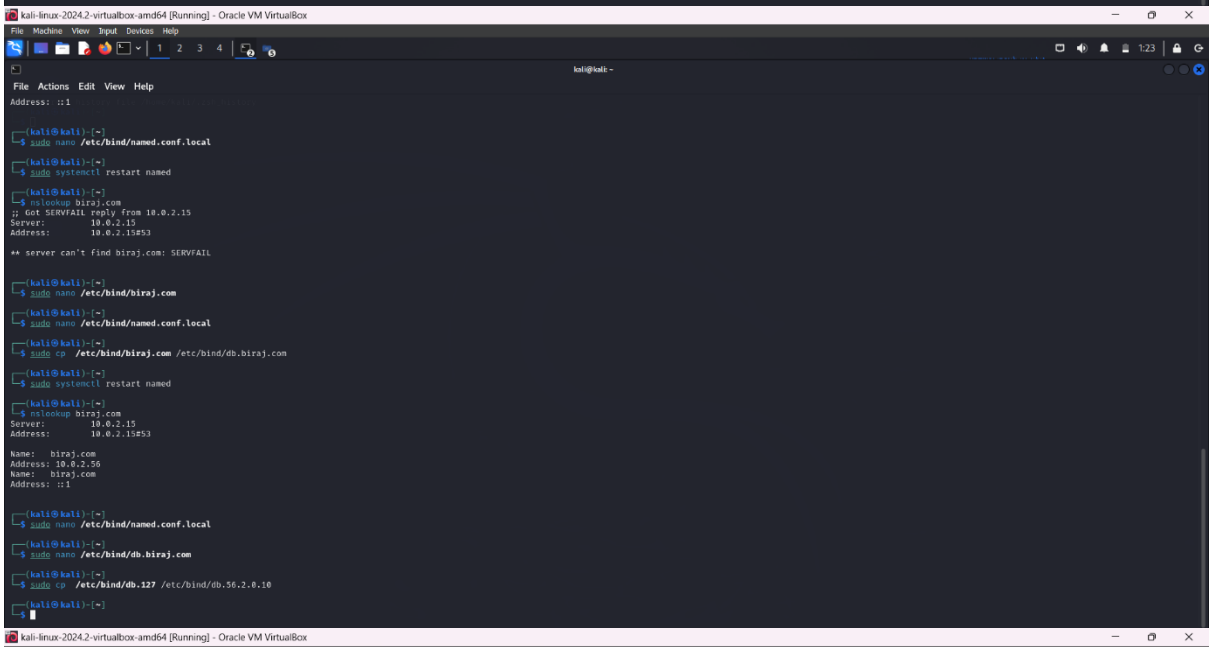

kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/bind/named.conf.options
options {
directory "/var/cache/bind";
// If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
// to talk to, you may need to fix the firewall to allow multiple
// ports to talk. See http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/800113
// If your ISP provided one or more IP addresses for stable
// nameservers, you probably want to use them as forwarders.
// Uncomment the following block, and insert the addresses replacing
// the all-0's placeholder.
forwarders {
10.0.2.15;
};
//==
// If BIND logs error messages about the root key being expired,
// you will need to update your keys. See https://www.isc.org/bind-keys
//==
dnssec-validation auto;
listen-on-v6 { any; };
};
Read 24 lines
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark M-] To Bracket M-Q Previous ^B Back ^← Prev Word ^A Home
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo M-6 Copy ^Q Where Was M-W Next ^F Forward ^→ Next Word ^E End

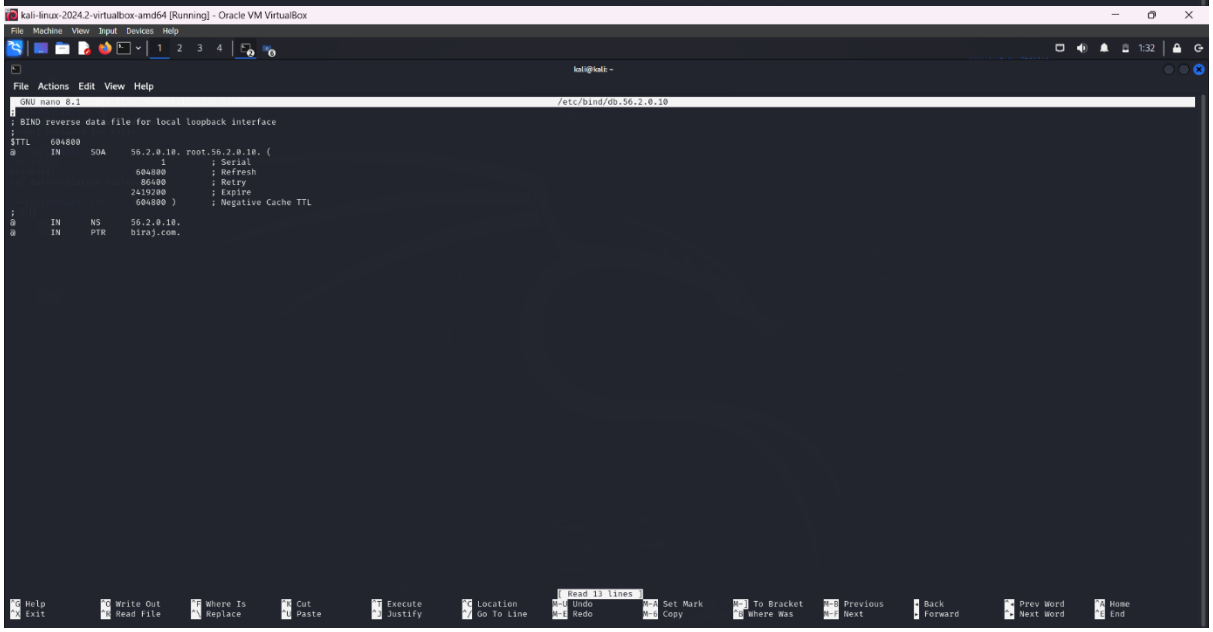

kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/bind/biraj.com *
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA biraj.com. root.biraj.com. (
2 ; Serial
604800 ; Refresh
86400 ; Retry
2419200 ; Expire
604800) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS biraj.com.
@ IN A 10.0.2.56
@ IN AAAA ::1
Help Write Out Where Is Cut Execute Location Undo Set Mark To Bracket Previous Back Prev Word Home
Exit Read File Replace Paste Justify Go To Line Redo Copy Where Was Next Forward Next Word End

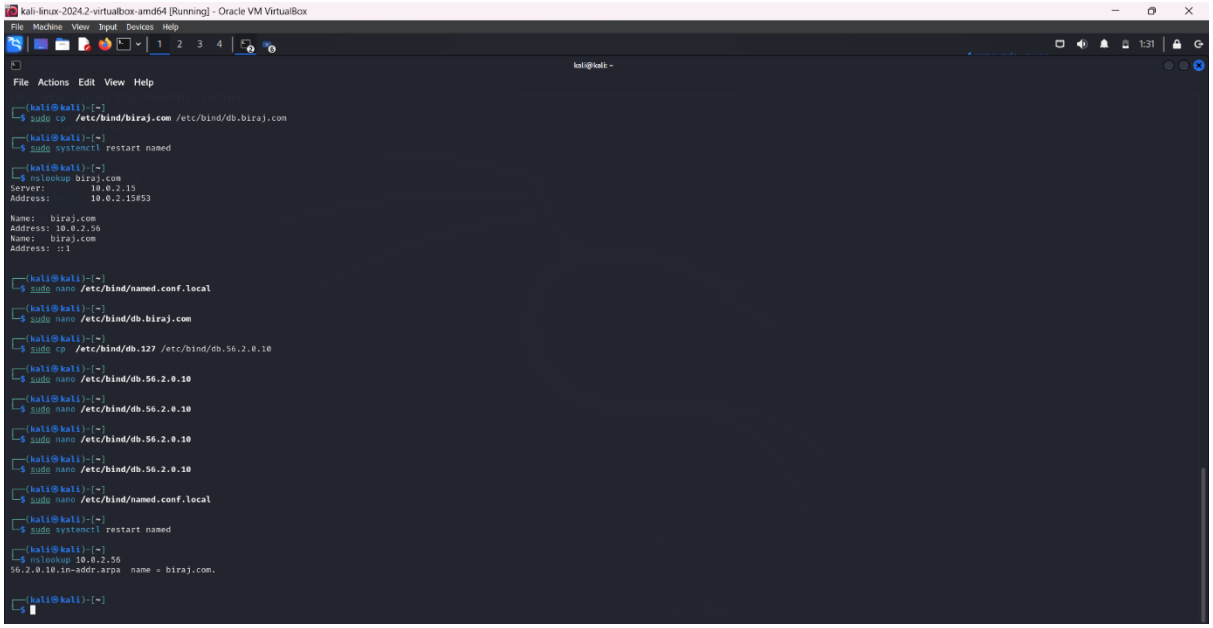

kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53
Name: Biraj.com
Address: 10.0.2.33
Name: Biraj.com
Address: ::1
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart named
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
;; Got SERVFAIL reply from 10.0.2.15
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53
** server can't find biraj.com: SERVFAIL
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/biraj.com
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo cp /etc/bind/biraj.com /etc/bind/db.biraj.com
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart named
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53
Name: biraj.com
Address: 10.0.2.56
Name: biraj.com
Address: ::1
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/bind/named.conf.local
//
// Do any local configuration here
//
// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";
//forward zone
zone "biraj.com" IN{
type master;
file "/etc/bind/db.biraj.com";
};
//reverse zone
zone "56.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa" IN{
type master;
file "/etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10";
};
Read 17 lines
Help Write Out Where Is Cut Execute Location Undo Set Mark To Bracket Previous Back Prev Word Home
Exit Read File Replace Paste Justify Go To Line Redo Copy Where Was Next Forward Next Word End


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/bind/db.biraj.com
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA biraj.com. root.biraj.com. (
2 ; Serial
604800 ; Refresh
86400 ; Retry
2419200 ; Expire
604800) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS biraj.com.
@ IN A 10.0.2.56
@ IN AAAA ::1
Read 14 lines


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
Address: ::1
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart named
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
;; Got SERVFAIL reply from 10.0.2.15
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53
** server can't find biraj.com: SERVFAIL
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/biraj.com
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo cp /etc/bind/biraj.com /etc/bind/db.biraj.com
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart named
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53
Name: biraj.com
Address: 10.0.2.56
Name: biraj.com
Address: ::1
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/db.biraj.com
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo cp /etc/bind/db.127 /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL 604800
@ IN SOA 56.2.0.10. root.56.2.0.10. (
1 ; Serial
604800 ; Refresh
86400 ; Retry
2419200 ; Expire
604800) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@ IN NS 56.2.0.10.
@ IN PTR biraj.com.
Read 13 lines



All the commands have been executed and the output has been obtained successfully.

FTP

Experiment : 3

Aim : To create and configure FTP Server

Description :

FTP Server

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a TCP protocol for downloading files between computers. In the past, it has also been used for uploading but, as that method does not use encryption, user credentials as well as data transferred in the clear and are easily intercepted. So if you are here looking for a way to upload and download files securely,

FTP works on a client/server model. The server component is called an *FTP daemon*. It continuously listens for FTP requests from remote clients. When a request is received, it manages the login and sets up the connection. For the duration of the session it executes any of commands sent by the FTP client

Port No: 21

Package name: vsftpd
Configuration file: /etc/vsftpd.conf

Procedure:

1. Install the vsftpd - FTP Server Installation in the ubuntu operating system

$sudo apt install vsftpd

2. By default vsftpd is *not* configured to allow anonymous download. If you wish to enable anonymous download edit /etc/vsftpd.conf by changing:

$anonymous_enable=YES

3. During installation a *ftp* user is created with a home directory of /srv/ftp. This is the default FTP directory.

If you wish to change this location, to /srv/files/ftp for example, simply create a directory in another location and change the *ftp* user's home directory:

$sudo mkdir -p /srv/files/ftp

$sudo usermod -d /srv/files/ftp ftp

4. After making the change restart vsftpd:

$ sudo service vsftpd restart

5. User Authenticated FTP Configuration

By default vsftpd is configured to authenticate system users and allow them to download files. If you want users to be able to upload files, edit /etc/vsftpd.conf

$write_enable=YES

6. Now restart vsftpd:

$ sudo service vsftpd restart

7. Securing FTP

There are options in /etc/vsftpd.conf to help make vsftpd more secure.

$chroot_local_user=YES

$chroot_list_enable=YES

$chroot_list_file=/etc/vsftpd.chroot_list

8. After uncommenting the above options, create a /etc/vsftpd.chroot_list containing a list of users one per line.

9. Then restart vsftpd:

$sudo service vsftpd restart

10. To configure *FTPS*, edit /etc/vsftpd.conf and at the bottom add:

$ssl_enable=YES

11. Then check the vsftpd status

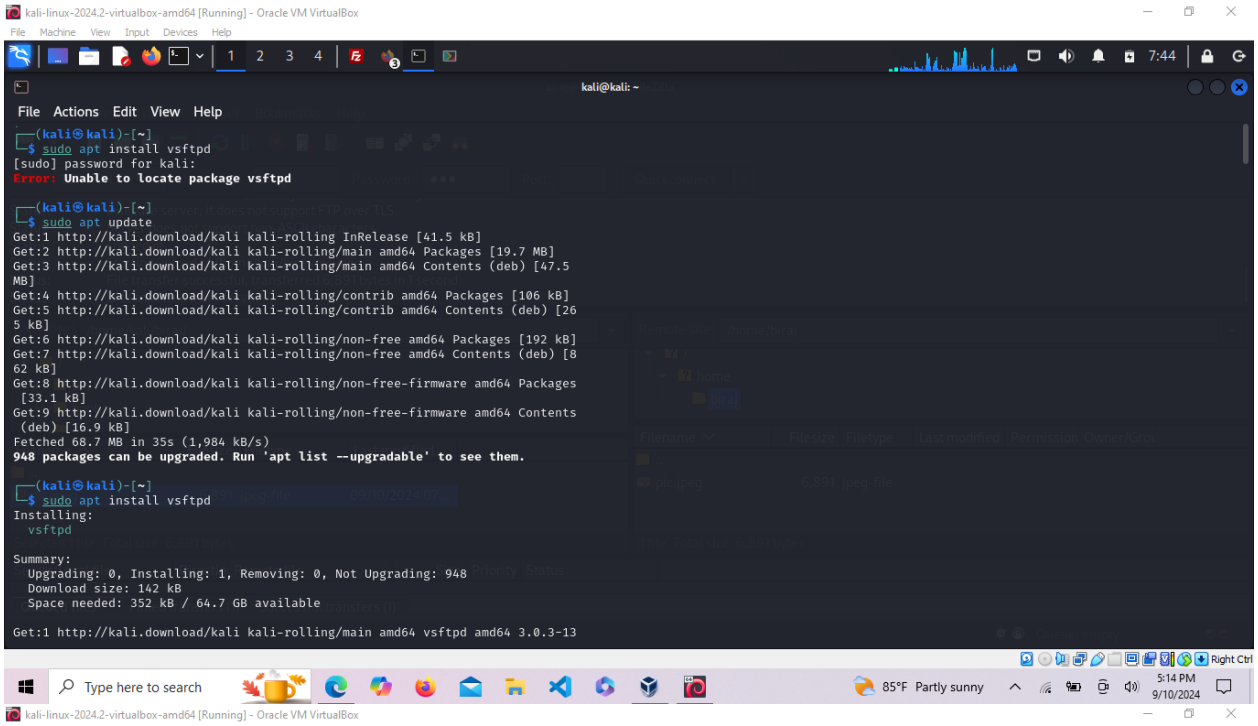
$sudo service vsftpd status

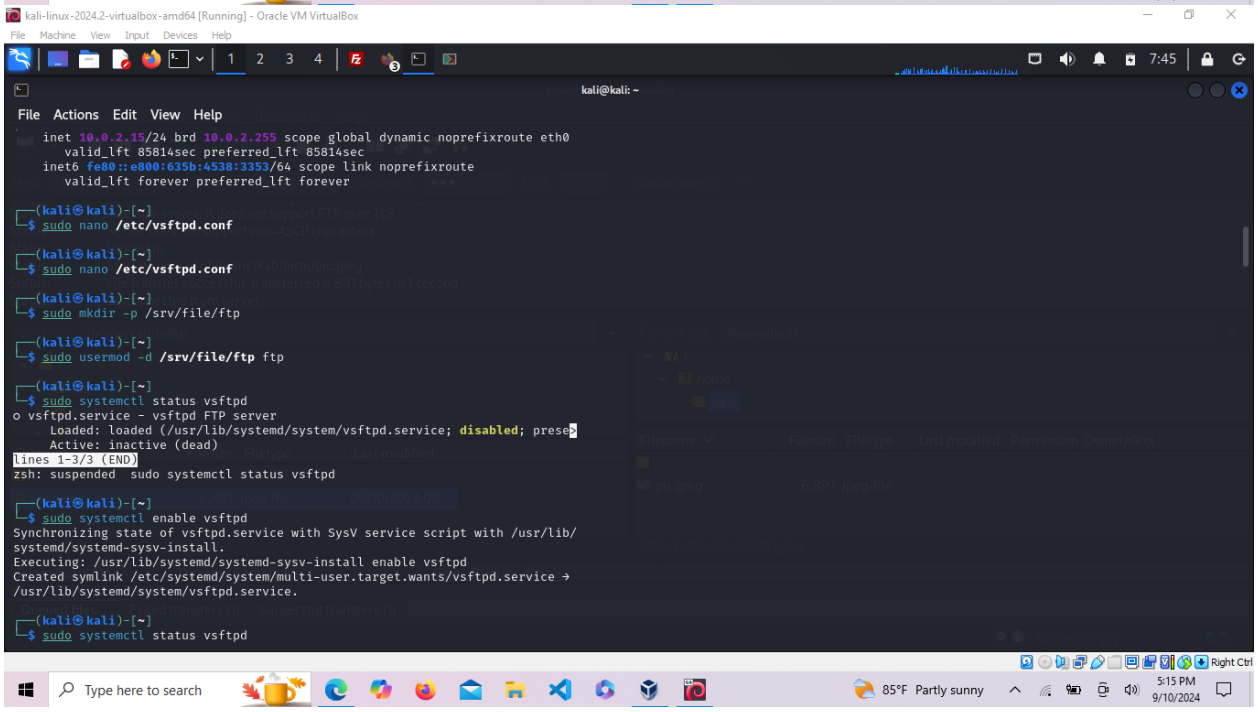
12. Now connect to ftp by the command

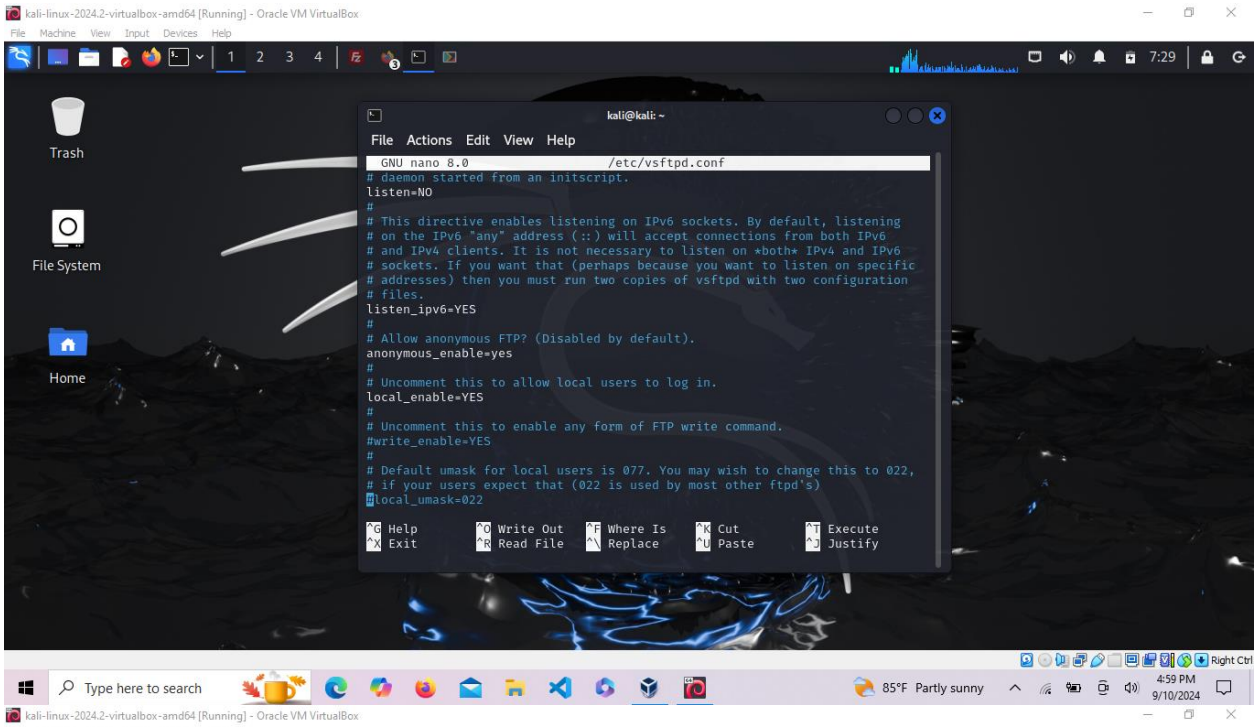
$ftp -p 192.168.234.128

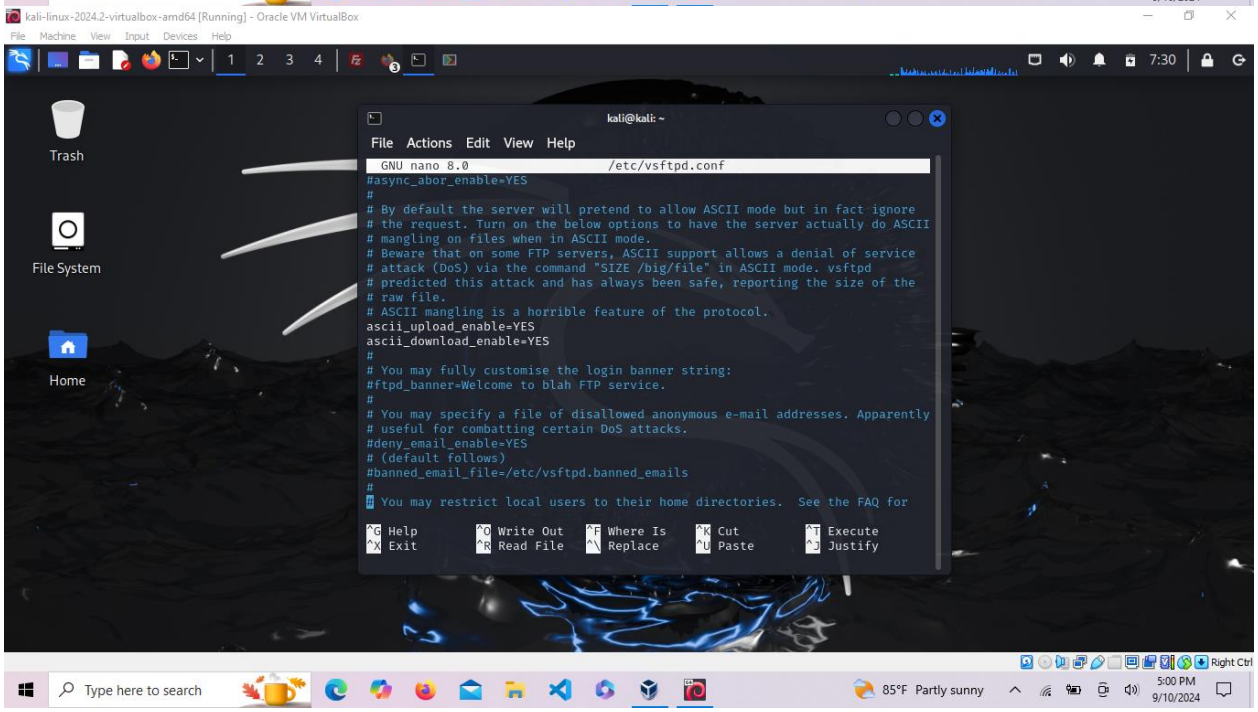
13. Now install filezilla in ubuntu and open the filezilla and specify the ip addressand port number of the ftp server then click connect

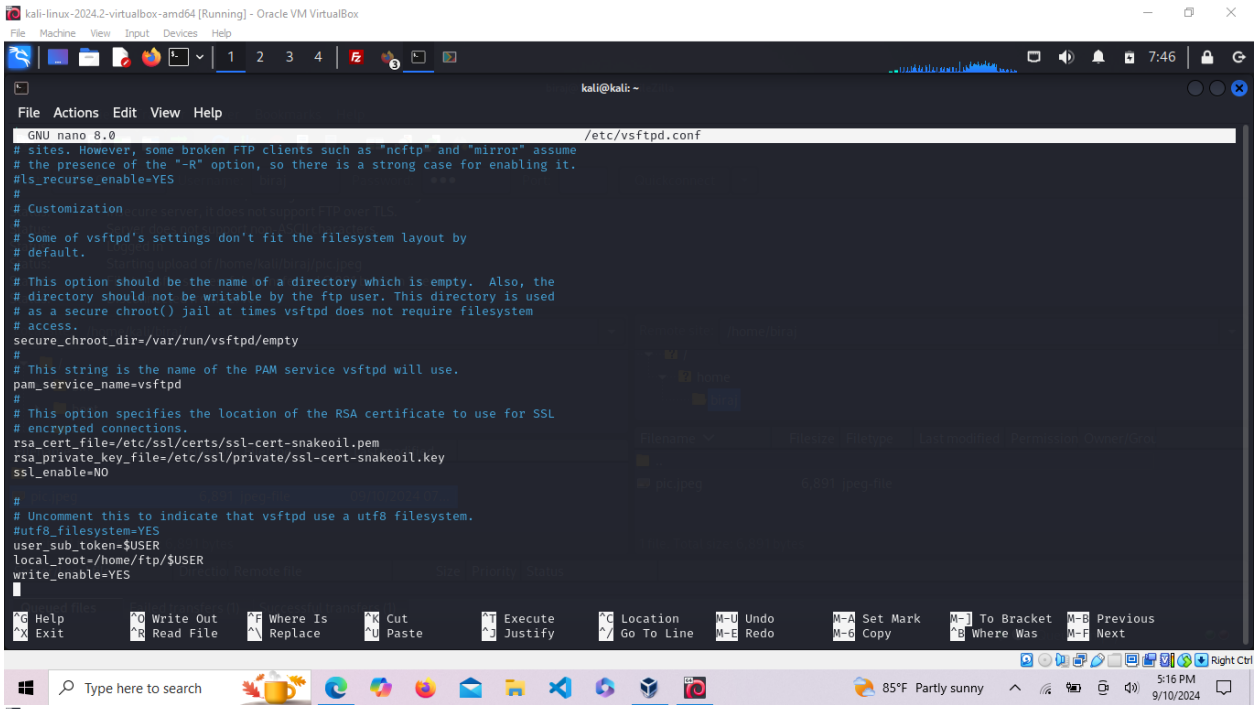
Result:

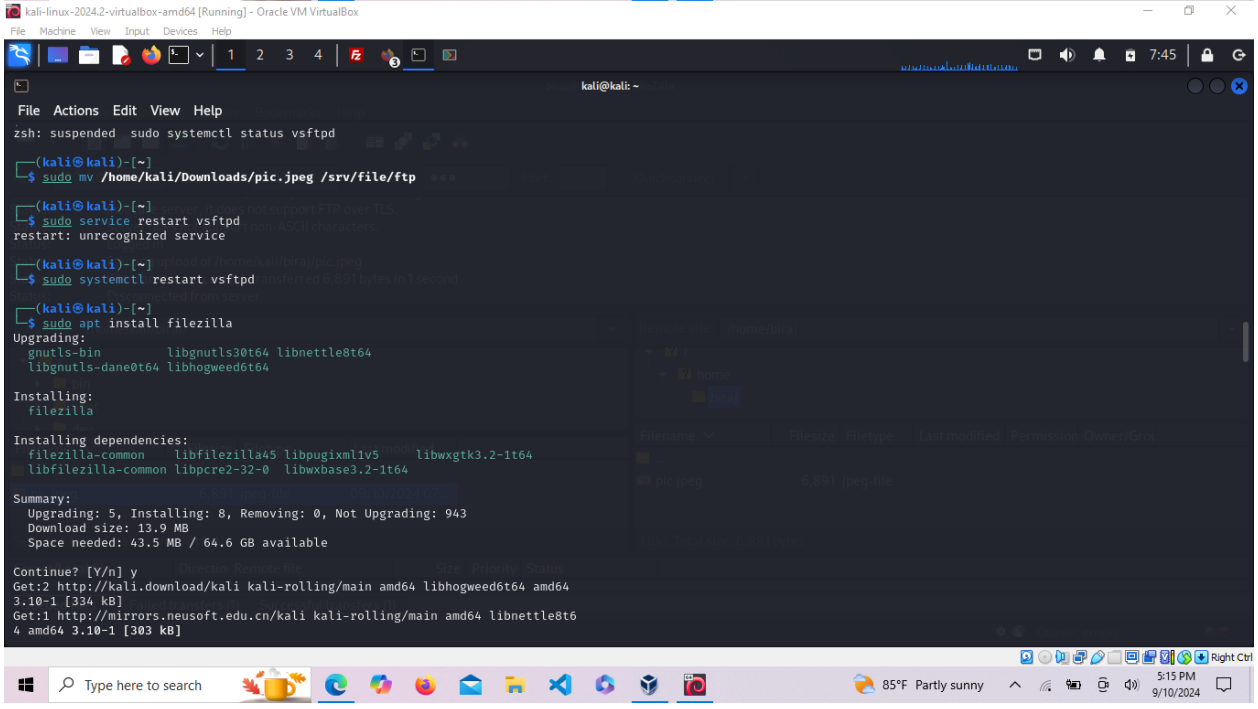

kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt install vsftpd
[sudo] password for kali:
Error: Unable to locate package vsftpd
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt update
Get:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling InRelease [41.5 kB]
Get:2 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Packages [19.7 MB]
Get:3 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Contents (deb) [47.5 MB]
Get:4 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Packages [106 kB]
Get:5 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Contents (deb) [265 kB]
Get:6 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Packages [192 kB]
Get:7 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Contents (deb) [862 kB]
Get:8 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free-firmware amd64 Packages [33.1 kB]
Get:9 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free-firmware amd64 Contents (deb) [16.9 kB]
Fetched 68.7 MB in 35s (1,984 kB/s)
948 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt install vsftpd
Installing:
vsftpd
Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 1, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 948
Download size: 142 kB
Space needed: 352 kB / 64.7 GB available
Get:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 vsftpd amd64 3.0.3-13
Type here to search
85°F Partly sunny
5:14 PM
9/10/2024

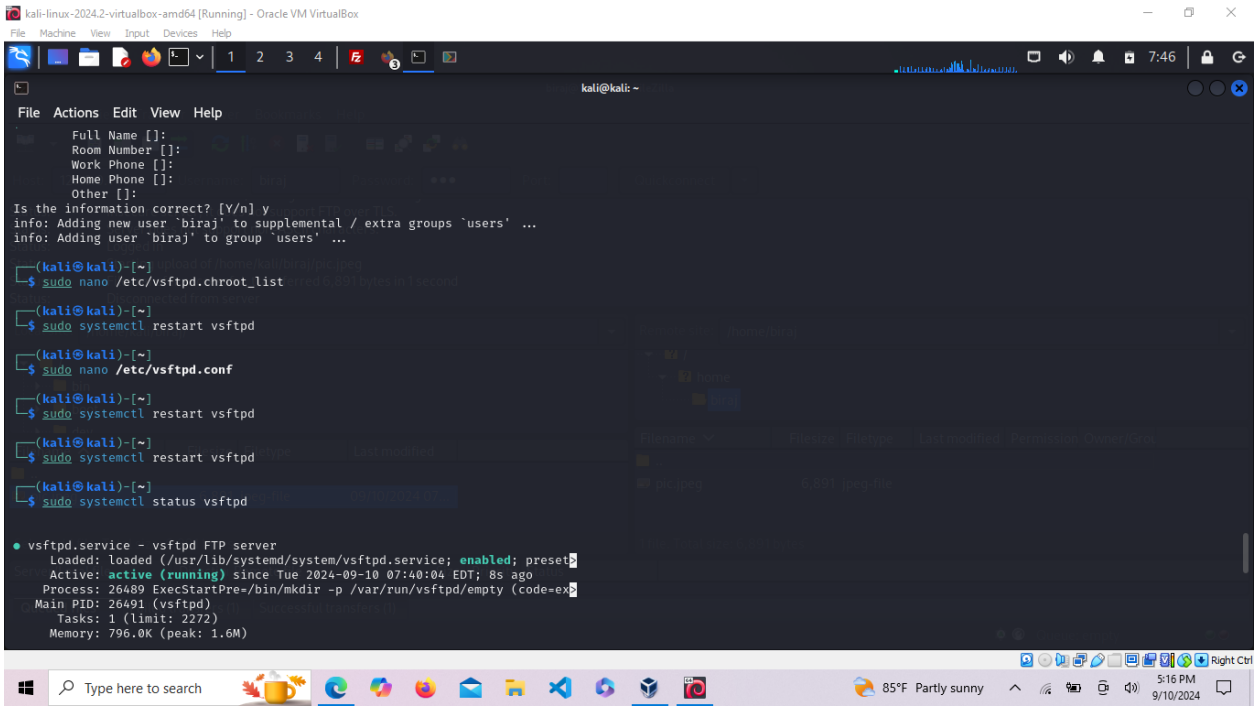

kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
valid_lft 85814sec preferred_lft 85814sec
inet6 fe80::e800:635b:4538:3353/64 scope link noprefixroute
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nano /etc/vsftpd.conf
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nano /etc/vsftpd.conf
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo mkdir -p /srv/file/ftp
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo usermod -d /srv/file/ftp ftp
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo systemctl status vsftpd
o vsftpd.service - vsftpd FTP server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/vsftpd.service; disabled; prese>
Active: inactive (dead)
lines 1-3/3 (END)
zsh: suspended sudo systemctl status vsftpd
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo systemctl enable vsftpd
Synchronizing state of vsftpd.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable vsftpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/vsftpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/vsftpd.service.
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo systemctl status vsftpd
Type here to search
85°F Partly sunny
5:15 PM
9/10/2024

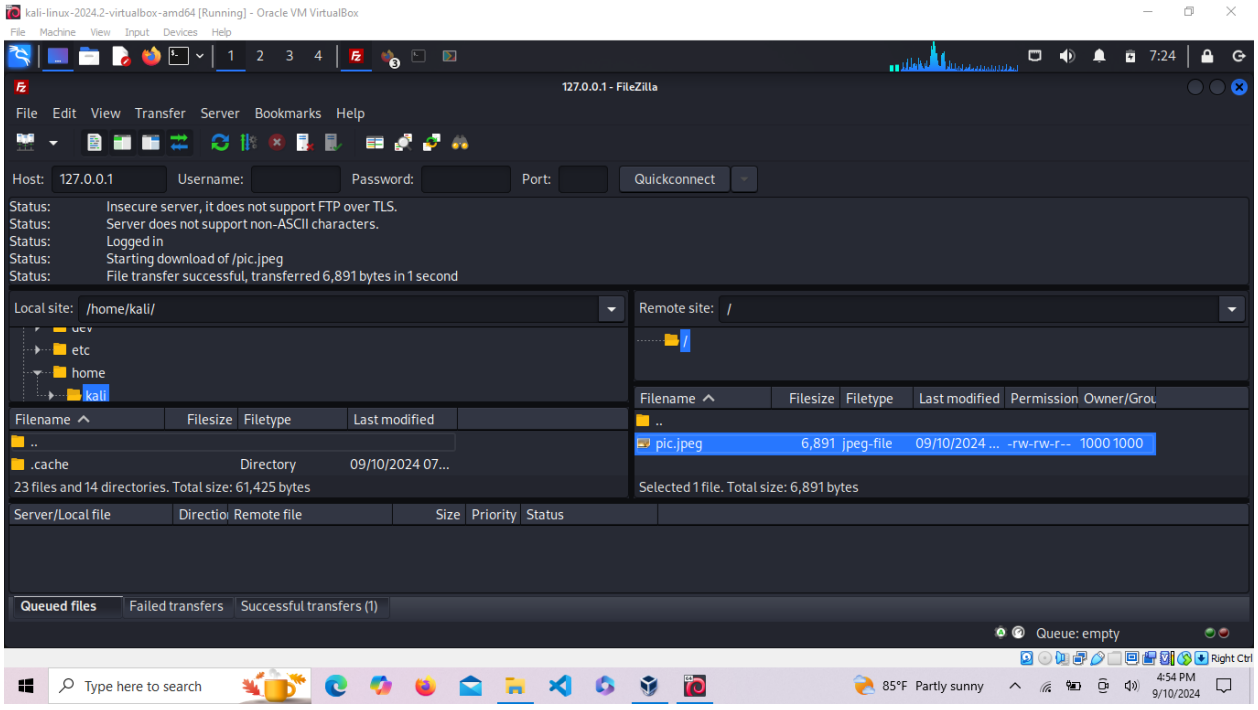

kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
7:29
Trash
File System
Home
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.0 /etc/vsftpd.conf
# daemon started from an initscript.
listen=NO
#
# This directive enables listening on IPv6 sockets. By default, listening
# on the IPv6 "any" address (::) will accept connections from both IPv6
# and IPv4 clients. It is not necessary to listen on *both* IPv4 and IPv6
# sockets. If you want that (perhaps because you want to listen on specific
# addresses) then you must run two copies of vsftpd with two configuration
# files.
listen_ipv6=YES
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Disabled by default).
anonymous_enable=yes
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
#
Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
#write_enable=YES
#
Default umask for local users is 077. You may wish to change this to 022,
if your users expect that (022 is used by most other ftpd's)
#local_umask=022
^G Help ^O Write Out ^F Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify
Type here to search
85°F Partly sunny
4:59 PM
9/10/2024
Right Ctrl

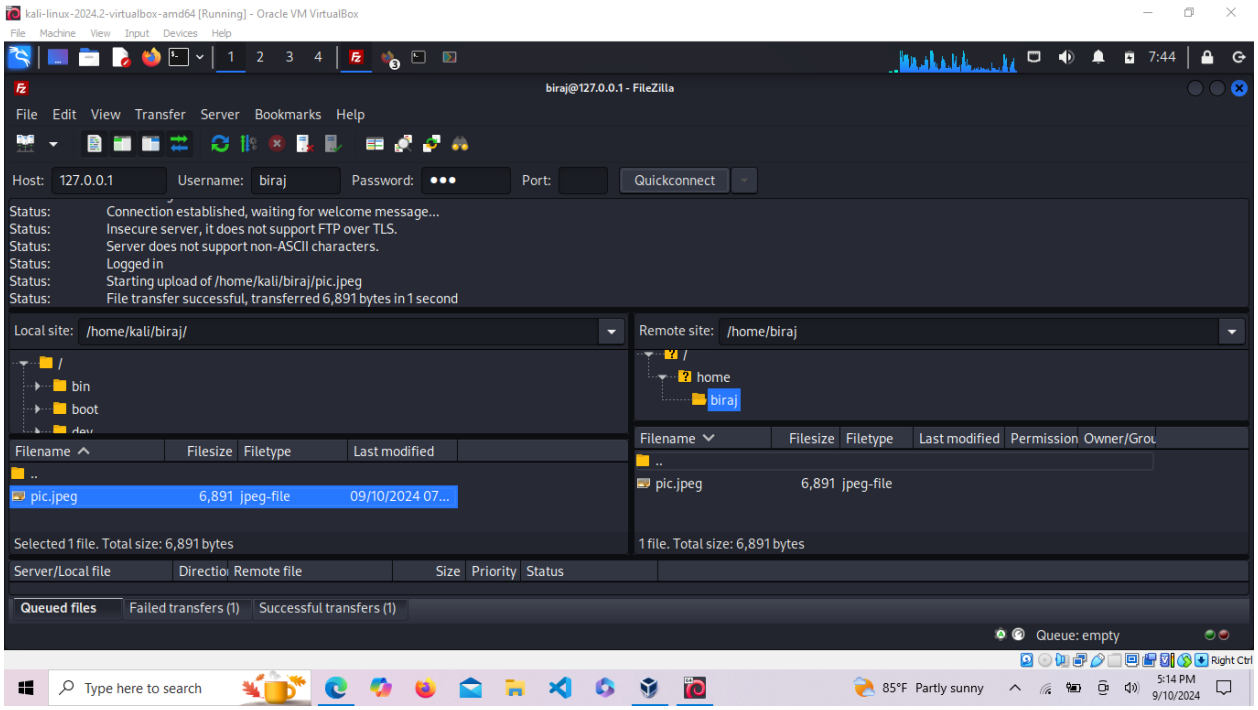

kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
7:30
Trash
File System
Home
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.0 /etc/vsftpd.conf
#async_abor_enable=YES
#
# By default the server will pretend to allow ASCII mode but in fact ignore
# the request. Turn on the below options to have the server actually do ASCII
# mangling on files when in ASCII mode.
# Beware that on some FTP servers, ASCII support allows a denial of service
# attack (DoS) via the command "SIZE /big/file" in ASCII mode. vsftpd
# predicted this attack and has always been safe, reporting the size of the
# raw file.
# ASCII mangling is a horrible feature of the protocol.
ascii_upload_enable=YES
ascii_download_enable=YES
#
You may fully customise the login banner string:
#ftpd_banner=Welcome to blah FTP service.
#
You may specify a file of disallowed anonymous e-mail addresses. Apparently
useful for combatting certain DoS attacks.
#deny_email_enable=YES
(default follows)
#banned_email_file=/etc/vsftpd.banned_emails
#
You may restrict local users to their home directories. See the FAQ for
^G Help ^O Write Out ^F Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify
Type here to search
85°F Partly sunny
5:00 PM
9/10/2024
Right Ctrl


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.0 /etc/vsftpd.conf
sites. However, some broken FTP clients such as "ncftp" and "mirror" assume
the presence of the "-R" option, so there is a strong case for enabling it.
#ls_recurse_enable=YES
#
Customization
#
Some of vsftpd's settings don't fit the filesystem layout by
default.
#
# This option should be the name of a directory which is empty. Also, the
# directory should not be writable by the ftp user. This directory is used
# as a secure chroot() jail at times vsftpd does not require filesystem
# access.
secure_chroot_dir=/var/run/vsftpd/empty
#
# This string is the name of the PAM service vsftpd will use.
pam_service_name=vsftpd
#
# This option specifies the location of the RSA certificate to use for SSL
# encrypted connections.
rsa_cert_file=/etc/ssl/certs/ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem
rsa_private_key_file=/etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key
ssl_enable=NO
#
Uncomment this to indicate that vsftpd use a utf8 filesystem.
#utf8_filesystem=YES
user_sub_token=$USER
local_root=/home/ftp/$USER
write_enable=YES
^G Help ^O Write Out ^F Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark M-] To Bracket M-B Previous
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo M-6 Copy ^B Where Was M-F Next
Type here to search
85°F Partly sunny
5:16 PM
9/10/2024


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
zsh: suspended sudo systemctl status vsftpd
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo mv /home/kali/Downloads/pic.jpeg /srv/file/ftp
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo service restart vsftpd
restart: unrecognized service
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo systemctl restart vsftpd
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt install filezilla
Upgrading:
gnutls-bin libgnutls30t64 libnettle8t64
libgnutls-dane0t64 libhogweed6t64
Installing:
filezilla
Installing dependencies:
filezilla-common libfilezilla45 libpugixml1v5 libwxgtk3.2-1t64
libfilezilla-common libpcre2-32-0 libwxbase3.2-1t64
Summary:
Upgrading: 5, Installing: 8, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 943
Download size: 13.9 MB
Space needed: 43.5 MB / 64.6 GB available
Continue? [Y/n] y
Get:2 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 libhogweed6t64 amd64
3.10-1 [334 kB]
Get:1 http://mirrors.neusoft.edu.cn/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 libnettle8t6
4 amd64 3.10-1 [303 kB]
Type here to search
85°F Partly sunny
5:15 PM
9/10/2024


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
Full Name []:
Room Number []:
Work Phone []:
Home Phone []:
Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
info: Adding new user `biraj' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
info: Adding user `biraj' to group `users' ...
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/vsftpd.chroot_list
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart vsftpd
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/vsftpd.conf
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart vsftpd
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart vsftpd
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl status vsftpd
● vsftpd.service - vsftpd FTP server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/vsftpd.service; enabled; preset
Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-09-10 07:40:04 EDT; 8s ago
Process: 26489 ExecStartPre=/bin/mkdir -p /var/run/vsftpd/empty (code=ex
Main PID: 26491 (vsftpd)
Tasks: 1 (limit: 2272)
Memory: 796.0K (peak: 1.6M)
Type here to search
85°F Partly sunny
5:16 PM
9/10/2024


kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
127.0.0.1 - FileZilla
File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help
Host: 127.0.0.1 Username: Password: Port: Quickconnect
Status: Insecure server, it does not support FTP over TLS.
Status: Server does not support non-ASCII characters.
Status: Logged in
Status: Starting download of /pic.jpeg
Status: File transfer successful, transferred 6,891 bytes in 1 second
Local site: /home/kali/
Remote site: /
etc
home
kali
Filename Filesize Filetype Last modified
.cache Directory 09/10/2024 07...
23 files and 14 directories. Total size: 61,425 bytes
Filename Filesize Filetype Last modified Permission Owner/Grou
pic.jpeg 6,891 jpeg-file 09/10/2024 ... -rw-rw-r-- 1000 1000
Selected 1 file. Total size: 6,891 bytes
Server/Local file Direction Remote file Size Priority Status
Queued files Failed transfers Successful transfers (1)
Queue: empty
Type here to search
85°F Partly sunny
4:54 PM
9/10/2024



All the commands have been executed and the output has been obtained successfully.

SQUID

Experiment: 4

Aim: To create and configure Squid -proxy server

Description:

SQUID – PROXY SERVER

Squid is a full-featured web proxy cache server application which provides proxy and cache services for HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP),and other popular network protocols. Squid can implement caching and proxying of Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) requests and caching of Domain Name Server (DNS) lookups, and perform transparent caching. Squid also supports a wide variety of caching protocols, such as Internet Cache Protocol (ICP), the HyperText Caching Protocol (HTCP), the Cache Array Routing Protocol (CARP), and the Web Cache Coordination Protocol (WCCP).
The Squid proxy cache server is an excellent solution to various proxy and caching server needs, and scales from the branch office to enterprise-level networks while providing extensive, granular access control mechanisms, and monitoring of critical parameters via the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). When selecting a computer system for use as a dedicated Squid caching proxy server for many users ensure it is configured with a large amount of physical memory as Squid maintains an in-memory cache for increased performance.

Port No: 3128
Package name: squid
Configuration file: /etc/squid/squid.conf

Procedure:

1. At a terminal prompt, enter the following command to install the Squid server:

   $sudo apt install squid

2. Squid is configured by editing the directives contained within the /etc/squid/squid.conf configuration file.
3. Change the access as shown below:

acl localnet src 192.168.234.139(your ip address)

acl blocksite dstdomain "/etc/squid/blocksite"

http_access deny blocksite

http_access allow localnet

#http_access deny all

http_access allow all

4. To block access to the website we must configure using "/etc/squid/blocksite”

   we edit the file by running:

   $cd /etc/squid

   $sudo gedit blocksite

5. Add the websites to block:

   in this case, I am blocking youtube, facebook, google

6. To check the actual functioning of the proxy server go to the browser and click settings, search proxy in connection settings.

7. To configure Proxy access to the internet
8. Select Manual Proxy configuration

9. Type your HTTP Proxy(IP Address) and Port number as 3128.

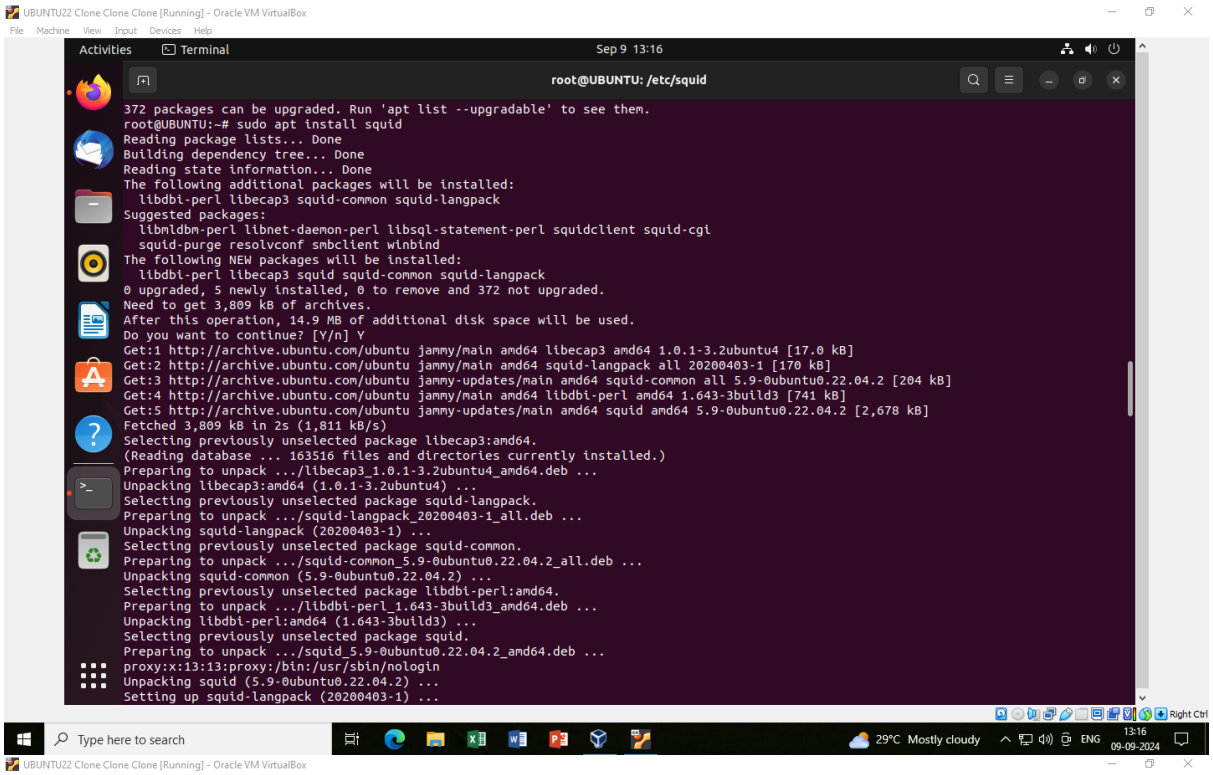
10. Select SOCKS v5

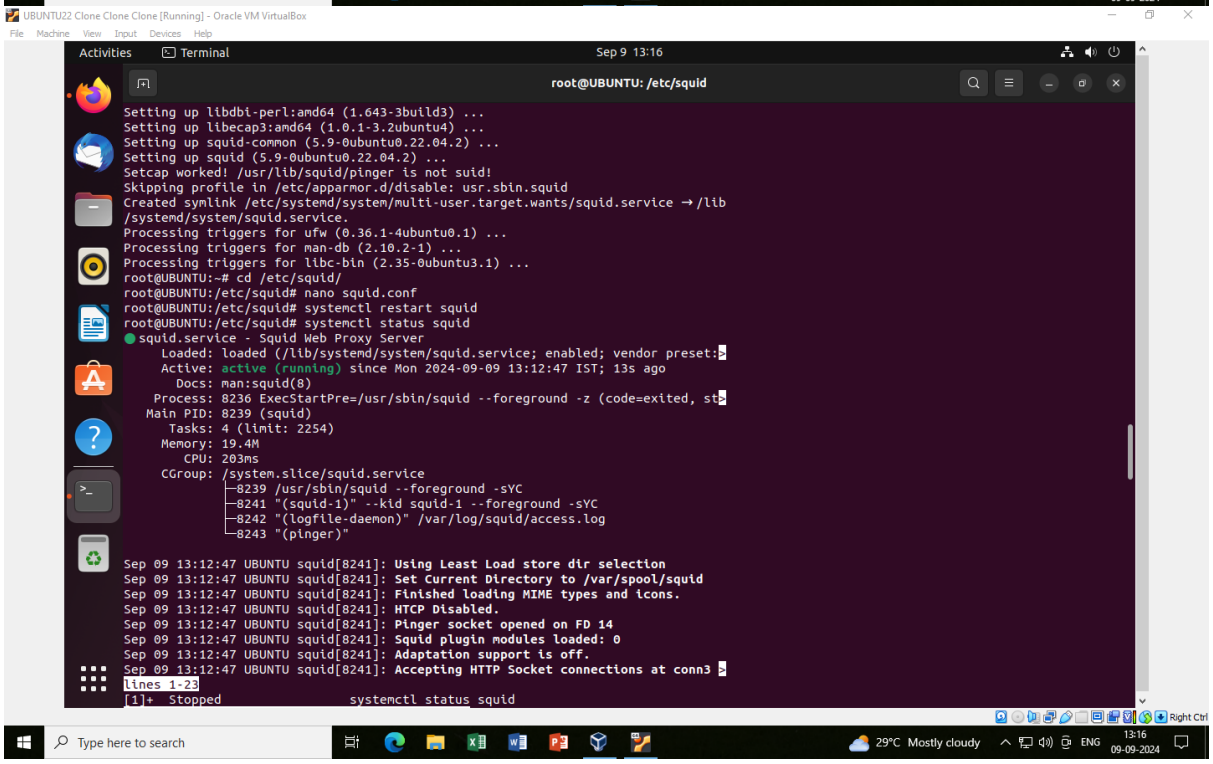
CONNECTING TO WEBSITE

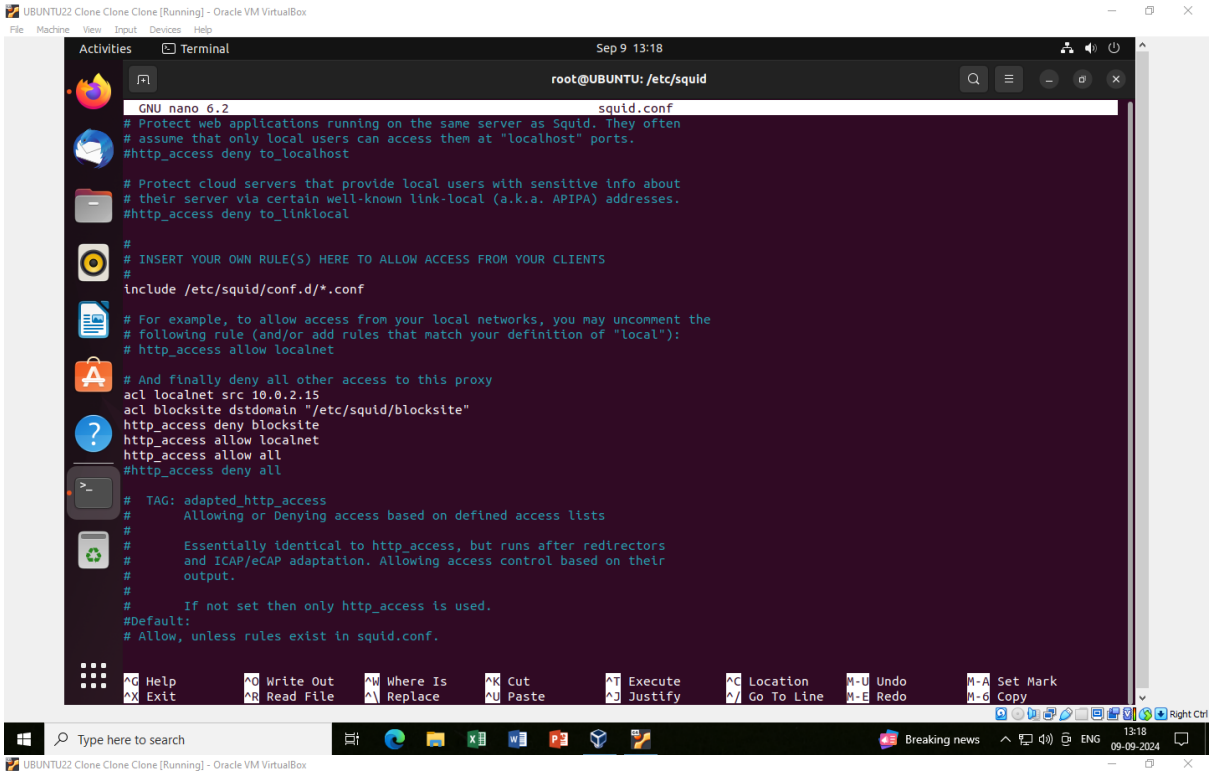
11. Search for the blocked websites

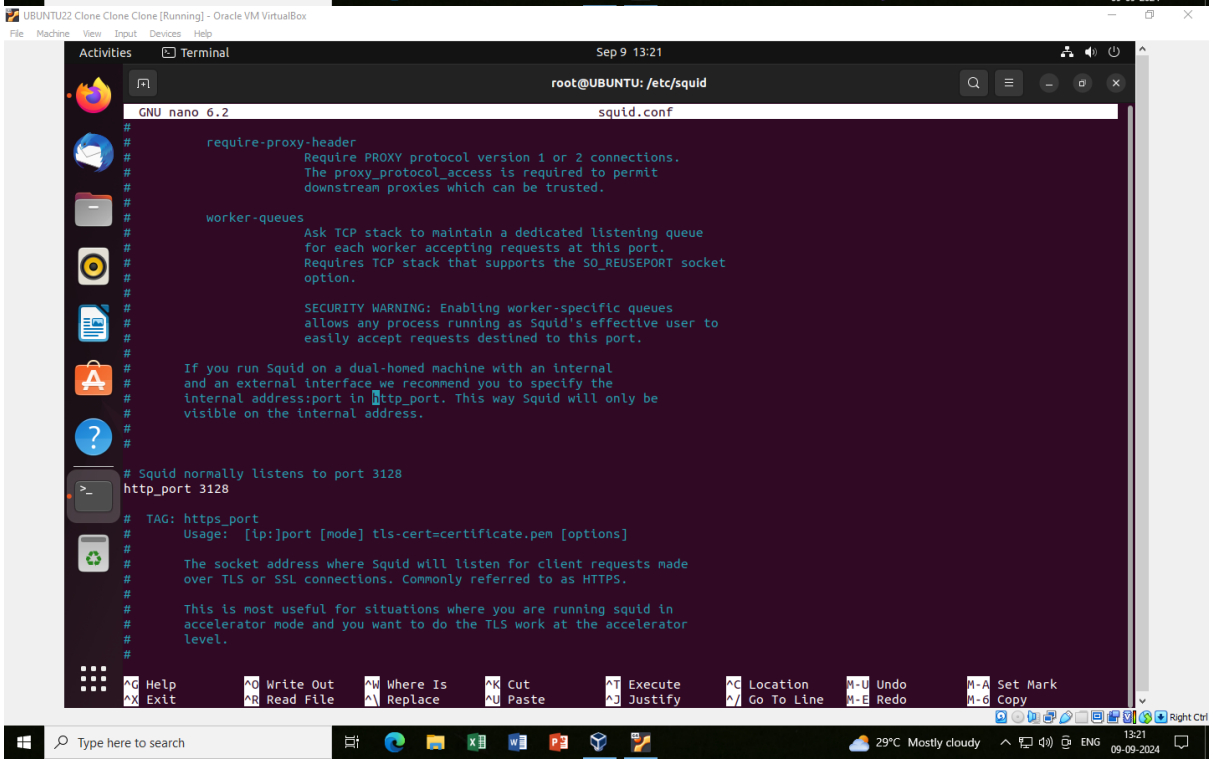
12. Access is denied to the above websites

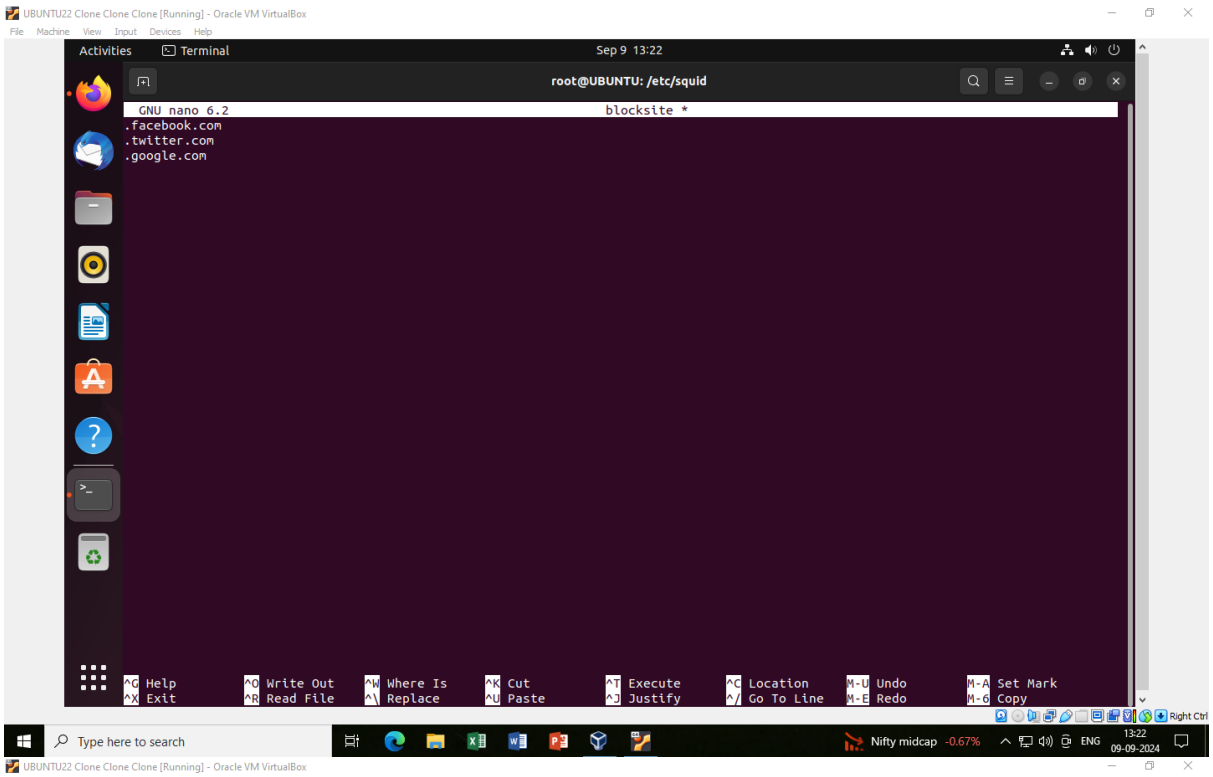
Result:

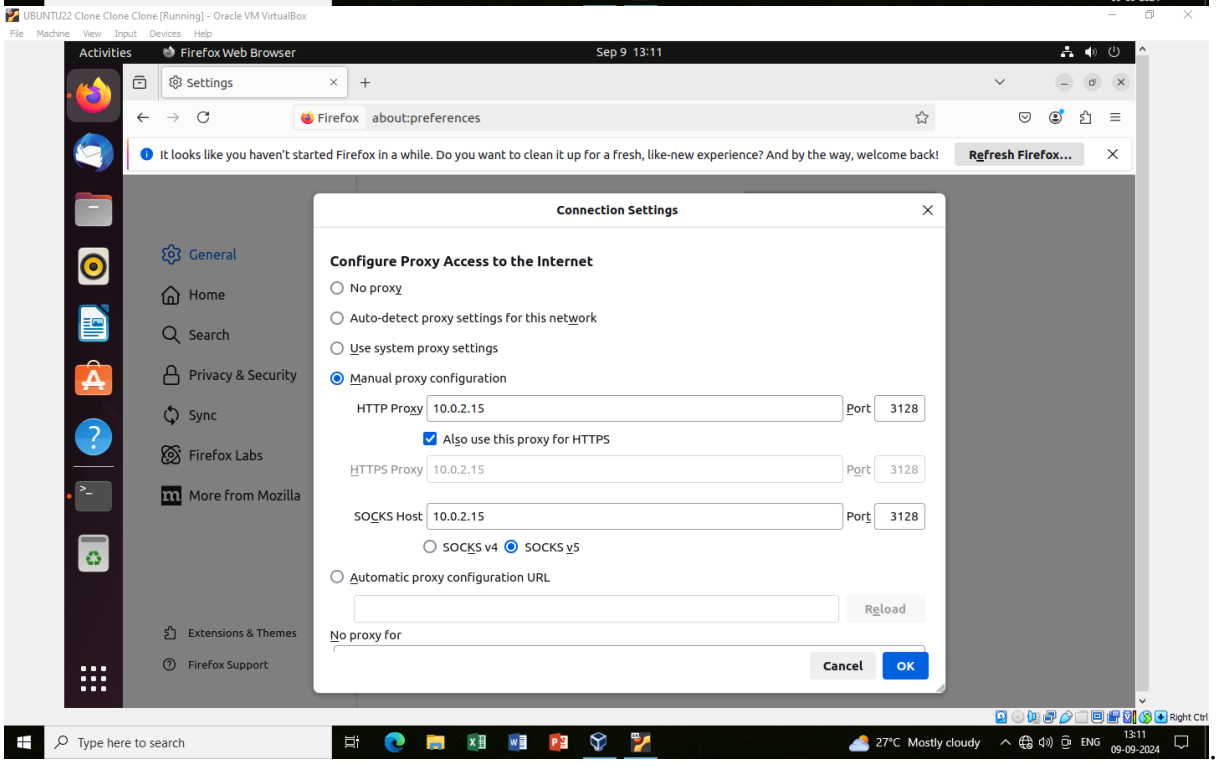

UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Activities
Terminal
Sep 9 13:16
root@UBUNTU: /etc/squid
372 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
root@UBUNTU:~# sudo apt install squid
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
libdbi-perl libecap3 squid-common squid-langpack
Suggested packages:
libmldbm-perl libnet-daemon-perl libsql-statement-perl squidclient squid-cgi
squid-purge resolvconf smbclient winbind
The following NEW packages will be installed:
libdbi-perl libecap3 squid squid-common squid-langpack
0 upgraded, 5 newly installed, 0 to remove and 372 not upgraded.
Need to get 3,809 kB of archives.
After this operation, 14.9 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libecap3 amd64 1.0.1-3.2ubuntu4 [17.0 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 squid-langpack all 20200403-1 [170 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 squid-common all 5.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 [204 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libdbi-perl amd64 1.643-3build3 [741 kB]
Get:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 squid amd64 5.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 [2,678 kB]
Fetched 3,809 kB in 2s (1,811 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libecap3:amd64.
(Reading database ... 163516 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libecap3_1.0.1-3.2ubuntu4_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libecap3:amd64 (1.0.1-3.2ubuntu4) ...
Selecting previously unselected package squid-langpack.
Preparing to unpack .../squid-langpack_20200403-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking squid-langpack (20200403-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package squid-common.
Preparing to unpack .../squid-common_5.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.2_all.deb ...
Unpacking squid-common (5.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libdbi-perl:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libdbi-perl_1.643-3build3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libdbi-perl:amd64 (1.643-3build3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package squid.
Preparing to unpack .../squid_5.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.2_amd64.deb ...
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
Unpacking squid (5.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.2) ...
Setting up squid-langpack (20200403-1) ...
Type here to search
29°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
13:16
09-09-2024

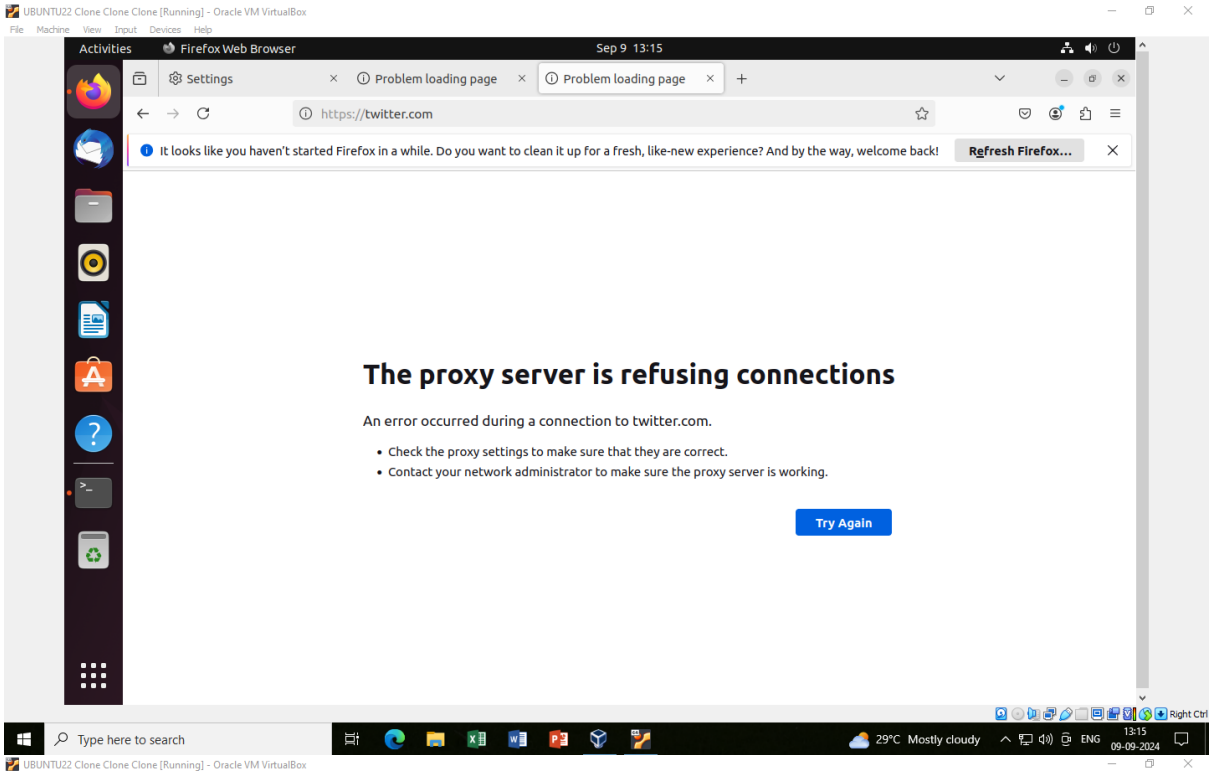

UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Activities
Terminal
Sep 9 13:16
root@UBUNTU: /etc/squid
Setting up libdbi-perl:amd64 (1.643-3build3) ...
Setting up libecap3:amd64 (1.0.1-3.2ubuntu4) ...
Setting up squid-common (5.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.2) ...
Setting up squid (5.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.2) ...
Setcap worked! /usr/lib/squid/pinger is not suid!
Skipping profile in /etc/apparmor.d/disable: usr.sbin.squid
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/squid.service → /lib
/systemd/system/squid.service.
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36.1-4ubuntu0.1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.1) ...
root@UBUNTU:~# cd /etc/squid/
root@UBUNTU:/etc/squid# nano squid.conf
root@UBUNTU:/etc/squid# systemctl restart squid
root@UBUNTU:/etc/squid# systemctl status squid
squid.service - Squid Web Proxy Server
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/squid.service; enabled; vendor preset:
Active: active (running) since Mon 2024-09-09 13:12:47 IST; 13s ago
Docs: man:squid(8)
Process: 8236 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/squid --foreground -z (code=exited, st
Main PID: 8239 (squid)
Tasks: 4 (limit: 2254)
Memory: 19.4M
CPU: 203ms
CGroup: /system.slice/squid.service
├─8239 /usr/sbin/squid --foreground -sYC
├─8241 "(squid-1)" --kid squid-1 --foreground -sYC
├─8242 "(logfile-daemon)" /var/log/squid/access.log
└─8243 "(pinger)"
Sep 09 13:12:47 UBUNTU squid[8241]: Using Least Load store dir selection
Sep 09 13:12:47 UBUNTU squid[8241]: Set Current Directory to /var/spool/squid
Sep 09 13:12:47 UBUNTU squid[8241]: Finished loading MIME types and icons.
Sep 09 13:12:47 UBUNTU squid[8241]: HTCP Disabled.
Sep 09 13:12:47 UBUNTU squid[8241]: Pinger socket opened on FD 14
Sep 09 13:12:47 UBUNTU squid[8241]: Squid plugin modules loaded: 0
Sep 09 13:12:47 UBUNTU squid[8241]: Adaptation support is off.
Sep 09 13:12:47 UBUNTU squid[8241]: Accepting HTTP Socket connections at conn3
lines 1-23
[1]+ Stopped systemctl status squid
Type here to search
29°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
13:16
09-09-2024

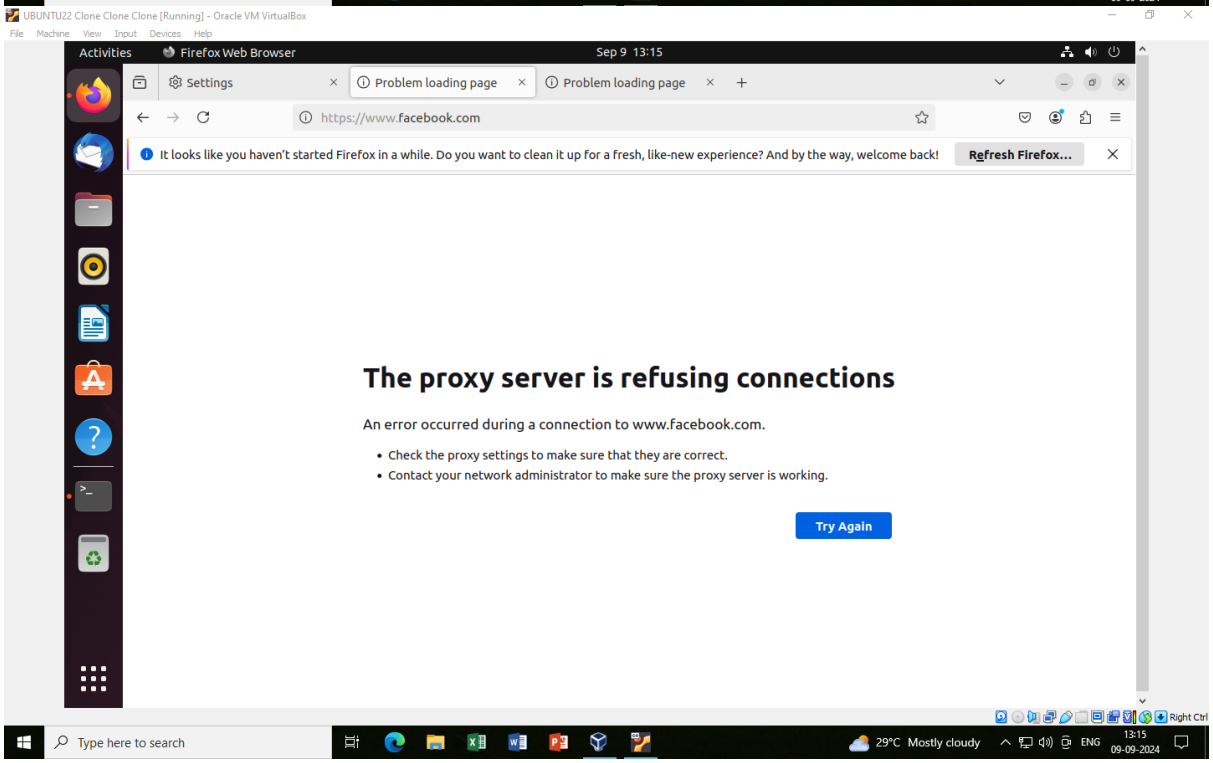

UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Activities
Terminal
Sep 9 13:18
root@UBUNTU: /etc/squid
GNU nano 6.2
squid.conf
Protect web applications running on the same server as Squid. They often
assume that only local users can access them at "localhost" ports.
#http_access deny to_localhost
Protect cloud servers that provide local users with sensitive info about
their server via certain well-known link-local (a.k.a. APIPA) addresses.
#http_access deny to_linklocal
#
INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#
include /etc/squid/conf.d/*.conf
For example, to allow access from your local networks, you may uncomment the
following rule (and/or add rules that match your definition of "local"):
http_access allow localnet
And finally deny all other access to this proxy
acl localnet src 10.0.2.15
acl blocksite dstdomain "/etc/squid/blocksite"
http_access deny blocksite
http_access allow localnet
http_access allow all
#http_access deny all
TAG: adapted_http_access
Allowing or Denying access based on defined access lists
#
Essentially identical to http_access, but runs after redirectors
and ICAP/eCAP adaptation. Allowing access control based on their
output.
#
If not set then only http_access is used.
#Default:
Allow, unless rules exist in squid.conf.
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo M-6 Copy
Type here to search
Breaking news
ENG
13:18
09-09-2024

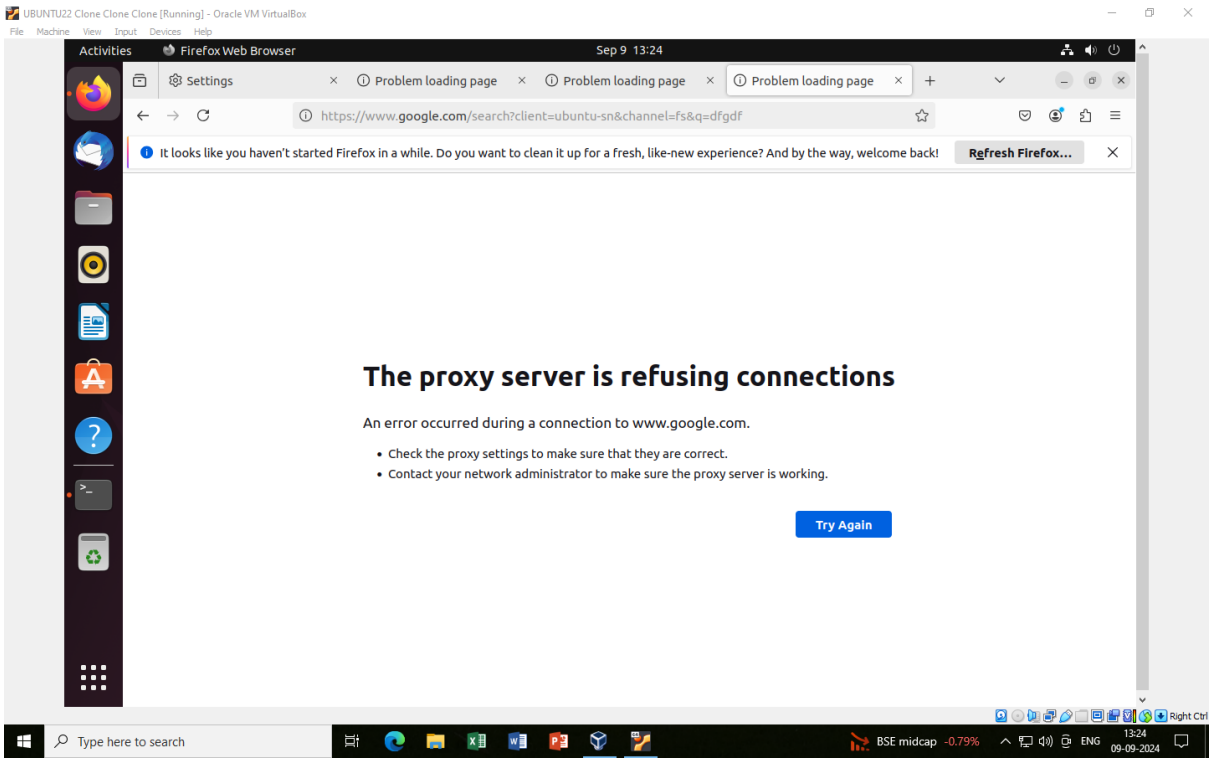

UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Activities
Terminal
Sep 9 13:21
root@UBUNTU: /etc/squid
GNU nano 6.2
squid.conf
#
require-proxy-header
Require PROXY protocol version 1 or 2 connections.
The proxy_protocol_access is required to permit
downstream proxies which can be trusted.
#
worker-queues
Ask TCP stack to maintain a dedicated listening queue
for each worker accepting requests at this port.
Requires TCP stack that supports the SO_REUSEPORT socket
option.
#
SECURITY WARNING: Enabling worker-specific queues
allows any process running as Squid's effective user to
easily accept requests destined to this port.
#
If you run Squid on a dual-homed machine with an internal
and an external interface we recommend you to specify the
internal address:port in http_port. This way Squid will only be
visible on the internal address.
#
#
Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128
TAG: https_port
Usage: [ip:]port [mode] tls-cert=certificate.pem [options]
#
The socket address where Squid will listen for client requests made
over TLS or SSL connections. Commonly referred to as HTTPS.
#
This is most useful for situations where you are running squid in
accelerator mode and you want to do the TLS work at the accelerator
level.
#
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo M-6 Copy
Type here to search
29°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
13:21
09-09-2024


UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Activities
Terminal
Sep 9 13:22
root@UBUNTU: /etc/squid
GNU nano 6.2
blocksite *
.facebook.com
.twitter.com
.google.com
^G Help
^X Exit
^O Write Out
^R Read File
^W Where Is
^\ Replace
^K Cut
^U Paste
^T Execute
^J Justify
^C Location
^/ Go To Line
M-U Undo
M-E Redo
M-A Set Mark
M-6 Copy
Type here to search
Nifty midcap -0.67%
ENG
13:22
09-09-2024


UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Activities
Firefox Web Browser
Sep 9 13:11
Settings
Firefox about:preferences
It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back!
Refresh Firefox...
General
Home
Search
Privacy & Security
Sync
Firefox Labs
More from Mozilla
Extensions & Themes
Firefox Support
Connection Settings
Configure Proxy Access to the Internet
No proxy
Auto-detect proxy settings for this network
Use system proxy settings
Manual proxy configuration
HTTP Proxy 10.0.2.15 Port 3128
Also use this proxy for HTTPS
HTTPS Proxy 10.0.2.15 Port 3128
SOCKS Host 10.0.2.15 Port 3128
SOCKS v4
SOCKS v5
Automatic proxy configuration URL
Reload
No proxy for
Cancel
OK
Type here to search
27°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
13:11
09-09-2024


UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Activities
Firefox Web Browser
Sep 9 13:15
Settings
Problem loading page
Problem loading page
https://twitter.com
It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back!
Refresh Firefox...
The proxy server is refusing connections
An error occurred during a connection to twitter.com.
Check the proxy settings to make sure that they are correct.
Contact your network administrator to make sure the proxy server is working.
Try Again
Type here to search
29°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
13:15
09-09-2024


UBUNTU22 Clone Clone Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Activities
Firefox Web Browser
Sep 9 13:15
Settings
Problem loading page
Problem loading page
https://www.facebook.com
It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back!
Refresh Firefox...
The proxy server is refusing connections
An error occurred during a connection to www.facebook.com.
Check the proxy settings to make sure that they are correct.
Contact your network administrator to make sure the proxy server is working.
Try Again
Type here to search
29°C Mostly cloudy
ENG
13:15
09-09-2024



All the commands have been executed and the output has been obtained successfully.

SSH

Experiment: 5

Aim: Installation of Open SSH between two ubuntu machines.

Description:

Remote File Sharing using SSH

OpenSSH is a powerful collection of tools for the remote control of, and transfer of data between, networked computers. You will also learn about some of the configuration settings possible with the OpenSSH server application and how to change them on your Ubuntu system.
OpenSSH is a freely available version of the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol family of tools for remotely controlling, or transferring files between computers. Traditional tools used to accomplish these functions, such as telnet or rcp, are insecure and transmit the user's password in cleartext when used. OpenSSH provides a server daemon and client tools to facilitate secure, encrypted remote control and file transfer operations, effectively replacing the legacy tools.

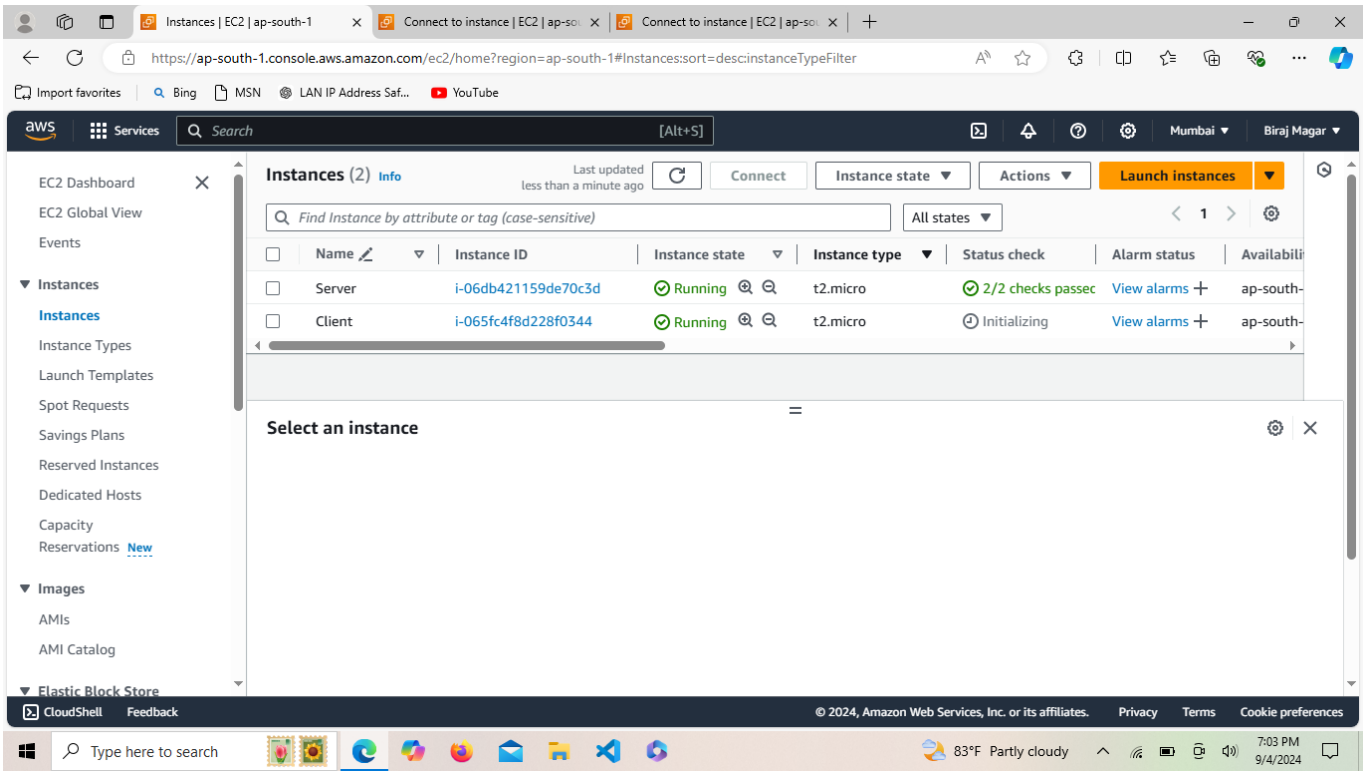
Port No: 22

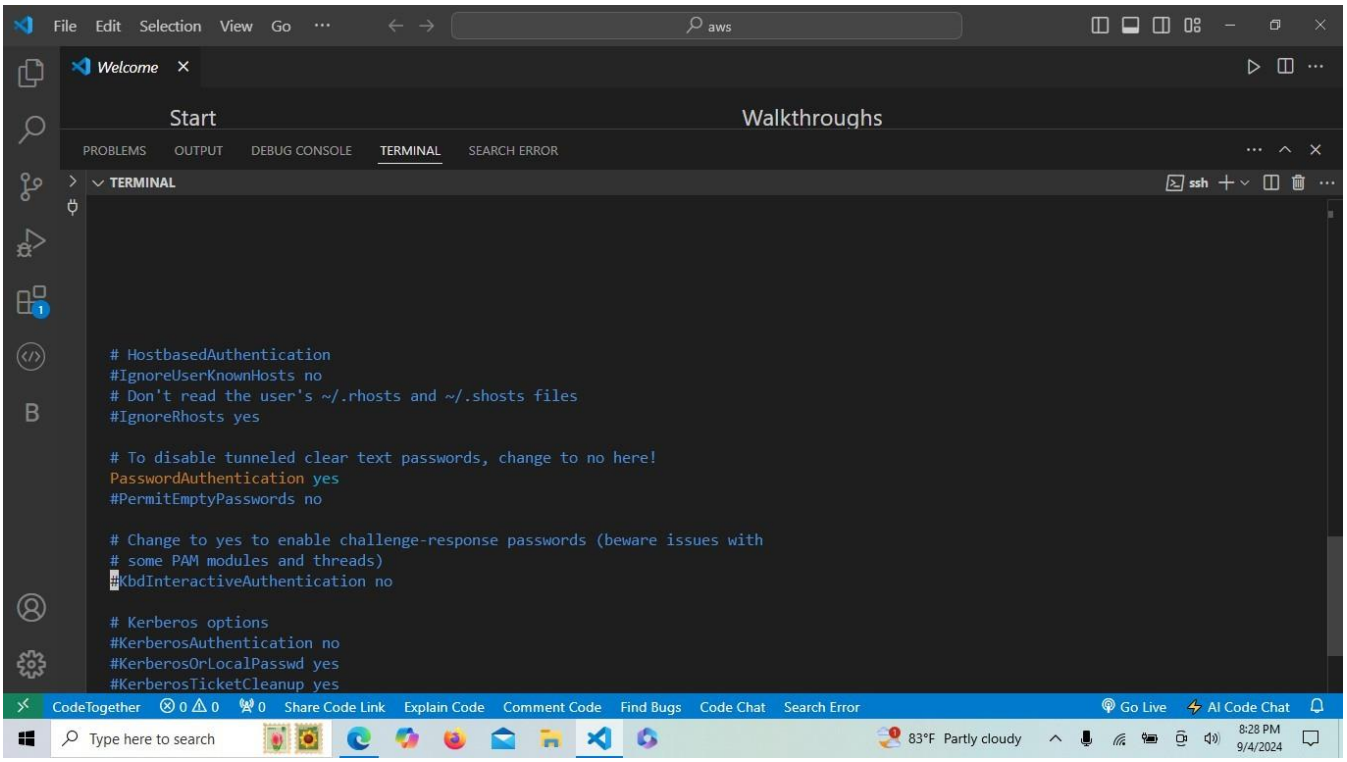
Package name: openssh-client
Configuration file: /etc/ssh/sshd_config

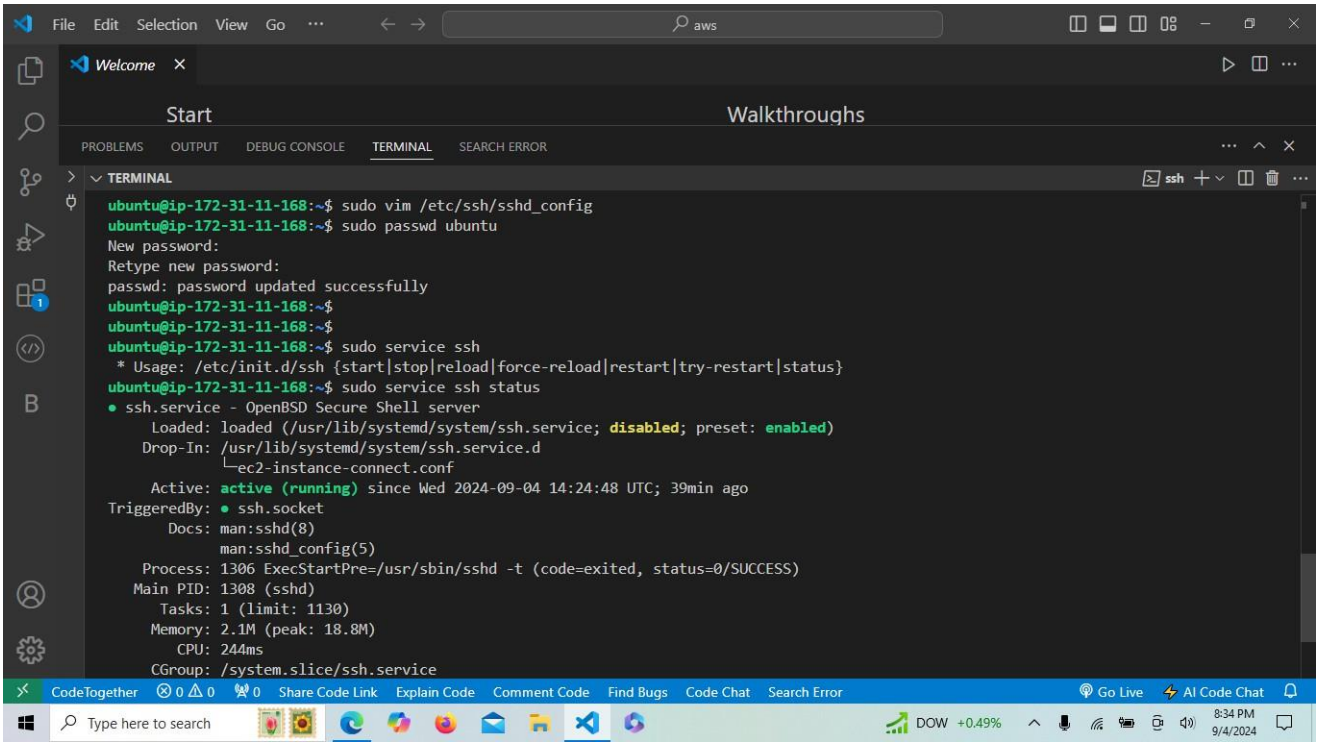
Procedure:

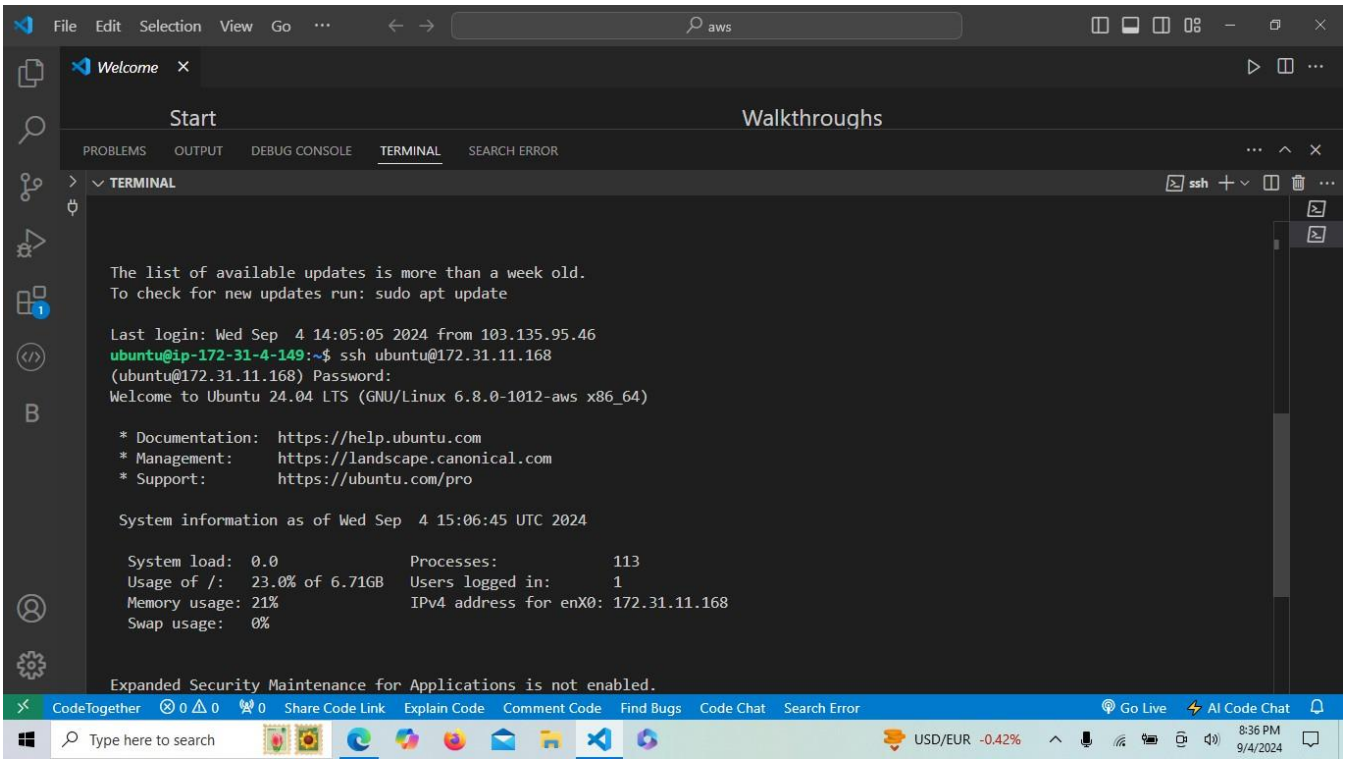
1. create two EC2 instance of ubuntu ssh client and ssh server
2. Create the password for the instance of ssh server by $sudo passwd ubuntu
3. Now check whether the ssh server is running by the command $sudo servicessh status
4. configure the sshd_config file by the following command $sudo vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config and include the following changes PasswordAuthentication yes , KbdInteractiveAuthenticationno ,KerberosGetAFSToken no
5. Now check the status of the ssh server by the command $sudo service sshstatus
6. Now create a text file by the command $touch text.txt
7. Now log in to the ssh_client and create a ssh_keygen by the command $ssh_keygen
8. Now copy the ssh_keygen form the ssh_client $ssh-copy-id ubuntu@privateip
9. Now restart the client machine
10. Then connect to the ssh_server by ssh_client
11. then type ls you will be prompted with the screen with your text file which you have created

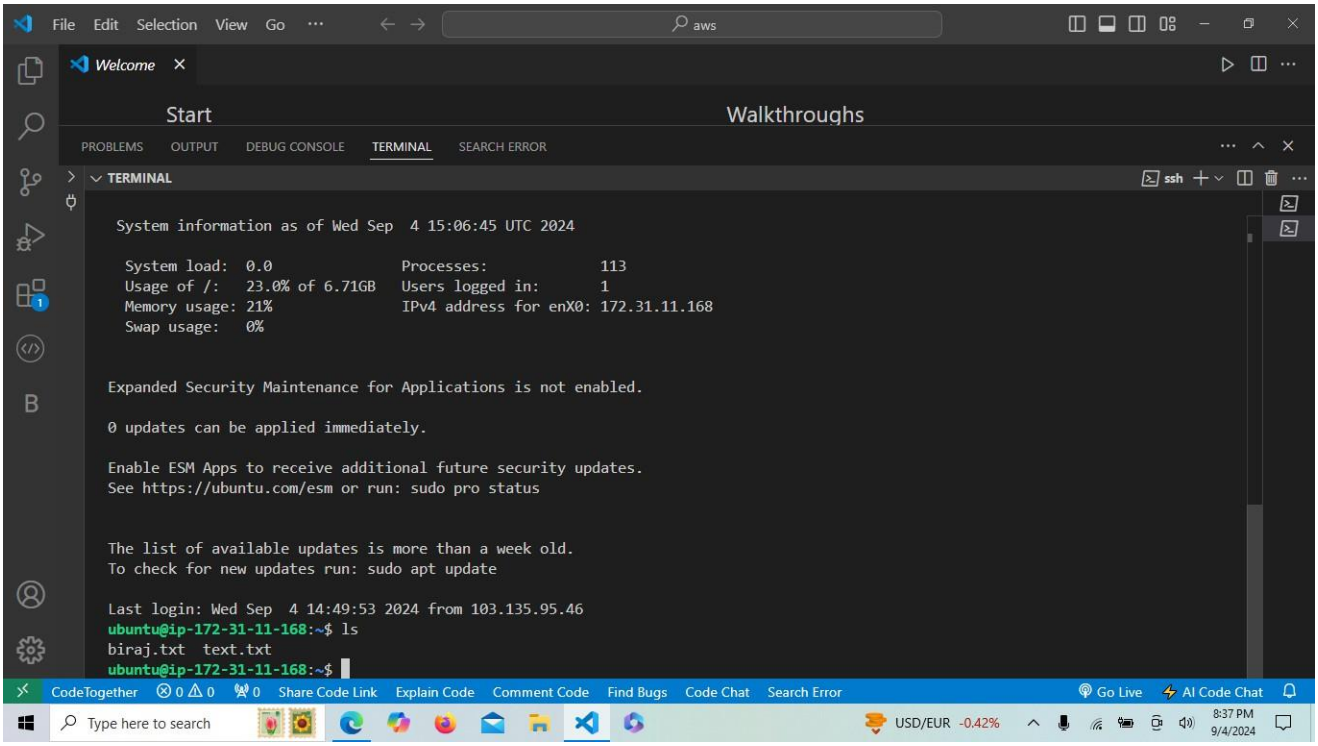
Result:

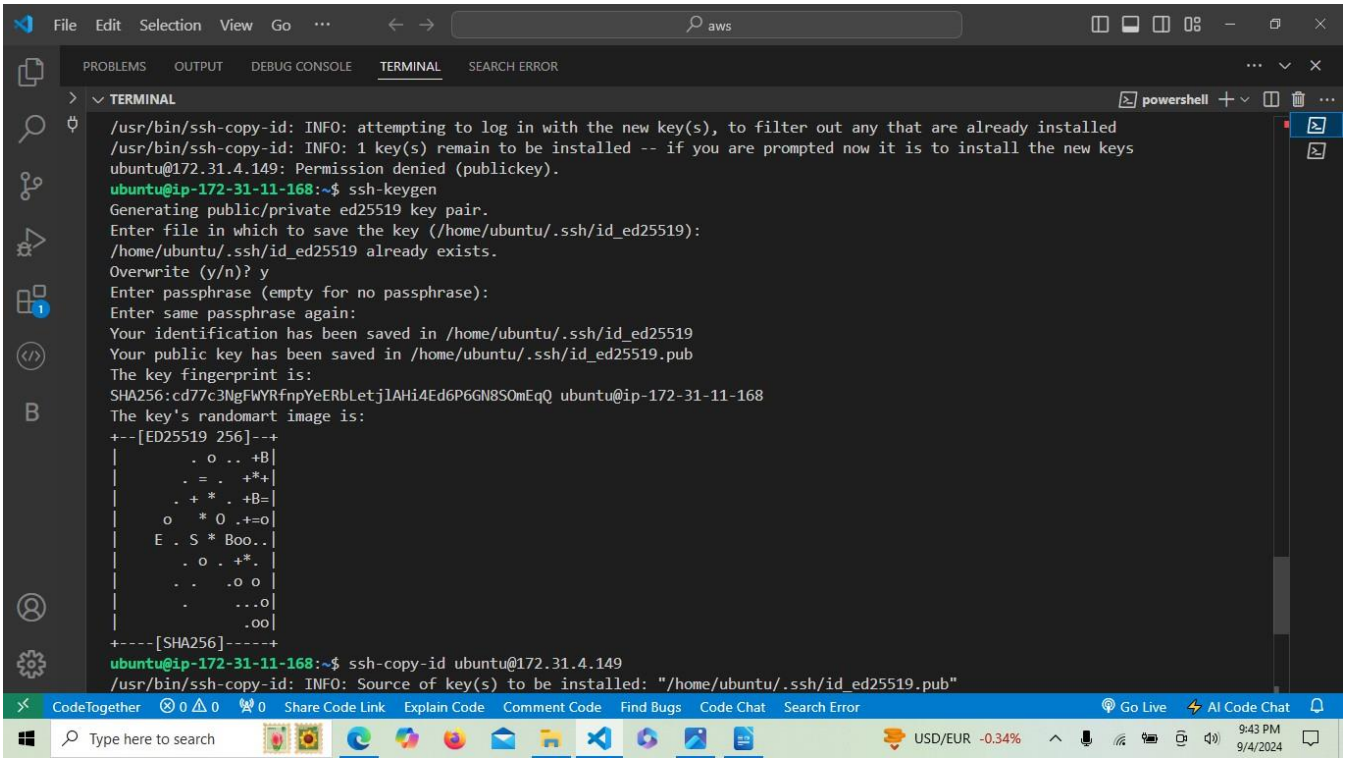

Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1
Connect to instance | EC2 | ap-so
Connect to instance | EC2 | ap-so
https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#Instances:sort=desc:instanceTypeFilter
Import favorites
Bing
MSN
LAN IP Address Saf...
YouTube
aws
Services
Search
[Alt+S]
Mumbai
Biraj Magar
EC2 Dashboard
EC2 Global View
Events
Instances
Instances
Instance Types
Launch Templates
Spot Requests
Savings Plans
Reserved Instances
Dedicated Hosts
Capacity Reservations New
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Block Store
Instances (2) Info
Last updated less than a minute ago
Connect
Instance state
Actions
Launch instances
Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)
All states
Name
Instance ID
Instance state
Instance type
Status check
Alarm status
Availabili
Server
i-06db421159de70c3d
Running
t2.micro
2/2 checks passec
View alarms
ap-south-
Client
i-065fc4f8d228f0344
Running
t2.micro
Initializing
View alarms
ap-south-
Select an instance
CloudShell
Feedback
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences
Type here to search
83°F Partly cloudy
7:03 PM
9/4/2024

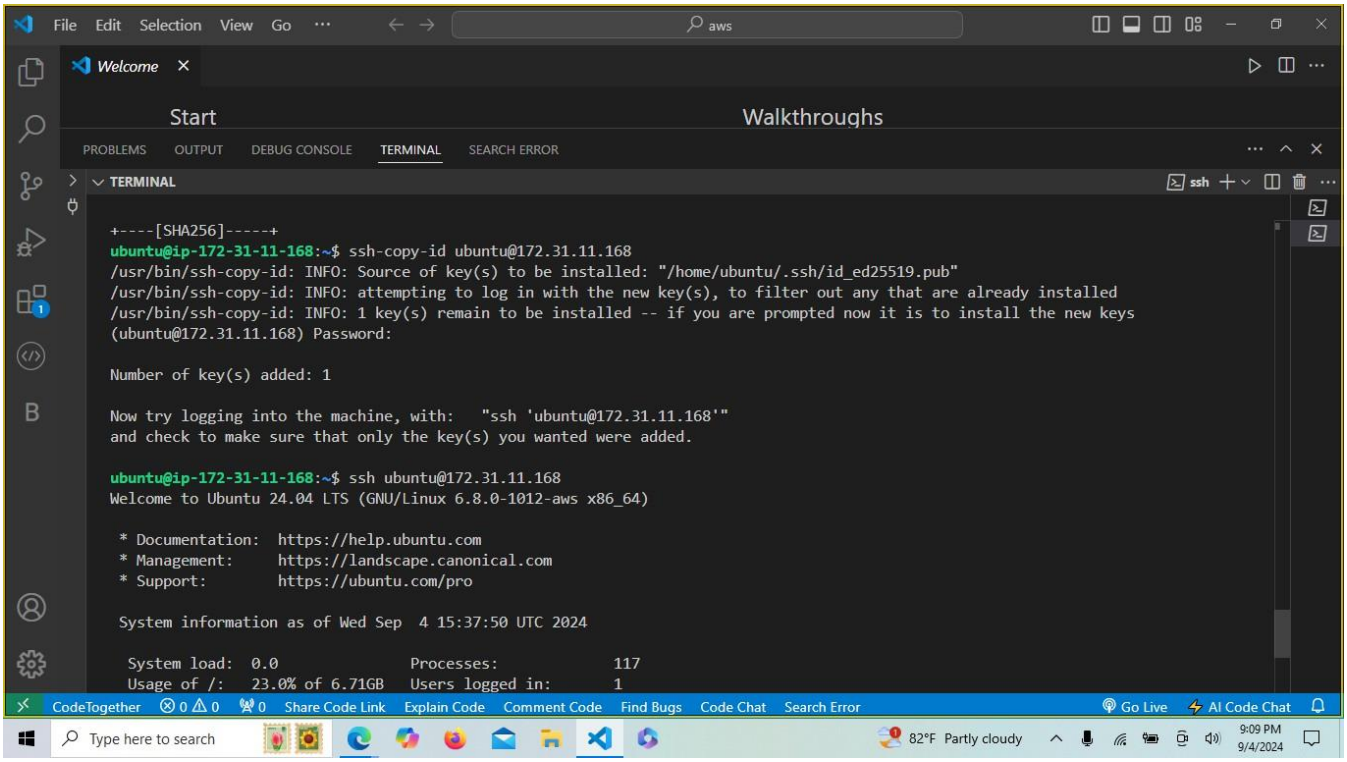

File
Edit
Selection
View
Go
aws
Welcome
Start
Walkthroughs
PROBLEMS
OUTPUT
DEBUG CONSOLE
TERMINAL
SEARCH ERROR
TERMINAL
ssh
HostbasedAuthentication
#IgnoreUserKnownHosts no
Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
#IgnoreRhosts yes
To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
PasswordAuthentication yes
#PermitEmptyPasswords no
Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
some PAM modules and threads)
#KbdInteractiveAuthentication no
Kerberos options
#KerberosAuthentication no
#KerberosOrLocalPasswd yes
#KerberosTicketCleanup yes
CodeTogether
Share Code Link
Explain Code
Comment Code
Find Bugs
Code Chat
Search Error
Go Live
AI Code Chat
Type here to search
83°F Partly cloudy
8:28 PM
9/4/2024


File Edit Selection View Go
aws
Welcome
Start
Walkthroughs
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL SEARCH ERROR
TERMINAL
ubuntu@ip-172-31-11-168:~$ sudo vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
ubuntu@ip-172-31-11-168:~$ sudo passwd ubuntu
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
ubuntu@ip-172-31-11-168:~$
ubuntu@ip-172-31-11-168:~$
ubuntu@ip-172-31-11-168:~$ sudo service ssh
* Usage: /etc/init.d/ssh {start|stop|reload|force-reload|restart|try-restart|status}
ubuntu@ip-172-31-11-168:~$ sudo service ssh status
● ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; disabled; preset: enabled)
Drop-In: /usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.d
└─ec2-instance-connect.conf
Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-09-04 14:24:48 UTC; 39min ago
TriggeredBy: ● ssh.socket
Docs: man:sshd(8)
man:sshd_config(5)
Process: 1306 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/sshd -t (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Main PID: 1308 (sshd)
Tasks: 1 (limit: 1130)
Memory: 2.1M (peak: 18.8M)
CPU: 244ms
CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service
CodeTogether
Share Code Link
Explain Code
Comment Code
Find Bugs
Code Chat
Search Error
Go Live
AI Code Chat
Type here to search
DOW +0.49%
8:34 PM
9/4/2024


File Edit Selection View Go
aws
Welcome
Start
Walkthroughs
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL SEARCH ERROR
TERMINAL
ssh
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Last login: Wed Sep 4 14:05:05 2024 from 103.135.95.46
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-149:~$ ssh ubuntu@172.31.11.168
(ubuntu@172.31.11.168) Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1012-aws x86_64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro
System information as of Wed Sep 4 15:06:45 UTC 2024
System load: 0.0 Processes: 113
Usage of /: 23.0% of 6.71GB Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 21% IPv4 address for enX0: 172.31.11.168
Swap usage: 0%
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
CodeTogether 0 0 0 Share Code Link Explain Code Comment Code Find Bugs Code Chat Search Error
Go Live AI Code Chat
Type here to search
USD/EUR -0.42%
8:36 PM
9/4/2024


File Edit Selection View Go
aws
Welcome
Start
Walkthroughs
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL SEARCH ERROR
TERMINAL
ssh
System information as of Wed Sep 4 15:06:45 UTC 2024
System load: 0.0 Processes: 113
Usage of /: 23.0% of 6.71GB Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 21% IPv4 address for enX0: 172.31.11.168
Swap usage: 0%
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Last login: Wed Sep 4 14:49:53 2024 from 103.135.95.46
ubuntu@ip-172-31-11-168:~$ ls
biraj.txt text.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-11-168:~$
CodeTogether 0 0 0 Share Code Link Explain Code Comment Code Find Bugs Code Chat Search Error
Go Live AI Code Chat
Type here to search
USD/EUR -0.42%
8:37 PM
9/4/2024





All the commands have been executed and the output has been obtained successful