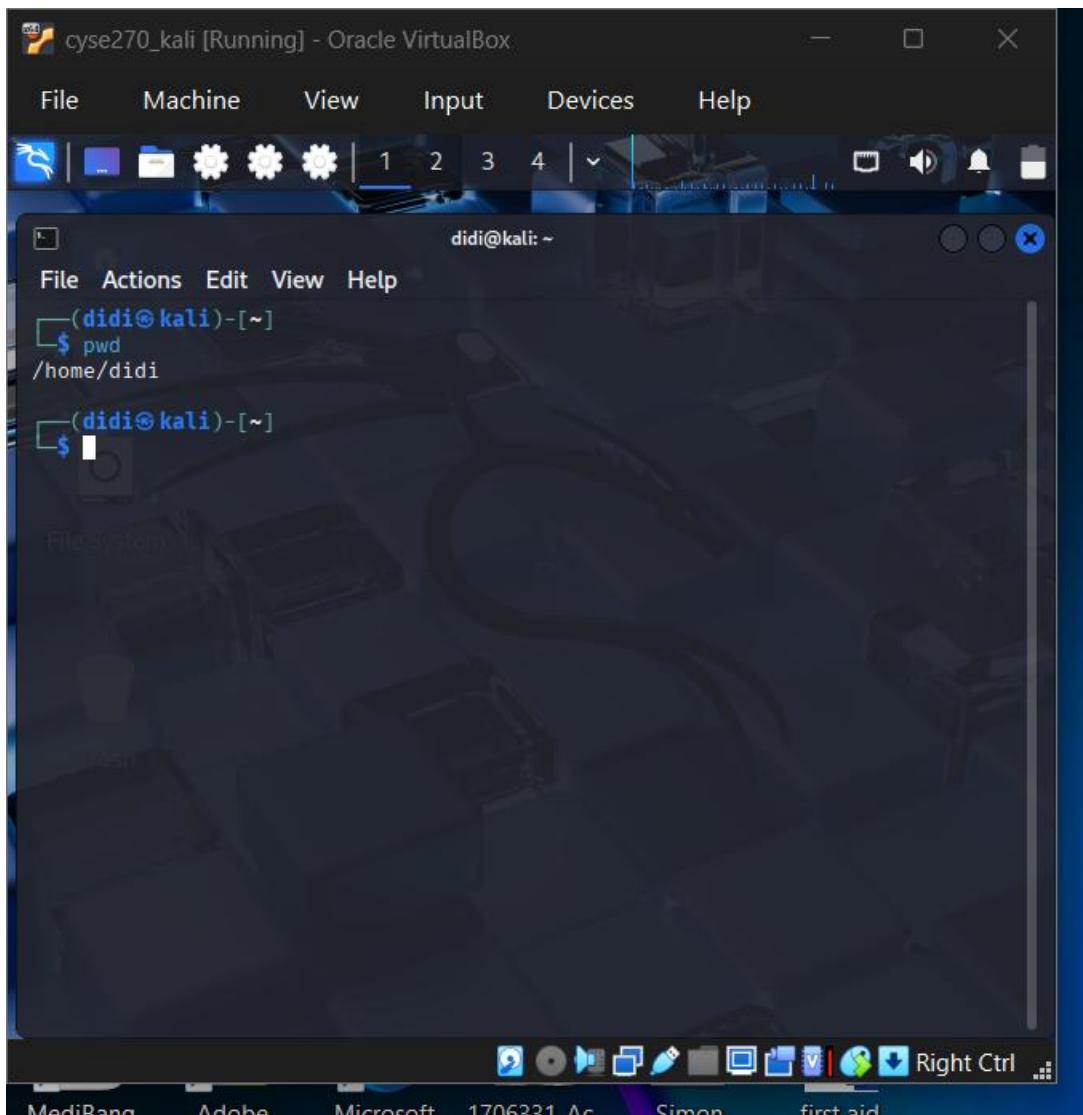


CYSE 270: Linux System for Cybersecurity

Assignment 2

Steps

1. Open a terminal window.
2. Display your current working directory.

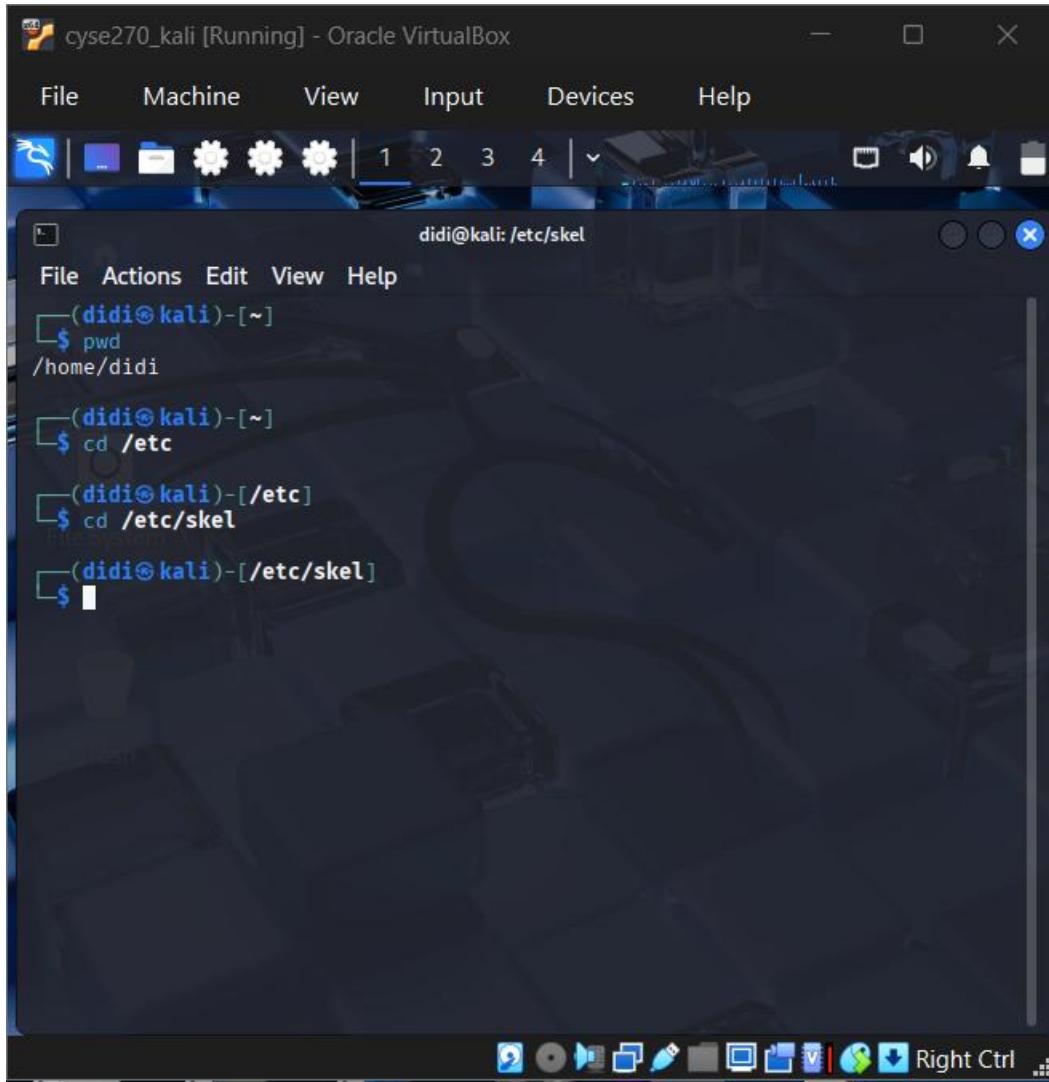


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3. Using an absolute pathname, switch to the /etc directory.

4. Using a relative pathname, move to the /etc/skel directory.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "cyse270_kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The window has a dark blue theme with a blue header bar. The terminal itself has a dark background with light blue text for commands and white text for output. The user is a root user named "didi" on a Kali Linux system. The terminal shows the following command history:

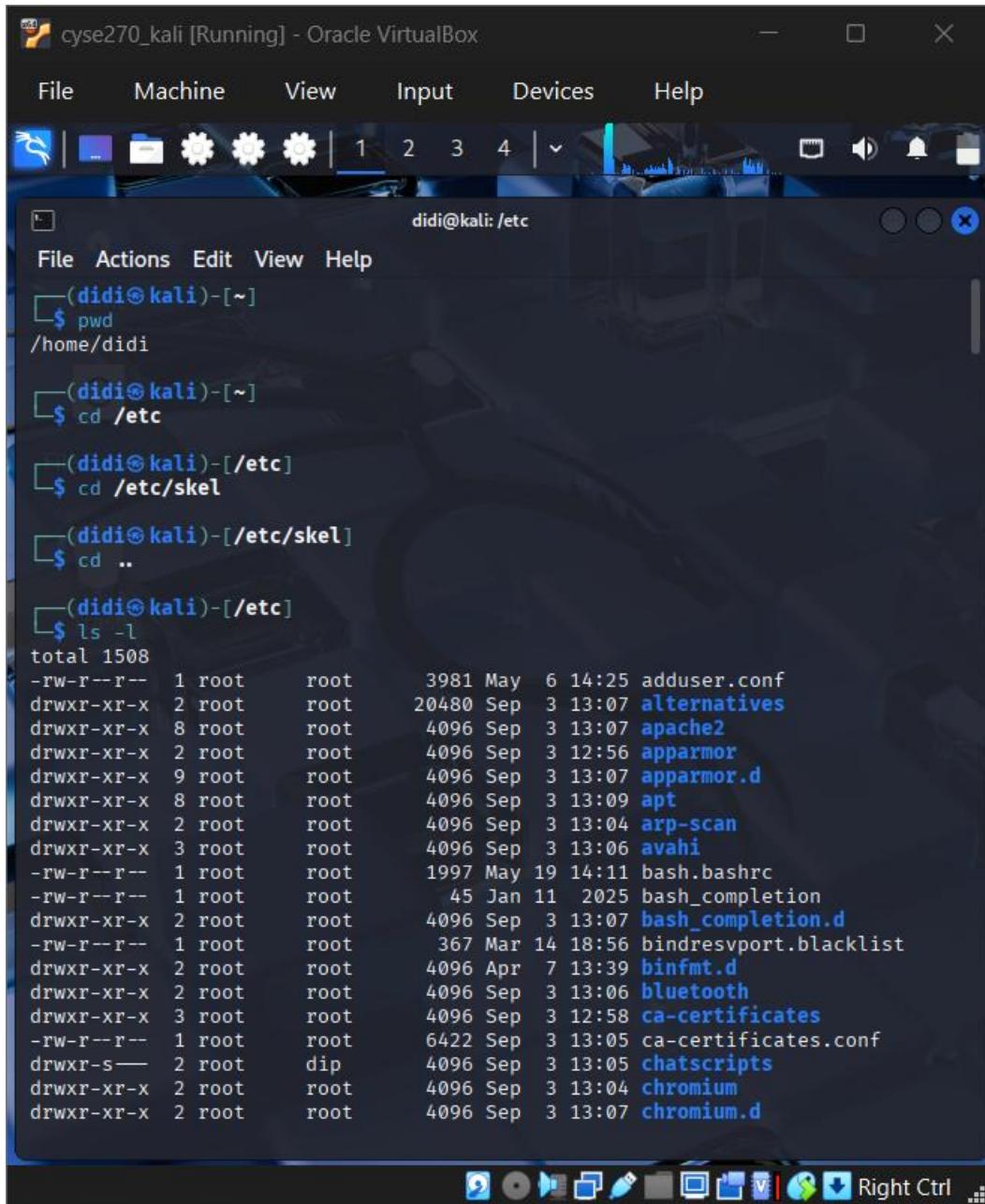
```
didi@kali: /etc/skel
File Actions Edit View Help
└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]
$ pwd
/home/didi
└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd /etc
└─(didi㉿kali)-[/etc]
$ cd /etc/skel
└─(didi㉿kali)-[/etc/skel]
$
```

The terminal window is part of a desktop environment, as evidenced by the window title and the desktop icons visible in the background.

5. Using a relative pathname, move up one directory.

6. List the files in the current directory.

7. Perform a “long display” listing of the files in the current directory

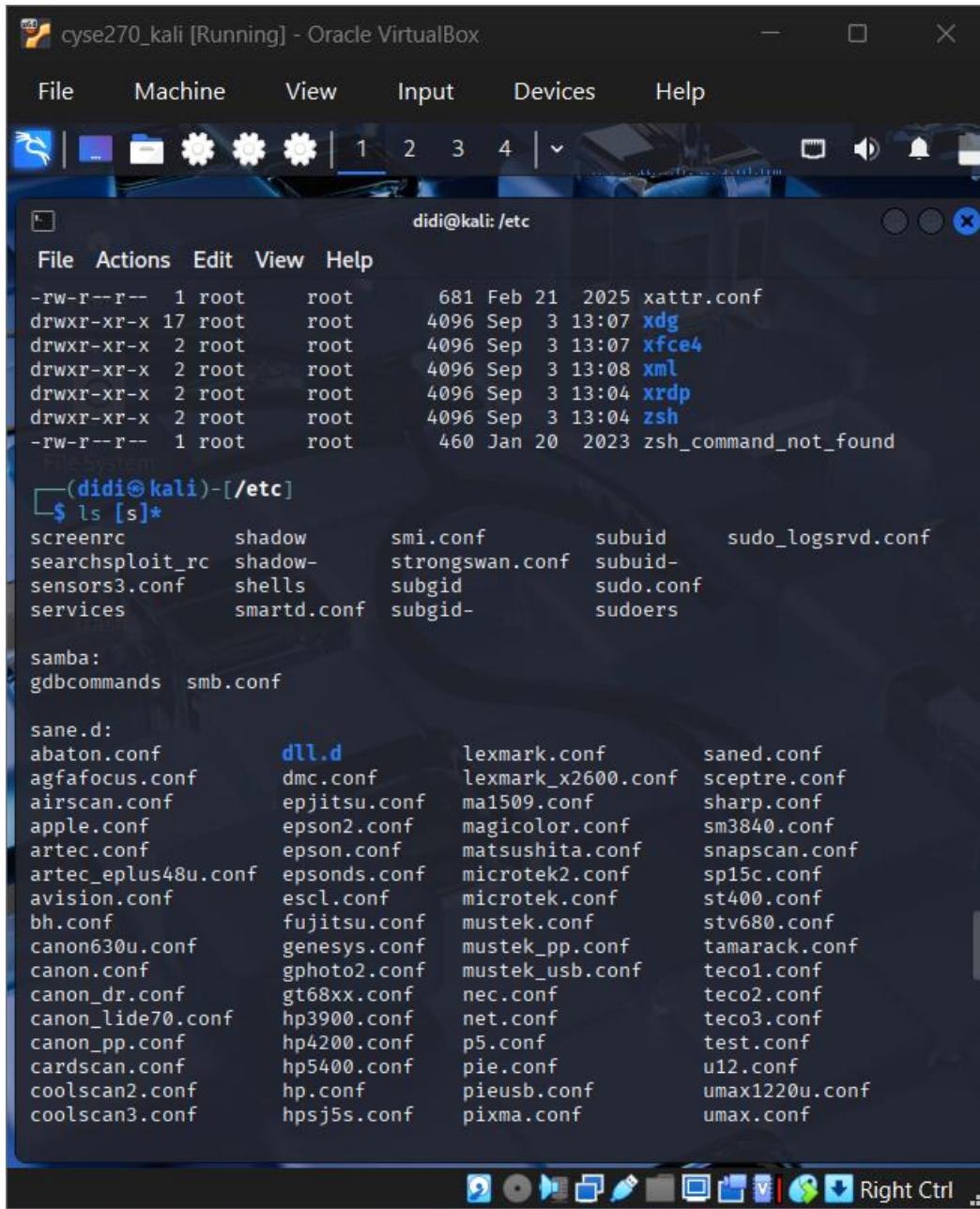


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "cyse270_kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The terminal is running on a Kali Linux system, with the user "didi" logged in. The window title bar includes "File", "Machine", "View", "Input", "Devices", and "Help". The menu bar includes "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The terminal window shows the following command history and file listing:

```
(didi㉿kali)-[~]
$ pwd
/home/didi

(didi㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd /etc
(didi㉿kali)-[/etc]
$ cd /etc/skel
(didi㉿kali)-[/etc/skel]
$ cd ..
(didi㉿kali)-[/etc]
$ ls -l
total 1508
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root      3981 May  6 14:25 adduser.conf
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root     20480 Sep  3 13:07 alternatives
drwxr-xr-x  8 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:07 apache2
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep  3 12:56 apparmor
drwxr-xr-x  9 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:07 apparmor.d
drwxr-xr-x  8 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:09 apt
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:04 arp-scan
drwxr-xr-x  3 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:06 avahi
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root      1997 May 19 14:11 bash.bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root      45 Jan 11 2025 bash_completion
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:07 bash_completion.d
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root      367 Mar 14 18:56 bindresvport.blacklist
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root      4096 Apr  7 13:39 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:06 bluetooth
drwxr-xr-x  3 root      root      4096 Sep  3 12:58 ca-certificates
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root     6422 Sep  3 13:05 ca-certificates.conf
drwxr-s--  2 root      dip       4096 Sep  3 13:05 chatscripts
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:04 chromium
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep  3 13:07 chromium.d
```

8. List all the files in the current directory that begin with the letter s.



cyse270_kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

didi@kali: /etc

```
File Actions Edit View Help
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root      681 Feb 21 2025 xattr.conf
drwxr-xr-x 17 root     root     4096 Sep  3 13:07 xdg
drwxr-xr-x  2 root     root     4096 Sep  3 13:07 xfce4
drwxr-xr-x  2 root     root     4096 Sep  3 13:08 xml
drwxr-xr-x  2 root     root     4096 Sep  3 13:04 xrdp
drwxr-xr-x  2 root     root     4096 Sep  3 13:04 zsh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root     460 Jan 20 2023 zsh_command_not_found

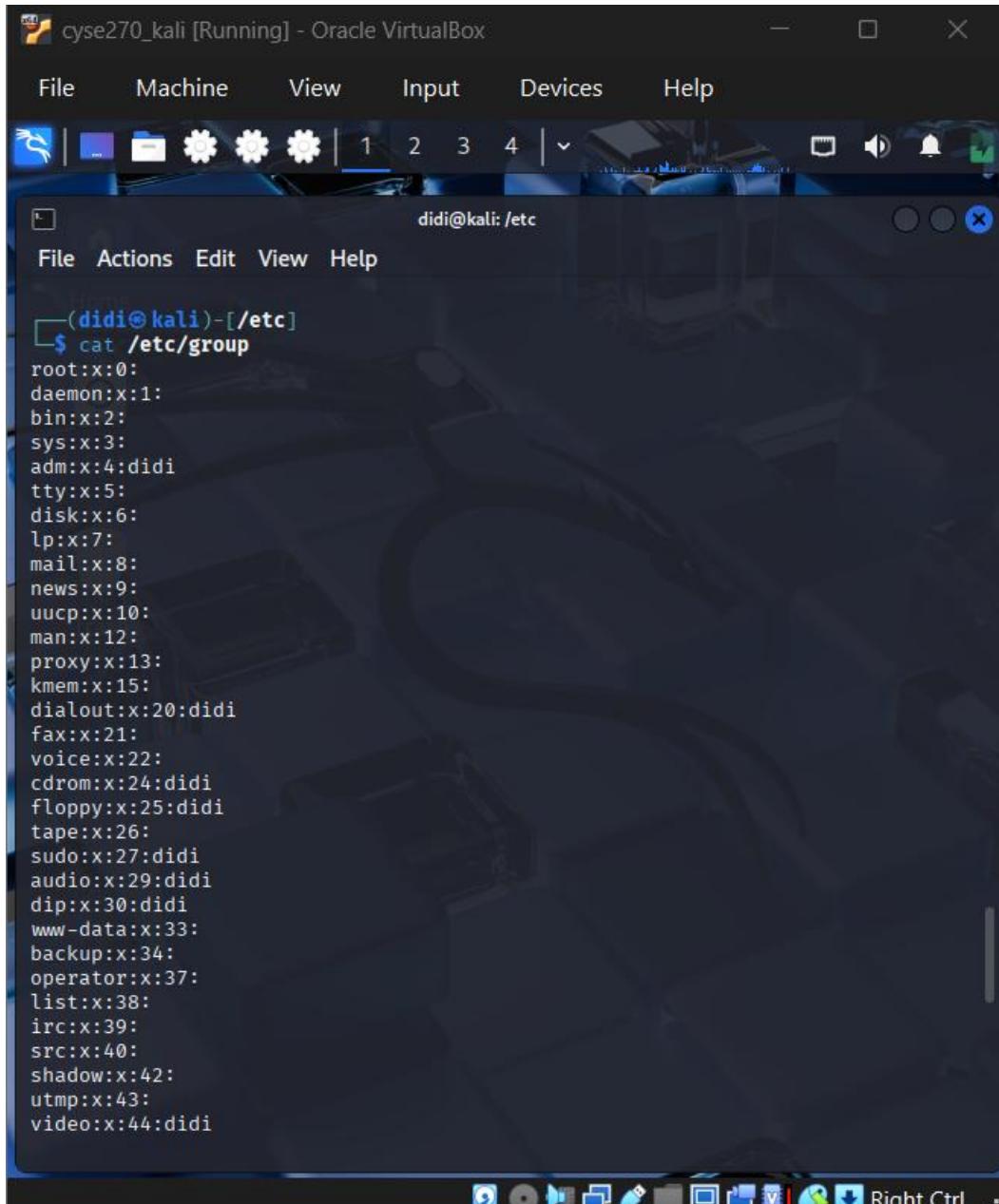
└─(didi@kali)-[/etc]
$ ls [s]*
screenrc      shadow      smi.conf      subuid      sudo_logsrvd.conf
searchsploit_rc shadow-    strongswan.conf subuid-
sensors3.conf shells      subgid       sudo.conf
services       smartd.conf subgid-      sudoers

samba:
gdbcommands  smb.conf

sane.d:
abaton.conf    dll.d      lexmark.conf    saned.conf
agfafocus.conf dmc.conf   lexmark_x2600.conf sceptre.conf
airscan.conf   epjitsu.conf ma1509.conf    sharp.conf
apple.conf     epson2.conf  magicolor.conf sm3840.conf
artec.conf     epson.conf   matsushita.conf snapscan.conf
artec_eplus48u.conf epsonds.conf microtek2.conf sp15c.conf
avision.conf   escl.conf   microtek.conf  st400.conf
bh.conf        fujitsu.conf mustek.conf    stv680.conf
canon630u.conf genesys.conf mustek_pp.conf tamarack.conf
canon.conf     gphoto2.conf mustek_usb.conf teco1.conf
canon_dr.conf  gt68xx.conf nec.conf      teco2.conf
canon_lide70.conf hp3900.conf net.conf      teco3.conf
canon_pp.conf  hp4200.conf p5.conf       test.conf
cardscan.conf  hp5400.conf pie.conf      u12.conf
coolscan2.conf hp.conf     pieusb.conf   umax1220u.conf
coolscan3.conf hpsj5s.conf pixma.conf   umax.conf
```

Right Ctrl

9. Run the command that will determine the type of contents in the /etc/group file.

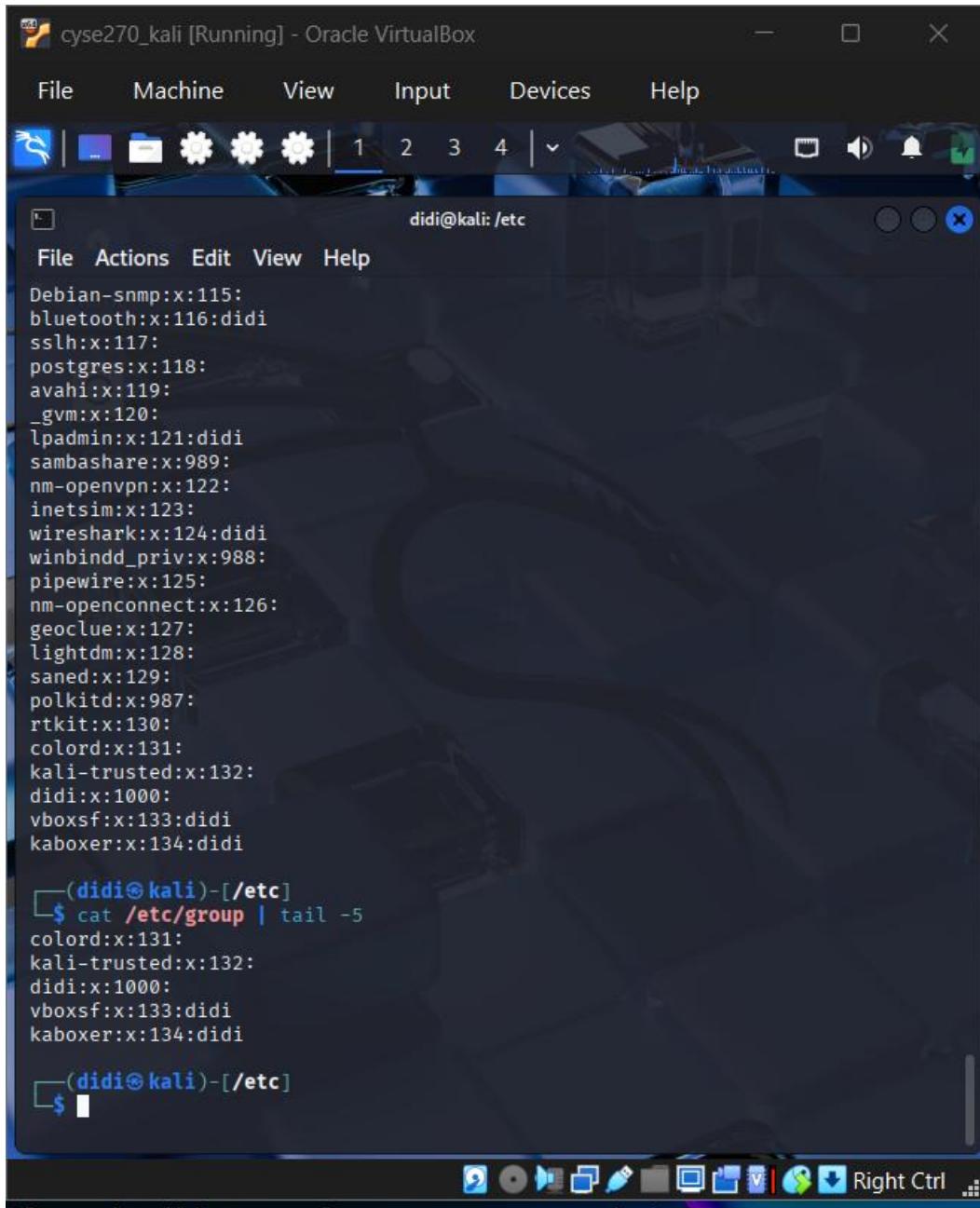


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "cyse270_kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The window has a dark theme with a blue header bar. The terminal window title is "didi@kali: /etc". The terminal window menu bar includes "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The main terminal area displays the output of the command "cat /etc/group". The output shows a list of groups, each with a name, a colon, the string "x:", and a numeric ID. The list includes "root", "daemon", "bin", "sys", "adm", "tty", "disk", "lp", "mail", "news", "uucp", "man", "proxy", "kmem", "dialout", "fax", "voice", "cdrom", "floppy", "tape", "sudo", "audio", "dip", "www-data", "backup", "operator", "list", "irc", "src", "shadow", "utmp", and "video". Each entry is followed by a colon and the user "didi".

```
(didi㉿kali)-[~/etc]
$ cat /etc/group
root:x:0:
daemon:x:1:
bin:x:2:
sys:x:3:
adm:x:4:didi
tty:x:5:
disk:x:6:
lp:x:7:
mail:x:8:
news:x:9:
uucp:x:10:
man:x:12:
proxy:x:13:
kmem:x:15:
dialout:x:20:didi
fax:x:21:
voice:x:22:
cdrom:x:24:didi
floppy:x:25:didi
tape:x:26:
sudo:x:27:didi
audio:x:29:didi
dip:x:30:didi
www-data:x:33:
backup:x:34:
operator:x:37:
list:x:38:
irc:x:39:
src:x:40:
shadow:x:42:
utmp:x:43:
video:x:44:didi
```

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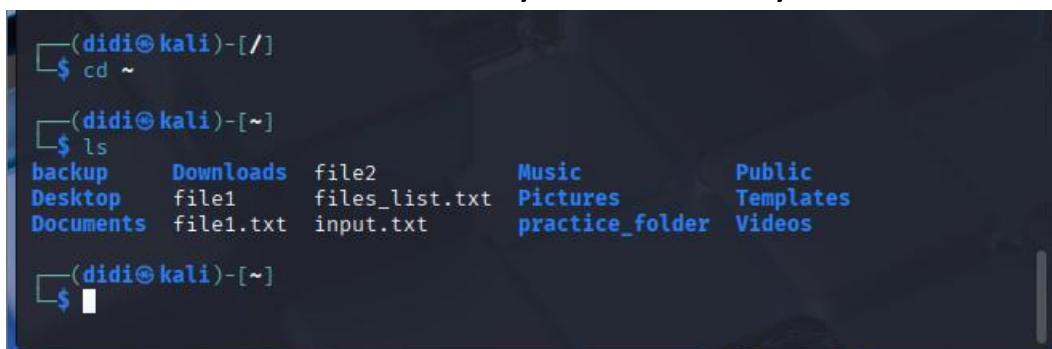
10. Display only the last five lines of the /etc/group file.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "cyse270_kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The window has a dark blue background with a blue header bar. The menu bar includes "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", "Help". The title bar shows the session name and the host name "didi@kali: /etc". The terminal window itself has a dark background with light blue text. It displays the contents of the /etc/group file followed by the command and its output. The command "cat /etc/group | tail -5" is run, and the output shows the last five lines of the file. The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a blue taskbar at the bottom containing various icons.

```
Debian-snmp:x:115:  
bluetooth:x:116:didi  
sslh:x:117:  
postgres:x:118:  
avahi:x:119:  
_gvm:x:120:  
lpadmin:x:121:didi  
sambashare:x:989:  
nm-openvpn:x:122:  
inetsim:x:123:  
wireshark:x:124:didi  
winbindd_priv:x:988:  
pipewire:x:125:  
nm-openconnect:x:126:  
geoclue:x:127:  
lightdm:x:128:  
saned:x:129:  
polkitd:x:987:  
rtkit:x:130:  
colord:x:131:  
kali-trusted:x:132:  
didi:x:1000:  
vboxsf:x:133:didi  
kaboxer:x:134:didi  
  
└─(didi㉿kali)-[/etc]  
└─$ cat /etc/group | tail -5  
colord:x:131:  
kali-trusted:x:132:  
didi:x:1000:  
vboxsf:x:133:didi  
kaboxer:x:134:didi  
  
└─(didi㉿kali)-[/etc]  
└─$
```

11. Execute the command to return to your home directory.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "cyse270_kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The window has a dark blue background with a blue header bar. The menu bar includes "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", "Input", "Devices", "Help". The title bar shows the session name and the host name "didi@kali: ~". The terminal window itself has a dark background with light blue text. It displays the command "cd ~" and its output. The output shows the contents of the user's home directory (~). The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a blue taskbar at the bottom containing various icons.

```
└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]  
└─$ cd ~  
└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]  
└─$ ls  
backup Downloads file2 Music Public  
Desktop file1 files_list.txt Pictures Templates  
Documents file1.txt input.txt practice_folder Videos  
  
└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]  
└─$
```

12. Make a directory named data in the current directory.

```
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$ ls
backup  Downloads  file2      Music      Public
Desktop  file1     files_list.txt  Pictures   Templates
Documents file1.txt  input.txt   practice_folder  Videos
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$ mkdir data
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$
```

13. Copy the /etc/passwd file into the data directory.

```
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$ cp /etc/passwd data
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$ cd /etc/passwd
cd: not a directory: /etc/passwd
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$ cd data
[(didi㉿kali)-[~/data]]$ ls
passwd
[(didi㉿kali)-[~/data]]$
```

14. Copy the /etc/ppp directory into the current directory

```
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$ cp -R /etc/ppp
cp: missing destination file operand after '/etc/ppp'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$ cp -R /etc/ppp ~
cp: cannot open '/etc/ppp/pap-secrets' for reading: Permission denied
cp: cannot open '/etc/ppp/chap-secrets' for reading: Permission denied
[(didi㉿kali)-[~]]$
```

15. Rename the ppp directory that is located in the current directory to peers.

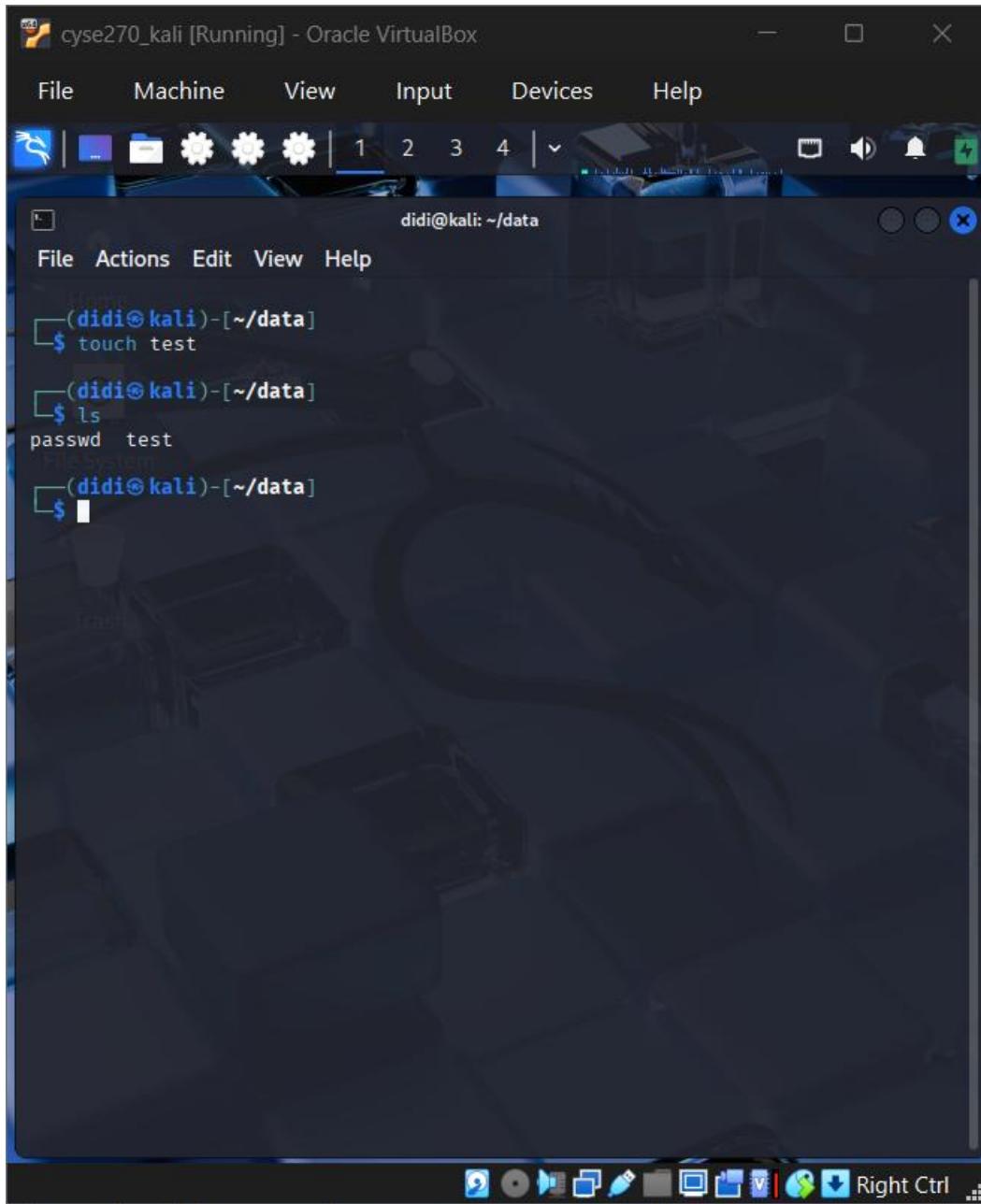
16. Execute the command (ls) to verify the change in the name of the directory

```
└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls
backup  Documents  file1.txt      input.txt  ppp      Templates
data    Downloads  file2          Music      practice_folder  Videos
Desktop  file1     files_list.txt Pictures  Public
$ mv ppp peers

└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls
backup  Documents  file1.txt      input.txt  Pictures      Templates
data    Downloads  file2          Music      practice_folder  Videos
Desktop  file1     files_list.txt peers      Public
$
```

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17. Create a new empty file named test in the data directory.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "cyse270_kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The window is titled "didi@kali: ~/data". The terminal content is as follows:

```
(didi@kali)-[~/data]
$ touch test

(didi@kali)-[~/data]
$ ls
passwd test

(didi@kali)-[~/data]
$
```

The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a dark theme. The desktop bar at the bottom shows various icons for file operations, system status, and network.

18. Delete the data/passwd file.

19. Delete the peers directory.

20. Re-execute the ls command

```
└─(didi㉿kali)-[~/data]
└─$ rm passwd

└─(didi㉿kali)-[~/data]
└─$ rm test

└─(didi㉿kali)-[~/data]
└─$ cd ..
└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ rm -r data

└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls
backup    Downloads  file2      Music      practice_folder  Videos
Desktop   file1      files_list.txt  peers      Public
Documents  file1.txt  input.txt    Pictures   Templates

└─(didi㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```