OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

CYSE 301 CYBERSECURITY TECHNIQUES AND OPERATIONS

Assignment #1 – Explore CCIA and Basic Linux Commands

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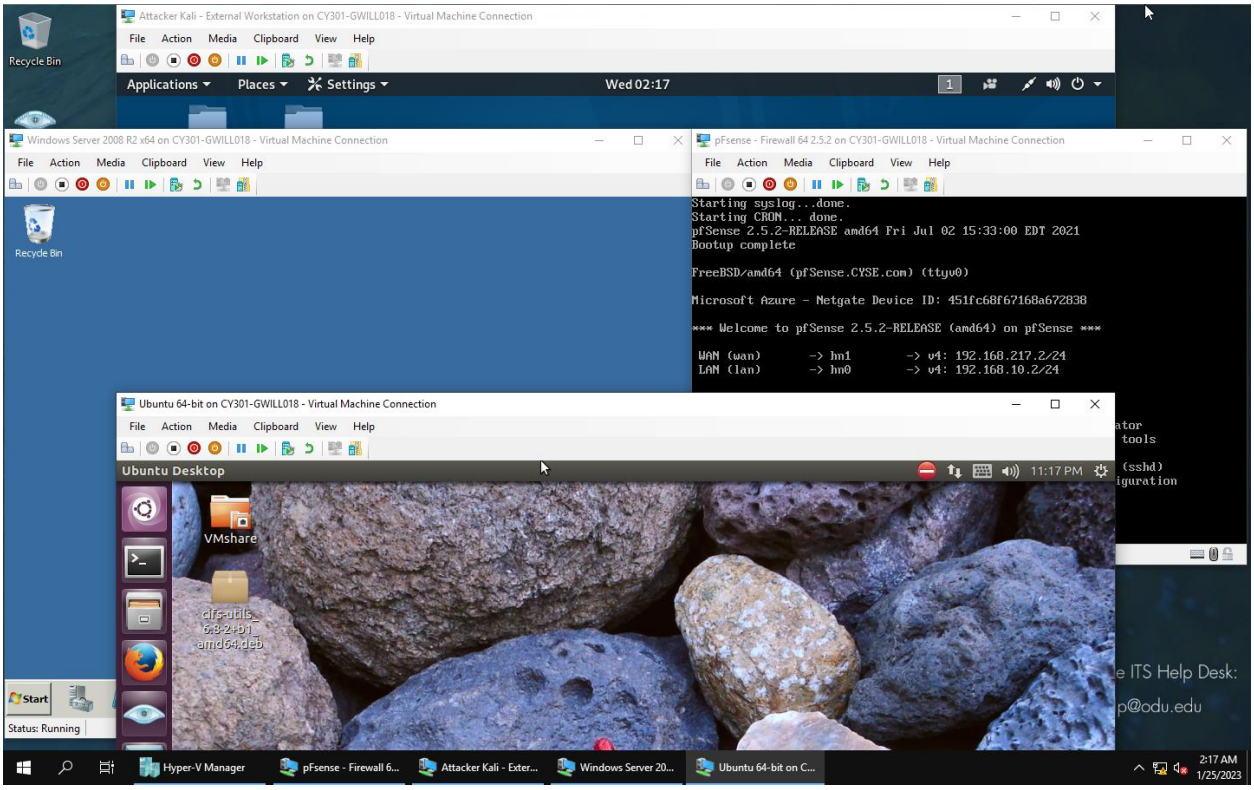
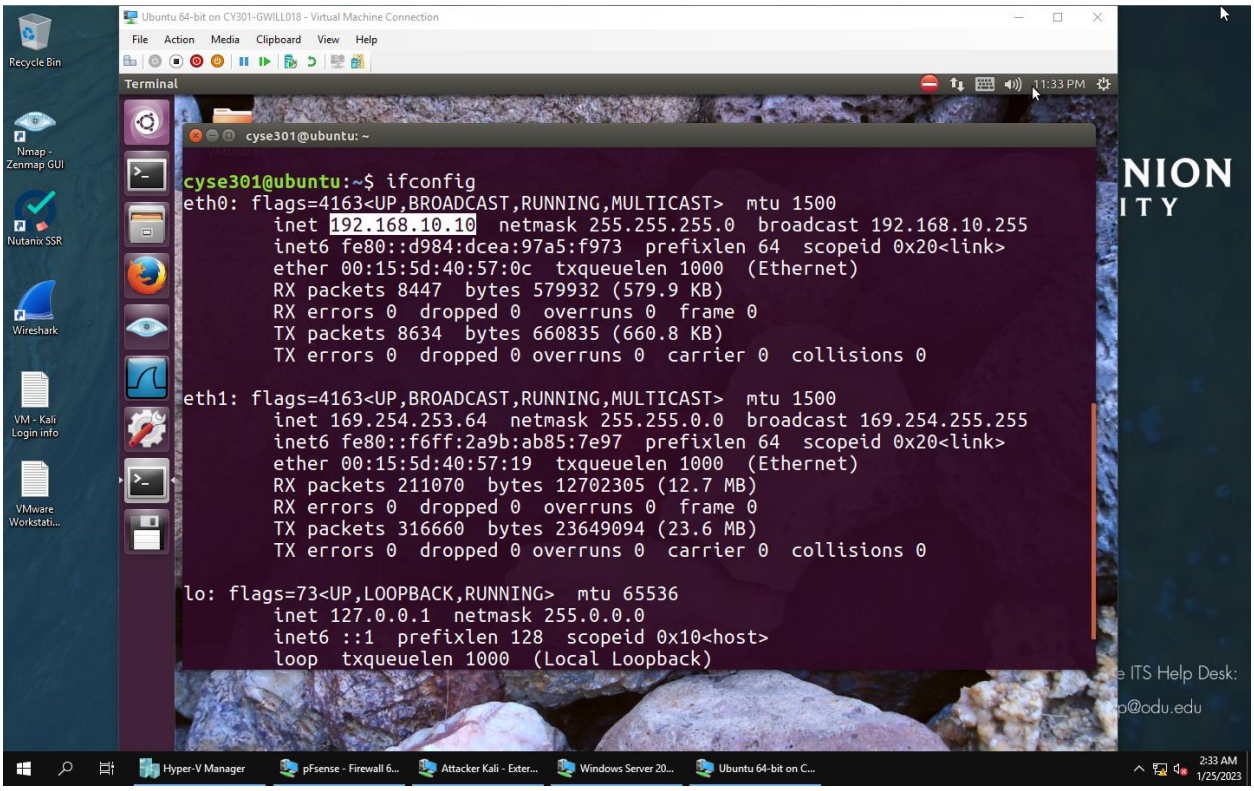
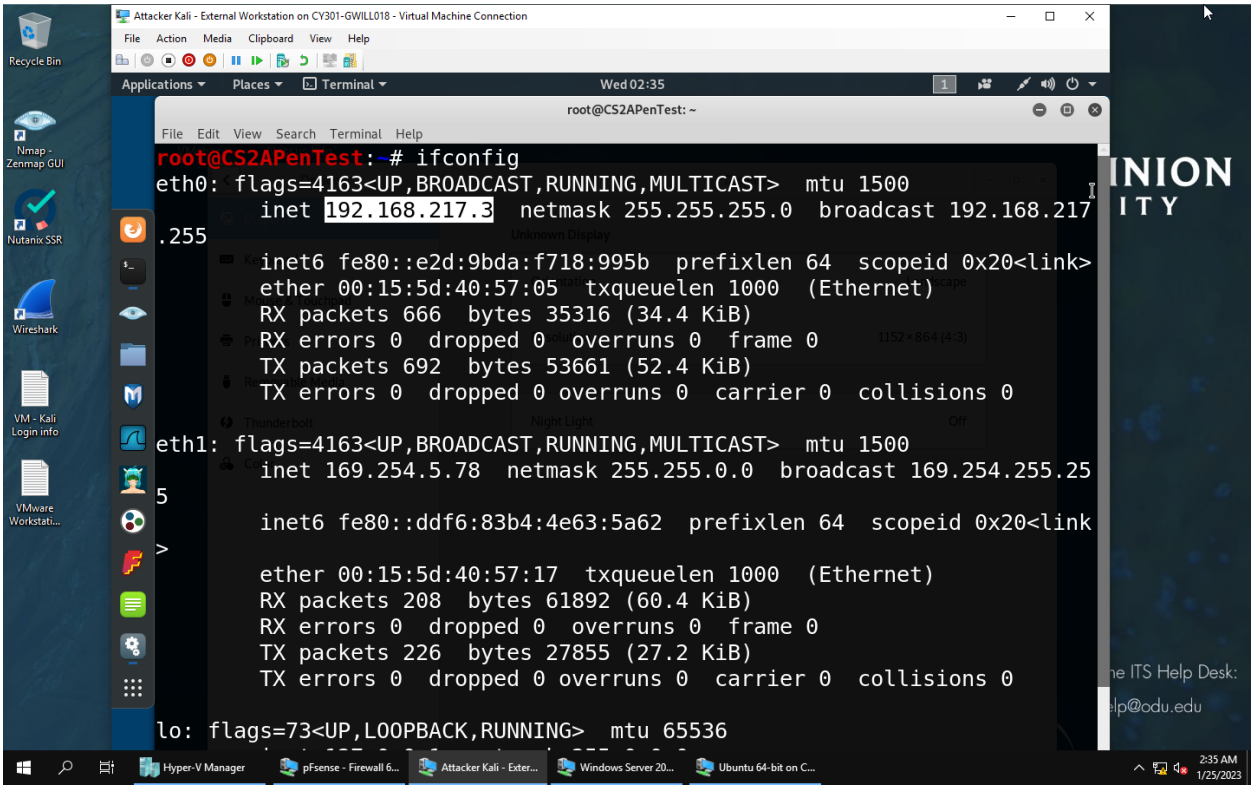
TASK A

1. Power on the following VMs:

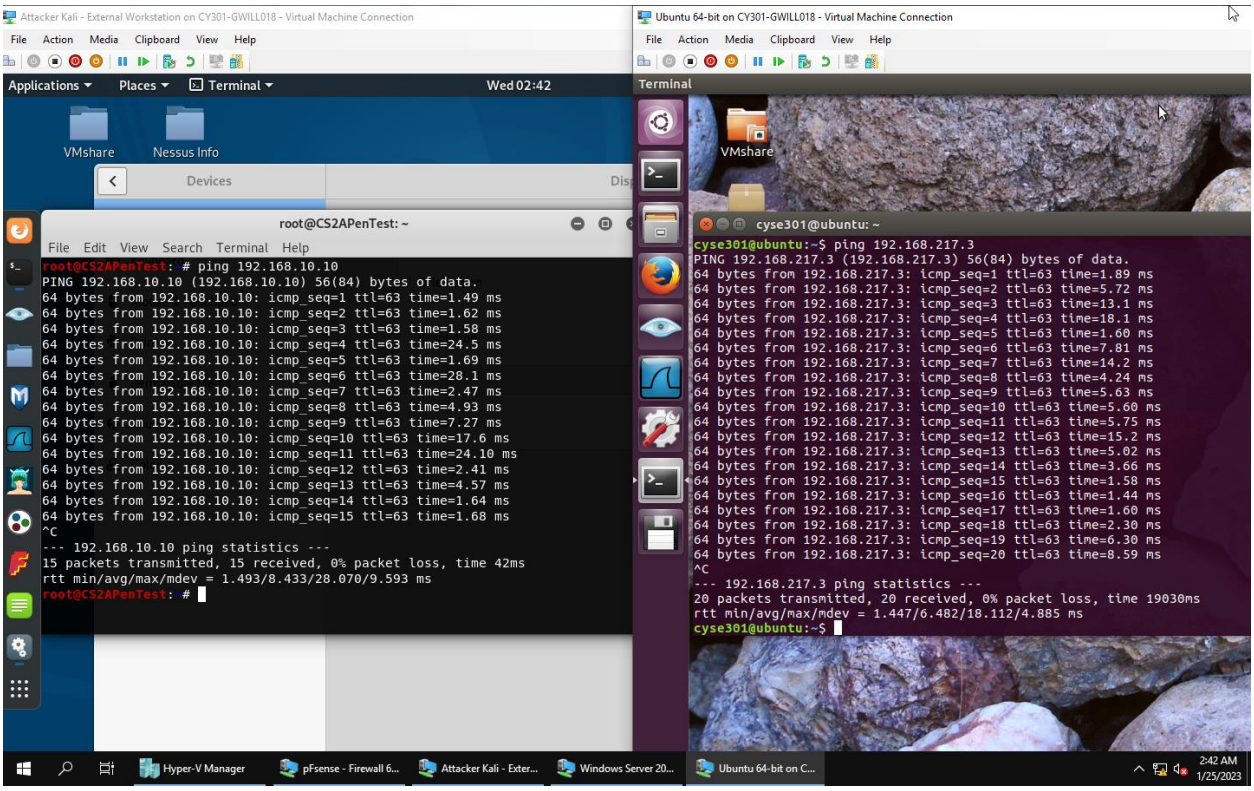


2. Find the IP address of the following VMs by using command:





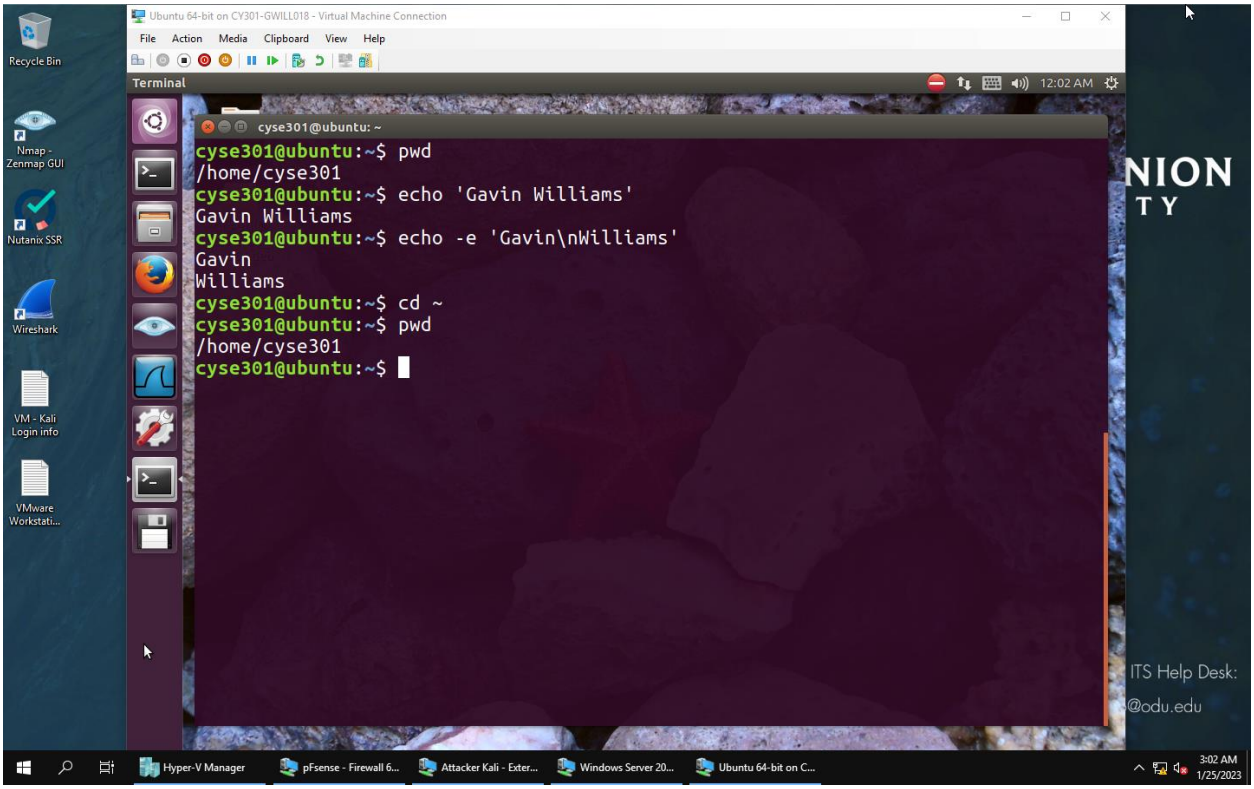
3. Verify the connection between Kali Linux VM and Ubuntu VM using the ping command.



Explanation:
(Step 1) I turned on all the VM's listed in the instructions (pfSense, Kali – External, Windows Server 2008, Ubuntu 64-bit) and oriented them on screen so all are visible. (Step 2) Then I found the IP addresses of both Ubuntu and Kali using the ifconfig command. (Step 3) Using the IP address giving by the ifconfig command I was able to verify the connection between the two VMs by using the ping command ("ping 192.168.10.10" "ping 192.168.217.3").

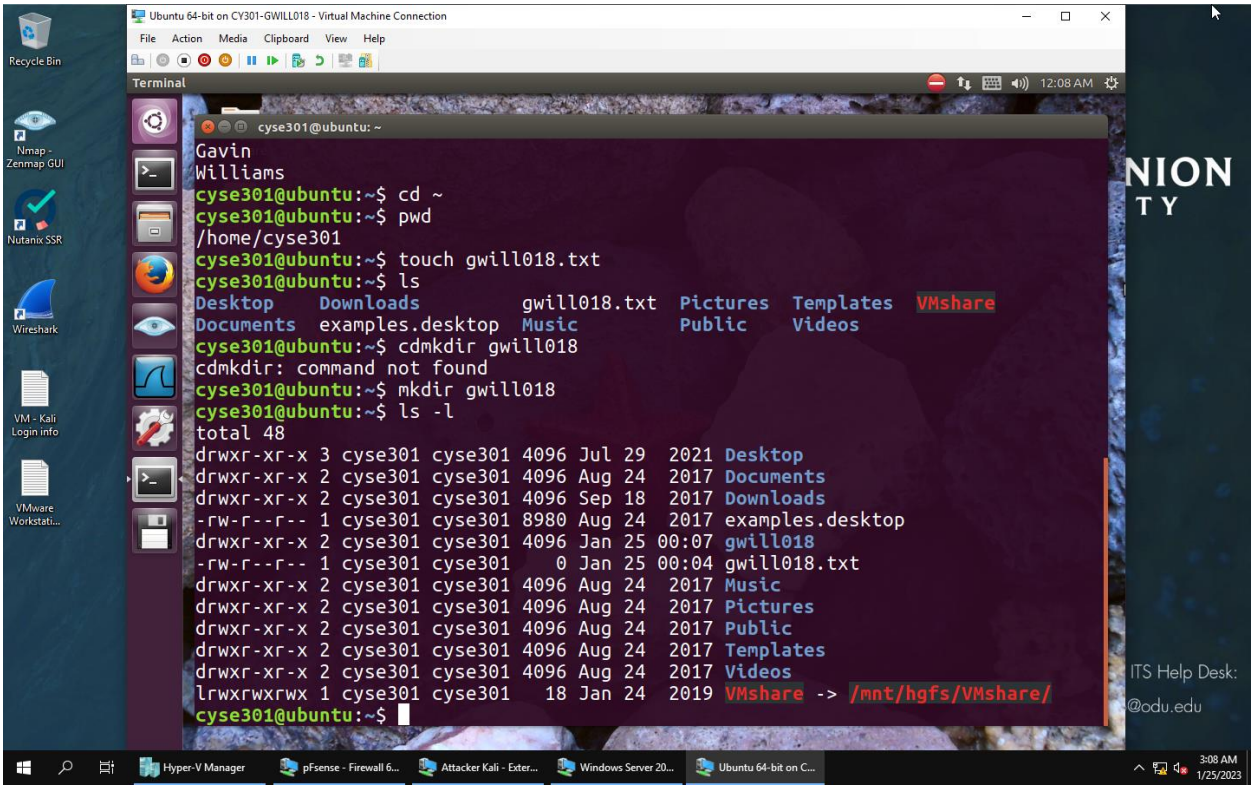
TASK B

1. Display your current directory in a terminal.
2. Use the echo command to print your name to the console.
3. Display your first and last names in two separate lines using a single echo command.
4. Execute the command to return to your home directory.



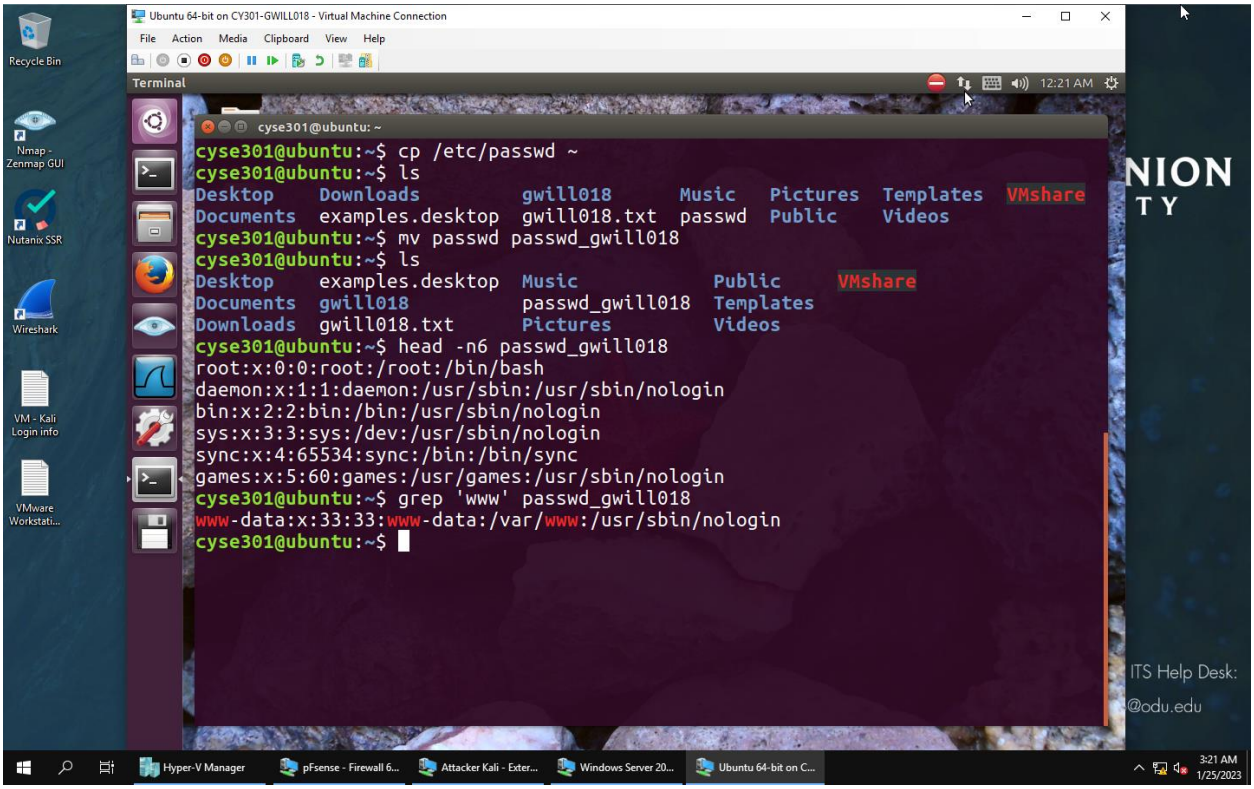
Steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 in one screenshot

5. Create a new file named “forXXXX.txt” in your home directory (replace “XXXX” with your own MIDAS). Then, use the long listing format to display the contents in your home directory. What is the size of the file you just created?
6. Create a new directory named “XXXX” in your home directory (replace “XXXX” with your own MIDAS). Then, use the long listing format to display the contents in your home directory. What is the size of the file you just created?



Steps 5 and 6 in one screenshot, ignore the "cdmkdir" command that was a typo

7. Copy /etc/passwd file to your home directory and rename the file to "passwd_XXXX" (replace "XXXX" with your own MIDAS). Then, complete the following two subtasks: • Use the proper command to display the first six lines in this file. • Search keyword "www" in this file.



Explanation:

(Step 1) I used the command pwd to show my current working directory. (Step 2) I used the echo 'Gavin Williams' so the console would print my name on screen. (Step 3) To display my first and last name on two separate lines I added the argument -e and a \n between my first and last name, this is the command I used echo -e 'Gavin\nWilliams'. (Step 4) I used cd ~ to return my home directory. (Step 5) I used touch to create a new file, here is the command touch gwill018.txt and then used ls to view my directory (however I should have used ls -l as stated in the directions). With the command ls -l it shows that the file is 0 bytes. (Step 6) I used the command mkdir gwill018 to create a directory named "gwill018". Then with the ls -l command we can see that the directory is 4096 bytes. (Step 7) Using the command cp /etc/passwd ~ I was able to copy /etc/passwd to my home directory and with the command mv passwd passwd_gwill018 I was able to change the name. With the command head -n6 passwd_gwill018 I can see the first 6 lines of passwd_gwill018. Lastly the command grep 'www' passwd_gwill018 allows to search for the key word 'www' from passwd_gwill018.