

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

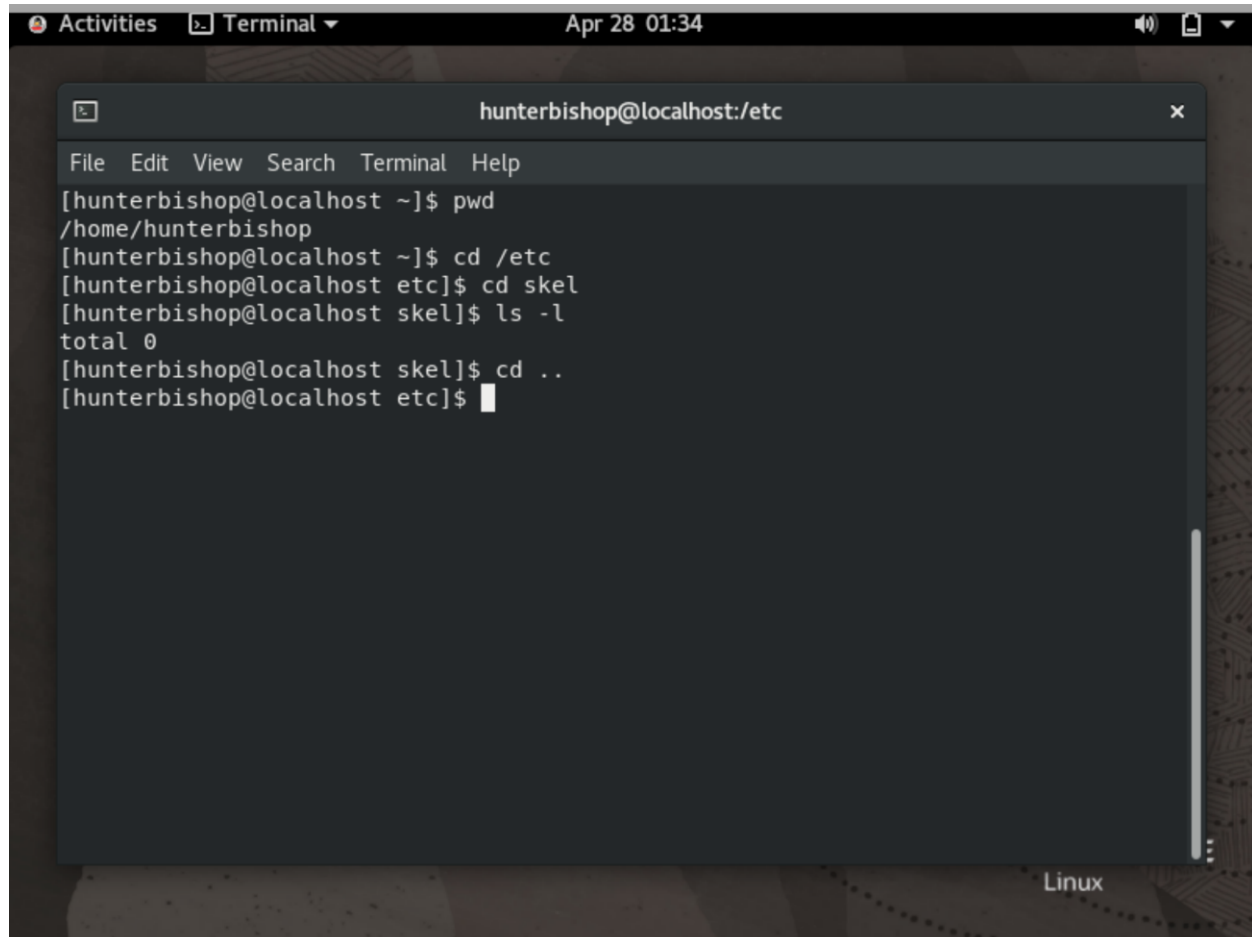
CYSE 270 LINUX SYSTEM FOR CYBERSECURITY

Assignment #2 Working on Command Line

Hunter Bishop

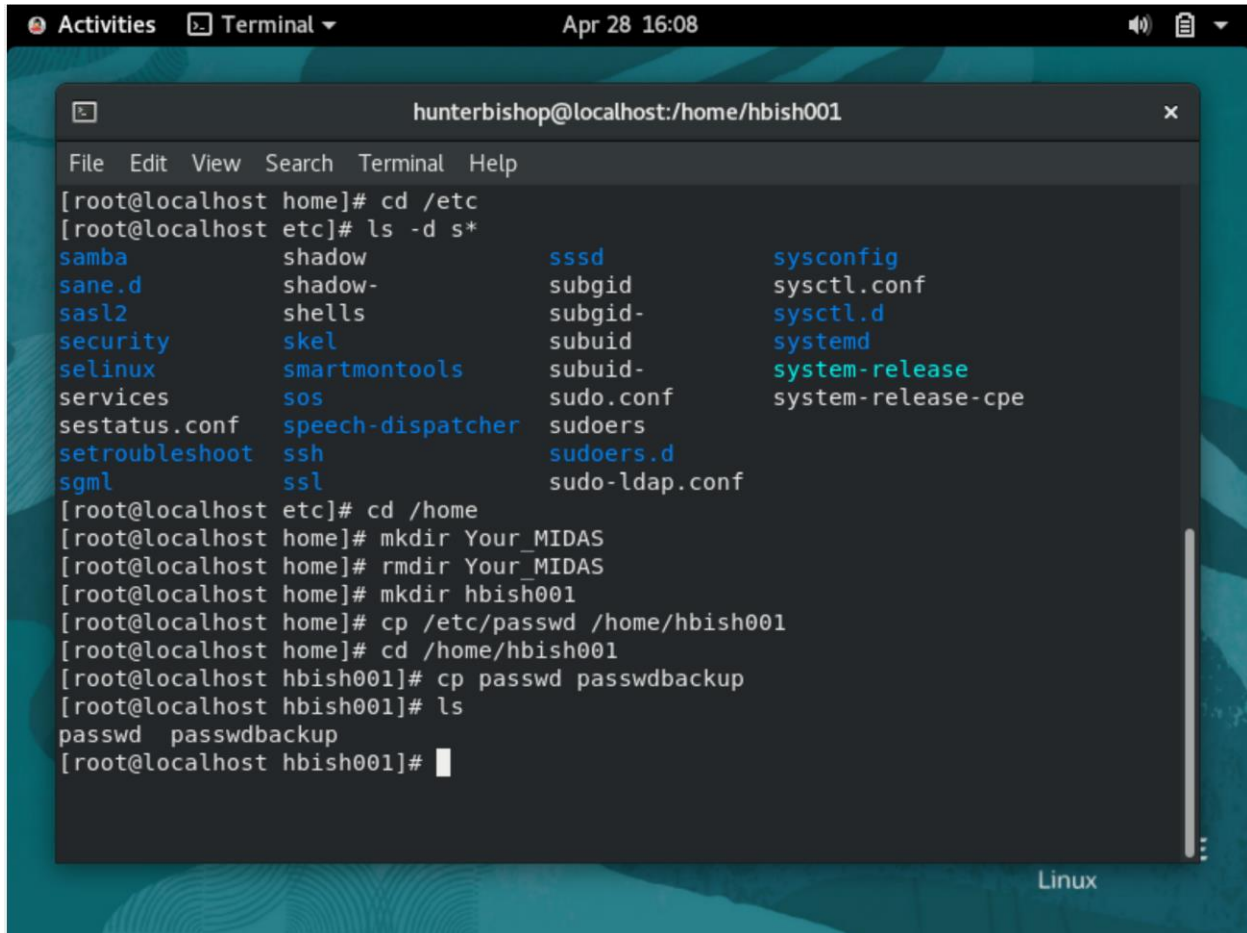
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Steps 1-5. I showed the current directory with pwd command. Then I used an absolute pathname to get to the etc directory, and a relative on etc to get to skel. Then I used the ls command with the “long” modifier and then used a relative command to go one folder back up.

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title is "hunterbishop@localhost:/etc". The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs: 1. Command: pwd; Output: /home/hunterbishop. 2. Command: cd /etc; Output: [hunterbishop@localhost etc]. 3. Command: cd skel; Output: [hunterbishop@localhost skel]. 4. Command: ls -l; Output: total 0. 5. Command: cd ..; Output: [hunterbishop@localhost etc]. The terminal has a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, and Help. The background of the desktop shows a "Linux" logo.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[hunterbishop@localhost ~]$ pwd
/home/hunterbishop
[hunterbishop@localhost ~]$ cd /etc
[hunterbishop@localhost etc]$ cd skel
[hunterbishop@localhost skel]$ ls -l
total 0
[hunterbishop@localhost skel]$ cd ..
[hunterbishop@localhost etc]$
```

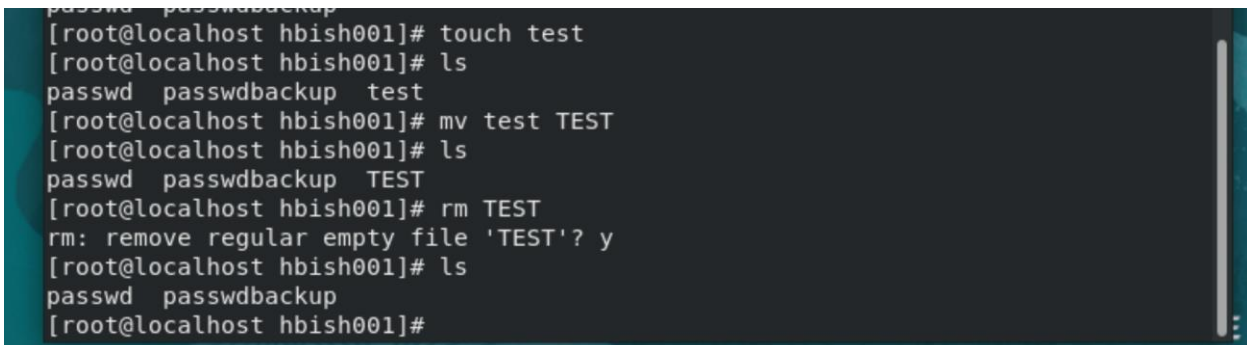
Steps 6-10. I used the -d modifier to search for files that start with s. I changed back to home directory. I created a new directory in the home directory called "hbish001." I copied the passwd file to the new directory and then made a backup of the file.

A terminal window titled "hunterbishop@localhost:/home/hbish001" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows a root user navigating to /etc, listing files starting with 's' in a columnar format, returning to /home, creating and deleting a directory 'Your_MIDAS', creating 'hbish001', copying /etc/passwd to /home/hbish001/passwd, and then creating a backup 'passwdbackup' in the same directory. The window has a dark theme and a scrollbar on the right.

```
hunterbishop@localhost:/home/hbish001
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost home]# cd /etc
[root@localhost etc]# ls -d s*
samba          shadow          sssd            sysconfig
sane.d          shadow-         subgid          sysctl.conf
sas12           shells         subgid-         sysctl.d
security        skel           subuid          systemd
selinux         smartmontools  subuid-         system-release
services        sos            sudo.conf       system-release-cpe
sestatus.conf  speech-dispatcher sudoers
setroubleshoot ssh             sudoers.d
sgml            ssl            sudo-ldap.conf

[root@localhost etc]# cd /home
[root@localhost home]# mkdir Your_MIDAS
[root@localhost home]# rmdir Your_MIDAS
[root@localhost home]# mkdir hbish001
[root@localhost home]# cp /etc/passwd /home/hbish001
[root@localhost home]# cd /home/hbish001
[root@localhost hbish001]# cp passwd passwdbackup
[root@localhost hbish001]# ls
passwd  passwdbackup
[root@localhost hbish001]#
```

Steps 11-13. I created an empty file then renamed it to TEST and then deleted it.

A terminal window showing the continuation of the previous steps. The root user is in the /home/hbish001 directory. They create an empty file 'test', list the files (showing passwd, passwdbackup, and test), rename 'test' to 'TEST', list again (showing TEST), and then delete 'TEST' with 'rm TEST'. A confirmation prompt 'rm: remove regular empty file 'TEST'? y' is shown. Finally, they list the directory one more time, showing only 'passwd' and 'passwdbackup'.

```
[root@localhost hbish001]# touch test
[root@localhost hbish001]# ls
passwd  passwdbackup  test
[root@localhost hbish001]# mv test TEST
[root@localhost hbish001]# ls
passwd  passwdbackup  TEST
[root@localhost hbish001]# rm TEST
rm: remove regular empty file 'TEST'? y
[root@localhost hbish001]# ls
passwd  passwdbackup
[root@localhost hbish001]#
```

Steps 14-17. I used the tail command to display the last 5 lines for the group file. I used ls -l to find the file type for group. Then I used head and tail, respectively, to find the first and last five lines of the passwd file.

```
[root@localhost hbish001]# tail -n 5 /etc/group
gnome-initial-setup:x:975:
tcpdump:x:72:
sshd:x:74:
slocate:x:21:
hunterbishop:x:1000:
[root@localhost hbish001]# ls -l /etc/group
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1000 Apr 28 01:15 /etc/group
[root@localhost hbish001]# head -n 5 /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
[root@localhost hbish001]# tail -n 5 /etc/passwd
gdm:x:42:42::/var/lib/gdm:/sbin/nologin
gnome-initial-setup:x:975:975::/run/gnome-initial-setup:/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:72:72:::/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
hunterbishop:x:1000:1000:Hunter Bishop:/home/hunterbishop:/bin/bash
[root@localhost hbish001]#
```

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Steps 18-19. I used the -r modifier with the ls command to get reverse order. I did the export command with -p modifier to see all environment variables.

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -alr
total 32
-rw-----. 1 root root 130 Apr 28 16:02 .xauth0uZ97m
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 129 Mar 7 2019 .tcshrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1257 Apr 28 01:14 initial-setup-ks.cfg
drwx-----. 3 root root 25 Apr 28 01:10 .dbus
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 100 Mar 7 2019 .cshrc
drwx-----. 3 root root 18 Apr 28 01:11 .config
drwx-----. 4 root root 44 Apr 28 01:10 .cache
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 176 Mar 7 2019 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 176 Mar 7 2019 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 18 Mar 7 2019 .bash_logout
-rw-----. 1 root root 1030 Apr 28 01:08 anaconda-ks.cfg
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root 224 Apr 28 00:27 ..
dr-xr-x---. 5 root root 204 Apr 28 16:02 .
[root@localhost ~]# export -p
declare -x COLORTERM="truecolor"
declare -x DBUS_SESSION_BUS_ADDRESS="unix:path=/run/user/1000/bus"
declare -x DESKTOP_SESSION="gnome"
declare -x DISPLAY=":0"
declare -x GDMSESSION="gnome"
declare -x GDM_LANG="en_US.UTF-8"
declare -x GJS_DEBUG_OUTPUT="stderr"
```

Step 20. I used printenv command to display the value of the HOME variable

```
[root@localhost ~]# printenv HOME  
/root  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Linux