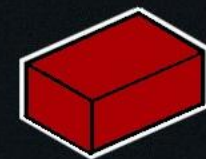


HANDS UP IF YOU DON'T HAVE A
VM

OR IF YOU DON'T REMEMBER
YOUR PASSWORDS

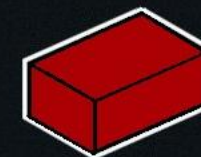
Or something broke



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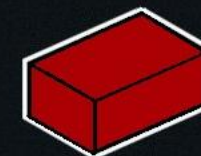
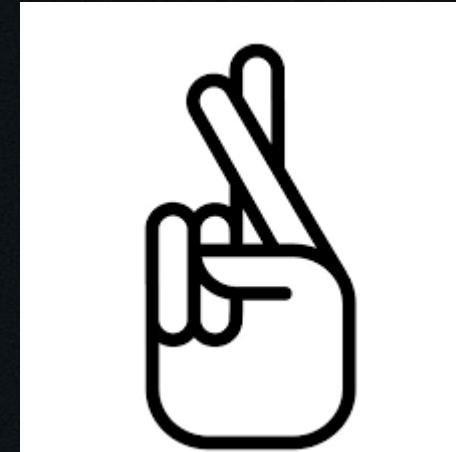
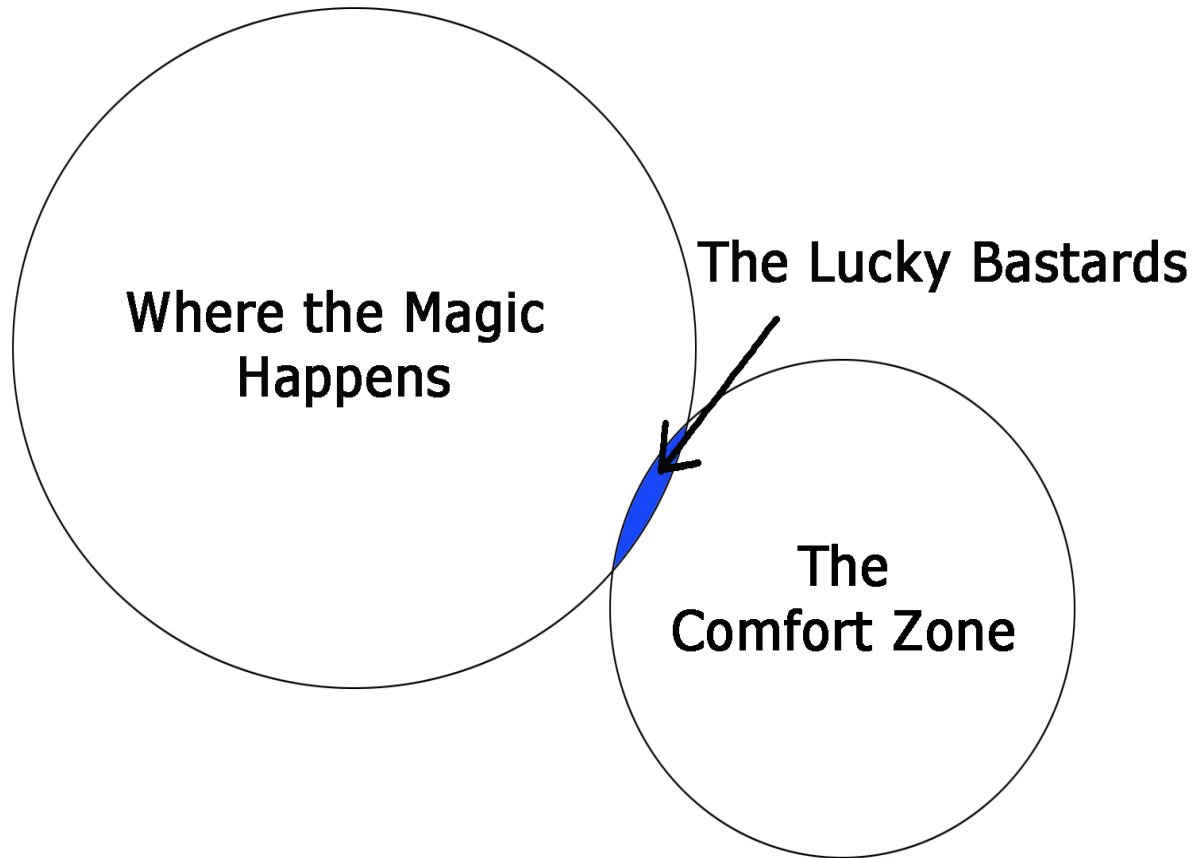
Securing your VM 101

Getting Comfy in Linux -> Comfort ++



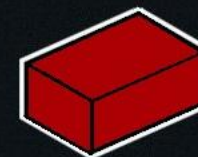
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You After This Talk



Quick recap from last week.

- Setup our first VM on Redbrick.
- Almost broke daniel
- Installed Ubuntu Server.
- Broke the Network.
- So now that we have a kinda working machine lets get to work



Access Over VNC

- Open a terminal
- Use the ssh command.
- Now on your local pc,
- Open VNC client and connect to localhost port 5900

Redbrick VM System [Home](#) | [Logged in as testing](#) | [Preferences](#) | [Logout](#)

VM Power On

VM power on successful

To connect to your virtual machine's VNC server:

1. Connect to redbrick, SSH forwarding port 5900 to 136.206.16.1:5913:

```
ssh -L 5900:136.206.16.1:5913 username@login.redbrick.dcu.ie
```
2. Open your VNC client, and connect to localhost display 0 (or port 5900).
3. Enter the following password when prompted: **Ym1esolk**
4. **Keep this password in a safe place. It will be valid while your VM is running, and it will not be displayed to you again after this point. To reset it, you'll have to power off and power on your virtual machine from this web interface.**

Click [here](#) to return to the VM management screen.

Redbrick VM Management System - Contact admins@redbrick.dcu.ie for help or bug reports - Source available at <http://hg.redbrick.dcu.ie/rbvm>.

First Things First....

- run “tail .bashrc” you should see the below output

```
zergless@skynet:~$ tail .bashrc
# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).
if [ -f /etc/bash_completion ] && ! shopt -oq posix; then
  . /etc/bash_completion
fi
export http_proxy="http://proxy.vmsrv.redbrick.dcu.ie:3128";
export https_proxy="http://proxy.vmsrv.redbrick.dcu.ie:3128";
export ftp_proxy="http://proxy.vmsrv.redbrick.dcu.ie:3128";
zergless@skynet:~$ █
```

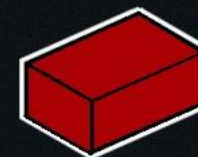
- next as root cat /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/proxy

```
root@skynet:~# cat /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/proxy
Acquire::http::Proxy "http://proxy.vmsrv.redbrick.dcu.ie:3128";
```

- Assuming all is correct lets move on

First Things First....

- Lets fix the network. We need to change the Gateway and DNS name server
- before we can do anything we need to be root.
 - su up: type "su"
 - enter your password (if you remember it)
- "nano /etc/network/interfaces"
- change : gateway to "136.206.16.254"
- change : dns-nameservers to "136.206.16.254"
- save the file
- now run "/etc/init.d/networking restart"

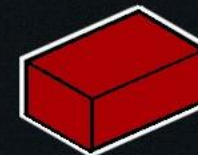


FINALLY...



IT WORKS!!!

MemeFaces.com



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Now that the network works...

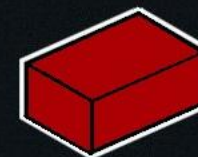
- Login into your redbrick account and ssh to your vm using the login details you created.
- “ssh \$your_username@\$your_vm_IP”

- Because of your firewalls you can only ssh to your vm from redbrick.
- Now that we have access over ssh
- Lets update the package lists to the newest versions

- run “apt-get update”

Su > Sudo:

- **Sudo** : allows any user in the sudoers file to run commands as root provided they have the sudoers passwd.
 - elevates your permissions in your current shell, (kind of blurs the lines between the "user" and "root")
- **Su**: Allows users to login as root. They have full control of the operating system. Maintains root until the user logs out of root. (Or they timeout)



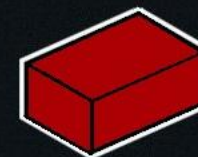
Intruder Alert: Fending off the bot-nets

- First we need a new root password.
 - to change your password type “passwd” Don't forget this password
 - Now that we have a secure root password lets disable root ssh and users ability to sudo(including you).
- 1) First we need to find the config files
 - 2) Next we need to edit the config file to disable root
 - 3) Then we need to find the sudoers file.

Anyone any ideas?

Intruder Alert: Fending off the bot-nets

- So the first file we need is the sshd_config which is found in /etc/ssh.
- Once we have found the file we need to change "PermitRootLogin yes" to "PermitRootLogin no"
- The next file we need is /etc/sudoers
- By Default /etc/sudoers is read only and can only be edited by using the command "visudo"
- we want to comment out the line that says
 "%sudo ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL"
- To comment out the line put a # in front of it and save the file



HTOP > TOP :

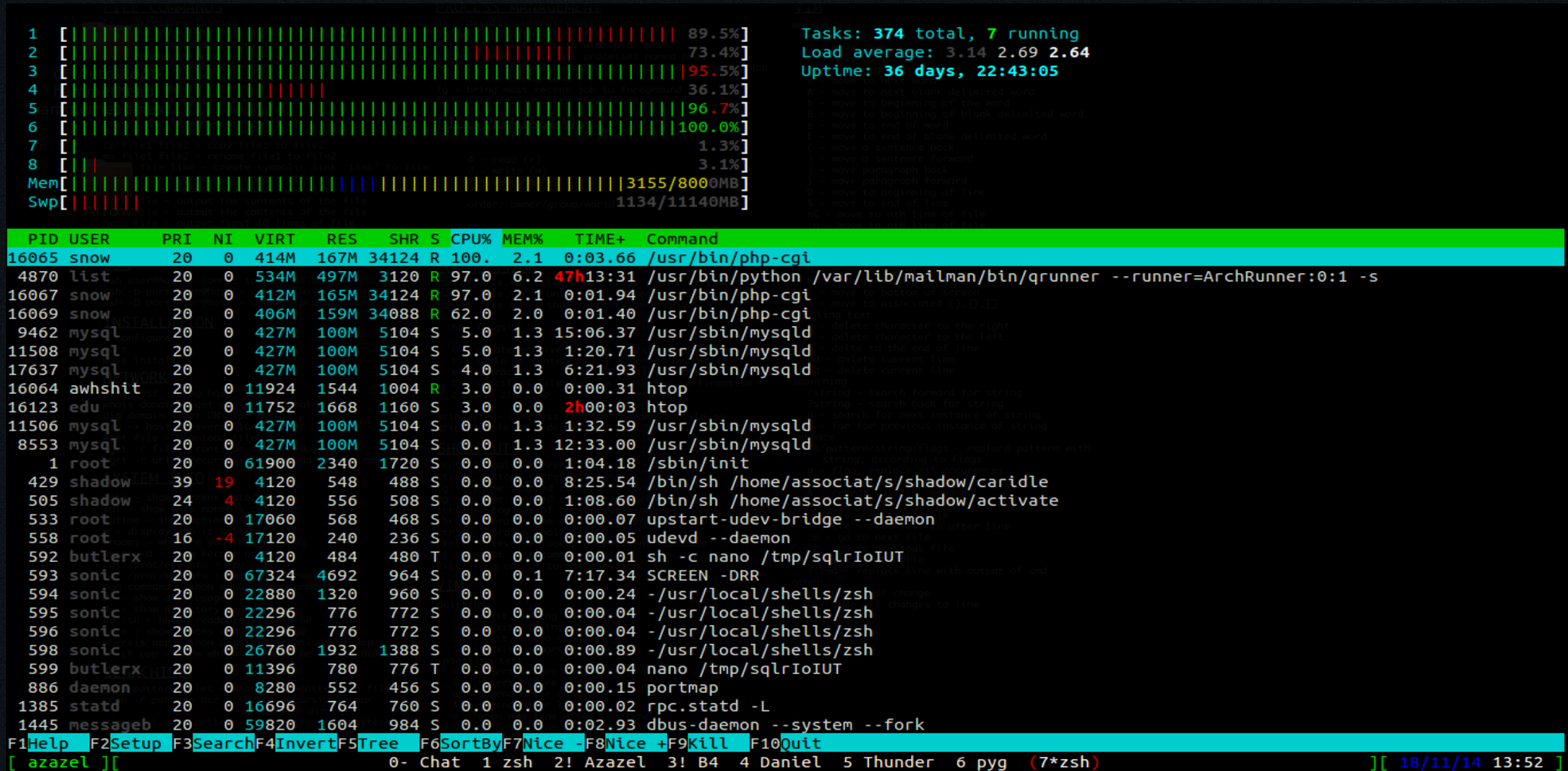
```
top - 13:52:27 up 36 days, 22:42, 21 users, load average: 3.22, 2.67, 2.63
Tasks: 437 total, 5 running, 424 sleeping, 7 stopped, 1 zombie
Cpu(s): 38.2%us, 0.7%sy, 0.0%ni, 61.0%id, 0.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.1%si, 0.0%st
Mem: 8192616k total, 7430948k used, 761668k free, 393348k buffers
Swap: 11408376k total, 1161380k used, 10246996k free, 3999588k cached
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
15920	snow	20	0	421m	174m	33m	R	100	2.2	0:16.38	php-cgi
15954	snow	20	0	419m	172m	33m	R	100	2.2	0:12.41	php-cgi
4870	list	20	0	534m	497m	3120	R	100	6.2	2833:12	python
15978	snow	20	0	314m	67m	32m	R	13	0.8	0:00.41	php-cgi
16123	edu	20	0	11752	1668	1160	S	3	0.0	120:03.36	htop
15976	awhshit	20	0	11388	1548	956	R	1	0.0	0:00.10	top
25927	fun	20	0	99.2m	35m	3128	S	1	0.4	45:13.40	irssi
4876	list	20	0	64944	25m	2952	S	0	0.3	6:54.42	python
19827	awhshit	20	0	91592	876	752	S	0	0.0	0:01.54	sshd
1	root	20	0	61900	2340	1720	S	0	0.0	1:04.18	init
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:00.20	kthreadd
3	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:16.54	migration/0
4	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	4:13.11	ksoftirqd/0
5	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/0
6	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:32.95	migration/1
7	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	2:52.44	ksoftirqd/1
8	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/1
9	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:21.40	migration/2
10	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:45.91	ksoftirqd/2
11	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/2
12	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:06.63	migration/3
13	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:26.25	ksoftirqd/3
14	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/3
15	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:16.00	migration/4
16	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	1:34.00	ksoftirqd/4
17	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/4
18	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	1:01.77	migration/5
19	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	1:23.34	ksoftirqd/5
20	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/5
21	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:28.15	migration/6
22	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:46.47	ksoftirqd/6
23	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/6
24	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0	0.0	0:08.58	migration/7

```
[ azazel ] [ 0- Chat 1 zsh 2! Azazel 3! B4 4 Daniel 5 Thunder 6 pyg (7*zsh)
```

```
][ 18/11/14 13:52 ]
```

This is HTOP



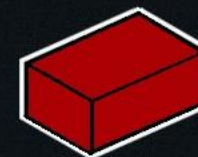
Let's install HTOP:

Run: "apt-get install htop"

Some useful htop flags

-u : allows you to view the output for a particular user. - "htop -u \$username"

-d : allows you to delay the time between updates (10ths of seconds) "htop -d 15"



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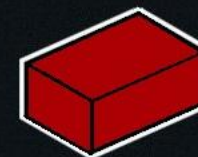
Old friends GREP and | (PIPE)

Grep: Allows you to search for patterns in a commands output.

| : Allows you to string commands together.

“cat /etc/interfaces/networking” - long output

“cat /etc/interfaces/networking | grep gateway” - only the output we want

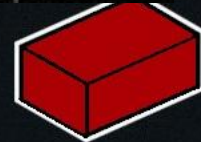


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YO DAWG, I HEARD YOU LIKE TO |GREP

**SO I PUT A |GREP IN YOUR |GREP SO
YOU CAN |GREP WHILE YOU |GREP**

quickmeme.com

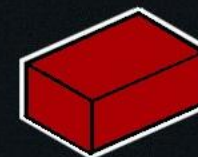


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But what if I'm lazy?ALIASES

Aliases allow you you to be very very lazy.

- You can write synonyms for commands.
- "SshBrick" instead "ssh \$[username@login.redbrick.dcu.ie](https://login.redbrick.dcu.ie):"



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Lets write some aliases

I want to get back to my home directory quickly

home - "cd /home/username"

type > alias home='cd /home/username'

I'm wondering what processes I am running at the moment.

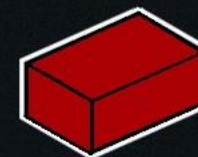
whatdo - "ps aux | grep \$username"

type > alias whatdo='ps aux | grep kylar'

I want to ssh to redbrick from my VM

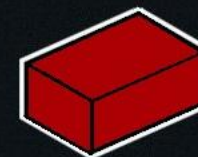
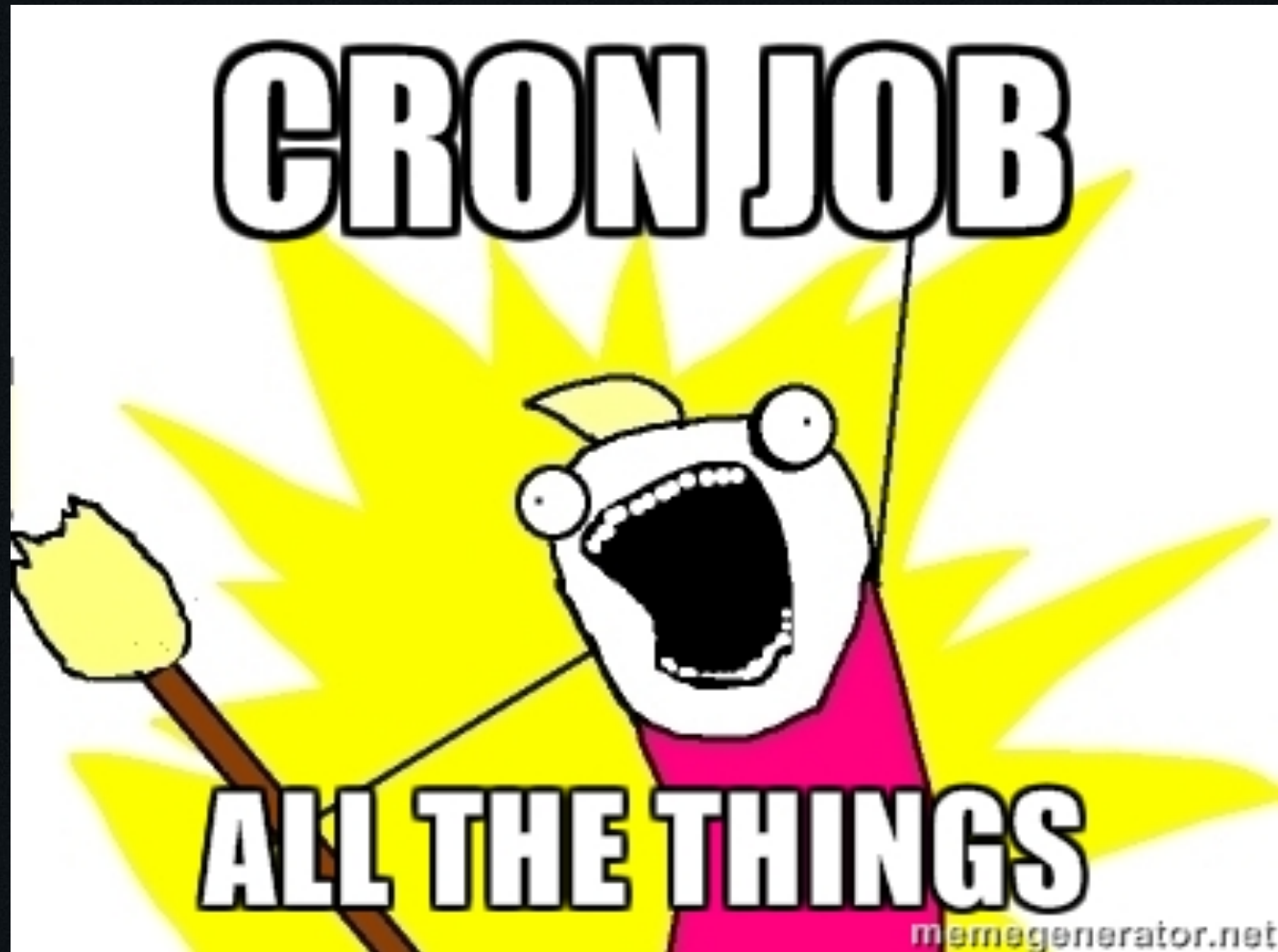
sshbrick "ssh \$username@login.redbrick.dcu.ie"

type > alias sshbrick='ssh \$username@login.redbrick.dcu.ie'



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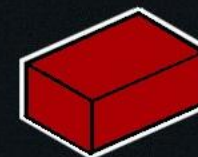
Cron



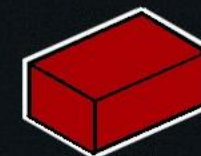
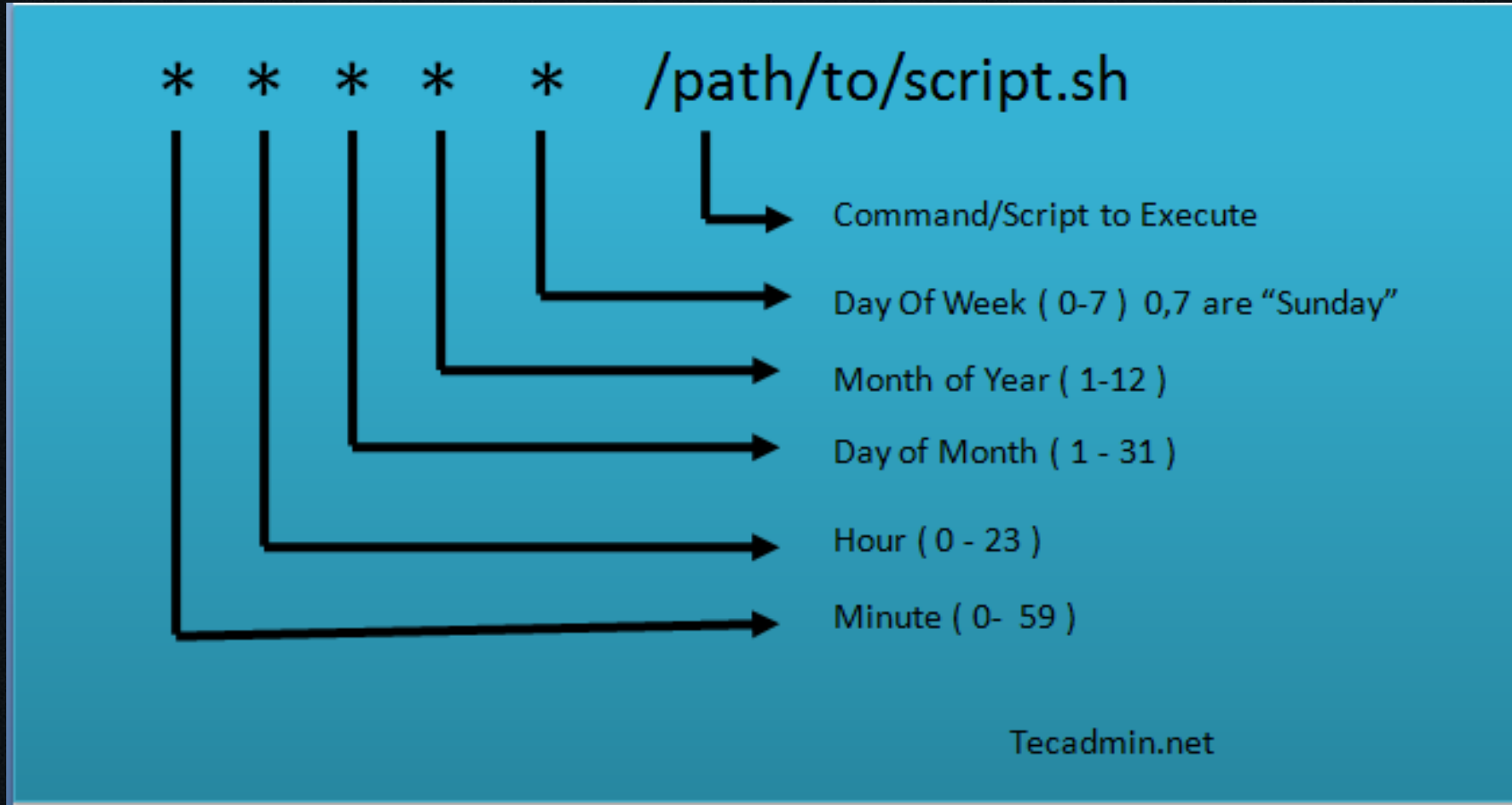
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Cron

- The cron daemon allows you to run commands/scripts at regular intervals.
 - On certain days, hours, months, weeks.
- So what would I use it for?
 - Running backups
 - Copying files to remote servers
 - Sending automated emails
- Run “crontab -e”



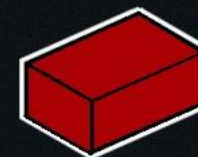
Cron Syntax



Writing your first cron job.

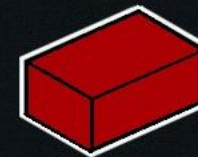
- We're going to backup our home directories every day.
- Type `crontab -e`

- Read the instructions,
- Your cron line should look like
 - `0 0 * * 0 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/`
 - This will back-up all user accounts at 12am every Sunday morning





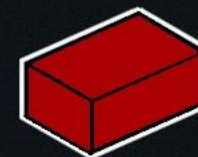
**KEEP
CALM
AND
ASK ME
QUESTIONS**



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Tell us what you want?

- Go through sections of the admin exam?
 - Security
 - Filesystems
 - Networking
 - Hardware
 - Practical/Scripting
- Do more things with vms?
 -
- Something completely different?
- More in depth command like talk?



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