

CSN08101

Digital Forensics

Lecture 1B: Essential Linux and Caine

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Essential Linux and Caine

You will learn in this lecture:

- Essential Command Line Linux
- Basics of the GUI and Caine environment.

Running the Virtual Machines

Login Details

Email:

Password:

- Visit <http://linuxzoo.net/>
- Change the drop-down in the control box to “Register for an account”
- Read the instructions and click the link at the bottom.
- You must provide your email address, name, matriculation number, and correctly select your programme.
- Get the AUTH CODE from the lab tutor.

User Registration

User registration

Email address given does not have valid DNS entries

Email/Username

Password

Password (again)

First Name

Last Name

Matriculation No Leave Matriculation No blank if you are NOT A STUDENT

Programme info Select "Just Interested" if you are NOT A STUDENT

Auth Code Leave Auth Code blank if not known

Auth Code is not valid

Red means it went wrong. If you are still on this page when you click "Register" then it went wrong.

User: Gordon Russell (FULL)
g.russell@napier.ac.uk
Registered Account

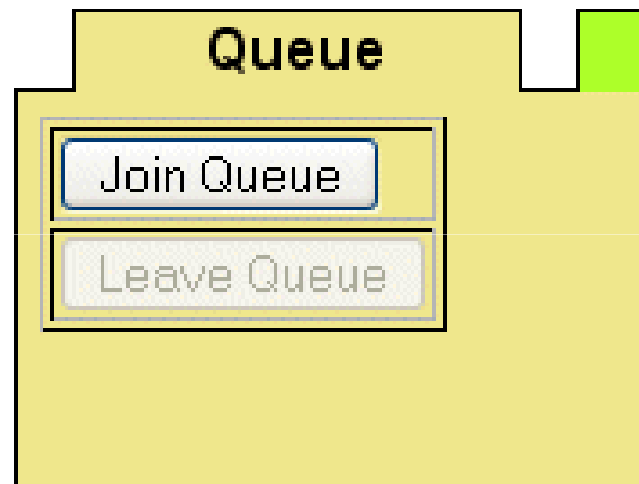
NOT currently queued Refresh in: 2:45.
0 user(s) ahead in queue.

Queue **Stats**

FULL) means your auth code worked. (GUEST) means you need “Your Profile” then re-enter the auth code. Without the code you may get less system time and a poor queue position.

- This is the control panel.
- You **MUST ALWAYS** have at least 1 window open in linuxzoo.
- If you navigate all windows away from linuxzoo you will be logged out.

Queue for a machine



- Once logged in Join the Queue.
- During busy period you may have to wait in the queue for a while...

Boot the machine

Machine State: **HALT**

Refresh in: 0:11.

Time left: 120 mins

control **connect** **stats** **useful**

Switch On Nice Switch Off

Pull Out Power Leave Queue


Linux Fedora 15 ▼

fresh linux install image

use previous image (if available)

- HALT is the same as OFF. You need to switch the machine on.
- Make sure you choose “Linux Fedora 15”.

Booting takes time

Machine State: **RUN**
Boot progress: 

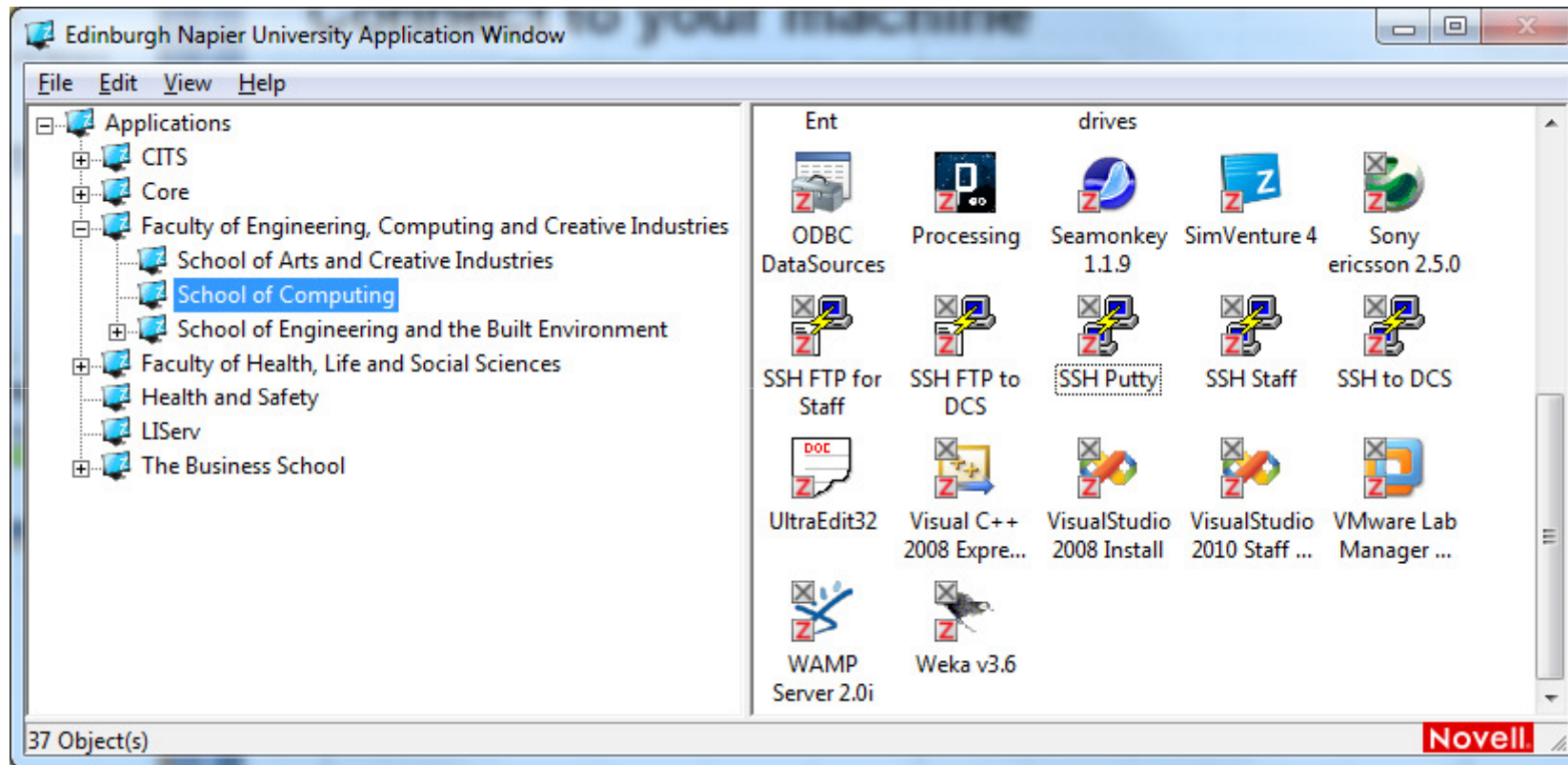
Machine State: **RUN**
Boot progress: complete
 

Connect to your machine

<i>control</i>	<i>connect</i>	<i>stats</i>	<i>useful</i>
Home IP:	146.176.164.3		
VM IP:	10.0.6.81		
Direct:	telnet or ssh to linuxzoo.net		
SSH:	linuxzoo.net		
VM Web:	http://host-6-81.linuxzoo.net/		
JScript Telnet:	Network / Console		
Java Telnet:	Auto		
Java VNC:	VNC		
URI telnet:	linuxzoo.net		
Connect:	Username: root, Password: secure		

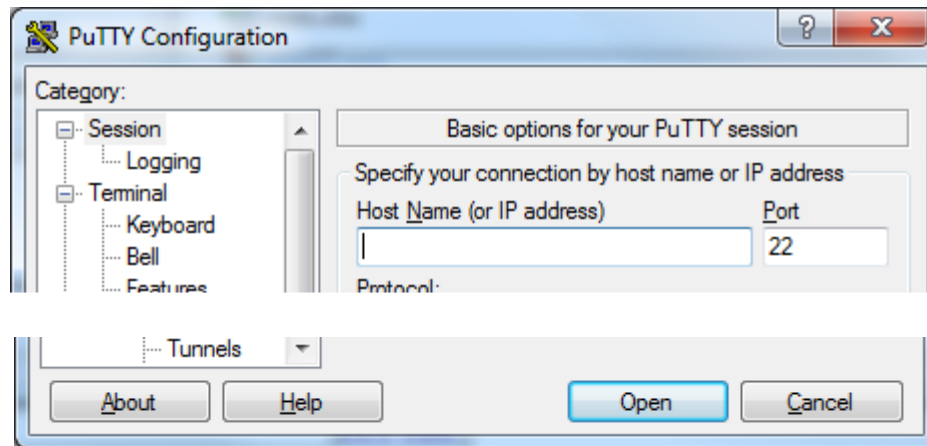
- You can have Java Telnet and JavaScript Telnet from here.
- But better to have a real telnet or ssh client.
- You can download an excellent ssh client from the web called putty.
<http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>
then download putty.exe

Putty in the JKCC



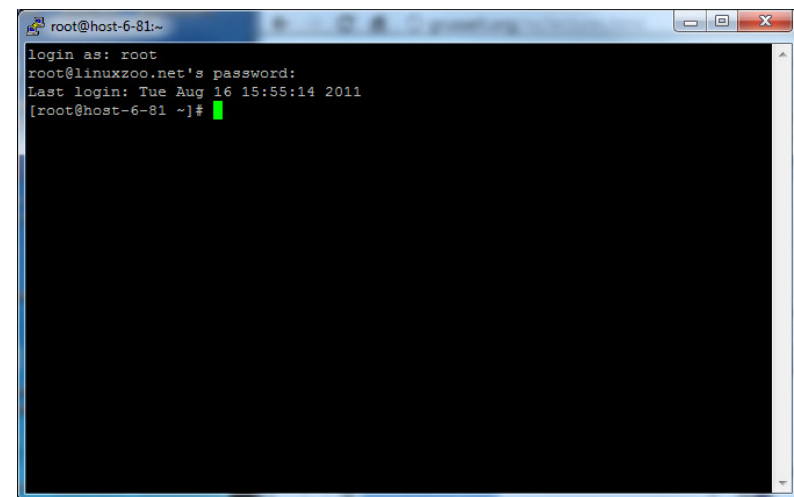
- It is “SSH Putty”.

Putty login



- Hostname is “linuxzoo.net”.
- Then click Open

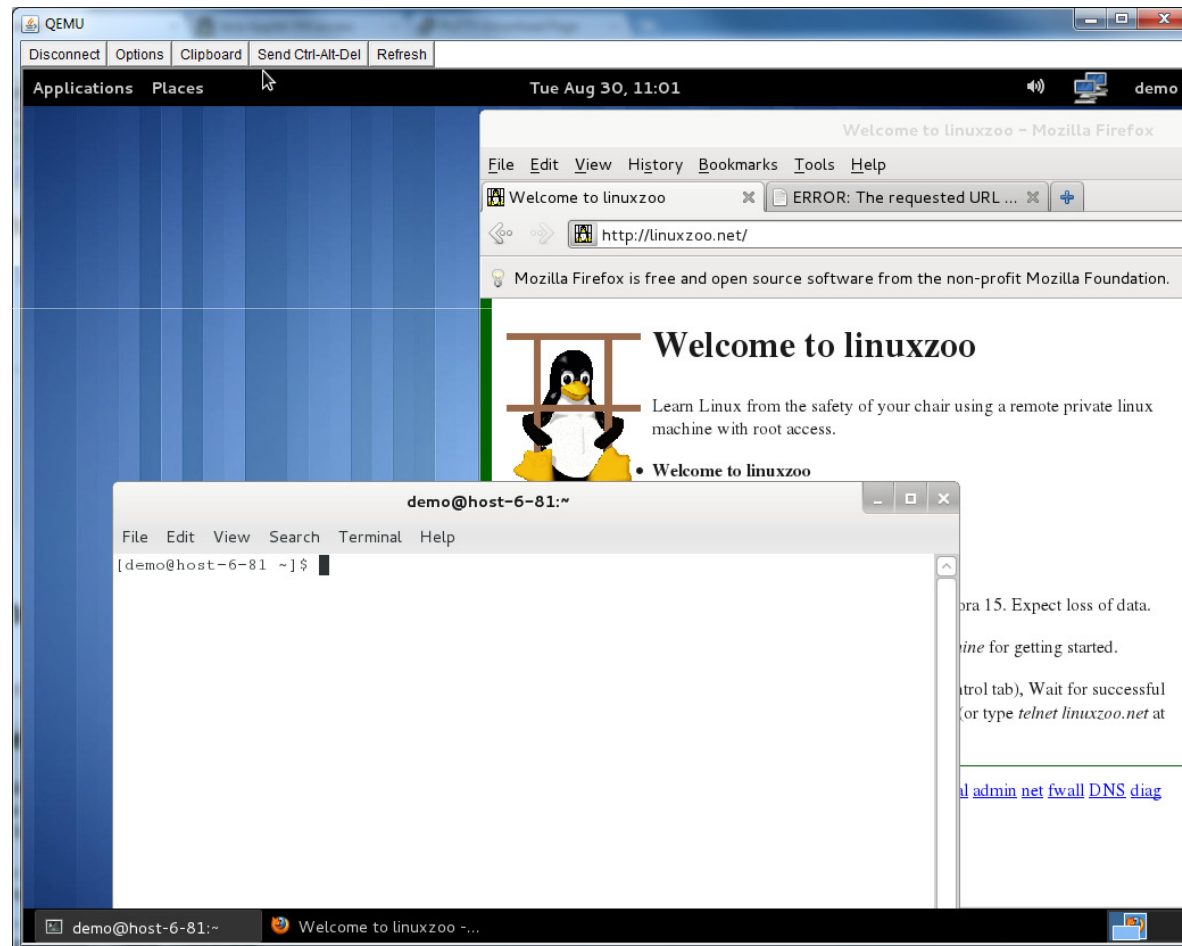
- Administration username is “root” and password is “secure”.
- When created the demo account is password “demo”.



Why A Command Prompt?

- Linux does have a graphical interface.
- However it is faster, easier, and more powerful to use commands at a prompt to configure a server.
- Commands do mean a steep learning curve.
- Editing is tough!
- You can have a graphical interface by clicking on “Java VNC” in the connect tab of the control panel.
 - You need Java installed!
 - Sometimes when you release a key that event is lost. This causes the last key pressed to repeat infinitely. Just press another key to fix the problem.

The VNC of Fedora 15



The Tutorials.

Question 2: cal

Use the `cal` command to find out which day the 31th of December 2002 was on. `cal` takes two parameters, the number of the month (e.g. 1 for January, 8 for August) and the year as a 4 digit number (e.g. 1997).

Enter the name of the day in the box below. For Monday enter "Mo", Tuesday is "Tu", Wednesday is "We", etc.

Enter the day:

Tests: Complete

What day was the 31th of December 2002 **PASSED**

Tutorials Username

- The Caine environment has a user called “caine” with password “caine”.
- If you need to run a “root” administration command you need to use “sudo”. This is explained in the practicals.

Running a tutorial Machine

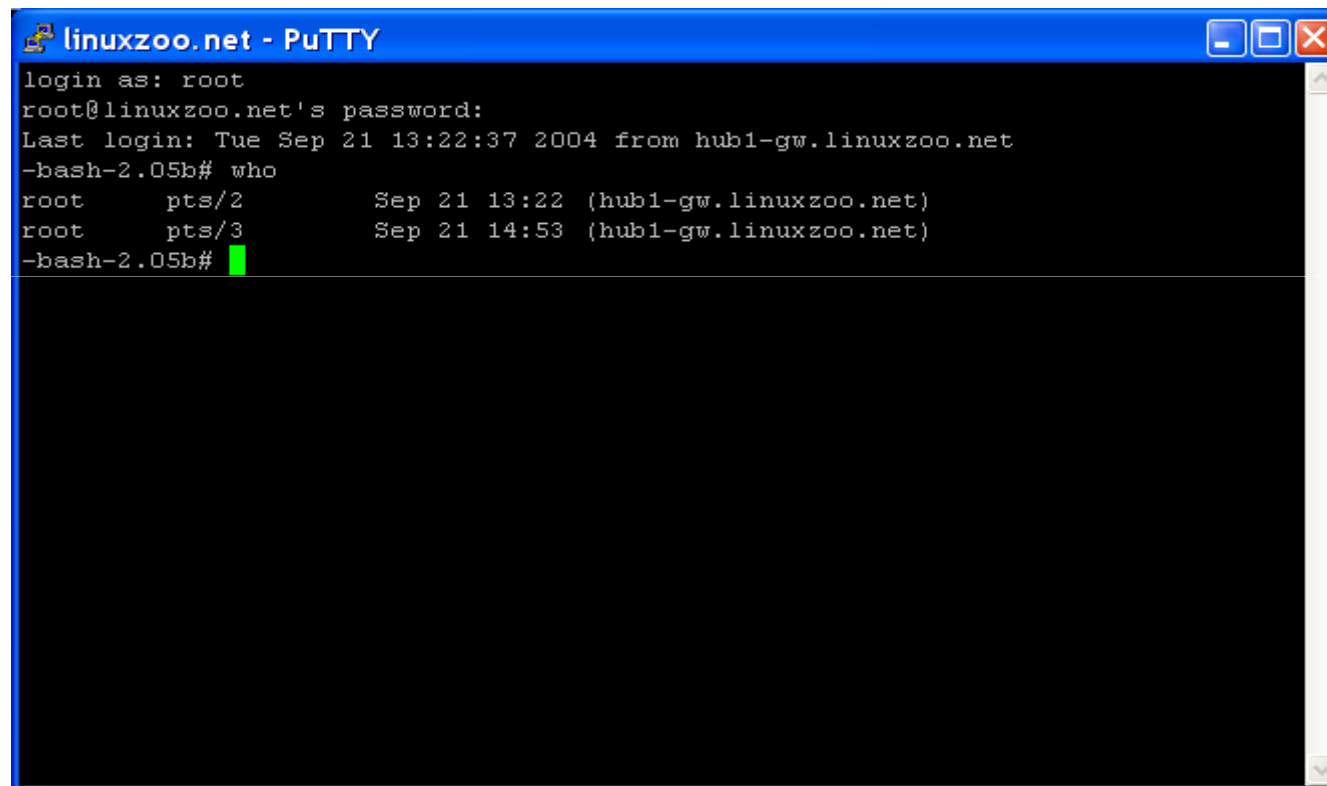
- Your machine is a VIRTUAL machine.
- Your VM uses a shared computer resource.
- The resource is limited!
- Do not go crazy (do not recompile the world).
- Priority goes to those in timetabled labs.
- Your virtual disk is not reliably preserved between sessions. Do not save your life work on it.

The Basics

- Before your machine operates it must BOOT.
- As it boots things are started up.
- Only when the boot process completes will the system be fully operational.
- When you are finished, a machine can be shutdown or halted.
 - Shutdown – does it nicely and cleanly
 - HALT – pulls the power out the back.

Connecting to Caine

- VNC gives you the graphical desktop.
 - Good in general but hard to cut-and-paste between the virtual machine and your own machine
 - CTRL C may cause a strange key repeat problem.
 - Needs Java Applets and support for HTTP CONNECT.
- telnet is old-fashioned but is often installed in older Oses.
 - No graphic support but low bandwidth.
 - Easy cut and paste.
 - Needs TCP port 23.
- Ssh is new-world.
 - No graphic support but low bandwidth
 - Very easy cut and paste
 - Needs TCP port 22.
- Best to use a mix of interfaces to get the best overall experience.



```
linuxzoo.net - PuTTY
login as: root
root@linuxzoo.net's password:
Last login: Tue Sep 21 13:22:37 2004 from hub1-gw.linuxzoo.net
-bash-2.05b# who
root      pts/2          Sep 21 13:22  (hub1-gw.linuxzoo.net)
root      pts/3          Sep 21 14:53  (hub1-gw.linuxzoo.net)
-bash-2.05b# █
```

Basic Commands

- To see the files and directories in a directory use the “ls” command.
- Sometimes pronounced “list”.
- Examples:

`$ ls`

```
Desktop  dir1  f1  my1  thedir  thefile
```

`$ ls -a`

```
.          .esd_auth      .gvfs          .sudo_as_admin_successful
..         .evolution     .ICEauthority  thedir
.bash_history  f1             .icons         thefile
.cache       .fontconfig    .local         .themes
.config      .gconf         my1            .thumbnails
.dbus        .gconfd        .nautilus     .update-notifier
Desktop     .gksu.lock     .pulse        .xsession-errors
dir1        .gnome2        .pulse-cookie .xsession-errors.old
.dmrc       .gnome2_private .recently-used.xbel
```

Long listing

```
$ ls -l
```

```
total 16
```

```
drwsrwsrwt 2 caine caine 4096 2012-01-10 13:21 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 caine caine 4096 2012-01-19 11:29 dir1
-rw-r--r-- 1 caine caine 0 2012-01-19 11:29 f1
drwxr-xr-x 2 caine caine 4096 2012-01-19 11:29 my1
drwxr-xr-x 2 caine caine 4096 2012-01-19 11:29 thedir
-rw-r--r-- 1 caine caine 0 2012-01-19 11:29 thefile
```

Owner of the data

Size of the data

“d” for directory, “-” for file

Directory Traversal: cd and pwd

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine
```

```
$ cd ..
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home
```

```
$ cd /home/caine
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine
```

```
$ cd dir1
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine/dir1
```

Directory Creation

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine
```

```
$ mkdir newdir
```

```
$ ls -l
```

```
drwxr-xr-x  2  caine  caine 4096  2012-01-19  11:29  my1  
drwxr-xr-x  2  caine  caine 4096  2012-01-19  12:37  newdir  
-rw-r--r--  1  caine  caine   0  2012-01-19  11:29  thefile
```

```
$ cd newdir
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine/newdir
```

```
$ cd ..
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine
```

Directory Removal

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine
```

```
$ rmdir newdir
```

```
rmdir: failed to remove `newdir': Directory not empty
```

```
$ ls newdir
```

```
d2
```

```
$ rm -rf newdir
```

- “r” is recursive and “f” is force.
- Use care, as this can delete everything from the top to the bottom of a directory tree without prompting “are you sure”!

cd ..

- If you are in a directory and you want to go to the parent, use “..”

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine
```

```
$ cd ..
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home
```

cd ../..

- You can navigate multiple steps in one go using “/”

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine/dir1
```

```
$ cd ..
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home
```

```
$ cd caine/dir1
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine/dir1
```

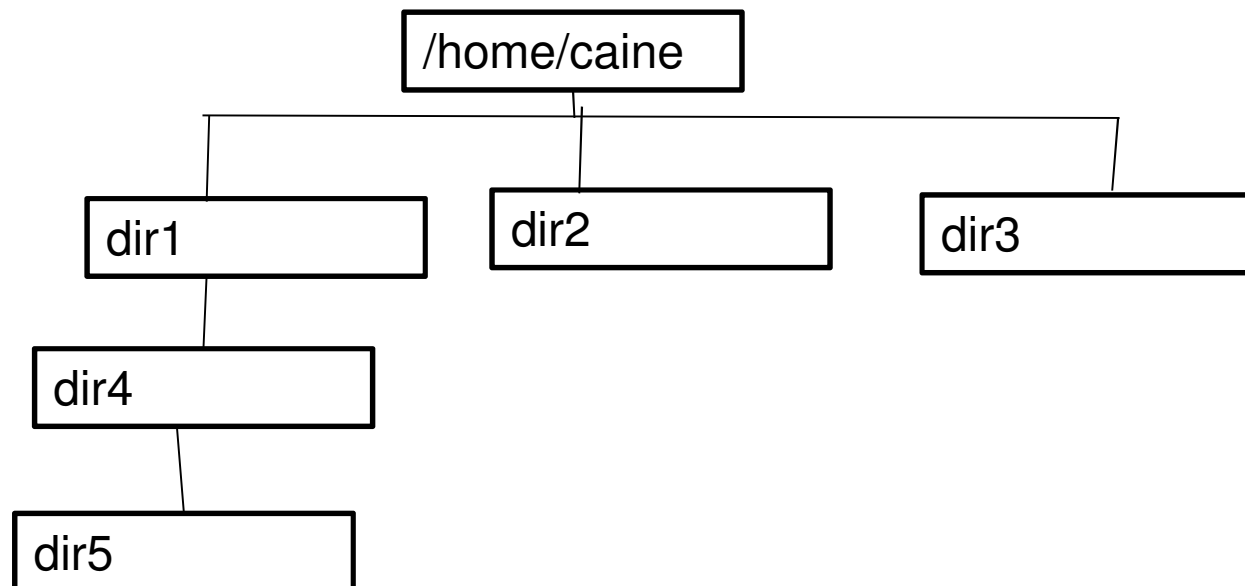
```
$ cd ../../caine
```

```
$ pwd
```

```
/home/caine
```

Assessment: Short-Answer Examples

- Specify the commands to create the following directory tree in /home/caine



```
$ cd /home/caine
```

```
$ mkdir dir1
```

```
$ mkdir dir2
```

```
$ mkdir dir3
```

```
$ mkdir dir1/dir4
```

```
$ mkdir dir1/dir4/dir5
```

```
$ cd /home/caine
```

```
$ mkdir dir1
```

```
$ mkdir dir2
```

```
$ mkdir dir3
```

```
$ cd dir1
```

```
$ mkdir dir4
```

```
$ cd dir4
```

```
$ mkdir dir5
```

```
$ cd /home/caine
```

```
$ mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3
```

```
$ mkdir dir1/dir4
```

```
$ mkdir dir1/dir4/dir5
```

What is the biggest file?

```
drwsrwsrwt 2 caine caine 4096 2012-01-10 13:21 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 caine caine 4096 2012-01-19 11:29 thing3
-rw-r--r-- 1 caine caine 4095 2012-01-19 11:29 thing2
drwxr-xr-x 2 caine caine 4096 2012-01-19 11:29 my1
drwxr-xr-x 2 caine caine 4096 2012-01-19 11:29 thedir
-rw-r--r-- 1 caine caine 50 2012-01-19 11:29 thefile
```