ANNEX A · CLIENTS, SERVERS & SHARED RESOURCES

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Group:** DAM-1

You need **deb-lab** and **ubu-srv** running. Write the answers on this sheet.

TASK 1 Find the services

On **deb-lab** and then on **ubu-srv**, run:

```
sudo ss -tlnp
```

Write three lines you find. "Network?" = can another machine reach it? (**0.0.0.0**, ***** or **[::]** = yes · **127.0.0...** or **[::1]** = no)

Machine	Port	Program	Network?

☐ **DONE WHEN** you have three lines and at least one "no".

TASK 2 Local or network?

Write **L** (local) or **N** (network) next to each resource.

_____ Your home folder

_____ A USB stick

_____ Internet access at school

_____ The printer in the corridor

_____ A Google Drive folder

_____ The folder **\\server\docs**

TASK 3 Give the server a fixed address

On **ubu-srv**. First take a snapshot called **pre-unit6** in virt-manager.

```
ip -br a
```

Interface name: _____ Address now: _____

Create the file with **sudo nano /etc/netplan/60-static.yaml**. Spaces only, no tabs. Use **your** interface name.

```
network:
  version: 2
  ethernets:
    enp1s0:
      dhcp4: false
      addresses: [192.168.122.10/24]
      routes:
        - to: default
          via: 192.168.122.1
      nameservers:
        addresses: [192.168.122.1]
```

```
sudo chmod 600 /etc/netplan/60-static.yaml
sudo netplan try          # press Enter when it asks, if you see no error
ip -br a
ping -c 3 192.168.122.1
```

☐ **DONE WHEN** **ip -br a** shows **192.168.122.10/24** and the ping answers.

TASK 4 Give the server a name the client knows

On **deb-lab**:

```
echo "192.168.122.10 ubu-srv" | sudo tee -a /etc/hosts
ping -c 3 ubu-srv
```

☐ **DONE WHEN** `ping` answers from `192.168.122.10`.

Which file did the name come from? _____

TASK 5 Create the company's groups and users

On `ubu-srv`. Use the lab password on the board for the four users.

```
for g in dev design admin; do sudo groupadd $g; done
sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash -G dev marta
sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash -G dev pau
sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash -G design joan
sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash -G admin aina
for u in marta pau joan aina; do sudo passwd $u; done
```

5.1 `id marta` → groups: _____

5.2 `getent group dev` → members: _____

5.3 `sudo -l -U aina` → what can Aina do? _____

5.4 Is that right for somebody who does the invoices? Find out why: `sudo grep -n admin /etc/sudoers`. Fix it with `sudo visudo` (put `#` at the start of that line) and run 5.3 again.

☐ **DONE WHEN** `sudo -l -U aina` says that aina is **not allowed** to run sudo.

TASK 6 Folders and the server log

```
sudo mkdir -p /srv/samba /srv/nfs
ls -ld /srv/samba /srv/nfs
nano ~/server-log.md
```

In `server-log.md` write the date and one line for each thing you changed today: the address, the name, the groups, the users, the sudoers fix. For each one: which file or command, and how you checked it.

☐ **DONE WHEN** the log has today's date and five lines.

Exit ticket — alone, no notes. One answer each.

1. What makes a computer a server?

☐ **a)** It is more powerful than a PC
☐ **b)** A program on it offers a service to other machines
☐ **c)** It has no screen or keyboard
☐ **d)** It runs Linux

2. `ss -tln` shows `127.0.0.1:631`. Who can connect to that port?

☐ **a)** Any machine on the LAN
☐ **b)** Any machine on the Internet
☐ **c)** Only this machine itself
☐ **d)** Nobody, the port is closed

3. Why does a server get a fixed address?

☐ **a)** Clients must always find it in the same place
☐ **b)** Fixed addresses are faster
☐ **c)** DHCP does not work on servers
☐ **d)** It saves IP addresses

4. Why could `aina` run every command with sudo?

☐ **a)** `useradd` makes every new user an administrator
☐ **b)** Her password was too short
☐ **c)** She was the first user created
☐ **d)** Her group's name matched a rule in `/etc/sudoers`