Lab. Session 0

Computer Security Lab.

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- **Setup: SSH to Server**
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  - #2. Change Password
- **Linux Basics**

Setup: SSH to Server – VS Code

- **#1. Install VS Code**
  - Click here to download
- **#2. Install the Remote - SSH Extension**
  - Go to the **Extensions** view by clicking on the icon () or typing Ctrl+Shift+X
  - Search for **Remote -SSH** and click **install**
- **#3. Open the Command Palette**
  - Open the Command Palette by typing Ctrl+Shift+P

Setup: SSH to Server – VS Code

- **#4. Add New SSH Host**
  - In the Command Palette, type **Remote-SSH: Connect to Host…** and select it
  - Then, select **+ Add New SSH Host …**
  - Enter the following SSH command:

```
ssh compsec@sivir.snu.ac.kr -p [port]
```

  - Replace [port] with your own port number
  - Select for update:
    - Windows: C:\Users\<username>\.ssh\config
    - Mac/Linux: ~/.ssh/config

Setup: SSH to Server – VS Code

- **#5. Connect to Host**
  - Open the Command Palette. (see #3)
  - In the Command Palette, type **Remote-SSH: Connect to Host…** and select it
  - Now, you will see **sivir.snu.ac.kr** . Select it.
  - For the prompts,
    - Select the platform **Linux**.
    - When asking about fingerprint, select **yes**.
    - Enter password. (The initial password is your student ID, **20XX-XXXXX**)

Setup: SSH to Server – VS Code

- **#6. Change Password**
  - Enter the following command.

```
passwd
```

  - Set a new password of your choice.
  - Make sure to choose a **strong and secure password**.

Linux Basics – Bash & Home Directory

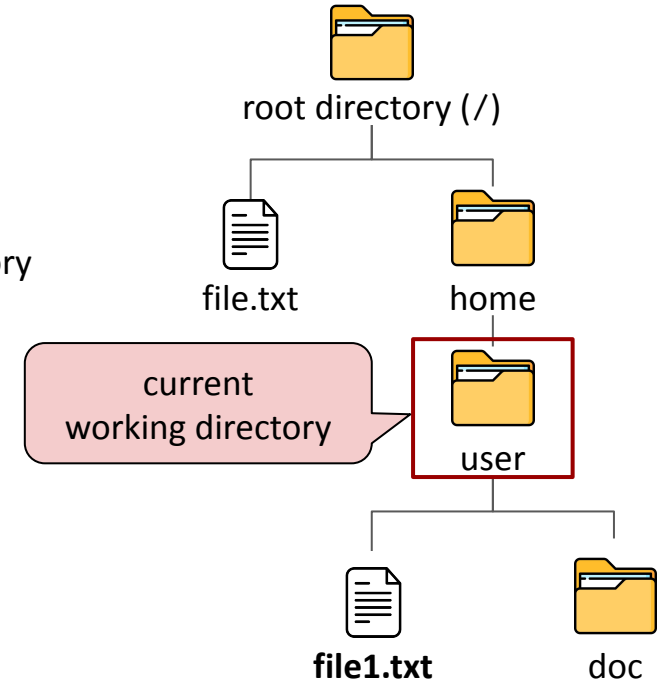
- Bash Shell
  - Default user interface
  - Every Linux user has its own home directory



- Home directory
  - “~” : an user’s home directory
    - “/home/compsec” = “~”

Linux Basics – Path

- Path
  - Two ways of representing location
  - Absolute Path
    - points to location
      - regardless of the current working directory
    - include the root directory (/)
    - example) `/home/user/file1.txt`
  - Relative Path
    - path starts from current working directory
    - . means current working directory
    - .. means parent directory
    - example) `./file1.txt` or `~/file1.txt`



Linux Basics – Command List

Command	Description
pwd	print current working directory
ls	list current location
touch [new filename]	make new empty file
mkdir [new directory name]	make new directory
cd [location]	move to another location
cp [source] [destination]	copy source file to destination
cp -r [source] [destination]	copy directories recursively
mv [source] [destination]	move source file to destination
rm [filename]	remove file
rm -r [directory name]	remove directories and their contents recursively

Linux Commands in Bash Shell

- mkdir (make directory)
- cd (change directory)
- ls (list)
- rm (remove)

```
user@XXX:~ $ mkdir temp
```

Linux Commands in Bash Shell

- mkdir (make directory)
- cd (change directory)
- ls (list)
- rm (remove)

```
user@XXX:~ $ cd temp
user@XXX:~/temp $ pwd
/home/user/temp
user@XXX:~/temp $ cd ~
user@XXX:~ $ pwd
/home/user
```

Linux Commands in Bash Shell

- mkdir (make directory)
- cd (change directory)
- ls (list)
- rm (remove)

```
user@XXX:~/temp $ cd ..
user@XXX:~ $ ls
temp
user@XXX:~ $ ls -l
drwxrwxr-x 3 vagrant vagrant 4096
Jun 1 00:00 temp
```

Linux Commands in Bash Shell

- mkdir (make directory)
- cd (change directory)
- ls (list)
- rm (remove)

```
user@XXX:~ $ echo > file
user@XXX:~ $ ls
file temp
user@XXX:~ $ rm file
user@XXX:~ $ ls
temp
user@XXX:~ $ rm -r temp
user@XXX:~ $ ls
```