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\* A BEGINNERS GUIDE TO: \*  
\* H A C K I N G \*  
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\* U N I X \*  
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\* (NOTE: THIS IS WRITTEN IN 40 COL.) \*  
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IN THE FOLLOWING FILE, ALL REFERENCES  
MADE TO THE NAME UNIX, MAY ALSO BE  
SUBSTITUTED TO THE XENIX OPERATING  
SYSTEM.

BRIEF HISTORY: BACK IN THE EARLY  
SIXTIES, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
THIRD GENERATION COMPUTERS AT MIT,  
A GROUP OF PROGRAMMERS STUDYING THE  
POTENTIAL OF COMPUTERS, DISCOVERED  
THEIR ABILITY OF PERFORMING TWO OR  
MORE TASKS SIMULTANEOUSLY. BELL  
LABS, TAKING NOTICE OF THIS DISCOVERY,  
PROVIDED FUNDS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENTAL  
SCIENTISTS TO INVESTIGATE INTO THIS  
NEW FRONTIER. AFTER ABOUT 2 YEARS OF  
DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH, THEY PRODUCED  
AN OPERATING SYSTEM THEY CANLMD "UNIX".

SIXTIES TO CURRENT: DURING THIS TIME  
BELL SYSTEMS INSTALLED THE UNIX SYSTEM  
TO PROVIDE THEIR COMPUTER OPERATORS  
WITH THE ABILITY TO MULTITASK SO THAT  
THEY COULD BECOME MORE PRODUCTIVE,  
AND EFFICIENT. ONE OF THE SYSTEMS THEY  
PUT ON THE UNIX SYSTEM WAS CALLED  
"ELMOS". THROUGH ELMOS MANY TASKS (I.E.  
BILLING, AND INSTALLATION RECORDS) COULD  
BE DONE BY MANY PEOPLE USING THE SAME  
MAINFRAME.

NOTE: COSMOS IS ACCESSED THROUGH THE  
ELMOS SYSTEM.

CURRENT: TODAY, WITH THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF MICRO COMPUTERS, SUCH MULTITASKING

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CAN BE ACHIEVED BY A SCALED DOWN VERSION OF UNIX (BUT JUST AS POWERFUL). MICROSOFT, SEEING THIS DEVELOPMENT, OPTED TO DEVELOP THEIR OWN UNIX LIKE SYSTEM FOR THE IBM LINE OF PC/XT'S. THEIR RESULT THEY CALLED XENIX (PRONOUNCED ZEE-NICKS). BOTH UNIX AND XENIX CAN BE EASILY INSTALLED ON IBM PC'S AND OFFER THE SAME FUNCTION (JUST 2 DIFFERENT VENDORS).

NOTE: DUE TO THE MANY DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF UNIX (BERKLEY UNIX, BELL SYSTEM III, AND SYSTEM V THE MOST POPULAR) MANY COMMANDS FOLLOWING MAY/MAY NOT WORK. I HAVE WRITTEN THEM IN SYSTEM V ROUTINES. UNIX/XENIX OPERATING SYSTEMS WILL BE CONSIDERED IDENTICAL SYSTEMS BELOW.

HOW TO TELL IF/IF NOT YOU ARE ON A UNIX SYSTEM: UNIX SYSTEMS ARE QUITE COMMON SYSTEMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. THEIR SECURITY APPEARS AS SUCH:

LOGIN; (OR LOGIN;)  
PASSWORD:

WHEN HACKING ON A UNIX SYSTEM IT IS BEST TO USE LOWERCASE BECAUSE THE UNIX SYSTEM COMMANDS ARE ALL DONE IN LOWERCASE.

LOGIN; IS A 1-8 CHARACTER FIELD. IT IS USUALLY THE NAME (I.E. JOE OR FRED) OF THE USER, OR INITIALS (I.E. J.JONES OR F.WILSON). HINTS FOR LOGIN NAMES CAN BE FOUND TRASHING THE LOCATION OF THE DIAL-UP (USE YOUR CN/A TO FIND WHERE THE COMPUTER IS).

PASSWORD: IS A 1-8 CHARACTER PASSWORD ASSIGNED BY THE SYSOP OR CHOSEN BY THE USER.

COMMON DEFAULT LOGINS

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LOGIN;	PASSWORD:
ROOT	ROOT, SYSTEM, ETC..
SYS	SYS, SYSTEM
DAEMON	DAEMON

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UUCP	UUCP
TTY	TTY
TEST	TEST
UNIX	UNIX
BIN	BIN
ADM	ADM
WHO	WHO
LEARN	LEARN
UUHOST	UUHOST
NUUCP	NUUCP

IF YOU GUESS A LOGIN NAME AND YOU ARE NOT ASKED FOR A PASSWORD, AND HAVE ACCESSED TO THE SYSTEM, THEN YOU HAVE WHAT IS KNOWN AS A NON-GIFTED ACCOUNT. IF YOU GUESS A CORRECT LOGIN AND PASSWORD, THEN YOU HAVE A USER ACCOUNT. AND, IF YOU GUESS THE ROOT PASSWORD, THEN YOU HAVE A "SUPER-USER" ACCOUNT. ALL UNIX SYSTEMS HAVE THE FOLLOWING INSTALLED TO THEIR SYSTEM:  
ROOT, SYS, BIN, DAEMON, UUCP, ADM  
ONCE YOU ARE IN THE SYSTEM, YOU WILL GET A PROMPT. COMMON PROMPTS ARE:

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BUT CAN BE JUST ABOUT ANYTHING THE SYSOP OR USER WANTS IT TO BE.

THINGS TO DO WHEN YOU ARE IN: SOME OF THE COMMANDS THAT YOU MAY WANT TO TRY FOLLOW BELOW:

WHO IS ON (SHOWS WHO IS CURRENTLY LOGGED ON THE SYSTEM.)  
WRITE NAME (NAME IS THE PERSON YOU WISH TO CHAT WITH)  
TO EXIT CHAT MODE TRY CTRL-D.  
EOT=END OF TRANSFER.  
LS -A (LIST ALL FILES IN CURRENT DIRECTORY.)  
DU -A (CHECKS AMOUNT OF MEMORY YOUR FILES USE;DISK USAGE)  
CD\NAME (NAME IS THE NAME OF THE SUB-DIRECTORY YOU CHOOSE)

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CD\ (BRINGS YOUR HOME DIRECTORY  
TO CURRENT USE)  
CAT NAME (NAME IS A FILENAME EITHER  
A PROGRAM OR DOCUMENTATION  
YOUR USERNAME HAS WRITTEN)  
MOST UNIX PROGRAMS ARE WRITTEN  
IN THE C LANGUAGE OR PASCAL  
SINCE UNIX IS A PROGRAMMERS'  
ENVIRONMENT.

ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS DONE ON THE  
SYSTEM IS PRINT UP OR CAPTURE (IN A  
BUFFER) THE FILE CONTAINING ALL USER  
NAMES AND ACCOUNTS. THIS CAN BE DONE  
BY DOING THE FOLLOWING COMMAND:

CAT /ETC/PASSWD

IF YOU ARE SUCCESSFUL YOU WILL A LIST  
OF ALL ACCOUNTS ON THE SYSTEM. IT  
SHOULD LOOK LIKE THIS:

ROOT:HVNSDCF:0:0:ROOT DIR:/:  
JOE:MAJDNFD:1:1:JOE COOL:/BIN:/BIN/JOE  
HAL::1:2:HAL SMITH:/BIN:/BIN/HAL

THE "ROOT" LINE TELLS THE FOLLOWING  
INFO :

LOGIN NAME=ROOT  
HVNSDCF = ENCRYPTED PASSWORD  
0 = USER GROUP NUMBER  
0 = USER NUMBER  
ROOT DIR = NAME OF USER  
/ = ROOT DIRECTORY

IN THE JOE LOGIN, THE LAST PART  
"/BIN/JOE" TELLS US WHICH DIRECTORY  
IS HIS HOME DIRECTORY (JOE) IS.

IN THE "HAL" EXAMPLE THE LOGIN NAME IS  
FOLLOWED BY 2 COLONS, THAT MEANS THAT  
THERE IS NO PASSWORD NEEDED TO GET IN  
USING HIS NAME.

CONCLUSION: I HOPE THAT THIS FILE  
WILL HELP OTHER NOVICE UNIX HACKERS  
OBTAIN ACCESS TO THE UNIX/XENIX  
SYSTEMS THAT THEY MAY FIND. THERE IS  
STILL WIDE GROWTH IN THE FUTURE OF

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UNIX, SO I HOPE USERS WILL NOT ABUSE  
ANY SYSTEMS (UNIX OR ANY OTHERS) THAT  
THEY MAY HAPPEN ACROSS ON THEIR  
JOURNEY ACROSS THE ELECTRONIC HIGHWAYS  
OF AMERICA. THERE IS MUCH MORE TO BE  
LEARNED ABOUT THE UNIX SYSTEM THAT I  
HAVE NOT COVERED. THEY MAY BE FOUND  
BY BUYING A BOOK ON THE UNIX SYSTEM  
(HOW I LEARNED) OR IN THE FUTURE  
I MAY WRITE A PART II TO THIS.....

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