

How to make X listen on port 6000

<http://gentoo.linuxhowtos.org/openssh/chrootedssh.pdf>

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Create a chrooted ssh user

This tutorial explains how to install and configure a chroot environment for an ssh user. This setup enables you to give out ssh accounts without having to fear that this user can see all files on the system.

Installing ssh

First you need to have a patched version of the sshd server. Luckily these patches can be enabled with the use flag "chroot" in the sshd use flags.

```
#echo "net-misc/openssh chroot" >> /etc/portage/package.use
#emerge openssh
```

creating the chroot environment

We will create our chroot environment in /home/chroot.

To make the chroot work, run the following commands to make the needed directories and devices for the chrooted user.

```
mkdir /home/chroot/
mkdir /home/chroot/home/
cd /home/chroot
mkdir etc
mkdir bin
mkdir lib
mkdir usr
mkdir usr/bin
mkdir dev
mknod dev/null c 1 3
mknod dev/zero c 1 5
```

Now we need to populate the directories with some binaries.

copy the following script into a file. If you need more apps, add them to the APPS line.

```
APPS="/bin/bash /bin/ls /bin/mkdir /bin/mv /bin/pwd /bin/rm /usr/bin/id
/usr/bin/ssh /bin/ping /usr/bin/dircolors"
for prog in $APPS; do
    cp $prog ./${prog}
    # obtain a list of related libraries
    ldd $prog > /dev/null
    if [ "$?" = 0 ] ; then
        LIBS=`ldd $prog | awk '{ print $3 }'`
        for l in $LIBS; do
            mkdir ./`dirname $l` > /dev/null 2>&l
            cp $l ./$l
        done
    fi
done
```

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After you have run the script, your chroot enviroment is almost done.

run

```
cp /lib/libnss_compat.so.2 /lib/libnsl.so.1 /lib/libnss_files.so.2 ./lib/  
echo '#!/bin/bash' > usr/bin/groups  
echo "id -Gn" >> usr/bin/groups  
touch etc/passwd  
grep /etc/passwd -e "^root" > etc/passwd
```

to copy some libraries and user information into the chroot.

You should also copy the line of the group in which you will create new users from /etc/group to /home/chroot/etc/group. In this tutorial we will create users in the group users, so we do this:

```
grep /etc/group -e "^root" -e "^users" > etc/group
```

and restart SSH:

```
/etc/init.d/ssh restart
```

Creating chrooted users

ssh decides which user should be chrooted and which not by the "home directory" entry in the /etc/passwd.

Example for a non-chrooted user:

```
user_a:x:2002:100:User A:/home/user_a:/bin/bash
```

This user will be chrooted:

```
user_b:x:2003:100:User B:/home/chroot/./home/user_b:/bin/bash
```

Now lets add a testuser to the chrooted user list:

```
useradd -s /bin/bash -m -d /home/chroot/./home/testuser -c "testuser" -g users  
testuser
```

Then we give testuser a password:

```
passwd testuser
```

Finally, we have to copy the line for testuser in /etc/passwd to /home/chroot/etc/passwd:

```
grep /etc/passwd -e "^testuser" >> /home/chroot/etc/passwd
```

Now log in as testuser and see if everything worked.

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