

# Overview!

Who doesn't like games? I do. Below are tables that contain questions for the class to answer. A correct answer earns your group 1 point; an incorrect answer will cause your group to lose 1 point.

There's a catch! Each question can be answered correctly by at most one group. The game will proceed as follows.

- Phase 1
  - The instructor announces a time limit for phase 1.
  - In phase 1, place your group # in a cell only if you can answer the question. **Do not answer the question in the space provided.** Place your group # in as many cells as you like, but remember that you'll lose a point if you are chosen and answer incorrectly.
- Phase 2
  - In phase 2, the instructor chooses a group and a given cell.
  - The group chosen describes the answer to the question. If the solution works. Points are awarded/deducted.
  - Once a correct answer has been given, we'll move on to the group that answered correctly. **should fill in the cell with the answer.** Throughout the game it can be a great resource to refer back to.
  - Phase 2 continues until all answers have been found or until groups are exhausted.

There are no restrictions on resources that can be used to answer questions. Good luck!

How do I?	... in Windows	... in Debian/Linux
1. List directory contents?	dir	ls
2. Find my machine name?	hostname	hostname
3. Start an admin console session?	Right click on cmd - run as admin	su
4. Find which processes use the most CPU or memory?	Launch task manager	
5. Stop/Kill a process?	Launch task manager, choose a process, then click on End Process.	<i>kill &lt;PID&gt;</i>
6. Find out how much disk space is free?	Open up the Start Screen and click on "Computer" In right panel.	df df -h // human readable
7. Find out who is logged in?	whoami	whoami
8. Find a log of recent logins and login	Event viewer	last (Can specify a username as optional arg)

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attempts?		Optional flag for number of attempts: last -#
9. Find my IP and MAC addresses?	ipconfig /all	ifconfig
10. List all open network connections?	admin command prompt, netstat -an   findstr /c:"ESTABLISHED"	Netstat -tun
11. Find the process responsible for each open network connection?	netstat -oan	netstat -A inet -p
12. Find the binary executable responsible for each open network connection?	Netstat -b	Netstat -tulph
13. Reset my network interface?	netsh winsock reset	it.d/networking restart ction> ifdown <connection>
14. Examine my OS name and version?	Start+dxdiag	a
15. Find kernel version?	ver on command prompt PC properties on GUI (search "about")	uname  Add -v flag for verbose output
16. Examine which programs run at system boot time?	Task manager startup tab	initctl list
17. Stop a program from running at system boot time?	msconfig	sudo update-rc.d -f [program name] remove

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<b>18. Find my default IP gateway?</b>	<p>Ipconfig</p> <p>If you search through the output you can find the default gateway</p>	<p>ip route   grep default</p> <p>ip route allows you to manage your routing tables. Pipe the full output of ip route through grep to search for your default gateway. <a href="#">Reference</a></p>
<b>19. Find my default name server?</b>	Ipconfig /all   findstr /R "DNS\ Servers"	<code>cat /etc/resolv.conf</code>
<b>20. Examine contents of the ARP cache?</b>	arp -a	<b>sudo arp</b>
<b>21. Add an entry to the ARP cache?</b>	arp -s <ip address> <ethernet (MAC) address>	sudo arp -s 10.0.0.2
<b>22. Examine contents of the DNS cache?</b>	Ipconfig -dis	cat /etc/resolv.conf cal DNS cache by default. smasq in order to use `dig` command.
<b>23. Make a local DNS query respond with an IP of my choosing?</b>	C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts, add (ip, name), ping name	"etc/hosts"
<b>24. Find the list of trusted certificates installed on my system?</b>	Windows + R certmgr.msc	<p>cat /etc/ca-certificates.conf</p> <p>ls /etc/ssl/certs</p>
<b>25. Remove a trusted certificate from my system?</b>	certutil -delstore CertificateStoreName CertId	<p>certmgr -del -c -v -m Trust CERTHASH (another) way to do this:</p> <p>sudo dpkg-reconfigure ca-certificates</p> <p>Or just sudo vi /etc/ca-certificates.conf. If you edit</p>

		<p>this file manually, you must do: sudo update-ca-certificates</p> <p>Another option: security remove-trusted-cert [certFile]</p>
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