**Linux Quiz-2**

1. What command would list all files (except . and ..) in the current working directory?

Ls -ltr

2. What is the simplest command for adding execute permission to file ~/foo, for all users

(without changing any other permission)

Chmod u+x ~/foo

3. Explain what execute permission means/allows when it is associated with a directory.

The execute permission allows to enter in directory and access files and directories.

So that I can execute and see results in my terminal. After giving permissions I can run the file by typing

4. Suppose that you wanted all users on the machine to be able to see the contents

of the file ~/public/software/instructions. text. Explain the minimum set of

permissions for files and directories needed to allow this, and any security issues that

arise.

Permission can be given by using command chmod o+r instructions. Text, security issues will be any new user added will have read permission.

5. Suppose that you want to allow (only) other users bob and chuck to be able to access

the above file. Explain what you would have to do differently from what you described

above. (You are not allowed to consider the use of ACLs.)

6. How would your answer to the previous problem change if you were to use ACLs (access

control lists)?

7. What are set UID (SUID) files, and when are they typically used?

SUID is set user id temporary special permission given to the particular files to run/execute. It is used when root login is required to execute some commans/files/programs.

8. Find one SUID file on a Linux system, and show its “long listing” (permissions, owner,

etc.).

9. Why are SUID root files considered a security issue?

SUID is set user id temporary special permission given to the particular files to run/execute. Root files are associated with OS performance

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10. What command would be used to set a file foo to be SUID, and how exactly would it

be done?

11. What command could determine the process ID (PID) of a running SSH server (sshd)?

Pidof ssh

12. What command would best identify which process is using excessive CPU resources?

I can use ps, top, vmstat to know the cpu usage

ps aux | sort -rk 3,3 | head -n 1

13. What command that should definitely terminate the process identified above?

14. What file contains the list of valid user ID’s (UID’s) and their associated usernames?

cat /etc/passwd

15. What file contains passwords on a Linux system (if that system is using local authentication rather than NIS, etc.)?

/etc/shadow

16. What is difference between telnet and ssh. When will you use each command? give examples.

Telnet and SSH are used to login remotely ssh is a secure shell where data transfer is encrypted unlike telnet.

Ssh user@ipaddress

telnet [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) 80