**Linux Quiz-2**

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

**Answer**: Ls –lrt

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

(without changing any other permission)

**Answer:** Chmodgo-rw filename

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

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

**Answer**: It allows to access the directory mu using chmod to that particular directory

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.

**Answer**: Chmod –R ugo+r filename it allows you to read the file for all the users in the system

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?

**Answer:** Set owner user id files and they are usually allows the users to get the pull access to that particular file for temporary purpose

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

etc.).

**Answer:** find / -perm +4000

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

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**Answer:** With the help of SUID the attacker will having full access to that /script so that he can the files/ carsh the files

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

be done?

**Answer:** Chmod u+s filename

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

**Answer:** Ps –ef | grep processor name

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

**Answer:** Top / iostat

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

**Answer:** Kill – 9 processor id

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

**Answer:** Cat / etc /passwd

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

**Answer**: Cat /etc/shadow

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

**Answer:** Tel net checks whether our remote server is working or not

Example: telnet 10.10.19

Ssh is nothing but where u can connect to the remote server and execute any kind of program in it

Ssh abhi @172.16.38.34

telnet and ssh are identical but ssh follows cryptography.