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**Linux Quiz-2**

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

* ‘ls’

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

(without changing any other permission)

* Chmod o+xfoo

1. 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.

* If you have execute permission to directory, you can cd into that 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.

* Chmod u+r ~/public/software/instructions

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.)

* Chmod o+e ~/public/software/instructions

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(Set owner user ID up on execution) is a special type of file permissions given to a file. In simple words users will get file owner’s permissions as well as owner. UID and GID when executing a file/program/command. There are some other special permission apart from the normal file permissions read,write and execute which we set with chmod and chown commands. They are SUID,SGID,Sticky bit etc.

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

etc.).

* Ls-l/etc/passwd/

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

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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?

* Chmod u+s filename

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

* $ pid of ssh

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

* top

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

* Killall [pid]

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

* /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.

* SSH and Telnet commonly serves the same purpose.
* SSH encrypts the data while Telnet sends data in plain text.
* SSH uses a public key for authentication while Telnet does notuse any authentication
* SSH adds a bit more overhead to the bandwidth compared to Telnet.
* SSH is more secure compared to Telnet.
* Telnet has been all but replaced by SSH in almost all uses.