**Linux Quiz-2**

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

A: ll

2. What is the simplest command for adding execute permission to file ~/foo, for all users (without changing any other permission)

A: chmod o+x ~./foo

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

A:Execut allows the user to execute executables. For directories it is the allowance to enter the directory using the cd command.

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 –R o+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.)

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?

Where root login is required to execute some commands/programs/scripts.

Where you don’t want to give credentials of a particular user, but want to run some programs as the owner.

Where you don’t want to use SUDO command, but want to give execute permission for a file/script etc.

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?

It's important to ensure that your system files are not open for casual editing by users and groups who shouldn't be doing such system maintenance. It's important to ensure that your system files are not open for casual editing by users and groups who shouldn't be doing such system maintenance.

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)?

A: $pidof ssh

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

A: top

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

A: kill pid

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

A: /etc/passwd

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

A: /etc/shadow

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

1.They are both used to connect to remote servers in order to facilitate some sort of communications.

2.SSH is more secure compared to Telnet  
3. SSH encrypts the data while Telnet sends data in plain text  
4. SSH uses a public key for authentication while Telnet does not use any authentication  
5. SSH adds a bit more overhead to the bandwidth compared to Telnet  
6. Telnet has been all but replaced by SSH in almost all uses