Chapter 17

In-Chapter Exercises

1. No answer required.

2. No answer required.

3. On our systems, it is possible to affect the order of booting by pressing a function key before the firmware finds the boot medium. We then enter a “Setup” mode, and can select the order of boot media searched. This is useful, for example, when we want to boot into another system, such as Clonezilla, on a USB thumbdrive, or DVD medium. We can then use Clonezilla to “clone” our system disks and data disks.

4. Those programs are insecure, for example ftp sends passwords over the network in plain text. This allows anyone monitoring your session to capture and use the password for your account.

5. groups

6. No answer required.

7. No answer required.

8. No answer required.

9. No answer required, but we noticed that using a GUI method is more efficient and reliable.

10. No answer required.

11. No answer required.

12. No answer required.

13. Add the –gzip or –gunzip option to the appropriate parts a. and b. command.

14. The following command can be used to perform this task-

$ **(cd ~; tar -cvf - .) | (cd ~/home.bak; tar -xvf -)**

[ command output ]

15. No answer required.

16. No answer required.

17. Without the --preserve-permissions option, the file testfile2 in the directory perback has its permissions set by the umask. Not the permissions set with the chmod commands given at the beginning of the session.

18. On the computer you run the command on, there will now be no tar archive file as a result of running the command. On 192.168.0.8, there will be the unarchived file named testfile, from the client machine you ran the command on, and in the home directory for your account there.

19. On the computer you run the command on, there will now be no tar achive file as a result of running the command. On 192.168.0.8, there will be the unarchived files from ~/unixbook/examples.

20. tar --acls --create --file - .

21. That you have permissions on, or can ssh login to, the directories, IP addresses, and accounts shown.

22. No answer required.

23. No answer required.

24. No answer required.

25. No answer required.

26. No answer required, but look ahead to Chapter 18 to find out how systemd controls the starting, stopping, and restarting-at-boot-time of services.

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29. No answer required.

30. No answer required.

31. No answer required.

32. No answer required.

33. No answer required.

34. No answer required.

35. No answer required.

36. No answer required.

37. No answer required. 6GB for our system, though.

38. sudo ip address del 192.168.0.100/24 dev enp2s0

39. Edit /etc/network/interfaces and delete the additional entry for it.

40. No answer required.

41. The kernel, within the oversight of systemd.

42. No answer required.

43. No answer required.

44. No answer required.

45. No answer required.

46. No answer required.

47. No answer required.

48. No answer required.

49. No answer required.

50. No answer required.

51. No answer required.

52. Intrusion detection. For example, you can monitor logs (in systemd, known as journald logs, which track ufw or firewalld activities) in real time to see what ufw or firewalld rules are being tested. Then take appropriate action, like invoke new rules to deny access on ports, kill offending processes, or “sandbox” applications in virtual machines such as LXC/LXD, that might be liable to intrusion.

53. No answer required.

54. No answer required.

55. No answer required.

56. No answer required.

57. No answer required. Of course, compared to the non-free tier of Google or Amazon web services, KVM is free.