

Unix and Network Programming
With Linux and C++

Nathan Warner



**Northern Illinois
University**

Computer Science
Northern Illinois University
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United States

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Commands

- **more, less, pg**: Display contents of file one page at a time
- **head**: Display beginning portion of file (Default: 10 lines)
- **tail**: Display end portion of file
- **wc**: Count file content (-l -w -c) (lines, words, characters)
- **diff**: Compare two files line by line
- **gzip, gunzip, zcat**: compress file content (.gz files)
- **sort**: Sort file contents (-r -n -t -k -f) (reverse, numeric, field delimiter, field1[,field2], ignore case)
- **quota -v**: Disk quota
- **lpr**: Send files to printer, -P to specify printer (lpcl, lpfl, etc)
- **lpq**: Show print queue
- **lprm**: Remove job from print queue

Permissions

Unix uses discretionary access control (DAC) model

- Each directory/file has owner
- Owner has discretion over access control details

With the exception of the super user

2.1 Changing Permissions

There are four categories regarding permissions

- User
- Group
- Other
- All

To change the permissions of a file, we use the `chmod` command

```
1  chmod -options mode file/directory
```

2.1.1 Changing Permissions: Symbolic mode

Changing Permissions: Symbolic Mode

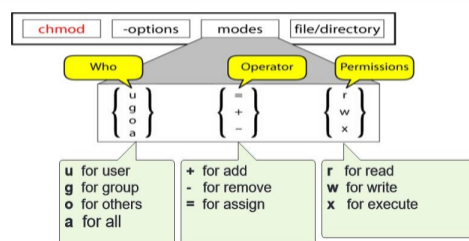


Figure 1

Examples: Symbolic Mode

```
% chmod u-w file.txt  
% chmod u+w file.txt  
% chmod u+x script.sh  
  
% chmod g-w file.txt  
% chmod o-rw file.txt  
  
% chmod ug=rwx play.cc  
% chmod a+wx other.html  
  
% chmod u+x,go=r script.sh
```

Figure 2

2.1.2 Changing permissions: Octal mode

Changing Permissions: Octal Mode

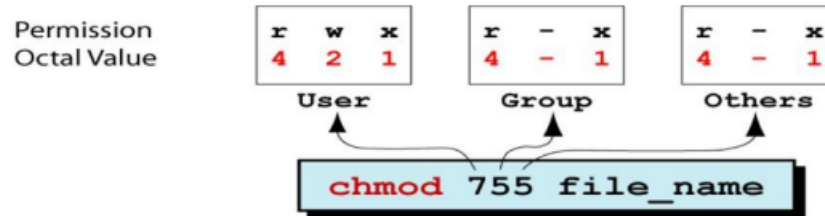


Figure 3

2.1.3 Exercise: Changing permissions

Suppose we want to change the permissions of "myfile". We want

- Read, write, and execute for user
- Read and execute for group
- Execute for other

```
1 chmod u=rwx, g=rx, o=x myfile
2 chmod 751 myfile
```

2.2 Special Permissions

3 additional permissions can be set on files and directories

- Set user ID (SUID)
- Set group ID (SGID)
- Sticky bit

2.2.1 Set user ID (SUID)

Concept 1: SUID is used for executable files, it makes executables run with permissions of file owner, rather than invoker

For example, the `passwd` command uses this permission. This allows user access to otherwise protected system files while changing password

2.2.2 Set group ID (SGID)

Concept 2:

- **For executables:** The logic for SGID is the same as SUID, but for group owner rather than file owner
- **For directories:** A file created in the directory will be owned by the group owner of the directory, not the group of the user who created the file

2.2.3 Sticky Bit

Concept 3:

- **For executables:** Executable is kept in memory even after it ended
- **For directories:** Files can only be deleted by the user that created it

2.2.4 Displaying special permissions

Concept 4: The `ls -l` command does not display special permission bits. However, since special permissions require execute, they mask the execute permission when displayed with `ls -l`

2.2.5 Setting special permissions (octal)

Setting Special Permissions

suid	sgid	stb	r	w	x	r	w	x	r	w	x
4	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	1
7			7			7			7		
Special			user			group			others		

Use the “chmod” command with octal mode:

• `chmod 7777 filename`

Figure 4

2.2.6 Setting special permissions (Symbolic)

Setting Special Permissions

- chmod with symbolic notation:

u+s	add SUID
u-s	remove SUID

g+s	add SGID
g-s	remove SGID

+s	add SUID and SGID
+t	set sticky bit

Figure 5

2.3 User mask (umask)

File mode creation mask

- umask (user mask)
 - governs default permission for files and directories
 - sequence of 9 bits: 3 times 3 bits of rwx
 - default:

000	000	010	(002)
000	010	010	(022)

 on turing/hopper
- in octal form its bits are removed from:
 - for a file:

110	110	110	(666)
-----	-----	-----	-------
 - for a directory:

111	111	111	(777)
-----	-----	-----	-------
- permission for new
 - file:

110	110	100	(664)
-----	-----	-----	-------
 - directory:

111	111	101	(775)
-----	-----	-----	-------

Figure 6

2.3.1 Examples

User Mask value examples

	Directory Default: 777	File Default: 666
000	777 (rwx rwx rwx)	666 (rw- rw- rw-)
111	666 (rw- rw- rw-)	666 (rw- rw- rw-)
222	555 (r-x r-x r-x)	444 (r-- r-- r--)
022	755 (rwx r-x r-x)	644 (rw- r-- r--)
002	775 (rwx rwx r-x)	664 (rw- rw- r--)
066	711 (rwx --x --x)	600 (rw- --- ---)
666	111 (--x --x --x)	000 (--- --- ---)
777	000 (--- --- ---)	000 (--- --- ---)

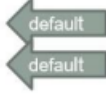


Figure 7

Network Utilitys

- Login to another computer
 - telnet, rlogin, rsh, ssh
- Copy files to another computer
 - scp
 - ftp, sftp

3.1 Login to another computer

- telnet rlogin, rsh no longer used
 - Transmit username/password without encryption
- ssh
 - Invokes shell on remote computer securely
 - **Used to:** Remote login and run command on remote computer

3.2 ssh

3.2.1 Syntax


```
1  ssh [user@]hostname [command]
```

This command logs in user to hostname, or if command is given, runs it on remote host

3.2.2 Common options

- -l: login-name
- -X: enable X11 forwarding

3.2.3 Examples



```
% ssh turing.cs.niu.edu
% ssh z123456@hopper.cs.niu.edu
% ssh z123456@hopper.cs.niu.edu w
% ssh -X turing.cs.niu.edu -l z123456
% ssh -X ege@turing.cs.niu.edu thunar
```

Figure 8

3.3 Copy files to another computer

3.3.1 Currently in use

- ftp

3.3.2 Secure, encrypted, part of OpenSSH

- **sftp**: Secure file transfer
- **scp**: Secure copy to remote host

3.4 ftp

3.4.1 Syntax

```
1 ftp hostname
```

This will prompt for userid and password

3.4.2 Anonymous ftp

- **Userid**: ftp or anonymous
- **Password**: Your email address

3.4.3 Commands

- **help**
- **ls**
- **cd**
- **put, get**
 - copy a file from local to remote host, or vice versa
- **mput, mget**
 - put/get multiple files, can use wildcards
- **bye**

3.5 sftp (Secure file transfer)

3.5.1 Syntax

```
1 sftp user@hostname
```

- Will prompt for password
- Same commands as ftp

3.6 scp

3.6.1 Syntax

```
1 scp source target
```

- source and target use extended form of pathname

```
1 user@host:pathname
```

3.6.2 Common options

- **-r**: Recursively copy entire directories
- **-C**: Enables compression
- **-l**: Limit bandwidth, specified in Kbit/s

3.6.3 Examples

```
1 scp screenshot.png z123456@turing.cs.niu.edu:  
2 scp z123456@hopper.cs.niu.edu:assign1.cc .
```