1**- What is sticky bit?**

Sticky bit is a permission that when set on a directory, only the owner of the file in that directory can delete or rename it.

**2- What role does sticky play on a directory?**

Its role is to maintain the integrity of files and directories from users other than the owner

**3- What directory on your server has sticky bit set on it?**

/tmp directory

**4- What is the difference between /usr/local\* and /usr/local/\***

The /usr/local\* lists all the local user directories that start with local, while the /usr/ local/\* shows lists all files and directories that contain local. The output shows all the paths to the directories.

**5- What is ssh?**

Ssh stands for Secure Shell. It is used to access the server remotely. Putty is an example of a secure shell and it uses port 22 for access.

**6- What is ssl?**

ssl stands for secure socket layer. It is the standard security technology for establishing an encrypted link between a web server and a browser.

**7- Why is putty considered secured?** Because the information is encrypted; however in any protocol, security depends on knowing that you are communicating with the right server. In the case of SSH (standard configuration), the first time you connect to the server you have to verify its fingerprint. (Don't just confirm it without actually checking, as many people do.) The next time, the server's key will be checked against a cached copy to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks – but only if the right key was cached in the first place.

**8- What is selinux?**

SELinux is an acronym for Security-enhanced Linux. It is a security feature of the Linux kernel. It is designed to protect the server against misconfigurations and/or compromised daemons. It puts limits and instructs server daemons or programs what files they can access and what actions they can take by defining a security policy.

**9- set your server's selinux to permissive mode**

# vi /etc/selinux/config

Selinux=permissive

Or

Setenforce 0

**10- Create a shared directory /home/managers with the following characteristics:**

**/home/managers belong to group sysmgrs**

**This directory can be read, written and accessed by members of sysmgrs.**

**Any files created in /home/managers, the group is automatically set as sysmgrs**

**All other users should not be able to access (execute) the /home/managers directory. (The user root can always read and write, no matter the permissions)**

# groupadd sysmgrs

# tail /etc/group

# mkdir /home/managers

# chown root:sysmgrs /home/managers

# chmod g+rwxs /home/managers

# chmod o-x /home/managers

# getfacl /home/managers

**11-What happens when you type a url on the browser until the page comes on?**

The browser checks the cache to see if the url is cached. If not, the url queries the DNS for an ip address translation. The browser uses the ip address and sends it to the http get command which in turn, sends it to the webserver. The webserver returns the html data stream to the web browser. The web browser renders the html web page with the requested information.

**12- What is a tree way hand shake?**

It is a method used in the Tcp/ip network to establish communications between a local host/client and server. It requires both the client and the server to exchange Syn and Ack packets before actual data communication is transmitted.

**13- What is the boot up process in linux ?**

The Bios runs a program called the Post. Bios is loaded on a Rom which is powered by Cmos. The Bios then locate the MBR which is located on the first sector of the hard drive. It has information about the grup.it locate and load he grup. The grup then unified the boot loader, it displays a splash screen. Grup then loads and execute the kernel. The kernel phase then mount up the file system starting with the root to check all the file system to be mounted. The kernel then execute the init phase. The init program identifies what is a default run level by reading the inittab file. The system is boot up when you see a bunch of green ok indicating that the services are getting started.

14- how do you update the Os version of your linux server?

Yum update -y