**Lesson 3 – Network Security**

**\*\*Instructions:** Please change the text color of your responses to red text. Please organize the endings to each page.

**ACTIVITY 3.1.2 – ACCESS CONTROL**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Access Control |  |
| ASCII |  |
| GNU |  |
| Open Source |  |

**LINUX BASED COMMANDS**

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| **COMMAND** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| ls | List the contents of a directory. With:  No argument, list the current working directory.  -l  -a  -R show the entire directory structure, recursively listing all contents. |
| cd | Change directory.  cd [filename] changes to a subdirectory.  cd .. changes to the parent directory.  A . (dot) indicates the current directory. |
| pwd | Print the working directory. |
| cat | Display the contents of a file. (From concatenate.) |
| mkdir | Create (make) a directory. |
| mv | Move a file/directory to a new name and/or location. The general syntax for the move command is mv [source] [destination]. |
| touch | Create a file and/or change the file timestamp to the current time. |
| cp | Copy a file/direcotry to a new name and/or location. Syntax is cp [source] [destination]. |
| rm | Delete (remove) a file. |
| rmdir | Delete (remove) an empty directory. |
| File |  |
| gpg |  |

Describe the owner, group, and other permissions for each file. The first one is done for you. (After Step #4)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **message.sh** |  | **welcome.txt** |
| OWNER |  |  |  |  |
| GROUP |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER |  |  |  |  |

Who owns message.sh? What does the color of the filename tell you? (Step #5)

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Now that you know that message.sh is executable, use the cat command to look at its contents and try to determine what it does. (Step #6)

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To change the extension, move the file to message.doc and rerun the file command. Record what the file command reports each time you run it. (Step #11)

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What are the types of files in alpha’s home directory? In the Pictures directory? (Step #13)

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Confirm that the remaining file is the one that was generated by gpg. What is the file extension? (Step #22)

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Use the cat command to try to view the encrypted email\_addresses.gpg file. Describe what you see. (Step #23)

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From a security perspective, why is an encryption tool that requires a password better than one that does not? (After Step #25)

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List and describe all of the commands you used in the mini-scenario. (After Step #26)

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**CONCLUSION**

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