ANSWERS TO EVEN-NUMBERED EXERCISES

2. How would you use kill to log Max off the system?

   The **–1** (one) in both of the following commands tells kill to send a TERM signal to all processes that are owned by Max:

   ```
   # su max -c 'kill -TERM -1'
   ```

   ```
   $ sudo -u max kill -TERM -1
   ```

4. How would you notify users that you are going to reboot the system in ten minutes?

   The following command notifies all logged-in users of your intentions:

   ```
   $ wall
   The system will be rebooted in 10 minutes.
   CONTROL-D
   ```

   Alternatively, you could use the next command, which notifies users and schedules the shutdown:

   ```
   # /sbin/shutdown -r +10
   ```

6. If the system is less responsive than normal, what is a good first step in figuring out where the problem is?

   Run top to see if a process is using close to 100 percent of the CPU. If there is one, contact its owner or just kill the process. The user can restart the process with nice if necessary.

8. Working with **root** privileges, you are planning to delete some files but want to make sure that the wildcard expression you use is correct. Suggest two ways you could make sure you delete the correct files.

   a. Give the rm command with the **–i** flag and confirm each deletion.

   b. Before giving the command, replace **rm** with **echo** on the command line. The shell expands the wildcards, and you can see which files will be deleted.

   c. Redirect the output of ls with the wildcard expression to put the names of the files you want to delete in a file (named, for example, **deleteme**). When you have verified the filenames listed in the file are correct, enter the following command:

   ```
   # rm $(cat deleteme)
   ```

   See page 369 for information on command substitution.