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Answers to Even-Numbered Exercises

2. How can you use ssh to find out who is logged in on a remote system?

   Assuming you have the same username on both systems, the following command may prompt you for your password on the remote system and will display the output of who:

   ```
   $ ssh host who
   ```

4. How would you use ssh to run xterm on **bravo** and show the display on the local system?

   Assuming you have the same username on both systems, the following command will run xterm on **bravo** and present the display on the local system:

   ```
   $ ssh bravo xterm
   ```

   You will need to use the **–X** option if X11 forwarding is not enabled.

6. When you try to connect to another system using an OpenSSH client and you see a message warning you that the remote host identification has changed, what has happened? What should you do?

   This message indicates that the fingerprint of the remote system is not the same as the local system remembers it. Check with the remote system's administrator to find out if something changed. If everything seems to be in order, remove the remote system's key from the file specified in the error message and try logging in on the remote system using ssh. The system displays the first-time authentication message (page 584) again as OpenSSH verifies that you are connecting to the correct system.

8. Which single command could you give to log in as **root** on the remote system named **bravo**, if **bravo** has remote **root** logins disabled?

   Assuming you have the same username on both systems, the following command will log in on **bravo** as **root**:

   ```
   $ ssh -t bravo su -
   ```

   When you run this command, you must supply two passwords (assuming you are running the command as a non**root** user and you have not set up an automatic login for ssh): yours and **root**'s. The su utility requires that its input come from standard input; the **–t** option allocates a pseudo-tty (terminal) to run su.