19

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 displays the output of who:

   ```
   $ ssh host who
   ```

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

   Assuming you have the same username on both systems and an X11 server running locally, the following command runs xterm on **plum** and presents the display on the local system:

   ```
   $ ssh plum xterm
   ```

   You need to use the –**Y** option if trusted 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. You can use ssh-keygen with the –**R** option followed by the name of the remote system to remove hashed entries. The system will display the first-time

authentication message (page 6) 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 **plum**, if **plum** has the **root** account unlocked and remote **root** logins disabled?

Assuming you have the same username on both systems, the following command logs in on **plum** as **root**:

```
$ ssh -t plum sudo -ipf
```

When you run this command, you must supply your password twice (assuming you are running the command as a user without **root** privileges and you have not set up an automatic login for ssh). The sudo utility requires that its input come from standard input; the **–t** option allocates a pseudo-tty (terminal) to run sudo.