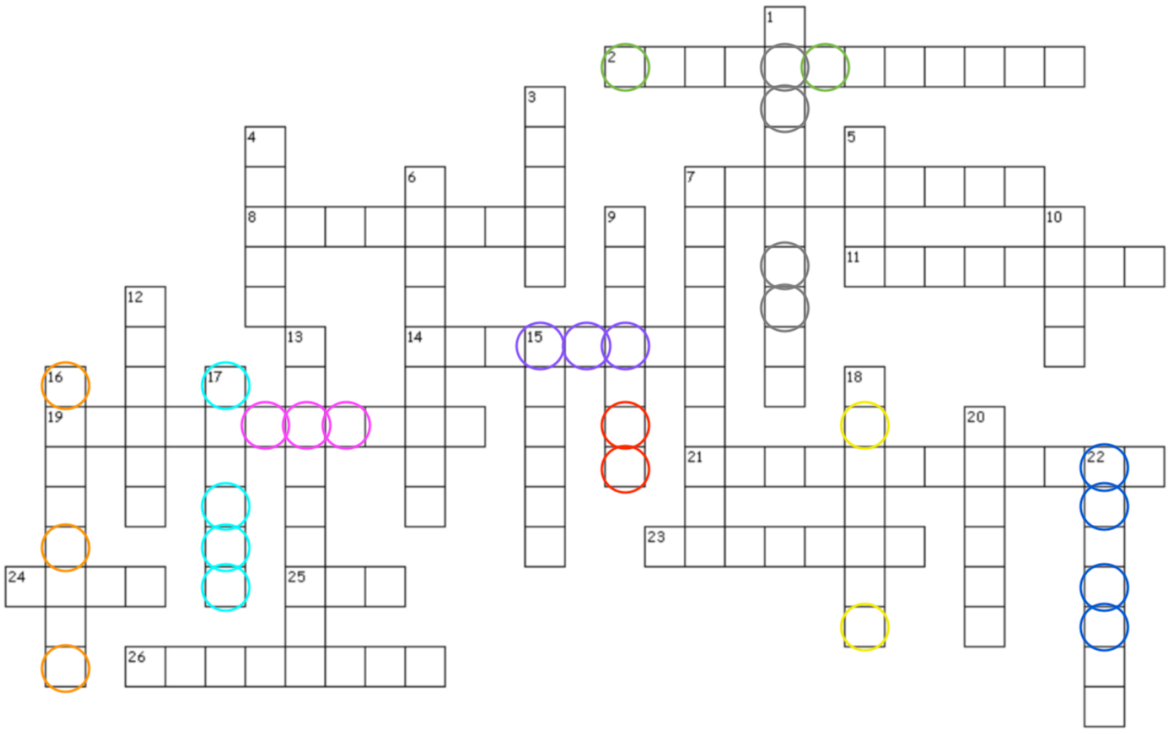
**STEP 1. Complete the Linux-themed crossword below.**



**Across**

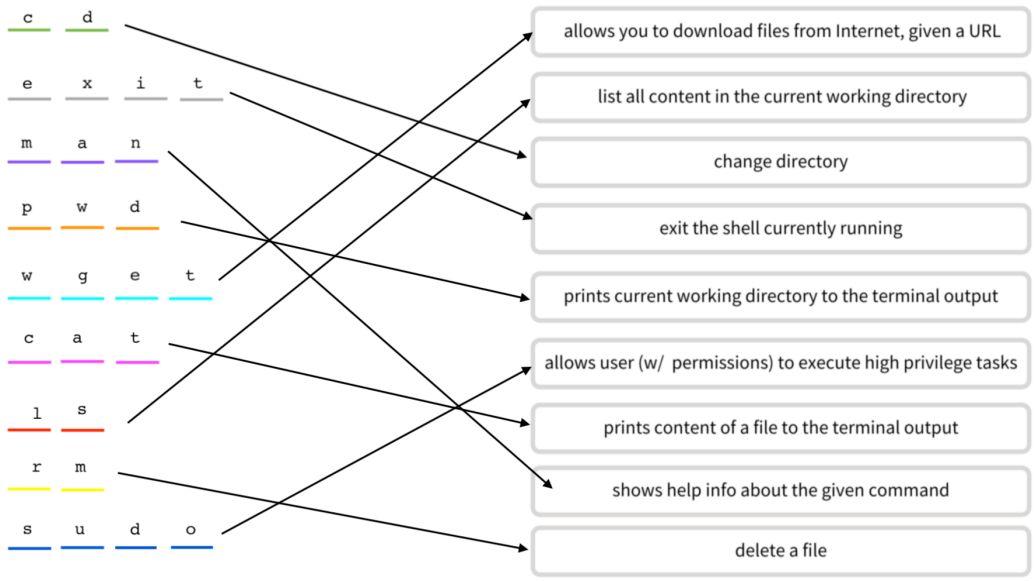
2. Closed Source
7. Operating
8. Physical
11. Hardware
14. Commands
19. Application
21. Random Access
23. Network
24. Root
25. CPU
26. Absolute

**Down**

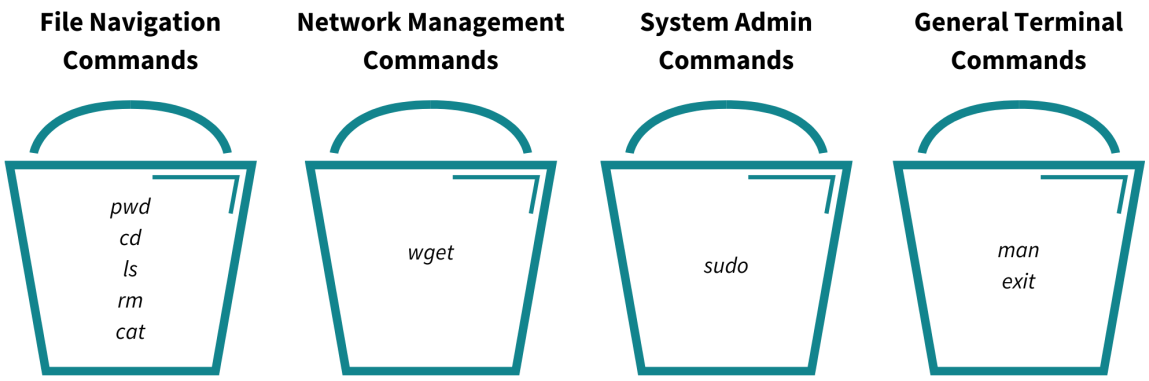
1. Text Editor
3. Shell
4. Input
5. Bash
6. Directory
7. Open Source
9. Kernels
10. Path
12. Output
13. Graphical
15. Memory
16. Password
17. Widget
18. Program
20. Script
22. Sundown
26. Absolute

**STEP 2. Fill in the command on the left, then match that command to its description on the right.**

See the circled letters in each word in the crossword above? Each set of circled letters forms a Linux command. You should read the circles left to right or top to bottom. First, list each command on the matching colored line. Then, drawn an arrow between the Linux command on the left and the description of that command on the right.




**STEP 3. Put each of the commands you found into one of these buckets.**




**STEP 4. Question to chew on....**

What are the different user permissions for files in Linux? How do user permissions support confidentiality, integrity, and availability?

The file permissions for Linux are read, write, execute. User permissions are important for controlling access to a file & making sure only those who are authorized can access it (confidentiality). User permissions help ensure that only authorized users can make changes to the file (integrity). User permissions support availability by making it possible for users to still access the file and see the data in it, even if, for example they can't write or execute (availability).