1. The system administrator is also known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) master user  
b) superuser  
c) root user  
d) master and super user

Answer: d  
Explanation: The system administrator has access to huge powers. This entrusted person is also known as the root user or superuser.

2. Which of the following functionalities is carried by the root user?  
a) managing disk space  
b) performing backup  
c) changing attributes of a file  
d) managing disk space, performing backup, changing attributes of a file

Answer: d  
Explanation: superuser or the root user has access to vast powers like he/she is responsible for managing the disk space, performing backups, changing attributes of files, maintaining user accounts etc.

3. What is the login name of system administrator?  
a) root  
b) su  
c) master  
d) admin

Answer: a  
Explanation: UNIX provides a special login name for system administrator i.e. root. This account doesn’t need to be created separately but comes with every system. The password for the root user is set at the time of installation.

4. What is the prompt for system administrator?  
a) $  
b) %  
c) #  
d) &

Answer: c  
Explanation: The prompt of the root user is # whereas the prompt for normal users or non-privileged users is % or $.

5. When we log in as root user we are placed in \_\_\_\_  
a) /bin  
b) /root  
c) /system  
d) /admin

Answer: b  
Explanation: When we log in to the system as root user we are normally placed in the root’s home directory. Depending on the system we are using this directory can be / or /root.

6. The PATH for superuser doesn’t include current directory.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: Since we know that the superuser has to constantly navigate through the file system, it may happen that he/she unintentionally execute the scripts or programs written by other users. That’s why the PATH for a superuser doesn’t include the current directory.

7. Which command is used for acquiring superuser status?  
a) pu  
b) su  
c) admn  
d) super

Answer: b  
Explanation: Any user can acquire the status of superuser by using the su command. The only condition that needs to be fulfilled here is, he/she must be aware of the root password. For example,

$ su

Password: \*\*\*\*\* //root’s password

#pwd

/home/abd //prompt changes ( super user mode)

8 Which command is used by the system administrator to set the date of the system?  
a) dt  
b) su  
c) date  
d) chdt

Answer: c  
Explanation: date command is used by users for displaying the system date. Same command is used by the system administrator to change/set the system date. The argument is an eight-character string of the form MMDDhhmm. For example,

# date 08122134

Sun Aug 12 21:34:00 IST 2018

9. \_\_\_\_ command allows superuser to communicate with users.  
a) comm  
b) cron  
c) date  
d) wall

Answer: d  
Explanation: The wall command can be used by the administrator to address all users simultaneously. For example,

# wall

Kindly everyone shut down the system before leaving the lab.

[ctrl-d]

All the users currently logged in will receive this message on their terminal.

10. \_\_\_\_ command is used by the superuser for changing root’s password.  
a) pd  
b) password  
c) pswd  
d) pwd

Answer: c  
Explanation: The pswd command prompts for existing password when this command is used by a non-privileged user but when the same command is used by the superuser it behaves much leniently and doesn’t ask for the old password this time. For example,

# pswd

/\* diagnostic messages displayed \*/

New-password : \*\*\*\*\*\*

Re-enter password: \*\*\*\*\*\*

Password Changed

11. Which of the following commands are used for the maintenance of user accounts?  
a) useradd  
b) usermod  
c) userdel  
d) useradd, usermod, userdel

Answer: d  
Explanation: For the creation and maintenance of user accounts, UNIX provides to the superuser three commands —useradd, usermod and userdel.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ command is used for creating a new group.  
a) chgrp  
b) chown  
c) addgrp  
d) groupadd

Answer: d  
Explanation: groupadd command allows us to create a new group. For example, to create a group named OFFICEMANAG with a GID (group ID) of 398, use the following command:

groupadd -g 398 OFFICEMANAG

13. For adding a new user to the system, we have to use \_\_\_\_ command.  
a) grpadd  
b) useradd  
c) uadd  
d) adduser

Answer: b  
Explanation: The useradd command is used to add new users to the system. Before using this command the super user should provide all the parameters related to the user in the command line itself. For example,

# useradd -u 134 -g OFFICEMANAG -c “The RDMS” -d /home/group -s /bin/bash -m group

14. All the user information is stored in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) etc/passwd  
b) bin/passwd  
c) bin/users/passwd  
d) etc/shadow

Answer: a  
Explanation: All the user information except the password encryption is stored in /etc/passwd. The encryption itself is stored in /etc/shadow. There are seven fields in /etc/passwd.

15. Which of the following is not a field stored in /etc/passwd?  
a) username  
b) password  
c) UID, GID  
d) encrypted password

Answer: d  
Explanation: The password encryption itself is stored in /etc/shadow while there are seven fields in /etc/passwd namely:  
• Username  
• Password  
• UID  
• GID  
• GCOS  
• HOME directory  
• Login shell

16. Which command is used by the administrator to modify some parameters of existing users?  
a) userdel  
b) userchange  
c) useradd  
d) usermod

Answer: d  
Explanation: usermod command is used for modifying some parameters set with useradd. For example, sometimes users need to change their login shell, to do so root user will invoke the following command:

# usermod -s /bin/bash oracle //sets bash as the login shell for user oracle

17. userdel is used for removing users from the system.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: We can remove users from the system using the userdel command. To remove a particular user from the system, use the following command:

# userdel oracle // remove user amed oracle from system but doesn’t delete his files

18. shutdown command is used by the administrator for shutting down the system.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: The system administrator is also responsible for shutting down the system. For this purpose, shutdown command is used. This command performs various activities before shutting the system.

19. Which command is used for reporting free space on the disk?  
a) fd  
b) df  
c) du  
d) sg

Answer: b  
Explanation: As we know that, UNIX OS is supported by various multiple file systems. The df (disk free) command reports the amount of space available for each file system separately.

20. Which command is used to find out the consumption of a specific directory?  
a) du  
b) df  
c) mem  
d) dv

Answer: a  
Explanation: Sometimes, we may need to find out the consumption of a specific directory rather than an entire file system. For this purpose, du command is used. This command reports usage by recursive examination of the directory structure.

21. du command can also be used for reporting the disk space consumed by each user.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: Most of the dynamic space in the system is consumed by users, their directories and files. We can use the following command if we want to know the disk space consumed by each user.

# du -s /home/\*

22. A device file contains no data.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: A device file is a file which is built into the kernel for each and every device of the system. Whenever we open a device, read or write to it, all these functions are performed using device files.

23. All the device files are stored in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) kernel  
b) /home/usr  
c) /dev  
d) /home

Answer: c  
Explanation: A device file is a file which is built into the kernel for each and every device of the system. All the device files are stored in /dev or in its subdirectories. To view the list of device files on your system, use the following command:

# ls -l /dev

24. The set of routines needed to operate a specific device is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) device file  
b) device program  
c) device driver  
d) device software

Answer: c  
Explanation: The set of routines needed to operate a specific device is known as a device driver. Whenever a particular device is accessed, the kernel calls the correct device driver and passes some parameters to it.

25. For formatting diskettes, we can use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command.  
a) format  
b) fdformat  
c) frmt  
d) format and fdformat

Answer: d  
Explanation: Before backing up data to a floppy, we may need to format it. For this purpose, either format or fdformat command is used (whichever is supported by your system).

26. \_\_\_ command performs copying of diskettes.  
a) pp  
b) df  
c) du  
d) dd

Answer: d  
Explanation: dd (disk jump) command can be used in copying files systems, but is majorly used for copying media (floppies and tapes).

27. Which of the following is a backup program?  
a) bckup  
b) trap  
c) ciop  
d) cpio

Answer: d  
Explanation: As a system administrator, you are responsible for creating a backup of the data which resides on your system. For this purpose, there are mainly two backup programs which are extensively used i.e. cpio and tar. The cpio command copies files to and from a backup device.