

Exam Report: 8.9.10 Practice Questions

Date: 1/27/2020 7:48:34 pm
Time Spent: 9:23

Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Login: mGarsteck

Overall Performance

Your Score: 43%



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Individual Responses

▼ Question 1:

Incorrect

One of your users, Karen Scott, has recently married and is now Karen Jones. She has requested that her username be changed from *kscott* to *kjones*, but no other values change. Which of the following commands will accomplish this?

- ☒ ~~usermod -u kjones kscott~~
- ☐ usermod -u kscott kjones
- ➡ ☐ usermod -l kjones kscott
- ☐ usermod -l kscott kjones

Explanation

Use the **usermod** utility to modify user settings. Use the **-l** flag to signal a change to the username. The correct syntax requires the new username value be given, followed by the old username. The **-u** flag changes the UID number.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.9.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm LINUX_USRS_01]

▼ Question 2:

Correct

You have performed an audit and have found an active account for an employee with the username joer. This user no longer works for the company.

Which command can you use to disable this account?

- ➡ ☒ usermod -L joer
- ☐ usermod -d joer
- ☐ usermod -u joer
- ☐ usermod -l joer

Explanation

Use **usermod -L joer** to lock the user's password, disabling the account.

usermod -l joer will change the account's login name. **-d** is used for changing the account's home directory. **-u** is for changing the account's numeric ID.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.9.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm LINUX_USRS_02]

▼ Question 3:

Incorrect

An employee named Bob Smith, whose user name is *bsmith*, has left the company. You have been instructed to delete his user account and home directory.

Which of the following commands would produce the required outcome? (Choose all that apply.)

☐ **userdel bsmith**

☐ **userdel -h bsmith**

➡ ☐ **userdel bsmith;rm -rf /home/bsmith**

➡ ☒ **userdel -r bsmith**

Explanation

userdel -r deletes a user's home directory and user account. The command **userdel** by itself will not delete a user's home directory and user account. Executing **rm -rf** on the user's home directory after executing **userdel** removes the home directory.

userdel -h displays the syntax and options for the **userdel** command.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.9.

[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm LINUX_USRS_03]

▼ Question 4: Correct

A user with the account name *larry* has just been terminated from the company. There is good reason to believe that the user will attempt to access and damage files in the system in the very near future.

Which of the following commands will disable or remove the user account from the system and remove his home directory?

☐ **userdel -home larry**

☐ **userdel -h larry**

☐ **userdel larry**

➡ ☒ **userdel -r larry**

Explanation

Use the **userdel** command to delete a user from */etc/passwd* and related files that allow access. Use the **-r** option to also remove the home directory.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.9.

[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm LINUX_USRS_04]

▼ Question 5: Incorrect

In the */etc/shadow* file, which character in the password field indicates that a standard user account is locked?

!

Explanation

! or !! in the password field of */etc/shadow* indicates that the account is locked and cannot be used to log in. The */etc/shadow* file holds passwords and password expiration information for user accounts.

\$ preceding the password identifies the password as an encrypted entry. * indicates a system user account entry (which cannot be used to log in).

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.9.

[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm LINUX_USRS_05]

▼ Question 6: Incorrect

Which of the following utilities could you use to lock a user account? (Select two. Each answer represents an independent solution.)

☐ **useradd**

➡ ☐ **passwd**

☐ **userdel**

➡ ☒ **usermod**

Explanation

Use the following utilities to lock a user account:

- **passwd -l** disables (locks) an account. This command inserts **!!** before the password in the `/etc/shadow` file.
- **usermod -L** disables (locks) an account. This command inserts an **!** before the password in the `/etc/shadow` file.

useradd creates new user accounts, and **userdel** deletes user accounts from the system.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.9.

[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm LINUX_USRS_06]

▼ Question 7: Correct

You suspect that the *gshant* user account is locked.

Enter the command you use at the command prompt to show the status of the user account.



Explanation

passwd -S gshant displays the status of the *gshant* user account.

- **LK** indicates that the user account is locked.
- **PS** indicates that the user account has a password.

Viewing the `/etc/shadow` file will also display whether the user account is disabled. The second field for each entry in the `/etc/passwd` file is the password field:

- **\$** preceding the password identifies the password as an encrypted entry.
- **!** or **!!** indicates the account is locked and cannot be used to log in.
- ***** indicates a system account entry and cannot be used to log in.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.9.

[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm LINUX_USRS_07]