Exam Report: 7.2.11 Practice Questions

Date: 4/22/2020 10:18:20 am   Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Time Spent: 1:21   Login: mGarsteck

Overall Performance

Your Score: 17%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ◯ Objective Analysis ⦿ Individual Responses

Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

A programmer named Brandon calls with an issue. He is currently using the C shell each time he logs in, but his manager has told him to start using the Bash shell.

Which command will change brandon's shell to the desired setting?

  ◯ **useradd brandon /bin/bash**

➡ ◯ **usermod -s /bin/bash brandon**

  ◯ **userchange -a brandon /bin/bash**

  ⦿ ~~**usermod brandon /bin/bash**~~

Explanation

Use the **usermod** utility to modify user settings. Use the **-s** flag to signal a change to the user's shell. The correct syntax requires the new shell value followed by the username.

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_01]

▼ **Question 2:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

Which **useradd** option displays the default values specified in the /etc/default/useradd file?

[   ]   -D

Explanation

useradd -D displays the default values specified in the /etc/default/useradd file. The /etc/default/useradd file contains default values used by the **useradd** utility when creating a user account.

useradd creates new user accounts. The following options override the settings as found in /etc/default/useradd:

- **-c** adds a description for the account in the GECOS field of /etc/passwd.
- -d assigns an absolute pathname to a custom home directory location.
- **-e** specifies the date on which the user account will be disabled.
- **-f** specifies the number of days after a password expires until the account is permanently disabled.
- **-g** defines the primary group membership.
- **-G** defines the secondary group membership.
- **-M** does not create the user's home directory.
- **-m** creates the user's home directory (if it does not exist).
- **-n, N** does not create a group with the same name as the user (Red Hat and Fedora).
- **-p** defines the encrypted password.
- **-r** specifies the user account is a system user.
- **-s** defines the default shell.
- **-u** assigns the user a custom UID. This is useful when assigning ownership of files and directories to

a different user.

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_02]

▼ **Question 3:**   <u>Correct</u>

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

➡ ☑ passwd

  ☐ userdel

➡ ☑ usermod

  ☐ useradd

Explanation

Use the following utilities to lock a user account:

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

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

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_03]

▼ **Question 4:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

You suspect that the gshant user account is locked.

What should you enter at the command prompt to see the status of the gshant user account?

┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   │   passwd -S gshant
└─────────────────────────────────────┘

Explanation

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

   • LK indicates the user account is locked.
   • PS indicates 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 that the account is locked and cannot be used to log in.
   • * indicates a system account entry and cannot be used to log in.

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_04]

▼ **Question 5:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

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.*

Which of the following commands will accomplish this task without changing other values?

   ◉ ~~usermod -l kscott kjones~~

○ **usermod -u kjones kscott**

➡ ○ **usermod -l kjones kscott**

○ **usermod -u 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 that the new username value be given followed by the old username. The **-u** flag changes the uid number.
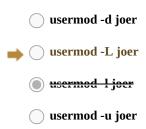
References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_05]

▼ **Question 6:**   Incorrect

You have performed an audit and have found active accounts for employees who no longer work for the company. You want to disable those accounts.

Which command example will disable a user account?

○ **usermod -d joer**

➡ ○ **usermod -L joer**

◉ ~~**usermod -l joer**~~

○ **usermod -u joer**

Explanation

Use **usermod -L joer** to lock the user's password, thereby disabling the account.
usermod -l joer changes the account's login name. **-d** is used to change the account's home directory. **-u** changes the account's numeric id.

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_06]

▼ **Question 7:**   Incorrect

What would be the outcome of the following command?

userdel -r jjones

◉ ~~The user account, jjones, would be deleted along with jjones's home directory and all files owned by jjones.~~

○ The user account, jjones, would be deleted, but jjones's home directory would be left untouched.

○ The user jjones's home directory would be deleted, but the user account would still exist.

➡ ○ The user account, jjones, would be deleted along with jjones's home directory.

Explanation

The command **userdel -r** would delete the user account along with the user's home directory. Any other files owned by the user would remain untouched.

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_07]

▼ **Question 8:**   Incorrect

An employee named Bob Smith, whose username is *bsmith*, has left the company. Your supervisor has instructed you to delete his user account and home directory.

Which of the following commands would produce the required outcome? (Select TWO).

➡️ ☑ **userdel -r bsmith**

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

☑ ~~**usermod -r bsmith**~~

☐ **userdel -h bsmith**

☐ **userdel bsmith**

Explanation

userdel -r will delete a user's home directory along with the user account. The command **userdel** by itself will not delete a user's home directory along with the user account. Executing **rm -rf** on the user's home directory after executing userdel would remove the home directory.

userdel -h will display the syntax and options for the **userdel** command.

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_08]

▼ **Question 9:**   Correct

A user with an 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 your system in the very near future.

Which command below will disable or remove the user account from the system and remove his home directory?

○ **userdel larry**

○ **userdel -home larry**

➡️ ⦿ **userdel -r larry**

○ **userdel -h larry**

Explanation

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

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_09]

▼ **Question 10:**   Incorrect

You need to change the default home directory value, which is used by the **useradd** utility when creating a user account.

What is the full path and filename of the file you should edit?

[   ]   /etc/default/useradd

Explanation

The **/etc/default/useradd** file contains default values used by the **useradd** utility when creating a user account, including:

• Group ID
• Home directory

  • Account expiration
  • Default shell
  • Secondary group membership

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_10]

▼ **Question 11:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

You need to create a user account with the following parameters:

  • Login name: *pmorrill*
  • Comment: *Paul Morrill*
  • Home directory: /home/pmorrill_temp
  • UID: 683

Which of the following commands should you use?

  ○ **useradd -d "Paul Morrill" -h /home/pmorrill_temp -u 683 pmorrill**

➡ ○ **useradd -c "Paul Morrill" -d /home/pmorrill_temp -u 683 pmorrill**

  ◉ ~~**useradd -c "Paul Morrill" -d ~/pmorrill_temp -u 683 pmorrill**~~

  ○ **useradd pmorrill -c "Paul Morrill" -d /home/pmorrill_temp -u 683**

Explanation

Use **useradd -c "Paul Morrill" -d /home/pmorrill_temp -u 683 pmorrill** to create a user account with these specific parameters:

  • Login name: *pmorrill*
  • Comment: *Paul Morrill*
  • Home directory: /home/pmorrill_temp
  • UID: 683

useradd creates new user accounts. Be aware of the following **useradd** options:

  • **-c** adds a description for the account in the GECOS field of /etc/passwd.
  • **-d** assigns an absolute pathname to a custom home directory location.
  • **-u** assigns the user a custom UID. This is useful when assigning ownership of files and directories to a different user.

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_11]

▼ **Question 12:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

What is the full path to the directory that contains a set of configuration file templates that are copied into a new user's home directory when it is created?

[_____]   /etc/skel

Explanation

The /etc/skel directory contains a set of configuration file templates that are copied into a new user's home directory when it is created, including the following files:

  • .bashrc
  • .bash_logout
  • .bash_profile
  • .kshrc

References

Linux Pro - 7.2 User Management
[e_usr_lp5.exam.xml Q_USER_CF_LP5_12]