

Section 8 – User Management

Answers

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. a
You can use upper case letters in login names as long as you don't start the login name with one of them. However, lower case letters are commonly used for the sake of consistency among different systems.
5. The encrypted password is stored by default in /etc/passwd file
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. b
It's stored by default in /etc/shadow file. You can opt to use /etc/passwd for this purpose but this is not a recommended practice
7. b
8. a
Because the system uses a "salt" string to make the password unique even if another user chose it
9. a
But it raises a security issue
10. b
The GECOS field will typically hold the account real name, the office address, and the phone number. You can add other fields as necessary as long as you separated them by commas. This field is considered to be a "comments" field.
11. The default location of home directories can be changed in the following file:
 - a. /etc/login.defs
 - b. /etc/passwd
 - c. /etc/default/useradd
 - d. /etc/profile
12. Users are allowed to change their login shells using the chsh command. There are no restrictions on what programs they may use as their shells:
 - a. True
 - b. False
13. Password policy settings (like when the password was last changed and how many days to warn the user before the account expires) are stored in the following file:
 - a. /etc/passwd
 - b. /etc/shadow
 - c. /etc/security
 - d. None of the above
14. Groups that users are members in are stored in the following file:

- a. /etc/passwd
 - b. /etc/group
 - c. /etc/shadow
 - d. /etc/default/login.defs
15. The useradd command does the following tasks (choose all that apply):
- a. Creates a new entry in /etc/passwd
 - b. Sets a default password for the user
 - c. Adds the primary user group in /etc/group
 - d. Creates a home directory for the user and sets the appropriate permissions and ownership information
16. The default environment files like .bash_profile and .profile are placed in the /etc/skel directory. They get copied to the user's home directory upon user-creation
- a. True
 - b. False
17. The /etc/profile file also gets copied to the user's home directory in the user-creation process
- a. True
 - b. False
18. The adduser command in Ubuntu has nothing to do with the useradd command
- a. True
 - b. False
19. You can use the following command switch with useradd to see the default settings that the command will use in user creation:
- a. -a
 - b. -b
 - c. -c
 - d. -d
20. The command line switch -G has the following effect with the useradd command:
- a. Adds the user to a supplementary group
 - b. Adds the user to a different primary group
 - c. Creates a global (administrator) user
 - d. It has no effect
21. The switches used with useradd command can be used in a similar way with usermod
- a. True
 - b. False
22. The newusers command can be used to add bulk users. It uses a file that is similar in syntax to:
- a. /etc/shadow
 - b. /etc/passwd
 - c. LDAP database file
 - d. None of the above. It uses its own format
23. Ubuntu provides the deluser Perl script. It offers the administrator the following options (choose all the apply):
- a. Remove the user's home directory
 - b. Backup the user's files
 - c. Delete the user's group if it becomes empty

- d. Kill any process owned by the user
24. You can lock the user manually by placing an asterisk or an exclamation mark before the encrypted password string in the `/etc/shadow` file
- a. True
 - b. False