

# **SYSADM QUIZ #4 (WEEK 4)**

## **1. What are user accounts?**

- A. Profiles that only save wallpapers and themes.
- B. Guest access meant for short-term use.
- C. Digital identities that hold personal files, settings, and permissions.
- D. Simple names used to label users.

## **2. Which account is managed by a central server in organizations?**

- A. Administrator Account with full control.
- B. Local Account used on one computer.
- C. Domain Account, handled by a server for network access.
- D. Standard Account with limited rights.

## **3. What does user management do?**

- A. Lets everyone share the same access without restrictions.
- B. Organizes users, controls access, and keeps the system secure.
- C. Changes the desktop appearance for all users.
- D. Focuses only on deleting or removing accounts.

## **4. Which account has full control of the system?**

- A. Guest Account for visitors.
- B. Administrator Account with complete control of settings and files.
- C. Local Account for personal use only.
- D. Standard Account with limited permissions.

## **5. Why is user management important?**

- A. It keeps data protected, ensures security, and makes tasks easier
- B. It makes the desktop more colorful for users
- C. It only speeds up the login process
- D. It gives free access to anyone on the computer

**6. What is a group in user management?**

- A. A single user account
- B. A collection of user accounts managed together
- C. A type of permission
- D. A password policy

**7. What is the main purpose of groups?**

- A. To make administration easier
- B. To create user accounts
- C. To store files and folders
- D. To change system passwords

**8. Which of the following is an example of a group?**

- A. Administrators
- B. CPU
- C. Hard Drive
- D. Printer

**9. How do groups relate to user accounts?**

- A. Users are added to groups and inherit group permissions
- B. Groups replace user accounts completely
- C. A user account can only belong to one group
- D. Groups are not connected to users

**10. If a student belongs to both the “Students” group and the “Library” group, what happens?**

- A. The student gets access to both class files and library resources
- B. The student account is deleted
- C. The student becomes an administrator
- D. The student loses all permissions

**11. Which of the following best describes permissions in user management?**

- A. The ability to install any software on a computer
- B. Rules that control what actions a user can perform
- C. A type of antivirus software
- D. The process of creating a user account

**12. Which permission allows a user to view a file but not make any changes?**

- A. Execute
- B. Write
- C. Read
- D. Full Control

**13. The Principle of Least Privilege (POLP)**

- A. Giving users access to all files in the system
- B. Giving users the minimum access needed for their role
- C. Giving students the same permissions as admins
- D. Allowing users to set their own permissions

**14. In a school setting, which type of user usually has higher permissions access to class files?**

- A. Student
- B. Teacher
- C. Guest
- D. IT Admin

**15. Why are permissions important in user management?**

- A. To make computers run faster
- B. To prevent unauthorized access and protect data
- C. To install more applications
- D. To delete user accounts

**16. What is the main purpose of Security Policies?**

- A. To allow free access to all systems
- B. To improve the speed of computers
- C. To give IT staff more work
- D. To provide clear rules and guidelines that protect data, prevent threats, and ensure secure use of IT systems

**17. Which of the following is an example of a Security Policy?**

- A. Using colorful wallpapers on your desktop
- B. Setting password rules, account lockout, and requiring multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- C. Giving everyone admin access
- D. Allowing unlimited login attempts

**18. What is Active Directory (AD) mainly used for?**

- A. To watch videos online
- B. To store personal pictures
- C. To centralize management of accounts, groups, and policies within an organization
- D. To make games run faster

**19. In Active Directory, what does Authentication mean?**

- A. Checking if the user has the correct username and password
- B. Allowing free access without login
- C. Storing entertainment apps
- D. Restarting the computer

**20. Why are Security Policies and Active Directory important together?**

- A. Because they make presentations longer
- B. Because they both use Microsoft Office
- C. Because they combine rules and centralized enforcement to create stronger security across the organization
- D. Because they make passwords shorter

**ANSWER KEY:**

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. B
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. C