**1.** Basic information about the characteristics of a user's account can be found in:

**1 / 1 point**

- ⦿ **/etc/passwd**
- ○ **/etc/permissions**
- ○ **/etc/users**
- ○ **/var/users/params**

> ✓ **Correct**
> This is a standard important file

**2.** Adding a new user to a group is done with:

**1 / 1 point**

- ○ **groupmod**
- ⦿ **usermod**
- ○ **groupadd**
- ○ **chgroup**

> ✓ **Correct**
> **usermod** can add a user to a group.

**3.** Which provides stronger security and auditing for system activity:

**1 / 1 point**

- ○ **su**
- ⦿ **sudo**

> ✓ **Correct**
> **sudo** is much more controlled than **su** and has good auditing facilities.

**4.** Differences between **su** and **su -** include (Select all answers that apply):  `0 / 1 point`

- [x] **su -** starts a new login shell, while **su** just continues the current shell, but gives it super privileges

  > ✓ **Correct**
  > Yes, this is a correct statement.

- [x] **su -** preserves more information, such as current directory, path and environment variables

  > ⊗ **This should not be selected**
  > **su -** starts over and throws away a lot of information

- [ ] **su** starts a new login shell, while **su -** just continues the current shell but gives it super privileges

- [ ] **su** preserves more information, such as current directory, path and environment variables

**5.** Which is the proper way to use **sudo** with **echo**?  `1 / 1 point`

- ( ) **sudo echo 3 | cat - > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches**

- ( ) **sudo echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches**

- ( ) **sudo -c bash "echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches"**

- (•) **sudo bash -c "echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches"**

  > ✓ **Correct**
  > Without the **-c** option, **echo sudo** would not be accessing the root-owned file