1. Generally, what type of user has access to, but limited control over a computer?   **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) General
- (●) Standard
- ( ) Administrator
- ( ) Limited

✓ **Correct**

2. In Windows, what does UAC stand for?   **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) User Administration Control
- ( ) User Availability Checklist
- ( ) User Access Console
- (●) User Access Control

✓ **Correct**

3. Which Windows PowerShell CLI command can be used to list the Users within local Groups on a given computer?   **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Get-LocalUser
- (●) Get-LocalGroupMember
- ( ) Get-LocalGroup
- ( ) Get-GPOReport

✓ **Correct**

4. On a Linux system, what is the first user that gets automatically created?   **1 / 1 point**

- (●) root user
- ( ) admin user
- ( ) user 1
- ( ) privileged user

✓ **Correct**

5. What Windows CLI command can be used to change a local user password?   **1 / 1 point**

- (●) net command
- ( ) new command
- ( ) user command
- ( ) password command

✓ **Correct**

6. What flag can be used in Linux with the passwd command to force a user to change their password on the next logon?   **1 / 1 point**

- (●) -e flag
- ( ) -next flag
- ( ) -new flag
- ( ) -chg flag

✓ **Correct**

7. Which of the following methods can Administrators use to add a user in Windows? (Choose all that apply) **0.75 / 1 point**

☑ At the CLI, use the DOS style **net user** *username* * **/add** command.

> ✓ **Correct**

☑ In the GUI, under Local Users and Groups in the Computer Management tool, right click Users and select New User.

> ✓ **Correct**

☐ At the CLI, using the DOS style **net computer** *computername*/**new** command.

☑ With Powershell, use the **Create-LocalUser** *username*command.

> ⊗ **This should not be selected**
> Please review the video on adding and removing users on Windows.

8. Is it possible to have write access to a file in Windows without having read access to that same file? **1 / 1 point**

○ Maybe

○ No

◉ Yes

> ✓ **Correct**

9. Imagine you are an IT administrator and you need to check that proper permissions are configured on a file in Linux. The file's owner should have full permissions. The file's associated group members should be able to read and write to the file, but not execute the file. Other users can only read the file. How should these file permissions look when you check them in the CLI environment? **1 / 1 point**

○ Drwxrw-r- -

○ -rwerw-r- -

◉ -rwxrw-r- -

○ -r- -rw-rwx

> ✓ **Correct**

10. In Windows, when setting the basic permission "Read" which of the following special permissions are enabled? (Choose all that apply) **1 / 1 point**

☑ Read Attributes

> ✓ **Correct**

☑ Read Data

> ✓ **Correct**

☑ Read Permissions

> ✓ **Correct**

☐ Read Activity