

Users and Groups

Graded Quiz • 10 min

Due Dec 21, 8:59 AM CET

System Administration

Users and Groups

✓ Video: Basics of Users and Groups

4 min

✓ Reading: Adding and Removing Users and Groups

15 min

✓ Video: Creating, Modifying, and Removing User Accounts (Demo)

3 min

✓ Reading: Files, Users, and Permissions

5 min

✓ Reading: root (super) user, su and sudo

10 min

✓ Reading: Working with User Accounts (Lab)

40 min

✓ Quiz: Users and Groups

5 questions

Digital Badge

QUIZ • 10 MIN

Users and Groups

Review Learning Objectives

Submit your assignment

DUE DATE

Dec 21, 8:59 AM CET

ATTEMPTS

3 every 8 hours

Try again

Receive grade

TO PASS

80% or higher

Grade

100%

View Feedback

We keep your highest score

✓ Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE

100%

Users and Groups

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

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

1 / 1 point

☐ /etc/users

☒ /etc/passwd

☐ /etc/permissions

☐ /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

☐ chgroup

☒ usermod

☐ groupadd

✓ Correct

usermod can add a user to a group.

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

1 / 1 point

☒ sudo

☐ su

✓ 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):

1 / 1 point

☒ 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.

☐ su - preserves more information, such as current directory, path and environment variables

✓ su preserves more information, such as current directory, path and environment variables

✓ Correct

su without the dash preserves information

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

5. Which is the proper way to use sudo with echo?

1 / 1 point

☐ sudo -c bash "echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop\_caches"

☒ sudo bash -c "echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop\_caches"

☐ sudo echo 3 | cat -> /proc/sys/vm/drop\_caches

☐ sudo echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop\_caches

✓ Correct

Without the -c option, echo sudo would not be accessing the root-owned file

1 of 1

12/16/20, 4:14 PM