USER, GROUP, ROLE MANGEMENT:

1.A	is usually synonymous with a job or set of functions.
	a.user
	b.group
	c.role
	d.permissions
ANS: r	ole
2.Under privilege management, a is a collection of users with some common criteria, such as a need for a particular dataset or group of applications.	
	a.role
	b.group
	c.user
	d.administrator
ANS: group	
3.By as	ssigning membership in a specific group to a user, you make it much easier to control that
	a.user's access and privileges
	b.settings
	c.sharing
	d.versions
ANS: u	ser's access and privileges
4.adding a user account to the gives all the permissions such as installing drivers, modifying settings, installing software.	
	a.standard users
	b.read only
	c.Power Users group
	d.Super Users
ANS: P	ower Users Group
5.the role of in Microsoft SQL Server may be applied to someone who is responsible for creating and logins, reading error logs, and auditing the application.	
	a.windows admin
	b.network admin
	c.server admin
	d.security admin
ANS: s	ecurity admin

6define the actions a user can perform on the system itself, such as change the time, adjust auditing levels.
a) Remote access.
b) Rights.
c) Permission.
d) Security Controls
ANS : Rights
7. In privilege management who can access a computer system.
a) Only multiple users.
b) Only single individuals.
c) Both multiple and single users.
d) none of the above.
ANS : Only single individuals
8. Which management is used for processing a restricting user's ability to interact with the computer system?
a) Privilege management.
b) Role management.
c) Risk management.
d) None of these above.
ANS : Privilege Management
9. In Windows security models, define the actions a user can perform on an object (open a file, delete a folder, and so on)
A) permission
B) rights
C) settings
D) role
ANS: permission
10. Accounts such as the administrator account under Windows and the root account under UNIX are also called as
A. standard users
B . Admin users
C . super Users
D . power Users
ANS : super users