15.1.7 Practice Questions

Candidate: Ethan Bonavida (suborange)
Date: 12/8/2022 11:30:40 pm • **Time Spent:** 01:12

Score: 86% Passing Score: 80%

Question 1: ✔ Correct

You are the only Linux administrator for a very small company. You are constantly asked to fix one problem or another as they occur.

Which of the following is the BEST way to log into the system each morning?

- Log in as a superuser in order to be able to troubleshoot problems.
- Log in as the root user so you can solve problems as they occur.
- Log in as the user who has the most problems each day so you can more quickly fix the problems.
- ➡ Log in as a regular user and then use **su** as needed to solve problems.

Explanation

As a general rule of thumb, you should never log in as a root or superuser because of the damage you could do if you accidentally entered a wrong command. You should log in as a regular user and use **su** (super user) when you need to solve problems. You should never log in as another user.

References

15.1.4 root User Facts

q_usrrootu_lp5_01.question.fex

Question 2: ✔ Correct

You have logged in as a regular user when a frantic phone call comes in. The ABCD process must be started on the server now, but can only be run by root.

Which command would you use to start this process?

- **su ABCD**
- **exit ABCD**
- **ABCD /root**
- **sudo ABCD**

Explanation

Use the **sudo** utility to run the specified utility as the superuser (root). This same task can be accomplished with the command **su -c ABCD**, but not with **su ABCD** (which attempts to change you to a user named ABCD).

References

15.1.4 root User Facts

q_usrrootu_lp5_02.question.fex

Question 3: ✔ Correct

You have used **su** to switch to the root user account to do system administration tasks. Now you want to revert back to your regular user account.

Which command should you use?

- **off**
- **exit**
- **logoff**
- **break**

Explanation

Use the **exit** command to terminate the su shell and revert back to the user you previously logged in as.

References

15.1.4 root User Facts

q_usrrootu_lp5_03.question.fex

Question 4: ✔ Correct

You are currently logged in using the badams account. You want to view the contents of the /etc/inittab file, but you are not allowed to with the badams account.

Which command could you use to view the file?

- **sudo -f /etc/inittab cat**
- **su -c "cat /etc/inittab" -l**
- **sudo "cat /etc/inittab"**
- **su cat /etc/inittab**

Explanation

Use the **su -c "cat /etc/inittab" -l** command to run a single command as the root user. **-c** identifies the command to run. Enclose the command in single or double quotes. Be sure to include the **-l** switch to log in as root.

When using the **sudo** command, follow **sudo** with the command; do not use quotes or switches.

su cat /etc/inittab will result in the **su** command attempting to switch to a user named cat.

References

15.4.2 Remove Unneeded Services and Scan Ports

q_usrrootu_lp5_04.question.fex

Question 5: ✕ Incorrect

You need to configure which commands are allowed to be used with the **sudo** command.

What is the full path and filename of the file you should edit?

[ ] /etc/sudoers

Explanation

sudo uses the /etc/sudoers file to configure the users and the commands they are entitled to execute. To give standard user accounts the permissions to execute commands as the root user, use the **sudo** command coupled with the /etc/sudoers file. Be aware of the following facts about the **sudo** command and the /etc/sudoers file:

- When users need to execute the command, they use the **sudo** command followed by the command they want to execute. Users are prompted for a password to execute the command. This is the current user account password, not the root account password.
- The /etc/sudoers file can only be edited using the **visudo** command.
- **sudo** logs information about the users and the commands they run, as well as failed attempts to use **sudo**, in the /var/log/security log.

References

15.1.4 root User Facts

q_usrrootu_lp5_05.question.fex

Question 6: ✔ Correct

What do you enter at the command prompt to edit the /etc/sudoers file?

visudo ✔

Explanation

The /etc/sudoers file can only be edited using the **visudo** command. To give standard user accounts the permissions to execute commands as the root user, use the **sudo** command coupled with the /etc/sudoers file. Be aware of the following facts about the **sudo** command and the /etc/sudoers file:

- When users need to execute the command, they use the **sudo** command followed by the command they want to execute. Users are prompted for a password to execute the command. This is the current user account password, not the root account password.
- Users and the commands they are entitled to execute are specified in the /etc/sudoers file.
- **sudo** logs information about the users and the commands they run as well as failed attempts to use **sudo** in the **/**var/log/security log.

References

15.1.4 root User Facts

q_usrrootu_lp5_06.question.fex

Question 7: ✔ Correct

A system was installed by an employee that is no longer with the company, and that employee used a non-standard root password that was not documented.

Which mode must you boot the system into to reset the lost root password?

- tty1
- Single user mode
- Multiuser graphical mode
- tty7

Explanation

single user mode is required to reset the root password.

multiuser graphical mode provides a graphical user interface and does not allow the root password to be reset.

tty7 is used to access the GUI using the command Ctrl+Alt+F7.

tty1 is a virtual terminal accessed using the command Ctrl+Alt+F1.

References

15.1.4 root User Facts

q_usrrootu_lp5_lost_root_password.question.fex