✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Next Item

✓

1 / 1 point

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

○ **/etc/permissions**

○ **/var/users/params**

○ **/etc/users**

● **/etc/passwd**

Correct
This is a standard important file

✓

1 / 1 point

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

○ **chgroup**

○ **groupmod**

● **usermod**

Correct
usermod can add a user to a group.

○ **groupadd**

✓

1 / 1 point

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

● **sudo**

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

○ **su**

✓

1 / 1 point

4. Differences between **su** and **su -** include (Select all answers that apply):

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

Un-selected is correct

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

Un-selected is correct

☑ **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

Correct
su without the dash preserves information

✗

0 / 1 point

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

○ **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"**

This should not be selected
The **-c** option goes with **bash**, not **sudo**

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

👍 👎 🚩