

## 01.4.1 – Quiz - System Services

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Seat 99 (Grade level 13)

Cyber Capstone

0. What are some common problems associated with user login issues?

- A. Issues related to file attributes such as ownership and timestamps.
- B. Difficulties users face when trying to access files in the wrong context.
- C. Problems with forgotten passwords, weak password policies, or password expiration.
- D. Problems like username/password issues, authentication methods, or account lockouts due to multiple failed login attempts.

**Answer:**

1. What is the primary purpose of the systemctl command in Linux?

- A. To create cron jobs
- B. To mask a service
- C. To interact with crontab files
- D. To manage system services

**Answer:**

2. Which systemctl command is used to stop a running service?

- A. systemctl restart <service-name>
- B. systemctl disable <service-name>
- C. systemctl stop <service-name>
- D. systemctl status <service-name>

**Answer:**

3. How is the restart command used with systemctl to restart a service?

- A. systemctl restart <service-name>
- B. systemctl stop <service-name>
- C. systemctl enable <service-name>

**Answer:**

4. What does the status command in systemctl provide information about?

- A. The cron syntax
- B. The intervals between cron jobs
- C. Whether a service is running or stopped
- D. The crontab commands

**Answer:**

5. Which systemctl command is used to enable a service to start automatically at boot time?

- A. systemctl start <service-name>
- B. systemctl enable <service-name>
- C. systemctl mask <service-name>
- D. systemctl disable <service-name>

**Answer:**

6. What does the mask command in systemctl do?

- A. Enables a service
- B. Disables a service
- C. Stops a service
- D. Prevents a service from running or starting

**Answer:**

7. What is cron used for in Unix-like operating systems?

- A. Enabling and disabling services
- B. Scheduling recurring tasks at fixed times, dates, or intervals
- C. Managing system stability
- D. Interacting with crontab files

**Answer:**

8. What does the at command do in Unix-like systems?

- A. Manages cron jobs
- B. Prevents services from running
- C. Schedules one-time job execution
- D. Enables and disables services

**Answer:**