

In Previous Years Questions

In Linux, user accounts are essential for managing access to system resources and maintaining security.

There are three main types of user accounts, each with a specific role:

1. Superuser (root):

- Possesses full administrative privileges.
- Can access and modify any file or system configuration.
- Used for system administration tasks that require elevated permissions.
- Should only be used when necessary due to the security risk of having full access.

2. Regular Users:

- Standard accounts used for daily work.
- Have limited access to system resources and files depending on their permissions.
- Used for tasks like running applications, working with files, and accessing the internet.
- Can be restricted further by assigning them to specific user groups.

3. Service Accounts:

- Created specifically to run system services.
- Have limited access to resources and are not intended for interactive use.
- Often have restricted permissions and are used to minimize the risk of unauthorized access to the system.

Explain users type in Linux and their role ?

User type	Role	Usage
Superuser (root)	System administration	Installing software, managing users, modifying system configurations
Regular Users	Daily work	Running applications, working with files, accessing the internet
Service Accounts	Running system services	Database services, web servers, email servers

Additional User Types:

- Guest Users: Limited access to the system, typically used for temporary access.
- System Users: Used for specific system tasks, such as running backups or managing logs.

User Identifiers:

- UID (User ID): Unique numeric identifier assigned to each user account.
- GID (Group ID): Identifies the group(s) a user belongs to, influencing their permissions.