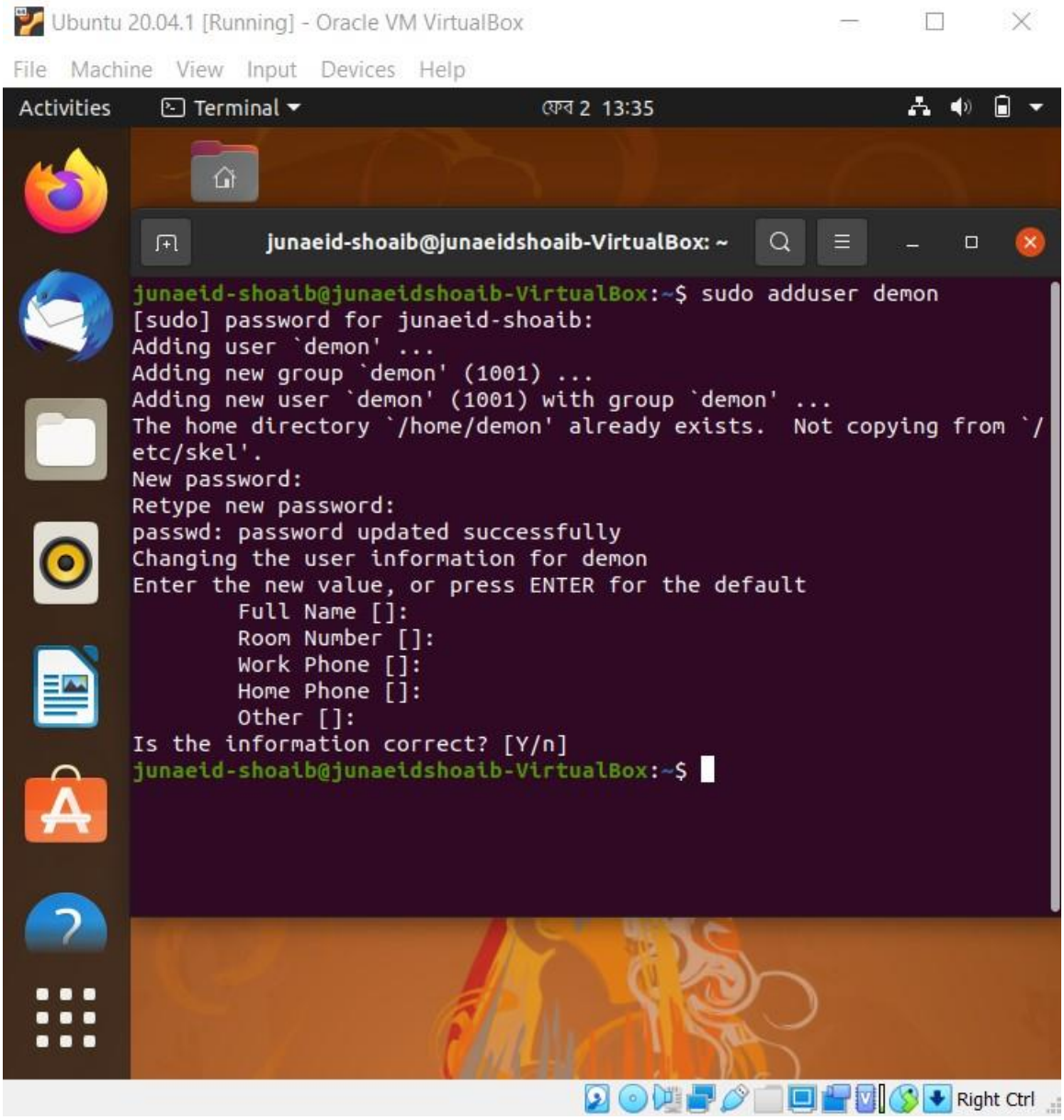
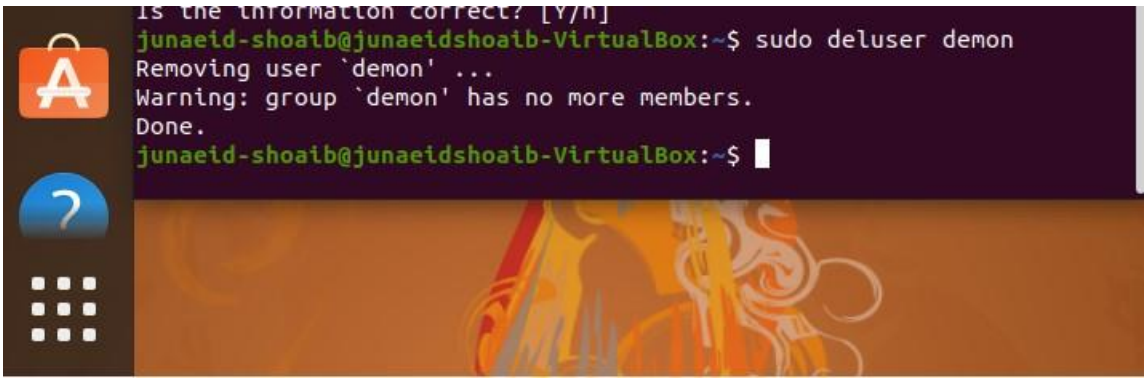
1. What is shell?
   Ans: Shell is an environment in which we can run our commands, programs, and shell scripts. There are different flavors of a shell, just as there are different flavors of operating systems. Each flavor of shell has its own set of recognized commands and functions. When a program finishes executing, it displays that program's output.
2. What is terminal?
   Ans: **Terminal** is a program that opens a graphical window and lets you interact with the **shell**.
3. **What is user friendly in between terminal and GUI & why?**
   Ans: GUI objects include icons, cursors, and buttons. These graphical elements are sometimes enhanced with sounds, or visual effects like transparency and drop shadows. A **GUI** is considered to be more **user**-**friendly** than a text-based command-line **interface**, such as MS-DOS, or the shell of Unix-like operating systems.
4. What defines a user account?
   Ans: A **user account** is an identity created for a person in a computer or computing system.
5. What is root user?
   Ans: The **root** is the **user** name or account that by default has **access** to all commands and files on a **Linux** or other Unix-like operating system. It is also referred to as the **root** account, **root user**, and the **superuser**.
6. What is general purpose user?
   Ans: A **general**-**purpose** user is one that, given the appropriate application and required time, should be able to perform most common computing tasks. Personal computers, including desktops, notebooks, smartphones and tablets, are all examples of **general**-**purpose** users.
7. What are the difference between root user and general purpose user?
   Ans: The **root user is** basically equivalent to the administrator **user** on Windows – the **root user** has maximum permissions and can do anything to the system. Normal **users** on Linux run with reduced permissions – for example, they can't install software or write to system directories.
8. What is the meaning of sudo?
   Ans: **sudo** is an abbreviation of "super user **do**" and is a Linux command that allows programs to be executed as a super user (aka root user) or another user.
9. What is the meaning of su?
   Ans: The Unix command **su**, which stands for substitute user, is used by a computer user to execute commands with the privileges of another user account.
10. Why we use sudo?
    Ans: Whenever a user tries to install, remove or change any piece of software, he has to have the root privileges to perform such tasks. The **sudo** command is **used** to give such permissions to any particular command that a user wants to execute once the user enters a user password to give system based permissions.
11. **Why we use su?**
    Ans: su is one of the core utilities in **Linux**. **It** allows users to execute commands as another user. The most common **use** of the **su** is to get **superuser** privileges. **It** is often mistaken as an abbreviation for “super user”, but **it** is an abbreviation for “substitute user”.
12. How to create a user account?

Ans:



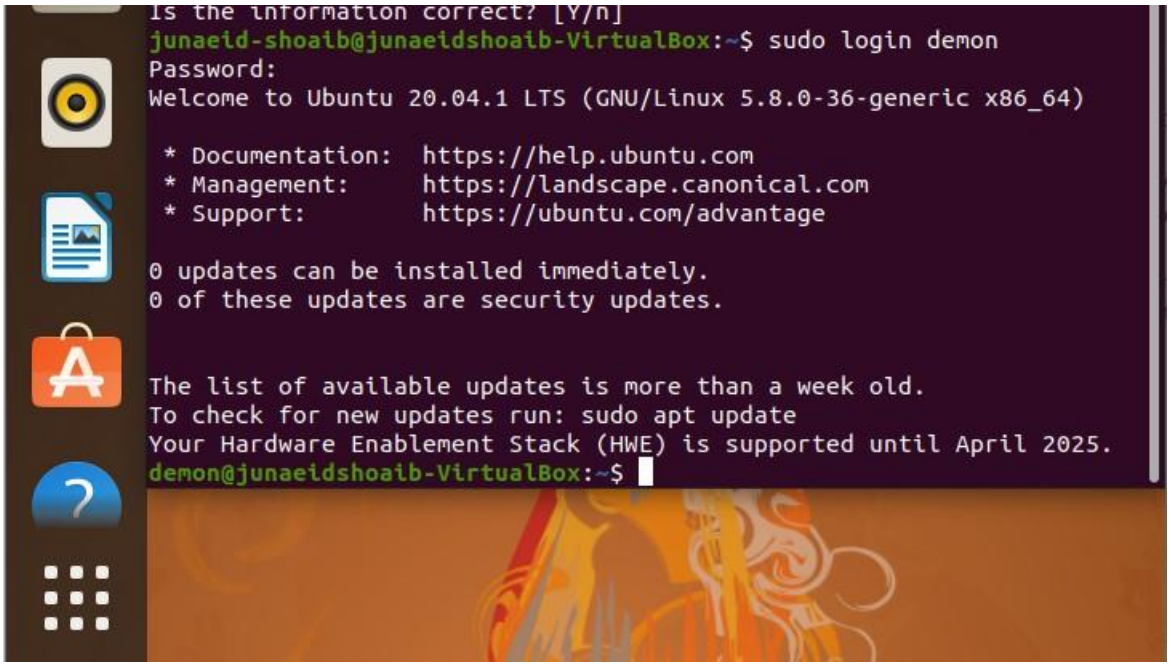
13. How to delete a user?

Ans:



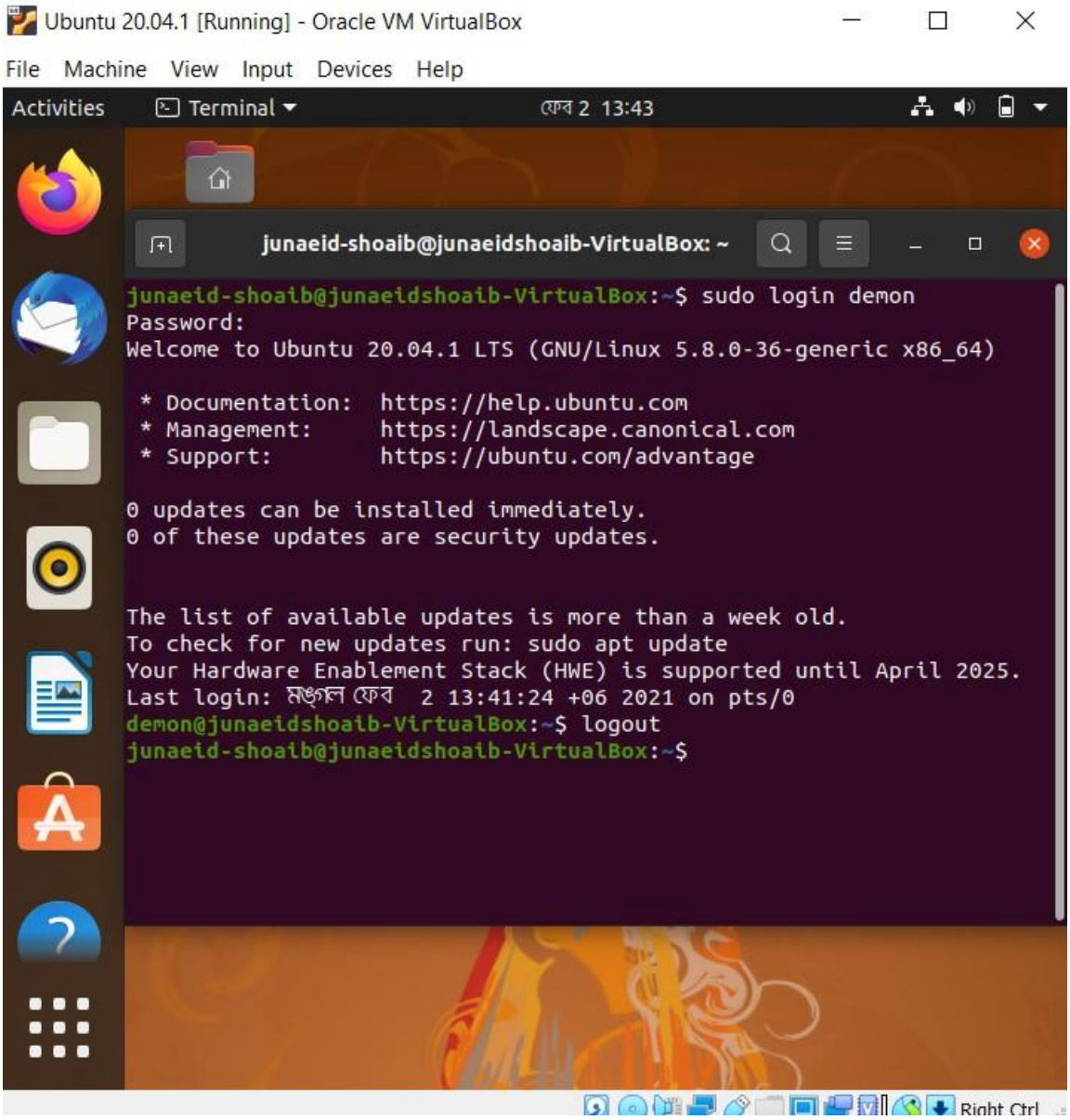
14. How to login into a user account?

    Ans:



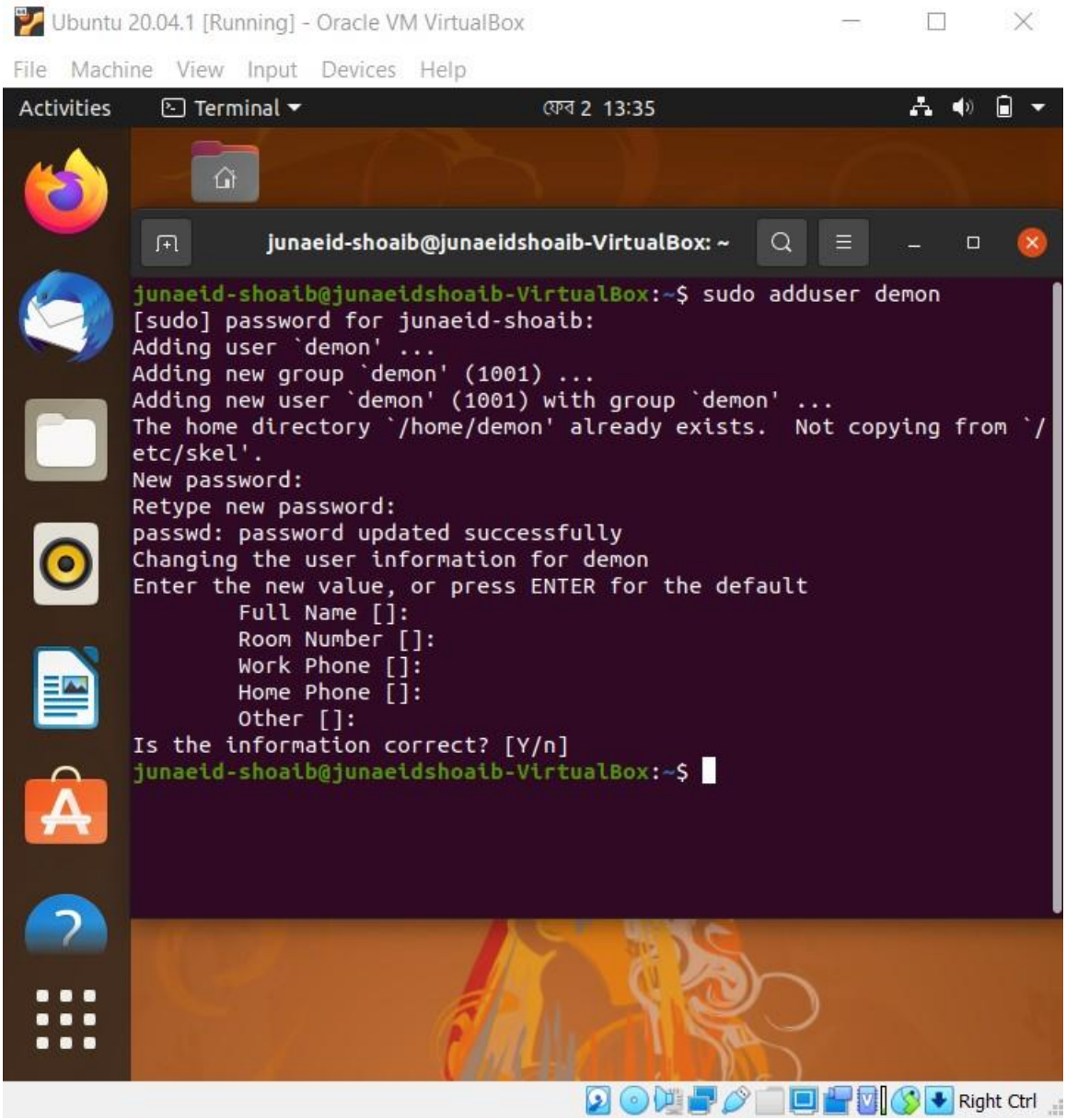
15. How to logout from a user account?

Ans:



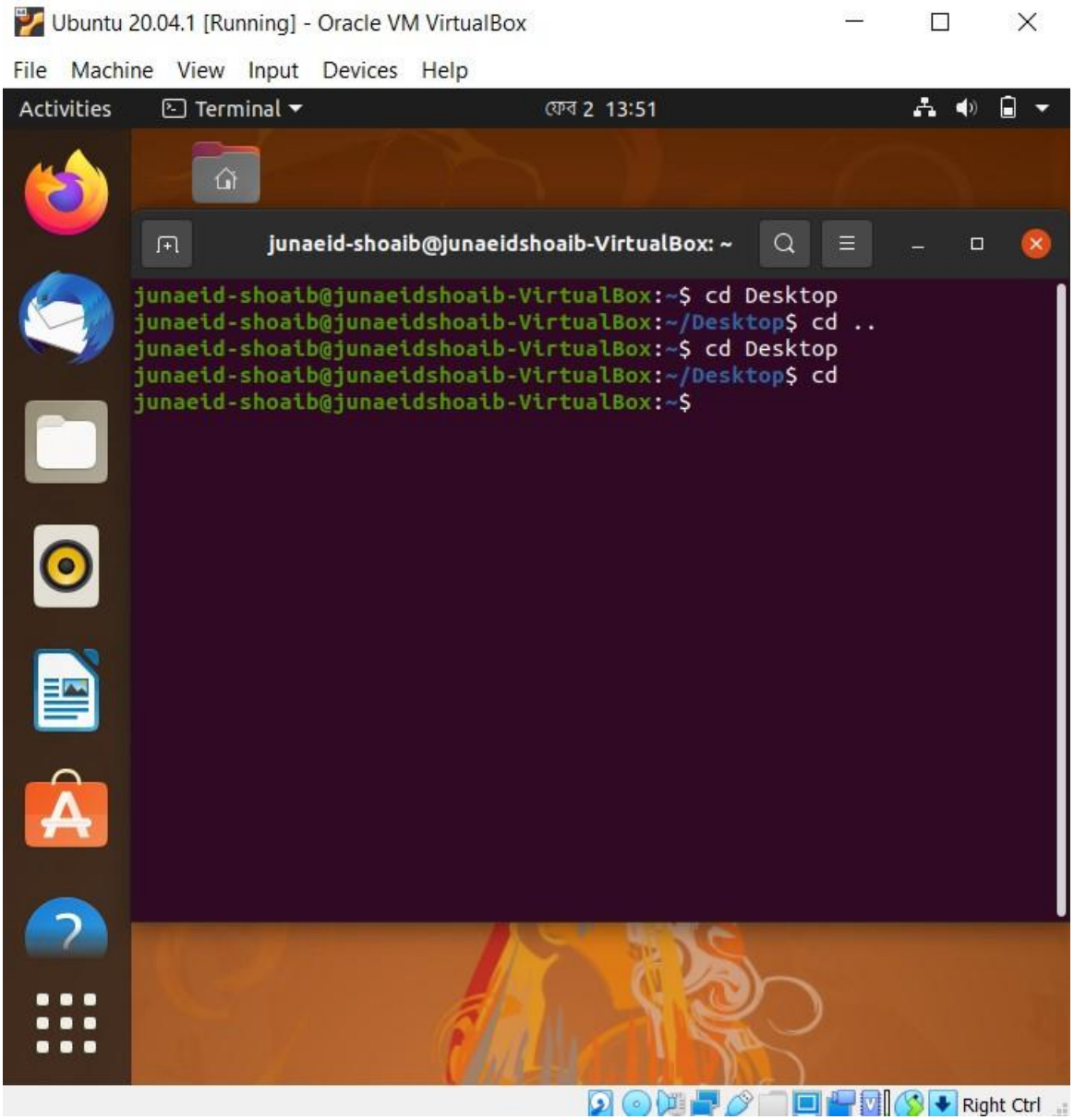
16. How many times it requires password for creating a user account?

Ans: Total 3 .One old/current user password and two new .



17. How to exit from root?

Ans:



18. What is the meaning of sudo adduser {username}?
    Ans: Sudo is a program for Unix-like computer operating systems that allows users to run programs with the security privileges of another user, by default the superuser.**Adduser** command in Linux is used to add a new user to your current Linux machine. This command allows you to modify the configurations of the user which is to be created.
19. What is the meaning of deluser {username}?
    Ans: **deluser** removes the user without removing the home directory, the mail spool or any other files on the system owned by the user.
20. What is the meaning of sudo su?
    Ans: You will get a root shell.

Therefore sudo su - will put you into a root environment but it will ask you for your user password instead of the root password (once sudo has given you root privileges, su - can be executed with no password).