
**Twinbridge Chinese Partner V6.5 Premium Edition Fo
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Chapter 2: Network administration. Management Pings are commonly used to obtain a timely response from a target system, and to test the validity of a connection. Pings are useful in systems that have been configured with a low time-to-recovery (i.e., server) when a connection could be lost. Other types of management are used to monitor a system's performance, and to manage the network. Depending on the system, tools to administer the system may be provided by the manufacturer, software vendors, or third parties. If the management tools can be used to manage multiple systems, the software may be a network management system.

2.1 Administrator privileges

To manage your computing device, you must be granted the appropriate privileges. Privileges are the authorization to perform an activity on the system. Privileges are granted to people or computers because they represent the ownership of resources in the system. Privileges include the ability to use functions that modify the resources of the system, and to transfer resources between the system's segments. The appropriate privileges are granted to the user when the user is granted an account. Privileges are granted by system administrators when creating accounts or groups. For an account to have the appropriate privileges, it must be a member of the appropriate group. Note that under the usual Unix philosophy, only a user should be able to modify his or her user account. Privileges are generally granted to a user through a particular account; for example, Network Administrator and Office Administrator accounts are typically associated with the Network account group and the Office account group, respectively, and are members of the Users group. Two types of groups exist in Linux: system groups and user groups. Group names are arbitrary, and can be comprised of any number of groups. A group name is a concatenation of the group name, a group identifier, and an account name. On most systems, a user has access to only some of the groups associated with the user's account. This means that a user must have appropriate privileges to use groups on the system. The principal aim of system groups is to grant privileges to groups of users, who can be members of that group. When a user is granted an account, the account may be a member of many system groups. The account is granted the appropriate privileges by default. The account is generally granted all privileges in the Administrators group; for example, Administrator. After an account is assigned privileges, the account may not have all privileges. For