

Linux Essentials Final Comprehensive Exam Answer (Modules 1 - 16) 2016 (100%)

1. One of the jobs of the kernel is to:

- [Manage the system's resources](#)
- Turn source code into machine code
- Load the operating system after the computer is turned on
- Transfer mail from one machine to another

2. Unix is:. (choose two)

- [An operating system](#)
- A type of hardware
- [A trademark](#)
- A distribution of Linux
- A text editor

3. Linux is written in:

- [C](#)
- .NET
- C++
- Java
- Perl

4. Source code refers to:

- The version of a program that the computer runs on the CPU
- The license that dictates how you may use and share the software
- The interface that software uses to talk to the kernel
- [A human readable version of computer software](#)

5. What is the standard option to provide a command line program to view its documentation?

- -info
- -doc
- [-help](#)
- -h

6. The command `man -k` is the same as the command `apropos`.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- False

7. The `whatis` command is the same as `man -w`.

- True
- [False](#)

8. The directory where additional documentation for software packages most likely can be found is:

- `/var/lib/doc`
- `/usr/software/doc`
- [/usr/share/doc](#)
- `/var/share/doc`

9. Hidden files are files that begin with what character?

- A plus (+)
- A dash (-)
- [A period \(.\)](#)
- An asterisk (*)

10. What option for the `ls` command will display all files, including hidden files?

- `-w`
- `-H`
- `-L`
- [-a](#)

11. The top-level directory on a Linux system is represented as:

- [/](#)
- `/root`
- `/home`
- `C:`

12. Is the following path absolute or relative?. `/etc/ppp`

- Relative
- [Absolute](#)

13. Is the following path absolute or relative?. *sysadmin/Documents*

- [Relative](#)
- Absolute

14. Compression on a file works by:

- Removing the high order bit from each byte
- Consolidating multiple files into one
- [Removing redundant information](#)
- Storing most of the data on removable media and just leaving a pointer
- Eliminating gaps within the file

15. In general, for which of the following would you want to use lossless compression?

- An mp3 audio file
- A movie
- [A log file](#)
- A JPEG image
- An encrypted email

16. Lossy compression:. (choose three)

- Is often used with documents
- Decompresses to an identical version as the original
- [Sacrifices some quality](#)
- [Usually results better compression than lossless](#)
- [Is often used with images](#)

17. You type `gzip myfile.tar`. What happens?. (choose two)

- [myfile.tar.gz holds a compressed version of myfile.tar](#)
- An error; you forgot to pass the name of the output file
- An error; you forgot to specify the file with `-f`
- `myfile.tar` is unarchived into the current directory
- [myfile.tar is removed](#)

18. Error messages generated by commands are sent where by default?

- STDIN
- Log files
- [STDERR](#)
- STDOUT

19. A successful command will print output to STDOUT.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- False

20. Which of the following commands will direct error messages to the file, error.log?. (choose one)

- `ls /root > error.log`
- `ls /root >> error.log`
- [ls /root 2> error.log](#)
- `ls /root $> error.log`

21. A pipe allows you to...

- ...send the same input to multiple commands.
- [...send the output of one command to another.](#)
- ...send the output of a command to a file.
- ...type multiple commands at one prompt.

22. Channel 2 is:

- [STDERR](#)
- STDIN
- STDALL
- STDOUT

23. The echo command:

- Tests a variable for duplication
- Duplicates the input stream to the output stream
- Is used for variable assignment
- [Is used to output text to the console](#)
- Copies variables from one to another

24. A file begins with `#!/bin/csh`. This means:

- C Shell compatibility mode is enabled
- [Running the script will invoke /bin/csh to interpret the rest of the file](#)
- The operator should not be using /bin/csh
- This is a Perl script
- Nothing, this is a comment

25. Which are appropriate editors for writing shell scripts?. (choose two)

- [nano](#)
- LibreOffice Writer
- /bin/bash
- [vi](#)
- Firefox

26. Most of nano's commands take the form of:

- Escape followed by another character
- Mouse clicks
- The F1 through F12 function keys
- Alt and another character
- [Control and another character](#)

27. What does this shell script do?. *FOO=/tmp/foo. if [!-d \$FOO]; then. mkdir \$FOO. fi*

- Nothing, since there is a problem with the conditions in the if statement
- Makes the /tmp/foo directory if a file by that name exists
- [Creates /tmp/foo if it does not exist](#)
- Creates /tmp/foo and raises an error if there is a problem
- Outputs a message to the screen

28. Which of the following are valid CPU types for Intel-based platforms?. (choose two)

- 48 bit
- 24 bit
- [64 bit](#)
- [32 bit](#)

29. 64 bit platforms can access more memory than 32 bit platforms.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- False

30. What does the acronym RPM mean?

- Relocate Package Manager
- Return Package Management
- [RPM Package Management](#)
- Recursive Package Manager

31. One way to install new software on a Linux system is to use a package management system.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- False

32. When you execute the dmesg command, the system displays messages that are generated by the kernel.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- False

33. Which of the following are package management commands for distributions with software distributed in files ending in .deb?. (choose three)

- rpm
- [apt-get](#)
- [dpkg](#)
- [aptitude](#)

34. Which of the following are package management commands for distributions with software distributed in files ending in .rpm?. (choose three)

- [yum](#)
- apt-get
- [rpm](#)
- [yumex](#)

35. Which of the following would be considered a host?

- [A printer attached to the network via an IP address](#)
- A CDROM
- The computer's hard drive
- A network cable

36. A service is...

- ...a file that contains configuration information.
- ...another name for a computer's hostname.
- [...a feature provided by one computer to another.](#)
- ...like an IP address.

37. A network packet contains (choose two)

- [...the IP address of the destination machine.](#)
- ...a hard drive partition.
- ...the name of the router.
- [...the IP address of the source machine.](#)

38. Only servers have hostnames.. True or False?

- True
- [False](#)

39. Which files contain user account information?. (choose two)

- [/etc/passwd](#)
- [/etc/shadow](#)
- [/etc/group](#)

40. Which user can view the /etc/shadow file?

- [The root user](#)
- No users
- Any member of the password group
- All users

41. Which command will display the UID, GID and groups your current user belongs to?

- [id](#)
- whoami

- who
- about

42. Each user belongs to at least one group.. True or False?

- True
- False

43. Which command will display the users that are currently logged in to the system?

- who
- about
- whoami
- id

44. UIDs 1-500 are usually reserved for what kind of users?

- Are not used for user accounts, but for group accounts
- System accounts, such as server processes
- Remote log-in accounts
- Log-in (human) users

45. If a user is deleted, the files and directories that the user owned...

- ...are deleted as well.
- ...will have no UID owner.
- ...will show a UID as the owner, but not user name.
- ...will have no user owner.

46. Which of the following options for the useradd command allows root to specify the UID to be associated with the account?

- -g
- -u
- -U
- -G

47. Which of the following options for the useradd command allows root to specify supplementary groups the user will be a member of?

- -u

- U
- -g
- -G

48. On a system that does not use UPG, the useradd command will also create a user group. For example, user bob, group bob.. True or False?

- True
- [False](#)

49. Which of the following commands set “other” permissions on file to r-x?

- `chmod o+rx file`
- `chmod o-r-w file`
- `chmod o=r+x file`
- [chmod o=rx file](#)

50. Which of the following commands sets “other” permissions on file to r-x?

- `chmod 774 file`
- `chmod 776 file`
- [chmod 775 file](#)
- `chmod 777 file`

51. Only one set (user, group, other) of permission can be changed at once using the symbolic method.. True or False?

- True
- [False](#)

52. Which of the following are methods for setting permissions using the chmod command?. (choose two)

- letter
- [octal](#)
- [symbolic](#)
- binary

53. The chown command can be used to change the owner and group of a file.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- False

54. The Samba application is a:

- Mail Server
- Security Server
- [File Server](#)
- Web Server

55. Which of the following are examples of desktop software?. (choose two)

- Web server
- [Web browser](#)
- File share
- Compiler
- [Music player](#)

56. If you wanted to set up a blog, which software would be most helpful?

- MySQL
- Postfix
- [WordPress](#)
- Dovecot
- Samba

57. Which of the following pieces of software deal with file sharing?. (choose three)

- [NFS](#)
- X-Windows
- [Netatalk](#)
- [Samba](#)
- PostgreSQL

58. If you wanted to create and print an invoice, which software could you use?

- GNOME

- Compiz
- Firefox
- [LibreOffice](#)
- Evolution

59. Which of the following is true about graphical mode?. (choose three)

- [You have menus and tools to help you find what you are looking for](#)
- [You access this mode by logging into a graphical display](#)
- After login, you are provided with a command prompt
- [After login, you are provided with a desktop](#)
- You cannot use your mouse

60. Which of the following is provided by a graphical interface that isn't normally provided to a non graphical interface?. (choose four)

- [Desktop](#)
- Shell
- [Windows](#)
- [Popups](#)
- [Menus](#)

61. A server is likely to be running in graphical mode.. True or False?

- True
- [False](#)

62. In graphical mode, you can get to a shell by running which applications?. (choose two)

- guiterm
- gbash
- [terminal](#)
- xconsole
- [xterm](#)

63. Which of the following are traits of a multiuser operating system?. (choose three)

- An administrative user gets a dedicated CPU
- [Users can protect their information from other users](#)

- [Resources are shared between users](#)
- [Many users can log in simultaneously with a unique account](#)
- Each user can only log in once per day

64. Select all the applications that provide access to the Command Line Interface (CLI)?. (choose two)

- [Virtual Terminal](#)
- [firefox](#)
- [opera](#)
- [Terminal window](#)

65. Which environment variable contains a list of directories that is searched for commands to execute?

- [PATH](#)
- [EXEC](#)
- [PS1](#)
- [PS2](#)

66. Select the command that can report the location of a command:

- [where](#)
- [what](#)
- [which](#)

67. A pair of single quotes (') will prevent the shell from interpreting any metacharacter.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- [False](#)

68. The /tmp directory is a temporary directory and will not exist on a system at all times.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- [False](#)

69. The /var directory has files that change over time.. True or False?

- [True](#)
- [False](#)

70. The “sticky bit” permission...

- ...prevents others from removing files they don't own from a common directory.
- ...changes the group ownership of existing files in a directory.
- ...prevents others from overwriting files they don't own in common directories.
- ...sets the group ownership of any new file created in a directory.

71. Which of the following commands will set the “sticky bit” on /shared ?

- `chmod 4777 /shared`
- `chmod 2777 /shared`
- `chmod 7777 /shared`
- `chmod 1777 /shared`

72. The “setuid” permission...

- ...allows a command to be run as the file owner.
- ...allows files in a directory to be manipulated as by the directory owner.
- ...prevents the owner of a file from being changed.
- ...reports the output of a script to the owner.