Most source code is typically available on the Internet in tarball format or as a git repository. True or False?

Step 1: Answer

True

Step 2: Explanation

The archive format for digital data and software is tar.gz, sometimes referred to as a tarball. The majority of Linux tarballs include software source codes. I advise using the apt-get, rpm, and yum commands to install all binary packages rather than the tarball approach.

Several files are contained in a tarball. Tarball files contain the.tar.gz,.tgz, or.tar.bz2 extension. The source code of most open source programmes is distributed in tarballs. Another well-liked technique is Git, which requires you to clone the remote repository before running the command.

The bzip2 and gzip utilities use similar compression algorithms. True or False?

Step 1: Answer

False

Step 2: Explanation

GNU zip, sometimes referred to as GZIP, is a piece of software used to compress data. The GNU Project originally intended to use it to replace the compress application that was used in early Unix systems (a free software project).

A series of data compression techniques known as BZIP2 is an open source, lossless data compression technology that enables the entire reconstruction of the original data of a compressed file from the compressed data.

The DEFLATE algorithm, which combines LZ77 and Huffman coding, is the foundation of gzip. LZW and other patent-protected data compression methods, which at the time restricted the utility of compress and other well-liked archivers, were planned to be replaced by DEFLATE.

To install a new program from RPM software repositories on the Internet, you can use the dnf update program name command. True or False?

Step 1: Answer

False

Step 2: Explanation

A free and open-source package management system is RPM Package Manager (RPM), formerly known as Red Hat Package Manager. The package manager programme itself and the.rpm file format are both referred to by the moniker RPM. The file format of RPM is the default package format of the Linux Standard Base, and it was designed particularly for Linux distributions.

You can check for updates on your Linux system by using the "dnf check-update" command. The "check-update" command searches for any updates for the predetermined packages. If no package name(s) are specified, your system will search for all available updates.