






CompTIA Linux+ and LPIC Practice Tests

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Chapter 3

GNU and Unix Commands (Domain 103)

THE FOLLOWING COMPTIA LINUX+/LPIC-1 EXAM OBJECTIVES ARE COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER:

- ✓ **103.1 Work on the command line**
 - Use single shell commands and one line command sequences to perform basic tasks on the command line
 - Use and modify the shell environment including defining, referencing and exporting environment variables
 - Use and edit command history
 - Invoke commands inside and outside the defined path
 - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
 - bash
 - echo
 - env
 - export
 - pwd
 - set
 - unset
 - man
 - uname
 - history
 - .bash_history
- ✓ **103.2 Process text streams using filters**
 - Send text files and output streams through text utility filters to modify the output using standard UNIX commands found in the GNU textutils package
 - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
 - cat
 - cut
 - expand
 - fmt
 - head
 - od
 - join
 - nl
 - paste
 - pr
 - sed

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- split
- tail
- tr
- unexpand
- uniq
- wc
- ✓ **103.3 Perform basic file management.**
- Copy, move and remove files and directories individually
- Copy multiple files and directories recursively
- Remove files and directories recursively
- Use simple and advanced wildcard specifications in commands
- Using find to locate and act on files based on type, size, or time
- Usage of tar, cpio, and dd
- The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
- cp
- find
- mkdir
- mv
- ls
- rm
- rmdir
- touch
- tar
- cpio
- dd
- file
- gzip
- gunzip
- bzip2
- xz
- file globbing
- ✓ **103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects**
- Redirecting standard input, standard output and standard error
- Pipe the output of one command to the input of another command
- Use the output of one command as arguments to another command
- Send output to both stdout and a file
- The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
- tee
- xargs
- ✓ **103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes**
- Run jobs in the foreground and background
- Signal a program to continue running after logout
- Monitor active processes
- Select and sort processes for display
- Send signals to processes
- The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
- &
- bg
- fg
- jobs
- kill
- nohup
- ps
- top
- free

- uptime
 - pgrep
 - pkill
 - killall
 - screen
 - ✓ **103.6 Modify process execution priorities**
 - Know the default priority of a job that is created
 - Run a program with higher or lower priority than the default
 - Change the priority of a running process
 - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
 - nice
 - ps
 - renice
 - top
 - ✓ **103.7 Search text files using regular expressions**
 - Create simple regular expressions containing several notational elements
 - Use regular expression tools to perform searches through a filesystem or file content
 - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
 - grep
 - egrep
 - fgrep
 - sed
 - regex(7)
 - ✓ **103.8 Perform basic file editing operations using vi**
 - Navigate a document using vi
 - Use basic vi modes
 - Insert, edit, delete, copy and find text
 - The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:
 - vi
 - /, ?
 - h, j, k, l
 - i, o, a
 - c, d, p, y, dd, yy
 - ZZ, :w!, :q!, :e!
1. 1. What command can be used to view the current settings for your environment when using Bash?
1. environment
 2. env
 3. listenv
 4. echoenv
2. 2. Assume that you're using the Bash shell and want to prevent output redirects from accidentally overwriting existing files. Which command and option can be used to invoke this behavior?
1. setoutput -f
 2. overwrite=no
 3. overwrite -n
 4. set -C
3. 3. Which command is used to access documentation on a Linux computer for a given command?
1. doc
 2. heredoc

3. `man`

4. `manual`

4. 4. Which of the following commands will print various information about the kernel and architecture, along with other details?

1. `info --sys`

2. `man sys`

3. `sysinfo`

4. `uname -a`

5. 5. When using `sed` for a substitution operation, which option must be included so that the substitution applies to the entire line rather than just the first instance?

1. `g`

2. `a`

3. `r`

4. `y`

6. 6. Which option for the `wc` command prints the number of lines given as input?

1. `-f`

2. `-a`

3. `-l`

4. `-o`

7. 7. What is the default number of lines printed by the `head` and `tail` commands, respectively?

1. 10 for `head`, 5 for `tail`

2. 5 for `head`, 10 for `tail`

3. 10 for both `head` and `tail`

4. 3 for both `head` and `tail`

8. 8. You are attempting to use `rmdir` to remove a directory, but there are still multiple files and other directories contained within it. Assuming that you're sure you want to remove the directory and all of its contents, what are the command and arguments needed to remove the directory and all of its contents?

1. `rm -f`

2. `rm -rf`

3. `rmdir -a`

4. `rmdir -m`

9. 9. Which command will find directories with names beginning with `2014` located beneath the current directory?

1. `find ./ -name "2014"`

2. `find ./ -type d -name "2014"`

3. `find / -type d "2014"`

4. `find ./ -type d -name "2014*"`

10. 10. Which of the following commands will provide the usernames in a sorted list gathered from the `/etc/passwd` file?

1. `cat /etc/passwd | awk -F: '{print $1}' | sort`

2. `sort /etc/passwd | cut`

3. `echo /etc/passwd`

4. `cat /etc/passwd | awk '{print $1}' | sort`

11. 11. Which options to `ls` will produce output, including hidden (dot) files, in a list that is ordered such that the newest files are at the end of the output?
1. `-la`
 2. `-lat`
 3. `-latr`
 4. `-ltr`
12. 12. What will be the result if the `touch` command is executed on a file that already exists?
1. The access timestamp of the file will change to the current time when the `touch` command is executed.
 2. The file will be overwritten.
 3. There will be no change.
 4. The file will be appended to.
13. 13. Which option to both `mv` and `cp` will cause the command to prompt before overwriting files that already exist?
1. `-f`
 2. `-Z`
 3. `-r`
 4. `-i`
14. 14. Which of the following commands will send the contents of `/etc/passwd` to both stdout and a file called `passwordfile`?
1. `cat /etc/passwd > passwordfile`
 2. `var /etc/passwd | passwordfile`
 3. `cat /etc/passwd | tee passwordfile`
 4. `echo /etc/passwd | stdout > passwordfile`
15. 15. The current hierarchy on the server contains a directory called `/usr/local`. You need to create additional directories below that called `/usr/local/test/october`. Which command will accomplish this task?
1. `mkdir -p /usr/local/test/october`
 2. `mkdir /usr/local/test/october`
 3. `mkdir -r /usr/local/test/october`
 4. `mkdir -f /usr/local/test/october`
16. 16. Which option to the `cp` command will copy directories in a recursive manner?
1. `-v`
 2. `-R`
 3. `-Z`
 4. `-i`
17. 17. You have received a file that does not have a file extension. Which command can you run to help determine what type of file it might be?
1. `grep`
 2. `telnet`
 3. `file`
 4. `export`
18. 18. Which command will create an image of the `/dev/sda1` disk partition and place that image into a file called `output.img`?
1. `dd if=sda of=/dev/sda1`
 2. `dd if=output.img of=/dev/sda1`

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3. dd if=/dev/sda1 of=output.img  
4. echo /dev/sda1 > output.img
```

19. 19. What is the default delimiter used by the cut command?

1. Colon
2. Tab
3. Space
4. Comma

20. 20. Which of the following will unzip and extract the contents of a file that has been tarred and gzipped?

1. tar -zxf <file.tgz>
2. tar -xf <file.tgz>
3. tar -vz <file.tgz>
4. tar -fd <file.tgz>

21. 21. What command is used to bring a command to foreground processing after it has been backgrounded with an &?

1. bg
2. fore
3. 4g
4. fg

22. 22. You need to write a script that gathers all of the process IDs for all instances of Apache running on the system. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

1. ps auwx | grep apache
2. pgrep apache
3. processlist apache
4. ls -p apache

23. 23. Which of the following command lines would monitor a single process called nagios in a continuous manner?

1. top -n 1
2. top -p 23
3. ps -nagios
4. top -p`pidof nagios`

24. 24. Users are reporting that various programs are crashing on the server. When examining logs, you see that certain processes are reporting out-of-memory conditions. Which command can you use to see the overall memory usage, including available swap space?

1. tree
2. pgrep
3. uptime
4. free

25. 25. You are using the vi editor for changing a file and need to exit. You receive a notice indicating "No write since last change." Assuming that you want to save your work, which of the following commands will save your work and exit vi?

1. :wq
2. :q!
3. dd
4. x

26. 26. What option is used to change the number of lines of output for the head and tail commands?
1. -l
 2. -f
 3. -g
 4. -n
27. 27. Which command can be used to determine the current load average along with information on the amount of time since the last boot of the system?
1. uptime
 2. sysinfo
 3. bash
 4. ls -u
28. 28. You need to start a long-running process that requires a terminal and foreground processing. However, you cannot leave your terminal window open due to security restrictions. Which command will enable you to start the process and return at a later time to continue the session?
1. fg
 2. bg
 3. kill
 4. screen
29. 29. You have attempted to stop a process using its service command and also using the kill command. Which signal can be sent to the process using the kill command in order to force the process to end?
1. -15
 2. -f
 3. -9
 4. -stop
30. 30. When working in the Bash shell, you need to redirect both stdout and stderr. Which of the following commands will redirect both stdout and stderr?
1. 1>2
 2. >2
 3. 2>&1
 4. >>
31. 31. Which command can be run to determine the default priority for processes spawned by the current user?
1. prio
 2. nice
 3. renice
 4. defpriority
32. 32. Which of the following egrep commands will examine /etc/passwd to find users who are using either /bin/bash or /usr/bin/zsh for their shell environment?
1. grep sh /etc/passwd
 2. egrep '/*/.sh\$' /etc/passwd
 3. grep '/*/.=sh\$' /etc/passwd
 4. egrep '/*/.?sh\$' /etc/passwd
33. 33. Which option to the man command accesses a different level of documentation, for example, system call documentation?

1. `man 2 <argument>`
2. `progman <argument>`
3. `man --sys <argument>`
4. `man --list sys`

34. 34. When editing with vi, which command changes into insert mode and opens a new line below the current cursor location?

1. `f`
2. `a`
3. `o`
4. `i`

35. 35. Which kill signal can be sent in order to restart a process?

1. `-HUP`
2. `-RESTART`
3. `-9`
4. `-SIG`

36. 36. Which of the following commands will display the last 50 lines of your command history when using Bash, including commands from the current session?

1. `bashhist 50`
2. `history 50`
3. `cat .bash_history`
4. `tail -f .bash_history`

37. 37. You have backgrounded several tasks using `&`. Which command can be used to view the current list of running tasks that have been backgrounded?

1. `procs`
2. `plist`
3. `jobs`
4. `free`

38. 38. Which of the following commands searches each user's `.bash_history` file to determine if the user has invoked the `sudo` command?

1. `find /home -name "bash_history" | grep sudo`
2. `find /home -name ".bash_history" | xargs grep sudo`
3. `find /home/.bash_history | xargs grep sudo`
4. `find /home -type history | xargs grep sudo`

39. 39. Which command will watch the Apache log at `/var/log/httpd/access.log` and continually scroll as new log entries are created?

1. `watch /var/log/httpd/access.log`
2. `tail /var/log/httpd/access.log`
3. `tail -f /var/log/httpd/access.log`
4. `mon /var/log/httpd/access.log`

40. 40. You are debugging a configuration file and the daemon indicates there is a problem on line 932. Which of the following commands will prepend line numbers onto the file?

1. `lines`
2. `wc -l`
3. `newline`
4. `nl`

41. 41. You receive a file with a .lzma extension. Which command can you use to decompress this file?

1. xz
2. lz
3. gz
4. bzip

42. 42. Which find command will locate files within the current directory that have been modified within the last 24 hours?

1. find ./ -type f -mtime 1
2. find ./ -type f -mtime 24
3. find ./ -type f -mtime +1
4. find ./ type -f time 24

43. 43. Which command will move all files with a .txt extension to the /tmp directory?

1. mv txt* tmp
2. move *txt /temp
3. mv *.txt /tmp
4. mv *.txt tmp

44. 44. Which command prints your current directory?

1. cwd
2. curdur
3. cd
4. pwd

45. 45. Assume that you have a file called zips.txt that contains several postal zip codes, and you need to determine how many unique zip codes there are in the file. Which of the following commands can be used for that purpose?

1. sort zips.txt | uniq -c
2. uniq zips.txt
3. count zips.txt
4. cat zips.txt | uniq -c

46. 46. When using Bash, how would you execute the last command starting with a certain string, even if that command was not the last one that you typed?

1. Precede the command with ! and then the string to search for.
2. Search for the command in history.
3. Precede the command with ? and then the string to search for.
4. This is not possible with Bash.

47. 47. Which command can be used to kill all processes by using their name?

1. killproc
2. killname
3. killall
4. kill -f

48. 48. You're working with a large file in vi, and you need to search for instances of a string earlier in the file. Which key will search backward in the file?

1. /
2. h
3. ?

4 x



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