**1. The system displays the following message when you attempt to log in with an incorrect username or an incorrect password:**

**Login incorrect**

1. **This message does not indicate whether your username, your password, or both are invalid. Why does it not reveal this information?**

**A:** It does not differentiate between an unacceptable username and an unacceptable password — a strategy meant to discourage unauthorized people from guessing names and passwords to gain access to the system.

1. **Why does the system wait for a couple of seconds to respond after you supply an incorrect username or password?**

**A:** It isa security feature to stop you to run a script and guess the password.

**2. Give three examples of poor password choices. What is wrong with each?**

**A:** Examples of poor password choices follow:

1. **mother** a word from a dictionary
2. **hong** user’s name
3. **9u** too short

**3. Is fido an acceptable password? Give several reasons why or why not.**

**A:** No, fido is not an acceptable password.

Reasons:

a. a word from a dictionary;

b. less than 8 characters;

c. not contain any nonalphanumeric character;

d. no capital letters.

**4. What is a context menu? How does a context menu differ from other menus?**

**A:** A context menu has choices that apply specifically to the window or object you click. The choices differ from window to window and from object to object. Some windows do not have context menus. Frequently a right-click displays a context menu.

**5. What is a workspace? What is the relationship between a workspace and the desktop?**

**A:** A workspace is a screen that holds windows of one or more applications. The Activities Overview screen and the Application Switcher enable you to display any of the running applications and its workplace. The desktop, which is not displayed all at one, is the collection of all workspaces.

**6. How would you swap the effects of the right and left buttons on a mouse? What is the double-click speed? How would you change it?**

**A:** The Mouse & Touchpad window enables you to change a mouse from right-handed to left-handed, or vice versa. The double-click speed specifies the speed with which you must double-click a mouse button to have the system recognize your action as a double click rather than as two single clicks. You can change this characteristic by using the Mouse & Touchpad window.

**7. What is an Application menu? What does it allow you to do?**

**A:** Many applications have an application menu that allows you to set preferences and get help with the applications. While the application is active (has the focus), click the object (the name of the window) for the application on the Top panel; GNOME opens the Application menu for the application.

**8. What is Nautilus? What does it allow you to do?**

**A:** Nautilus is the GNOME file manager. You can use it to copy, move, open, and execute files.

**9. Describe three ways to**

**a. Change the size of a window.**

**A:** a. you can double-click the titlebar to maximize and restore a window.

b. Window Operations menu allows you to minimize, maximize or resize a window.

c. To resize a window, position the mouse pointer over an edge of the window; the pointer turns into an arrow pointing to a line. When the pointer is an arrow pointing to a line, you can click and drag the side of a window. When you position the mouse pointer over a corner of the window, you can resize both the height and the width of the window simultaneously.

**b. Delete a window.**

**A:** a. clicking the close button (X) closes the window and usually terminates the program running in it.

b. Window Operations menu allows you to close a window.

c. using Menubar to choose the option to close a window.

**10. What are the functions of a Window Operations menu? How do you display this menu?**

**A:** Right-clicking the window titlebar displays the Window Operations menu.

This menu allows you to move, resize, close, and otherwise manipulate a window.

**11. How would you set the system time manually?**

**A:** Click Date & Time in the setting window or click the time at the top of the screen and select Date & Time Settings.

**12. While working on the command line you get an error that includes the words missing destination file operand. What would be a good way to get help figuring out what the problem is?**

**A:** You can use the GNOME help window, the internet or help command to get help.

**13. How does the mouse pointer change when you move it to the edge of a window? What happens when you left-click and drag the mouse pointer when it looks like this? Repeat this experiment with the mouse pointer at the corner of a window.**

**A:** The mouse pointer changes to a double-headed arrow. When you drag this arrow, you can resize the window. When you position the pointer on an edge of the window, you can resize the window in one direction. When you position the pointer on a corner, you can resize in both directions at once. When I left-click and drag the mouse pointer, it appears a rectangle and choose everything in this rectangle.

**14. What is the Session menu? When and where does it appear? How do you use it?**

**A:** A session starts when you log in and ends when you log out or reset the session. With fully GNOME-compliant applications, GNOME can manage sessions. The Session menu is the Startup Applications Preferences window. When you start to run Linux and log in, it will appear. To open the Startup Applications Preferences window give the command gnome-session-properties from a terminal emulator or Run Application window (ALT-F2). You must give this command while logged in as yourself (not while working with root privileges). To save your sessions automatically when you log out, click the Options tab in the Startup Applications Preferences window and put a tick in the check box labeled Automatically remember running applications when logging out.

**15. What happens when you run nano from the Enter a Command window? Where does the output go? (2 points)**

**A:** When you run nano in this manner, the output is lost.

**16. The example on page 130 shows that the man pages for crontab appear in Sections 1 and 5 of the system manual. Explain how you can use man to determine which sections of the system manual contain a manual page with a given name. (2 points)**

**A:** Use man with the –f option (equivalent to whatis) to list man entries for the argument that follows this option. Alternatively, use man with the –a option to display all of the entries for the argument that follows this option. Different Sections present different file type and name.

**17. How many man pages are in the Devices subsection of the system manual? (Hint: Devices is a subsection of Special Files.) (2 points)**

**A:** Approximately 60. The following command shows exactly how many man pages are in the Devices subsection of the system manual:

$ ls /usr/share/man/man4 | wc –l