

#### Question 1

What is a command? 1 / 1 point

The highest-level directory in Linux

An instruction that tells a computer to do something

A component of the Linux architecture

A common shell in many Linux distributions

Correct

A command is an instruction that tells a computer to do something.

#### Question 2

Which of the following commands prints the working directory to the screen? 1 / 1 point

cat

pwd

head

ls

Correct

The pwd command prints the working directory to the screen.

#### Question 3

What does the cd command do? 1 / 1 point

Navigates between directories

Prints the working directory to the screen

Displays the names of files in the current directory

Outputs a specified string of text

Correct

The cd command navigates between directories.

#### Question 4

A security professional enters head access.txt into a shell. What are they telling the operating system to do? 1 / 1 point

Display the first 10 lines of access.txt

Return the content of access.txt one page a time

Add a header to the file named access.txt

Remove the first 5 lines of access.txt

Correct

They are telling the operating system to display the first 10 lines of access.txt. The head command displays just the beginning of a file, by default 10 lines.

#### Question 5

What is the difference between an absolute file path and a relative file path? 1 / 1 point

An absolute file path starts from the current directory, and a relative file path starts from the root.

An absolute file path ends with a backslash (\), and a relative file path ends with a forward slash (/).

An absolute file path starts from the root, and a relative file path starts from the current directory.

An absolute file path ends with a forward slash (/), and a relative file path ends with a backslash (\).

Correct

An absolute file path is the full file path that starts from the root, and a relative file path is a shorter file path that starts from the current directory.