- GNU and Unix Commands
    - Complete the command that will add the /images directory to the PATH variable.
        - PATH= **$PATH:/images**
    - Complete the code to use the cpio command to extract the files from /images.cpio and place them in that same directory, recreating any required subdirectories.
        - cpio **-id <** /images.cpio
    - Using gedit as your text editor, comple the query to search the snacks directory and open the files inside
        - find /home/snakes/*.txt | **xargs gedit**
    - Write the command that will copy all subdirectories recursively in /images in the backup folder /imgbak
        - **cp -r /images /imgbak**
    - Write the command that would return any files owned by emclampett that are in the /images directory.
        - **find /images -user emclampett**
    - Write the command to compress every file contained in the /images directory using the fastest compression command.
        - **gzip -r /images**
    - Complete the code to recursively copy all files in the current directory to the /backup001 directory make sure the code also returns what files have been copied.
        - cp **-Rv** . /backup001
- Advanced GNU and Unix Commands
    - Complete the code to return the contents of the text file *results001.txt* in hexadecimal format.
        - root@debian:/# **od -h** results001.txt
    - Complete the following command to start gedit in the background with a nice value of 8
        - nice **-n 8 gedit** &
    - Complete the following command to reset the nice value of the process with a PID a 21587 from its default value of 0 to 15.
        - **renice -n** 15 21587
    - Complete the code to break the contents of the file *results001.txt* into 2000 byte chunks.
        - root@debian:/test# **split -b2000** results001.txt

○ Complete the command to return only the lines that contain the % symbol from *currency.txt*

■ **fgrep "%"** currency.txt

○ Complete the following command to return only the lines that do not contain the string dub from *capitals.txt.* The query should ignore the casing of the letter 'd'

■ grep **-v [Dd]ub** capitals.txt

○ You've been downloading some very large video files overnight using a Linux session, PID number 1127, running in the background and having now logged back in the following morning you want to reconnect to that session.

■ screen **-r 1127**

○ You want to look at the most recent entries into a log file, *mylog.txt,* which you know is quite long. You know the entries you want to see are in the last 4 lines. Complete the query to return this information.

■ **tail -4** mylog.txt

● Devices and File Systems

- Complete the code to find files owned by user jsmith in the financedocs directory that were created in the last 15 minutes.
  - Financedoc -user jsmith -cmin -15
- Complete the command to create a Linux swap partition on the drive /dev/sdb4.
  - linux-oro0:~# mkswap /dev/sdb4
- Complete the code to see and edit the current disk blocks being consumed by files owned by the group financegroup.
  - edquota -g financegroup
- Complete the code to use the filesystem check command to verify the integrity of /dev/sdr12.
  - fsck /dev/sdr12
- Complete the code to to omit .doc files from a du calculation.
  - linux-oro0:/finddocs # du --exclude= "*.doc"
- You've changed the disk quota settings in the fstab file for a disk that is currently mounted. Complete the code to remount the disk to the location /mainmount.
  - mount -o remount /mainmount
- Write the command to change ownership to tbrown for all files ending in .xlsx in the finance directory.
  - linux-oro0:/finance # chown tbrown *.xlsx
- Complete the command to change the group ownership of the file salesresults.txt to the fingroup.
  - linux-oro0:/finance # chgrp fingroup salesresults.txt

- Essentials System Services
    - You want to use the date command in a script to retrieve the current date with a format of an abbreviated day of the week, abbreviated month and year. Type the command to do this.
        - linux-oro0~ # **date +%a" "%h" "%Y**
    - You want to check if LightDM is the default display manager. Type the command to do this.
        - rootdebian:~ # **dpkg-reconfigure lightdm**
    - You need to view options that have been set for a LaserJet printer. Complete the command to do this.
        - linux-oro0:~ # **lpoptions -p** LaserJet
    - You want to check if the NTP daemon is running in SUSE Linux. Type the command to do this.
        - linux-oro0:~ # **rcntp status**
    - You don't want to wait for the daily scheduled cron job that runs logrotate so you want to run it at the command l ine manually. Complete the command to do this.
        - linux-oro0: /etc/logrotate.d # **logrotate -f** /etc/logrotate.d/custom1

○ You want to change the default printer on your system to a LaserJet printer. Complete the command to do this.

- linux-oro0:~ # **lpoptions -d** LaserJet

○ You are having a lot of problems configuring your video hardware with the X Window System. You now wnat to reconfigure the X Window System on your environment to make sure that it loads the correct drivers. Complete the command to do this.

- rootdebian:~ # **dpkg-reconfigure** xserver-xorg

○ You have created an alias in the aliases file and saved the changes. You now want to regenerate a new aliases file. Type the command to do this.

- linux-oro0:/ # **newaliases**

○ You want to generate the xorg.conf file in the root directory. Type the command to do this.

- rootdebian:~ # **Xorg -configure**

- Scripting and Administrative Tasks
    - You want to build a shorthand reference, ki, for the command "uname -r" using BASH. Complete the command to do this
        - linux-oro0:~ # **alias ki** ="uname -r"
    - You are mainaining skeleton directories for new usre accounts in Linux. First you want to look at the conten of /etc/default/useradd. Type the command to do this.

        - linux-oro0:~ # **cat** /etc/default/useradd
    - You want to create a while loop to test an *i* variable that you have created, with *while $1* less than or equal to 5. Type the code to do this.
        - linux-oro0:/scripts # **while [$i -le 5]**
            - Make sure to put a space after the first [and before the last]
    - You are creating special purpose and limited accounts in SUSE Linux. You want to retrieve an entry from the passwd file for a built-in user account called wwwrun. Type the command to do this.
        - linux-oro0:~ # **getent passwd wwwrun**
    - You want to verify that the *cron* daemon itself is running in SUSE Linux. Type the command to do this.
        - linux-oro0:~ # **rccron status**
    - You are configuring user acces to cron and AT services. You open the cron.allow file and add hmccabe here so the user is allowed to schedule cron jobs. Type the command to schedule a job.
        - hmccabe@linux-oro0:/root> **crontab -e**
    - You want to create an age variable with a value of 30 in the C shell. Type the code to do this.
        - /scripts# **set age=30**
- Security, Data, and Accessibility
    - You need to sort data returned from a select statement by customer name. Complete the command to do this.
        - mysql > **select customername** from customers order by customername;
    - You want to generate an rsa-matching public and private key pair for the currently logged in user. Complete the command to start this process.
        - root@debian:~# **ssh-keygen** -t rsa
    - You want to group data returned from a select statement by state and count the number of customers in each state. Complete the command to do this.
        - mysql> select state, **count(customers.customername)** from customers group by state;
            - No spaces
    - You want to set a memory limit for user bbyrne of 200000 MB. Complete the command to do this.
        - linux-oro0:~ # **ulimit -m** 200000 bbyrne
    - You want to set the maximum password aging interval for user bbyrne to 60. Complete the command to do this.
        - linux-oro0:~ # **chage --maxdays 60** bbyrne

○ You've been asked to create a report displaying all records and all fields from the employees table. Comple the command to do this.

- mysql> **select * from** employees;

○ You need to run graphical apps from a remote SSH server and have them display locally on this host. Complete the command to do this.

- root@debian:~# **ssh -X** root@192.168.1.106

○ You are exporting the public key to a file on the root of the file system and specifying a deliver e-mail address using GnuPG. Complete the command to do this.

- linux-oro0:~ # **gpg --output** /dbyrne_pubkey.gpg --export dbyrne@skillsoft.com