Exam Report: 1.4.6 Practice Questions

Date: 2/18/2020 1:54:19 pm   Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Time Spent: 10:14   Login: mGarsteck

Overall Performance

Your Score: 63%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ○ Objective Analysis   ● Individual Responses

Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:**   **Correct**

What would you enter at the command prompt to start a new Bourne-again shell (bash) session?

✓

Explanation

The **bash** command opens a Bourne-again shell (bash) session. The Bourne-again shell is the standard shell used in most Linux computers. It uses commands similar to a UNIX shell. Bash includes:

  • Command completion
  • Command history
  • Improved arithmetic functions

References

TestOut PC Pro - 1.4 Linux Basics
[e_shell_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FACTS_BASH]

▼ **Question 2:**   **Correct**

What would you enter at the command prompt on a Linux system to display the IP addresses and the subnet masks assigned to each network interface on a Linux system?

✓

Explanation

The **ifconfig** command displays the IP addresses and the subnet masks assigned to each network interface installed on a Linux system.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 1.4 Linux Basics
[e_shell_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FACTS_IFCONFIG]

▼ **Question 3:**   **Incorrect**

What would you enter at the command prompt on a Linux system to display a list of files and subdirectories that exist within the present working directory?

ls

Explanation

The **ls** command displays a list of files and subdirectories that exist on a Linux system within the present working directory.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 1.4 Linux Basics
[e_shell_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FACTS_LS]

▼

Question 4:   <u>Incorrect</u>

You want to know more about the usage, command syntax, and options available with the Linux **ifconfig** command. What would you enter at the command prompt to display this information about **ifconfig**?

[   ]   man ifconfig

Explanation

Entering **man ifconfig** will display the manual page for the **ifconfig** command. It's very similar to the help screen, but it provides more detail.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 1.4 Linux Basics
[e_shell_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FACTS_MAN]

Question 5:   <u>Correct</u>

A technician wants to move a file called widget.txt from the current directory to /home/fred.

Which of the following commands would the technician use?

- ○ **move widget.txt /home/fred**

➡ ◉ **mv widget.txt /home/fred**

- ○ **cp widget.txt /home/fred**

- ○ **cd widget.txt /home/fred**

Explanation

The **mv** command moves files and directories from one location in the file system to another.

The correct answer is: **mv widget.txt /home/fred**

move widget.txt /home/fred -- move is not a valid command.

cp widget.txt /home/fred would copy the file to the destination with the **cp** command.

cd widget.txt /home/fred would not work as **cd** is the command to change directories only.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 1.4 Linux Basics
[e_shell_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FACTS_MV]

Question 6:   <u>Correct</u>

What would you enter at the command prompt on a Linux system to display the present working directory?

[   ]   ✔

Explanation

Use **pwd** to show the present working directory.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 1.4 Linux Basics
[e_shell_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FACTS_PWD]

Question 7:   <u>Correct</u>

A technician would like to completely shut down and power down the system 10 minutes after notifying all users.

Which of the following commands should the technician use?

- ○ **shutdown -p 10 message**

◯ **shutdown -r +10 message**

➡ ◉ **shutdown -h +10 message**

◯ **shutdown 10 -h message**

Explanation

The **shutdown** command shuts down or reboots the system in a secure manner.

- **+m** specifies when to perform the shutdown operation. **m** is the amount of time is specified in minutes.
- **-h** instructs the system to shut down and power down.
- **-r** instructs the system to reboot after the shut down.
- **-p** powers off the machine.
- **message** specifies a message that is sent to all users that accompanies the standard shutdown notification.

The correct answer is: **shutdown -h +10 message** which will shut down and power down the system 10 minutes after displaying the message to all users.

shutdown -p 10 message would power down the machine without properly shutting it down. The 10 is missing a + sign before it.

shutdown -r +10 message would shut down and reboot the machine 10 minutes after displaying the message to the users.

shutdown 10 -h message is incorrect syntax and the 10 is missing the + sign.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 1.4 Linux Basics
[e_shell_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FACTS_SHUTDOWN]

▼ **Question 8:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

You are logged in as a user with limited system privileges. You are the Linux system administrator, and you have the password to the root user account. When you need to switch to root user to perform administrative tasks, what command should you enter at the command prompt?

[   ]   su -

Explanation

The **su -** command switches ownership of the current session to the root user. Entering a space and a dash after **su** ensures that you will have access to the home directory and environment variables assigned to the root user. You must enter the root user password to proceed after entering the **su -** command.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 1.4 Linux Basics
[e_shell_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FACTS_SU]