

## Exam Report: 2.8.11 Practice Questions

Date: 2/21/2020 10:00:36 pm  
Time Spent: 55:55

Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew  
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## Overall Performance

Your Score: 43%



View results by: ☐ Objective Analysis ☒ Individual Responses

## Individual Responses

## ▼ Question 1:

Incorrect

Fred, a Linux administrator, needs to create the directory `/var/oracle/database/9i`. Only the directory `/var` currently exists. The current working directory is the root of the filesystem.

Which of the following commands will create the directory path?

- ➡ ☐ `mkdir -p /var/oracle/database/9i`
- ☐ `mkd /var/oracle/database/9i`
- ☐ `md -path /var/oracle/database/9i`
- ☒ `mkdir /var/oracle/database/9i`

## Explanation

The `mkdir -p /var/oracle/database/9i` command creates all the directories that do not exist in the directory path.

The `mkd` command returns an error unless a command alias has been created.

The `md` command is normally run from a windows command prompt and returns an error unless a command alias has been created.

The `mkdir /var/oracle/database/9i` command displays an error since the `/var/oracle/database` directory does not exist.

## References

Linux Pro - 2.8 Directories  
[e\_dir\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_DIR\_FIL\_F\_LP5\_01]

## ▼ Question 2:

Correct

Within the `/var` directory is a subdirectory named `backup`. Ken, a Linux administrator, needs to delete the directory `backup` and any files that it contains. He changes directory focus to `/var`.

Which of the following commands deletes the directory named `backup` and any file it contains?

- ☐ `rm backup/*`
- ➡ ☒ `rm -r backup`
- ☐ `rm backup`
- ☐ `rm -r backup/*`

## Explanation

The `rm -r backup` command deletes the directories and all the files it contains.

The **rm backup/\*** command only deletes the files in the **/var/backup** directory.

The **rm backup** command fails without the **-r** recursive switch.

The **rm -r backup/\*** command only deletes the files in the **/var/backup** directory.

## References

Linux Pro - 2.8 Directories

[e\_dir\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_DIR\_FIL\_F\_LP5\_02]

### ▼ Question 3: Correct

Which of the following commands displays an expanded listing that includes the owner and size of all the files in the **/etc** directory?

☐ **dir -al /etc**

☐ **ld -ae /etc**

➡ ☒ **ls -al /etc**

☐ **ls -ae /etc**

## Explanation

**ls -al /etc** with the **-a** switch for all files and **-l** switch for the long (expanded) listing displays the desired listing.

**ld** is for the GNU linker.

**dir** is not a standard Linux command. **ls -ae** does not work because there is no **-e** switch.

## References

Linux Pro - 2.8 Directories

[e\_dir\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_DIR\_FIL\_F\_LP5\_03]

### ▼ Question 4: Correct

You need to view the contents of the **/home/jerrys** directory. What would you enter at the command prompt to show all the contents, including hidden files and directories?



## Explanation

Use the **ls -a** command to view the contents of a directory, including the hidden content.

## References

Linux Pro - 2.8 Directories

[e\_dir\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_DIR\_FIL\_F\_LP5\_04]

### ▼ Question 5: Incorrect

Which of the following command copies the entire **/temp** directory with all of its files, sub-directories, and files in the sub-directories to the **/home/gshant** directory. (Select TWO. Each answer represents an independent solution.)

➡ ☒ **cp -R /temp /home/gshant**

➡ ☐ **cp -r /temp /home/gshant**

☐ **cp -q /temp /home/gshant**

☐ **cp /temp /home/gshant**

☐ **cp -s /temp /home/gshant**

## Explanation

The **cp -r** and **cp -R** command copies directories and files recursively. It also leaves the source contents intact.

The **cp** command without the **-r** or **-R** option only copies the specified the file or directory.

The **cp -s** command creates a symbolic link instead of copying the file or directory.

The **cp -q** command displays an error because there is no **-q** option.

## References

Linux Pro - 2.8 Directories

[e\_dir\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_DIR\_FIL\_F\_LP5\_05]

### ▼ Question 6: Incorrect

The /home/gshant/smp directory is empty and needs to be removed. The current working directory is /home/gshant. What would you enter at the command prompt to remove the smp directory?

rm -r smp

## Explanation

Use the **rmdir** to delete an empty directory. Use **rm** to delete a directory which still has contents. In this case, **rmdir** or **rm** will delete the directory.

## References

Linux Pro - 2.8 Directories

[e\_dir\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_DIR\_FIL\_F\_LP5\_06]

### ▼ Question 7: Incorrect

The /home/gshant/smp directory contains several files. The directory and files need to be removed. The current working directory is /home/gshant. What would you enter at the command prompt to remove the smp directory and all the files it contains?

rm -r smp

## Explanation

Use **rm -r** to delete a directory that still has contents. The **-r** option deletes directories (and all files) in the directories. The **rmdir** command only deletes empty directories.

## References

Linux Pro - 2.8 Directories

[e\_dir\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_DIR\_FIL\_F\_LP5\_07]