Exam Report: 11.5.8 Practice Questions
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Date: 4/10/2020 5:18:56 pm   Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
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Overall Performance

Your Score: 0%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ○ Objective Analysis   ● Individual Responses
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Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

A technician uses the ps command to find information about a process that is running a browser application on a Linux computer. The technician knows the name of the process, but the list is very long.

Which of the following commands would help the technician find and display only the information about the browser process?

   ● ~~ls~~

➡ ○ **grep**

   ○ **cd**

   ○ **sudo**

Explanation

The **grep** command is used to search text. The technician could save the output of the **ps** command in a text file and then search the files, or the technician could pipe the output from the **ps** command into the **grep** command.

The **ls** command list the contents of a directory. The **cd** command is used to change the current directory, or the directory in which the user is currently working. The **sudo** command is short for "superuser do" or "substitute user do." It allows a user with proper permissions to execute a command as another user, such as a superuser.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.5 Linux File Management
[Management_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FILEMAN_01]

▼ **Question 2:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

A technician attempts to run an executable file on a Linux computer and receives a Permission Denied message.

Which of the following command should the technician use?

   ○ **ls**

➡ ○ **chmod**

   ● ~~ps~~

   ○ **grep**

Explanation

The **chmod** command modifies the permissions on a files and defines who can access a file and the mode that can be used to access a file.

The **grep** command is used to search text. The technician could save the output of the **ps** command in a text file and then search the files, or the technician could pipe the output from the **ps** command into the **grep** command.

The **ls** command list the contents of a directory.

The **ps** command lists information on the running processes on a Linux computer.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.5 Linux File
Management_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FILEMAN_02]
[All questions

▼ **Question 3:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

You're using the vi editor to manage a text file on a Linux system. You want to type new text into the file. When you type, you want the existing text that comes after the cursor to be pushed down.

Which mode provides this function?

     ○ Text Mode

➡ ○ Insert Mode

     ◉ ~~Command Mode~~

     ○ Command Line Mode

     ○ Replace Mode

Explanation

In the vi editor, you need to switch to Insert Mode to be able to type new text in the file and have existing text that comes after the cursor pushed down.

In Replace Mode, the existing text that comes after the cursor would be replaced when you typed new text. In Command Line Mode, you can enter commands to save the file and exit, exit the file without saving, save the file with a new name, etc. In Command Mode, you can perform many useful editing tasks in this mode, such as cut and paste, copy and paste, deleting text, etc. There is no Text Mode in vi.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.5 Linux File
Management_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FILEMAN_03]
[All questions

▼ **Question 4:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

You've just opened a text file in the vi editor, and you're in Command Mode by default. There is more than one way to get from Command Mode to Replace Mode.

Which of the following key-press sequences will get you into Replace Mode? (Select THREE).

     ☐ Press Esc and then press the R key

     ☑ ~~Press Insert and then press the R key~~

     ☐ Press Insert and then press : + R

➡ ☐ Press the S key and then press Insert

➡ ☑ Press Insert and then press Insert again

➡ ☐ Press the 'i' key and then press Insert

     ☑ ~~Press Esc and then press : + R~~

Explanation

In Command Mode, you need to press either the I key, the S key, or the Insert key to enter Insert Mode; then, just as with GUI word processors, if you press the Insert key again, the cursor will change to

Replace Mode.

Pressing Esc while in Command Mode will switch vi to Command Line Mode.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.5 Linux File
Management [labsim_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FILEMAN_04]

▼ **Question 5:**   Incorrect

You need to see what kind of CPU is being used on a Linux system. The /proc directory contains a text file called *cpuinfo* that will give you the information you are looking for.

Which of the following commands will display the entire contents of the *cpuinfo* text file on the screen?

➡️ ◯ **cat /proc/cpuinfo**

◯ **show /proc/cpuinfo**

⦿ ~~**vi /proc/cpuinfo**~~

◯ **grep /proc/cpuinfo**

Explanation

Using the **cat** command will display the entire contents of a text file on the screen.

The **vi** command opens text files in the vi editor. The **grep** utility is used to inspect the contents of a file to find lines that match a specified search term.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.5 Linux File
Management [labsim_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FILEMAN_05]

▼ **Question 6:**   Incorrect

You need to view the contents of /var/log/auth.log to get information about the users that have been logging on to the system. The auth.log file is a plain text, file so you decide to use the **cat** command to review the file. However, the display fills with text for several pages, and you can't see the entire file.

What commands can you use to view the content of the auth.log file page by page? (Select TWO).

☐ **page /var/log/auth.log**

☑ ~~**vi /var/log/auth.log**~~

➡️ ☐ **less /var/log/auth.log**

➡️ ☐ **more /var/log/auth.log**

☑ ~~**ls /var/log/auth.log**~~

☐ **grep /var/log/auth.log**

Explanation

Using the **more** command, the contents of the file is output to the screen one page at a time to give you a chance to read the contents of the file; press the space bar to go through the file one page at a time. Using the **less** command does the same thing as the **more** command, except that is allows you to use the Pg Up and Pg Dn keys to scroll up and down through the file.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.5 Linux File
Management [labsim_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FILEMAN_06]

▼ **Question 7:**   Incorrect

You are the administrator for a Linux server. Following best practices for system security and effective administration, you always log in to the system with a standard non-root user account. You only elevate your privileges to root user level when you need to do an administrative task.

What do you enter at the command prompt that will, by default, switch you to the root user and require you to enter the root password?

su -

Explanation

At the command prompt, enter **su -**, and the system will switch you to the root user and require you to enter the root password. You will then be able to perform tasks that require root user administrative privileges. After completing these tasks, you should log out as root and return to the standard user account.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.5 Linux File Management

[Labsim_pcpro_pp6.exam.xml Q_LINUX_FILEMAN_07]