Exam Report: 6.1.8 Practice Questions

Date: 4/17/2020 10:40:55 pm
Time Spent: 1:18

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 13%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Correct

You obtain your applications and updates in RPM format.

Which of the following distributions is your system based on?

- Debian
- Red Hat
- Slackware
- Xandros

Explanation

Any system that is based on or derived from Red Hat can use RPM packages.

Slackware, Debian, and Xandros do not use RPM for package management.

It is also possible for a distribution that is not based on or derived from Red Hat use RPM. SUSE is an example of such a distribution.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

What command will upgrade an RPM package only if an earlier version is already installed on the system?

Your answer:

Correct answer: rpm -F

Explanation

The **rpm -F** command upgrades the package, but only if an earlier version currently exists on the system.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

Before you install an RPM package, you want to verify the authenticity of the package and check the digital signature to ensure that it has not been altered.

Which **rpm** option should you use?

Your answer:

Correct answer: --checksig

Explanation

The **rpm --checksig** command checks the authenticity of the package. The **--checksig** option checks the package's digital signing key against the package to ensure that it has not been altered.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_03]

Question 4: Incorrect

Without installing an RPM package, you want to check for all of the package's uninstalled dependencies.

Which of the following commands should you use?

- **rpm --test**
- **rpm -ihv**
- **rpm --checksig**
- ~~**rpm -U**~~

Explanation

The **rpm --test** command tests a package for uninstalled dependencies without actually installing it.

- **-i** installs a package. Use the entire package filename when installing.
- **-h** prints hash marks as the package archive is unpacked.
- **-v** displays a verbose version of the installation.
- **--checksig** checks the authenticity of the package. The option checks the packages digital signing key against the package to ensure that it has not been altered.
- **-U** updates an installed package to the newest version.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_04]

Question 5: Incorrect

Which of the following utilities should you use if you need to extract a file from an RPM package file?

- **rpm2cpio**
- ~~**rpm -e**~~
- **rpm -i**
- **createrepo**

Explanation

Use **rpm2cpio** to convert RPM packages into a cpio archive. This is useful for extracting files from an RPM package without installing and searching for the specific files.

createrepo creates a repository list of RPM packages stored locally or on a network. **rpm -e** uninstalls a package. The uninstallation process uses the package name, not the file name. If dependencies exist, the dependent packages must first be removed. **rpm -i** installs a package. Use the entire package filename when installing.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_05]

Question 6: Correct

Which of the following functions does the **rpm -V** command perform?

- Tests an RPM package for uninstalled dependencies without actually installing it.
- Updates an installed RPM package to the newest version.

- Checks the authenticity of the RPM package.
- Verifies that an RPM package is free from errors.

Explanation

The **rpm -V** command verifies that packages are free from errors. **rpm -V** performs an MD5 checksum on the package. RPM only gives output when packages have errors. If errors are present, the command displays the error code and the filename.

rpm -U updates an installed package to the newest version. **rpm --checksig** checks the authenticity of the package. The option checks the package's digital signing key against the package to ensure it has not been altered. **rpm --test** tests a package for uninstalled dependencies without actually installing it.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_06]

Question 7: Incorrect

You are working with the RPM package **acroread-8.1.3-51.6.i586.rpm**. Match the naming convention term on the left with the associated file name segment on the right.

i586
~~Package name~~ Architecture type

8.1.3
~~Release number~~ Version number

acroread
~~Architecture type~~ Package name

51.6
~~Version number~~ Release number

Explanation

RPM uses a standard naming convention. The syntax is *packagename-version-release.architecture.rpm*. For example, acroread-8.1.3-51.6.i586.rpm means the following:

Package Name	Version Number	Release	Architecture
acroread	8.1.3	51.6	i586

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_08]

Question 8: Incorrect

You need to determine which files are associated with the *metacity* RPM package.

Which of the following commands should you use?

- **rpm -ql metacity**
- ~~**rpm -i metacity**~~
- **rpm -V metacity**
- **rpm --test metacity**

Explanation

rpm -ql metacity shows the files associated with the metacity package.

rpm -i installs a package. Use the entire package filename when installing. **rpm -V** verifies that packages are free from errors by performing an MD5 checksum on the package. **rpm --test** tests a package for uninstalled dependencies without actually installing it.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_09]

Question 9: Incorrect

You need to install the package apt-0.5.15cnc6-1.1.fc2.fr.i386.rpm.

Which of the following commands will perform the installation? (Select TWO).

- [ ] **rpm -e apt-0.5.15cnc6-1.1.fc2.fr.i386.rpm**
- [ ] **rpm -Xh apt-0.5.15cnc6-1.1.fc2.fr.i386.rpm**
- [x] **rpm -Uh apt-0.5.15cnc6-1.1.fc2.fr.i386.rpm**
- [ ] **tar -Uh apt-0.5.15cnc6-1.1.fc2.fr.i386.rpm**
- [ ] **rpm -ih apt-0.5.15cnc6-1.1.fc2.fr.i386.rpm**

Explanation

The commands **rpm -Uh** or **rpm -ih** will install package apt-0.5.15cnc6-1.1.fc2.fr.i386.rpm.

The command **rpm -e** will erase an installed package. There is no **-X** switch to use with **rpm**. Tar does not work with rpm files.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_10]

Question 10: Incorrect

You have previously installed the package *mplayer* and wish to remove it from your computer.

Which of the following removal methods should you use?

- ~~Run the command **erase -r mplayer**.~~
- Run the command **rpm -e mplayer**.
- Run the command **tar -e mplayer**.
- Locate the files for mplayer and delete them.

Explanation

The proper method is to run the **rpm -e** command to uninstall the application.

The **tar** command cannot be used to uninstall packages. There is no standard Linux command called **erase**. Trying to manually uninstall an application by erasing its files is not a recommended practice.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_11]

Question 11: Incorrect

You have an RPM package called *mathpac* that is not working correctly. You have downloaded the latest package.

Which of the following commands should you use to install the latest mathpac package?

- **rpm -U mathpac**
-

rpm -i mathpac

Run: **rpm -e mathpac** Followed by: **rpm -i mathpac**

~~**rpm -F mathpac**~~

Explanation

The **-U** option specifies that you would like to upgrade the package. This option installs the new package and removes the old one. **rpm -F** freshens the current install, but there is still a small possibility that it will not solving the problem. **rpm -i** installs a new package, which will not work in this, case since the package is already installed.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_12]

Question 12: Incorrect

You have found a patch for the Samba server on your system. The patch is a .rpm package.

Which of the following procedures is the MOST correct for installing the package?

Download the package. Run **rpm -Uvh** on the package to install the update.

~~Download the package. Run **tar -uvf** on the package to install the update. Delete the rpm file after the install is complete.~~

Download the package. Run **inspak -uvhf** on the package to install the update.

Download the package. Run **rpm -ivh** on the package to install the update.

Explanation

Use the **rpm -Uvh** command to update an existing application. Use the **-U** switch to upgrade or install the package. The **-vh** switches enable verbose listing of installed files.

There is no command called **inspak**. **tar** is used to unpack a tarball, not an rpm package. The **rpm -ivh** command runs a complete install, not an update.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_13]

Question 13: Incorrect

Which of the following commands queries the system for all installed RPM packages?

rpm -nodeps

rpm -U

~~**rpm -ihv**~~

rpm -qa

Explanation

The **rpm -qa** command queries all installed RPM packages on the system. Use the **rpm** utility to install RPM packages, including their dependencies.

- **--nodeps** installs the package without checking for dependencies. This is not a recommended practice.
- **-U** updates an installed package to the newest version.
- **-i** installs a package. Use the entire package filename when installing.
- **-h** prints hash marks as the package archive is unpacked.
- **-v** displays a verbose version of the installation.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_14]

Question 14: Incorrect

You are attempting to install an RPM package on your Linux system, but the system tells you the package has dependencies that are not installed. What would you enter at the command prompt to force RPM to override the need to install the dependencies?

rpm --nodeps

Explanation

The **rpm --nodeps** command installs the package without checking for dependencies. This is not a recommended practice. A dependency is an application's reliance on another package to perform correctly.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_15]

Question 15: Incorrect

You are attempting to install an RPM package on your Linux system, but the system tells you that a newer package is already installed.

Which of the following commands will install the RPM package over the existing installed package?

- **rpm -ihv**
- **rpm -e**
- ~~**rpm --rebuilddb**~~
- **rpm --force**

Explanation

The **rpm --force** command installs the package regardless of whether a newer version of the package is already installed, the package files overwrite existing files, or the package replaces other installed packages.

- **-i** installs a package. Use the entire package filename when installing.
- **-h** prints hash marks as the package archive is unpacked.
- **-v** displays a verbose version of the installation.
- **--rebuilddb** rebuilds the database indices from the installed package headers.
- **-e** uninstalls a package. The uninstallation process uses the package name, not the file name. If dependencies exist, the dependent packages must first be removed.

References

Linux Pro - 6.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
[e_rpm_lp5.exam.xml Q_RPM_F_LP5_16]