Exam Report: 2.12.8 Practice Questions

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Time Spent: 8:33

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 53%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

Which of the following commands finds files with the .txt extension in the /home/gshantdirectory?

- **find /home/gshant -name '*txt*'**
- **find /home/gshant -name '*.txt'**
- ~~**find /home/gshant -type f -name '*text*'**~~
- **find /home/gshant -type d -name '*text*'**

Explanation

The **find /home/gshant -name '*.txt'** command finds all files with the .txt extension in the /home/gshantdirectory. Use the **find** command to search through all files based on the file system by name, file size, time created, and other options:

- **-name** locates a file or directory by name in a specific path. When using **-name**:
  - Enclose name strings in single quotes.
  - Use wildcards for partial names.
  - Use **-iname** for case insensitive.
- **-user** finds files owned by a specific user.
- **-size** finds files of a specific size.
- **-mtime** finds files last modified before or after a specified number of days ago.
- **-type [fd]** specifies whether to find files or directories.
- **-maxdepth** specifies how many levels down to search.
- **-print0** finds filenames with spaces.

The **find /home/gshant -name '*txt*'** command finds all the files that have the characters 'txt' somewhere in the name of the file.

The **find /home/gshant -type f -name '*text*'** command finds only files that have the characters 'text' somewhere in the name of the file.

The **find /home/gshant -type d -name '*text*'** command finds only directories that have the characters 'text' somewhere in the name of the file.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILE_LOC_LP5_02]

Question 2: Correct

You need to find all files in the /home/gshant directory that are larger than 300K. You change your directory to /home/gshant.

What would you enter at the command prompt to find these files?

Explanation

find -size +300k finds files in the current working directory that are larger than 300K. Use the **find** command to search through all files based on the file system by name, file size, time created, and other options:

- **-size** finds files of a specific size.
- **-name** locates a file or directory by name in a specific path.
- **-user** finds files owned by a specific user.
- **-mtime** finds files last modified before or after a specified number of days ago.
- **-type [fd]** specifies whether to find files or directories.
- **-maxdepth** specifies how many levels down to search.
- **-print0** finds filenames with spaces.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILE_LOC_LP5_03]

Question 3: Incorrect

Which of the following statement describes file globbing?

- Displaying which commands use specific files.
- ~~Determining the category of the file or command.~~
- Indexing files for the **locate** command.
- Using wildcards to match specific files.

Explanation

File globbing uses wildcards (e.g., *, *.*, *.txt, [], ?) to match specific files. File globbing is useful with several commands, including **find** and **ls**.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILE_LOC_LP5_04]

Question 4: Correct

Which of the following commands finds all of the files on the system that have either *blue* or *gold* in their names?

- **find .. -print0 '*blue*' -o '*gold*'**
- **find .. -name '*blue*' -o '*gold*'**
- **find . -name '*blue*' -o -name '*gold*'**
- **find / -name '*blue*' -o -name '*gold*'**

Explanation

The **-name** option must be used with **find** to locate a file based on its name. The default action with the find utility is to print, and this option need not be specified.

- To search the whole file system (that is, the root of the file system), begin the search from '/'.
- Use **-o** to use the **or** operator when searching with multiple criteria.

To search the current directory and subdirectories, begin the search from '.'.

To search the parent directory and subdirectories, begin the search from '..'.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILE_LOC_LP5_05]

Question 5: Correct

Which of the following utilities would you use to search a path for files that match a given name?

- **locate**
- **cat**
- **type**
- **tail**

Explanation

The **locate** utility searches a path for filenames that match a given name.

The type command displays the category of the command.

The **cat** command displays the contents of a file in the shell.

The **tail** command lists the last 10 lines of a specified file by default.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILE_LOC_LP5_06]

Question 6: Incorrect

You use a program on your Linux system called photorec.

What would you enter at the command prompt to display the path to the photorec binary file?

which photorec

Explanation

which photorec or **whereis -b photorec** shows the path to the photorec binary file if photorec is installed. If the command does not display a path, then the photorec utility is not installed.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILE_LOC_LP5_07]

Question 7: Correct

After using the **locate** command, you discover some of your files are not being listed in the search results.

What would you enter at the command prompt to update the **/var/log/locatedb** file?

Explanation

Use **updatedb** to update the **/var/log/locatedb** index file. The **locate** command is much faster than the **find** command because it searches **/var/log/locatedb** as the index file.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILE_LOC_LP5_09]

Question 8: Incorrect

Which of the following commands is used to find a specific file on a Linux system? (Select TWO. Each answer represents an independent solution.)

- [ ] **type**

- [ ] **find**
- [x] ~~**which**~~
- [x] **locate**
- [ ] **whereis**

Explanation

The **find** or **locate** command is used to search through a file system. **Find** searches through the files based on the file system by name, file size, time created, and other options. The **locate** utility is much faster than **find** and searches **/var/log/locatedb** as the index file.

The **whereis** command displays the path to the binary files, the manual pages, and the source code.

The **which** command displays the path to a command and determines whether a package is installed.

The **type** command displays the category of the command.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_FILE_LOC_LP5_10]

Question 9: Correct

Which of the following commands displays all the lines in the blue_and_gold file that do not contain the word 'Karen'?

- ( ) **grep -n Karen blue_and_gold**
- (•) **grep -v Karen blue_and_gold**
- ( ) **grep -n blue_and_gold Karen**
- ( ) **grep -v blue_and_gold Karen**

Explanation

The **grep -v Karen blue_and_gold** command displays all the lines in the blue_and_gold file that do not contain the word "Karen".

The **grep -n blue_and_gold Karen** command displays all the lines prefixed with the line number in the Karen file (if it exists) that contains the words "blue_and_gold".

The **grep -n Karen blue_and_gold** command displays all the lines prefixed with the line number in the blue_and_gold file that do contain the word "Karen".

The **grep -v blue_and_gold Karen** command displays all the lines in the Karen file (if it exists) that do not contain the words "blue_and_gold".

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_SEARCH_CF_LP5_01]

Question 10: Incorrect

Which if the following commands displays the user groups that dblair is a member of?

- ( ) **which group dblair**
- ( ) **grep -e dblair /etc/group**
- ( ) **members dblair**
- (•) ~~**find /etc/group -name dblair**~~

Explanation

The **grep -e dblair /etc/group** command lists the groups that dblair is a member of. The **-e option** specifies a literal pattern. The command will show each group line that includes dblair and may list a few extra lines beside the groups to which dblair belongs.

The **members** command (if installed) lists the members of the **dblair** group.

The **which group dblair** command attempts to find the executable files associated with the **group** and **dblair** commands (which most likely doen't exist).

The **find /etc/group -name dblair** command attempt to find a file or directory named dblair starting in the /etc/group directory (which most likely doesn't exist).

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_SEARCH_CF_LP5_03]

Question 11: Correct

Which of the following commands displays all lines within the MTS file that have the word "world" within them?

- **find world MTS**
- **grep world MTS**
- **grep MTS world**
- **find MTS world**

Explanation

The **grep world MTS** command searches for lines in the MTS file that contains the word "world".

The **grep MTS world** command searches for lines in the world file that contains the word "MTS".

The **find MTS world** command attempts to find the MTS and world files in the current directory.

The **find world MTS** command attempts to find the world and MTS files in the current directory.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_SEARCH_CF_LP5_04]

Question 12: Correct

An application named ABCD is generating system errors when it starts.
Which of the following commands searches the system message log file for these errors?

- **top /var/log/ABCD.log**
- **tail -n25 /var/log/messages**
- **grep ABCD /var/log/messages**
- **tail -n25 /var/log/ABCD.log**

Explanation

The **grep ABCD /var/log/messages** command searches the messages file for any occurrence of the string "ABCD" and display it on the screen.

The **tail -n25 /var/log/messages** command shows the last 25 lines of the message file, but does not guarantee that any error messages from application ABCD will be displayed.

The **tail -n25 /var/log/ABCD.log** command shows the last 25 lines of the ABCD.log file (if it exists). Unless otherwise configured, all system error messages would be sent to /var/log/messages rather than

/var/log/ABCD.log.

The **top /var/log/ABCD.log** command displays real-time system statistics, not files.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_SEARCH_CF_LP5_05]

Question 13: Incorrect

You are searching the standard input for any line containing "JAMESTOWN" at the end of a line.

Which **egrep** constructor should you enter at the command prompt?

egrep JAMESTOWN$

Explanation

egrep JAMESTOWN$** searches for the word "JAMESTOWN" at the end of a line. The dollar (**$) symbol matches terms that occur at the end of a line.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_SEARCH_CF_LP5_06]

Question 14: Incorrect

Which of the following commands would display this output?

Frank said, "Linux is fun!"

- **echo Frank said, \"Linux is fun\!\"**
- **echo Frank said, "Linux is fun\!"**
- **echo Frank said, "Linux is fun!"**
- ~~**echo "Frank said," "Linux is fun!"**~~

Explanation

echo Frank said, \"Linux is fun\!\" will display 'Frank said, "Linux is fun!"' The**"** and**!** must be escaped to display correctly.

The other options will not produce the desired results.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_SEARCH_CF_LP5_ESCAPE]

Question 15: Correct

Which of the following is a valid metacharacter that can be used in the bash shell to escape or ignore the shell's special meaning for the character that immediately follows?

- **{}**
- ****
- **;**
- ***

Explanation

To escape a character, you put a backslash (\) in front of it so that anything that follows the \ is treated like a regular character, not a metacharacter.

***, {},** and**;** do not escape characters, but are each metacharacters with a specific function.

References

Linux Pro - 2.12 Locating and Searching Files
[e_find_lp5.exam.xml Q_SEARCH_CF_LP5_METACHARS]