Exam Report: 14.1.5 Practice Questions

Date: 4/4/28 5:39:48 pm
Time Spent: 0:19

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 70%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ○ Objective Analysis ● Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

When creating a bash script, it is important to document the purpose of the script.

Which of the following is a valid comment?

➡ ○ # Comment text

● ~~// Comment text~~

○ $ Comment text

○ !! Comment text

Explanation

Comments begin with a number sign (#). The shell ignores these lines when running the script. Comments help communicate how the script was constructed and what it is designed to do.

// will return the error "Is a directory."

$ and !! will both return the error "Command not found."

References

Linux Pro - 14.1 Bash Shell Scripting
[e_script_lp5.exam.xml Q_SCRIPT_LP5_COMMENT]

Question 2: Correct

Troy, a system administrator, created a script to automate some daily administrative tasks.

Which of the following commands would make Troy's script, /scripts/dailytasks, executable by everyone, but writable only by its owner?

➡ ● **chmod u=rwx,go=rx /scripts/dailytasks**

○ **chmod 577 /scripts/dailytasks**

○ **chmod 775 /scripts/dailytasks**

○ **chmod u=x,g=x /scripts/dailytasks**

Explanation

chmod u=rwx,go=rx /scripts/dailytasks sets the permissions for the owner to be able to read, write, and execute the script. Both group and other are assigned read and execute permisssions.

chmod 577 /scripts/dailytasks would not give owner write permissions, but would give group and other write permissions.

chmod u=x,g=x /scripts/dailytasks would only give execute permissions to owner and group.

chmod 775 /scripts/dailytasks would give write permissions to group.

References

Linux Pro - 14.1 Bash Shell Scripting
[e_script_lp5.exam.xml Q_SCRIPT_LP5_SCRIPT_PERMISSIONS]

▼ Question 3: Correct

Which of the following shell declarations should be entered on the first line of a script for a system that uses the bash shell?

○ /bin/tsh

○ /bin/bash

○ #!/bin/csh

➡ ● #!/bin/bash

Explanation

#!/bin/bash is the shell declaration that is added to the first line of a bash script. #! is referred to as a shebang or hashbang and is followed by the path to the shell.

/bin/bash is the path to the shell and is not the correct syntax for a shell script.

/bin/tsh is the path the trusted shell, tsh.

#!/bin/csh would be used if the C shell was being used instead of the bash shell.

References

Linux Pro - 14.1 Bash Shell Scripting
[e_script_lp5.exam.xml Q_SCRIPT_LP5_SHELL_DECLARATION]

▼ Question 4: Correct

From the bash command prompt, which of the following commands directly executes /usr/bin/scripts/cleanup.sh?

○ **export /usr/bin/scripts/cleanup.sh**

➡ ● **source /usr/bin/scripts/cleanup.sh**

○ **cleanup.sh**

○ **exec cleanup.sh**

Explanation

source /usr/bin/scripts/cleanup.sh directly executes the script.

export /usr/bin/scripts/cleanup.sh returns a "Not a valid identifier" error.

cleanup.sh returns a "Command not found..." error.

exec cleanup.sh returns a "Not found" error.

References

Linux Pro - 14.1 Bash Shell Scripting
[e_script_lp5.exam.xml Q_SCRIPT_LP5_SOURCE]

▼ Question 5: Incorrect

Which of the following are valid ways to assign a variable a value in a bash script? (Choose TWO.)

□ **num1==5**

□ **num1 := 7;**

➡ ☑ **variable1=Hello**

□ **type string variable1=Hello**

➡ □ **declare -i num1=4**

Explanation

variable1=Hello and **declare -i num1=4** are both ways to assign a variable a value. Declare is used to type a variable as an integer (whole numbers only). Variables hold values that the script uses when running. These values can be either numbers or text.

References

Linux Pro - 14.1 Bash Shell Scripting
[e_script_lp5.exam.xml Q_SCRIPT_LP5_VARIABLES]