

Exam Report: 6.3.5 Practice Questions

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 7%



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Individual Responses

▼ Question 1:

Incorrect

You have installed a package called `mathpac` with **apt-get**. After a system upgrade, the package is not working correctly.

Which of the following commands is the MOST correct method to get the package to work?

- ➡ ☐ `apt-get upgrade mathpac`
- ☒ `apt-get update mathpac`
- ☐ `rpm -U mathpac`
- ☐ `apt-get dist-upgrade mathpac`

Explanation

The **upgrade** option will insure all dependencies are met when the latest version is installed. **update** is used to resynchronize the package index files from their sources. The indexes of available packages are fetched from the location(s) specified in `/etc/apt/sources.list`.

rpm -U mathpac may work with apt-get versions specific for rpm based distributions, but not all distributions use rpm for package management. **dist-upgrade**, in addition to performing the function of upgrade, also intelligently handles changing dependencies with new versions of packages. **apt-get** has a "smart" conflict resolution system, and it will attempt to upgrade the most important packages at the expense of less important ones, if necessary. This should not be used to casually upgrade a single package.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_01]

▼ Question 2:

Incorrect

You are working on a Debian distribution of Linux. You need to install a package, but you do not want to manually install all the dependencies for the package. Without using any command options, what command should you use?

 apt-get

Explanation

The **apt-get** command downloads and installs packages on a Debian distribution. **apt-get**:

- Is similar to the **yum** utility on an RPM distribution.
- Obtains its information about the application repositories from the `/etc/apt/sources.list` file.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_02]

▼ Question 3:

Incorrect

You are working on a Debian distribution of Linux. You want to retrieve information about the Debian package database on the system. Without using any command options, what command will provide the information you need?

apt-cache

Explanation

The **apt-cache** command retrieves information about the Debian package database. Be aware of the following **apt-cache** options:

- **showpkg** displays information about a package in the database.
- **stats** shows the number of packages installed, dependency information, and other package cache statistics.
- **unmet** lists any missing dependencies in the package cache.
- **depends** shows all of the package's dependencies.
- **pkgnames** displays whether a package is installed on the system. When the package name is left off, the command shows information for all packages on the computer.
- **search** searches for a package in the cache.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_03]

▼ Question 4: Incorrect

Which of the following **apt-cache** options will show the missing dependencies in the package cache?

- ☐ stats
- ☐ depends
- ☐ pkgnames
- ☒ showpkg
- ➡ ☐ unmet

Explanation

The **apt-cache unmet** command lists any missing dependencies in the package cache. The **apt-cache** command retrieves information about the Debian package database. Be aware of the other **apt-cache** options:

- **showpkg** displays information about a package in the database.
- **stats** shows the number of packages installed, dependency information, and other package cache statistics.
- **depends** shows all of the package's dependencies.
- **pkgnames** displays whether a package is installed on the system. When the package name is left off, the command shows information for all packages on the computer.
- **search** searches for a package in the cache.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_04]

▼ Question 5: Incorrect

Which of the following functions does the **-d** option perform when using the **apt-get** command to install a package?

- ☒ All installed packages are upgraded to the latest versions in with the information in ~~/etc/apt/sources.list~~.
- ☐ Package installation is simulated without an actual installation.
- ☐ The package database is checked for consistency and errors.



👉 Packages are downloaded to the system, but not installed.

Explanation

The **apt-get install** command downloads and installs packages. Inserting the **-d** option downloads packages without installing them.

apt-get upgrade upgrades all installed packages to the latest versions in accordance with the information in **/etc/apt/sources.list**. **apt-get -check** checks the package database for consistency and errors. **apt-get -s** simulates package installation without doing an actual install.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_05]

▼ Question 6: Incorrect

Which of the following **apt-get** options will upgrade all installed packages to the latest versions using the information in **/etc/apt/sources.list**?

upgrade

Explanation

apt-get upgrade upgrades all installed packages to the latest versions in accordance with the information in **/etc/apt/sources.list**. The **apt-get** command downloads and installs packages on a Debian distribution. **apt-get**:

- Is similar to the **yum** utility on an RPM distribution.
- Obtains its information about the application repositories from the **/etc/apt/sources.list** file.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_06]

▼ Question 7: Incorrect

Which of the following Debian package management utilities provides the front end for APT?

- ☒ ~~dpkg~~
- ☐ apt-cache
- ➡ ☐ aptitude
- ☐ apt-get

Explanation

aptitude is the front end to Advanced Packaging Tool (APT), which displays a list of software packages and allows the user to interactively pick packages to install or remove.

apt-get downloads and installs packages, including dependencies. **apt-cache** retrieves information about the Debian package database. **dpkg** installs Debian packages on Debian distributions.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_07]

▼ Question 8: Incorrect

Which of the following statements correctly describe the differences between the **apt-get remove** and **apt-get purge** commands? (Select TWO).

- ➡ ☒ **apt-get remove** removes a specified package, but leaves the configuration files.
- ☐ **apt-get purge** removes a specified package, but leaves the configuration files.
- ➡ ☐ **apt-get purge** removes the package and the configuration files.

 **apt-get remove** leaves the package installed, but removes the configuration files.

Explanation

apt-get remove removes a specified package, but leaves the configuration files. **apt-get purge** removes the package and the configuration files.


Note: Before **purge** was added as a command in the apt-get utility, the syntax for removing packages as well as configuration files was to use apt-get with the remove command and the --purge option, for example **apt-get remove --purge**. (This older syntax is still supported.)

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_08]

▼ Question 9: Incorrect

Which of the following **dpkg** options will install a package recursively?

- ☐ --configure
- ☒ -r
-  ☐ -R
- ☐ -P

Explanation


The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg -R** command installs the package recursively.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_09]

▼ Question 10: Correct

Which of the following functions does the **dpkg --configure** command perform?

- ☐ Uninstalls the package including the configuration files
- ☐ Ignores dependency-checking for specified packages
-  ☒ Reconfigures an unpacked package
- ☐ Installs a package if the same version is not already installed

Explanation


The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg --configure** command reconfigures an unpacked package.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_10]

▼ Question 11: Incorrect

Which of the following actions does the **dpkg -l** (lowercase L) command perform?

- ☐ The installed files for a package are shown.
-  ☐ All packages with names that match a specified pattern are displayed.
- ☐ Information about packages that are not installed is listed.
- ☒ A package is installed.

Explanation

The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg -l** (lowercase L) command displays all packages with names that match a specified pattern.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_11]

▼ Question 12: Incorrect

What **dpkg** command would you enter at the command prompt to search for packages that have been partially installed on the system?

dpkg -C

Explanation

The **dpkg -C** command searches for packages that have been partially installed on the system. The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_12]

▼ Question 13: Incorrect

What **dpkg** command would you enter at the command prompt to list information about a currently installed Debian package?

dpkg -p

Explanation

The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg -p** command lists information about a currently installed Debian package.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_13]

▼ Question 14: Incorrect

Which **dpkg** option completely removes a package and its configuration files?

☒ -f

➡ ☐ -P

☐ -R

☐ --configure

Explanation

The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg -P** command completely uninstalls the package, including the configuration files.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_14]

▼ Question 15: Incorrect

Which of the following commands will reconfigure an already installed package?

☒ ~~apt-get -f~~

☐ apt-get -clean

➡ ☐ **dpkg-reconfigure**

☐ **dpkg --configure**

Explanation

The **dpkg-reconfigure** command reconfigures an already installed package.

dpkg --configure reconfigures an unpacked package. **apt-get -f** attempts to fix a computer with unsatisfied dependencies. **apt-get -clean** removes unneeded package information files and logs.

References

Linux Pro - 6.3 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)
[e_dpkg_lp5.exam.xml Q_DEBIAN_F_LP5_15]