Exam Report: 5.1.3 Practice Questions

Date: 4/17/2020 10:06:00 pm
Time Spent: 3:53

Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Login: mGarsteck

Overall Performance

Your Score: 60%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ○ Objective Analysis ● Individual Responses

Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:** <u>Correct</u>

Which X11 Window System element is the MAIN system component?

- ○ Window manager
- ➡ ● X11 server
- ○ X11 system
- ○ Desktop environment

Explanation

The X11 server is the main component of the X Window System. The X server manages input devices, such as the mouse and keyboard, and controls output to monitors and printers. The X11 server is networked, which means its output can be displayed locally or sent over the network to other computers.

The window manager or compositor controls the placement and appearance of windows on a Linux computer (such as moving, hiding, resizing, or closing), and controls what they display.

The desktop environment controls the desktop features, including desktop menus, screensavers, wallpapers, desktop icons, and taskbars.

The X11 contains all of the components that comprise X11, including the X11 server, window manger, and desktop environment.

References

Linux Pro - 5.1 Graphical User Interfaces
[e_gui_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUI_LP5_01]

▼ **Question 2:** <u>Incorrect</u>

Which component of the X11 Window System controls the placement and appearance of windows on a Linux computer?

[   ] Window Manager

Explanation

The window manager controls the placement and appearance of windows on a Linux computer, such as moving, hiding, resizing, or closing them, as well as controlling what they display. Most distributions come with multiple window managers.

References

Linux Pro - 5.1 Graphical User Interfaces
[e_gui_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUI_LP5_02]

▼ **Question 3:** <u>Incorrect</u>

You have just installed a new Linux system, which is using the Wayland system.

Which of the following is a VALID statement regarding this system?

- ⦿ ~~Events captured from the keyboard are sent to the Wayland compositor and then sent to the window manager for rendering.~~

- ○ Events captured from the keyboard are sent to Wayland compositor and then the Wayland client. After rendering, the client sends the information to the screen.

- ➡ ○ Events captured from the keyboard are sent to the Wayland compositor and then the Wayland client, where the rendering takes place.

- ○ Events captured from the keyboard are sent to the Wayland compositor, which renders the changes required and then sends them to the screen.

Explanation

In a Wayland system, the display server and window manager are combined into what is called the Wayland compositor. After events are captured from a device (such as a keyboard), they are sent to the Wayland compositor, which then sends the required information to the Wayland client. The client renders the information, and the compositor is updated, after which the Wayland compositor sends the changed information to the screen.

Since the Wayland compositor contains the equivalent of the window manager, nothing needs to be sent to a different component. In addition, the window manager does not perform rendering in a Wayland system.

The Wayland compositor is not responsible for rendering.

The Wayland client does not send information to the screen; that is the Wayland compositor's role.

References

Linux Pro - 5.1 Graphical User Interfaces
[e_gui_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUI_LP5_03]

▼ **Question 4:**   Correct

Which of the following BEST describes the role of the Linux desktop?

- ○ The Linux desktop manages input devices such as the mouse and keyboard and controls output to monitors and printers.

- ○ The Linux desktop takes the information from the display server and renders it so that it can be displayed on the screen.

- ➡ ⦿ The Linux desktop adds a series of tools and utilities to make the GUI useful.

- ○ The Linux desktop controls the placement and appearance of windows on a Linux computer.

Explanation

The desktop environment leverages the information created by the window manager or compositor and then adds a series of tools and utilities to make the graphical user interface useful. It ties all of your GUI components together into one cohesive environment. In most cases, the desktop gives the end user the look and feel of Windows, although each desktop version will vary in what is shown and how that information is accessed.

The window manager is responsible for the placement and appearance of windows.

Any rendering required is performed by either the compositor (for X11) or the Wayland client.

The display server (X11 or Wayland compositor) is responsible for getting the events from devices such as the keyboard.

References

Linux Pro - 5.1 Graphical User Interfaces
[e_gui_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUI_LP5_04]

▼ **Question 5:**   Correct

Which of the following are examples of a Linux display server? (Select TWO).

- ☐ Unity
- ➡ ☑ X11
- ☐ KDE
- ➡ ☑ Wayland compositor
- ☐ KWin

Explanation

The X11 server and the Wayland compositor are two of the most common display servers used in Linux. The Wayland compositor is becoming the standard.

KDE, Unity, and KWin are examples of window managers.

References

Linux Pro - 5.1 Graphical User Interfaces
[e_gui_lp5.exam.xml Q_GUI_LP5_05]