

Question 1Skipped

Why are web browser cookies considered dangerous?

Cookies are always public and accessible to anyone on the internet

Cookies consume significant amounts of storage and can exhaust disk space

Correct answer

Cookies support identification and tracking of users

Cookies leave crumbs on the keyboard

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.4: Cookies support the identification and tracking of users; therefore, they are considered dangerous to your privacy and confidentiality.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 2Skipped

Which of the following is NOT a Linux desktop environment?

KDE

XFCE

Correct answer

Dwarf

Gnome

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.4: Linux has numerous desktop environments. Some of the more popular desktop environments are Cinnamon, Gnome, KDE, XFCE, Unity, and Mate.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 3Skipped

Why is the file data.txt empty after executing `sort data.txt > data.txt`?

Because sort cannot sort text files, only binary files

Because sort detects that both files are the same

Correct answer

Because the file gets truncated before sort is executed

Because the file gets executed before sort is truncated

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.2: This is because the redirection is carried out first. This means that the > data.txt truncates the file so that sort finds nothing.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 4Skipped

What symbol can be used to represent a single character within the search criteria?

*

Correct answer

?

x

.

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.4: The ? is used to represent a single character within the search criteria. This process is known as globbing.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 5Skipped

What command can be used to find the executable and man pages that exist for a given command?

where

Correct answer

whereis

executels

executeman

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.2: The whereis command lets users locate the executable, source, and manual page files for any command.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 6Skipped

What is the ls command used for in Linux?

Correct answer

Lists the files within a directory

Lists all shared files on a system

Lists all users utilizing a file

Lists all saved cookies on a system

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.3: The ls command stands for list. The list command is used to display a listing of all files within a directory.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 7Skipped

Which Linux file type hold lists of files rather than the actual data?

Regular

Special

Correct answer

Directories

Named pipes

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.3: A directory is a special file type that contains a list of other files instead of actual data. The other types of files listed do not have this ability.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 8Skipped

How do you perform a recursive listing from the command prompt?

ls /s

Correct answer

ls -R

dir /s

dir -R

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.3: To conduct a recursive directory listing, use the command ls -R.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 9Skipped

Which character is known as a root directory?

^

&

*

Correct answer

/

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.3: The slash (/) is the root of the filesystem and is known as the root directory.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 10Skipped

Which command closes the terminal window?

end

close

enough

Correct answer

exit

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.1: Typing "exit" exits the terminal session and closes the terminal window.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 11Skipped

Which of the following can be used to represent the letters A through Q using only lowercase letters?

Correct answer

[a-q]

[a-qA-Q]

[A-Q]

[a1-q16]

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.4: The range [a-q] is used to represent a single letter from the range of lowercase a to lowercase q.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 12Skipped

Which of the following is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language?

Cobra

C+

Correct answer

Python

Programmer

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.2: Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language. Its language constructs and object-oriented approach aim to help programmers write clear, logical code for small and large-scale projects.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 13Skipped

Which of the following is a piece of software that listens for network requests and responds to them?

Correct answer

Apache

Sioux

OpenWeb

NetServer

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.2: Apache HTTPD is an HTTP server daemon produced by the Apache Foundation. It is software that listens for network requests (expressed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol) and responds to them.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 14Skipped

Which of the following is a mobile operating system based on a modified version of the Linux kernel designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices?

Symbian

Correct answer

Android

LinuxMobile

Linux Go

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.1: Android is a mobile operating system based on a modified version of the Linux kernel and other open-source software designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 15Skipped

Which of the following programs on a Linux system could you use as a replacement for Microsoft Outlook?

MyMail

LinuxMail

Correct answer

Thunderbird

Linux Outlook

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.2: Mozilla Thunderbird is a free and open-source, cross-platform email client, news client, RSS, and chat client developed by the Mozilla Foundation.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 16Skipped

What does the term GPL stand for?

Great Programmers License

Correct answer

General Public License

Generic Public License

General Private License

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.3: The GNU General Public License (GPL) is a widely-used free software license, which guarantees end users the freedom to run, study, share, and modify the software.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 17Skipped

The output of the program date should be saved in the variable datenow. What is the correct statement to enter into the shell to set this variable?

set datenow='date'

date | datenow

Correct answer

datenow=\$(date)

date > \$datenow

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.1: To store the output of a command in a variable, you can use either of the following commands in the shell: (1) variable_name=\$(command) or (2) variable_name='command'.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 18Skipped

What is the main difference between the desktop environments of Windows/Mac OS and Linux?

Correct answer

Windows/Mac OS each have an inseparable desktop environment while Linux desktop environments are modular

Windows/Mac OS desktop environments are drag and drop while Linux desktop environments are not

Windows/Mac OS each have beautiful desktop environments while Linux desktop environments are ugly

Windows/Mac OS each have a modular desktop environment while Linux desktop environments are inseparable

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.1: While Windows and MAC OS each have an inseparable desktop environment, Linux desktop environments are modular. They can be mixed and matched according to user preference or distribution purpose.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 19Skipped

You have just installed a wireless network adapter in your Linux system, but you cannot connect to the wireless network. What is most likely the problem?

The adapter is broken

The adapter isn't getting enough power

Correct answer

You didn't install the right driver for the device

There is no WiFi in range

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.2: By default, Linux doesn't have a bunch of drivers built into the operating system. If you get a device that isn't on your distro's HCL, then you will have to find and install the driver yourself.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 20Skipped

What is the maximum amount of memory accessible by a 32-bit operating system?

1 GB

2 GB

Correct answer

4 GB

8 GB

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.2: A 32-bit operating system can only access 4GB of memory. If you need to access larger amounts of memory, you need to install an x64 (64-bit) Linux OS.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 21Skipped

When the free command is run, what does the Mem: line reveal about the system?

CPU statistics

Correct answer

RAM statistics

Graphics specifications

System information

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.3: Within the "free" command, the "Mem:" line reveals total RAM statistics for the Linux system.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 22Skipped

What is the symbolic representation of the octal numeric permission 644?

r--rw-rw-

rwX-r-xr-x

Correct answer

rw-r--r--

rw-----

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.3: In Linux, you can convert letter permissions to octal by giving 4 for each R, 2 for each W, and 1 for each X. So, RW- is 6 and R-- is 4.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 23Skipped

Which of the following commands will display a list of all files in the current directory, including those that may be hidden?

Correct answer

ls -a

ls -h

ls -all

ls -hidden

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.3: The ls command stands for list. The -a option lists all the files in the current directory, including those that may be hidden.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 24Skipped

After running a command to delete all of the files beginning with the letter "a", the file Access.txt remained. Assuming that the user had the correct ownership and permissions, why was Access.txt not deleted when the command was run?

Files with extensions require a different command to be used

rm had to be called with the option -R to delete all files

The file Access.txt was still opened and in use by another application

Correct answer

Linux file names are case sensitive

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.3: The Linux file system treats all files as case sensitive. Therefore, `rm a*` will delete all files with the lowercase a but not the uppercase A. To delete the files with the uppercase A, `rm A*` would be used instead.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 25Skipped

Which directory contains the files and directories automatically copied over to a new user's home directory when the account is first created?

/etc/group

/etc/user

Correct answer

/etc/skel

/etc/template

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.2: The `/etc/skel` directory contains files and directories automatically copied over to a new user's home directory when such a user is created by the `useradd` program.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 26Skipped

Which file is used to define all of the users on a Linux system?

/etc/users

/etc/password

/etc/user.conf

Correct answer

/etc/passwd

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.2: The /etc/passwd file is used to define all of the users on a Linux system.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 27Skipped

Which command shows who is logged on and what they are doing in the system?

who

Correct answer

w

whoami

id

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.1: The w command displays a list of all logged in to the system and what they are doing. This command is similar to the who command but ends up displaying more information about logged in users.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 28Skipped

Which file on a Linux system is modified to set the maximum number of days before a password must be changed?

/etc/groups

Correct answer

/etc/shadow

/etc/passwd

/etc/users

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.1: The /etc/shadow file stores the actual password in an encrypted format (more like the hash of the password) for the user's account with additional properties related to the user password. Basically, it stores secure user account information. All fields are separated by a

colon (:) symbol. It contains one entry per line for each user listed in /etc/passwd file. The last 6 fields provide password aging and account lockout features.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 29Skipped

Which of the following files contains a mapping of IP addresses to URLs locally on your Linux machine?

Correct answer

/etc/hosts

/etc/names

/etc/dns

/etc/lookup

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.4: The /etc/hosts file contains a mapping of IP addresses to URLs. Your browser uses entries in the /etc/hosts file to override the IP-address-to-URL mapping returned by a DNS server. This is useful for testing DNS (domain name system) changes and the SSL configuration before making a website live.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 30Skipped

Which of the following statements is TRUE for a Linux distribution used in an enterprise environment?

These distributions contain proprietary business-related software

Correct answer

These distributions contain software versions that have proven to be stable even when they are not the most recent version of the software available

These distributions always contains the newest versions of all packages to ensure that the most new features are available to the end users

These distributions have a large upfront cost and are only affordable by large organizations

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.1: In order to minimize downtimes and business interruptions, Linux distributions used in enterprise environments contain software versions that have proven to be stable. Even if they are not the recent versions of the software, this is done to minimize problems that could be introduced with newer software that is not as well tested as the stable releases.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 31Skipped

You have downloaded a large Linux distribution as an ISO that requires 3 GB of installation files. You want to perform the install from an optical drive. What type of disc should you burn the ISO file onto?

CD

Correct answer

DVD

USB

ZIP

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.2: A single-layer DVD can store up to 4.7 GB of data on a single disc. A CD can only store 700 MB. USB and ZIP drives are not considered optical drives; therefore, they are not the right answer.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 32Skipped

Which of the following commands can be used to resolve a DNS name to an IP address?

dns

query

Correct answer

nslookup

iplookup

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.4: The nslookup command is used for DNS (Domain Name System) lookup operations. It is used to find the IP address of a particular domain name or the domain name of a particular IP address. Host and dig are also commands that can be used to lookup a domain name and convert it to an IP address within a Linux system.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 33Skipped

Which of the following provides the correct syntax to search for lines ending with the given pattern using the grep command?

^pattern

pattern^

\$pattern

Correct answer

pattern\$

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: To search for lines ending with the given pattern using grep, pattern\$ should be used. If the pattern is enclosed in single quotes, it suppresses the meaning of all of the meta-characters with special meanings.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 34Skipped

Which of the following statements would be used for sending both standard output and standard error to the same location?

2 &>

2 >&

2 <&

Correct answer

2>&1

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: The statement "2>&1" is used to redirect the standard output and standard error to the same file.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 35Skipped

Which of the following is the file descriptor number used to represent the Standard Error (STDERR)?

0

1

Correct answer

2

3

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: The standard error (STDERR) is represented by the file descriptor number 2.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 36Skipped

What option can be used with tail or head to specify the number of lines to display to the screen?

Correct answer

-n

-b

-c

-x

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.2: The -n option is used to specify the number of lines to display to the screen with tail and head. By default, these commands display only 10 lines to the screen.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 37Skipped

Which of the following options is used with tar to specify the filename of the tar archive?

-c

-v

Correct answer

-f

-n

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.1: The -f option is used to specify the file name type of the archive file.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 38Skipped

Which of the following commands could be used to connect to a remote server and execute some commands securely?

telnet

Correct answer

ssh

scp

ftp

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: The ssh command is used to connect to a remote server and execute some commands securely. The telnet command can be used to connect to a remote server and execute some commands, but it is not considered to be secure.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 39Skipped

What is used as a placeholder for an unknown value in a script, and its value is then calculated or determined when the script is executed?

Correct answer

Variable

Function

Pipeline

String

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: A variable is a placeholder within a script. The value of the variable is determined when the script is executed.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 40Skipped

The script.sh consists of the following lines:

```
#!/bin/bash  
echo $2 $1
```

Which output will appear if the command, ./script.sh test1 test2, is entered?

test1 test2

script.sh test2

Correct answer

test2 test1

script.sh test1

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: This simple script will take two arguments as its input and then display the arguments in reverse order. So, whatever is input first (test1) will be displayed second. Therefore, `./script.sh test1 test2` will output `test2 test1` to the screen.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line