

Question 1Skipped

Which of the following is NOT an example of a Linux software package manager?

dpkg

yum

rpm

Correct answer

abc

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.2: dpkg, yum, and rpm are all Linux package management systems.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 2Skipped

Which of the following is NOT one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web?

Correct answer

Browser

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.2: HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are the core technologies of the World Wide Web. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and is an essential part of web applications.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 3Skipped

Which command lists all files in the current directory that start with a capital letter?

ls A-Z

ls A-Z*

Correct answer

ls [A-Z]*

ls --uppercasefiles

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.3: To list all the files in the current directory that start with a capital letter, the ls [A-Z]* should be used. The ls command is used to list files, and the [A-Z] tells the command to select a single letter from uppercase A to uppercase Z, and then the * says to use anything else after the single letter.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 4Skipped

Which option of the command history can be used to clear the user's history?

-clr

/c

Correct answer

-c

\$clear

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.1: Using history -c will clear the current users' history.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 5Skipped

Which of the following are not man page sections?

Name

Correct answer

Mistakes

Configuration

Return Value

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.2: There is no Mistakes section. Man pages have Name, Configuration, Return Value, and Errors sections.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 6Skipped

Which symbol is used to prefix a variable?

Correct answer

\$

&

%

@

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.1: The \$ symbol identifies variables that need to be expanded in the command line.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 7Skipped

Which of the following is a series of small single-board computers developed to promote the teaching of basic computer science in schools and developing countries?

Strawberry Pi

Blueberry Pi

Blackberry Pi

Correct answer

Raspberry Pi

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.1: The Raspberry Pi is a series of small single-board computers that have become popular as educational and recreational computer systems.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 8Skipped

Which of the following is a suite of client-server software for creating and using file hosting services?

ownHost

FileOwn

DropCloud

Correct answer

ownCloud

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.2: ownCloud is a suite of client-server software for creating and using file hosting services. ownCloud functionally has similarities to the widely used Dropbox. The primary functional difference between ownCloud and Dropbox is that ownCloud does not offer data center capacity to host stored files. The Server Edition of ownCloud is free and open-source, thereby allowing anyone to install and operate it without charge on their own private server.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 9Skipped

Which command launches the web browser Firefox from the command line?

Correct answer

firefox

run -a firefox

web firefox

netbrowser

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.4: Typing firefox at the command prompt launches the web browser Firefox if it is installed in the system.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 10Skipped

Which of the following is the core computer program with complete control over everything in the system?

Command Prompt

Correct answer

Kernel

Windows

Startup

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.1: The kernel is the central module of an operating system. It is the part of the operating system that loads first, and it is responsible for memory management, process and task management, and disk management. The kernel connects the system hardware to the application software.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 11Skipped

Which Linux distribution is used as a basis for the creation of Scientific Linux?

Linux Mint

Ubuntu

Correct answer

Red Hat

Debian

Overall explanation

OBJ-1.1: Scientific Linux is a Linux distribution produced by Fermilab, CERN, DESY, and ETH Zurich. It is a free and open-source operating system based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

Domain

1 - Linux Community and Career

Question 12Skipped

Where is the BIOS located?

RAM

Correct answer

Motherboard

Hard drive

Monitor

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.2: BIOS or Basic Input/Output System is firmware used to perform hardware initialization during the booting process and provide runtime services for operating systems and programs. The BIOS firmware comes pre-installed on a personal computer's motherboard as a chip, and it is the first software to run when powered on.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 13Skipped

How would you represent r-xrw-r-- in octal notation?

754

624

Correct answer

564

541

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.3: In Linux, you can convert letter permissions to octals by giving 4 for each R, 2 for each W, and 1 for each X. So, R-X is 5, RW- is 6, and R-- is 4.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 14Skipped

Which of the following properly identifies the third partition, on the second hard disk, on the first IDE controller on a PC system?

Correct answer

/dev/hdb3

/dev/hd1b3

/dev/hdc1d2p3

/dev/hdc1a3

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.2: Partitions on these disks can range from 1 (for the first partition) to 16 (for the sixteenth partition). If you have a few ide/pata devices installed in a system, they will be hda (the first device), hdb (the second device), hdc (the third device), and so on. Each partition on that device will append a number to it, so the third partition on the third device would be /dev/hdb3.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 15Skipped

Your system is having an issue that you think is being caused by a faulty device driver. Which of the following commands should you use to print the message buffer of the kernel?

printdriver

Correct answer

dmesg

ps

syslog

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.3: The dmesg (display message or driver message) command is a command on most Unix-like operating systems that prints the message buffer of the kernel. The output of this command typically contains the messages produced by the device drivers.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 16Skipped

Which type of files is an important part of diagnosing problems with daemons?

Correct answer

Log files

System files

Configuration files

User files

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.3: Since daemons don't usually provide output to the screen, checking log files is an important part of diagnosing problems.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 17Skipped

What is the command that will show system boot time messages?

echo

lspci

Correct answer

dmesg

display system boot

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.3: dmesg, short for display message or driver message, is a command that prints the message buffer of the kernel. This command's output typically contains the messages produced by the device drivers that occur during the system startup and boot.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 18Skipped

What does LAMP mean?

The Linux Advanced Mode Programming Interface which gives advanced capabilities to application developers

Correct answer

The combination of Linux, Apache, MySQL and PHP or other programming languages

The bus ID of an attached USB device that emits light

Short for Lightweight Access Management Protocol which synchronizes permissions in a network

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.1: LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP) is an archetypal model of web service stacks, named as an acronym of the names of its original four open-source components: the Linux operating system, the Apache HTTP Server, the MySQL relational database management system (RDBMS), and the PHP programming language.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 19Skipped

Which network device serves as the gateway between your internal network and external network?

Switch

Correct answer

Router

Wireless access point

Hub

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.4: A router is a device used to connect two networks, such as your internal and external networks. A router also usually serves as your default gateway in the network.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 20Skipped

Which file contains a list of the user's secondary groups?

/etc/passwd

/etc/shadow

/etc/user

Correct answer

/etc/group

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.1: The /etc/group file contains a list of every user on the system and their secondary groups.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 21Skipped

What is a special permission bit set on a file or a directory that lets only the owner of the file/directory or the root user delete or rename the file?

SGID

Correct answer

Sticky bit

SUID

Special bit

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.4: A sticky bit is a special permission bit set on a file or a directory that lets only the owner of the file/directory or the root user delete or rename the file. No other user is given privileges to delete the file created by some other user.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 22Skipped

Which command is used to provide information about a user's identity, including the names of the groups that the user belongs to?

cat /etc/groups

Correct answer

id

echo \$UID

cat /etc/passwd

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.2: Only the id command can provide information about the user's identity, including the names of the groups they belong to. If you use cat /etc/passwd or cat /etc/groups, they can give you parts of that information, but not all of the information unless you run both of those commands.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 23Skipped

Which command adds the new user tux and creates the user's home directory with default configuration files?

usercreate tux

useradd -o default tux

Correct answer

useradd -m tux

passwd -a tux

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.2: The useradd command with the -m option creates the user's home directory with default configuration files.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 24Skipped

Which of the following outputs might be displayed when executing the command last?

Last login: Fri Mar 23 10:56:39 2019 from server.diontraining.com

EXT4-fs (dm-7): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)

Correct answer

root tty2 Wed Sep 29 21:11 - 21:11 (00:00)

system uptime 2.6.32-131.0.15. Mon Oct 31 17:45 - 17:48 (00:03)

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.1: The last command reads from a log file and prints the entries of successful login attempts made by the users in the past. The output is such that the last logged in user's entry appears on top.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 25Skipped

Which of the following commands can be used to determine the time of the last login of a given user?

showlog

recent

Correct answer

last

history

Overall explanation

OBJ-5.1: The last command reads from a log file and prints the entries of successful login attempts made by the previous users.

Domain

5 - Security and File Permissions

Question 26Skipped

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

A difference between Windows and Linux is the concept of mounting and unmounting partitions, drives, or directories in Linux.

Linux distinguishes between uppercase and lowercase letters in the file system.

As opposed to Windows, files in Linux may have a file extension, such as .txt, but do not need to have one.

Correct answer

Hidden files start with a pound/hashtag.

Overall explanation

OBJ-4.2: Hidden files in Linux start with a dot or a period. The other three statements are all true.

Domain

4 - Linux Operating System

Question 27Skipped

How can the normal output from a command be written to a file while discarding the error output?

command < output > /dev/null

command > discard-error > file

command > /dev/null 2>1 output

Correct answer

command >file 2>/dev/null

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.2: Specifying 2>/dev/null will filter out the errors instead of displaying them to your console. In more detail: 2 represents the error descriptor, which is where errors are written to. By default, they are printed out on the console. /dev/null is the standard Linux device where you can send output that you want to be ignored.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 28Skipped

What does the grep command allow a user to do?

Rename a file or directory

Correct answer

Search for files that contain a specified string

Repeat the previous command

Move a file from one folder to another

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.2: grep is a command-line utility for searching plain-text data sets for lines that match a regular expression. Grep does a global search with the regular expression and prints all matching lines within any files that contain those search strings.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 29Skipped

Which option can be used to redirect the errors of a command to a specified file?

1>

Correct answer

2>

E>

X>

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.2: Using 2> will redirect the errors from a command to the specified file.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 30Skipped

Which of the following are two types of output messages?

Manual and Automatic messages

Standard Output and Input messages

Correct answer

Standard Output and Standard Error messages

Error Input and Automatic Output

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.2: The two types of output messages are standard output and standard error messages. Standard Output is the shell window or the terminal from which the script runs, abstracted as a file to make writing scripts & programs easier. Standard error is the same as standard output: the shell window or terminal from which the script runs.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 31Skipped

To determine if the last command run on a system was successful, which command should be executed?

Correct answer

echo \$?

echo \$#

exit \$

echo \$0

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: The command "echo \$?" will display the exit code of the last command executed from the shell. If the result is 0, then the last command was successfully run without any errors.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 32Skipped

What is the correct statement to be used for comparison in a Linux shell script?

Correct answer

if [\$x -gt \$y]

if \$x -gt \$y

if (\$x -gt \$y) if { \$x -gt \$y }

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: The standard syntax for an if statement is "if [condition]." In this case, the comparison is testing if the variable X is greater than the variable Y.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 33Skipped

Which command would a user type to compress and package several files into a single file?

compress

Correct answer

zip

bundle

package

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.1: Zip is used to compress the files to reduce file size and is also used as a file package utility in Linux. Each file is stored in single .zip { .zip-filename} file with the extension .zip.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 34Skipped

What does the redirection operator <> do?

Accepts text on the following lines as standard input

Correct answer

Causes the specified file to be used for both standard input and standard output

Sends the contents of the specified file to be used as standard input

Sends the contents of the specified file to be used as standard output

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.2: Using the <> redirection operator causes the specified file to be used for both standard input and standard output.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 35Skipped

Which of the following is an example of globbing?

ls /etc/ 2> files.txt

ls /etc/ > files.txt

ls /etc/ | more

Correct answer

ls /etc/*.txt

Overall explanation

OBJ-3.3: Globbing is a feature provided by the UNIX/Linux shell to represent multiple filenames by using special characters called wildcards with a single file name. A wildcard is essentially a symbol which may be used to substitute for one or more characters. The only answer choice

with a wildcard is `ls /etc/*.txt` since the `*` is a wildcard character. Therefore, this is the only answer choice that is using globbing.

Domain

3 - Power of Command Line

Question 36Skipped

Which command can be used to display and clear the command line history for a given user?

cls

Correct answer

history

clear

currentuser

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.1: The command "history" can be used to display and clear the command line history for a given user. Each user has their own unique history file, which is created in the user's home directory.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 37Skipped

Which command to use to show which shell is being used?

Correct answer

echo \$SHELL

show SHELL

\$SHELL

display SHELL

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.1: Typing "echo \$SHELL" outputs the current shell being used.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 38Skipped

How can the current directory and its subdirectories be searched for in the file named MyFile.xml?

Correct answer

find . -name MyFile.xml

grep MyFile.xml | find

grep -r MyFile.xml

find -P MyFile.xml | grep

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.3: find is a command that searches one or more directory trees of a file system, locates files based on some user-specified criteria, and applies a user-specified action on each matched file.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 39Skipped

The "cd" command is short for _____.

Check Directory

Correct answer

Change Directory

Change Disk

Check Disk

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.3: The cd command stands for Change Directory.

Domain

2 - Linux System

Question 40Skipped

Which command shows if /usr/bin is in the current shell search path?

cat PATH

Correct answer

echo \$PATH

echo %PATH%

cat \$PATH

Overall explanation

OBJ-2.1: The command "echo \$PATH" will display the current shell search path. Once entering "echo \$PATH" in the terminal, look at the path to verify if /usr/bin is listed as part of the path.

Domain

2 - Linux System