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QUESTION NO: 1

You work as a Network Administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. A printer is configured on the network. You want to remove a file from a print queue. Which of the following commands will you use to accomplish this?

- A. LPR
- B. LPQDEL
- C. LPRM
- D. LPQ

Answer: C

Explanation:

The LPRM command is used to remove a file from a print queue.

Answer option D is incorrect. The LPQ command reports the status of a print queue.

Answer option A is incorrect. The LPR command is used to submit a file for printing.

Answer option B is incorrect. There is no command such as LPQDEL in Linux.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are a newly appointed Red Hat Technician for company Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You want to install a package named httpd on your Linux system. Before installing the package, you want to get the list of those packages that httpd depends on. Which of the following commands will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. rpm deplist httpd
- B. yum deplist httpd
- C. yum list httpd
- D. rpm -qR httpd

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the package is not yet installed, the yum deplist httpd command is used to get the list of packages that httpd depends on. Answer option C is incorrect. The yum list httpd command can be used to list various information about available packages. For example, it lists all available and installed packages and all packages with updates available in the yum repositories.

Answer option D is incorrect. If the package is already installed, the rpm -qR httpd command is used to get the list of packages that this package depends on.

Answer option A is incorrect. This command is incorrect. The deplist option is not used with the rpm command.

QUESTION NO: 3

You work as the Network Administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network.

You are working as a root user on Red Hat operating system. You are currently running a program named My_program. You are getting some error messages while executing the program. You want to redirect these error messages to a file named file2 rather than being displayed on the screen.

Which of the following tools should you use to accomplish the task?

- A. My_program >> file2
- B. My_program 2> file2
- C. My_program 2>> file2
- D. My_program > file2

Answer: B

Explanation:

This command will execute a program named My_program and whatever errors are generated while executing that program will all be added to a file named file2 rather than being displayed on the screen.

What is redirection of STDIN, STDOUT, STDERR in Linux?

Redirection means diverting data from their normal destination to another. Whenever a program is executed on terminal some output is displayed at the shell prompt. In case a user does not want that output to appear in the shell window, the user can redirect it elsewhere. The user can redirect the output into a file, printer, etc.

Not only the output of programs is redirected, but also input of a program and error messages are redirected to a file.

Common Redirection operators are as follows:

Redirection Operators	Description
command > file	It directs standard output of command to a file.
command >> file	It appends standard output of command to a file.
command < file	It sends a file as input to command.
command 2> file	It redirects error messages from command to a file.

Answer option D is incorrect. This command will direct the standard output of My_program to file2.

Answer option A is incorrect. This command will append the standard output of My_program to file2.

Answer option C is incorrect. This command cannot be applied in this scenario.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following key-combinations is used to redo a change undone by a u command in vim?

- A. Ctrl-w, Arrow
- B. Ctrl-w, s
- C. Ctrl-r
- D. Ctrl-w, v

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Ctrl-r key-combination is used to redo a change undone by a u command in vim. You can go back in time with the undo command. You can then go forward again with the redo command. If you make a new change after the undo command, the redo will not be possible anymore.

Answer options B and D are incorrect. The Ctrl-w, s and Ctrl-w, v key-combinations are used to view a file in two windows in a single vim screen. Ctrl-w, s splits the screen horizontally and Ctrl-w, v splits the screen vertically.

Answer option A is incorrect. The Ctrl-w key-combination with an arrow key is used to jump from one window to another. This will move you to the next window in whichever direction the arrow would normally move your cursor.

QUESTION NO: 5

You work as the Network Administrator for Perfect solutions Inc. The company has a Linux-based Network. You are working as a root user. You want to know what the day will be on 20 July 2010.

Which of the following commands should you use to accomplish this task?

- A. cal
- B. cal 20 July
- C. cal 7 2010
- D. date

Answer: C

Explanation:

The cal 7 2010 command will display the calendar of July 2010.

What is the cal command?

The cal command prints an ASCII calendar of the current month.

Syntax: cal [month] [year]

Given a month and year as arguments, cal displays the calendar for that particular month of the given year.

When a single numeric argument (such as 2005) is given, cal will display a calendar for the given year. Always use a fourdigit year. For example, the command cal 05 will display the calendar for the year 05, not the year 2005.

Answer option B is incorrect. The cal 20 July command will display only the month and year, and not the date.

Answer option A is incorrect. The cal command will display the calendar of the current month.
Answer option D is incorrect. The date command will display the current date and time of the system.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following commands is used to access Windows resources from Linux workstation?

- A. rsync
- B. mutt
- C. scp
- D. smbclient

Answer: D

Explanation:

smbclient is a command-line tool that provides access to SMB/CIFS shares.

What is the smbclient command?

smbclient is a command-line tool that provides access to SMB/CIFS shares. smbclient is a samba client with an "ftp like" interface. It is a useful tool to test connectivity to a Windows share. It can be used to transfer files, or to look at share names. In addition, it has the ability to backup and restore files from a server to a client and visa versa.

Example:

```
#smbclient -L server1
```

The above command will list all shares on server1.

Some useful options are as follows:

OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION
-U	It sets the SMB domain of the username.
-u	It specifies username, and sets the SMB username or username and password.
-N	This parameter suppresses the normal password prompt from the client to the user. This is useful when accessing a service that does not require a password.

Answer option C is incorrect. scp copies files between hosts on the Linux network.

Answer option A is incorrect. rsync is a fast and extraordinarily versatile file copying tool. It can copy locally, to/from another host over any remote shell or to/from a remote rsync daemon.

What is rsync?

In computing, rsync is a software application for Unix systems. It synchronizes files and directories from one location to another while minimizing data transfer using delta encoding. It can copy or display directory contents and copy files, optionally using compression and recursion.

In daemon mode, rsync listens to the default TCP port of 873, serving files in the native rsync protocol or via a remote shell such as RSH or SSH. In the latter case, the rsync client executable must be installed on both the local and remote hosts.

Answer option B is incorrect. mutt is a small but very powerful text based program for reading

electronic mail under Linux operating systems.

QUESTION NO: 7

You want to temporarily change your primary group to another group of which you are a member. In this process, a new shell will be created, and when you exit the shell, your previous group will be reinstated. Which of the following commands will you use to accomplish this task?

- A. chmod
- B. newgrp
- C. chgrp
- D. chown

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the scenario, you will use newgrp command to accomplish the task. The newgrp command is used to temporarily change the primary group of a user into another group of which that user is a member. In this step, a new shell will be created, and when that user will exit from the shell, his previous group will be reinstated. If no group is specified, the GID is changed to the login GID.

Answer option C is incorrect. John will not use the chgrp command to accomplish his task. The chgrp (from change group) command is used by unprivileged users to change the group associated with a file. Unlike the chown command, chgrp allows regular users to change groups, but only to one of which they are a member. The general syntax of the chgrp command is as follows:

```
chgrp group target1 [target2 ..]
```

The group parameter indicates the new group with which the targets should be associated.

The target1 parameter indicates the files or directories for which the change should be made.

The target2 parameter indicates the optional additional files or directories for which the change should be made.

For example:

```
[axl@asterisk1 axl]$ls -l ttt
-rw-r--r-- 1 gbeeker staff 545 Nov 04 2004 ttt

[axl@asterisk1 axl]$chgrp system ttt

[axl@asterisk1 axl]$ls -l ttt
-rw-r--r-- 1 gbeeker system 545 Nov 04 2004 ttt
```

The above command changes the group associated with ttt to 'system', provided the executing user is a member of that group.

Answer option D is incorrect. John will not use the chown command to accomplish his task. The chown command is used to change the user and/or group ownership of each given file as specified by the first non-option argument as follows: if only a user name (or numeric user ID) is

given, that user is made the owner of each given file, and the file's group is not changed.

If the user name is followed by a colon and a group name (or numeric group ID), with no spaces between them, the group ownership of the files is changed as well.

The syntax of the chown command is as follows: `chown [-R [-H | -L | -P]] [-h] owner[:group] file`

...

Option	Description
-H	If the -R option is specified, symbolic links on the command line are followed. Symbolic links encountered in the tree traversal are not followed.
-L	If the -R option is specified, both symbolic links on the command line and symbolic links encountered in the tree traversal are followed.
-P	If the -R option is specified, no symbolic links are followed.
-R	If file designates a directory, chown recursively changes the owner and group of each file in the entire subtree connected at that point.
-h	Change the owner and group of a symbolic link instead of the file pointed to by the symbolic link.

Answer option A is incorrect.

The chmod command is used to change the access mode of a file. The syntax of the command is:

`chmod who=permissions filename`

Here, "who" refers to the owner of the file, group members, or other users, and permissions refers to "rwx".

For example, `chmod 755 File.txt` will give all access permissions to the owner and the read and execute permissions to the group members and other users.

QUESTION NO: 8

Fill in the blank with the required permission to complete the statement below. In order to make a script executable in a Linux computer, you must assign the _____ permission to the script file.

A. execute

Answer: A

Explanation: In order to run the script, you are required to add the execute permission to the script file. The permission can be assigned through the chmod command.

What is the chmod command?

The chmod command is used to change file access permissions in Linux.

Syntax:

`chmod [option] [mode] <file1, file2, ...>`

Option: The following is a list of some important options that can be provided with the command:

Option	Description
-c, --changes	Provides information when a change is made.
-f, --silent, --quiet	Suppresses most error messages.
-R, --recursive	Changes files and directories recursively.
--help	Displays the help of the command.
--version	Displays version information of the command.

Mode: Mode is written in the following format:

[ugoa] [+|=] [rwxXstugo]

The combination of ugoa specifies the users for whom the file access permissions will be changed. In ugoa, u is for the user who owns the file, g is for other users in the file group, o is for other users not in the file group, and a is for all users.

The operator + adds the specified permissions to the existing permissions of each file. The - operator removes, and the = character specifies that the specified permissions are the only permissions for that file.

The combination of rwxXstugo is permission type. In rwxXstugo, r is for read, w is for write, x is for execute, X is to execute only if the file is a directory or already has execute permission for some user, s is to set user or group

ID on execution, t is to save program text on swap device, u are the permissions that the user who owns the file currently has for it, g are the permissions that other users in the file group have for the file, and o are the permissions that other users not in the file group have for the file.

QUESTION NO: 9

You work as a Network Administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network.

David, a Sales Manager, wants to know the name of the shell that he is currently using. Which of the following commands will he use to accomplish the task?

- A. ECHO \$shell
- B. RM \$shell
- C. MV \$shell
- D. LS \$shell

Answer: A

Explanation:

In order to know the name of the current shell, he will run the following command:

ECHO \$shell

The command line interpreter in Linux is known as the shell. When a user runs a command, the shell interprets, processes, and executes the command and provides an output to the user. Linux comes with quite a few shells such as Bourne

Shell, Bourne Again Shell (BASH), C Shell, Korn Shell, etc. Bash is the most popular shell used by Linux users.

What is BASH?

The Bourne Again Shell (BASH) is a command language interpreter for the GNU's Not Unix (GNU) operating system. The following files are used to configure BASH:

File	Description
.bash_profile	This is the login initialization file for BASH.
.bashrc	This file is used by BASH for initialization. The global initialization file is located at /etc/bashrc, and a user specific file is located in a user's home directory.
.bash_logout	This file is used to perform tasks when a user logs out. This file is located in a user's home directory.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following text editing tools can be used to edit text files without having to open them?

- A. less
- B. sed
- C. vi
- D. more

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Unix utility sed (stream editor) is a text editing tool that can be used to edit text files without having to open them. This utility parses text files and implements a programming language which can apply textual transformations to such files.

It reads input files line by line

(sequentially), applying the operation which has been specified via the command line (or a sed script), and then outputs the line.

Answer option D is incorrect. The more command is used to view (but not modify) the contents of a text file on the terminal screen at a time.

The syntax of the more command is as follows: more [options] file_name

Where,

Option	Description
-num	It specifies an integer, which is the screen size (in lines).
-d	more will prompt the user with the message "[Press space to continue, 'd' to quit.]" and will display "[Press 'h' for instructions.]" instead of finding the bell when an illegal key is pressed.
-f	more treats "L" as a special character, and pauses after any line that contains a form feed. The -f option prevents this behavior.
-l	It causes more to count logical, rather than screen lines (i.e., long lines are not folded).
-u	It suppresses underlining.
+/	It specifies a string that will be searched for before each file is displayed.
+num	more starts file at line number num.

Answer option A is incorrect. The less command is used to view (but not change) the contents of a text file, one screen at a time. It is similar to the more command. However, it has the extended capability of allowing both forward and backward navigation through the file. Unlike most Unix text editors/viewers, less does not need to read the entire file before starting; therefore, it has faster load times with large files.

The command syntax of the less command is as follows: less [options] file_name

Where,

Option	Description
-g	Highlights just the current match of any searched string
-I	Performs case-insensitive searches
-M	Shows more detailed prompt, including file position
-N	Shows line numbers
-S	Disables line wrap

Answer option C is incorrect. The vi editor is an interactive, cryptic, and screen-based text editor

used to create and edit a file. It operates in either Input mode or Command mode. In Input mode, the vi editor accepts a keystroke as text and displays it on the screen, whereas in Command mode, it interprets keystrokes as commands. As the vi editor is case sensitive, it interprets the same character or characters as different commands, depending upon whether the user enters a lowercase or uppercase character.

When a user starts a new session with vi, he must put the editor in Input mode by pressing the "I" key. If he is not able to see the entered text on the vi editor's screen, it means that he has not put the editor in Insert mode. The user must change the editor to Input mode before entering any text so that he can see the text he has entered.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which of the following commands will you run to do case-sensitive search for files named `foobar.png`?

- A. `locate -name foobar.png`
- B. `find -iname foobar.png`
- C. `grep-name foobar.png`
- D. `find -name foobar.png`

Answer: D

Explanation:

You will use `find -name foobar.png` command to do case-sensitive search for files named `foobar.png`.

What is the `find` command?

The `find` command can perform a search based on a variety of search limitations. It searches through one or more directory tree(s) of a filesystem, locating files based on some user-specified criteria. By default, `find` returns all files in the current working directory. Further, `find` allows a user to specify an action to be taken on each matched file.

Thus, it is an extremely powerful command for applying actions to many files.

The `find` command can be used with a wild card (*), but it works best when we know the name of the file or directory we are looking for.

The `find` command can search your system for files that comply with certain numeric criteria, such as the size of the file (`-size`), the number of links to the file (`-links`), the date of the last change to the file's data (`-mtime`), or the date of the last time the file was read (`-atime`). All these criteria accept a numeric value. When a numeric value is provided to `find`, it looks for an exact match, more than the number, or less than the number.

Answer option B is incorrect. The `find -iname foobar.png` command will do case-insensitive search for files named `foobar.png`.

Answer option C is incorrect. The `grep-name foobar.png` is an invalid command.

What is the grep command?

The grep command is used to search for a specific pattern of text in a file. It helps administrators in searching large amounts of text for a certain error message or name.

Answer option A is incorrect. The locate -name foobar.png is an invalid command.

What is the locate command?

The locate command is used to search for matching files in a database that is usually updated daily by a cron job. On the forthcoming Linux operating systems, this command is usually replaced by the slocate command, which stores permissions as well as paths and thus prevents users from prying into directories. One more advantage of the locate command is that it matches against any part of a pathname, not just the file itself.

QUESTION NO: 12

You work as the Network technician for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based Network. You are working on the Red Hat operating system. You want to remove some write protected files and directories. Which of the following commands should you use to accomplish this task?

- A. rm -rf
- B. rm -f
- C. rmdir
- D. rm

Answer: A

Explanation:

The rm -rf commarecursively removes directories and its contents, ignoring warnings about removing write-protected files and directories.

Answer option B is incorrect. rm -f removes only files forcibly not a directory. To remove a directory and its contents forcibly, use -r in combination with -f with the rm command.

Answer option C is incorrect. The rmdir command is use to remove an empty directory.

Answer option D is incorrect. rm with no arguments deletes files.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the following options is used with aspell to specify the location of the main word list?

- A. d,--master=string
- B. -p,--personal=file
- C. --jargon=string
- D. --dict-dir=dir

Answer: D

Explanation:

The following options may be used with the aspell command to control which dictionaries to use and how they behave:

Option	Description
<code>d=master=string</code>	If this option is specified then Aspell will either use this dictionary or die.
<code>-dict-dir=dir</code>	It is the location of the main word list.
<code>-l=lang=string</code>	It specifies the language to use, it follows the same format of the LANG environmental variable on most systems.
<code>--size=string</code>	It specifies the preferred size of the word list.
<code>--word-list-path=list</code>	It searches path for word list information files.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which ftp client command allows you to upload multiple files simultaneously using the "*" wildcard?

- A. mput
- B. mget
- C. put
- D. get

Answer: A

Explanation:

The mput command is used to upload multiple files simultaneously.

Answer option C is incorrect. The put command uploads one file each time you use the command. It is not used to upload multiple files at a time.

Answer option D is incorrect. The get command is used to download one file at a time.

Answer option B is incorrect. The mget command is used to download multiple files at a time. It is not used to upload multiple files.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which of the following commands copies files between hosts on a network and uses the same authentication as ssh, and will ask for passwords or passphrases if they are needed for authentication?

- A. scp
- B. rcp
- C. cp
- D. mv

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scp command copies files between hosts on a network. It uses ssh for data transfer, and uses the same authentication and provides the same security as ssh. Unlike rcp, scp will ask for passwords or passphrases if they are needed for authentication. Any file name may contain a host and user specification to indicate that the file is to be copied to/from that host. Copies between two remote hosts are permitted.

Answer option B is incorrect. The rcp command copies files between machines. The rcp command does not prompt for passwords; it uses Kerberos authentication when connecting to rhost.

Answer option C is incorrect. The cp command copies files and directories. It is generally used to make a backup copy of a file or to copy a file from one directory to another.

Answer option D is incorrect. The mv command moves files and directories from one directory to another or renames a file or directory.

QUESTION NO: 16

John works as a Network Administrator for Perfect Solutions Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. John is working as a root user on the Linux operating system. He wants to break a data.txt file, 200MB in size, into two files in which the size of the first file named data.txt.aa should be 150MB and that of the second file named data.txt.ab should be 50MB. To accomplish his task and to further delete the data.txt file, he enters the following command: `split --verbose -b 150m data.txt data.txt. ; rm -vf data.txt`

Which of the following commands can John use to join the splitted files into a new data.txt file?

- A. `vi data.txt.*`
- B. `less data.txt.* > data.txt`
- C. `cat data.txt.* > data.txt`
- D. `vi data.txt.* > data.txt`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `cat data.txt.*` command will display both the splitted files, and the `>` command will redirect the output into a new data.txt file.

What is the cat command?

The concatenate (cat) command is used to display or print the contents of a file.

Syntax: `cat filename`

For example, the following command will display the contents of the `/var/log/dmesg` file: `cat /var/log/dmesg`

Note: The more command is used in conjunction with the cat command to prevent scrolling of the screen while displaying the contents of a file.

What is `>` command?

The `>` command is used for storing the output generated by different commands. It creates a file specified to store the output. If the specified file already exists, it overwrites that file.

Answer option A is incorrect. This command will open a new file data.txt.* into the vi editor.

Answer option D is incorrect. This command will give the vi editor a warning "output is not to a terminal" since the vi terminal cannot be redirected into the data.txt file.

Answer option B is incorrect. The less command displays only the first file data.txt.aa, and the > command redirects the output into the data.txt file. Hence, John will not get the desired output using this command.

QUESTION NO: 17

Mark is a newly appointed Network Technician for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. He is working on the Red Hat operating system. He wants to sort a file named marketing.txt in the reverse alphabetical order. Which of the following commands should Mark use to accomplish this task?

- A. sort -u marketing.txt
- B. sort marketing.txt
- C. sort -n marketing.txt
- D. sort -r marketing.txt

Answer: D

Explanation:

This command will run sort on the file marketing.txt and sort the file in the reverse alphabetical order.

Answer option B is incorrect. sort with no options is used to sort file alphabetically. It will not sort the file in the reverse alphabetical order.

Answer option C is incorrect. The -n option used with the sort command sorts the text numerically, instead of by characters.

Answer option A is incorrect. The -u option with sort removes duplicate lines from the output.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which of the following commands is used to securely copy files from one host to another over the network?

- A. ls
- B. cat
- C. mutt
- D. scp

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scp command is used to copy files from one host to another over the network.

What is the scp command?

The scp command is used to copy files over ssh connections. This is pretty useful if a user wants

to transport files between computers, for example, to backup a file. The scp command uses the ssh command to copy files over the network.

Syntax:

scp [options] source destination

Where, source refers to the file which a user wants to copy from his current computer/directory, and destination refers to the home directory of the remote system where a user wants to copy the file.

Some important options used with the scp command are as follows:

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
-r	This option specifies that scp should copy directories recursively. It copies all the files & subdirectories, plus the contents of the subdirectories themselves, etc.
-p	It tells scp to preserve file attributes and timestamps.
-C	It is used to compress data stream.

Answer option A is incorrect. The ls command in Linux lists information about files (the current directory by default).

Answer option C is incorrect. The mutt command is used to manage email within a text only environment.

Answer option B is incorrect. The cat command is used to join multiple files together and display the result on the screen.

QUESTION NO: 19

Fill in the blank with the appropriate tool. _____ is a public domain collection of tools to allow Unix systems to manipulate MS-DOS files: read, write, and move around files on an MS-DOS file system.

A. mtools

Answer: A

Explanation: Mtools is a public domain collection of tools to allow Unix systems to manipulate MSDOS files: read, write, and move around files on an MS-DOS filesystem. Mtools are typically used to manipulate FAT formatted floppy disks. Each program attempts to emulate the MS-DOS equivalent command, these are different from Windows NT/2000 commands.

QUESTION NO: 20

Which of the following commands will you use to list all local and remote printers attached to your computer?

A. lpq

B. lpstat -d

C. lpstat -t

D. lpr

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `lpstat -t` command lists all local and remote printers attached to your computer.

Answer options D and B are incorrect. The `lpr` and `lpstat -d` commands show the status of the default printer.

Answer option A is incorrect. The `lpq` command lists all jobs currently printing on the default printer.

QUESTION NO: 21

Which of the following files is the default configuration file of XDM (X Window Display Manager)?

- A. /etc/X11/xdm/xdm-config**
- B. \$HOME/.Xauthority**
- C. /usr/bin/xdm-config**
- D. /usr/bin/xterm**

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `/etc/X11/xdm/xdm-config` file is the default configuration file of XDM. The X Window Display Manager (XDM) is the default display manager for the X Window System. XDM is distributed as part of XFree86 and is configured by a series of files located in `/etc/X11/XDM`. Some of the important files of XDM are given below in the list:

Xaccess: It is used to control inbound requests from remote hosts.

Xresources: This file holds configuration information for XDM resources and the graphical login screen. It can be edited to modify the appearance of the XDM login screen. **Xservers:** This file is used to associate the X display names with either the local X server software or a foreign display such as an X terminal.

Xsession: This file contains the script XDM launches after a successful login.

Xsetup_0: This file defines how XDM will open. It is a script started before the graphical login screen.

It often includes commands to set colors, display graphics, or run other programs. This script is executed as root.

XDM-config: This file is used to configure XDM configuration resources.

Answer option B is incorrect. `$HOME/.Xauthority` is the user authorization file where XDM stores keys for clients to read.

Answer option D is incorrect. The `/usr/bin/xterm` file is the default session program of XDM.

Answer option C is incorrect. It is not a valid XDM configuration file.

QUESTION NO: 22

Which of the following commands is used to append the list of files in the /tmp directory to an existing file named deletelater.txt?

- A. `ls /tmp > deletelater.txt`
- B. `ls deletelater.txt /tmp`
- C. `ls /tmp deletelater.txt`
- D. `ls /tmp >> deletelater.txt`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The `ls` command is used to list files on a Linux computer. The syntax of the `ls` command is as follows:

`ls [option] [directory name]`

Several options are used with the `ls` command. Following is a list of some important options:

Options	Description
-a	Lists all entries including hidden files.
-d	Lists only the name of a directory and not the contents.
-R	Lists the contents of subdirectories also.
-r	Lists filenames reverse sorted.

For example, the following command displays all the files (including hidden files) in the /home directory and the contents in the subdirectories:

What is `>>` command?

The `>>` command is used for storing the output generated by different commands. It creates a file specified to store the output. If the specified file already exists, it appends that file.

Answer option A is incorrect. The `>` command is used for storing the output generated by different commands. It creates a file specified to store the output. If the specified file already exists, it overwrites that file.

Answer options C and B are incorrect. Improper syntax has been followed in these answer options.

QUESTION NO: 23

You work as a Technician for Net World Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You have configured a file server on the company's etwork. You want to summarize disk usage of each file in a particular directory on the file server. Which of the following commands will you use?

- A. `du`
- B. `fsck`
- C. `df`
- D. `dfsk`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The du command is used to summarize disk usage. The du command displays the number of blocks used for files. If the File parameter specified is actually a directory, the disk usage of all files within the directory are summarized. If no

File parameter is provided, the du command uses the files in the current directory.

Answer option C is incorrect. The df command reports information about space on file systems.

Answer option B is incorrect. The fsck command checks file system consistency and interactively repairs the file system.

Answer option D is incorrect. The dfsck command checks and repairs two file systems simultaneously on different drives.

QUESTION NO: 24

You work as the Network Administrator for Perfect Solutions Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You are a root user on the Red Hat operating system. You want to keep an eye on the system log file /var/adm/messages. Which of the following commands should you use to read the file in real time?

- A. tail -f /var/adm/messages
- B. tail /var/adm/messages
- C. cat /var/adm/messages
- D. tail -n 3 /var/adm/messages

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the -f option causes tail to continue to display the file in real time, showing added lines to the end of the file as they occur.

What is the tail -f command?

The tail command is used to display the last few lines of a text file or piped data. It has a special command line option -f (follow) that allows a file to be monitored. Instead of displaying the last few lines and exiting, tail displays the lines and then monitors the file. As new lines are added to the file by another process, tail updates the display.

This is particularly useful for monitoring log files. The following command will display the last 10 lines of messages and append new lines to the display as new lines are added to messages: tail -f /var/adm/messages

Answer option C is incorrect. The cat command simply shows the content of the file when it was last opened, cat does not continue to show updates of the file.

Answer option D is incorrect. The tail -n 3 /var/adm/messages command is used to show most recent entries in log file but it will not continue to show updates of the log file.

Answer option B is incorrect. The tail command will show the last few lines of the log file, but it will

not continue to show updates of the log file.

QUESTION NO: 25

You work as the Network Administrator for Tech Perfect Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You are working as a root user on the Linux operating system. You have created a file in the vim text editor. You want to save this file and exit it. Which of the following keys should you use to accomplish the task?

- A. :w
- B. :wq
- C. :q!
- D. :

Answer: B

Explanation: creates a command prompt at bottom-left of screen. w will save the file and q will quit from the file. When :wq is used in combination and then the Enter key is pressed, this will save the file and exit it.

Answer option D is incorrect. : enters EX mode. EX mode will open a prompt on the last line of the terminal, and will accept certain keys for commands.

Answer option A is incorrect. :w only saves a file on the disk. To quit from the file after saving its contents, use q after :w.

Answer option C is incorrect. This key is used to quit from the file without saving its contents.

QUESTION NO: 26

Which of the following commands is used to change file access permissions in Linux?

- A. chown
- B. chmod
- C. chperm
- D. chgrp

Answer: B

Explanation:

The chmod command is used to change file access permissions in Linux.

Syntax: chmod [option] [mode] <file1, file2, ...>

Option: The following is a list of some important options that can be provided with the command:

Option	Description
-c, --changes	Provides information when a change is made.
-f, --silent, --quiet	Suppresses most error messages.
-R, --recursive	Changes files and directories recursively.
--help	Displays the help of the command.
--version	Displays version information of the command.

Mode: Mode is written in the following format:

[ugoa] [+|=] [rwxXstugo]

The combination of ugoa specifies the users for whom the file access permissions will be changed. In

ugoa, u is for the user who owns the file,

g is for other users in the file group, o is for other users not in the file group, and a is for all users.

The operator + adds the specified permissions to the existing permissions of each file. The - operator

removes, and the = character specifies

that the specified permissions are the only permissions for that file.

The combination of rwxXstugo is permission type. In rwxXstugo, r is for read, w is for write, x is for execute, X is to execute only if the file is a

directory or already has execute permission for some user, s is to set user or group ID on execution, t

is to save program text on swap device,

u are the permissions that the user who owns the file currently has for it, g are the permissions that

other users in the file group have for the

file, and o are the permissions that other users not in the file group have for the file.

Answer option A is incorrect. The chown command is used to change the user or group ownership of

the files specified with the command.

Answer option D is incorrect. The chgrp command is used to change only the group ownership of the

files specified with the command.

What is the chgrp command?

The chgrp (from change group) command is used by unprivileged users to change the group associated with a file. Unlike the chown command, chgrp allows regular users to change groups, but only to one of which they are

a member. The

general syntax of the chgrp command is as follows:

chgrp group target1 [target2 ..]

The group parameter indicates the new group with which the targets should be associated.

The target1 parameter indicates the files or directories for which the change should be made.

The target2 parameter indicates the optional additional files or directories for which the change should be made.

For example:

```
[axl@asterisk1 axl]$ls -l ttt
-rw-r--r-- 1 gbeeker staff 545 Nov 04 2004 ttt

[axl@asterisk1 axl]$chgrp system ttt

[axl@asterisk1 axl]$ls -l ttt
-rw-r--r-- 1 gbeeker system 545 Nov 04 2004 ttt
```

The above command changes the group associated with ttt to 'system', provided the executing user is a member of that group.

Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such command as chperm in Linux.

QUESTION NO: 27

You work as a Network Administrator for Rick International. The company has a Linux-based network. A process is running on a server. It is using a lot of processing power. You want the process to use less resources. Which of the following actions will you perform to accomplish the task?

- A. Kill the process and rerun it by using the nice command with the -n 1 switch.
- B. Kill the process and rerun it by using the nice command with the -n 19 switch.
- C. Kill the process and rerun it by using the fg command.
- D. Kill the process and rerun it by using the bg command.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In order to accomplish the task, you will have to kill the process and rerun it by using the nice command to lower the priority of the process.

You will have to run the following command: kill <process Id> : nice <process name> -n 19

The nice command is used to run a process with the desired priority level. The priority level varies from 1 to 19. Level 1 is for the highest priority and level 19 is for the lowest. By default, every process runs with the priority level 10.

Answer option C is incorrect. The fg command is used to run a process in the foreground.

Answer option D is incorrect. The bg command is used to run a process in the background.

Answer option A is incorrect. The -n 1 switch will provide the process the top priority.

QUESTION NO: 28

Which of the following commands list the configured printers in a Linux network? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. lpstat -a
- B. lpstat -l
- C. lpstat -o
- D. lpstat -r

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The lpstat -a, lpstat -l commands list the configured printer in the network.

Answer option D is incorrect. The lpstat -r command shows whether or not the CUPS server is

running. Answer option C is incorrect. The `lpstat -o` command shows the jobs queue on the specified destinations.

QUESTION NO: 29

John works as a Network Administrator for Perfect Solutions Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. John is working as a root user on the Linux operating system. He wants to change the group membership of the file `foo` to group `bar`. Which of the following commands will he use to accomplish the task?

- A. `chgrp foo bar`
- B. `chgroup bar foo`
- C. `chgrp bar foo`
- D. `chgroup foo bar`

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the scenario, John will use the `chgrp bar foo` command to accomplish the task. The `chgrp` (from change group) command is used by unprivileged users to change the group associated with a file. Unlike the `chown` command, `chgrp` allows regular users to change groups, but only to one of which they are a member. The general syntax of the `chgrp` command is as follows:

```
chgrp group target1 [target2 ..]
```

The `group` parameter indicates the new group with which the targets should be associated.

The `target1` parameter indicates the files or directories for which the change should be made.

The `target2` parameter indicates the optional additional files or directories for which the change should be made.

For example:

The above command changes the group associated with `ttt` to `'system'`, provided the executing user is a member of that group.

Answer option A is incorrect. In the `chgrp` command, first we write the group name and after that, we write the file name. But here just the opposite is written, so this command will not give the desired result.

Answer options D and B are incorrect. There is no such command as `chgroup` in Linux.

QUESTION NO: 30

Which of the following commands is used to view the PDF files in Linux?

- A. `ps2pdf`
- B. `a2ps`
- C. `pdf2ps`

D. evince

Answer: D

Explanation:

The evince utility is used to view the PDF files in Linux.

Answer option A is incorrect. The ps2pdf utility creates the PDF files.

Answer option C is incorrect. The pdf2ps utility converts the PDF files to PostScript.

Answer option B is incorrect. The a2ps utility converts text to PostScript and sends it to the print queue or file.

QUESTION NO: 31

You work as a Network Administrator for Perfect Solutions Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You want to view the status of the current processes running on a Linux computer. You also want to append this information into the StatPro.txt file without deleting its content. Which of the following commands will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. ps StatPro.txt**
- B. ps >> StatPro.txt**
- C. ps | more StatPro.txt**
- D. ps > StatPro.txt**

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ps command reports the status of processes that are currently running on a Linux computer.

What is >> command?

The >> command is used for storing the output generated by different commands. It creates a file specified to store the output. If the specified file already exists, it appends that file.

QUESTION NO: 32

When you remove a user account from your Linux system, the files and directories of this user may still remain on the system. Which of the following commands can you use to remove all items from your Linux system?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. userdel -r**
- B. userdel -f**
- C. userdel -h**
- D. userdel -c**

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

When a user account is removed from a Linux system with the `userdel` command, the user account would get removed but some files and directories of that user may still remain on the system. To remove all items, the `-r` option is used with the `userdel` command.

The `-f` option forcibly removes the user account even if the user is still logged in. It also forces `userdel` to remove the user's home directory or his mail spool even if another user uses the same home directory or if the mail spool is not owned by the specified user.

Answer option C is incorrect. The `-h` option with the `userdel` command displays help messages and then exits.

Answer option D is incorrect. This command is incorrect. The `-c` option is not used with the `userdel` command.

QUESTION NO: 33

You work as the Network Administrator for Perfect solutions Inc. The company has a Linux-based Network. You are a root user on the Red Hat operating system. You want to grant ownership of the file `foofile` to a user John. Which of the following commands should you use to accomplish this task?

- A. `chown John foofile`
- B. `chmod John foofile`
- C. `chgrp foofile John`
- D. `chown foofile John`

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the correct syntax for granting ownership of `foofile` to John.

What is the `chown` command?

The `chown` command is used to change the ownership of a file. Only root can change the ownership of a file. The `chown` command can be used with the `-R` option to recursively change the ownership of an entire directory tree.

Syntax:

`chown [-R] newowner filename`

`newowner` The alias or username of the new owner of the file
`filename` The file whose ownership needs to be changed

Answer option B is incorrect. The `chmod` command is used to change access mode for files and directories.

Answer option D is incorrect. The syntax of this command is not correct. With `chown`, first write the name of the user whom you want to give ownership, then write the filename of the file whose ownership you want to change.

Answer option C is incorrect. The chgrp command is used to change Group-ownership not file ownership.

QUESTION NO: 34

Which of the following cp command parameters copies only when the source file is newer than the destination file or when the destination file is missing?

- A. -u
- B. -l
- C. -p
- D. -s

Answer: A

Explanation:

The cp -u command copies only when the source file is newer than the destination file or when the destination file is missing.

Answer option C is incorrect. The cp -p command copies the files from source to destination with preserving file attributes, such as timestamps, mode, and ownership.

Answer option B is incorrect. The cp -l command links files from source to destination instead of copying.

Answer option D is incorrect. The cp -s command makes symbolic links instead of copying.

QUESTION NO: 35

Which graphical mail client is the default tool for email and groupware in Red Hat Enterprise Linux?

- A. mutt
- B. Evolution
- C. Thunderbird
- D. pidgin

Answer: B

Explanation:

The default tool for email and groupware in Red Hat Enterprise Linux is called Evolution. Evolution provides not only the email access, but also the ability to maintain a calendar, tasklist and contacts database.

What is Evolution?

Evolution is a full-featured personal and workgroup information management tool for Linux systems, and is the default email client for Red Hat Enterprise Linux. It provides all of the standard email client features, including powerful mailbox management, user-defined filters, and quick

searches. Its additional feature is a flexible calendar/scheduler, which allows users to create and confirm group meetings and special events online.

Answer option C is incorrect. Thunderbird is a graphical mail client that offers email, Usenet and rss support but it does not support groupware features. Thunderbird is provided along with Firefox and others as part of the Mozilla suit of application.

What is groupware?

Groupware refers to programs that help users work together collectively while located remotely from each other.

Groupware services can include the sharing of calendars, collective writing, e-mail handling, shared database access, electronic meetings with each user able to see and display information to others, and other activities. Sometimes called collaborative software, groupware is an integral component of a field of study known as Computer-Supported Cooperative Work or CSCW.

Answer options A and D are incorrect. The mutt and pidgin are Non-GUI mail clients.

What is mutt? mutt is a powerful tool for managing email within a text-only environment. This tool is very important to access email even when a graphical interface is not available. Some of its strengths are handling of message threads and flexibility. When mutt sees a series of related messages, it displays each reply under the parent. mutt supports sending of attachments through a mail. The following example describes how a file can be attached to a mail: `echo "Sending an attachment." | mutt -a backup.zip -s "attachment" local@domain.com`

This command will send a mail to local@domain.com with the subject (-s) "attachment", the body text "Sending an attachment.", containing the attachment (-a) backup.zip.

What is Pidgin?

Pidgin is a multi-protocol Instant Messaging client that allows a user to use all of his IM accounts at once. It is a free software that can work with AIM ,Gadu-Gadu, Jabber, ICQ ,IRC, MSN, SILC, XMPP, Yahoo!, and Zephyr Network. Anyone is free to use it and modify it, but if a user distributes his modifications, he must distribute the modified source code as well.

The license of this communication software is Freeware, i.e. anyone can freely download and use this communication software.

QUESTION NO: 36

Fill in the blank with the appropriate permission to complete the statement below.

The_____command is used to start xsession using the xinit utility.

A. startx

Answer: A

Explanation: xinit is a program that allows a user to manually start an X server. The startx script

is a front-end for xinit. By default, xinit and startx start an X server on display :0 and then start an xterm on it. When the xterm terminates, xinit and startx kill the X server. In general, xinit and startx can start an arbitrary server and run an arbitrary script. Typically, this script runs a number of programs and a window manager. Arguments immediately following the startx command are used to start a client in the same manner as xinit. For example the startx - -dpi 100 command starts the xsession with 100 dpi.

QUESTION NO: 37

Which of the following network diagnostic tools is NOT used in the Linux operating system?

- A. host
- B. dig
- C. ipconfig
- D. ping

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ipconfig network diagnostic tool is used in the Windows operating system to see IP addresses and MAC addresses, and other related information. It is not used in the Linux operating system. In the place of the ipconfig utility, ifconfig is used in Linux for performing the same task.

Answer option D is incorrect. The ping utility is a network diagnostic tool that checks TCP/IP connectivity on any host. It is used in both Linux and Windows operating systems.

What is the ping utility?

The ping command-line utility is used to test connectivity with a host on a TCP/IP-based network. This is achieved by sending out a series of packets to a specified destination host. On receiving the packets, the destination host responds with a series of replies. These replies can be used to determine whether or not the network is working properly.

Answer option A is incorrect. This is a network diagnostic tool in Linux that perform hostname to IP address translation and vice versa.

Answer option B is incorrect. This is a network diagnostic tool in Linux which is used to perform hostname to IP address translations, and vice versa in greater detail.

QUESTION NO: 38

Which shell script is the first startup script run when a login shell is started in Linux?

- A. ~/.bashrc
- B. /etc/profile.d
- C. /etc/profile

D. /etc/bashrc

Answer: C

Explanation:

The /etc/profile shell script is the first startup script run when a login shell is started. It runs only for the login shell.

What is a Login shell?

A login shell is a shell that is started by login into the system. The login shells' responsibility is to start the non-login shell

and to make sure that environment variables are set so as to ensure that a user can get all the default parameters needed at start-up.

Login shell will set the PATH environment variable, TERM, the UID and GID of the terminal amongst other things. These are the requirements in order to work proficiently. Additionally, the login-shell will set default variable such as USERNAME, HISTSIZE, HOSTNAME, HOME, etc.

Answer option A is incorrect. The ~/.bashrc shell script is the first startup script run when a non-login shell is started.

A non-login shell is a shell started by a user or a program issuing the bash command.

Some non-login shells are as follows:

su

graphical terminals

executed scripts

any other bash instances

Answer options D and B are incorrect. The non-login shells first call ~/.bashrc. The ~/.bashrc calls /etc/bashrc, and then /etc/bashrc calls /etc/profile.d.

QUESTION NO: 39

Which of the following commands is used to set down the interface and flush all its addresses?

A. ifup

B. ifdown

C. ifconfig

D. down

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ifdown command is used to set down the interface and flush all its addresses. It is possible to let

ifdown check the interface if the interface is still used before setting it down. If the interface is used

it may then discard the using processes or refuse setting it down.

To enable this feature, check /etc/sysconfig/network/config file.

Answer option A is incorrect. The ifup command is used to bring up a preconfigured interface for networking. It is usually invoked by the network script at boot time or by the PCMCIA/hotplug system. It can also be used to start interfaces manually on the command line. It activates the link, adds addresses and other parameters and sets up the routes for an interface.

Answer option C is incorrect. The ifconfig commands displays the basic settings of a network device.

Answer option D is incorrect. There is no such command as down.

QUESTION NO: 40

You work as the Network administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You are working as a root user on the Linux operating system. You have created a PostScript file on your system. You want to convert this file to a PDF file. Which of the following commands should you use to accomplish the task?

- A. ps2pdf
- B. evince
- C. pdf2ps
- D. enscrip

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ps2pdf utility is used to convert PostScript to a PDF file.

What is a ps2pdf command?

The ps2pdf command creates PDF files. It is used to convert a PostScript file to a PDF file.

There are a number of versions of this program, some are as follows:

VERSION	DESCRIPTION
ps2pdf12	It converts PostScript to PDF 1.2 (Acrobat 3-and-later compatible) using ghostscript.
ps2pdf13	It converts PostScript to PDF 1.3 (Acrobat 4-and-later compatible) using ghostscript.

Answer option D is incorrect. The enscrip utility converts a text to a PostScript format and sends it to a file or the print queue.

Answer option B is incorrect. The evince utility is used to view a PDF file, not to create a PDF file.

What is the evince command?

The evince command is a document viewer capable of displaying multiple and single page document formats such as PDF and Postscript.

Syntax: evince [Options] [Filename]

Option	Description
-p	The page of the document to display
-f	Run evince in full screen mode
-s	Run evince in presentation mode
-w	Run preview as a previewer

QUESTION NO: 41

You work as a Network Administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You are a root user on the Red Hat operating system. You want to see all directories and files, including hidden files of your home directory in long listing format. Which of the following command-line utilities would you use to accomplish this task?

- A. `ls -al /root`
- B. `ls`
- C. `ls -s /root`
- D. `ls -h /root`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `ls -al /root` command lists all the files and directories, including hidden files in the `/root` directory, in long listing format. `/root` is the root user's home directory.

What is the `ls` command?

The `ls` command is used to list files on a Linux computer. The syntax of the `ls` command is as follows:

`ls [option] [directory name]`

Several options are used with the `ls` command. Following is a list of some important options:

Options	Description
<code>-a</code>	Lists all entries including hidden files.
<code>-d</code>	Lists only the name of a directory and not the contents.
<code>-R</code>	Lists the contents of subdirectories also.
<code>-r</code>	Lists filenames reverse sorted.

For example, the following command displays all the files (including hidden files) in the `/home` directory and the contents in the subdirectories:

`ls -aR /home`

Answer option B is incorrect. The `ls` command without arguments lists the file and directory names in the current directory.

Answer option C is incorrect. The `ls -s /root` command shows the size of all files and directories (in blocks, not bytes) that reside in the `/root` directory.

Answer option D is incorrect. The `ls -h /root` command shows the size of files and directories in "human readable format" (i.e. 19M, 3G, etc).

Answer option C is incorrect. The `pdf2ps` utility is used to convert a PDF file to a PostScript.

QUESTION NO: 42

You work as the Network Administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network.

You are working a root user on the Red Hat operating system. You want to search for files named snow.html, Snow.html, SNOW.html in the current directory. Which of the following commands should you use to accomplish the task?

- A. find -iname snow.html
- B. find -name snow.html
- C. find name snow.html
- D. find -i snow.html

Answer: A

Explanation:

If no path is given, find looks in the current directory and its subdirectories. Using the -i option tells the find command to perform caseinsensitive search for files named snow.html. It will show all files named snow.html, Snow.html, SNOW.html in the current directory.

Answer option B is incorrect. This command will only search for files named snow.html in the current directory with case-sensitiveness. It will not search for those files named Snow.html, SNOW.html.

Answer option C is incorrect. This is an incorrect command; it will show an error message.

Answer option D is incorrect. This is also an incorrect command, there should be a name after -i in the command.

QUESTION NO: 43

Which of the following commands is used to make traceroute wait 5 seconds for a response to a packet?

- A. traceroute -w
- B. traceroute -T
- C. traceroute -q
- D. traceroute -r

Answer: A

Explanation:

The traceroute -w command is used to make traceroute wait 5 seconds (default) for a response to a packet.

What is traceroute?

Traceroute is a route-tracing utility that displays the path an IP packet takes to reach its destination.

It uses Internet

Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo packets to display the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) and the IP address of each gateway along the route to the remote host. Traceroute sends out a packet to the destination computer with the TTL field value of 1. When the first router in the path receives the packet, it decrements the TTL value by

1. If the TTL value is zero, it discards the packet and sends a message back to the originating host to inform it that the packet has been discarded. Traceroute records the IP address and DNS name of that router, and sends another packet with a TTL value of

2. This packet goes through the first router, and then times out at the next router in the path. The second router also sends an error message back to the originating host. Now, the process starts once again and

traceroute continues to send data packets with incremented TTL values until a packet finally reaches the target host, or until it decides that the host is unreachable. In the whole process, traceroute also records the time taken for a round trip for each packet at each router.

Answer option B is incorrect. The traceroute -T command uses the TCP/SYN packets for probing.

Answer option C is incorrect. The traceroute -q command sets the number of probe packets per hop.

The default value is 3.

Answer option D is incorrect. The traceroute -r command bypasses the normal routing tables and sends the probe packet directly to a host on an attached network. If the host is not on a directly-attached network, an error is returned. This option can be used to ping a local host through an interface that has no route through it.

QUESTION NO: 44

Which of the following directories cannot be placed out of the root filesystem?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. /sbin
- B. /etc
- C. /lib
- D. /var

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

The following directories cannot be separated from the root filesystem:

/lib
/dev
/etc
/sbin
/bin