

ls	 E. Shows a list of files under the current directory.	 E. Shows a list of files under the current directory.
mkdir	 G. Creates a directory under the current directory.	 G. Creates a directory under the current directory.
cd	 H. Changes directory	 H. Changes directory
pwd	 AA. Prints name of current directory	 AA. Prints name of current directory
cp	 B. Copies a file from the source to the target	 B. Copies a file from the source to the target
rm	 I. Removes a file	 I. Removes a file
rmdir	 Q. Removes a directory	 Q. Removes a directory
clear	 S. Clears all other previous operations from the terminal screen.	 S. Clears all other previous operations from the terminal screen.
less	 F. Brings you to a new window that allows you to view the contents of a file and has certain commands that help you navigate through the file easily.	 F. Brings you to a new window that allows you to view the contents of a file and has certain commands that help you navigate through the file easily.
man	 V. Gives you the manuscript or help of Linux commands	 V. Gives you the manuscript or help of Linux commands
wget	 W. Downloads files from the Web	 W. Downloads files from the Web
vi	 O. A text editor that allows you to create, write, and edit files in the Linux terminal	 O. A text editor that allows you to create, write, and edit files in the Linux terminal
cat	 J. Prints the contents of a file onto the terminal window	 J. Prints the contents of a file onto the terminal window

uname	 R. Prints select information about the current system	 R. Prints select information about the current system
ifconfig	 N. Configures or prints network interface parameters	 N. Configures or prints network interface parameters
ping	 D. Sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request messages to a target computer to test IP-level connectivity	 D. Sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request messages to a target computer to test IP-level connectivity
tracert	 L. Network diagnostic tool for displaying the route that packets take to a network host	 L. Network diagnostic tool for displaying the route that packets take to a network host
ps	 M. Prints information about currently running processes	 M. Prints information about currently running processes
netstat	 Z. Prints network related information, such as network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships	 Z. Prints network related information, such as network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships
echo	 A. Prints a line of text	 A. Prints a line of text
locate	 P. Finds files by name	 P. Finds files by name
whoami	 T. Prints the username associated with the current user ID	 T. Prints the username associated with the current user ID
dig	 C. Performs DNS lookups	 C. Performs DNS lookups
cut	 Y. Removes a byte (-b), character (-c), or range of either from each line of a file. A delimiter can also be applied (-d).	 Y. Removes a byte (-b), character (-c), or range of either from each line of a file. A delimiter can also be applied (-d).
sort	 X. Organizes each line of a file alphabetically or numerically (n).	 X. Organizes each line of a file alphabetically or numerically (n).

>

✓ K.

Feeds output from a command to a specified file

✓ K.

Feeds output from a command to a specified file

|

✓ U.

Directs output from one command as input for a following command

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Directs output from one command as input for a following command

## Question 2

10 out of 10 points

Which command would you use to create a file?

Selected Answer: The **touch** command allows you to create a new file.

Correct Answer: ✓ Hello World > myfile.txt

## Question 3

10 out of 10 points

Which command would you use to view the contents of a file?

Selected Answer: I would use the **cat** command to view the contents of a file.

Correct Answer: cat  
✓ In the case of a large file, more would work as well.

## Question 4

10 out of 10 points

Which command would you use to create an account?

Selected Answer: ✓ useradd

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
✓ Exact Match	useradd	

## Question 5

10 out of 10 points

Which command can you use to determine which user you are logged in as?

Selected Answer: ✓ whoami

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
✓ Exact Match	whoami	

## Question 6

0 out of 10 points

Which command would you run to determine your IP Address?

Selected Answer: ✗ ifconfig

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
✓ Exact Match	ifconfig	

## Question 7

10 out of 10 points

Which command can you use to determine which version on Linux you are running?

Selected Answer: ✓ uname


Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
✓ Exact Match	uname -r	
✓ Exact Match	uname	


**Question 8**

0 out of 10 points

How would you check the permissions on a file or directory?

Selected Answer:  ls


Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
 Exact Match	ls -l	


**Question 9**

10 out of 10 points

Which command would you use to change to the parent directory?

Selected Answer:  cd

Correct Answer:


Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
 Exact Match	cd ..	

**Question 10**

10 out of 10 points

What benefits does using Linux have over other operating systems?

Selected Answer: Linux has many benefits over other operating systems. Linux is very secure when compared with other operating systems. Without a known user name and password Linux will not run anything, including viruses. In contrast the Windows operating system is much more susceptible to attacks. Linux is also private and will not collect your data like Windows or the Mac OS would. Linux is open source, allowing anyone to view the code. Linux is also free. Other operating systems like Windows, Mac OS, Chrome OS, etc. need to be paid for to use. In addition to being free and open source Linux is easy to update and easy to use. If you have old computers Linux can be used to perform functions on it. Other operating systems, like Windows, will stop supporting old versions, but Linux can be used on old devices.

Correct Answer:  Linux provides more user control and customizability than conventional operating systems such as Windows and macOS. It allows the user to build the operating completely tailored to their specific needs. Linux consumes less disk space and has lower CPU and memory requirements than conventional OS's. There is a lower risk of infecting a Linux machine with malware due to low user base. Lastly all Linux operating systems are free and open source.

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