MIDTERM MODULES EXAM

1. The most popular Linux platform for mobile phones is:

- ✵ BlackBerry
- ✵ <u>Android</u>
- ✵ Slackware
- ✵ IOS
- ✵ MobileLinux

Chapter 2: Android, sponsored by Google, is the world's most popular Linux distribution. It is fundamentally different from its counterparts. Android uses the Dalvik virtual machine with Linux, providing a robust platform for mobile devices such as phones and tablets.

1. A leghíresebb Linux platform telefonra

- ✵ BlackBerry
- ✵ <u>Android</u>
- ✵ Slackware
- ✵ IOS
- ✵ MobileLinux

2. fejezet 4. rész: A Google által szponzorált Android a világ legnépszerűbb Linux disztribúciója. Az Android a Dalvik virtuális gépet használja Linuxszal, amely robusztus platformot biztosít mobileszközökhöz, például telefonokhoz és táblagépekhez.

2. The release cycle:

- ✵ Describes how long software will be supported
- ✵ <u>Dictates how often software is updated</u>
- ✵ Should be long so that you have time before you need to upgrade
- ✵ Should be short so you always have the freshest releases
- ✵ Only has meaning for paid software

Chapter 2: Operating systems and software upgrades come on a periodic basis, called a release cycle.

A kiadási ciklus:

- ✵ Leírja, hogy mennyi ideig lesz támogatott a szoftver
- ✵ <u>Meghatározza, hogy milyen gyakran kell frissíteni a szoftvert</u>
- ✵ Hosszúnak kell lennie, hogy legyen ideje frissíteni
- ✵ Rövidnek kell lennie, hogy mindig a legfrissebb kiadványok legyenek
- ✵ Csak a fizetős szoftvereknél van értelme

2. fejezet 1. rész 1. fül: Az operációs rendszerek és szoftverfrissítések rendszeres időközönként érkeznek, ezt nevezik kiadási ciklusnak .

3. What does a distribution provide to add and remove software from the system?

- ✵ Bash
- ✵ Partitioning tool
- ✵ Compiler
- ✵ Application Programming Interface (API)
- ✵ <u>Package Manager</u>

4. A maintenance cycle:

- ✵ <u>Describes how long a version of software will be supported</u>
- ✵ Should be short so you always have the freshest releases
- ✵ Should be long so that you have time before you need to upgrade
- ✵ Describes how often updates for software come out
- ✵ Only has meaning for paid software

Chapter 2: Vendors only support older versions of software for a certain period of time before not offering any updates; this is called a maintenance cycle or life cycle.

A karbantartási ciklus:

- ✵ Leírja, hogy a szoftver egy verziója mennyi ideig lesz támogatott

- ✤ Rövidnek kell lennie, hogy mindig a legfrissebb kiadványok legyenek
- ✤ Hosszúnak kell lennie, hogy legyen ideje frissíteni
- ✤ Leírja, hogy milyen gyakran jelennek meg a szoftverfrissítések
- ✤ Csak a fizetős szoftvereknél van értelme

2. fejezet 1. rész 1.fül: A szállítók csak bizonyos ideig támogatják a szoftverek régebbi verzióit, mielőtt nem kínálnak frissítéseket; ezt karbantartási ciklusnak vagy életciklusnak nevezik .

5. When choosing a distribution of Linux, you should consider: (choose five)

- ✤ <u>If the application software is supported by the distribution</u>
- ✤ <u>Will commercial support be required for the OS</u>
- ✤ <u>Does the distribution offer a "stable" version</u>
- ✤ Popularity on social media
- ✤ <u>Will users require a GUI</u>
- ✤ <u>Does your organization require long-term support for the system</u>

6. Which of the following are examples of desktop software? (choose two)

- ✤ <u>Web browser</u>
- ✤ Web server
- ✤ Compiler
- ✤ <u>Music player</u>
- ✤ File share

7. Which of the following pieces of software deal with file sharing? (choose three)

- ✤ PostgreSQL
- ✤ X-Windows
- ✤ <u>Samba</u>
- ✤ <u>NFS</u>
- ✤ <u>Netatalk</u>

8. The Linux shell: (choose three)

- ✤ Has a built-in text editor
- ✤ <u>Is customizable</u>
- ✤ <u>Has a scripting language</u>
- ✤ Is responsible for tracking the location of configuration files
- ✤ <u>Allows you to launch programs</u>

9. Virtualization means:

- ✤ Many users can share one hard drive
- ✤ <u>A single host can be split up into multiple guests</u>
- ✤ Two users get different memory spaces on the same machine
- ✤ A machine can swap memory to disk
- ✤ A user can connect to a server over the network and use a virtual console

10. In graphical mode, you can get to a shell by running which applications? (choose two)

- ✤ <u>Xterm</u>
- ✤ console
- ✤ Gbash
- ✤ <u>Terminal</u>
- ✤ Guiterm

11. Source code refers to:

- ✤ The interface that software uses to talk to the kernel
- ✤ The version of a program that the computer runs on the CPU
- ✤ <u>A human-readable version of computer software</u>

- ❂ The license that dictates how you may use and share the software

12. Open source means: (choose two)
- ❂ You cannot charge anything for the software
- ❂ <u>You can view the software's source code</u>
- ❂ <u>You can modify the software's source code</u>
- ❂ You must support the software you share
- ❂ You must share your changes

13. A copyleft provision in a software license means:
- ❂ You give up your copyright to the software
- ❂ You may not link against third party closed source software
- ❂ You must provide free copies of the software if you use it
- ❂ You must provide support for your modifications
- ❂ <u>If you redistribute the software, you must distribute the source to any changes you make</u>

14. Linux is distributed under which license?
- ❂ MIT
- ❂ <u>GPLv2</u>
- ❂ BSD
- ❂ Linux Foundation
- ❂ GPLv3

15. Creative Commons licenses allow you to: (choose three)
- ❂ <u>Allow or disallow commercial use</u>
- ❂ <u>Specify whether or not changes must be shared</u>
- ❂ Receive royalties on the use of the work
- ❂ Get a veto on where the work is used
- ❂ <u>Specify whether or not people may distribute changes</u>

16. Which environment variable contains a list of directories that is searched for commands to execute?
- ❂ <u>PATH</u>
- ❂ PS2
- ❂ PS1
- ❂ EXEC

17. Select the command that can report the location of a command:
- ❂ what
- ❂ <u>which</u>
- ❂ where

18. A pair of double quotes (") will prevent the shell from interpreting any metacharacter. True or False?
- ❂ True
- ❂ <u>False</u>

19. The shell program interprets the commands you type into the terminal into instructions that the Linux operating system can execute. True or False?
- ❂ <u>True</u>
- ❂ False

20. The acronym CLI stands for:
- ❂ <u>Command Line Interface</u>
- ❂ Computer Line Interface
- ❂ Computer Link Interpreter
- ❂ Command Line Interpreter

21. The most common shell used for Linux distributions is the _____ shell.

- ⊛ Zsh
- ⊛ Tsch
- ⊛ Fish
- ⊛ <u>Bash</u>

22. Which two pager commands are used by the man command to control movement within the document? (choose two)

- ⊛ <u>more</u>
- ⊛ grep
- ⊛ page
- ⊛ <u>less</u>

23. To search the man page sections for the keyword example, which of the following command lines could you execute? (choose two)

- ⊛ whatis example
- ⊛ <u>man -k example</u>
- ⊛ <u>apropos example</u>
- ⊛ man -f example

24. The statement that describes the difference between a man page and an info page is:

- ⊛ The man page is a long detailed reference; the info page is very terse.
- ⊛ The man page is like a guide; the info page is a more concise reference.
- ⊛ <u>The info page is like a guide; a man page is a more concise reference</u>.
- ⊛ There is very little difference between them.

25. The following sections commonly appear on a man page: (choose three)

- ⊛ <u>SYNOPSIS</u>
- ⊛ LICENSE
- ⊛ <u>DESCRIPTION</u>
- ⊛ <u>NAME</u>

26. The top-level directory on a Linux system is represented as:

- ⊛ <u>/</u>
- ⊛ /home
- ⊛ /root
- ⊛ C:

27. The tilde (~) is used to represent:

- ⊛ Any two single characters
- ⊛ <u>A user's home directory</u>
- ⊛ Nothing; it has no special meaning
- ⊛ The directory above the current working directory

28. The cd command by itself will take you to what directory?

- ⊛ None; it is not a valid command
- ⊛ The directory above the current working directory
- ⊛ <u>Your home directory</u>
- ⊛ The system root directory

29. What command will allow you to change your current working directory?

- ⊛ ls
- ⊛ <u>cd</u>
- ⊛ list
- ⊛ chdir

30. The first character in a long listing (ls -l) indicates:

- ✸ The permissions
- ✸ The size
- ✸ <u>If something is a file, directory, or symbolic link</u>
- ✸ The owner

31. Which of the following commands can be used to rename a file?

- ✸ cp
- ✸ <u>mv</u>
- ✸ rm
- ✸ name

32. The touch command can be used to: (choose two)

- ✸ <u>Update the timestamp of existing files</u>
- ✸ Change ownership of a file
- ✸ <u>Create new files</u>
- ✸ Change a file's name

33. Which of the following are glob characters? (choose three)

- ✸ The dash character -
- ✸ <u>The question mark ?</u>
- ✸ <u>The asterisk *</u>
- ✸ <u>The square brackets [and]</u>

34. The main purpose of using glob characters is to be able to provide a list of filenames to a command. True or False?

- ✸ <u>True</u>
- ✸ False

35. The asterisk character is used to represent zero or more of any character in a filename. True or False?

- ✸ <u>True</u>
- ✸ False

36. Compression of a file works by:

- ✸ Removing the high order bit from each byte
- ✸ Storing most of the data on removable media and just leaving a pointer
- ✸ Eliminating gaps within the file
- ✸ Consolidating multiple files into one
- ✸ <u>Removing redundant information</u>

37. Lossy compression: (choose three)

- ✸ <u>Sacrifices some quality</u>
- ✸ <u>Is often used with images</u>
- ✸ <u>Usually results better compression than lossless</u>
- ✸ Is often used with documents
- ✸ Decompresses to an identical version as the original

38. Which of the following commands can be used to compress a file? (choose three)

- ✸ cat
- ✸ <u>bzip2</u>
- ✸ bunzip2
- ✸ <u>zip</u>
- ✸ <u>gzip</u>

39. The three main modes of tar are: (choose three)

- ✸ <u>List</u>

- <u>Extract</u>
- Copy
- <u>Create</u>
- Compress

40. In the command tar -czf foo.tar.gz bar, what is the purpose of the f flag?

- Tells tar to print the name of each file as it is processed
- <u>Tells tar to write to the file that follows the flag</u>
- Specifies extra compression is to be used
- Tells tar to copy only files, and not directories
- Tells tar to read from the file that follows the flag

Linux Distribution Timeline

| 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |

Android

Raspbian

Debian

SLS

Slackware

slackware
linux

S.U.S.E.   SuSE   SUSE   openSUSE

SLES

SuSE

Scientific Linux

CentOS

CentOS

Red Hat   Red Hat Enterprise

redhat

Fedora Core   Fedora

fedora

Ubuntu

Linux Mint

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