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Practice Mode: Score will not be recorded

Courses / LPI Linux Essentials (/cp/modules/view/id/161)

## Quiz Results: Practice Exam

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Fail

IMPORTANT: To increase your chances of success, do not only review the correct answers, but go back to the course materials to ensure a complete understanding of the topic.

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1. **1)** How would you add a new user account to a system?

**Correct**

Correct answer

useradd newguy

Explanation

The useradd command is the only legitimate choice. The groupadd command only adds new groups to a system.

Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1600/lesson/1/module/161>  
(https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1600/lesson/1/module/161)

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2. **2)** Which of the following Linux server applications can provide network database services? (Choose all that apply)

**Correct**

## Correct answer

MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server also known as MSSQL

## Explanation

Microsoft SQL Server has recently been ported to Linux, and MySQL is a long-standing database server for Linux. CUPS is a print server, and NFS is a file server.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1561/lesson/2/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1561/lesson/2/module/161>)

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3. **3)** While using vi in command mode, you try to use the BACKSPACE key to edit the file and modify a word, but nothing happens. What's wrong?

## Correct

## Correct answer

You have to switch to insert mode.

## Explanation

Insert mode is the only way to modify text within vi/vim.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1582/lesson/2/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1582/lesson/2/module/161>)

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4. **4)** From your current location on the file system, how would you change to three directories above the current directory?

## Correct

## Correct answer

```
cd ../../..
```

## Explanation

Each directory is a single dot (.), however the parent directory of your current directory is two dots (..). So each double dot represents a directory above.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1578/lesson/2/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1578/lesson/2/module/161>)

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5. **5)** You need to move a directory (dir1), along with all of its contents, to a new location (dir2) Which command would accomplish this task?

**Incorrect**

## Correct answer

```
mv ~/dir1 ~/dir2
```

## Explanation

Moving a directory will automatically take its contents with it. There is no recursive option. The cp command will copy a directory, not move it.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1579/lesson/1/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1579/lesson/1/module/161>)

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6. **6)** Which of the following services allow us to use shared network printing? (Choose all that apply)

**Partially Correct**

## Correct answer

Samba , CUPS

## Explanation

Samba will provide network printing with Windows printers, whereas CUPS will provide support for many standard printer network configurations.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1561/lesson/2/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1561/lesson/2/module/161>)

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7. **7)** What utility allows us to switch users, including switching to the root user?

**Correct**

## Correct answer

```
su
```

## Explanation

The substitute user command is the only legitimate command listed. Chmod is for modifying the permissions on a file.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1599/lesson/1/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1599/lesson/1/module/161>)

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8. **8)** Which of the files below will configure the path to the man page's files?

**Incorrect**

### Correct answer

/etc/man\_db.conf

### Explanation

The /etc/man\_db.conf file is the configuration file for the location of all man pages.

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1577/lesson/1/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1577/lesson/1/module/161>)

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9. **9)** Which command would uncompress the contents in the file 'important.bz2'?

### Incorrect

### Correct answer

bunzip2

### Explanation

The correct answer is bunzip2. The gunzip command is for gzipped (.gz) files, and tar does not provide compression on its own. Bunzip2 is not a valid command (watch out for typos!).

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1580/lesson/1/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1580/lesson/1/module/161>)

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10. **10)** How might we find out what directory paths are currently set up on our Linux file system? (Choose all that apply)

### Partially Correct

### Correct answer

env , echo \$PATH

### Explanation

env and using the echo command on \$PATH are the only options that focus on a user's shell environment variables.

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1575/lesson/2/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1575/lesson/2/module/161>)

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11. **11)** You're using vi to edit a text file in insert mode. You have discovered that you need to replace a large part of a single line of code. The best way to do this is to change from insert mode into replace mode. Given that you are already in insert mode, which steps would you take to enter into replace mode?

**Incorrect**

## Correct answer

First hit ESC key, then the shift + R keys.

## Explanation

The vimtutor application can show you how to do this. You have to use a capital 'R' while not in Insert Mode to do this.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1582/lesson/2/module/161>  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1582/lesson/2/module/161>)

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12. **12)** Which command in a script would display the text "hello world" to the screen, followed by a new line?

**Incorrect**

## Correct answer

echo "hello world"

## Explanation

By default, the echo command creates a new line after the command has completed. The printf command will display the text on the screen, but it will not include a new line after the command has run.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1575/lesson/2/module/161>  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1575/lesson/2/module/161>)

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13. **13)** As a developer, your supervisor wants you to download the source code for the latest Linux kernel and then modify it to support a custom application that your organization is developing in-house. Given the current kernel open source licensing is this possible to do?

**Correct**

## Correct answer

Yes, you can create a new Linux flavor and even redistribute it as long as the source code will remain freely available.

## Explanation

Anyone can download the Linux source code and rebuild it for their needs.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1563/lesson/3/module/161>  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1563/lesson/3/module/161>)

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**14. 14)** Who founded the GNU Project?**Correct**

## Correct answer

Richard Stallman

## Explanation

Richard Stallman was the founder of the GNU project.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1563/lesson/1/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1563/lesson/1/module/161>)

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- 15. 15)** You are in charge of installing a new Linux server. This Linux server will be used to host a high load production database application that will be used by a large number of users. Which might be the best Linux distribution to choose for this mission-critical application server, with consideration for out-of-box configuration? (Choose all that apply)

**Partially Correct**

## Correct answer

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server , Ubuntu Server , Red Hat Enterprise Linux

## Explanation

Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise, and Ubuntu already provide easy configuration options for setting up server environments, and they provide commercial support. Plus, they have longer release cycles.

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1586/lesson/2/module/161>

(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1586/lesson/2/module/161>)

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- 16. 16)** You need to troubleshoot a hardware issue. Which command would let you view the kernel ring buffer to see what hardware was just added?

**Incorrect**

## Correct answer

dmesg | tail

## Explanation

The dmesg command displays the contents of the kernel ring buffer, which is not typically saved to disk. The other commands are looking at files that are stored on the disk. You would likely use the 'tail' command to view the kernel ring buffer as there is a lot of output, and tail lets you view the last 10 lines of the output (by default).

## Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1584/lesson/1/module/161>  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1584/lesson/1/module/161>)

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17. **17)** Which commands would you run to see who is currently logged into the system?

**Partially Correct**

Correct answer

w, who

Explanation

The 'who' and 'w' commands will list currently logged in users

Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1599/lesson/1/module/161>  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1599/lesson/1/module/161>)

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18. **18)** You have just added a second network interface to your Linux system. If your first NIC is aliased as eth0. What is the most likely value of your newly-added NIC alias?

**Correct**

Correct answer

eth1

Explanation

The original default method of naming network interfaces began with eth0, then would increment to eth1, eth2, and so on.

Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1598/lesson/2/module/161>  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1598/lesson/2/module/161>)

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19. **19)** Which file contains the encrypted passwords for the users on a system?

**Correct**

Correct answer

/etc/shadow

Explanation

The /etc/shadow file contains the encrypted passwords for users on a system. The /etc/passwd file contain place holders for passwords, but not the passwords themselves. Neither the /etc/gpasswd or /etc/password files do not exist in a typical installation.

Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1599/lesson/1/module/161>  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1599/lesson/1/module/161>)

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20. **20)** While working in the command line console, not running X Windows, you suddenly need access to another shell to do another task. You don't want to quit or halt the current application. What might you do to run both your other functions in a shell while still running your current application?

**Incorrect**

Correct answer

You can press ALT-F2 or CTRL-ALT-F2 to open an alternate console screen and access a new shell session.

Explanation

When not using a desktop, the key combination specified is required to open another TTY or shell session.

Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1573/lesson/3/module/161>  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/1573/lesson/3/module/161>)

[Retake Quiz \(/cp/quiz/start/quiz/572/module/161\)](#)