CHAPTER 1

1. Which two statements are benefits of open-source software for the user? (Choose two.)
2. Code can survive the loss of the original developer or distributor.
3. Sensitive portions of code are protected and available only to the original developer.

C) You can learn from real-world code and develop more effective applications.

D) Code remains open if it is in a public repository, but the license might change when included with closed source software.

1. Which two statements are ways in which Red Hat develops products for the future and interacts with the community? (Choose two.)
2. Sponsor and integrate open-source projects into the community-driven Fedora project.
3. Develop specific integration tools that are available only in Red Hat distributions.
4. Participate in upstream projects.
5. Repackage and relicense community products.
6. Which two statements describe the benefits of Linux? (Choose two.)
7. Linux is developed entirely by volunteers, which makes it a low-cost operating system.
8. Linux is modular and can be configured for a full graphical desktop or a small appliance.
9. Linux is locked in a known state for a minimum of one year for each release, so it is easier to develop custom software.
10. Linux includes a powerful and scriptable command-line interface, which enables easier automation and provisioning.

CHAPTER 2 Access the Command Line

1. Which term describes the interpreter that executes commands that are typed as strings?
2. Command
3. Console
4. Shell
5. Terminal
6. Which term describes the visual cue that indicates that an interactive shell is waiting for the user to type a command?
7. Argument
8. Command
9. Option
10. Prompt
11. Which term describes the name of a program to run?
12. Argument
13. Command
14. Option
15. Prompt
16. Which term describes the part of the command line that adjusts the behaviour of a command?
17. Argument
18. Command
19. Option
20. Prompt
21. Which term describes the part of the command line that specifies the target that the command should operate on?
22. Argument
23. Command
24. Option
25. Prompt
26. Which term describes the hardware display and keyboard to interact with a system?
27. Physical Console
28. Virtual Console
29. Shell
30. Terminal
31. Which term describes one of multiple logical consoles that can each support an independent login session?
32. Physical Console
33. Virtual Console
34. Shell
35. Terminal
36. Which term describes an interface that provides a display for output and a keyboard for input to a shell session?
37. Console
38. Virtual Console
39. Shell
40. Terminal

CHAPTER 2 Execute Commands with the Bash Shell

1. Which Bash command displays the last five lines of the /var/log/messages file?
2. head -n 10 /var/log/messages
3. tail 10 /var/log/messages
4. tail -n 5 /var/log/messages
5. tail -l 10 /var/log/messages
6. less /var/log/messages
7. Which Bash shortcut or command separates commands on the same line?
8. Pressing Tab
9. B history
10. ;
11. !string
12. Pressing Esc+.
13. Which Bash command is used to change a user's password?
14. Password
15. pass
16. passwd
17. usermod
18. userpassword
19. Which Bash command is used to display the file type?
20. file
21. less
22. cat
23. history
24. view
25. Which Bash shortcut or command is used for completing commands, file names, and options?
26. ;
27. !number
28. history
29. Pressing Tab
30. Pressing Esc+.
31. Which Bash shortcut or command re-executes a specific command in the history list?
32. Which Bash shortcut or command jumps to the beginning of the command line?
33. Which Bash shortcut or command displays the list of previously executed commands?
34. Which Bash shortcut or command copies the last argument of previous commands?