

# Borrador de Preguntas Generales sobre Linux

Prof. Luis E. Garreta U.

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1. The Samba application is a:
  - (a) File Server
  - (b) Web Server
  - (c) Security Server
  - (d) Mail Server
2. Which of the following are examples of desktop software? (choose two)
  - (a) Web server
  - (b) File share
  - (c) Web browser
  - (d) Music player
  - (e) Compiler
3. If you wanted to set up a blog, which software would be most helpful?
  - (a) WordPress
  - (b) MySQL
  - (c) Samba
  - (d) Postfix
  - (e) Dovecot
4. Which of the following pieces of software deal with file sharing? (choose three)
  - (a) Netatalk
  - (b) NFS
  - (c) X-Windows
  - (d) Samba
  - (e) PostgreSQL

5. If you wanted to create and print an invoice, which software could you use?
  - (a) Evolution
  - (b) Firefox
  - (c) GNOME
  - (d) Compiz
  - (e) LibreOffice
6. POP and IMAP are related to:
  - (a) Sharing files
  - (b) Email
  - (c) Reading and writing music
  - (d) Serving web pages
  - (e) Letting users log in to multiple servers with 1 set of credentials
7. When a computer boots, it can get its network information through:
  - (a) X11
  - (b) DNS
  - (c) DHCP
  - (d) LDAP
  - (e) SMTP
8. Which of the following are examples of text editors? (choose four)
  - (a) pico
  - (b) emacs
  - (c) yum
  - (d) vim
  - (e) nano
9. A package manager: (choose two)
  - (a) Downloads software from the Internet
  - (b) Emails you when software is out of date
  - (c) Keeps track of which files belong to which packages
  - (d) Can optionally repartition your disk to make room for Linux
  - (e) Performs a fresh install of Linux
10. An interpreted programming language: (choose two)

- (a) Takes fewer resources to run than a compiled language
  - (b) Tends to offer more features than compiled languages
  - (c) Is converted into machine specific instructions as the program runs
  - (d) Requires a linking step but no compilation step
  - (e) Requires a compilation step but no linking step
11. Which of the following are true about compiled programming languages?
- (a) Compiled languages are great for system administration tasks like scripting
  - (b) C is a compiled language
  - (c) Ruby is a compiled language
  - (d) Perl is a compiled language
  - (e) A programmer is usually more productive when using a compiled language
12. Which package manager is used in Fedora, a Red Hat derived system?
- (a) vim
  - (b) tar
  - (c) apt-get
  - (d) bash
  - (e) yum
13. The Linux shell: (choose three)
- (a) Has a scripting language
  - (b) Has a built in text editor
  - (c) Is responsible for tracking the location of configuration files
  - (d) Is customizable
  - (e) Allows you to launch programs
14. Which application would you use to edit and piece together sound files to make podcast?
- (a) GIMP
  - (b) Bash
  - (c) Thunderbird
  - (d) Audacity
  - (e) Audiolicious

15. The two main families of Linux shells are: (choose two)
- (a) Python Shell
  - (b) Korn shell
  - (c) emacs
  - (d) Bourne Shell
  - (e) C Shell
16. Which server software would you use to create a company directory that you could search and authenticate against?
- (a) ISC DHCP
  - (b) Netatalk
  - (c) OpenLDAP
  - (d) bind
  - (e) Samba
17. A Mail Transfer Agent's primary purpose is to:
- (a) Filter out spam
  - (b) Manage the end user's inbox
  - (c) Serve email to end clients
  - (d) Deliver mail between servers
  - (e) Act as a gateway between faxes and email
18. Which of the following are examples of a web server? (choose two)
- (a) postfix
  - (b) NFS
  - (c) Nginx
  - (d) WordPress
  - (e) Apache
19. If you wanted to let a Linux machine share files with Windows clients and servers, you would use:
- (a) Netatalk
  - (b) DNS
  - (c) Samba
  - (d) NFS
  - (e) bind

20. Richard Stallman is associated with:
- (a) The Open Source Initiative
  - (b) Microsoft
  - (c) The Free Software Foundation
  - (d) BSD Unix
  - (e) The Apache foundation
21. A "copyleft provision" in a software license means:
- (a) If you redistribute the software, you must distribute the source to any changes you make
  - (b) You may not link against third party closed source software
  - (c) You must provide free copies of the software if you use it
  - (d) You must provide support for your modifications
  - (e) You give up your copyright to the software
22. The Free Software Foundation believes that: (choose two)
- (a) Software should be free to modify
  - (b) No money should ever change hands
  - (c) Software should be free to share
  - (d) People should write software with no expectation of making money
  - (e) Software should not have copyright

## 1 Chapter 3

1. Which of the following is true about graphical mode? (choose three)
- (a) you cannot use your mouse
  - (b) You have menus and tools to help you find what you are looking for
  - (c) After login, you are provided with a command prompt
  - (d) After login, you are provided with a desktop
  - (e) You access this mode by logging into a graphical display
2. Which of the following is provided by a graphical interface that isn't normally provided to a non graphical interface? (choose four)
- (a) Windows
  - (b) Desktop
  - (c) Menus

- (d) Popups
  - (e) Shell
3. A server is likely to be running in graphical mode. True or False?
- (a) True
  - (b) False
4. In graphical mode, you can get to a shell by running which applications? (choose two)
- (a) gbash
  - (b) guiterm
  - (c) terminal
  - (d) xterm
  - (e) xconsole
5. Which of the following are traits of a multiuser operating system? (choose three)
- (a) Each user can only log in once per day
  - (b) Users can protect their information from other users.
  - (c) Many users can log in simultaneously with a unique account.
  - (d) An administrative user gets a dedicated CPU
  - (e) Resources are shared between users.
6. Virtualization means:
- (a) A single host can be split up into multiple guests.
  - (b) A user can connect to a server over the network and use a virtual console
  - (c) A machine can swap memory to disk
  - (d) Many users can share one hard drive
  - (e) Two users get different memory spaces on the same machine
7. In virtualization, what are the host and guest? (choose two)
- (a) The host is the machine that runs the virtual machines.
  - (b) A host is a virtual machine
  - (c) The terms can be used interchangeably
  - (d) A guest is a virtual machine.
  - (e) The guest is the machine that runs the virtual machines

8. Which of the following are traits of cloud computing? (choose two)
- (a) You own the hardware but pay for it over time
  - (b) You pay for what you use.
  - (c) Only Linux works in cloud computing
  - (d) You don't have to worry about performance any more
  - (e) The resources are virtualized.
9. If you wanted to write a report that was to be printed, you would probably use:
- (a) Chrome
  - (b) A wiki
  - (c) Adobe Flash
  - (d) LibreOffice
  - (e) Firefox

## 2 Chapter 4

1. Select all the applications that provide access to the Command Line Interface (CLI)? (choose two)
- (a) opera
  - (b) Virtual Terminal
  - (c) Terminal window
  - (d) firefox
2. Which environment variable contains a list of directories that is searched for commands to execute?
- (a) PATH
  - (b) PS2
  - (c) PS1
  - (d) EXEC
3. Select the command that can report the location of a command:
- (a) what
  - (b) where
  - (c) which

4. The semicolon ";" can be used to separate multiple commands to be executed in order. True or False?
  - (a) True.
  - (b) False
5. To be able to output messages to the screen, use the \_\_\_\_\_ command:
  - (a) display
  - (b) type
  - (c) print
  - (d) echo.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ command will print a list of the commands that you've previously executed.
  - (a) eval
  - (b) history
  - (c) list
  - (d) exec
7. The shell program interprets the commands you type into the terminal, into instructions that the Linux operating system can execute. True or False?
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
8. The acronym CLI stands for:
  - (a) Command Line Interpreter
  - (b) Computer Link Interpreter
  - (c) Computer Line Interface
  - (d) Command Line Interface

### 3 Chapter 5

1. What is the standard option to provide a command line program to view its documentation?
  - (a) -help
  - (b) -info



- (c) `-doc`
  - (d) `-h`
2. Which two pager commands are used by the `man` command to control movement within the document? (choose two)
- (a) `less`
  - (b) `grep`
  - (c) `more`
  - (d) `page`

## 4 Chapter 7

1. Hidden files are files that begin with what character?
- (a) A dash (`-`)
  - (b) A plus (`+`)
  - (c) A period (`.`)
  - (d) An asterisk (`*`)
2. What option for the `ls` command will display all files, including hidden files?
- (a) `-L`
  - (b) `-H`
  - (c) `-w`
  - (d) `-a`
3. The top-level directory on a Linux system is represented as:
- (a) `/`
  - (b) `C:`
  - (c) `/home`
  - (d) `/root`
4. Is the following path absolute or relative? `/etc/ppp`
- (a) Absolute
  - (b) Relative
5. Is the following path absolute or relative? `sysadmin/Documents`
- (a) Relative

- (b) Absolute
- 6. Is the following path absolute or relative? `../../home/sysadmin`
  - (a) Relative
  - (b) Absolute
- 7. The tilde (`~`) is used to represent:
  - (a) A user's home directory
  - (b) Any two single characters
  - (c) The directory above the current working directory
  - (d) Nothing; it has no special meaning
- 8. Which of the following commands can be used to access the home directory of the user "bob" while logged in as root?  
(choose two)
  - (a) `cd /home/bob`
  - (b) `cd ~bob`
  - (c) `cd &&`
  - (d) `~bob`
- 9. The double dot (`..`) can be used with the `cd` command to represent:
  - (a) The directory above the current working directory
  - (b) Nothing; it has no special meaning.
  - (c) Any two single characters
  - (d) A user's home directory.
- 10. The `cd` command by itself will take you to what directory?
  - (a) The system root directory
  - (b) None; it is not a valid command
  - (c) The directory above the current working directory
  - (d) Your home directory
- 11. What command will allow you to change your current working directory?
  - (a) `chdir`
  - (b) `list`
  - (c) `cd`
  - (d) `ls`

12. The double dot (..) can be used to represent the directory...
- (a) ... above the current directory.
  - (b) ... below the current directory.
  - (c) ... with any two single numbers.
  - (d) ... above the current directory only when using the cd command.
13. The ls command without options or arguments...
- (a) ... generates an error as this command requires arguments.
  - (b) ... lists the contents of the current directory.
  - (c) ... prompts for a directory to list.
  - (d) ... lists the contents of a user's home directory.
14. When using the cp command, you must provide both a source and a destination.  
True or False?
- (a) True
  - (b) False
15. The command rm -r will...
- (a) remove a directory along with any files or subdirectories.
  - (b) prompt for each confirmation before deleting each file in a directory.
  - (c) remove only empty directories.
  - (d) generate an error; -r isn't a valid option.
16. Which of the following commands can be used to rename a file?
- (a) name
  - (b) mv
  - (c) rn
  - (d) cp
17. The touch command can be used to:
- (a) Create new files
  - (b) Change a file's name
  - (c) Update the time stamp of existing files
  - (d) Change ownership of a file
18. A pipe allows you to...

- (a) ... send the same input to multiple commands.
  - (b) ... type multiple commands at one prompt.
  - (c) ... send the output of one command to another.
  - (d) ... send the output of a command to a file.
19. Which of the following commands will append its output to output.file?
- (a) `echo Testing > output.file`
  - (b) `echo Testing >> output.file`
  - (c) `output.file < echo Testing`
  - (d) `echo Testing -> output.file`
20. Which option of the head command will display only the first five lines of a file?
- (a) `-l 5`
  - (b) No option needed; head displays only five lines by default.
  - (c) `-n`
  - (d) `-n 5`

## 5 Chapter 9

1. A file begins with `#!/bin/csh`. This means:
- (a) Nothing, this is a comment
  - (b) C Shell compatibility mode is enabled
  - (c) The operator should not be using `/bin/csh`
  - (d) Running the script will invoke `/bin/csh` to interpret the rest of the file
  - (e) This is a Perl script
2. Given the following part of a script: What is the meaning of `$1`?
- ```
if [ -f $1 ]; then
echo "I am here"
fi
```
- (a) It is a special variable that indicates the exit code of the command before it
  - (b) It is the first argument passed to the script
  - (c) It is a file called `$1`
  - (d) It is a parameter to `-f`, indicating the size of the file

- (e) It is a list of files that gets interpolated
- 3. What is the correct way to assign the word "Hello" to a variable?
  - (a) `$A="Hello"`
  - (b) `echo "Hello" > A`
  - (c) `A="Hello"`
  - (d) `echo $A "Hello"`
  - (e) `A = "Hello"`
- 4. How would you finish your script with an exit code of 42?
  - (a) `return 42`
  - (b)  `$?=42`
  - (c) `CODE=42`
  - (d) `exit 42`
  - (e) `break 42`

## 6 Chapter 12

- 1. A division of a hard drive may be referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) label
  - (b) portion
  - (c) partition
  - (d) block
- 2. Which of the following are valid partitioning types? (choose two)
  - (a) PC
  - (b) MBR
  - (c) GPT
  - (d) BIOS
- 3. One way to install new software on a Linux system is to use a package management system. True or False?
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
- 4. Which of the following are package management commands for distributions with software distributed in files ending in `.deb`? (choose three)

- (a) aptitude
  - (b) dpkg
  - (c) rpm
  - (d) apt-get
5. The free command outputs statistics about:
- (a) Software usage
  - (b) Memory usage
  - (c) Disk usage
  - (d) CPU usage
6. A command that will continuously update statistics about running processes:
- (a) head
  - (b) top
  - (c) tail
  - (d) bottom
7. A service is...
- (a) ...another name for a computer's hostname.
  - (b) ...a feature provided by one computer to another.
  - (c) ...a file that contains configuration information.
  - (d) ...like an IP address.
8. Which of the following commands will display your machine's IP address?
- (a) ipconfig
  - (b) dig
  - (c) ifconfig
  - (d) route
9. Which of the following commands will allow you to log into a remote machine?
- (a) route
  - (b) ssh
  - (c) dig
  - (d) netstat

10. Which of the following commands will allow you to log into the machine server1 with the account name nick?
- (a) `ssh nick->server1`
  - (b) `ssh nick&server1`
  - (c) `ssh nick-server1`
  - (d) `ssh nick@server1`

## 7 Chapter 13

1. Which files contain user account information?
  - (a) `/etc/passwd.`
  - (b) `/etc/shadow`
  - (c) `/etc/group`
2. Which command will display the users that are currently logged in to the system?
  - (a) `whoami`
  - (b) `about`
  - (c) `who`
  - (d) `id`
3. The `sudo` command allows regular users to...
  - (a) ...run any command as root, after providing the `sudo` password.
  - (b) ...run certain commands as the root user.
  - (c) ...run any command as root, after providing the root password.
  - (d) ...run any commands as a system account without logging in.

## 8 Chapter 15

1. Which of the following commands set "other" permissions on file to r-x?
  - (a) `chmod o=r+x file`
  - (b) `chmod o=rx file`
  - (c) `chmod o-r-w file`
  - (d) `chmod o+rx file`
2. The `chown` command can be used to change the owner and group of a file. True or False?
  - (a) True
  - (b) False

## 9 Others

1. Which two programs will allow you to change the priority of a program already running? (Choose two.)
  - (a) A. twice
  - (b) B. chnice
  - (c) C. top
  - (d) D. nice
  - (e) E. renice
2. A user needs to open a file, edit it, and then save the changes. What permissions does he need to do this? (Choose two.)
  - (a) A. Read
  - (b) B. Write
  - (c) C. Execute
  - (d) D. Modify
3. - Las ventajas del software libre frente software propietario son
  - (a) . Es el más usado y conocido
  - (b) . Es el más económico y de fácil manejo
  - (c) . Es libre para ejecutar, copiar, distribuir, cambiar y mejorar el software
  - (d) . Son iguales por lo que no tiene ventaja
4. Comando que permite volcar el contenido del fichero en pantalla
  - (a) ls
  - (b) cat
  - (c) file
  - (d) rm
5. Comando utilizado para mostrar el contenido de un fichero página a página
  - (a) cat
  - (b) file
  - (c) less
  - (d) cp
6. El comando mv permite mover y renombrar ficheros



- (a) Falso
  - (b) Verdadero
7. Comando utilizado para eliminar ficheros
- (a) delete
  - (b) del
  - (c) remove
  - (d) rm
8. Comando que permite a los usuarios ejecutar acciones con los privilegios de seguridad del superusuario
- (a) finger
  - (b) sudo
  - (c) ping
  - (d) who -a
9. ¿Cuál es el comando utilizado para crear usuarios?
- (a) usercreate
  - (b) createuser
  - (c) addu
  - (d) adduser
10. Acabo de crear un usuario "vendedor" con el comando respectivo. ¿Cuál sería la ruta del directorio de trabajo para este nuevo usuario?
- (a) /home/vendedor
  - (b) /home/user
  - (c) /users/vendedor
  - (d) /usr/vendedor
11. PWD
- (a) Crea una carpeta
  - (b) Muestra el contenido de la carpeta
  - (c) Muestra el directorio actual de trabajo
  - (d) lista lista los archivos
12. El directorio de trabajo del administrador del equipo es:
- (a) /root

- (b) /dev
  - (c) /proc
  - (d) /home/administrador
13. Queremos cambiar el nombre del directorio "contabilidad" por el nombre "hipoteca", para ello ejecutaremos el comando
- (a) mv contabilidad hipoteca
  - (b) rm contabilidad hipoteca
  - (c) cp contabilidad hipoteca
  - (d) mv hipoteca contabilidad
14. Si queremos obtener más información sobre el uso del comando "usermod" tendremos que ejecutar la orden:
- (a) man usermod
  - (b) usermod ?
  - (c) usermod -ayuda
  - (d) help usermod
15. Los paquetes de aplicaciones que poseen la extensión .RPM son característicos de la distribución
- (a) Fedora
  - (b) Ubuntu
  - (c) Microsoft Windows
  - (d) Debian
16. Muestra la ruta completa de un comando. Nos sirve para averiguar donde se encuentra instalado un determinado programa.
- (a) who
  - (b) uptime
  - (c) which
  - (d) cd /..
17. ¿Cuál de los siguientes sistemas de ficheros no es utilizado por ninguna de las distribuciones de Linux?
- (a) ext2
  - (b) NTFS
  - (c) Reiser

- (d) ext3
- 18. Es un gestor de arranque múltiple que se usa comúnmente para iniciar dos o más sistemas operativos instalados en un mismo ordenador
  - (a) Fedora
  - (b) Linux
  - (c) GRUB
  - (d) Terminal
- 19. Proceso inicial de una computadora en donde se carga la configuración (BIOS), los dispositivos de hardware se busca el sistema operativo en la secuencia de inicio.
  - (a) Root
  - (b) Boot
  - (c) CD
  - (d) Instalador
- 20. Es el carácter o su conjunto que se muestran en una línea de comandos para indicar que está en espera de recibir una orden
  - (a) Comando ls
  - (b) Terminal
  - (c) Prompt
  - (d) Indicador
- 21. GNOME Y KDE son los nombres de
  - (a) Una distribución de Linux
  - (b) los repositorios de Fedora
  - (c) No tienen relación con Linux
  - (d) Ninguna de las anteriores
- 22. Monta dispositivos de almacenamiento en particiones indicadas.
  - (a) netstat
  - (b) passwd
  - (c) mount
  - (d) ping
- 23. mprime una línea de texto, variables, o contenido a un archivo.
  - (a) echo
  - (b) eject
  - (c) exit
  - (d) hostname

## 10 Administration

1. Supongamos que tiene una aplicación cuyo comportamiento depende de la variable de entorno BAR. ¿Cuál de las siguientes líneas de comando se puede usar en un shell bash para configurar la aplicación?
  - (a) A. `export $BAR=baz; echo $BAR`
  - (b) B. `set BAR=baz`
  - (c) C. `BAR=baz ; export BAR`
  - (d) D. `echo $BAR=baz`
  - (e) E. `declare -x BAR=baz`
  - (f) F. `echo BAR=baz`
2. Supongamos que su directorio de trabajo real es / y es un directorio de inicio es / home / jane.
3. Supongamos que su directorio de trabajo real es / y es un directorio de inicio es / home / jane.
4. Supongamos que su directorio de trabajo actual es /tmp y su directorio de inicio es /home/jane. ¿Cuál de los siguientes comandos copiará todo el contenido de /tmp /test/ a un subdirectorio de prueba de su directorio personal?
  - (a) A. `cp -r test/* /home/jane`
  - (b) B. `cp -r ./test ~`
  - (c) C. `cp -r ~/test .`
  - (d) D. `cp -r /tmp/test /home/jane/test`
5. Which Linux command can be used to determine the available space on local hard-disk partitions?
  - (a) A. `free`
  - (b) B. `df`
  - (c) C. `du`
  - (d) D. `fdisk`
6. Supongamos que ha creado una nueva aplicación 'myapp' y la ha copiado en el directorio '/usr/local/bin'. Desea que todos los usuarios del sistema puedan ejecutar su aplicación. ¿Cuál de las siguientes líneas de comando permitiría el acceso apropiado?
  - (a) A. `chmod o+x /usr/local/bin/myapp`
  - (b) B. `chgrp bin /usr/local/bin/myapp`

- (c) C. `umask 0022 /usr/local/bin/myapp`
  - (d) D. `chown 755 /usr/local/bin/myapp`
7. ¿Qué comando de Linux se usa para asignar privilegios sobre un archivo particular a un usuario designado?
- (a) A. `chroot`
  - (b) B. `chown`
  - (c) C. `assign`
  - (d) D. `chgrp`
8. ¿Cuál de las siguientes secuencias de teclas guardará los cambios realizados durante una sesión de edición vi y finalizará la aplicación?
- (a) A. `<esc>:qw`
  - (b) B. `<esc>:sx`
  - (c) C. `<esc>:wq`
  - (d) D. `<esc>:xs`
9. ¿Cuál de las siguientes utilidades de red TCP / IP es la MEJOR herramienta para usar para establecer si una dirección IP dada es alcanzable bajo la configuración de red actual?
- (a) A. `ping`
  - (b) B. `finger`
  - (c) C. `route`
  - (d) D. `host`
10. ¿Cuál de los siguientes archivos o directorios se usa para configurar los directorios locales que están disponibles de forma remota por un servidor del Sistema de archivos de red?
- (a) A. `/etc/fstab`
  - (b) B. `/mnt/nfs`
  - (c) C. `/etc/smb.conf`
  - (d) D. `/etc/exports`
11. ¿Cuál de los siguientes protocolos / herramientas es MÁS probable de ser utilizado en la integración de un sistema Linux en una red de Windows, y para acceder a los archivos de Windows?
- (a) A. NFS
  - (b) B. SAMBA

- (c) C. FTP
  - (d) D. SCP
12. ¿Cuál de los siguientes protocolos o herramientas se utiliza **MEJOR** para copiar por lotes archivos entre máquinas en red de una manera que proteja su contenido de un intruso utilizando un analizador de paquetes?
- 13. A. ssh / scp
  - 14. B. httpd / SSL
  - 15. C. gpg / snmp
  - 16. D. nfs / md5sum