☰   ılıılıı **CISCO** DevNet Associate v1.0

🏠 / Course Introduction / Linux

Linux

1.2.1

Linux for DevNet

Linux has gained widespread use in servers, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, networking equipment, smartphones, and many other devices you may not think of as even being computers. From the home router providing your internet connection to the server this course is hosted on, it is likely that multiple Linux-powered devices are currently enabling you to read this page.

But why do you *need* to know about Linux? Well, for starters, remember that VM you just downloaded and installed to be your developer environment? That is a Linux-based virtual machine. All of the coding labs in this course are performed on a Linux-based VM.

1.2.2

Lab - Linux Review

This Linux Review lab is designed to establish your level of Linux expertise before you continue with the DevNet Associate course.

In this lab, you will complete the following objectives:

- Part 1: Launch the DEVASC VM
- Part 2: Review Command Syntax Navigation
- Part 3: Review File Management
- Part 4: Review Regular Expressions
- Part 5: Review System Administration

👤 Linux Review

1.2.3

Quiz – Linux Review

1. What Linux command is used to display the contents of the current directory?

> ⊘ Topic 1.2.0 – The Linux **ls** command, without any options, is used to display the contents, such as files and subdirectories, of the current directory.

○ ln

○ cat

○ pwd

○ ls

2. What command is used to rename a file in a Linux system?

> ⚠ Topic 1.2.0 – The **mv** Linux command can be used to move a file to another directory or rename a file. The **cp** command is used to make a copy of files or directories. The **dd** command is also used to make a copy of a file. The **rm** command is used to delete a file.

○ cp

○ dd

○ rm

○ mv

3. A user issues a Linux command and the result is shown.

total 40
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Videos
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 5 devasc devasc 4096 Mar 30 21:24 snap
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Public
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Music
drwxr-xr-x 5 devasc devasc 4096 Mar 30 21:21 labs
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Mar 30 21:25 Desktop
devasc@labvm:~$

Which Linux command is used to display the contents of the current directory as shown?

> ⚠ Topic 1.2.0 – The Linux **ls** command with the **-l** option is used to display contents in the current directory as a "long list". By default, the listing is sorted alphabetically. With both the **-l** and **-r** options specified, the listing is displayed as a long list and in reverse order.

○ ls -lr

○ ls -l

○ ls -a

○ ln

4. A system administrator of a Linux server is searching the passwd file for the username taylor that appears at the beginning of the line. Which **grep** command should the administrator use?

> ⚠ Topic 1.2.0 – The Linux **grep** command can be used to process text line by line and to print any lines which match a specified pattern. The matching patterns are based on regular expression (regex) query modifiers used to select the appropriate content. Some regex query modifiers are as follows:
> - _ (underscore): matches a space
> - ^ (caret): indicates the start of a string
> - $ (dollar sign): indicates the end of a string
> - . (period): matches a single character, including a space
> - ▪ (asterisk): matches zero or more occurrences of the preceding character
> - ☐ (square bracket): matches a character
> - { } (curly bracket): repeats preceding character

○ `grep '[taylor]' /etc/passwd`

○ `grep taylor /etc/passwd`

○ `grep '.taylor' /etc/passwd`

○ `grep '^taylor' /etc/passwd`

5. A user issues the **apt-get upgrade** command to update system files in a Ubuntu Linux system and receives an error message of "permission denied." What should the user do to complete the task?

> ⊘ Topic 1.2.0 - There are several Linux commands in the Advanced Package Tool (APT) system to perform software package management tasks. The **apt-get upgrade** command is used to update all packages and dependencies on the system. This command must be run with administrative level permissions, which are provided by the **sudo** command.

○ Issue the **sudo apt-get install** command.

○ Issue the **apt-get install --allow** command.

○ Issue the **sudo apt-get upgrade** command.

○ Issue the **allow apt-get upgrade** command.

Check	Show Me

Reset

1.2.4

How did you do on the Linux Review Lab?

How did you do on your Linux Review Lab? If you had trouble with this lab, we recommend you spend some time taking the Linux Unhatched course listed in the Student Resources page. You'll find a link to the course in the More Courses table near the bottom of that page. It's free, online, and self-paced.