1. Which key combination is used to see all the hidden files in Nautilus file manager?  
   A. Ctrl + Shift + h  
   B. Ctrl + h  
   C. Ctrl + Alt + h  
   D. None of the above  
   Answer: B
2. Which of the following is not a valid login shell in Linux?  
   A. C shell  
   B. Net Shell  
   C. Bash Shell  
   D. Z shell  
   Answer: B
3. Which command is used to record session in Linux?  
   A. script  
   B. session  
   C. both a and b  
   D. none of these  
   Answer: A
4. Which directory in Linux contains all the config file of the system?  
   A. /etc  
   B. /var  
   C. /lib  
   D. /bin  
   Answer: A
5. Which of the following command is used to know last shutdown/reboot date and time?  
   A. last  
   B. lastlogin  
   C. lastreboot  
   D. lastshutdown  
   Answer: A
6. Total no of run levels in a Linux system?  
   A. 6  
   B. 7  
   C. 5  
   D. 8  
   Answer: B
7. Which command is used to copy entire directory?  
   A. cp -r  
   B. cp -i  
   C. cp  
   D. none of these  
   Answer: A
8. Which special character should be avoided during naming a file?  
   A. .(dot)  
   B. $  
   C. \_(underscore)  
   D. -(Hyphen)  
   Answer: D
9. Which of the following is relative path to /home/sandeep directory?  
   A. $ cd Desktop/abc  
   B. $ cd Downloads/abc  
   C. Both a and b  
   D. $ cd /etc  
   Answer: C
10. Suppose currently I am in /home/sandeep/Downloads/abc. After executing cd ../.., where am I now?  
    A. /home/sandeep  
    B. /home/sandeep/Downloads  
    C. /home  
    D. None of these  
    Answer: A
11. Suppose I am in /etc directoy, after executing cd .(single dot), where am I now?  
    A. /etc  
    B. /(root)  
    C. /home  
    D. None of these  
    Answer: A
12. what is the purpose of -i in rm -i command?  
    A. It will ask for confirmation before every deletion.  
    B. It just an extra option  
    Answer: A
13. Which of the following command is used to display content of a file in octal format?  
    A. octal  
    B. cat  
    C. oct  
    D. od  
    Answer: D
14. In Linux which of following command do you use to know the purpose of a command?  
    A. which  
    B. whatis  
    C. what  
    D. purpose  
    Answer: B
15. What is the process id of init process?  
    A. 2  
    B. 6  
    C. 4  
    D. 1  
    Answer: D
16. Suppose I have made some changes in my Php.ini file and I want to restart my Apache server, which of following command should I use?  
    A. sudo service apache2 restart  
    B. sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart  
    C. Both A and B  
    D. Only A  
    Answer: C
17. Which command is used to execute the last command you have executed?  
    A. !!  
    B. !-1  
    C. Both A and B  
    D. Only A  
    Answer: C
18. What is the purpose of id command?  
    A. Print effective and real UID  
    B. Print effective and real GID  
    C. Print effective and real UID and GID  
    D. None of these  
    Answer: C
19. Which of the following command return the exit status of last command?  
    A. $!  
    B. $$  
    C. $?  
    D. $#  
    Answer: C
20. What is ppid(parent process id) of daemon process in Linux ?  
    A. any arbitrary number  
    B. 1  
    Answer: B
21. What is context switch?  
    A. Process switches from user mode to kernel mode  
    B. Process switches from kernel mode to user mode  
    C. Kernel switches from one process to another process  
    D. None of these  
    Answer: C
22. Maximum number of processes exist in Linux system ?  
    A. 32768  
    B. 1024  
    C. 2048  
    D. 16384  
    Answer: A
23. Which of the following command keep a process running even after you logout from your shell?  
    A. &  
    B. nohup  
    C. bg  
    D. hup  
    Answer: B
24. What is the range of nice number in linux system ?  
    A. 0 to 19  
    B. -20 to 19  
    C. -20 to 0  
    D. -10 to 10  
    Answer: B
25. On success fork return \_\_\_\_\_\_ to parent process ?  
    A. 0  
    B. 1  
    C. parent process id  
    D. child process Id  
    Answer: D
26. Which of the following command kill all the process including shell ?  
    A. kill kill 0  
    B. kill -9 kill 0  
    C. kill -s kill 0  
    D. Both B and C  
    Answer: D
27. Priority of the process can be changed using which of the following command ?  
    A. nice  
    B. chpriority  
    C. renice  
    D. Not allowed to change process priority  
    Answer: C
28. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state of a process, the process will be terminated and the information will still be available in the process table.  
    A. Interruptible  
    B. Uninterruptible  
    C. Zombie  
    D. Running  
    Answer: C
29. What is the linux mascot?  
    A. Hat  
    B. Gecko  
    C. Elephant  
    D. Penguin  
    Answer: D
30. How do you activate the noclobber shell option?  
    A. noclobber  
    B. set -o noclobber  
    C. #NAME?  
    Answer: B
31. What is the ssh command?  
    A. It is the standard shell: it has a restricted set of commands, but those are portable across different Linux distributions.  
    B. It is the synchronous shell: all commands are performed in real-time.  
    C. It is the secure shell; it is used to restrict actions available to users.  
    D. It is the secure shell; it is used to connect to remote hosts via an authenticated and encrypted channel.  
    E. It is the synchronous shell: all commands are performed in a synchrous way.  
    Answer: D
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    D. It is the secure shell; it is used to connect to remote hosts via an authenticated and encrypted channel.  
    E. It is the synchronous shell: all commands are performed in a synchrous way.  
    Answer: D
33. If you wanted to execute a shell command in the background, which character would you put at the end of the command line?  
    A. &  
    B. ;  
    C. :  
    Answer: A
34. The loaded modules in the kernel are listed in /proc/modules. You can get this list using the command:  
    A. lsmod  
    B. lsattr  
    C. listmodules  
    D. modules  
    Answer: A
35. mknod can create special file (used for sending or receiving data) of type:  
    A. character file  
    B. fifo (pipe) file  
    C. all are correct  
    D. block file  
    Answer: C
36. The netstat command give information on:  
    A. all are correct  
    B. active sockets  
    C. open sockets  
    D. routing tables  
    Answer: A
37. To repeat the last command in the bash shell history, type…  
    A. !!  
    B. $HISTFILE  
    C. !6  
    Answer: A
38. What is swap?  
    A. Swap space is the area on a hard disk which is part of the Virtual Memory of your machine (Swap+RAM)  
    B. Swap is the cache of your HDD  
    C. Swap is the cache of your Physical Memory (RAM)  
    D. Swap is the ability to switch between users in one terminal session  
    Answer: A
39. To start another shell under the current shell you use the command:  
    A. bash  
    B. All of these  
    C. sh  
    D. csh  
    Answer: B
40. To query DNS (Internet domain name) servers, you use the command:  
    A. dns  
    B. lsrouted  
    C. dnsquery  
    D. nslookup  
    Answer: D
41. Add this symbol to a command to run it in the background  
    A. &  
    B. \*  
    C. 2  
    D. $  
    E. ?  
    Answer: A
42. With which userspace is Linux typically paired?  
    A. Hurd  
    B. System V  
    C. GNU  
    D. BSD  
    E. Minix  
    Answer: C
43. To transfer files in an insecure way to and from a remote network site host, you use the command:  
    A. ftp  
    B. tcp  
    C. ucp  
    D. sftp  
    Answer: A
44. Which firewall is most commonly used on Linux?  
    A. ipchains  
    B. ipfw  
    C. pf  
    D. iptables  
    Answer: D
45. /etc/resolv.conf is …  
    A. Configuration file with local user accounts and its identificators  
    B. Network interfaces configuration file  
    C. The DNS resolver configuration file  
    D. Configuration file with software sources  
    E. This file does not exist  
    Answer: C
46. LILO…  
    A. is a boot loader that can boot Linux  
    B. stands for “Lannister-In-Lannister-Out”  
    C. is only used by Slackware  
    D. stands for “Light Loader”  
    E. is a type of Linux Distro  
    Answer: A
47. Which tool is similar to find except that it uses an index to search?  
    A. locate  
    B. fastfind  
    C. search  
    Answer: A
48. the ‘-r’ switch to the mount command will:  
    A. mount remote (network) filesystems  
    B. mount filesystem only after a read-write check is performed  
    C. mount removable (e.g., CD-ROM) filesystem  
    D. mount a filesystem as read-only  
    Answer: D
49. Which return value from an ioctl request indicates success?  
    A. ENOTTY  
    B. 0  
    C. EINVAL  
    D. EBADF  
    E. EFAULTF  
    Answer: B
50. The jobs command  
    A. puts all foreground jobs in the background  
    B. lists background jobs  
    C. prints a dedication to Steve Jobs  
    D. provides basic accounting information for all current jobs  
    E. halts all foreground jobs  
    Answer: B
51. Why hasn’t ZFS been added to the Linux kernel?  
    A. It’s too hard to port filesystems to Linux  
    B. Oracle is suing the Linux Foundation  
    C. Sun’s implementation uses a license incompatible with the GPL  
    D. There is a user space port using FUSE  
    Answer: C
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    Answer: C
53. Which is an example of a shell comment?  
    A. mkdir text # make a directory  
    B. mkdir text //make a directory  
    C. //mkdir text  
    Answer: A
54. How would you create an alias for the cat command?  
    A. alias bkw=cat  
    B. You cannot do that.  
    C. ren bkw=cat  
    Answer: A
55. To access the value of an environment variable, we \_\_\_\_\_.  
    A. add the dollar ($) symbol before the variable name  
    B. type the variable’s name (in lower case only)  
    C. add the hash (#) symbol after the variable name  
    D. add the dollar ($) symbol after the variable name  
    E. add the underscore (\_) symbol before the variable name  
    Answer: A
56. You want to load the main kernel module for USB support. Which command would help you achieve this task?  
    A. modprobe usbcore  
    B. modprobe ehci-ocd  
    C. modprobe uhci-hcd  
    Answer: A
57. What is the maximum length of a file name on Linux?  
    A. 255 bytes.  
    B. 1023 bytes.  
    C. It depends on the file system.  
    D. 1024 bytes.  
    E. 256 bytes.  
    Answer: C
58. The run level in a system can be configured in the file \_\_\_\_\_.  
    A. /bin/runlev  
    B. /sys/rinit  
    C. /bin/rlev  
    D. /etc/inittab  
    E. /etc/syslev  
    Answer: D
59. The behavior of the system for each “runlevel” is available in the \_\_\_\_\_ file.  
    A. /etc/mtab  
    B. /etc/inittab  
    C. /etc/hosts  
    D. /etc/rlevel  
    E. /etc/crontab  
    Answer: B
60. printenv will:  
    A. print a text file to the printer specified in /etc/env  
    B. print a text file to the printer specified in $PRINTER  
    C. type values of environment variables  
    D. print a text file to the default printer  
    Answer: C
61. Which Run Level provides “Full multiuser mode with network and X display manager”?  
    A. Run Level 4  
    B. Run Level 5  
    C. Run Level 1  
    D. Run Level 3  
    E. Run Level 2  
    Answer: B
62. In a ps command output, the PPID displays the:  
    A. Number of memory pages (swap) of the process  
    B. Process’s scheduling priority  
    C. Process ID  
    D. Parent process ID  
    Answer: D
63. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a ‘Terminal Emulator’.  
    A. konsole  
    B. xterm  
    C. gnome-terminal  
    D. gdm  
    Answer: D
64. How do you redirect stderr to stdout?  
    A. Using >>stderr  
    B. Using 2>&1  
    C. Using >/dev/error  
    Answer: B
65. modinfo [options] ofile’ will:  
    A. create a help file for kernel module ofile  
    B. print information about kernel module ofile  
    C. set information about kernel module ofile  
    D. set default handling options for kernel module ofile  
    Answer: B
66. Which of the following file ‘probably’ contains the ‘user specific’ settings for the “windows manager”?  
    A. /X11/xinit/xinitrc  
    B. $HOME/.xinitrc  
    C. /xinit/xinitrc  
    D. /.xinitrc  
    E. /etc/X11/xinit/xinitrc  
    Answer: B
67. modprobe…  
    A. types the header section of the specified module  
    B. searches all filesystems for the specified module  
    C. searches memory to see if the specified module is loaded to memory  
    D. attempts to load a kernel module along with all its depended modules  
    Answer: D
68. What does the $ represent within the context of a shell command?  
    A. The string after the $ is replaced by a directory name.  
    B. all of these  
    C. The string after the $ will take on the value of the environment variable with the same name.  
    Answer: C
69. Write a command to list all files with 5 characters in the name.  
    A. ls !!!!!  
    B. ls ?????  
    C. ls \*\*\*\*\*  
    Answer: B
70. The mkraid command will:  
    A. separate the disk devices into two groups and will create RAID 1/0 on them  
    B. initialize a new RAID array, destroying any existing data on the disks used  
    C. move any data on the disk devices used to create the array into the new RAID  
    D. create a new RAID 5 on the disk devices  
    Answer: B
71. To see the kernel routing tables, you do:  
    A. route or netstat -r  
    B. routing  
    C. route -w  
    D. cat /etc/routetab  
    Answer: A
72. What is “vmlinuz”?  
    A. It is a “virtual machine” used in Linux.  
    B. It is a “type of Linux Shell”.  
    C. This command executes Linux in “virtual mode”.  
    D. It is a “compressed Linux kernel”.  
    E. It is a “type of Linux operating system”.  
    Answer: D
73. pwconv will…  
    A. convert /etc/passwd file so non previleged users could edit it  
    B. revert the system to use unshadowed passwords  
    C. convert entries in /etc/passwd (un-shadowed) into shadowed entries in /etc/shadow  
    D. convert /etc/passwd entries from Unix to Linux format  
    Answer: C
74. SSH uses \_\_\_\_\_ to authenticate remote computers.  
    A. public key cryptography  
    B. secret key cryptography  
    C. both block and stream ciphers  
    D. stream cipher  
    E. block cipher  
    Answer: A
75. rev will:  
    A. reverse the order of characters read from standard input and type the result stream of characters to standard output  
    B. reverse the spin of a local disk drive  
    C. review the networking status and alert on problems  
    D. type the system revision number to standard output  
    Answer: A
76. Can I have swap partition and swap file activated at the same time?  
    A. Yes  
    B. No  
    C. Only if you set ‘vm.swappiness=100’  
    D. Only if you set priority of swap containers  
    Answer: A
77. To write a message to all users (on their terminals) over a network, you use:  
    A. rwrite  
    B. write  
    C. rwall  
    D. wall  
    Answer: D
78. What will you get if you try to read from the pseudo-device /dev/null?  
    A. An infinite string of zeroes (‘0’, ASCII 0x30).  
    B. An error (/dev/null can only be written to, not read from).  
    C. An infinite string of nulls (‘\0’, ASCII 0x00).  
    D. Nothing.  
    Answer: D
79. How to display current iptables rules?  
    A. ipfw  
    B. iptables -L  
    C. iptables -l  
    D. route -n  
    E. iptables –show  
    Answer: B
80. How do you find all files in /etc which end in .conf?  
    A. find /etc \*.conf  
    B. find /etc -name “\*.conf”  
    C. all of these  
    Answer: B
81. What does it mean when a variable is unbound?  
    A. It is not defined.  
    B. It exists but is not a displayable type.  
    Answer: A
82. For what purposes can socat be used?  
    A. Bridging a TCP and UDP service  
    B. Concatenating arbitrary pcap files to the network  
    C. SOCKS Proxy  
    D. IPv6 to IPv4 bridging  
    E. All of these  
    Answer: E
83. What source control system does the Linux kernel use?  
    A. patches  
    B. bitkeeper  
    C. git  
    D. svn  
    E. cvs  
    Answer: C
84. Information about modules, like module dependency, and where certain types of modules reside in the filesystem, is found in:  
    A. /etc/infomod.conf  
    B. /etc/lsmod.conf  
    C. /etc/modinfo.conf  
    D. /etc/modules.conf  
    Answer: D
85. The user smith issued the egrep “^[[:upper:]]” words.txt command. What does this command do?  
    A. displays all lines in the words.txt file after translating lowercase letters to uppercase  
    B. displays all lines in the words.txt file that begin with an uppercase letter  
    C. displays all lines in the words.txt file that contain an uppercase letter  
    D. displays all lines in the words.txt file after translating uppercase letters to lowercase  
    Answer: B
86. What is not part of the Linux Kernel?  
    A. Word Processor  
    B. The bash shell  
    C. C Compiler  
    D. All of these  
    Answer: D
87. To send a file to the printer spool queue, you use the command:  
    A. pr  
    B. spool  
    C. lpr  
    D. print  
    Answer: C
88. Which of the following commands can be used to change the run level?  
    A. runlevel -c  
    B. inittab  
    C. rlev -l  
    D. mod-runlevel  
    E. init  
    Answer: E
89. “Run Level Zero (0)” stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
    A. Single User Mode  
    B. Multi User Mode  
    C. Halt  
    D. Reboot  
    E. Not Used/User Definable Mode  
    Answer: C
90. options (switches) to the ps command may start with:  
    A. –  
    B. —  
    C. all are correct  
    D. nothing  
    Answer: C
91. Which of the following files ‘probably’ contains the default “windows manager settings”?  
    A. $HOME/.xinitrc  
    B. /xinit/xinitrc  
    C. .xinitrc  
    D. /X11/xinit/xinitrc  
    E. /etc/X11/xinit/xinitrc  
    Answer: E
92. What will “cat /proc/mdstat” tell you?  
    A. The state of your RAID file system (if any).  
    B. The list of MSDOS file systems that you have mounted (if any).  
    C. The MD5 hash of the running kernel for security/integrity purposes.  
    D. The magnetic tape drive’s status (if any).  
    E. “cat: /proc/mdstat: No such file or directory” 😛  
    Answer: A
93. Given that the ip command is installed, what is the effect of the command ip a ls  
    A. It lists the neighbours of the system on an IP network.  
    B. Command “ls” is unknown, try “ip addr help”.  
    C. It lists the defined interfaces and the addresses associated with those interfaces.  
    Answer: C
94. The backslash on the command line indicates  
    A. the root directory  
    B. a command pipe  
    C. a one-character escape  
    D. the end of a file  
    E. a regular expression search  
    Answer: C
95. What does permission 641 (octal) mean?  
    A. Owner can read and write; group can write; other can read  
    B. Owner can read and write; group can write and execute; other can read  
    C. Owner can read, write and execute; group can read and write; other can read  
    D. Owner can read and write; group can read; other can execute  
    E. Owner can read and execute; group can read and write; other can execute  
    Answer: D
96. The acronym WINE stands for:  
    A. Wine is not an Emulator  
    B. Windows Emulator  
    C. Windows Environment  
    D. Wine is Not for Eunichs  
    Answer: A
97. In bash you can use these quote marks for command substitution.  
    A. backquotes ` `  
    B. forward slashes / /  
    C. single quotes ‘ ‘  
    D. double quotes ” ”  
    E. backslashes \ \  
    Answer: A
98. What happens if you try to write to /dev/null and /dev/zero?  
    A. You cannot write to /dev/null, only to /dev/zero.  
    B. Nothing.  
    C. You cannot write to /dev/zero, only to /dev/null.  
    D. You cannot write to either of them, only read from them.  
    Answer: B
99. Which of the following is a way to update mlocate’s index?  
    A. updatedb  
    B. dbupdate  
    C. find -mlocate  
    D. mlocate -u  
    E. dbmlocate  
    Answer: A
100. In the command ‘mv source target’, if source is a directory and target is an existing directory, the result will be to:  
     A. overwrite ‘target’ directory with ‘source’ directory  
     B. move ‘source’ directory to be a subdirectory of ‘target’ directory  
     C. move ‘source’ directory to be on same level in the directory tree as ‘target’ directory  
     D. merge ‘target’ directory with ‘source’ directory  
     Answer: B
101. Running “man –locale=LLL” instructs man to override the value of which of these functions?  
     A. local(LLL)  
     B. whereami()  
     C. setlocale()  
     D. local()  
     Answer: C
102. mktemp -d’ will:  
     A. will create a dump filesystem  
     B. will create a swap filesystem  
     C. will create a temporary filesystem  
     D. create a unique temporary directory (e.g., for script’s commands usage)  
     Answer: D
103. newaliases will:  
     A. rebuild the mail aliases database that reside in /etc/aliases  
     B. types all the aliases the news reader uses  
     C. updates the news reader’s aliases from the file /etc/aliases  
     Answer: A
104. ‘mv -u’ will:  
     A. not remove a file or link if its modification date is the same as or newer than that of its replacement  
     B. will create a backup of the target so an ‘undo’ is possible  
     C. undo the last mv command performed on the same filesystem  
     D. will translate DOS formatted files to Unix format (e.g., will change end-of-line characters)  
     Answer: A
105. How find the current system runlevel?  
     A. sys level show  
     B. init  
     C. init -q  
     D. runlevel -h  
     E. runlevel  
     Answer: E
106. nfsstat will…  
     A. create or update remote NFS users from entries in the file /etc/nfsstat  
     B. activate kernel threads for the NFS (Network File System) kernel module  
     C. display an NFS user status on both server and client side systems  
     D. type statistics on NFS and remote procedure call (RPC) activity for both client and server systems  
     Answer: D
107. What is the purpose of the “tset” command?  
     A. To set a temporary variable.  
     B. To catch misspellings of the “test” command (they’re the same).  
     C. None; there is no such command in standard Linux.  
     D. To control thread execution.  
     E. To identify and initialize a terminal.  
     Answer: E
108. What is the expected output of the following command: unset x; test -z $x && echo 1  
     A. It depends: an error, if x is not set; nothing otherwise  
     B. Nothing.  
     C. 0  
     D. It depends: an error, if x is not set; 1 otherwise  
     E. 1  
     Answer: E
109. As a non-privileged user, if you use ‘nice’, it will:  
     A. will lower already running background processes priority  
     B. reshuffle directory entries, so ls will produce a pretty display  
     C. execute a command with a set priority (may be higher)  
     D. execute a command with lower priority  
     Answer: D
110. If no filesystems are specified on the command line, and the \_\_\_\_\_ option is not specified, then the command “fsck” will default to checking filesystems in “/etc/fstab” serial order.  
     A. -B  
     B. -A  
     C. -D  
     D. -E  
     E. -C  
     Answer: B
111. How are typical native code debuggers implemented?  
     A. By loading traced program’s code into the heap segment of the debugger which then acts as a virtual machine.  
     B. By a special system call that allows one process to control and trace execution of another.  
     C. By requesting the kernel scheduler to suspend the traced process and then analyzing its memory segments.  
     D. Using virtualization technology.  
     Answer: B
112. /bin/true is a command whose exit status is always:  
     A. 0  
     B. True  
     C. False  
     D. 1  
     Answer: A
113. What is cgroups ?  
     A. Feature to control user permissions  
     B. Linux kernel feature to control resource usage  
     C. Command to create new group of users  
     D. Special group of users, that can use sudo  
     E. This technology is not implemented in linux  
     Answer: B
114. What is the file /etc/nsswitch.conf?  
     A. tool to configure Ethernet switch  
     B. a PAM (Pluggable authentication modules) configuration file  
     C. facility that provides a variety of sources for common configuration databases and name resolution mechanisms  
     D. Windows manager configuration file  
     E. name server information  
     Answer: C
115. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command can be used to “kill” the ‘X server’.  
     A. Ctrl + D  
     B. Ctrl + Shift + Bksp  
     C. Ctrl + X  
     D. Ctrl + Alt + Del  
     E. Ctrl + Alt + Bksp  
     Answer: E
116. modprobe -d:  
     A. deactivate a module in memory.  
     B. specifies the directory where modules can be found.  
     C. deletes a module from the filesystem.  
     D. deletes a module from memory.  
     E. types debugging information regarding a module.  
     Answer: B
117. Apart from SIGKILL, which other signal cannot be caught nor ignored?  
     A. SIGTRAP  
     B. SIGXCPU  
     C. SIGSYS  
     D. SIGPWR  
     E. SIGSTOP  
     Answer: E
118. What does the command “set $(date)” do?  
     A. It changes the order of the date fields  
     B. It sets the system date  
     C. It parses the system date into command line parameters $1 – $6  
     D. It displays the current system’s setup date  
     E. It displays the system date  
     Answer: C
119. The last privileged port (any port that can’t be opened by anyone else but the root user) is:  
     A. 1023  
     B. 1025  
     C. 999  
     D. 1024  
     Answer: A
120. What command is used to add printing jobs to the queue?
     1. lpd
     2. lpr
     3. lpq
     4. lpc
     5. None of the above

Answer: B

1. What port does squid listen, by default?
   1. 4322
   2. 2314
   3. 7334
   4. 3128
   5. None of the above

Answer: D

1. What protocol(s) is(are) allowed a user to retrieve her/his mail from the mail server to her/his mail reader?
   1. POP3
   2. FTP
   3. MAP
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above

Answer: A

1. Which of the following command is used to see the services running in NFS server?
   1. rpcinfo
   2. serverinfo
   3. NFSinfo
   4. infserv
   5. None of the above

Answer: A

1. Which of the following command is used to access an SMB share on a Linux system?
   1. NFS
   2. SMD
   3. smbclient
   4. smbserver
   5. None of the above

Answer: C

1. In which tcp\_wrappers file can you specify to allow all connections from all hosts?
   1. /etc/hosts.allow
   2. /etc/hosts.deny
   3. /etc/hosts
   4. /etc/tcp.conf
   5. None of the above

Answer: A

1. What shell's wild-card is used to match any number of characters including none?
   1. \*
   2. ?
   3. [!ijk]
   4. [ijk]
   5. None of the above

Answer: A

1. Which of the following NIS clients, finds and stores information about an NIS domain and server?
   1. ypwhich
   2. ypbind
   3. ypcat
   4. yppoll
   5. None of the above

Answer: B

1. What types of installations require a special boot disk?
   1. NFS
   2. FTP
   3. PCMCIA
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above

Answer: D

1. \_\_\_\_\_ tool allows you to change your default X Window desktop.
   1. utilinux
   2. cempre
   3. switchdesk
   4. window
   5. None of the above

Answer: C

1. What command is used to set user and group quotas?
   1. /sbin/usrquota
   2. /sbin/edquota
   3. /sbin/quotaon
   4. /sbin/quota
   5. None of the above

Answer: B

1. What of the following tool is used to check and repair Linux file systems?
   1. mkfs
   2. fdisk
   3. fsck
   4. mount
   5. None of the above

Answer: C

1. What layer protocol is responsible for user and the application programme support such as passwords, resource sharing, file transfer and network management?
   1. Layer 4 protocols
   2. Layer 5 protocols
   3. Layer 6 protocols
   4. Layer 7 protocols
   5. None of the above

Answer: D

1. Which of the following is the main Apache configuration file?
   1. httpd.conf
   2. apache.con
   3. /etc/profile
   4. system.ini
   5. None of the above

Answer: A

1. What TCP/IP protocol is used for file transfer with minimal capability and minimal overhead?
   1. TELNET
   2. TFTP
   3. FTP
   4. RARP
   5. None of the above

Answer: B

1. GNOME is based on
   1. CORBA toolkit
   2. COM/DCOM toolkit
   3. ORE toolkit
   4. OLE DB toolkit
   5. None of the above

Answer: A

1. What can he used to set up a firewall on a Linux system?
   1. netstat
   2. route
   3. trace
   4. ipchains
   5. None of the above

Answer: D

1. Which program is used to automatically install Red Mat Linux on identical hardware?
   1. bzimage.img
   2. tar
   3. ghost
   4. mkkickstart
   5. None of the above

Answer: D

1. What service is not monitored by inetd ?
   1. SSH
   2. time
   3. ntalk
   4. finger
   5. None of the above

Answer: A

1. Who founded the FSF?
   1. Linus Torvalds
   2. Richard Stallman
   3. Bob Young
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above

Answer: B

1. To build a modularized kernel, the kernel-headers and kernel-source packages must first be installed. Where will you find the kernel-headers and kernel-source?
   1. /usr/local
   2. /usr/src/linux
   3. /usr/sre/redhat
   4. /usr/bin
   5. None of the above

Answer: B

1. After you have compiled your kernel, what do you have to edit to boot your new kernel image?
   1. /boot/lilo.conf
   2. /etc/conf.modules
   3. /etc/named.boot
   4. /etc/lilo.conf
   5. None of the above

Answer: D

1. What command do you use to add routes to a Linux router?
   1. addroute
   2. route
   3. netstat
   4. net
   5. None of the above

Answer: B

1. What command is used to compare the files?
   1. ccp
   2. du
   3. cmp
   4. comp
   5. None of the above

Answer: C

1. Which of the following NIS clients returns the name of the NIS server used by the NIS client?
   1. ypwhich
   2. ypbind
   3. ypcat
   4. yppoll
   5. None of the above

Answer: A