**Question 1**

The two login types are:



URI and CLI



CLI and GUI



GUX and CLI



URI and CLU

**Question 2**

A software release cycle describes:



How often upgrades come out to software



The often security fixes are implemented



How often the computer must be rebooted



How often the computer must be upgraded to support new software



How often the software’s memory is released back to the operating system

**Question 3**

Which Linux distributions are derived from Red Hat?

(choose two)



Fedora



Debian



Ubuntu



Slackware



CentOS

**Question 4**

A command can take the form of:

(choose three)



A program built-in to the shell



A configuration file



A block



A variable



An alias



A function

**Question 5**

When typing a command, you can have the bash shell complete the command by pressing which key?



The Enter key



The Tab key



The Up Arrow key



The Backspace key



The Del key

**Question 6**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_ command will display your current working directory.



exit



uname



exec



pwd

**Question 7**

To see a list of commands that are available while viewing a man page, you can type the \_\_ character.



**h**



**g**



**c**



**w**

**Question 8**

Environment variables are:



Not used by shells at all



Passed into other shells and commands



Are not a valid type of variable



Only available to the shell they are created in

**Question 9**

If you want to delete a variable, you can run:



delete



wipe



unset



clear

**Question 10**

The /sbin directory contains:



Essential administrative commands



Nothing; it is not a valid directory



The most fundamental commands that are essential



Commands that have been compiled from local sources

**Question 11**

Which file can you place in your home directory to be executed when you log off the system?



~/.bash\_logout



~/.bash\_profile



/etc/bashrc



~/.bashrc

**Question 12**

Which of the following files is for all bash shell users and executed every time a bash shell is opened?



~/.bash\_profile



/etc/profile



/etc/bashrc



~/.bashrc

**Question 13**

The glob pattern [a-d] would match:



Nothing, this is an invalid glob pattern.



A file name with a single character that is either a *a*, *b*, *c*, or *d*.



A file name with a single character that is either an *a*, *-*, or *d*.



All files

**Question 14**

Use the \_\_\_ option to display hidden files with the ls command.



-D



-h



-a

**Question 15**

The period . character in the output of the ls command represents:



Hidden files



The current directory



Directories that can't be accessed



The end of the command output

**Question 16**

To perform a *long listing* to show file details, use which of the following commands:



ls -l



ls -L



ll



ls -D

**Question 17**

Which of the following are advantages of using the find command?

(choose two)



It pages the results



It can search by file attribute types



It is quicker than the locate command



Its results are always the most up-to-date

**Question 18**

Which directory represents the root of the filesystem hierarchy?



/var



/root



/



/etc

**Question 19**

Which directory is used to store user home directories?



/tmp



/homedir



/usr



/home

**Question 20**

Which directory is used for the home directory of the root user?



/root



/



/var



/home

**Question 21**

If you want to see the entire contents of a text file, you can use the \_\_\_\_\_ command:



cat



cut



wc



type

**Question 22**

The head -n -1 readme.txt command will:



Display the first line of readme.txt



Number the first line of readme.txt



Display all but the last line of readme.txt



Display all but the first line of readme.txt

**Question 23**

If you want to break apart a large file into smaller files, you can use:



split



cat



dump



break

**Question 24**

Which of the following commands can be used to scroll through a text file?



head



cat



sed



less

**Question 25**

What does the vertical bar | character do in a regular expression?



Separates repetition modifiers



Separates alternative patterns that can be matches



Redirects input to the command



Redirects output from the command

**Question 26**

What is **not** a purpose of using parentheses around parts of a regular expression?



They can be used to refer back to what was matched



They can be used to make alternation more efficient



They can be used to group characters for repetition



They can be used to change the order that the pattern is evaluating

**Question 27**

If you are in the vi *command mode* and want to begin inserting text before your cursor, you can type:



o



O



A



i

**Question 28**

If you are in vi *command mode* and want to add a new line after your cursor, you can type:



a



i



o



O

**Question 29**

To perform cut and paste in a vi document, you actually do:



delete and put



yank and paste



delete and yank



yank and put

**Question 30**

To save and then quit, you can type in *command mode*:



!!



QQ



ZZ



WW

**Question 31**

Two or more commands combined with the vertical bar | character between them form a:



outputline



pipeline



command line



streamline

**Question 32**

To see how long the system has been running, you can use the \_\_\_\_\_ command.



nice



free



ps



uptime

**Question 33**

To view statistics on memory availability, you can use:



free



stat



uname



mem

**Question 34**

By default, tar will attempt to extract an archive...



into the working directory.



into the archive's parent directory.



into the user's home directory.



to the specified directory.

**Question 35**

The dd command can be used to copy entire partitions.



False



True

**Question 36**

Which option to the zip command will list its files without uncompressing them?



-l



-R



-r



-d

**Question 37**

For the rwxr-x--x permission set, the highlighted permissions belong to:



The group owner of the file



The user owner of the file



The user owner and group owner of the file



All users besides the user owner and group owner

**Question 38**

The command, chmod u=g will:



Nothing, the command syntax is invalid



Set the user owners permissions to match the group owners permission



Set the group owners permissions to match the user owners permissions



Set the user owners permissions to rwx

**Question 39**

Which command can be used to set what your default permissions will be on new files?



mode



umode



umask



mask

**Question 40**

Which permission, when set on a directory, causes new files and directories that are created inside to be owned by the group that owns the directory?



sticky bit



setuid



write



setgid