6.3.5 Practice Questions

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Score: 100%   Passing Score: 80%

▼ Question 1:   ✔ Correct

You have installed a package called mathpac with **apt-get**. After a system upgrade, the package is not working correctly.

Which of the following commands is the MOST correct method to get the package to work?

- ○ **rpm -U mathpac**

- ○ **apt-get dist-upgrade mathpac**

- ➡ ◉ **apt-get upgrade mathpac**

- ○ **apt-get update mathpac**

Explanation

The **upgrade** option will ensure all dependencies are met when the latest version is installed. **update** is used to resynchronize the package index files from their sources. The indexes of available packages are fetched from the location(s) specified in **/etc/apt/sources.list**.

rpm -U mathpac may work with apt-get versions specific for rpm based distributions, but not all distributions use rpm for package management. **dist-upgrade**, in addition to performing the function of upgrade, also intelligently handles changing dependencies with new versions of packages. **apt-get** has a "smart" conflict resolution system, and it will attempt to upgrade the most important packages at the expense of less important ones, if necessary. This should not be used to casually upgrade a single package.

References

▦ 6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts

q_debian_f_lp5_01.question.fex

▼ Question 2:   ✔ Correct

You are working on a Debian distribution of Linux. You need to install a package, but you do not want to manually install all the dependencies for the package. Without using any command options, what command should you use?

> apt-get   ✔

Explanation

The **apt-get** command downloads and installs packages on a Debian distribution. **apt-get**:

- Is similar to the **yum** utility on an RPM distribution.
- Obtains its information about the application repositories from the **/etc/apt/sources.list** file.

References

▤ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_02.question.fex

▼ Question 3:   ✓ Correct

You are working on a Debian distribution of Linux. You want to retrieve information about the Debian package database on the system. Without using any command options, what command will provide the information you need?

| apt-cache | ✔ |

Explanation

The **apt-cache** command retrieves information about the Debian package database. Be aware of the following **apt-cache** options:

- **showpkg** displays information about a package in the database.
- **stats** shows the number of packages installed, dependency information, and other package cache statistics.
- **unmet** lists any missing dependencies in the package cache.
- **depends** shows all of the package's dependencies.
- **pkgnames** displays whether a package is installed on the system. When the package name is left off, the command shows information for all packages on the computer.
- **search** searches for a package in the cache.

References

▤ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_03.question.fex

▼ **Question 4:**   ✔ Correct

Which of the following **apt-cache** options will show the missing dependencies in the package cache?

○ **pkgnames**

○ **stats**

○ **showpkg**

○ **depends**

➡ ◉ **unmet**

Explanation

The **apt-cache unmet** command lists any missing dependencies in the package cache. The **apt-cache** command retrieves information about the Debian package database. Be aware of the other **apt-cache** options:

- **showpkg** displays information about a package in the database.
- **stats** shows the number of packages installed, dependency information, and other package cache statistics.
- **depends** shows all of the package's dependencies.
- **pkgnames** displays whether a package is installed on the system. When the package name is left off, the command shows information for all packages on the computer.
- **search** searches for a package in the cache.

References

▤ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_04.question.fex

▼ Question 5:   ✔ Correct

Which of the following functions does the **-d** option perform when using the **apt-get** command to install a package?

○ The package database is checked for consistency and errors.

➡ ⊙ Packages are downloaded to the system, but not installed.

○ Package installation is simulated without an actual installation.

○ All installed packages are upgraded to the latest versions in with the information **in /etc/apt/sources.list**.

Explanation

The **apt-get install** command downloads and installs packages. Inserting the **-d** option downloads packages without installing them.

apt-get upgrade upgrades all installed packages to the latest versions in accordance with the information in **/etc/apt/sources.list**. **apt-get -check** checks the package database for consistency and errors. **apt-get -s** simulates package installation without doing an actual install.

References

▤ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_05.question.fex

▼ **Question 6:** ✔ Correct

Which of the following **apt-get** options will upgrade all installed packages to the latest versions using the information in **/etc/apt/sources.list**?

upgrade ✔

Explanation

apt-get upgrade upgrades all installed packages to the latest versions in accordance with the information in **/etc/apt/sources.list**. The **apt-get** command downloads and installs packages on a Debian distribution. **apt-get**:

- Is similar to the **yum** utility on an RPM distribution.
- Obtains its information about the application repositories from the **/etc/apt/sources.list** file.

References

:≡ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_06.question.fex

▼ **Question 7:**   ✔ Correct

Which of the following Debian package management utilities provides the front end for APT?

➡ ◉ **aptitude**

    ○ **apt-get**

    ○ **apt-cache**

    ○ **dpkg**

Explanation

aptitude is the front end to Advanced Packaging Tool (APT), which displays a list of software packages and allows the user to interactively pick packages to install or remove.

apt-get downloads and installs packages, including dependencies. **apt-cache** retrieves information about the Debian package database. **dpkg** installs Debian packages on Debian distributions.

References

▤ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_07.question.fex

▼ Question 8:   ✔ Correct

Which of the following statements correctly describe the differences between the **apt-get remove** and **apt-get purge** commands? (Select TWO).

➡ ☑ **apt-get purge** removes the package and the configuration files.

☐ **apt-get purge** removes a specified package, but leaves the configuration files.

➡ ☑ **apt-get remove** removes a specified package, but leaves the configuration files.

☐ **apt-get remove** leaves the package installed, but removes the configuration files.

Explanation

apt-get remove removes a specified package, but leaves the configuration files. **apt-get purge** removes the package and the configuration files.

Note: Before **purge** was added as a command in the apt-get utility, the syntax for removing packages as well as configuration files was to use apt-get with the remove command and the --purge option, for example **apt-get remove --purge**. (This older syntax is still supported.)

References

:≡ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_08.question.fex

▼ **Question 9:**   ✔ Correct

Which of the following **dpkg** options will install a package recursively?

○ **-r**

○ **--configure**

○ **-P**

➡ ◉ **-R**

Explanation

The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg -R** command installs the package recursively.

References

▤ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_09.question.fex

▼ Question 10:   ✔ Correct

Which of the following functions does the **dpkg --configure** command perform?

➡ ◉ Reconfigures an unpacked package

○ Installs a package if the same version is not already installed

○ Ignores dependency-checking for specified packages

○ Uninstalls the package including the configuration files

Explanation

The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg --configure** command reconfigures an unpacked package.

References

▤ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_10.question.fex

▼ **Question 11:**   ✔ Correct

Which of the following actions does the **dpkg -l** (lowercase L) command perform?

○   A package is installed.

○   Information about packages that are not
     installed is listed.

➡ ◉   All packages with names that match a specified
         pattern are displayed.

○   The installed files for a package are shown.

Explanation

The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg -l** (lowercase L) command displays all packages with names that match a specified pattern.

References

▤   **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_11.question.fex

▼ Question 12:   ✔ Correct

What **dpkg** command would you enter at the command prompt to search for packages that have been partially installed on the system?

> dpkg -C   ✔

Explanation

The **dpkg -C** command searches for packages that have been partially installed on the system. The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions.

References

📋 **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_12.question.fex

▼ **Question 13:**   ✔ Correct

What **dpkg** command would you enter at the command prompt to list information about a currently installed Debian package?

| dpkg -p | ✔

Explanation

The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg -p** command lists information about a currently installed Debian package.

References

:≡   **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_13.question.fex

▼ Question 14:   ✔ Correct

Which **dpkg** option completely removes a package and its configuration files?

○ **-R**

○ **--configure**

○ **-r**

➡ ⦿ **-P**

Explanation

The **dpkg** command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The **dpkg -P** command completely uninstalls the package, including the configuration files.

References

▤ **6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts**

q_debian_f_lp5_14.question.fex

▼ Question 15:   ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands will reconfigure an already installed package?

- ◯ **dpkg --configure**
- ◯ **apt-get -clean**
- ◯ **apt-get -f**
- ➡ ◉ **dpkg-reconfigure**

Explanation

The **dpkg-reconfigure** command reconfigures an already installed package.

dpkg --configure reconfigures an unpacked package. **apt-get -f** attempts to fix a computer with unsatisfied dependencies. **apt-get -clean** removes unneeded package information files and logs.

References

▣ 6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts

q_debian_f_lp5_15.question.fex