2.4.4 Practice Questions

Candidate: Ethan Bonavida (suborange)

Date: 11/7/2022 10:54:14 pm • Time Spent: 02:36

Score: 80% Passing Score: 80%

▼ Question 1:

✓ Correct

Which of the following commands creates a shortcut that can be used to run the **tail-f** /var/log/messages command?

- export alias="tail -f /var/log/messages"
- alias sysmesg="tail -f /var/log/messages"
 - export sysmesg="tail -f /var/log/messages"
 - env alias="tail -f /var/log/messages"

Explanation

The alias sysmesg="tail-f/var/log/messages" command creates an alias named sysmesg that, when typed at the shell prompt, executes the tail-f/var/log/messages command.

The **export** command allows an environment variable to be used by a child process.

The **env** command displays a list of the current environment variables and their values.

References

- 2.5.1 Environment Variables
- 2.5.3 Environment Variable Facts

q_alias_lp5_01.question.fex

▼ Question 2: ✓ Correct
Which command displays a list of the currently defined aliases on the system?
alias
Explanation
Entering the alias command at the shell prompt displays a list of the currently defined aliases on the system.
References
2.5.1 Environment Variables
2.5.3 Environment Variable Facts
q_alias_lp5_02.question.fex

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▼ Question 3: ✓ Correct
What commonly predefined alias is configured to run the ls -l command?
Explanation
The II command is actually a commonly predefined alias that runs the Is -I command, which lists the contents of a directory in long form.
References
2.5.1 Environment Variables
2.5.3 Environment Variable Facts
q_alias_lp5_03.question.fex

▼ Question 4: ✓ Correct

Which of the following actions can be used to define a persistent alias?

- Add the command defining the alias to the /etc/default/alias.conf file.
- Add the command defining the alias to the **\$ALIAS** environment variable.
- Add the command defining the alias to the appropriate shell configuration file.
 - Use the **alias** command at the shell prompt with the **-P** option.

Explanation

To make an alias persistent, add the command defining the alias to the appropriate shell configuration file. The name of the shell configuration file varies across Linux distributions. For example, in the Fedora distribution, the shell configuration file is the **.bashrc** hidden file found in each user's home directory. Another popular location to add aliases is the **.profile** file.

While the alias command has a **-p** option to print all defined aliases, there are no options to the alias command that makes the alias persistent.

Creating an ALIAS environment variable has no affect on aliases.

The /etc/profile file is run during all user logins, as are scripts in the /etc/profile.d/ directory. Running the a**lias** command in these scripts creates persistent aliases. The /etc/default/alias.conf files has no affect on aliases.

References

2.5.1 Environment Variables

2.5.3 Environment Variable Facts

q_alias_lp5_04.question.fex

▼ Question 5: X Incorrect

Mary Brown is a Linux user with the username mbrown. Mary has a directory named *logs* in her home directory that is regularly updated with new log files when certain system events occur. She runs the following commands several times a week to check this directory:

- cd /home/mbrown/logs
- Is -al

She wants a persistent alias named logcheck to run these two commands. What command would you enter into her shell configuration file to create this persistent alias?

alias logcheck="cd /home/mbrown/logs; ls

alias logcheck="cd /home/mbrown/logs;ls - al"

Explanation

The user mbrown would enter the following command in her shell configuration file:

alias logcheck="cd/home/mbrown/logs;ls-al"

The two commands need to be inside double quotation marks (") or single quotation marks (') and separated by a semi-colon (;).

References

2.5.1 Environment Variables

2.5.3 Environment Variable Facts

q_alias_lp5_05.question.fex

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