# 6.3.5 Practice Questions

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Date: 11/23/2022 1:47:10 am • Time Spent: 02:43

Score: 100% Passing Score: 80%



✓ 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?

- pm -U mathpac
- apt-get dist-upgrade mathpac
- apt-get upgrade mathpac
  - apt-get update mathpac

#### **Explanation**

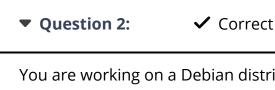
The **upgrade** option will ensure all dependencies are met when the latest version is installed. **update** is used to resynchronize the package index files from their sources. The indexes of available packages are fetched from the location(s) specified in **/etc/apt/sources.list**.

**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



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





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

<b>▼</b> 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

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	Ouestion 5	):	<b>~</b>	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

1/23/22, 1:47 AM	TestOut LabSim
<b>▼</b> Question 6:	✓ Correct
	ing <b>apt-get</b> options will upgrade all installed packages to the latest nformation in <b>/etc/apt/sources.list</b> ?
upgrade	✓
Explanation	
the information in <b>/</b>	ogrades all installed packages to the latest versions in accordance with etc/apt/sources.list. The apt-get command downloads and installs an distribution. apt-get:
• Is similar to the <b>y</b> ı	<b>um</b> utility on an RPM distribution.
<ul> <li>Obtains its inform file.</li> </ul>	nation about the application repositories from the /etc/apt/sources.list
References	
ः 6.3.4 Debian Pa	ackage Management Facts
q_debian_f_lp5_06.q	question.fex

<b>▼</b> Question 7:	✓ Correct
Which of the following	g Debian package management utilities provides the front end for APT?
<b>→</b>	
apt-get	
apt-cache	

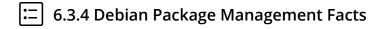
## **Explanation**

dpkg

**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.

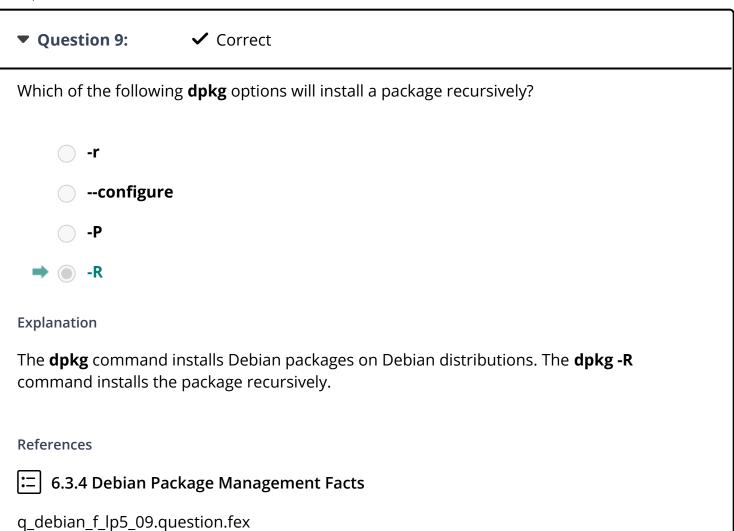
**apt-get** downloads and installs packages, including dependencies. **apt-cache** retrieves information about the Debian package database. **dpkg** installs Debian packages on Debian distributions.

#### References



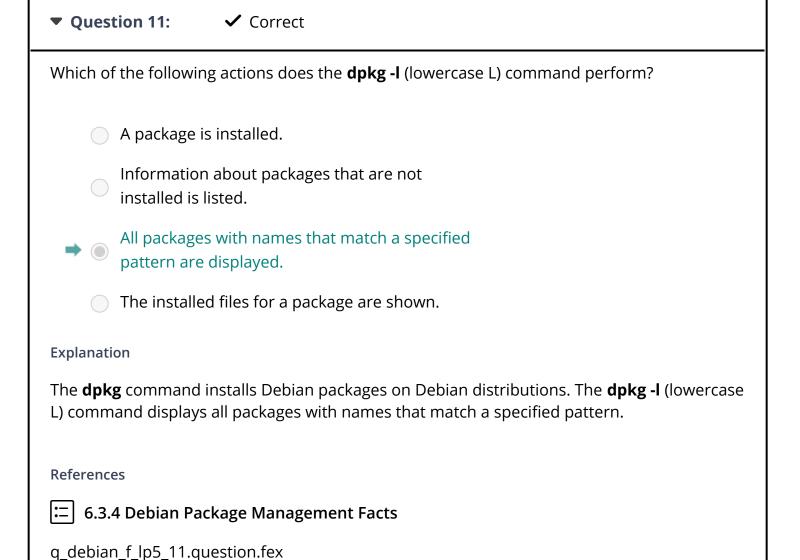
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ICSTOUL EADOITH
▼ Question 8: ✓ Correct
Which of the following statements correctly describe the differences between the <b>apt-get remove</b> and <b>apt-get purge</b> commands? (Select TWO).
<b>apt-get purge</b> removes the package and the configuration files.
<b>apt-get purge</b> removes a specified package, but leaves the configuration files.
<b>apt-get remove</b> 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.
<b>Note</b> : Before <b>purge</b> 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 thepurge option, for example <b>apt-get removepurge</b> . (This older syntax is still supported.)
References
6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts
q_debian_f_lp5_08.question.fex



▼ Question 10: ✓ Correct

Which of the following functions does the <b>dpkgconfigure</b> 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 <b>dpkg</b> command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The <b>dpkg configure</b> command reconfigures an unpacked package.		
References		
6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts		
q_debian_f_lp5_10.question.fex		



1/23/22, 1:47 AM 	TestOut LabSim	
▼ Question 12: ✓ Co	orrect	
What <b>dpkg</b> command would have been partially installed	you enter at the command prompt to search for packages that on the system?	
dpkg -C	<b>✓</b>	
Explanation		
	thes for packages that have been partially installed on the installs Debian packages on Debian distributions.	
References		
6.3.4 Debian Package N	lanagement Facts	
q_debian_f_lp5_12.question.	fex	

1/2	3/22, 1:47 AM TestOut LabSim
	▼ Question 13: ✓ Correct
	What <b>dpkg</b> command would you enter at the command prompt to list information about a currently installed Debian package?
	dpkg -p ✓
	Explanation
	The <b>dpkg</b> command installs Debian packages on Debian distributions. The <b>dpkg-p</b> command lists information about a currently installed Debian package.
	References
	6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts
	q_debian_f_lp5_13.question.fex



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

- -R
- --configure

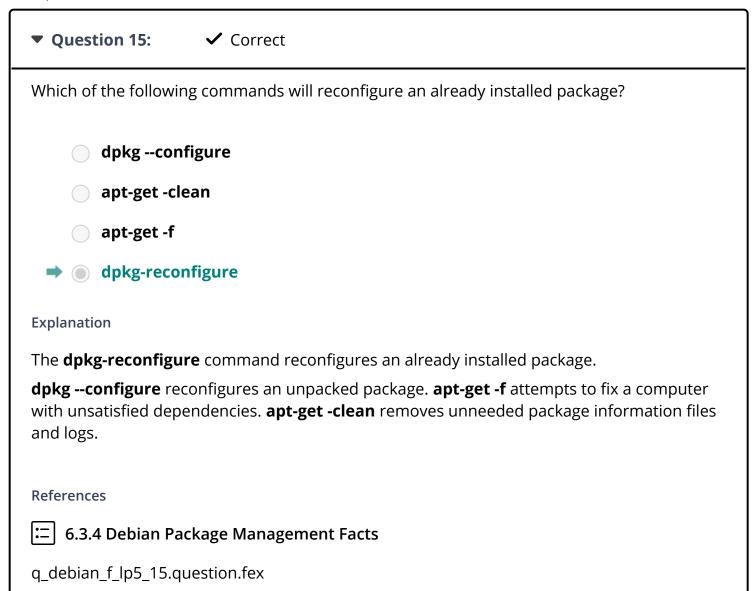
# **Explanation**

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



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