2.9.11 Practice Questions

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Date: 11/12/2022 1:37:19 pm • **Time Spent:** 35:42

Score: 89% Passing Score: 80%

Question 1: ✔ Correct

A Linux administrator is logged in as root and needs to copy a file named *letter.doc* from the USB flash drive mounted under /media/usb.

Which of the following commands will copy the file from the USB flash drive to the root user's home directory?

- **cp /media/usb/letter.doc /root**
- **cp /mnt/usb:letter.doc /root**
- **cp /dev/usb/letter.doc /root**
- **cp /media/usb/letter.doc home:**

Explanation

The **cp /media/usb/letter.doc /root** command copies the letter.doc file from the USB disk drive (/media/usb) to the root user's home directory (/root).

The **cp /media/usb/letter.doc home:** command creates a file named *home:* in the working directory.

The **cp /dev/usb/letter.doc /root** command will most likely return an error because that path does not represent the mount point for the USB drive.

The **cp /mnt/usb:letter.doc /root** command will most likely return and error because the *usb:letter.doc* file does not exist.

References

- 2.8.1 Directory Navigation
- 2.8.2 Navigate Directories
- 2.8.3 Directory Management
- 2.8.4 Manage Directories
- 2.8.5 Directory Management Facts
- 2.9.2 File Management
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- 2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands
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q_fil_comm_f_lp5_01.question.fex

Question 2: ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands will change the */home/pmallory/reports* file's name to *reports.bak?*

- **cp -n /home/pmallory/reports /home/pmallory/reports.bak**
- **rm /home/pmallory/reports /home/pmallory/reports.bak**
- **mv /home/pmallory/reports /home/pmallory/reports.bak**
- **touch -n /home/pmallory/reports /home/pmallory/reports.bak**

Explanation

The **mv /home/pmallory/reports /home/pmallory/reports.bak** command will change the */home/pmallory/reports* file's name to *reports.bak*.

The **rm /home/pmallory/reports /home/pmallory/reports.bak** command will remove the /home/pmallory/reports file and return an error since /home/pmallory/reports.bak does not exist.

The **touch -n /home/pmallory/reports /home/pmallory/reports.bak** command will return an error since there is no **-n** option.

The **cp -n /home/pmallory/reports /home/pmallory/reports.bak** command will copy the reports file to the reports.bak file using the **-n** (no clobber) option.

References

- 2.8.1 Directory Navigation
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q_fil_comm_f_lp5_02.question.fex

Question 3: ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands will move a file from one location to another?

- copy -r
- move
- cp -d
- **mv**

Explanation

The **mv** command moves a file from one location to another.

The **move** command will most likely return an error unless an alias has been created.

The **copy -r** command will most likely return an error unless an alias has been created.

The **cp -d** command copies a file, but does not move it. The **-d** option (no-deference) will never follow symbolic links for the source file.

References

- 2.8.1 Directory Navigation
- 2.8.2 Navigate Directories
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q_fil_comm_f_lp5_03.question.fex

Question 4: ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands will display the attributes of a **/boot/grub/grub.conf** file?

- **vi /boot/grub/grub.conf**
- **lsattr /boot/grub/grub.conf**
- **ls -l /boot/grub/grub.conf**
- **cat /boot/grub/grub.conf**

Explanation

The **lsattr /boot/grub/grub.conf** command prints the attributes of the file.

The **cat** command displays the contents of the file.

The **vi** command opens the file in the vi text editor.

The **ls -l** command lists the permissions and ownership of the file.

References

- 2.8.1 Directory Navigation
- 2.8.2 Navigate Directories
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q_fil_comm_f_lp5_04.question.fex

Question 5: ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands will change the /home/gshants/smile file's modification and last accessed times to the current time?

- **ls /home/gshants/smile**
- **touch /home/gshants/smile**
- **rm /home/gshants/smile**
- **cat /home/gshants/smile**

Explanation

The **touch /home/gshants/smile** command will change the /home/gshants/smile file's modification and last accessed times to the current time. Touch will also create a new file if the file does not already exist.

The **ls** command lists the contents of a directory.

The **cat** command displays the contents of a file.

The **rm** command deletes the file.

References

- 2.8.1 Directory Navigation
- 2.8.2 Navigate Directories
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- 2.9.1 Commands for Viewing Files
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q_fil_comm_f_lp5_05.question.fex

Question 6: ✔ Correct

What would you enter at the command prompt to display a file's type?

file ✔

Explanation

The **file** command shows the file type. You may use **file** often because Linux does not require file extensions. The **file** command uses file signatures in:

- /usr/share/misc/magic
- /usr/share/misc/magic.mgc
- /etc/magic

References

2.9.5 File Management Facts

q_fil_comm_f_lp5_06.question.fex

Question 7: ✔ Correct

A user attempts to view the contents of a directory, but the output of the **ls -l** command scrolls beyond the limit of one console window.

Which of the following commands would allow the users to see the full listing of the directory?

- **ls -l >> less**
- **ls -l | less**
- **ls -paged**
- **ls -p**

Explanation

The **ls -l | less** command pipes the directory listing to the **less** command, allowing the user to scroll through the listing using the arrow keys and other navigation keys.

The **ls -l >> less** command appends the directory listing to a file named **less** and creates the file if it does not exist.

The **ls -p** command lists the contents of a directory and appends the (/) character to directory names.

The **ls -paged** command will returns an error since there is no **-e** option.

References

- 2.7.1 Redirection
- 2.7.2 Piping
- 2.7.3 Use Redirection
- 2.7.4 Use Piping
- 2.7.5 Redirection and Piping Facts
- 2.7.6 Command Substitution
- 2.8.1 Directory Navigation
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q_fil_comm_f_lp5_07.question.fex

Question 8: ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands can be used to combine the content of three files into a single text stream?

- pr
- **cat**
- cut
- nl

Explanation

The **cat** command displays the contents of a file. If multiple files are added to the command, the contents of each file will be displayed in a single text stream.

The **cut** command removes sections from each line of a file.

The **pr** command formats a text file for printing.

The **nl** command places a line number in front of each line in a text file and sends the result to standard output.

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Question 9: ✕ Incorrect

A user, ljenkins, contacts the help desk about an error received while removing a file from their home directory. The user received the following error when trying to use the rm command to remove the file:

[ljenkins@fileserver]$ rm report.txt
rm: remove write-protected regular empty file 'myfile2.txt'? y
rm: cannot remove 'myfile2.txt': Operation not permitted

While troubleshooting the issue, you list files in directory to see if you can discover the issue:

[ljenkins@fileserver]$ ls -al
total 4
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ljenkins ljenkins 24 Feb 25 12:04 .
drwx 15 ljenkins ljenkins 4096 Feb 25 11:04 ..
-rw-rw-r--. 1 ljenkins ljenkins 346 Feb 25 11:32 report.txt

When prompted to remove the write-protected file, ljenkins entered **yes** and received an "Operation not permitted" error message. As the help desk technician, you attempt to remove the file with root privileges and receive the same error message. You decide to view the file attributes and receive the following output:

[helpdesk@fileserver]$ lsattr

----i---------- ./report.txt

Which of the following commands would resolve the problem and allow the file to be deleted?

- **sudo chattr -i report.txt && rm report.txt**
- **sudo rm -vR report.txt**
- **sudo lsattr report.txt | rm report.txt**
- ~~**sudo rm --force report.txt**~~

Explanation

The directory listing shows that ljenkins has sufficient permissions to delete the file because ljenkins owns the file. Troubleshooting the issue further reveals that a user with root permissions cannot remove the file. The next step is to check the file attributes with the **lsattr** command. The **lsattr** command reveals that the file has the (i) immutable attribute set, which prevents even users with elevated privileges from deleting the file. **sudo chattr -i report.txt && rm report.txt** removes the immutable attribute and then deletes the file.

sudo lsattr report.txt | rm report.txt displays an "Operation not permitted" error.
sudo rm --force report.txt displays an "Operation not permitted" error.
sudo rm -vR report.txt displays an "Operation not permitted" error.

References

2.9.5 File Management Facts

q_fil_comm_f_lp5_immutable.question.fex

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