3.3.4 Practice Questions

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Date: 11/14/2022 11:23:45 pm • **Time Spent:** 00:47

Score: 100% Passing Score: 80%

Question 1: ✔ Correct

Your Linux system was installed for you while you were living in the United States of America. You have since been transferred to a satellite office located in Wood Walton, England, and have taken your computer with you.

Since England uses the larger A4 paper size, you would like to change the LC_PAPER locale environment variable.

Which of the following is the BEST shell command to use for this purpose?

- **echo**
- **locale**
- **iconv**
- **localectl**
- **export**

Explanation

The **localectl** command is used to change locale environment variables. For example, the following command would be used to change the LC_PAPER locale environment as described in the question:

localectl set-locale LC_PAPER=en_GB.UTF-8

locale displays the current locale settings for the computer.
echo can be used to view the current locale settings if one has been set. This is accomplished by typing **echo** followed by a dollar sign (**$**) and then the name of the environment variable that you want to view.
Iconv reads in text using one type of encoding and outputs the text in using another encoding type.

References

3.3.3 Localization Facts

q_local_facts_lp5_01.question.fex

Question 2: ✔ Correct

Which environment variable overrides all other locale settings and sets all locales to the same setting?

LC_ALL ✔

Explanation

LC_ALL is a special variable for overriding all other settings. It sets all locales to the same setting. A locale is a set of files that Linux uses to determine country and language-specific settings for various applications.

References

3.3.3 Localization Facts

q_local_facts_lp5_02.question.fex

Question 3: ✔ Correct

Match the locale environmental variable name on the left with the description on the right.

Specifies personal name format.

✔ LC_NAME

Specifically used an override for LC_MESSAGES.

✔ LANGUAGE

A special variable for overriding every other evironment setting. It sets all locales to the same setting.

✔ LC_ALL

Defines every locale setting at once while allowing further individual customization via the LC_* settings.

✔ LANG

Explanation

A locale is a set of files that Linux uses to determine country and language-specific settings for various applications. Be aware of the following environmental variables:

LANG defines all locale settings at once while allowing further individual customization via the LC_* settings. LANGUAGE is used as an override for LC_MESSAGES. LC_ALL is a special variable for overriding all other settings. It sets all locales to the same setting. LC_NAME specifies personal name format. This includes things like whether the surname comes first or last.

References

3.3.3 Localization Facts

q_local_facts_lp5_03.question.fex

Question 4: ✔ Correct

You are trying to pipe data from the **cat** command to another program, but the data output does not make sense. You believe that the system's locale is corrupting the output. To test your hypothesis, you decide to change a locale environment variable.

Which of the following changed variable would MOST likely produce correct data?

- LC_COLLATE=C
- LC_NAME=C
- LC_NUMERIC=C
- ➡ LANG=C

Explanation

When the LANG variable is set to LANG=C, programs will display their output without passing it through the locale translation. This is helpful when the output is being corrupted by the system's locale variables and will help avoid some types of problems, such as when using pipelines and scripts that pass on a program's data to another program in binary form.

Changing any of the following to *variable*=C will not provide the desired results.

LC_NAME specifies personal name format. This includes things such as whether the surname comes first or last.
LC_NUMERIC defines formatting for numeric values that are not monetary. It affects things such as the thousands separator and the decimal separator.
LC_COLLATE defines the alphabetical ordering of strings. This affects the output of sorted directory listings.

References

3.3.3 Localization Facts

q_local_facts_lp5_04.question.fex

Question 5: ✔ Correct

Which of the following character sets is a variable length encoding standard of Unicode that uses one to four 8-bit bytes to support many languages and most commonly used on Linux?

- UTF-8
- LANG
- LC_ALL
- ASCII

Explanation

UTF-8 is a variable-length encoding standard of Unicode and is capable of encoding all 1,112,064 valid code points in Unicode using one to four 8-bit bytes. UTF-8 can support many languages and accommodate pages and forms in any mixture of those languages. Its use also eliminates the need for server-side logic to individually determine the character encoding for each page served or each incoming form submission.

ASCII (American Standard Code For Information Interchange) is a seven-bit encoding technique that assigns a number to each of the 128 characters used most frequently in American English.

LANG defines all locale settings at once while allowing further individual customization via the LC_* settings.

LC_ALL sets all locales to the same setting.

References

3.3.3 Localization Facts

q_local_facts_lp5_utf8.question.fex

Question 6: ✔ Correct

Which of the following are true about the ASCII character set? (Choose TWO.)

- [ ] Is not compatible with UTF-8.
- [ ] Support international characters.
- [x] Does not include international symbols.
- [x] Uses a seven-bit encoding technique.
- [ ] Uses a variable-length encoding standard.

Explanation

ASCII uses a seven-bit encoding technique. Since Unicode (when using UTF-8) is ASCII-compatible, plain ASCII text still renders properly on modern UTF-8 using systems. However, ASCII does not include symbols frequently used in other countries, such as the British pound symbol (£).

UTF-8 uses a variable-length encoding standard and supports international characters, whereas ASCII does not.

References

3.3.3 Localization Facts

q_local_facts_lpt_ascii.question.fex