# 10.4.10 Practice Questions

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**Score: 100%** Passing Score: 80%





Which of the following commands removes print job 11 from the hp7 printer?

- cancel -U hp7 11
- cancel 11
- cancel -P hp7 11
  - Iprm 11

## **Explanation**

cancel -P hp7 11 cancels print job 11 on hp7. Use cancel to cancel print jobs. Options include -P, which specifies a printer, and -U, which specifies a user name. Iprm 11 removes the job from the default print queue, not hp7.

#### References



q\_cups\_lp5\_02.question.fex



Which of the following lines in the /etc/cups/cupsd.conf file will configure CUPS to listen for print jobs coming in on the server's network interface with the IP address 192.168.0.1 through the IPP port?

- Listen 192.168.0.1:631
  - Listen \*:631
  - Listen localhost:631
  - Listen 192.168.0.0:631

## **Explanation**

Listen 192.168.0.1:631 listens for print jobs sent to 192.168.0.1 through the IPP port 631. The Listen section of the /etc/cups/cupsd.conf file specifies the network addresses the server uses when listening for print jobs.

Listen localhost:631 listens only for print jobs from the local computer. Listen \*:631 listens for print jobs sent to any address. Listen 192.168.0.0:631 listens for print jobs sent to the 192.168.0.0:631 network.

### References

10.4.4 CUPS Facts

q\_cups\_lp5\_03.question.fex

12/6/22, 12:16 AM	TestOut LabSim
<b>▼</b> Ques	stion 3: ✓ Correct
l .	re connected a new printer to a systemd-based Linux server. You cannot print to the nter from a user workstation on the network.
What ta	sks should you complete on the server first? (Select TWO.)
→ 🗸	Use <b>systemctl status cups</b> to make sure the CUPS printing service is running.
→ 🗸	Use <b>rpm -qi cups</b> or <b>dnf list cups</b> to make sure the CUPS daemon is installed.
	Use <b>service cupsstatus</b> to make sure the CUPS printing service is running.
	Use <b>rpm -qi printd</b> or <b>dnf list printd</b> to make sure the print daemon is installed.
	Use the command service printer restart to

## **Explanation**

When you connect a printer to a server and you want to share that printer with users on the network, you must first complete the following:

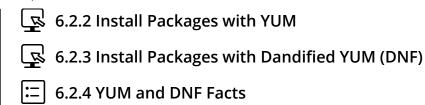
- 1. Install the CUPS package on the server. You can use **rpm -qi cups** or **dnf list cups** to make sure the CUPS daemon is installed. If the package is not installed, use **dnf install cups** to install it.
- 2. Make sure the CUPS daemon is running. You can use **systemctl status cups** to make sure CUPS printing service is running. If the service is not running, enter **systemctl start cups**.

#### References

6.1.1 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)

restart the print service.

- 6.1.2 RPM Package Management
- 6.1.3 Manage RPM Packages
- 6.1.7 RPM Facts
- 6.2.1 Yellowdog Updater, Modified (YUM)



○ 6.3.1 Debian Package Manager (dpkg)

○ 6.3.2 Advanced Packaging Tool (apt-get)

6.3.3 Managing Debian Packages

6.3.4 Debian Package Management Facts

q\_cups\_lp5\_05.question.fex

## **▼** Question 4:

✓ Correct

You want to configure CUPS from a web browser.

Which URL address and port should you enter within the web browser's address field?

http://127.0.0.1:631



## **Explanation**

Use http://127.0.0.1:631 or http://localhost:631 to access the web-based CUPS administration utility.

- *localhost* or *127.0.0.1* represents the local system.
- :631 signifies that the browser should connect on port 631. Port 631 is important, since it is where the daemon listens for an HTTP connection.

#### References

10.4.4 CUPS Facts

q\_cups\_lp5\_06.question.fex





You are using the **cupsctl** command to configure the /etc/cups/cupsd.conf file.

Which **cupsctl** option will enable sharing of the locally connected printer to other computers on the network?

--share-printers



## **Explanation**

Use **cupsctl** --share-printers to enable the sharing of local printers with other computers. Use **cupsctl** to configure the /etc/cups/cupsd.conf file. When used with no options, the command displays current settings. Be aware of the other **cupsctl** options:

- **--remote-admin** enables remote administration of the server.
- --remote-printers enables the display of remote printers shared via CUPS.

Use **--no** in front of a command to disable an option.

#### References



10.4.4 CUPS Facts

q\_cups\_lp5\_07.question.fex

✓ Correct **▼** Question 6:

You are configuring the /etc/cups/cupsd.conf file.

Which command should you use to prevent remote printers from being displayed on the local system?

- cupsctl --no-remote-printers
  - cupsctl --no-remote-admin
  - cupsctl --no-share-printers
  - cupsctl --remote-printers

## **Explanation**

Use **cupsctl** --no-remote-printers to prevent the display of remote printers shared via CUPS. Use **cupsctl** to configure the /etc/cups/cupsd.conf file. Use **--no** in front of a command to disable an option. When used with no options, the command displays current settings. Be aware of the following **cupsctl** options:

- **--remote-admin** enables remote administration of the server.
- --remote-printers enables the display of remote printers shared via CUPS.
- **--share-printers** enables the sharing of local printers with other computers.

#### References

10.4.4 CUPS Facts

q\_cups\_lp5\_08.question.fex

▼ Question 7: ✓ Correct		
What does the <b>lprm</b> command do?		
Redirect output to the line printer print queue.		
Reschedule jobs for the line printer print queue.		
Remove jobs from the line printer print queue.		
Send e-mail about the line printer status.		
Explanation		
The <b>lprm</b> command deletes jobs from a print queue for a particular printer.		
<b>lprm</b> does not redirect output or reschedule print jobs or send email status.		
References		
10.4.7 Printer Management Facts		
q_lpdperm_lp5_01.question.fex		





What should you enter at the command prompt to print 23 copies of the comparables file on the homeprint printer?

lpr -P homeprint -#23 comparables



## **Explanation**

Use **lpr -P homeprint -#23 comparables** to print 23 copies of the *comparables* file on the homeprint printer. Use **lpr** to send a job to the print queue (putting print jobs into the queue is called spooling). Common **lpr** options include the following:

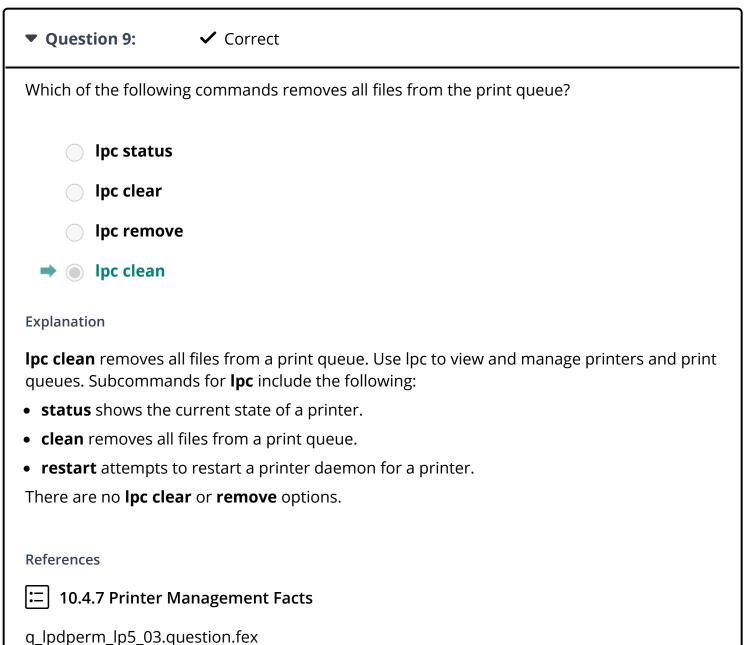
- -#n prints n number of copies.
- -P printer prints to the named printer.
- **-h** prints without using a banner page.
- **-r** removes the job from the queue after printing.
- **-w** sets the page width of a printable document.

#### References

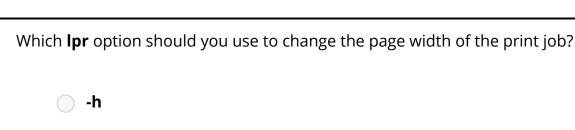


10.4.7 Printer Management Facts

q\_lpdperm\_lp5\_02.question.fex



✓ Correct



**▼** Question 10:

## **Explanation**

Use **lpr** -w to set the page width of a printable document. Use lpr to send a job to the print queue (putting print jobs into the queue is called spooling). Other common **lpr** options include the following:

- -#n prints n number of copies.
- -h prints without using a banner page.
- -P printer prints to the named printer.
- **-r** removes the job from the queue after printing.

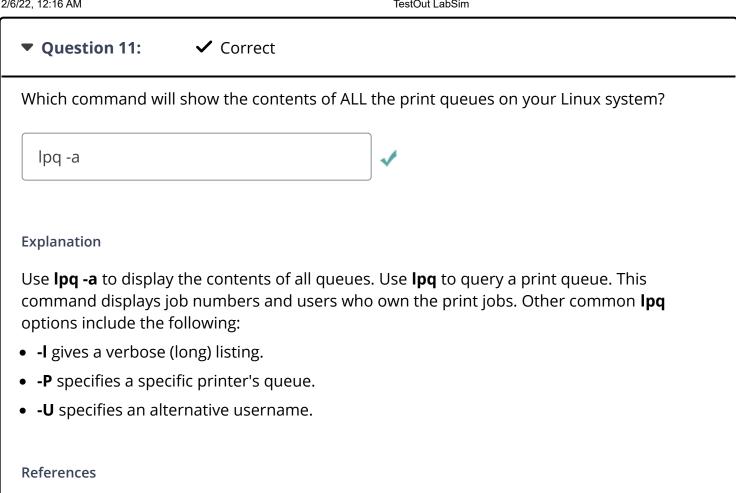
## References

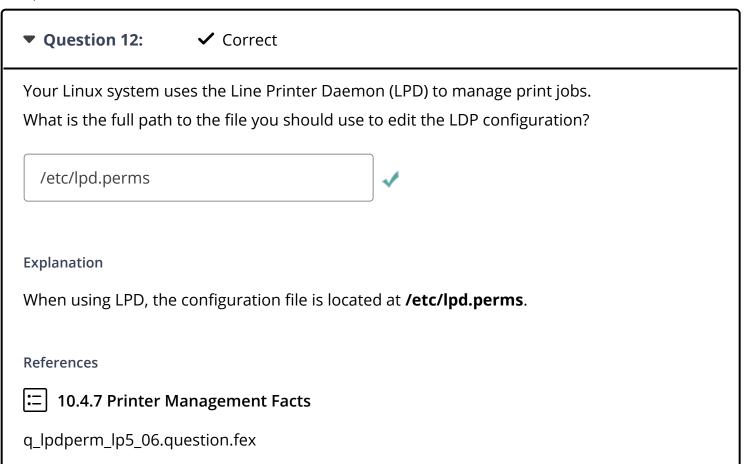
10.4.7 Printer Management Facts

q\_lpdperm\_lp5\_04.question.fex

**10.4.7 Printer Management Facts** 

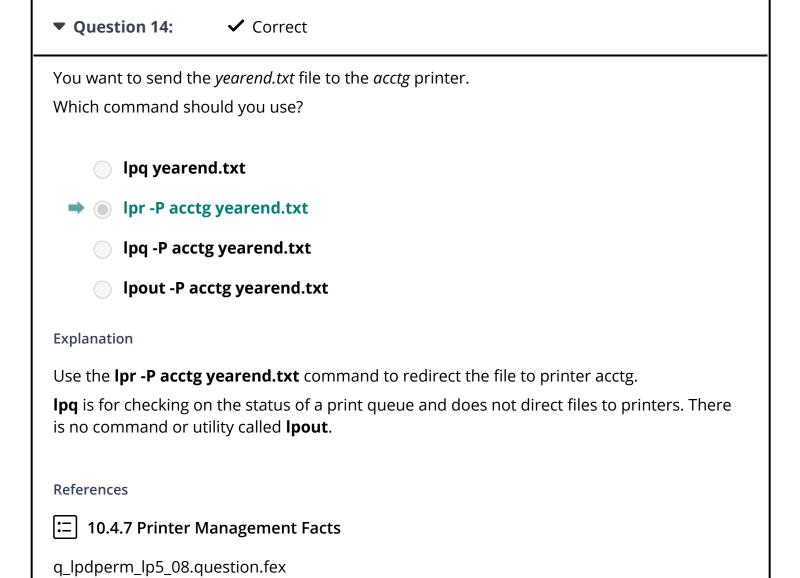
q\_lpdperm\_lp5\_05.question.fex





 $q\_lpdperm\_lp5\_07.question.fex$ 

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▼ Question 13: ✓ Correct		
What information about print jobs does the lpq utility display? (Select TWO).		
The username of the person who submitted the job.		
The printer serial number.		
A numerical job ID that can be used to manipulate the job from other utilities.		
The amount of ink or toner left in the printer.		
The name of the application that submitted the job.		
Explanation		
The job ID and job owner are both displayed by <b>lpq</b> . Unless the application embeds its own name in the print job, that information won't be present. Most Linux printer drivers and utilities, including <b>lpq</b> , lack the ability to query ink or toner status or display the printer's serial number.		
References		
10.4.7 Printer Management Facts		



▼ Question 15: ✓ Correct
A user sends two print jobs to the Marketing printer (the default printer). She notices the printer is stalled on the first document and uses the <b>lprm -</b> command.  What will be the result?
The first job will be deleted.
All jobs in the queue, including those for other users, will be deleted.
Nothing. She must identify the job number in the command.
Nothing. She must identify the print queue in the command.
→
Explanation
The <b>lprm</b> - command deletes all jobs in the print queue. Because the command is issued by a user, only that user's jobs will be deleted. The default printer will be assumed if it is not explicitly stated in the command.
To remove only the first job in the queue, the user should use the <b>lprm</b> command (without <b>-</b> ).
References
10.4.7 Printer Management Facts

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 $q\_lpdperm\_lp5\_09.question.fex$