

# 2.12.8 Practice Questions

**Candidate:** Ethan Bonavida (suborange)

**Date:** 11/13/2022 2:43:01 pm • **Time Spent:** 02:56

**Score: 93%**

Passing Score: 80%



## ▼ Question 1:

✓ Correct

Which of the following commands finds files with the .txt extension in the /home/gshant directory?

- ☐ **find /home/gshant -type d -name '\*text\*'**
- ☐ **find /home/gshant -name '\*txt\*'**
- ➔ ☒ **find /home/gshant -name '\*.txt'**
- ☐ **find /home/gshant -type f -name '\*text\*'**

### Explanation

The **find /home/gshant -name '\*.txt'** command finds all files with the .txt extension in the /home/gshant directory. Use the **find** command to search through all files based on the file system by name, file size, time created, and other options:


















- **-name** locates a file or directory by name in a specific path. When using **-name**:
  - Enclose name strings in single quotes.
  - Use wildcards for partial names.
  - Use **-iname** for case insensitive.
- **-user** finds files owned by a specific user.
- **-size** finds files of a specific size.
- **-mtime** finds files last modified before or after a specified number of days ago.
- **-type [fd]** specifies whether to find files or directories.
- **-maxdepth** specifies how many levels down to search.
- **-print0** finds filenames with spaces.

The **find /home/gshant -name '\*txt\*'** command finds all the files that have the characters 'txt' somewhere in the name of the file.

The **find /home/gshant -type f -name '\*text\*'** command finds only files that have the characters 'text' somewhere in the name of the file.

The **find /home/gshant -type d -name '\*text\*'** command finds only directories that have the characters 'text' somewhere in the name of the file.

### 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
-  2.9.4 Manage Files
-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links
-  2.10.2 Create Links
-  2.10.3 Link Facts
-  2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands
-  2.12.3 Finding Files
-  2.12.4 File Search Facts
-  2.12.5 Content Search Utilities
-  2.12.6 Find File Content
-  2.12.7 Content Search Facts

q\_file\_loc\_lp5\_02.question.fex

## ▼ Question 2:

✓ Correct

You need to find all files in the /home/gshant directory that are larger than 300K. You change your directory to /home/gshant.

What would you enter at the command prompt to find these files?












### Explanation

**find -size +300k** finds files in the current working directory that are larger than 300K. Use the **find** command to search through all files based on the file system by name, file size, time created, and other options:

- **-size** finds files of a specific size.
- **-name** locates a file or directory by name in a specific path.
- **-user** finds files owned by a specific user.
- **-mtime** finds files last modified before or after a specified number of days ago.
- **-type [fd]** specifies whether to find files or directories.
- **-maxdepth** specifies how many levels down to search.
- **-print0** finds filenames with spaces.

### 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
-  2.9.4 Manage Files
-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links



2.10.2 Create Links



2.10.3 Link Facts



2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands



2.12.3 Finding Files



2.12.4 File Search Facts



2.12.5 Content Search Utilities



2.12.6 Find File Content



2.12.7 Content Search Facts

q\_file\_loc\_lp5\_03.question.fex

▼ Question 3: ✓ Correct

Which of the following statement describes file globbing?

- ➡ ☒ Using wildcards to match specific files.
- ☐ Displaying which commands use specific files.
- ☐ Determining the category of the file or command.
- ☐ Indexing files for the **locate** command.

Explanation

File globbing uses wildcards (e.g., \*, \*.\* , \*.txt, [], ?) to match specific files. File globbing is useful with several commands, including **find** and **ls**.

References



2.12.4 File Search Facts

q\_file\_loc\_lp5\_04.question.fex

## ▼ Question 4:

✓ Correct

Which of the following commands finds all of the files on the system that have either *blue* or *gold* in their names?

- ☐ `find .. -print0 '*blue*' -o '*gold*'`
- ☐ `find .. -name '*blue*' -o '*gold*'`
- ☒ `find / -name '*blue*' -o -name '*gold*'`
- ☐ `find . -name '*blue*' -o -name '*gold*'`

## Explanation










The **-name** option must be used with **find** to locate a file based on its name. The default action with the find utility is to print, and this option need not be specified.

- To search the whole file system (that is, the root of the file system), begin the search from '/'.
- Use **-o** to use the **or** operator when searching with multiple criteria.

To search the current directory and subdirectories, begin the search from '.'.

To search the parent directory and subdirectories, begin the search from '..'.

## 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
-  2.9.4 Manage Files
-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links



2.10.2 Create Links



2.10.3 Link Facts



2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands



2.12.3 Finding Files



2.12.4 File Search Facts



2.12.5 Content Search Utilities



2.12.6 Find File Content



2.12.7 Content Search Facts

q\_file\_loc\_lp5\_05.question.fex

## ▼ Question 5:

✓ Correct

Which of the following utilities would you use to search a path for files that match a given name?

☐ **tail**☒ **locate**☐ **cat**☐ **type****Explanation**












The **locate** utility searches a path for filenames that match a given name.

**The type** command displays the category of the command.

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

The **tail** command lists the last 10 lines of a specified file by default.

**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
-  2.9.4 Manage Files
-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links
-  2.10.2 Create Links
-  2.10.3 Link Facts





2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands



2.12.3 Finding Files



2.12.4 File Search Facts



2.12.5 Content Search Utilities



2.12.6 Find File Content



2.12.7 Content Search Facts

q\_file\_loc\_lp5\_06.question.fex

## ▼ Question 6:

✓ Correct

You use a program on your Linux system called photorec.















What would you enter at the command prompt to display the path to the photorec binary file?



### Explanation

**which photorec** or **whereis -b photorec** shows the path to the photorec binary file if photorec is installed. If the command does not display a path, then the photorec utility is not installed.

### 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
-  2.9.4 Manage Files
-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links
-  2.10.2 Create Links
-  2.10.3 Link Facts
-  2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands
-  2.12.3 Finding Files
-  2.12.4 File Search Facts



## 2.12.5 Content Search Utilities



## 2.12.6 Find File Content



## 2.12.7 Content Search Facts

q\_file\_loc\_lp5\_07.question.fex

▼ **Question 7:** ✓ Correct

After using the **locate** command, you discover some of your files are not being listed in the search results.
















What would you enter at the command prompt to update the **/var/log/locatedb** file?



### Explanation

Use **updatedb** to update the **/var/log/locatedb** index file. The **locate** command is much faster than the **find** command because it searches **/var/log/locatedb** as the index file.

### 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
-  2.9.4 Manage Files
-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links
-  2.10.2 Create Links
-  2.10.3 Link Facts
-  2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands
-  2.12.3 Finding Files
-  2.12.4 File Search Facts
-  2.12.5 Content Search Utilities



## 2.12.6 Find File Content



## 2.12.7 Content Search Facts

q\_file\_loc\_lp5\_09.question.fex

## ▼ Question 8:

✓ Correct

Which of the following commands is used to find a specific file on a Linux system? (Select TWO. Each answer represents an independent solution.)

☐ **whereis**☐ **type**☒ **locate**☒ **find**☐ **which****Explanation**

The **find** or **locate** command is used to search through a file system. **Find** searches through the files based on the file system by name, file size, time created, and other options. The **locate** utility is much faster than **find** and searches **/var/log/locatedb** as the index file.

The **whereis** command displays the path to the binary files, the manual pages, and the source code.

The **which** command displays the path to a command and determines whether a package is installed.

The **type** command displays the category of the command.

**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 2.9.4 Manage Files 2.9.5 File Management Facts



2.10.1 Links



2.10.2 Create Links



2.10.3 Link Facts



2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands



2.12.3 Finding Files



2.12.4 File Search Facts



2.12.5 Content Search Utilities



2.12.6 Find File Content



2.12.7 Content Search Facts

q\_file\_loc\_lp5\_10.question.fex

## ▼ Question 9:

✓ Correct

Which of the following commands displays all the lines in the `blue_and_gold` file that do not contain the word 'Karen'?

- ➡ ☒ **`grep -v Karen blue_and_gold`**
- ☐ **`grep -v blue_and_gold Karen`**
- ☐ **`grep -n Karen blue_and_gold`**
- ☐ **`grep -n blue_and_gold Karen`**

## Explanation










The **`grep -v Karen blue_and_gold`** command displays all the lines in the `blue_and_gold` file that do not contain the word "Karen".

The **`grep -n blue_and_gold Karen`** command displays all the lines prefixed with the line number in the `Karen` file (if it exists) that contains the words "blue\_and\_gold".















The **`grep -n Karen blue_and_gold`** command displays all the lines prefixed with the line number in the `blue_and_gold` file that do contain the word "Karen".

The **`grep -v blue_and_gold Karen`** command displays all the lines in the `Karen` file (if it exists) that do not contain the words "blue\_and\_gold".

## 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
-  2.9.1 Commands for Viewing Files
-  2.9.2 File Management
-  2.9.3 View File Contents
-  2.9.4 Manage Files



-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links
-  2.10.2 Create Links
-  2.10.3 Link Facts
-  2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands
-  2.12.3 Finding Files
-  2.12.4 File Search Facts
-  2.12.5 Content Search Utilities
-  2.12.6 Find File Content
-  2.12.7 Content Search Facts
-  2.13.1 Text Stream Processing
-  2.13.2 The awk and sed Commands
-  2.13.3 Process Text Streams
-  2.13.4 Text Stream Processing Facts

q\_search\_cf\_lp5\_01.question.fex

▼ Question 10: ✓ Correct

Which of the following commands displays the user groups that dblair is a member of?

- ☐ which group dblair
- ➔ ☒ **grep -e dblair /etc/group**
- ☐ find /etc/group -name dblair
- ☐ members dblair

Explanation











The **grep -e dblair /etc/group** command lists the groups that dblair is a member of. The **-e option** specifies a literal pattern. The command will show each group line that includes dblair and may list a few extra lines beside the groups to which dblair belongs.

The **members** command (if installed) lists the members of the **dblair** group.

The **which group dblair** command attempts to find the executable files associated with the **group** and **dblair** commands (which most likely doesn't exist).

The **find /etc/group -name dblair** command attempts to find a file or directory named dblair starting in the /etc/group directory (which most likely doesn't 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
-  2.9.1 Commands for Viewing Files
-  2.9.2 File Management
-  2.9.3 View File Contents
-  2.9.4 Manage Files
-  2.9.5 File Management Facts



2.10.1 Links



2.10.2 Create Links



2.10.3 Link Facts



2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands



2.12.3 Finding Files



2.12.4 File Search Facts



2.12.5 Content Search Utilities



2.12.6 Find File Content



2.12.7 Content Search Facts



2.13.1 Text Stream Processing



2.13.2 The awk and sed Commands



2.13.3 Process Text Streams



2.13.4 Text Stream Processing Facts

q\_search\_cf\_lp5\_03.question.fex

▼ **Question 11:**      ✓ Correct

Which of the following commands displays all lines within the MTS file that have the word "world" within them?

- ➡ ☒ **grep world MTS**
- ☐ **find world MTS**
- ☐ **find MTS world**
- ☐ **grep MTS world**

**Explanation**









The **grep world MTS** command searches for lines in the MTS file that contains the word "world".















The **grep MTS world** command searches for lines in the world file that contains the word "MTS".

The **find MTS world** command attempts to find the MTS and world files in the current directory.

The **find world MTS** command attempts to find the world and MTS files in the current directory.

**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
-  2.9.1 Commands for Viewing Files
-  2.9.2 File Management
-  2.9.3 View File Contents
-  2.9.4 Manage Files

-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links
-  2.10.2 Create Links
-  2.10.3 Link Facts
-  2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands
-  2.12.3 Finding Files
-  2.12.4 File Search Facts
-  2.12.5 Content Search Utilities
-  2.12.6 Find File Content
-  2.12.7 Content Search Facts
-  2.13.1 Text Stream Processing
-  2.13.2 The awk and sed Commands
-  2.13.3 Process Text Streams
-  2.13.4 Text Stream Processing Facts

q\_search\_cf\_lp5\_04.question.fex

▼ **Question 12:**      ✓ Correct

An application named ABCD is generating system errors when it starts.

Which of the following commands searches the system message log file for these errors?

- ➡ ☒ **grep ABCD /var/log/messages**
- ☐ **top /var/log/ABCD.log**
- ☐ **tail -n25 /var/log/messages**
- ☐ **tail -n25 /var/log/ABCD.log**

**Explanation**










The **grep ABCD /var/log/messages** command searches the messages file for any occurrence of the string "ABCD" and display it on the screen.
















The **tail -n25 /var/log/messages** command shows the last 25 lines of the message file, but does not guarantee that any error messages from application ABCD will be displayed.

The **tail -n25 /var/log/ABCD.log** command shows the last 25 lines of the ABCD.log file (if it exists). Unless otherwise configured, all system error messages would be sent to /var/log/messages rather than /var/log/ABCD.log.

The **top /var/log/ABCD.log** command displays real-time system statistics, not files.

**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
-  2.9.1 Commands for Viewing Files
-  2.9.2 File Management
-  2.9.3 View File Contents
-  2.9.4 Manage Files

-  2.9.5 File Management Facts
-  2.10.1 Links
-  2.10.2 Create Links
-  2.10.3 Link Facts
-  2.12.2 Finding Linux Commands
-  2.12.3 Finding Files
-  2.12.4 File Search Facts
-  2.12.5 Content Search Utilities
-  2.12.6 Find File Content
-  2.12.7 Content Search Facts
-  2.13.1 Text Stream Processing
-  2.13.2 The awk and sed Commands
-  2.13.3 Process Text Streams
-  2.13.4 Text Stream Processing Facts
-  10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_search\_cf\_lp5\_05.question.fex

▼ **Question 13:**      ✕ Incorrect

You are searching the standard input for any line containing "JAMESTOWN" at the end of a line.

Which **egrep** constructor should you enter at the command prompt?








~~egrep JAMESTWON\$~~

egrep JAMESTOWN\$

**Explanation**

**egrep JAMESTOWN\$** searches for the word "JAMESTOWN" at the end of a line. The dollar (\$) symbol matches terms that occur at the end of a line.

**References**

-  2.12.5 Content Search Utilities
-  2.12.6 Find File Content
-  2.12.7 Content Search Facts
-  2.13.1 Text Stream Processing
-  2.13.2 The awk and sed Commands
-  2.13.3 Process Text Streams
-  2.13.4 Text Stream Processing Facts

q\_search\_cf\_lp5\_06.question.fex



▼ **Question 14:**      ✓ Correct

Which of the following commands would display this output?

Frank said, "Linux is fun!"

- ☐ **echo Frank said, "Linux is fun!"**
- ☐ **echo Frank said, "Linux is fun\"**
- ☐ **echo "Frank said," "Linux is fun!"**
- ➡ ☒ **echo Frank said, \"Linux is fun!\"**

**Explanation**

**echo Frank said, \"Linux is fun!\"** will display 'Frank said, "Linux is fun!'" The " and ! must be escaped to display correctly.

The other options will not produce the desired results.

**References**

 **2.12.7 Content Search Facts**

q\_search\_cf\_lp5\_escape.question.fex

**▼ Question 15:**      **✓ Correct**

Which of the following is a valid metacharacter that can be used in the bash shell to escape or ignore the shell's special meaning for the character that immediately follows?

☐ **{ }**☐ **;**☒ **\**☐ **\*****Explanation**

To escape a character, you put a backslash (\) in front of it so that anything that follows the \ is treated like a regular character, not a metacharacter.

**\***, **{ }**, and **;** do not escape characters, but are each metacharacters with a specific function.

**References****2.12.7 Content Search Facts**

q\_search\_cf\_lp5\_metachars.question.fex