

## 2.11.3 Practice Questions

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**Date:** 11/12/2022 11:03:30 pm • **Time Spent:** 01:06

**Score: 100%**

Passing Score: 80%



### ▼ Question 1: ✓ Correct

What is the full path to the directory that contains data files that change constantly, including email, print jobs, and proxy cache files?



#### Explanation

The /var directory contains data files that change constantly. Standard subdirectories include the following:

- /var/mail holds e-mail in boxes.
- /var/spool holds files waiting for processing, such as print jobs or scheduled jobs.
- /var/www holds www or proxy cache files.

#### References



2.11.2 Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) Facts

q\_dir\_lp5\_01.question.fex

## ▼ Question 2:

✓ Correct

Which of the following paths represents the root directory?

☐ /home/root☒ /☐ /root☐ /boot**Explanation**

The forward slash (/) character represents the root filesystem of the Linux system.

The /root directory is the root user's home directory. Do not confuse /root with the root filesystem (/).

The /home/root directory does not exist. The /home directory contains all users' home directories except for the root user.

The /boot directory contains the kernel and boot loader files.

**References**

2.11.2 Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) Facts

q\_dir\_lp5\_02.question.fex

**▼ Question 3:**      **✓ Correct**

Under the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), what is the full path to the directory that contains the device files for a Linux system?

**Explanation**

Under the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), the /dev directory contains the device files for a Linux system. The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) governs the unified file system for Linux systems by defining a standard set of directories, subdirectories, and files.

**References**

**2.11.2 Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) Facts**

q\_dir\_lp5\_03.question.fex

## ▼ Question 4:

✓ Correct

According to the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), which of the following directories contains information about the system state and processes?

- ☐ /bin
- ☐ /tmp
-  ☒ /proc
- ☐ /root

**Explanation**

Under the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), the /proc directory contains information about the system state and processes. The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) governs the unified file system for Linux systems by defining a standard set of directories, subdirectories, and files.

The /root directory is the root user's home directory. Do not confuse /root with the root of the system (/).

The /bin directory contains binary commands that are available to all users.

The /tmp directory contains temporary files created by programs during system use.

**References**

 2.11.2 Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) Facts

q\_dir\_lp5\_04.question.fex

## ▼ Question 5:

✓ Correct

Which of the following directories is the home directory for the root user account?

- ➡ ☒ /root
- ☐ /home
- ☐ /
- ☐ /home/root

**Explanation**

The /root directory is the home directory for the root user account. Do not confuse /root with the root of the system (/).

The root of the system (/) represents the base of all directories governed by the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS).

The /home directory contains the user home directories by default.

The /home/root directory is not a valid home directory for the root users. Standard user accounts will have /home/*username* as their home directory.

**References**

2.11.2 Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) Facts

q\_dir\_lp5\_05.question.fex

**▼ Question 6:**      ✓ Correct

Which of the following statements BEST describe the purpose of the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS)? (Select TWO).

- ☐ The FHS allows software installation routines to determine the permissions of specific directories.
- ➔ ☒ The FHS allows software installation routines to predict where to place configuration files.
- ☐ The FHS allows users to create a custom hierarchy of directories.
- ➔ ☒ The FHS allows users to predict where to find system configuration files.
- ☐ As users create files, the FHS forces users to place the files in specific directories.

**Explanation**

The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) governs the unified file system for Linux systems by defining a standard set of directories, subdirectories, and files. Among other benefits, FHS allows:

- Software installation routines to predict where to place configuration files.
- Individual users to predict where to find system configuration files.

Users can create and place files in any directory if they have the correct permissions.

While the software installation routines can determine the permissions of specific directories, doing so is not FHS's purpose.

While users can create a custom hierarchy of directories, doing so is not FHS's purpose.

**References**

 **2.11.2 Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) Facts**

q\_dir\_lp5\_06.question.fex

▼ **Question 7:**

✓ Correct

What is the full path to the directory that holds the man files on the system?

**Explanation**

Man pages are typically stored in the /usr/man or /usr/share/man directory. Subdirectories store man pages for different types of commands or languages.

**References**

2.11.2 Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) Facts

q\_dir\_lp5\_07.question.fex

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