

10.4.10 Practice Questions

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Score: 100%

Passing Score: 80%



▼ Question 1: ✓ Correct

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

- ☐ **cancel -U hp7 11**
- ☐ **cancel 11**
- ☒ **cancel -P hp7 11**
- ☐ **lprm 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. **lprm 11** removes the job from the default print queue, not hp7.

References

 **10.4.4 CUPS Facts**

q_cups_lp5_02.question.fex

▼ Question 2:

✓ Correct

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

▼ Question 3:

✓ Correct

You have connected a new printer to a systemd-based Linux server. You cannot print to the new printer from a user workstation on the network.

What tasks should you complete on the server first? (Select TWO.)






- ➔ ☒ Use **systemctl status cups** to make sure the CUPS printing service is running.
- ➔ ☒ Use **rpm -qi cups** or **dnf list cups** to make sure the CUPS daemon is installed.
- ☐ Use **service cupsstatus** to make sure the CUPS printing service is running.
- ☐ Use **rpm -qi printd** or **dnf list printd** to make sure the print daemon is installed.
- ☐ Use the command **service printer restart** to restart the print service.

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



6.2.2 Install Packages with YUM



6.2.3 Install Packages with Dandified YUM (DNF)



6.2.4 YUM and DNF Facts



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?



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

▼ Question 5:

✓ Correct

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

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

**Explanation**

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

▼ Question 6:

✓ Correct

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?

- ➡ ☒ **cupswctl --no-remote-printers**
- ☐ **cupswctl --no-remote-admin**
- ☐ **cupswctl --no-share-printers**
- ☐ **cupswctl --remote-printers**

Explanation

Use **cupswctl --no-remote-printers** to prevent the display of remote printers shared via CUPS. Use **cupswctl** 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 **cupswctl** 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 **lprm** 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 **lprm** command deletes jobs from a print queue for a particular printer.

lprm 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

▼ Question 8:

✓ Correct

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

▼ Question 9: ✓ Correct

Which of the following commands removes all files from the print queue?

- ☐ **lpc status**
- ☐ **lpc clear**
- ☐ **lpc remove**
- ☒ **lpc clean**


Explanation

lpc clean removes all files from a print queue. Use **lpc** to view and manage printers and print queues. Subcommands for **lpc** include the following:

- **status** shows the current state of a printer.
- **clean** removes all files from a print queue.
- **restart** attempts to restart a printer daemon for a printer.

There are no **lpc clear** or **remove** options.

References

 10.4.7 Printer Management Facts

q_lpdperm_lp5_03.question.fex

▼ **Question 10:** ✓ Correct

Which **lpr** option should you use to change the page width of the print job?

☐ -h

☐ -r

☐ -P

➡ ☒ -w

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

▼ **Question 11:** ✓ Correct

Which command will show the contents of ALL the print queues on your Linux system?



Explanation

Use **lpq -a** to display the contents of all queues. Use **lpq** to query a print queue. This command displays job numbers and users who own the print jobs. Other common **lpq** options include the following:

- **-l** gives a verbose (long) listing.
- **-P** specifies a specific printer's queue.
- **-U** specifies an alternative username.

References



10.4.7 Printer Management Facts

q_lpdperm_lp5_05.question.fex

▼ **Question 12:** ✓ Correct

Your Linux system uses the Line Printer Daemon (LPD) to manage print jobs.
What is the full path to the file you should use to edit the LDP configuration?

/etc/lpd.perms



Explanation

When using LPD, the configuration file is located at **/etc/lpd.perms**.

References



10.4.7 Printer Management Facts

q_lpdperm_lp5_06.question.fex

▼ 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 **lpq**. Unless the application embeds its own name in the print job, that information won't be present. Most Linux printer drivers and utilities, including **lpq**, lack the ability to query ink or toner status or display the printer's serial number.

References

 10.4.7 Printer Management Facts

q_lpdperm_lp5_07.question.fex

▼ Question 14: ✓ Correct

You want to send the *yearend.txt* file to the *acctg* printer.
Which command should you use?

- ☐ **lpq yearend.txt**
- ➡ ☒ **lpr -P acctg yearend.txt**
- ☐ **lpq -P acctg yearend.txt**
- ☐ **lpout -P acctg yearend.txt**

Explanation

Use the **lpr -P acctg yearend.txt** command to redirect the file to printer *acctg*.

lpq is for checking on the status of a print queue and does not direct files to printers. There is no command or utility called **lpout**.

References

 10.4.7 Printer Management Facts

q_lpdperm_lp5_08.question.fex

▼ **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 **lprm -** 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.
- ➡ ☒ Both of her jobs will be deleted.

Explanation

The **lprm -** 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 **lprm** command (without -).

References

 **10.4.7 Printer Management Facts**

q_lpdperm_lp5_09.question.fex