1. Write command to list all the links from a directory?
2. Create a read-only file in your home directory?
3. How will you find which operating system your system is running on in UNIX?
4. How will you run a process in background? How will you bring that into foreground and how will you kill that process?
5. How do you know if a remote host is alive or not?
6. How do you see command line history in UNIX?
7. How do you copy file from one host to other?
8. How do you find which process is taking how much CPU?
9. How do you check how much space left in current drive?
10. What is the difference between Swapping and Paging?
11. What is difference between ps -ef and ps -auxwww?
12. How do you find how many cpu are in your system and there details?
13. What is difference between HardLink and SoftLink in UNIX?
14. What is Zombie process in UNIX? How do you find Zombie process in UNIX?
15. What is "chmod" command? What do you understand by this line “r-- -w- --x?
16. There is a file some where in your system which contains word “Unix Admin” How will find that file in Unix?
17. In a file word UNIX is appearing many times? How will you count number?
18. How do you set environment variable which will be accessible form sub shell?
19. How do you check if a particular process is listening on a particular port on remote host?
20. How do you find whether your system is 32 bit or 64 bit?
21. How do you find which processes are using a particular file?
22. How do you find which remote hosts are connecting to your host on a particular port say 10123?
23. What is nohup in UNIX?
24. What is ephemeral port in UNIX?
25. If one process is inserting data into your MySQL database? How will you check how many rows inserted into every second?
26. There is a file Unix\_Test.txt which contains words UNIX, how will you replace all Unix to UNIX?
27. You have a tab separated file which contains Name, Address and Phone Number, list down all Phone Number without there name and Addresses?
28. Your application home directory is full? How will you find which directory is taking how much space?
29. How do you find for how many days your Server is up?
30. You have an IP address in your network how will you find hostname and vice versa?
31. What is the core of Linux Operating System?
32. What Linus Torvalds Created?
33. Torvalds, Wrote most of the Linux Kernel in C++ programming Language, do you agree?
34. Linux initially was developed for intel X86 architecture but has been ported to other hardware platform than any other Operating System. Do you agree?
35. Is it legal to edit Linux Kernel?
36. What is the basic difference between UNIX and Linux Operating System?
37. Choose the odd one out?----- vi, vim, cd, nano
38. Is Linux Operating system Virus free?
39. Linux is which kind of Operating System?
40. Syntax of any Linux command is?
41. Which account is created on Linux installation?
42. Which daemon tracks events on your system?
43. Which command would you use if you want to remove the password assigned to a group?
44. You wish to print a file ‘draft’ with 60 lines to a page. What command would you use?
45. Which file would you examine to determine the levels of messages written to system log files?
46. You are logged on as a regular user. Without logging off and logging on as root, you are required to create a new user account immediately. How would you do it?
47. You are required to restore the file memo.ben. It was backed up in the tar file MyBackup.tar. Which command would you use to do it?
48. What is partial backup?
49. What is the fastest way to enter a series of commands from the command-line?
50. What are the qualities of soft links?
51. Differentiate between Cron and Anacron?
52. What is an INODE?
53. Which command is used to check the number of files and disk space used and the each user’s defined quota?
54. What is the name and path of the main system log?
55. How secured is Linux? Explain.
56. Can Linux computer be made a router so that several machines may share a single Internet connection? How?
57. What is the minimum number of partitions you need to install Linux?
58. Which command is used to review boot messages?
59. Which utility is used to make automate rotation of a log?
60. What are the partitions created on the mail server hard drive?
61. What are the fields in the/etc/passwd file?
62. Which commands are used to set a processor-intensive job to use less CPU time?
63. How to change window manager by editing your home directory?
64. How documentation of an application is stored?
65. How shadow passwords are given?
66. How do you create a new user account?
67. Which password package is installed for the security of central password?
68. Which shell do you assign to a POP3 mail-only account?
69. Which daemon is responsible for tracking events on Linux system?
70. Which daemon is used for scheduling of the commands?
71. How environment variable is set so that the file permission can be automatically set to the newly created files?
72. [What is Linux and why is it so popular?](http://careerride.com/Linux-Defined.aspx)
73. Discuss the mount and unmount system calls?
74. What are the process states in UNIX?
75. What is use of sed command?
76. What are the UNIX system calls for I/O?
77. How are devices represented in UNIX?
78. Brief about the directory representation in UNIX?
79. [What is LILO?](http://careerride.com/Linux-Loader-LILO.aspx)
80. [What is the difference between home directory and working directory?](http://careerride.com/Linux-home-working-directory.aspx)
81. [What is the difference between internal and external commands?](http://careerride.com/Linux-internal-external-commands.aspx)
82. [Explain the difference between a static library and a dynamic library?](http://careerride.com/Linux-Static-dynamic-library.aspx)
83. [What is LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH?](http://careerride.com/Linux-LD_LIBRARY_PATH.aspx)
84. [What is the file server in Linux server?](http://careerride.com/Linux-file-server.aspx)
85. [What is NFS? What is its purpose?](http://careerride.com/Linux-NFS.aspx)
86. [How do I send email with Linux?](http://careerride.com/Linux-send-email.aspx)
87. [Explain RPM (Red Hat Package Manager) features?](http://careerride.com/Linux-RPM.aspx)
88. [What is Kernel? Explain the task it performs?](http://careerride.com/Linux-Kernel.aspx)
89. [What is Linux Shell? What is Shell Script?](http://careerride.com/Linux-Shell.aspx)
90. [What are Pipes? Explain use of pipes?](http://careerride.com/Linux-pipes.aspx)
91. [Explain trap, shift, getopts](http://careerride.com/Linux-command.aspx) commands?
92. [What Stateless Linux server? What feature it offers?](http://careerride.com/Linux-Stateless-Server.aspx)
93. [What does nslookup do? Explain its two modes?](http://careerride.com/Linux-nslookup.aspx)
94. [What is Bash Shell?](http://careerride.com/Linux-Bash-Shell.aspx)
95. [Explain some Network-Monitoring Tools in Linux: ping, traceroute, tcpdump, ntop](http://careerride.com/Linux-Network-Monitoring-Tools.aspx)
96. [How does the Linux file system work?](http://careerride.com/Linux-file-system.aspx)
97. [What is a zombie?](http://careerride.com/Linux-zombie.aspx)
98. [Explain each system calls used for process management in Linux?](http://careerride.com/Linux-process-management.aspx)
99. Why LVM is required?
100. Why LVM is required?
101. How to check Memory stats and CPU stats?
102. What does Sar provides and at which location Sar logs are stored?
103. How to increase the size of LVM partition?
104. How to reduce or shrink the size of LVM partition?
105. How to create partition from the raw disk?
106. Where the kernel modules are located?
107. How to set the umask permanently for a user?
108. How to change the default run level in Linux?
109. How to share a directory using nfs?
110. How to check and mount nfs share?
111. What are the default ports used for SMTP, DNS, FTP, DHCP, SSH & Squid?
112. What is Network Bonding?
113. What are the different modes of Network bonding in Linux?
114. How to check and verify the status the bond interface?
115. How to check default route and routing table?
116. How to check which ports are listening in my Linux Server?
117. List the services that are enabled at a particular run level in Linux server?
118. How to enable a service at a particular run level?
119. How to upgrade Kernel in Linux?
120. How to scan newly assigned LUNs on Linux box without rebooting?
121. How to find WWN numbers of HBA cards in Linux Server?
122. How to add & change the Kernel parameters?
123. What is Puppet Server?
124. What are manifests in Puppet?
125. Which Command is used to sign requested certificates in Puppet Server?
126. At which location Puppet Master Stores Certificates?
127. How to find all the regular files in a directory?
128. What is load average in a Linux?
129. Like Us on Face book what is Kerberos used for?
130. Which partition store system configuration files in Linux system?
131. What is the purpose of the MD5 option on passwords?
132. What is the alternative method to a GUI installation in Linux?
133. What is the purpose of the swapon command?
134. What is gzip?
135. What is tar?
136. Which is the standard command used to uncompress gzip files?
137. What is the RPM switch for only installing packages?
138. What is the command used to install an RPM package named demofilename2.2-2.i386.rpm?
139. Which command is used to see which RPM version of gzip was installed on the system?
140. Where is the location of automatically mounted file systems?
141. While installing the new RPM what common steps should take?
142. PPP is most often used to create?
143. Which service is most likely not functioning properly?
144. Samba is used to provide support for which protocol?
145. What command is used to load a module into the kernel?
146. With respect to a Linux system’s RAM, how large should the swap file be?
147. How would you create a backup of the fstab file to the /backup folder?
148. What command is used to exit the edit mode of VI editor?
149. What key combination will exit from VI editor and not save the changes made?
150. What command would you use to create a file system on a new hard drive?
151. What is the fstab file contains?
152. What is the inittab file contains?
153. What command can you use to verify the current active shell?
154. Where is the file . bashrc located?
155. What is the function of .bash\_profile file?
156. What is the function of .bash\_logout file?
157. What is the function of .bashrc file?
158. You need to define a macro, a key binding for the existing command. How would you do it?
159. A user is new to Linux and he wants to know full list of available commands, what would you suggest him?
160. Your assistant needs to print directory stack, what would you suggest?
161. You have lots of running jobs, how would you remove all the running processes, without restarting the machine?
162. What does the command 'hash' is used for in bash Shell?
163. You have a large text file, and you need to see one page at a time. What will you do?
164. Who own the data dictionary?
165. How to know a command summary and usability in Linux?
166. What command should you use to check the number of files and disk space used by each user's defined quotas?
167. What is swap space?
168. How to set up swap partition?
169. How to create a swap file?
170. Why fsck used?
171. When the system runs the fsck and which script invokes it?
172. What is e2fsck command?
173. Types of journals and their function?
174. Differentiate ext2 and ext3 file systems?
175. What is the function of tune2fs command?
176. What is the function of dump2fs command?
177. What is the function of debugfs command?
178. What is the function of resize2fs command?
179. Difference between .bashrc and .bash\_profile?
180. How to mount Windows share on Linux?
181. What is the file system used in Rhel 5 and Rhel 6?
182. What is the difference between ext3 and ext4 file systems?
183. What is the command used to check any hardware changes made on the system in Linux?
184. Is it possible to increase swap partition? If yes then how?
185. What is a swap partition? What is the recommended swap partition for 8 GB RAM?
186. What is the procedure you follow to extend a LVM partition?
187. What is the command to view all the available partitions on the system?
188. What is the command to view all the mounted partitions on the system?
189. What is the use of mtab directory?
190. How do you make permanent changes to any file inside /proc directory?
191. What is the default mode when you enter single user mode?
192. Explain the procedure to fix a case when a system is unable to boot due to improper entry in fstab?
193. What is the last two sections define in fstab file?
194. What is the command to display all the logical volume available in the system?
195. How do you mount a windows share on Linux? Is it possible?
196. What is the difference between NFS share and a Samba share?
197. What is the default permission applied on the user when you mount a NFS permission on any local directory in your system?
198. What is the command to view all the kernel parameters?
199. What is the command to view all the variables in your system?
200. How can you make a custom environment variable permanent so that it works even after reboot?
201. What Squid service does?
202. What is the SMTP?
203. What is NNTP?
204. What Samba service does?
205. Which service can be used with NFS to provide remote file access for UNIX systems?
206. What is MTA?
207. What is the connection-less protocol for file transfer?
208. You company wants to run Web Server on their intranet. Which Linux package should you use for this?
209. You company have slow internet connection. Which Linux service you can use to manage internet connection?
210. You have tasked with implementing a new Linux server in your network that will store confidential information of company. Your lab technician has fedora. Should you use it for your new server?
211. You are installing a Linux system that will run software that creates very large log files. Which directory should you create separate partition for?
212. You are installing a Linux system that will provide file storage for a number of network users. Which directory should you create separate partition for?
213. Which port should you open in your host firewall to run web server?
214. Which IP addressing should you use for Server?
215. Which IP address should you use for client desktop?
216. You are installing RHEL in new system that will be used by software developer to develop advance program. Which option should you choose during the installation, while installation program ask you to choose the set of software?
217. You are installing RHEL in new system that will used by an administrative assistant to type documents, create presentations, and manage e-mail. Which option should you choose during the installation, while installation program ask you to choose the set of software?
218. Which partition is used for virtual memory by a Linux system?
219. Which ports should you open in host firewall for an email server?
220. Your Linux system has two SCSI hard disk drives. The first drive is assigned as SCSI ID 0, and the second drive is assigned SCSI ID 1. How these will be refers in system?
221. Your Linux system has a single IDE hard disk drive. How partitions will be refers on the IDE drive?
222. What is Linux?
223. What is the difference between UNIX and LINUX?
224. What is BASH?
225. What is Linux Kernel?
226. What is LILO?
227. What is a swap space?
228. What is the advantage of open source?
229. What are the basic components of Linux?
230. Does it help for a Linux system to have multiple desktop environments installed?
231. What is the basic difference between BASH and DOS?
232. What is the importance of the GNU project?
233. Describe the root account.
234. What is CLI?
235. What is GUI?
236. How do you open a command prompt when issuing a command?
237. How can you find out how much memory Linux is using?
238. What is typical size for a swap partition under a Linux system?
239. What are symbolic links?
240. Does the Ctrl+Alt+Del key combination work on Linux?
241. How do you refer to the parallel port where devices such as printers are connected?
242. In Linux the drives such as harddrive and floppy drives represented with drive letters?
243. How do you change permissions under Linux?
244. In Linux, what names are assigned to the different serial ports?
245. How do you access partitions under Linux?
246. What are hard links?
247. Which account is created on Linux installation?
248. Which daemon tracks events on your system?
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259. Which utility is used to make automate rotation of a log?
260. What are the partitions created on the mail server hard drive?
261. Which commands are used to set a processor-intensive job to use less CPU time?
262. How to change window manager by editing your home directory?
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265. Which password package is installed for the security of central password?
266. Which shell do you assign to a POP3 mail-only account?
267. Which daemon is responsible for tracking events on Linux system?
268. Which daemon is used for scheduling of the commands?
269. How environment variable is set so that the file permission can be automatically set to the newly created files?
270. When do you need a virtual hosting?
271. In which port telnet is listening?
272. How to get the listening ports which is greater than 6000 using netstat?
273. How to block and open relay?
274. What is sandwitch configuration in qmail?
275. Advantages of Qmail?
276. What is the difference between POP3 and IMAP?
277. How to drop packets using iptables?
278. Daily routines of Linux Administrators?
279. How to take the Dump of a MySQL Database?
280. How to know the CPU usage of each process?
281. How to bind another IP in a NIC?
282. How to activate the forwarding?
283. How to kill spoofed packets?
284. How to create file system?
285. How to create a new user?
286. How to change directory of particular user?
287. How to know the kernel version?
288. How to know the architecture of the o/s?
289. How to know the o/s version?
290. One user login into the particular server, but getting error what are the reasons?
291. How to make permanent mount?
292. What are the fields in /etc/fstab?
293. Which file contains the user information?
294. What are the default permissions of /etc/passwd file?
295. What are the fields in /etc/passwd?
296. Which file contains the user's passwd information?
297. What are the default permissions of /etc/shadow file?
298. What are the fields in /etc/shadow?
299. Which file contains the user's primary group information?
300. Which file contains the user's secondary group information?
301. What are default permissions of /etc/group file?
302. What are default permissions of /etc/gshadow?
303. How to change the permissions of particular file or directory?
304. What is the default umask value of root user?
305. What are default permissions of files and directories created by root user?
306. What is the default umask value of normal user?
307. What are default permissions of files and directories created by normal user?
308. Linux Introduction
309. What is the difference between UNIX and LINUX?
310. What is BASH?
311. What is Linux Kernel?
312. What is LILO?
313. What is a swap space?
314. What are the basic components of Linux?
315. Describe the root account.
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317. How to find memory a Linux System is using?
318. What is typical size for a swap partition under a Linux system?
319. What are symbolic links?
320. Does the Ctrl+Alt+Del key combination work on Linux?
321. How do you refer to the parallel port where devices such as printers are connected?
322. Are drives such as hard drive and floppy drives represented with drive letters?
323. How do you change permissions under Linux?
324. In Linux, what names are assigned to the different serial ports?
325. What are hard links?
326. What are the filenames that are preceded by a dot?
327. Explain virtual [desktop](javascript:void(0);)?
328. How do you share a program across different [virtual desktops](javascript:void(0);) under Linux?
329. What is the pwd command?
330. What are daemons?
331. What are the kinds of permissions under Linux?
332. What are the different modes when using vi editor?
333. Is it possible to use shortcut for a long pathname?
334. What is redirection?
335. What is grep command?
336. What are the contents in /usr/local?
337. How do you terminate an ongoing process?
338. What is command grouping and how does it work?
339. How do you execute more than one command or program from a single command line entry?
340. Write a command that will look for files with an extension “c”, and has the occurrence of the string “man” in it?
341. Write a command that will [display](javascript:void(0);) all .txt files, including its individual permission?
342. Write a command that will do the following?
343. What command is used to remove the password assigned to a group?
344. What is the minimum number of partitions you need to install Linux?
345. What command can you use to review boot messages?
346. What command you execute to [display](javascript:void(0);) the last five commands you have entered?
347. Which partitions might you creates on [mail server](javascript:void(0);) HDDs other than the root, swap and boot partitions?
348. Which partitioning tool is available in all distributions?
349. Which two commands can you use to delete directories?
350. Which file defines all users on your system?
351. What is contained in the directory /proc?
352. In order to improve your system’s security you decide to implement shadow passwords. What command should you use?
353. How to give permission for a user to shutdown the system?
354. You locate a command in the /bin directory but do not know what it does. What command can you use to determine its purpose?
355. What utility can you use to show a dynamic listing of running processes?
356. What command would you type to use the cpio to create a backup called backup.cpio of all the user’s home directories?
357. What file defines the levels of messages written to system log files?
358. You want to create a compressed [backup](javascript:void(0);) of the users’ home directories. What utility should you use?
359. You routinely compress old log files. You now need to examine a log from two months ago. In order to view its contents without first having to decompress it which utility is used?
360. What command can you use to determine the directory structure was stored for a tar file?
361. You suspect that you have two commands with the same name as the command is not producing the expected results. What command can you use to determine the location of the command being run?
362. The top utility can be used to change the priority of a running process? Another utility that can also be used to change priority is?
363. While logged on as a regular user, your boss calls up and wants you to create a new user account immediately. How can you do this without first having to close your work, log off and logon as root?
364. In order to prevent a user from logging in, you can add a (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the beginning of the password field?
365. You have a file called [phone](javascript:void(0);) no’s that is almost 4,000 lines long. What text filter can you use to split it into four pieces each 1,000 lines long?
366. You have the /var directory on its own partition. You have run out of space. What should you do?
367. You changed /etc/lilo.conf to cause a boot: prompt to show, however, when you restart your computer you still do not have a prompt. What should you do?
368. Example to create ext4 file system?
369. Which are the Different types of RAID?
370. Which is the command for creating software RAID’s in Red hat Linux?
371. How to Create LVM?
372. Difference between Linux Partitions and Linux LVM partitions?
373. Why is LVM used?
374. How to remove older duplicated RPMs automatically?
375. How to remove duplicate entry in yum install?
376. How to force yum update command to exclude certain Packages?
377. How to create a patch bundle in Linux?
378. How to create a repository with patch bundles?
379. What is firmware?
380. How to boot from a specific kernel?
381. How to update kernel?
382. How to create a local yum repo?
383. How to configure Jumbo Frames to Boost [Network Performance](javascript:void(0);) / Throughput?
384. What is MTU?
385. How Install Patch Repository without connection to Internet?
386. What to do if /var file system in Linux is completely full?
387. How to change Duplex and/or Auto-Negotiation NIC settings in Linux?
388. How to [check](javascript:void(0);) LAN card is full duplex or half speed?
389. How to Setup eth0 negotiated speed?
390. Explain /etc/hosts?
391. How can I recover my Red Hat if it BOOTs to a “Kernel Panic” error?
392. What is the proper method to remove old kernels from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system?
393. How to Add a Module (driver)?
394. How to List All Loaded Modules?
395. How to remove a module?
396. What is the command to see number of modules installed on server?
397. How to blacklist kernel modules?
398. How to prevent a Linux kernel module from auto loading
399. How do I set sysctl variables under Linux?
400. How do I re-register my system with Red Hat Network (RHN) Classic or Red Hat Network Satellite?
401. Why is kernel upgrade needed in Linux?
402. How to set default boot kernel in Linux?
403. You need to see the last fifteen lines of the files dog, cat and horse. What command should you use?
404. Who owns the data dictionary?
405. You routinely compress old log files. You now need to examine a log from two months ago. In order to view its contents without first having to decompress it, use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ utility?
406. You suspect that you have two commands with the same name as the command is not producing the expected results. What command can you use to determine the location of the command being run?
407. You locate a command in the /bin directory but do not know what it does. What command can you use to determine its purpose?
408. You wish to create a link to the /data directory in bob's home directory so you issue the command ln /data /home/bob/datalink but the command fails. What option should you use in this command line to be successful?
409. When you issue the command ls -l, the first character of the resulting display represents the file's?
410. What utility can you use to show a dynamic listing of running processes?
411. Where standard output is usually directed?
412. You wish to restore the file memo.ben which was backed up in the tarfile MyBackup.tar. What command should you type?
413. You need to view the contents of the tarfile called MyBackup.tar. What command would you use?
414. You want to create a compressed backup of the users' home directories. What utility should you use?
415. What daemon is responsible for tracking events on your system?
416. You have a file called phone no’s that is almost 4,000 lines long. What text filter can you use to split it into four pieces each 1,000 lines long?
417. You would like to temporarily change your command line editor to be vi. What command should you type to change it?
418. What account is created when you install Linux?
419. What command should you use to check the number of files and disk space used and each user's defined quotas?
420. In order to run fsck on the root partition, the root partition must be mounted as?
421. In order to improve your system's security you decide to implement shadow passwords. What command should you use?
422. Bob Armstrong, who has a username of boba, calls to tell you he forgot his password. What command should you use to reset his command?
423. The top utility can be used to change the priority of a running process? Another utility that can also be used to change priority is?
424. What command should you type to see all the files with an extension of 'mem' listed in reverse alphabetical order in the /home/ben/memos directory?
425. What file defines the levels of messages written to system log files?
426. What command is used to remove the password assigned to a group?
427. What command would you type to use the cpio to create a backup called backup.cpio of all the users' home directories?
428. What can you type at a command line to determine which shell you are using?
429. What type of local file server can you use to provide the distribution installation materials to the new machine during a network installation?

A) Inetd

B) FSSTND

C) DNS

D) NNTP

E) NFS

1. If you type the command cat dog & > cat what would you see on your display?

a. Any error messages only.

b. The contents of the file dog.

c. The contents of the file dog and any error messages.

d. Nothing as all output is saved to the file cat.

1. You are covering for another system administrator and one of the users asks you to restore a file for him. You locate the correct tarfile by checking the backup log but do not know how the directory structure was stored. What command can you use to determine this?

a. tar fx tarfile dirname

b. tar tvf tarfile filename

c. tar ctf tarfile

d. tar tvf tarfile

1. You have the /var directory on its own partition. You have run out of space. What should you do?

a. Reconfigure your system to not write to the log files.

b. Use fips to enlarge the partition.

c. Delete all the log files.

d. Delete the partition and recreate it with a larger size.

1. You have a new application on a CD-ROM that you wish to install. What should your first step be?

a. Read the installation instructions on the CD-ROM.

b. Use the mount command to mount your CD-ROM as read-write.

c. Use the umount command to access your CD-ROM.

d. Use the mount command to mount your CD-ROM as read-only.

1. When you create a new partition, you need to designate its size by defining the starting and ending?
2. What key combination can you press to suspend a running job and place it in the background?
3. The easiest, most basic form of backing up a file is to \_\_\_\_\_ it to another location?
4. What type of server is used to remotely assign IP addresses to machines during the installation process?

A) SMB

B) NFS

C) DHCP

D) FT

E) HTTP

1. Which password package should you install to ensure that the central password file couldn't be stolen easily?

A) PAM

B) tcp\_wrappers

C) shadow

D) securepass

E) ssh

1. When using useradd to create a new user account, which of the following tasks is not done automatically.

a. Assign a UID.

b. Assign a default shell.

c. Create the user's home directory.

d. Define the user's home directory.

1. You want to enter a series of commands from the command-line. What would be the quickest way to do this?

a. Press enter after entering each command and its arguments

b. Put them in a script and execute the script

c. Separate each command with a semi-colon (;) and press enter after the last command

d. Separate each command with a / and press enter after the last command

1. You attempt to use shadow passwords but are unsuccessful. What characteristic of the /etc/passwd file may cause this?

a. The login command is missing.

b. The username is too long.

c. The password field is blank.

d. The password field is prefaced by an asterisk.

1. When you install a new application, documentation on that application is also usually installed. Where would you look for the documentation after installing an application called MyApp?

a. /usr/MyApp

b. /lib/doc/MyApp

c. /usr/doc/MyApp

d. In the same directory where the application is installed.

1. What file would you edit in your home directory to change which window manager you want to use?

A) Xinit

B) .xinitrc

C) XF86Setup

D) xstart

E) xf86init

1. What command allows you to set a processor-intensive job to use less CPU time?

A) ps

B) nice

C) chps

D) less

E) more

1. While logged on as a regular user, your boss calls up and wants you to create a new user account immediately. How can you do this without first having to close your work, log off and logon as root?

a. Issue the command rootlog.

b. Issue the command su and type exit when finished.

c. Issue the command su and type logoff when finished.

d. Issue the command logon root and type exit when finished.

1. There are seven fields in the /etc/passwd file. Which of the following lists all the fields in the correct order?

a. username, UID, GID, home directory, command, comment

b. username, UID, GID, comment, home directory, command

c. UID, username, GID, home directory, comment, command

d. username, UID, group name, GID, home directory, comment

1. Which of the following commands will show a list of the files in your home directory including hidden files and the contents of all subdirectories?

a. ls -c home

b. ls -aR /home/username

c. ls -aF /home/username

d. ls -l /home/username

1. In order to prevent a user from logging in, you can add a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the beginning of the password field.
2. You have a directory called /home/ben/memos and want to move it to /home/bob/memos so you issue the command mv /home/ben/memos /home/bob. What are the results of this action?

a. The files contained in /home/ben/memos are moved to the directory /home/bob/memos/memos.

b. The files contained in /home/ben/memos are moved to the directory /home/bob/memos.

c. The files contained in /home/ben/memos are moved to the directory /home/bob/.

d. The command fails since a directory called memos already exists in the target directory.

1. Which of the following tasks is not necessary when creating a new user by editing the /etc/passwd file?

a. Create a link from the user's home directory to the shell the user will use.

b. Create the user's home directory

c. Use the passwd command to assign a password to the account.

d. Add the user to the specified group.

1. You issue the following command useradd -m bobm But the user cannot logon. What is the problem?

a. You need to assign a password to bobm's account using the passwd command.

b. You need to create bobm's home directory and set the appropriate permissions.

c. You need to edit the /etc/passwd file and assign a shell for bobm's account.

d. The username must be at least five characters long.

1. You wish to print the file vacations with 60 lines to a page. Which of the following commands will accomplish this?

a. pr -l60 vacations | lpr

b. pr -f vacations | lpr

c. pr -m vacations | lpr

d. pr -l vacations | lpr

1. Which file defines all users on your system?

a. /etc/passwd

b. /etc/users

c. /etc/password

d. /etc/user.conf

1. Which two commands can you use to delete directories?

A) rm

B) rm -rf

C) rmdir

D) rd

E) rd -rf

1. Which partitioning tool is available in all distributions?

A) Disk Druid

B) fdisk

C) Partition Magic

D) FAT32

E) System Commander

1. Which partitions might you create on the mail server's hard drive(s) other than the root, swap, and boot partitions?

A) /var/spool

B) /tmp

C) /proc

D) /bin

E) /home

1. When planning your backup strategy you need to consider how often you will perform a backup, how much time the backup takes and what media you will use. What other factor must you consider when planning your backup strategy?
2. What utility can you use to automate rotation of logs?
3. In order to display the last five commands you have entered using the history command, you would type?
4. What command can you use to review boot messages?
5. What is the minimum number of partitions you need to install Linux?
6. What is the name and path of the main system log?
7. Of the following technologies, which is considered a client-side script?

A) JavaScript

B) Java

C) ASP

D) C++