

Chapter 01 Exam

Question ID 2 One of the jobs of the kernel is to:

- Load the operating system after the computer is turned on
- Transfer mail from one machine to another
- Turn source code into machine code
- * Manage the system's resources

Question ID 3 Unix is: (choose two)

- A distribution of Linux
- A text editor
- A type of hardware
- * A trademark
- * An operating system

Question ID 5 Linux is written in:

- Perl
- .NET
- * C
- Java
- C++

Question ID 6 Source code refers to:

- * Human readable version of computer software
- The version of a program that the computer runs on the CPU
- The interface that software uses to talk to the kernel
- The license that dictates how you may use and share the software

Question ID 7 Open source means: (choose two)

- You must share your changes
- * You can view the software's source code
- You cannot charge anything for the software
- You must support the software you share
- * You can modify the software's source code

Question ID 8 Most of the tools that are part of Linux systems come from:

- Red Hat and Debian
- Google
- The Open Source Initiative
- The Linux foundation
- * The GNU project

Question ID 10 The Linux platform that runs on mobile phones is called:

- * Android
- LinuxMobile
- MicroLinux
- IOS
- Linux can't run on phones

Question ID 11 What does a distribution provide to add and remove software from the system?

- * Package manager
- Partitioning tool
- Compiler
- bash
- Application Programming Interface (API)

Question ID 12 The bootloader's job is to:

- Load the application into memory
- Perform the initial installation of the kernel to hard drive
- Install software from the Internet or removable media
- * Load the kernel after the computer is powered on
- Assign initial settings such as network address

Question ID 13 Unix was originally invented at:

- * AT&T Bell Labs
- Stanford University
- Bangalore University
- Xerox PARC
- Berkeley University

Question ID 14 A license where you don't have access to the source code is called:

- * Closed source
- Open source
- Impaired source
- Sourceless

Question ID 16 Which distributions are made by, or clones of, Red Hat? (choose two)

- Slackware
- * Fedora
- Ubuntu
- * CentOS
- Debian

Question ID 17 Ubuntu is derived from which distribution?

Slackware
Red Hat Enterprise Linux
Scientific Linux
*Debian
Fedora

Question ID 19 Open source licenses differ, but generally agree that: (choose two)

You are not allowed to sell the software
* You should be able modify the software as you wish
You must redistribute your changes
* You should have access to the source code of software

Question ID 20 Applications make requests to the kernel and receive resources, such as memory, CPU, and

disk in return
True or False?
*True
False

Question ID 257 The most important consideration when choosing an operating system is:

Whether or not it is cloud-friendly
How much performance is needed
The operating system's mascot
The licensing model of the operating system
*What the computer will do

Question ID 258 Linux is not Unix because:

It's not made by the Open Group
* It hasn't undergone certification
There are too many distributions
It's free
It's not good enough

Question ID 259 A release cycle:

Only applies to software you pay for
Describes how long the software will be supported for
*Describes how often updates to the software come out
Is always 6 months
Doesn't matter in an Open Source environment

Question ID 260 A maintenance cycle:

* Describes how long a version of software will be supported
Should be long so that you have time before you need to upgrade
Only has meaning for paid software
Should be short so you always have the freshest releases
Describes how often updates for software come out

Question ID 261 If a software release is in a state in that it has many new features that have not been rigorously tested, it is typically referred to as beta software. True or False?

* True
False

Question ID 262 Software is backward compatible if:

It works across Linux/Mac/Windows
It can be upgraded without downtime
* It still supports old file formats or applications
People still use old versions
If the next version still works the same way

Question ID 263 Apple's OS X is: (choose three)

Derived from Linux
* Only compatible with Apple hardware
* Derived from FreeBSD
Able to natively run Windows binaries
*Certified as UNIX compatible

Question ID 264 Microsoft Windows: (choose three)

*Comes in desktop and server variants
*Has powerful scripting capabilities
*Has built in virtualization
Has a short maintenance cycle
Has a Linux compatibility mode

Question ID 265 Other commercial Unixes:

* Are UNIX certified
Are almost obsolete
Use completely different commands than Linux
Do not run the GNU tools
*Are tied to their vendor's hardware

Question ID 266 When choosing a distribution of Linux, you should consider: (choose five)

* The maintenance cycle of the distribution
* Which distributions are supported by the software you need to run
* Whether or not the distribution is under active development
* Which management tools are provided by the distribution
* If you need support on the distribution itself
Popularity on social media

Question ID 267 The Samba application is a:

- *File Server
- Security Server
- Web Server
- Mail Server

Question ID 269 If you wanted to set up a blog, which software would be most helpful?

- Dovecot
- Postfix
- **WordPress
- Samba

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Question ID 267 The Samba application is a:

- Web Server
- Mail Server
- Security Server
- * File Server

Question ID 268 Which of the following are examples of desktop software? (choose two)

- * Web browser
- * Music player
- Compiler
- File share
- Web server

Question ID 269 If you wanted to set up a blog, which software would be most helpful?

- Postfix
- * WordPress
- Samba
- MySQL
- Dovecot

Question ID 270 Which of the following pieces of software deal with file sharing? (choose three)

- X-Windows
- * Samba
- * Netatalk
- NFS
- *PostgreSQL

Question ID 271 If you wanted to create and print an invoice, what could you use?

- Evolution
- Firefox
- GNOME
- Compiz
- * LibreOffice

Question ID 272 POP and IMAP are related to:

- Sharing files
- * Email
- Serving web pages
- Reading and writing music
- Letting users log in to multiple servers with 1 set of credentials

Question ID 273 When a computer boots, it can get its network information through:

- SMTP
- X11
- *DHCP
- LDAP
- DNS

Question ID 274 Which of the following are examples of text editors? (choose four)

- *pico
- *vim
- *emacs
- *nano
- yum

Question ID 275 A package manager: (choose two)

- emails you when software is out of date
- * downloads software from the Internet
- * keeps track of which files belong to which packages
- Can optionally repartition your disk to make room for Linux
- performs a fresh install of Linux

Question ID 276 An interpreted programming language: (choose two)

- requires a linking step but no compilation step
- * is converted into machine specific instructions as the program runs
- take fewer resources to run than a compiled language
- requires a compilation step but no linking step
- * tend to offer more features than compiled languages

Question ID 277 Which of the following are true about compiled programming languages?

Compiled languages are great for system administration tasks like scripting
* C is a compiled language
Perl is a compiled language
Ruby is a compiled language
A programmer is usually more productive when using a compiled language

Question ID 279 Which package manager is used in Fedora, a Red Hat derived system?

bash
tar
* yum
apt-get
vim

Question ID 280 The Linux shell: (choose three)

Has a built in text editor
*Has a scripting language
* Is customizable
Is responsible for tracking the location of configuration files
*Allows you to launch programs

Question ID 281 Which application would you use to edit and piece together sound files to make podcast?

* Audacity
Bash
GIMP
Thunderbird
Audilicious

Question ID 282 The two main families of Linux shells are: (choose two)

Korn shell
emacs
* Bourne Shell
Python Shell
*C Shell

Question ID 283 Which server software would you use to create a company directory that you could search and authenticate against?

*OpenLDAP
ISC DHCP
Samba
Netatalk
bind

Question ID 284 A Mail Transfer Agent's primary purpose is to:

Serve email to end clients
Filter out spam
* Deliver mail between servers
Act as a gateway between faxes and email
Manage the end user's inbox

Question ID 285 Which of the following are examples of a web server? (choose two)

WordPress
postfix
NFS
* Apache
*Nginx

Question ID 286 If you wanted to let a Linux machine share files with Windows clients and servers, you would use:

NFS
*Samba
DNS
bind
Netatalk

Question ID 287 Richard Stallman is associated with:

* The Free Software Foundation
The Apache foundation
BSD Unix
The Open Source Initiative
Microsoft

Question ID 288 A "copyleft provision" in a software license means:

You must provide support for your modifications
You may not link against third party closed source software
You must provide free copies of the software if you use it
You give up your copyright to the software
*You must distribute the source to any changes you make

Question ID 289 The largest difference between the GPLv2 and BSD licenses is:

GPLv2 requires assigning copyright to the FSF
Nothing, they are virtually identical
GPLv2 is not approved by the OSI
* BSD has no copyleft provision
Only BSD allows commercial use

Question ID 290 The Free Software Foundation believes that: (choose two)

- * Software should be free to share
- No money should ever change hands
- People should write software with no expectation of making money
- *Software should be free to modify
- Software should not have copyright

Question ID 291 Which of the following licenses was made by the FSF?

- MIT
- *GPLv3
- Apache
- BSD
- Creative Commons

Question ID 292 A permissive free software license: (choose two)

- *places no restrictions on sharing modifications
- places the software in the public domain
- does not allow the software to be locked to certain hardware
- requires you share software changes but not binaries
- *means you can use the software for anything you want

Question ID 293 Linux is distributed under which license?

- Linux Foundation
- GPLv3
- BSD
- *GPLv2
- MIT

Question ID 294 Who founded the Open Source Initiative? (choose two)

- Linus Torvalds
- Richard Stallman
- * Eric Raymond
- University of California at Berkeley
- *Bruce Perens

Question ID 295 A generic term for Open Source and Free Software is

- GPL
- Libre Software
- OS/FS
- SLOFF
- * FLOSS

Question ID 296 Which are examples of permissive software licenses? (choose two)

- * BSD
- *MIT
- GPLv2
- GPLv3
- LGPLv3

Question ID 297 What is the meaning of a public domain license?

- *The author has relinquished the copyright on the work
- The author has died
- The work was done by a government agency
- You must redistribute changes to the software
- You may not use the work for commercial purposes

Question ID 298 Creative Commons licenses allow you to: (choose three)

- Receive royalties on the use of the work
- *Specify whether or not people may distribute changes
- *Allow or disallow commercial use
- Get a veto on where the work is used
- *Specify whether or not changes must be shared

Question ID 299 If a podcast is licensed under the CC BY-ND license, you may: (choose two)

- Sell it as part of a compilation
- Add ads to it and post it to your website.
- * Post it to your website
- *Share it as long as you give credit to the author
- Use an interview or song from it for your own podcast

Question ID 300 How can you make money from open source software? (choose three)

- * Sell hardware that's built to work with the software
- Unlock premium features for people that pay
- *Provide paid consulting services for users
- Charge a yearly fee for the right to use the software
- *Take payments for fixing bugs

Question ID 301 To place software under an open source license, you must give up your copyright. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 302 The difference between the GPL and LGPL licenses are:

- LGPL is shorter than GPL
- LGPL applies to web services
- LGPL was made by the OSI while GPL was made by the FSF
- LGPL allows you to distribute the software in binary-only form
- *LGPL allows linking to non GPLed software

Question ID 303 Permissive free software licenses: (choose three)

- Include the GPLv2 and BSD
- *Don't have a copyleft provision
- *Are not approved by the FSF
- *Can allow software to be used inside closed source software
- Are not approved by the OSI

Question ID 304 The Creative Commons version of Public Domain licensing is:

- Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike
- NoAttribution-ShareAlike
- Attribution-NonCommercial
- Attribution
- *No Rights Reserved

Question ID 305 Your company makes a hardware firewall that runs a custom Linux kernel. What are your obligations under GPLv2?

- * You must make the source to your kernel available
- There are no requirements
- You must make the source to your custom web interface available
- You must ensure your custom kernel runs on a regular Intel machine
- You must make your hardware designs available

Question ID 306 Participating in open source projects can improve your technical skills, even if it is not your day job. True or False?

- *True
- False

Chapter 03 Exam

Question ID 307 Which of the following is true about graphical mode? (choose three)

- * After login, you are provided with a desktop
- *You access this mode by logging into a graphical display
- You cannot use your mouse
- *You have menus and tools to help you find what you are looking for
- After login, you are provided with a command prompt

Question ID 308 Which of the following is provided by a graphical interface that isn't normally provided to a non graphical interface? (choose four)

- *windows
- *menus
- *popups
- shell
- *desktop

Question ID 309 A server is likely to be running in graphical mode. True or False?

- True
- *False

Question ID 310 In graphical mode, you can get to a shell by running which applications? (choose two)

- * terminal
- xconsole
- * xterm
- gbash
- guiterm

Question ID 311 Which of the following are traits of a multiuser operating system? (choose three)

- * Many users can log in simultaneously with a unique account
- Each user can only log in once per day
- * Users can protect their information from other users
- An administrative user gets a dedicated CPU
- *Resources are shared between users

Question ID 312 Virtualization means:

- A machine can swap memory to disk
- Two users get different memory spaces on the same machine
- A user can connect to a server over the network and use a virtual console
- *A single host can be split up into multiple guests
- Many users can share one hard drive

Question ID 313 In virtualization, what are the host and guest? (choose two)

- The guest is the machine that runs the virtual machines
- A host is a virtual machine
- * A guest is a virtual machine
- * The host is the machine that runs the virtual machines
- The terms can be used interchangeably

Question ID 314 Which of the following are traits of cloud computing? (choose two)

- You own the hardware but pay for it over time
- * You pay for what you use
- You don't have to worry about performance any more
- Only Linux works in cloud computing
- *The resources are virtualized

Question ID 315 If you wanted to write a report that was to be printed, you would probably use:

A wiki
Chrome
Firefox
* LibreOffice
Adobe Flash

Question ID 316 If you want to store logins and passwords for different websites in a secure manner, you could use:

A text file in your home directory
Firefox
*KeePassX
A sticky note on your monitor
A LibreOffice Document

Question ID 317 You can configure your computer to check for updates automatically. True or False?

*True
False

Question ID 319 Two components that provide the ability to implement a firewall include:

ipfw
Uncomplicated Firewall
*gufw
* iptables
Cerberus

Question ID 322 What are tradeoffs of increasing the level of privacy you have in your web browser? (choose two)

Images won't load properly
*You may have to explicitly permit some cookies to be saved
*Sites may not work properly
You may get viruses
Websites may load slower

Question ID 323 Which of the following is a tool that helps you anonymize your Internet browsing?

*The onion router
CookieCleaner
Web proxy
AnonFirefox
iptables

Question ID 324 Social network "like" buttons can track your activity across the Internet. True or False?

*True
False

Question ID 325 Which of the following are properties of a strong password? (choose three)

Long so that it can be reused on multiple sites
*A mix of upper and lower case
Based on easy to remember items like birthdays
*At least 10 characters long
*Includes symbols

Question ID 326 What can be done to prevent remote people from running programs on your computer? (choose two)

block all cookies
block third party cookies
Don't use wireless networks – only wired
* use strong passwords on all user accounts
*Turn on a firewall

Chapter 04 Exam

Question ID 327 Select all the applications that provide access to the Command Line Interface (CLI)? (choose two)

* Virtual Terminal
*Terminal window
opera
firefox

Question ID 328 Which environment variable contains a list of directories that is searched for commands to execute?

PS2
PS1
* PATH
EXEC

Question ID 329 Select from the following commands those which can report the location of a command: (choose one)

*which
where
type
what

Question ID 331 A pair of single quotes (') will prevent the shell from interpreting any metacharacter. True or False?

*True
False

Question ID 332 A pair of double quotes (") will prevent the shell from interpreting any metacharacter. True or False?

True
* False

Question ID 333 Using a pair of back quotes (`) will cause a shell to execute the back-quoted text as a command and substitute the output back into the original command. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 334 Which of the following are glob characters? (choose three)

- * The question mark "?"
- *The asterisk "**"
- *The square brackets "[" and "]"
- The dash character "-"

Question ID 337 The semicolon ";" can be used to separate multiple commands to be executed in order. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 338 The double ampersand characters (&&) are used to separate commands to be executed conditionally, where if the command to the left of the ampersands fails, then the command to the right of the ampersands will be executed. True or False?

- True
- *False

Question ID 339 To be able to output messages to the screen use the _____ command:

- * echo
- print
- type
- display

Question ID 340 The _____ command will print a list of the commands that you've previously executed.

- list
- exec
- * history
- eval

Question ID 341 To execute the same command as previously executed five commands ago, you would type:

- &5
- @-5
- !5
- * !-5

Question ID 342 The shell program is what interprets the commands you type into the terminal into instructions that the Linux Operating System can execute. True or False?

- *True
- False

Question ID 343 The acronym CLI stands for:

- * Command Line Interface
- Computer Line Interface
- Command Line Interpreter
- Computer Link Interpreter

Question ID 344 Traditional UNIX command options used a single dash, like -a; _____ command options use two dashes like --all.

- LINUX
- shell
- Kernel
- * GNU

Question ID 345 The acronym GNU stands for:

- Good News Unix
- *Gnu's Not Unix
- Gnu's Nearly Unix
- Go Next Unit

Question ID 346 What one character treats the character that follows it as if it was surrounded by single quotes?

- #
- * \
- %
- /

Question ID 347 The main purpose of using glob characters is to be able to provide a command a list of filenames. True or False?

- *True
- False

Chapter 05 Exam

Question ID 22 What is the standard option to provide a command line program to view its documentation?

- info
- *--help
- doc
- h

Question ID 23 The command man -k is the same as the command apropos. True or False?

- *True
- False

Question ID 24 The `whatis` command is the same as `man -w`.

True
*False

Question ID 26 The directory where additional documentation for software packages most likely can be found is:

/var/share/doc
/usr/software/doc
*/usr/share/doc
/var/lib/doc

Question ID 27 Which two pager commands are used by the `man` command to control movement within the document? (choose two)

page
* less
* more
grep

Question ID 28 Commands typically executed by a user are covered in what section of the manual?

5
*1
2
3

Question ID 29 To search the `man` page sections for the keyword `example`, which of the following command lines could you execute? (choose two)

*`apropos example`
`man -f example`
*`man -k example`
`whatis example`

Question ID 30 The statement that describes the difference between a `man` page and an `info` page is:

The `man` page is like a guide; the `info` page is a more concise reference.
The `man` page is a long detailed reference; the `info` page is very terse.
There is very little difference between them.
*The `info` page is like a guide; a `man` page is a more concise reference.

Question ID 31 If you are reading the synopsis of a command from a `man` page, then items in square brackets are:

Required arguments
Required options
Comments
*Optional

Question ID 32 The following sections commonly appear on a `man` page: (choose three)

LICENSE
* SYNOPSIS
*DESCRIPTION
*NAME

Question ID 33 Section 5 of the manual pages covers:

User commands
System administration commands
Games
*File Formats

Question ID 34 To start searching a `man` page, the first key you press is:

!
f
* /
S

Question ID 35 In order to exit viewing a `man` page, press:

x
*q
y
Z

Question ID 36 Which option for the `man` command should you use if you intend to send the output of the command to a printer?

*-t
-m
-T
--text

Question ID 37 What key should be used while working in the `man` command if you want to go to the end of the document?

goto
*G
g
e

Question ID 38 To get help on using the `info` command, execute: (choose two)

help info
info -q
*man info
*info info

Question ID 39 To get help while using the info command press: (choose one)

*h
z
a
g

Question ID 40 To exit the info command press:

z
x
*q
X

Question ID 41 In order to search an info page, the first key to press is: (choose one)

f
t
*s
g

Question ID 42 To go to the end of an info page press:

*END
]
n
N

Question ID 43 To go to the next match of a search on a man page press:

N
}
*n
]

Question ID 44 When interpreting the SYNOPSIS of a command found on a man page, the "|" means:

*The items it separates cannot be used together
The items it separates can be used together

Question ID 45 After performing a search, you can use the ____ key to return to a previously found match:

*N
U
D
n

Question ID 46 To move a page forward one at a time while viewing a man page, press the following:

Enter
m
*Spacebar
a

Chapter 06 Exam

Question ID 47 Hidden files are files that begin with what character?

A plus (+)
A dash (-)
*A period (.)
An asterisk (*)

Question ID 48 What option for the ls command will display all files, including hidden files?

-H
-w
-L
*-a

Question ID 49 The top-level directory on a Linux system is represented as:

C:
/home
/root
* /

Question ID 50 Is the following path absolute or relative?

/etc/ppp
*absolute
Relative

Question ID 51 Is the following path absolute or relative?

sysadmin/Documents
*relative
absolute

Question ID 52 Is the following path absolute or relative?

../../home/sysadmin
absolute
*relative

Question ID 53 The tilde (~) is used to represent:

- nothing; it has no special meaning.
- Any two single characters
- * A user's home directory.
- The directory above the current working directory

Question ID 54 Which of the following commands can be used to access the home directory of the user "bob" while logged in as root? (choose two)

- *cd /home/bob
- ~bob
- cd &&
- *cd ~bob

Question ID 55 The double dot (..) can be used with the cd command to represent:

- Nothing; it has no special meaning.
- A user's home directory.
- *The directory above the current working directory
- Any two single characters

Question ID 56 The cd command by itself will take you to what directory?

- *Your home directory
- The directory above the current working directory
- The system root directory
- None; it is not a valid command

Question ID 57 What command will allow you to change your current working directory?

- list
- chdir
- *cd
- ls

Question ID 58 The double dot (..) can be used to represent the directory...

- ...any two single numbers
- *...above the current directory
- ...above the current directory only when using the cd command.
- ...any directory below the current directory

Question ID 59 The ls command without options or arguments...

- ...prompts for a directory to list.
- *...lists the contents of the current directory.
- ...generates an error as this command requires arguments.
- ...lists the contents of a user's home directory.

Question ID 60 The first character in a long listing (ls -l) indicates:

- The owner
- *If something is a file, directory, or symbolic link
- The permissions
- The size

Question ID 61 Which option for the ls command, when used in conjunction with the -l option, will display human-readable sizes?

- S
- M
- H
- * -h

Question ID 62 Which of the following commands will prevent any aliased options to the ls command?

- /ls
- <ls
- %ls
- *\ls

Question ID 63 The ls command color codes results by default. True or False?

- True
- *False

Question ID 64 The command ls -S will sort files:

- By number of symlinks, largest to smallest.
- By modification date, newest to oldest.
- *By size, largest to smallest.
- By size, smallest to largest.

Question ID 65 When using the cp command, you must provide both a source and a destination. True or False?

- True
- *False

Question ID 66 Which option(s) can be used to prevent cp from overwriting an existing file? (choose two)

- Z
- N
- * -i
- * -n

Question ID 67 The command rm -r will...

generate an error; -r isn't a valid option.
 * remove a directory along with any files or subdirectories.
 prompt for each confirmation before deleting each file in a directory.
 remove only empty directories.

Question ID 68 Which option can be used with the rm command to prompt before deleting?

I
 A
 * -i
 -P

Question ID 69 The rm command can delete multiple files at once. True or False?

*True
 False

Question ID 70 Which of the following commands can be used to rename a file?

name
 *mv
 rn
 cp

Question ID 72 The touch command can be used to: (choose two)

* update the time stamp of existing files
 change a file's name
 change ownership of a file
 *create new files

Chapter 07 Exam**Question ID 73 Compression on a file works by:**

Consolidating multiple files into one
 Storing most of the data on removable media and just leaving a pointer
 Removing the high order bit from each byte
 Eliminating gaps within the file
 * Removing redundant information

Question ID 75 In general, which of the following would you want to use lossless compression?

An encrypted email
 An mp3 audio file
 A JPEG image
 A movie
 *A log file

Question ID 76 Lossy compression: (choose three)

*Sacrifices some quality
 *Usually results better compression than lossless
 Decompresses to an identical version as the original
 Is often used with documents
 *Is often used with images

Question ID 77 You type gzip myfile.tar. What happens? (choose two)

myfile.tar is unarchived into the current directory
 *myfile.tar.gz holds a compressed version of myfile.tar
 An error; you forgot to pass the name of the output file
 An error; you forgot to specify the file with -f
 *myfile.tar is removed

Question ID 78 How would you obtain output similar to the following?

compressed	uncompressed	ratio	uncompressed_name
278168	1016950	72.6%	tags

gunzip -t tags
 gunzip -l tags.gz
 file tags
 gunzip -x tags
 * gzip -l tags

Question ID 79 Which command would you use to archive the "Documents" directory and compress it with bzip2 compression?

tar -fzc Documents documents.tbz
 *tar -cjf documents.tbz Documents
 tar -cf Documents documents.tbz
 tar -czf documents.tbz Documents
 tar -cjf Documents

Question ID 80 Which flag would you pass to tar in order to have it make a new archive?

* -c
 -j
 -n
 -x
 -t

Question ID 81 Which command will show what's inside the compressed tarball with a name of foo.tar.gz?

```
tar -xf foo.tar.gz
tar -tjf foo.tar.gz
tar -lf foo.tar.gz
* tar -tzf foo.tar.gz
tar -tf foo.tar.gz
```

Question ID 82 In the command tar -cvjf foo.tbz a b c, what are a, b, and c?

nothing; -cvjf only expects one parameter
a is the directory that will be prepended to files; b and c are files inside it
extra flags passed to tar
matching operators; anything starting with a, b, or c will be added
*file names to be added to the archive

Question ID 83 Given the command tar -cvjf homedirs.tbz /home, which of the following are true? (choose two)

Files that are present in the archive might overwrite files in /home
*The command will print out each filename as it is processed
The /home directory will be restored with the contents of homedirs.tbz
*The output file will be compressed
Only files starting with /home will be extracted from the archive

Question ID 84 You archived your users' directories into a file called backup.tar.gz. You then view the archive and see the filenames follow this convention:

home/username/somefile
How will you extract just the files for the user called fred?

```
tar -tjf backup.tar.gz /home/fred
tar -tzf /home/fred < backup.tar.gz
tar -xjf backup.tar.gz home/fred/
* tar -xzf backup.tar.gz home/fred/
tar -xzf backup.tar.gz fred
```

Question ID 85 Which of the following commands will create a zipfile with the contents of your Documents directory?

```
zip mydocs.zip Documents
* zip -r mydocs.zip Documents
zip -c mydocs.zip Documents
zip -cf mydocs.zip Documents
zip -f mydocs.zip Documents
```

Question ID 86 Given a file called documents.zip, how can you see what's in it without extracting the files?

```
unzip --list documents.zip
* unzip -l documents.zip
zip -lf documents.zip
showzip documents.zip
zip -l documents.zip
```

Question ID 87 Given a file called documents.zip, how can you extract just the files under ProjectX?

```
unzip -t documents.zip ProjectX
zip -x documents.zip ProjectX
unzip documents.zip ProjectX
* unzip documents.zip ProjectX/*
unzip documents.zip | grep ProjectX
```

Question ID 88 You try to compress a file that is already compressed. Which of the following statements is true?

The file changed while you were compressing it
The file will actually be uncompressed
*The file will not be compressed any further than it already was
The file will be deleted
The compression algorithm needs to be set to the "currently compressed" mode for it to be compressed further

Question ID 89 Which of the following commands can be used to compress a file? (choose three)

```
*bunzip2
* gzip
cat
*zip
Bzip
```

Question ID 90 The three main modes of tar are: (choose three)

```
* List
Copy
Compress
*Extract
*Create
```

Question ID 91 In the command tar -czf foo.tar.gz bar, what is the purpose of the f flag?

Tells tar to read from the file that follows the flag
Tells tar to copy only files, and not directories
Tells tar to print the name of each file as it is processed
* Tells tar to write to the file that follows the flag
Specifies extra compression is to be used

Question ID 92 Which two commands do the same thing? (choose two)

```
*tar -c foo | gzip > foo.tar.gz
tar -tzf foo.tar.gz
tar -x foo | gzip
*tar -czf foo.tar.gz foo
tar -xzf foo.tar.gz
```

Question ID 902 The _____ command is normally executed daily to update the database of all files that are on the system.

- locate
- search
- find
- *updated

Chapter 08 Exam

Question ID 93 Error messages generated by commands are sent where by default?

- * STDERR
- Log files
- STDOUT
- STDIN

Question ID 94 A successful command will print output to STDOUT. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 95 Which of the following commands will direct error messages to the file error.log? (choose two)

- * ls /root &> error.log
- ls /root \$> error.log
- * ls /root 2> error.log
- ls /root > error.log

Question ID 96 A pipe allows you to...

- * ...send the output of one command to another
- ...send the same input to multiple commands
- ...type multiple commands at one prompt
- ...send the output of a command to a file

Question ID 97 Channel 2 is:

- STDALL
- *STDERR
- STDIN
- STDOUT

Question ID 98 Which of the following commands will append its output to output.file?

- echo Testing -> output.file
- echo Testing > output.file
- * echo Testing >> output.file
- output.file < echo Testing

Question ID 99 Which command(s) can be used to sort the lines of list.file alphabetically and display it on the screen? (choose two)

- * sort < list.file
- echo list.file > sort
- cat list.file >> sort
- * cat list.file | sort

Question ID 100 Which option of the head command will display only the first five lines of a file?

- l 5
- n
- No option needed; head displays only five lines by default.
- * -n 5

Question ID 101 The grep command...

- * ...will display all the lines in a file containing the specified Regular Expression.
- ...is not case sensitive.
- ...will display all the lines that begin with the specified Regular Expression.
- ...will display the line numbers in a file that contain a specified Regular Expression.

Question ID 102 The grep command can be used with glob characters. True or False?

- *True
- False

Question ID 103 Which of the following commands will display only lines that begin with start?

- grep \$start file.txt
- grep *start file.txt
- *grep ^start file.txt
- grep \start file.txt

Question ID 104 Which of the following commands will display only lines that begin with test?

- grep \$test* file.txt
- grep &test file.txt
- grep *test file.txt
- *grep ^test file.txt

Question ID 105 Which of the following commands will display lines that contain either start or end?

- egrep (start|end) file.txt
- *egrep 'start|end' file.txt
- egrep start&end file.txt
- egrep start end file.txt

Question ID 106 Which of the following commands can be used to scroll through a text file? (choose two)

- cat
- some
- * less
- * more

Question ID 107 The find command can search for files based on the size of the file. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 108 Which of the following commands scans the file to determine file locations?

- search
- * find
- locate
- where

Question ID 109 Which option for the cut command is used to specify a delimiter?

- f
- * -d
- D
- =

Question ID 110 Which option for the cut command is used to specify the field?

- * -f
- d
- #
- D

Question ID 111 Which option for the wc command will print the number of lines in a file?

- w
- * -l
- C
- L

Question ID 112 Which option for the wc command will print the total number of words in a file?

- L
- * -w
- C
- l

Question ID 113 Which command can be used to print line numbers?

- sort
- ln
- num
- * nl

Question ID 114 The command echo "text" > file.txt will create file.txt if it does not already exist. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 115 The command echo "text" > file.txt will not overwrite file.txt if it already exists. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 116 The command echo "text" >> file.txt will not overwrite file.txt if it already exists. True or False?

- * True
- False

Chapter 09 Exam

Question ID 117 The "echo" command:

- Copies variables from one to another
- Tests a variable for duplication
- Duplicates the input stream to the output stream
- Is used for variable assignment
- * Is used to output text to the console

Question ID 118 A file begins with #!/bin/csh. This means:

- The operator should not be using /bin/csh
- * Running the script will invoke /bin/csh to interpret the rest of the file
- This is a Perl script
- C Shell compatibility mode is enabled
- Nothing, this is a comment

Question ID 119 Which are appropriate editors for writing shell scripts? (choose two)

- Firefox
- /bin/bash
- LibreOffice Writer
- * nano
- * vi

Question ID 120 Most of nano's commands take the form of:

mouse clicks
Alt and another character
* Control and another character
The F1 through F12 function keys
Escape followed by another character

Question ID 121 What does this shell script do?

```
FOO=/tmp/foo
if [ ! -d $FOO ]; then
mkdir $FOO
fi
```

Creates /tmp/foo and raises an error if there is a problem
Nothing, as there is a problem with the conditions in the if statement
* Creates /tmp/foo if it does not exist
Makes the /tmp/foo directory if a file by that name exists
Outputs a message to the screen

Question ID 123 Which of the following are correct about for and while loops? (choose two)

* while loops have a test each cycle to determine if it should run again
for loops require a variable over which to iterate
for loops have a test each cycle to determine if it should run again
* for loops operate over a fixed list of items
while loops operate over a fix list of items

Question ID 124 Given the following part of a script:

```
if [ -f $1 ]; then
echo "I am here"
fi
```

What is the meaning of \$1?

It is a special variable that indicates the exit code of the command before it
It is a file called \$1
* It is the first argument passed to the script
It is a list of files that gets interpolated
It is a parameter to -f, indicating the size of the file

Question ID 125 Given the following script that is run through ./test.sh hello goodbye:

```
if [ -f $2 ]; then
echo "I am here"
fi
```

When will "I am here" be printed?

Never
* If a file called "goodbye" exists in the current directory
If there are two files in the current directory
If a file called "hello" exists in the current directory
The script will always print "I am here"

Question ID 126 What is the correct way to assign the word "Hello" to a variable?

```
* A="Hello"
echo $A "Hello"
$A="Hello"
A = "Hello"
echo "Hello" > A
```

Question ID 127 What is the correct way to save the current directory to a variable?

```
pwd | $A
pwd $A
A=pwd
* A=`pwd`
A=cwd
```

Question ID 128 Which shell command accepts input from the user's keyboard?

```
* read
gets
echo
input
$1
```

Question ID 129 What information is held inside \$? ?

The current process id
The name of the command run
The number of arguments passed to the script
* The previous command's exit code
The current user ID

Question ID 130 How would you finish your script with an exit code of 42?

```
break 42
CODE=42
return 42
$?=42
* exit 42
```


Question ID 131 The if command looks for what exit code to consider a condition to be true?

8
255
* 0
1
10

Question ID 132 The number of users logged in is in a variable called USERS. How would you test to see if 5 users are logged in?

* test \$USERS -eq 5
test \$USERS = 5
test \$USERS,5
test \$USERS -a 5
test -f USERS=5

Question ID 133 Given the following script:

```
while [ ! -f /tmp/foo ]; do  
echo -n "."  
process_data > /tmp/foo  
done
```

Which of the following are true? (choose two)

/tmp/foo will be removed if it exists
* process_data will be called at most once
The screen will fill with dots.
process_data will never be run
* If a file called /tmp/foo exists, process_data won't be run

Question ID 134 A conditional that lets you make multiple comparisons with a pattern is called:

test
* case
branch
if
fanout

Question ID 135 What is the meaning of `$(($i + 1))` ?

This will return the value of the first argument to the script
This will return the value of the next argument to the script
If i is 0, the loop will stop
This runs the command stored in variable i
* 1 will be added to the i variable

Question ID 136 How would you write a test that says "if /tmp/foo is a directory or USERS is greater than 5"?

test -f /tmp/foo -o \$USERS -ge 5
test -d /tmp/foo | \$USERS > 5
test /tmp/foo || \$USERS > 5
* test -d /tmp/foo -o \$USERS -gt 5
test /tmp/foo -d -o \$USERS -gt 5

Chapter 10 Exam

Question ID 140 Which of the following are valid CPU types for Intel-based platforms? (choose two)

* 32 bit
48 bit
24 bit
* 64 bit

Question ID 141 64 bit platforms can access more memory than 32 bit platforms. True or False?

* True
False

Question ID 142 Which of the following commands will display CPU information? (choose three)

* arch
cpufreq
* cat /proc/cpuinfo
lspic
* lscpu

Question ID 143 A CPU flag...

...defines how many devices can be attached to the system
...defines the CPU manufacturer
* ...defines the features that the CPU supports
...is not a valid term

Question ID 144 Which command displays information from SMBIOS?

showbios
smbios
dmibios
* dmidecode

Question ID 146 Choose all of the following statements that are true in regard to virtual RAM: (choose three)

Virtual RAM is stored in the CPU
* Virtual RAM is stored on a hard drive
* Virtual RAM is used when available physical RAM is low.
* Virtual RAM is also called swap space

Question ID 148 Which of the following are common busing systems? (choose two)

RAM
* PCI
BIOS
CPU
* USB

Question ID 152 A division of a hard drive may be referred to as a _____. (choose two)

label
block
* slice
* partition

Question ID 153 Which of the following are valid partitioning types? (choose two)

* MBR
PC
BIOS
* GPT

Question ID 154 The fdisk command is a tool used for working with the MBR partitioned disks. True or False?

* True
False

Question ID 155 Which of the following is the valid device file name for the first IDE hard drive on the system?

/dev/sda
/dev/ide
* /dev/hda
/dev/hd1

Question ID 156 Which of the following are valid video cable connector types? (choose two)

* VGA
AMD
* DVI
HAD

Chapter 11 Exam

Question ID 157 What does the acronym RPM mean?

Relocate Package Manager
Return Package Management
*RPM Package Management
Recursive Package Manager

Question ID 158 One way to install new software on a Linux system is to use a package management system. True or False?

* True
False

Question ID 159 When you execute the dmesg command, the system displays messages that are generated by the kernel. True or False?

* True
False

Question ID 160 Which of the following are package management commands for distributions with software distributed in files ending in ".deb"? (choose three)

rpm
* apt-get
* dpkg
* aptitude

Question ID 161 Which of the following are package management commands for distributions with software distributed in files ending in ".rpm"?

* yumex
apt-get
* yum
* rpm

Question ID 162 The Linux kernel mounts the following pseudo-file systems to provide access to information about hardware devices connected to the system: (choose two)

/info
*/proc
* /sys
/devices

Question ID 163 The /proc directory contains a subdirectory for each process present on the system. True or False?

* True
False

Question ID 164 The Process ID (PID) of the init process is

varies
100
* 1
0

Question ID 165 The process (ps) command shows only processes running in the current shell by default. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 166 The following system load averages are displayed by the top command: (choose three)

- 10 minute
- * 1 minute
- * 5 minute
- * 15 minute

Question ID 167 The free command outputs statistics about:

- * Memory usage
- Software usage
- CPU usage
- Disk usage

Question ID 168 What directory typically contains log files?

- /log
- * /var/log
- /proc/log
- /usr/log

Question ID 169 Which log file contains messages regarding authentication and authorization?

- dmesg
- syslog
- messages
- * secure

Question ID 170 All log files contain only text data. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 171 A load average of 1.0 always means the system is fully loaded. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 172 A command that will continuously update statistics about running processes:

- bottom
- tail
- head
- *top

Question ID 173 The following are valid Linux option styles: (choose three)

- DOS slash (/)
- * Traditional Unix with a single dash (-)
- *BSD Unix without a dash
- * GNU long options with two dashes (--)

Question ID 174 Which file contains the information passed to the kernel at boot time?

- /proc/kopts
- /proc/kargs
- * /proc/cmdline
- /proc/kernel

Question ID 175 To make changes permanent for kernel parameter files found under /proc/sys, the following file can have entries added to it:

- * /etc/sysctl.conf
- /etc/sysinfo.conf
- /etc/procsys.conf
- /etc/procctl.conf

Question ID 176 To get a list of all packages installed on a system using RPM Package Management you can execute:

- * rpm -qa
- rpm -ql
- rpm -qi
- rpm -qf

Chapter 12 Exam

Question ID 177 Which of the following would be considered a host?

- * A printer attached to the network via an IP address
- A network cable
- The computer's hard drive
- a CDROM

Question ID 178 A service is...

- ...a file that contains configuration information
- ...like an IP address
- * ...a feature provided by one computer to another
- ...another name for a computer's hostname

Question ID 180 A network packet contains ... (choose two)

- ...the name of the router
- * ...the IP address of the source machine
- * ...the IP address of the destination machine
- ...none of the above

Question ID 181 Only servers have hostnames. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 184 Which of the following protocols defines how network communication functions?

- DNS
- * TCP/IP
- SSH
- DHCP

Question ID 185 Which of the following are valid IPv4 addresses? (choose two)

- 192.301.25.25
- * 192.105.10.10
- * 10.33.55.77
- 192.105.10.10.2

Question ID 186 The name of the primary wired network devices is ether0. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 189 Which of the following commands will display your machine's IP address?

- * ifconfig
- route
- ipconfig
- dig

Question ID 190 Which of the following commands will display the routing table? (choose two)

- * netstat -r
- dig
- ifconfig
- * route

Question ID 191 Which of the following commands will allow you to log into a remote machine?

- * ssh
- route
- netstat
- dig

Question ID 192 What option to the netstat command has information shown as numbers rather than names?

- * -n
- t
- name
- r

Question ID 193 Which of the following commands will allow you to log into the machine server1 with the account name nick?

- * ssh nick@server1
- ssh nick->server1
- ssh nick-server1
- ssh nick&server1

Question ID 194 The RSA key fingerprint allows the dig command to connect to remote systems. True or False?

- True
- * False

Chapter 13 Exam

Question ID 197 Which files contain user account information? (choose two)

- * /etc/shadow
- * /etc/passwd
- /etc/password
- /etc/group

Question ID 198 Which user can view the /etc/shadow file?

- Any member of the password group
- All users
- * The root user
- No users

Question ID 199 Which command will display the UID, GID and groups your current user belongs to?

- * id
- about
- who
- whoami

Question ID 200 Each user is a member of their own private group, of which they are the only member. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 201 Which command will display the users that are currently logged in to the system?

- id
- whoami
- * who
- about

Question ID 202 The sudo command allows regular users to...

- ...run any commands as a system account without logging in.
- ...run any command as root, after providing the root password.
- ...run any command as root, after providing the sudo password.
- * ...run certain commands as the root user.

Question ID 203 The /etc/sudoers file should be edited directly by root using the visudo command. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 204 Which of the following commands will allow you to switch to the user "branch"? (choose three)

- * su -l branch
- * su branch
- * su - branch
- sudo branch

Question ID 205 The visudo command uses which text editor by default?

- gedit
- nano
- * vi
- pico

Question ID 206 Which of the following commands will display the group(s) a user belongs to?

- whoami
- all
- group
- * id

Question ID 207 Which of the following commands will display the groups that the user "bob" belongs to? (choose one)

- all bob
- groups -a
- group bob
- * id bob

Question ID 208 The /etc/group file follows what structure?

- group:GID:user_list
- group:<user_list
- user:group
- * group_name:password_placeholder:GID:user_list

Question ID 209 A GID is associated with a group name. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 210 A user can belong to...

- Only groups with a GID over 500
- Only one group
- Only five groups
- * At least 16 groups

Question ID 212 Sudo privileges can be used to specify which user can use the sudo command to execute commands as other users. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 213 In distributions that do not allow the root user to login directly or via the su command, the installation process automatically configures one user account to be able to use the sudo command to execute commands as if they were executed by the root user. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 214 Which of the following commands will display how long the system has been running since the last boot? (choose two)

- * uptime
- id
- * w
- who

Question ID 215 The /etc/shadow file contains plain-text passwords. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 216 Which command can be used to view the /etc/passwd file entries?

- * getent
- uptime
- upasswd
- getpasswd

Chapter 14 Exam

Question ID 217 **UIDs 1-500 are usually reserved for what kind of users?**

- Remote log-in accounts
- Are not used for user accounts, but for group accounts
- * System accounts, such as server processes
- Log-in (human) users

Question ID 218 **If a user is deleted, the files and directories that the user owned...**

- * ...will show a UID as the owner, but not user name
- ...will have no user owner
- ...will have no UID owner
- ...are deleted as well

Question ID 219 **Which of the following options for the useradd command allows root to specify the UID to be associated with the account?**

- * -u
- G
- g
- U

Question ID 220 **Which of the following options for the useradd command allows root to specify supplementary groups the user will be a member of?**

- * -G
- U
- u
- g

Question ID 221 **On a system that does not use UPG, the useradd command will also create a user group.**

For example, user "bob", group "bob". True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 222 **The useradd command will create a home directory by default for a user. True or False?**

- * True
- False

Question ID 223 **The usermod command can be used to do all of the following except...**

- ...change the user's home directory
- * ...change the user's MAX and MIN password settings
- ...change the user's UID and GID
- ...add a user to a supplementary groups

Question ID 224 **Which of the following commands will add the group "extra" to the user bob's secondary groups in addition to bob's current secondary groups?**

- usermod -ag bob extra
- * usermod -aG extra bob
- usermod -a extra bob
- usermod -G extra bob

Question ID 225 **Which option for the usermod command can be used to specify a user's group ID (either primary or secondary)? (choose two)**

- S
- * -g
- s
- * -G

Question ID 226 **For non-root users, the passwd command can only be used to change the password of the user running the command. True or False?**

- * True
- False

Question ID 227 **The userdel command will...**

- * delete the user account, but leave the user's files by default
- will prompt before deleting each file owned by a user
- automatically delete a user and all the files owned by that user
- automatically delete a user and the user's home directory and its contents

Question ID 228 **The groupmod command can be used to change a group name. True or False?**

- * True
- False

Question ID 229 **The groupmod command can be used to change a group GID. True or False?**

- * True
- False

Question ID 230 **The groupmod command can be used to add users to a group. True or False?**

- True
- * False

Question ID 231 Which of the following commands can be used to modify a group?

- addgroup
- groupadd
- modgroup
- * groupmod

Question ID 232 Which command can be used to determine a user's most recent log in?

- shell
- * last
- history
- login

Question ID 233 Which of the following files contains encrypted user password information?

- /etc/passwd
- /etc/usr
- /etc/group
- * /etc/shadow

Question ID 234 Which of the following files contains user IDs?

- * /etc/passwd
- * /etc/usr
- /etc/shadow
- /etc/group

Question ID 235 Which of the following files does the groupadd command use to determine the new GID when a GID isn't specified?

- /etc/shadow
- * /etc/group
- /etc/passwd
- /etc/usr

Question ID 236 Which of the following commands, run as root, will prevent the user "bob" from logging in?

- usermod -D bob
- * usermod -L bob
- usermod -l bob
- usermod -d bob

Question ID 673 What directory contains user's home directories?

- * /home
- /user
- /rootfs
- /

Chapter 15 Exam

Question ID 237 Which of the following commands set "other" permissions on "file" to r-x?

- chmod o=r+x file
- chmod o+rx file
- chmod o-r-w file
- * chmod o=rx file

Question ID 238 Which of the following commands sets "other" permissions on "file" to r-x?

- chmod 777 file
- chmod 774 file
- * chmod 775 file
- chmod 776 file

Question ID 239 Only one set (user, group, other) of permission can be changed at once using the symbolic method. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 240 Which of the following are methods for setting permissions using the chmod command? (choose two)

- letter
- * symbolic
- binary
- * octal

Question ID 241 The chown command can be used to change the owner and group of a file. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 242 The chgrp command can be used to change the owner and group of a file. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 243 The user "sysadmin" will be able to read the "file" because they own it.

----r--r-- 1 sysadmin group 38270 Sep 2 18:49 file True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 244 The user "sysadmin" will be able to change the permissions of the "file" because they own it.

----r--r-- 1 sysadmin group 38270 Sep 2 18:49 file True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 245 Octal notation uses the following values for the permissions granted:

r = 3, w = 2, x = 1
r = 7, w = 5, x = 0
* r = 4, w = 2, x = 1
r = 4, w = 2, x = 0

Question ID 246 Which of the following permissions would allow all users to add, view, and delete files in a directory?

- 666
- 750
- * 777
- 775

Question ID 247 A user cannot delete a file if they do not own it. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 248 The "execute" permission on a directory allows you to: (choose three)

- * Along with write permission to successfully create new files
- * Change to that directory or use it as part of a path
- * Along with read permission to successfully perform "ls -l"
- Along with write permission to successfully delete the directory

Question ID 249 The "execute" permission on a file allows you to:

- This permission isn't meaningful for text files.
- * Run the file as a script
- Move the file to a new directory
- Delete the file

Question ID 250 The chgrp command can be used on a file by:

- A user that belongs to the files current group
- Only root
- Only the file owner
- * The file owner and root

Question ID 251 The chown command can be used to change the user owner on a file by:

- The file owner
- The file owner and root
- A user that belongs to the files current group
- * Only root

Question ID 252 The chmod command can be used on a file by:

- * The file owner and root
- The file owner
- Only root
- A user that belongs to the files current group

Question ID 253 Which option for the chown command can be used to change the owner of a directory and all the files and directories below it?

- * -R
- r
- f
- a

Question ID 254 The chown command will only accept one file at a time as an argument. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 255 The "execute" permission is never set on files by default. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 256 The user owner of a file will always have the same or higher permissions as "other". True or False?

- True
- * False

Chapter 16 Exam

Question ID 348 The /tmp directory is a temporary directory and will not exist on a system at all times. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 349 The /var directory has files that change over time. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 350 The "sticky bit" permission...

- * prevents others from removing files they don't own from a common directory
- changes the group ownership of existing files in a directory
- prevents others from overwriting files they don't own in common directories
- sets the group ownership of any new file created in a directory

Question ID 352 Which of the following commands will set the "sticky bit" on /shared ?

- * `chmod 1777 /shared`
- `chmod 2777 /shared`
- `chmod 4777 /shared`
- None of the above

Question ID 353 The "setuid" permission...

- prevents the owner of a file from being changed.
- reports the output of a script to the owner
- * allows a command to be run as the file owner.
- allows files in a directory to be manipulated as by the directory owner

Question ID 355 Which of the following commands will set setuid for /usr/bin/program?

- `chmod 2755 /usr/bin/program`
- `chmod 1755 /usr/bin/program`
- * `chmod 4755 /usr/bin/program`
- None of the above

Question ID 356 The setgid permission... (choose two)

- * allows files created in a directory to be owned by the group that owns the directory
- * allows a command to be run as the group owner of the file.
- can only be set on files
- prevents the group owner of a file from being changed.

Question ID 357 Which of the following commands will set setgid on /shared ?

- `chmod 4777 /shared`
- * `chmod 2777 /shared`
- None of the above
- `chmod 1777 /shared`

Question ID 359 Setting setgid on a directory...

- * will set the group owner of all files created in the directory to the group owner of the directory
- is not allowed by the system
- does nothing
- will allow scripts in the directory to be executed as the group owner of the directory

Question ID 360 Deleting a source file will break an associated hard link. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 361 A source and a hard link must be part of the same filesystem. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 362 Deleting a source file will break an associated symbolic link. True or False?

- * True
- False

Question ID 363 A source file and a symbolic link must be part of the same file system. True or False?

- True
- * False

Question ID 364 Which of the following commands would create a hard link, "link" to "file"?

- `ln -s file link`
- `ln link file`
- * `ln file link`
- `ln -s link file`

Question ID 365 Which of the following commands would create a symbolic link, "link" to "file"?

- * `ln -s file link`
- `ln -s link file`
- `ln link file`
- `ln file link`