

DevNet Associate (Version 1.0) – Module 1 Exam Answers

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Module 1: Course Introduction Exam Answers

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NOTE: If you have the new question on this test, please comment Question and Multiple-Choice list in form below this article. We will update answers for you in the shortest time. Thank you! We truly value your contribution to the website.

1. A system administrator issues the apt-get upgrade command on a Linux operating system. What is the purpose of this command?

- Every application installed will update itself to the latest version.
- Operating system updates are downloaded and will be installed.
- The remote repository of applications and dependencies will be updated to the latest version.
- A specific application named upgrade will be installed.

Explanation: When the `apt-get upgrade` command is issued in a Linux terminal, all installed applications will attempt to upgrade to the latest version available.

2. A Linux system administrator is searching the passwd file for any username that starts with a digit. Which `grep` command should the administrator use?

- `grep '(0-9)' /etc/passwd`
- `grep '[0-9]' /etc/passwd`
- `grep '_[0-9]' /etc/passwd`
- **`grep '^ [0-9]' /etc/passwd`**

Explanation: The `grep` Linux command can be used to process text line by line and to print any lines which match a specified pattern. The matching patterns are based on regular expression (regex) query modifiers used to select the appropriate content. Some regex query modifiers are as follows:

`_` (underscore): matches a space
`^` (caret): indicates the start of a string
`$` (dollar sign): indicates the end of a string
`.` (period): matches a single character, including a space
`*` (asterisk): matches zero or more occurrences of the preceding character
`[]` (square bracket): matches a character
`{ }` (curly bracket): repeats preceding character

3. What is the output when the following code is entered into a Python program interpreter?

```
[1,2,4,5] + [3,6]
```

- [1,2,3,4,5,6]
- [12]+[9]
- [21]
- **[1,2,4,5,3,6]**

Explanation: The Python interpreter performs concatenation of two lists without reordering the list elements

4. What is displayed after the following code is entered into a Python interpreter?

```
addition = 22 +10  
print(addition)
```

- nothing (because the print command is wrong)
- [22]+[10]
- (syntaxerror)-...as there should not be a space between the numerical values
- **32**

Explanation: The Python interpreter will perform the operation and display the result, 32.

5. A Linux administrator is attempting to use a terminal to configure the network interface card on a computer. The administrator receives a message that the administrator does not have necessary permissions to perform the configuration. What should be done prior to the configuration command?

- identify a different network interface
- use a different user account
- **use the sudo command**
- change the chmod permissions on the network configuration file

Explanation: Multiple terminal commands require the use of the sudo command as a preface. The command sudo means “super user do”. Sudo will require an administrator password be entered to complete a configuration. Malicious software usually cannot do damage on its own without knowing the password first.

6. A network engineer needs to review the status of all network interfaces of a server running a Linux operating system. The engineer enters the command `ifconfig -a`. What is the result of this command?

- All active interfaces will display information.
- The ARP table of the computer will be displayed.
- **Both active and inactive interfaces will display information.**
- The host routing table will be displayed.

Explanation: The ifconfig command with the -a modifier will provide information for all network interfaces, even if they are down.

7. A system administrator attempts to determine what is causing a computer to perform slower than normal. The administrator issues the `ps` command. What is displayed by this command?

- current RAM usage
- current NIC status
- **active processes using CPU time**
- current HDD usage

Explanation: The ps command can be combined with multiple modifiers to display all processes running on a computer, view a specific process, or end processes that are using CPU time.

8. A user issues the Linux command `ls -l myfile.sh` to check the permission of the file `myfile.sh`.

```
devasc@labvm:~/Documents$ ls -l myfile.sh
-rwxr-xr-- 1 self test 15 Mar 30 21:24 myfile.sh
```

Which two statements describe the permissions assigned to the file? (Choose two.)

- Any user in the self group can read, modify, and execute the file.
- **The user with the user ID of self can modify the file.**
- The user with the user ID of devasc can modify the file.
- All users can execute the file.
- **Any user in the test group can execute the file.**

Explanation: The `ls -l` command provides a “long list” format with more information that includes the following:

File type: The hyphen (-) represents a regular file, the d represents a directory.

File permissions: The first three letters represent the permissions of the file owner over the file, the next three letters represent the permissions of the group over the file, and the last three letters represent the permissions of others over the file. The permission letters are as follows:

r- read or copy the file

w- write to the file

x- execute the file

hyphen (-) – no value assigned

Number of hard links to the file: 1 in this case

File owner, self in this case

File group: test in this case

File size. 15 bytes in this case

9. Which Python command creates a conditional control structure?

- def
- delay
- from
- **if**

Explanation: The commands `if` and `else` are used for conditional logic. The commands `for` and `while` are used for repetition logic, and `from` is for module importing.

10. A user enters the commands as shown. What is the result after the `mv` command is entered?

```
devasc@labvm:~/Documents$ pwd
/home/devasc/Documents
devasc@labvm:~/Documents$ mv myfile.sh ../Desktop/myfile2.sh
```

- The file `myfile.sh` is copied to the `/home/devasc/Desktop` directory and renamed as `myfile2.sh`.
- The file `myfile.sh` is copied to the `/home/devasc/Desktop` directory and replaces the file `myfile2.sh`.
- The file `myfile.sh` is copied and renamed to `myfile2.sh` in the current directory.
- **The file `myfile.sh` is moved to the `/home/devasc/Desktop` directory and renamed as `myfile2.sh`.**

Explanation: The mv Linux command can be used either to move a file to a different directory or to rename a file. The syntax of the command is mv source destination . In this case, the destination filename is different and the file is renamed after it is moved.

11. A student new to Python is working in the interactive interpreter mode. The student issues the commands:

```
>>> ipAddress = {"R1": "10.1.1.1", "R2": "10.2.2.1", "R3": "10.3.3.1"}
```

Which data type is used to represent the variable ipAddress?

- list
- array
- tuple
- **dictionary**

Explanation: In Python, a variable using the dictionary type can be created by placing a sequence of elements within curly braces {}, separated by a comma. Each element in a dictionary holds a pair of values, one being the key and the other corresponding pair element being its assigned value, in the format of key:value.

12. A student new to Python is working in the interactive interpreter mode. The student issues the command:

```
>>> ipAddress = {"R1": "10.1.1.1", "R2": "10.2.2.1", "R3": "10.3.3.1"}
```

Which Python expression can be used to retrieve the IP address of R2?

- ipAddress{'R2'}
- **ipAddress['R2']**
- ipAddress[R2]
- ipAddress{"R2"}

Explanation: In Python, an object inside a dictionary structure is referenced by using its key and the key is enclosed with brackets [].

13. A user issues a series of Linux commands as shown.

```
(omitted)$ pwd  
/home/devasc/labs/ansible/backups  
(omitted)$ cd ../../
```

Which directory is the current directory after the `cd` command is entered?

- /
- /home
- /home/devasc/

- **/home/devasc/labs**
- /home/devasc/labs/ansible

Explanation: The Linux `cd` command is used to change from the current directory to another directory in the file system. The `cd` command with the `..` or `../` option will move up a single directory. This option can be used in the format of multiple `../..` to move back multiple directories in the directory structure.

14. A student new to Python is working in the interactive interpreter mode. The student issues the commands:

```
>>> devicenames=["RT1", "RT2", "SW1", "SW2"]
>>> hostnames=devicenames + ["RT3", "SW3"]
>>> del hostnames[3]
>>> hostnames
```

What is the result?

- ['RT1', 'RT2', 'RT3', 'SW2', 'SW3']
- ['RT1', 'RT2', 'SW2', 'RT3', 'SW3']
- **['RT1', 'RT2', 'SW1', 'RT3', 'SW3']**
- ['RT1', 'RT2', 'SW1', 'SW2', 'SW3']

Explanation: In Python, two lists can be concatenated by using the `+` operator. The second list appends to the first list and makes a new list. An item in a list can be referenced and manipulated using its index. The first item in a list is indexed as zero, the second is indexed as one, and so on.

15. A student is learning Python in the interactive interpreter mode. The student issues the commands:

```
>>> y=2
>>> y*3
6
>>> 'Test'*y
```

What is the result?

- 'Test2
- 'Test6'
- `TypeError: A string type cannot be multiplied by an integer.`
- **'TestTest'**
- 'TestTestTestTestTestTest'

Explanation: Python can be used to multiply numbers as well as strings. A string multiplied by an integer will produce multiple copies of the string. Because the y variable is 2, the word Test is listed twice.

16. A student is learning Python and is reviewing a Python script as follows:

```
aclNum = int(input("What is the IPv4 ACL number? "))
if aclNum >= 1 and aclNum <= 99:
    print("This is a standard IPv4 ACL.")
elif aclNum >=100 and aclNum <= 199:
    print("This is an extended IPv4 ACL.")
else:
    print("This is not a standard or extended IPv4 ACL.")
```

Under which condition will the `elif` statement be evaluated?

- when the input is a float number
- when the first print statement fails
- when the input is a string
- **when the if statement is false**

Explanation: In this script, the `elif` statement is evaluated if the if statement is false and it is before the else statement.

17. A user issues a Linux command and the result is shown:

```
total 40
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Mar 30 21:25 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Downloads
drwxr-xr-x 5 devasc devasc 4096 Mar 30 21:21 labs
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Public
drwxr-xr-x 5 devasc devasc 4096 Mar 30 21:24 snap
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 devasc devasc 4096 Apr 15 19:09 Videos
devasc@labvm:~$
```

Which Linux command is used to display the contents of the current directory as shown?

- ls -a
- **ls -l**
- ls
- ls -lr

Explanation: The Linux `ls` command with the `-l` option is used to display contents in the current directory with a long list', which provides more information about each file or subdirectory, such as permissions, owner, size, and creation date.

18. A network engineer needs to review the status of all network interfaces of a server running a Linux operating system. The engineer enters the command `ifconfig -a` . What is the result of this command?

- The host routing table will be displayed.
- All active interfaces will display information.
- **Both active and inactive interfaces will display information.**
- The ARP table of the computer will be displayed.

Explanation: The `ifconfig` command with the `-a` modifier will provide information for all network interfaces, even if they are down.