



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

What are the differences between hard disk drives and solid state disks? (Choose two.)

- A. Hard disks have a motor and moving parts, solid state disks do not.
- B. Hard disks can fail due to physical damage, while solid state disks cannot fail.
- C. Solid state disks can store many times as much data as hard disk drives.
- D. /dev/sda is a hard disk device while /dev/ssda is a solid state disk.
- E. Solid state disks provide faster access to stored data than hard disks.

Suggested Answer: AE

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Soufiane5819** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

The correct answers are : A and E

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **AndrewGrasso** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

The following are the differences between hard disk drives (HDDs) and solid state disks (SSDs):

HDDs have a motor and moving parts, while SSDs do not.

HDDs can fail due to physical damage, while SSDs are less likely to fail because they have no moving parts.

SSDs can store less data than HDDs, but they are faster and more reliable.

/dev/sda is a hard disk device, while /dev/ssda is not a valid device name for an SSD.

SSDs provide faster access to stored data than hard disks because they have no moving parts and use flash memory technology.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cert2022** 2 years, 2 months ago

A. Hard disks have motor and moving parts, Solid state disks do not

E. SSD provide faster access to stored data than HDD

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **linvidia** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Correct: A , E

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **linvidia** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct: A , E

upvoted 1 times


Reverse DNS assigns hostnames to IP addresses. How is the name of the IP address 198.51.100.165 stored on a DNS server?

- A. In the A record for 165.100.51.198.ipv4.arpa.
- B. In the PTR record for 165.100.51.198.in-addr.arpa.
- C. In the RNAME record for 198-51-100-165.rev.arpa.
- D. In the ARPA record for 165.100.51.198.rev.
- E. In the REV record for arpa.in-addr.198.51.100.165.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **linvidia** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B


The PTR record is used for reverse lookup in DNS: starting from an IP address, the associated domain is obtained.

upvoted 5 times

 **winx** Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago

could anyone explain on this ?I dont know how u get this answer

upvoted 4 times

 **khaus** 2 years, 3 months ago

From Cloudflare.com: A DNS pointer record (PTR for short) provides the domain name associated with an IP address. A DNS PTR record is exactly the opposite of the 'A' record, which provides the IP address associated with a domain name. DNS PTR records are used in reverse DNS lookups.

upvoted 22 times

Which of the following types of bus can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard?

- A. The RAM bus
- B. The NUMA bus
- C. The CPU bus
- D. The SATA bus
- E. The Auto bus

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  **kiev** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

D IS THE ANSWER

upvoted 9 times

  **Mchoeti** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D



SATA is the answer

upvoted 2 times

  **Cert2022** 9 months ago

Serial Advanced Technology Attachment, also known as Serial ATA or SATA, enables mass storage devices, such as hard drives and optical drives, to communicate with the motherboard using a high-speed serial cable over two pairs of conductors.

upvoted 4 times

  **linvidia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

SATA is a computer interface generally used to connect hard drives or optical drives.

upvoted 3 times

  **TA98** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D is the answer!

upvoted 3 times

Members of a team already have experience using Red Hat Enterprise Linux. For a small hobby project, the team wants to set up a Linux server without paying for a subscription. Which of the following Linux distributions allows the team members to apply as much of their Red Hat Enterprise Linux knowledge as possible?

- A. Ubuntu Linux LTS
- B. Raspbian
- C. Debian GNU/Linux
- D. CentOS
- E. openSUSE

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **xav_27** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 8 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Pjnjo** Most Recent 🕒 4 months ago

RHEL is now free for up to 10 systems ...

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **linvidia** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

CentOS uses the freely available source code of Red Hat Enterprise Linux and compiles it into a free distribution.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **TA98** 1 year, 3 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

What information can be displayed by top?

- A. Existing files, ordered by their size.
- B. Running processes, ordered by CPU or RAM consumption.
- C. User accounts, ordered by the number of logins.
- D. User groups, ordered by the number of members.
- E. User accounts, ordered by the number of files.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **linvidia** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

With The command "top" we will know the running processes
upvoted 7 times

 **chupapi_001** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

'top' is a command-line utility in Linux and Unix-like operating systems. Its name is an acronym for "Table of Processes". Here's what you need to know about 'top':

Purpose: It provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system.

Display: It shows a list of processes or threads currently being managed by the Linux kernel.

Ordering: By default, it sorts the list by CPU usage, showing the processes using the most CPU at the top.

Information displayed:

System summary: Uptime, load average, CPU usage, memory usage

Process list: PID (Process ID), user, CPU usage, memory usage, command name, etc.

Interactivity: It updates periodically (usually every 3 seconds) and allows users to interactively manage processes.

Usage: System administrators and users use 'top' to monitor system resource usage and identify processes that might be consuming too much CPU or memory.

'top' is a powerful tool for system monitoring and troubleshooting. It's often one of the first tools a Linux administrator will use when investigating performance issues.

upvoted 2 times

 **beazzlebub** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following commands can be used to resolve a DNS name to an IP address?

- A. dnsname
- B. dns
- C. query
- D. host
- E. iplookup

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **KJ88**  4 years, 2 months ago

D. host is in fact the correct answer...If you running a VM, in your terminal just type the command.... man host
upvoted 5 times

 **james2033**  4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Sample:

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.90.1-microsoft-standard-WSL2 x86_64)

- * Documentation: <https://help.ubuntu.com>
- * Management: <https://landscape.canonical.com>
- * Support: <https://ubuntu.com/advantage>

* Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

<https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge>

This message is shown once a day. To disable it please create the
/home/firerose/.hushlogin file.

```
firerose@DESKTOP-EQBT80R:~$ host donhuvy.net
donhuvy.net has address 45.118.146.133
firerose@DESKTOP-EQBT80R:~$
```

upvoted 2 times

 **chupapi_001** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The 'host' command:

Purpose: It's used to perform DNS (Domain Name System) lookups.
Usage: Simply type 'host' followed by a domain name or IP address.
Function: It converts hostnames to IP addresses and vice versa.

Example:

```
host example.com
```

This might return something like: example.com has address 93.184.216.34
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **linvidia** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

With The command “host” we will know the name of IP address
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Joker20** 3 years, 11 months ago

https://linuxhint.com/resolve_hostname_ip_address_bash_script/

ping
dig
host
nslookup
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dan12** 4 years, 10 months ago

could be Dig as well
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jichz** 4 years, 5 months ago

the command is nslookup not iplookup so the answer is host
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tismenumber3** 3 years, 9 months ago

yup correct
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following outputs comes from the command free?

A.

A. 21:04:15 up 14 days, 7:43, 3 users, load average: 0.89, 1.00, 0.99

B.

```
avg-cpu:  %user   %nice   %system  %iowait  %steal   %idle
           34.04    0.03    13.88    1.06     0.00    50.99
```

C.

```
Filesystem      Size      Used      Avail  Use%  Mounted
on
/dev/mapper/vg_ssd- 25G      20G      3.6G   85%   /
root
```


D.

1.8M /tmp

E.

```
total      used      free      shared    buff/cache  available
Mem:  16123128  12565680  2011624  412128   1545824    7180416
```

Suggested Answer: E

 **chupapi_001** 5 months, 3 weeks ago


The free command is used to display the amount of free and used memory in the system. It's a quick way to check if your system is running low on memory. The output includes information about physical memory (RAM) and swap space.

upvoted 1 times

 **LMO84** 1 year, 9 months ago

E is the answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **smichelle** 1 year, 10 months ago


E é a resposta

upvoted 1 times

 **andrecnk5** 2 years ago


E is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **linvidia** 2 years, 3 months ago


answer correct: E

upvoted 2 times

 **beazzlebub** 3 years, 6 months ago

Joker20 is correct, answer is E

upvoted 3 times

 **Joker20** 3 years, 11 months ago

use the free command to get a detailed report on the system's memory usage

upvoted 3 times







What is true about the dmesg command? (Choose two.)




- A. It traces the execution of a command and shows each step the program carries out.
- B. It sends messages to the command lines of all current user sessions.
- C. It displays the content of the Linux kernel's ring buffer.
- D. It immediately outputs all new messages written to the system journal.
- E. It might not display older information because it was overwritten by newer information.

Suggested Answer: CE

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

-  **Cityluv35** Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago
 c , e are correct. I just took the exam and got it right
 upvoted 5 times
-  **7030703** 7 months, 1 week ago
 What's he doing back here if he took the exam, must have not passed.
 upvoted 2 times
-  **MIU** 4 years, 2 months ago
 How can you know if you got it right or not? you can just get the score and the result. So you can't know which answer you got right or wrong...
 upvoted 2 times
-  **JRossJ** 3 years, 4 months ago
 You can figure it out if you get a 100 on a particular section and you know the question is from that section.
 upvoted 3 times
-  **KJ88** 4 years, 2 months ago
 You have no idea of knowing if you got it right or wrong! The test does not provide you with details on which questions you got right or wrong.
 upvoted 3 times
-  **sungwon392** Most Recent 2 years, 1 month ago
 CE is correct
 upvoted 1 times
-  **Vovanich** 2 years, 1 month ago
 C. It displays the content of the Linux kernel's ring buffer.



 E. It might not display older information because it was overwritten by newer information.
 upvoted 1 times
-  **linvidia** 2 years, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: CE
 the "dmesg" command prints the kernel ring buffer and new messages are overwritten
 upvoted 1 times
-  **boblee** 4 years, 2 months ago
 C AND E is correct.
 upvoted 2 times
-  **beazzlebub** 3 years, 6 months ago
 From Man Page for C:
 dmesg is used to examine or control the kernel ring buffer.
 The default action is to display all messages from the kernel ring buffer.
 From Stackexchange question for E (<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/181067/how-to-read-dmesg-from-previous-session-dmesg-0>):
 To clear up a fundamental misconception, dmesg does not read from /var/log/dmesg. It reads directly from the kernel ring buffer and gives you the most recent N messages.

upvoted 3 times

  **LadyJ_Okonkwo** 5 years, 5 months ago

What do these symptoms mean? â€™ They are in several of the questions and answers but I have not been able to find a meaning for them or how they fit into the syntax. Can someone please help I will be taking this exam in about 10 days and I really need to help with this!

upvoted 2 times

  **dtbui3** 5 years, 5 months ago

It's a ' (RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK - U+2019) character which has been encoded as CP-1252 instead of UTF-8. If you check the encodings table, then you see that this character is in UTF-8 composed of bytes 0xE2, 0x80 and 0x99. If you check the CP-1252 code page layout, then you'll see that each of those bytes stand for the individual characters â, € and ™.

upvoted 7 times

Which of the following outputs could stem from the command last?

- A. 1 ls 2 cat text.txt 3 logout
- B. Password for user last changed at Sat Mar 31 16:38:57 EST 2018
- C. Last login: Fri Mar 23 10:56:39 2018 from server.example.com
- D. EXT4-fs (dm-7): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)
- E. root tty2 Wed May 17 21:11 - 21:11 (00:00)

Suggested Answer: E

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

🗨️ **celsofilho** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I didn't understand the relationship when he talks about "the last command". What command is he referring to?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **totto1230** 7 months ago

It literally refers to the command "last"; if you type "last" in a linux/unix terminal, you will get the output of the option E.
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Vovanich** 1 year, 1 month ago

E. root tty2 Wed May
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **linvidia** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Show a listing of last logged in users. The answer is a sample output.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **beazzlebug** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is E:

From Man page:

NAME

last, lastb - show a listing of last logged in users

Sample output:

```
root tty7 :0 Fri Dec 11 16:41 - 17:22 (00:41)
```

upvoted 4 times

What is the UID of the user root?

- A. 1
- B. -1
- C. 255
- D. 65536
- E. 0

Suggested Answer: E

Community vote distribution

E (100%)



 **linvidia** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: E

uid=0(root)

upvoted 3 times

 **linux1234** 1 year, 7 months ago

0 assign to Root

upvoted 4 times

Which permissions are set on a regular file once the permissions have been modified with the command `chmod 654 file.txt`?

- A. drw-r-xr--
- B. d-wxr-x--
- C. -wxr-x--x
- D. -rwxrw--x
- E. -rw-r-xr--

Suggested Answer: E

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

🗨️ **vuonganhkhang** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

E. -rw-r-xr-- -> equal 645 not 654
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **aliulight** 3 months ago

exactly my point
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Mims007** 1 week ago

i think you might be getting things mixed up, u=rw-, g=r-x, o=r--, which makes it 654
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Cert2022** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

rw = Read & Write for Owner
r-x = Read & Execute for Group
r = Only read for others
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **ter170107** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

4 = r
2 = w
1 = x
(-) Regular file
rw = 4+2 = 6
r-x = 4+1 = 5
r-- = 4+0 = 4
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **kuzummjakk** 1 year, 4 months ago

654 is correct. Just did it in a terminal and got -rw-r-xr--
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Kels** 1 year, 6 months ago

It's a file so immediately look for (-) at the beginning. (d) is a directory and (l) is symbolic link.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **scottmr** 1 year, 11 months ago

The question is worded incorrectly it SHOULD be 645; but getting that corrected is a whole other issue I guess.

0: (000) No permission.

1: (001) Execute permission.

2: (010) Write permission.

3: (011) Write and execute permissions.

4: (100) Read permission.

5: (101) Read and execute permissions.

6: (110) Read and write permissions.

7: (111) Read, write, and execute permissions.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Vovanich** 2 years, 1 month ago

E. -rw-r-xr--

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **POGActual** 2 years, 1 month ago

E -rw-r-xr-- is correct. If this were asking about a directory, then 'A' would be the correct answer as the 'd' at the beginning of the permissions string denotes Directory.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **linvidia** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: E

user = rw

group=r-x

others=r

upvoted 1 times


What is true about the owner of a file?

- A. Each file is owned by exactly one user and one group.
- B. The owner of a file always has full permissions when accessing the file.
- C. The user owning a file must be a member of the file's group.
- D. When a user is deleted, all files owned by the user disappear.
- E. The owner of a file cannot be changed once it is assigned to an owner.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **beazzlebub** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A.


C is not true, the file owner is independent of the file group

D is not correct, deletion of user from system has no impact on the files on the system (unless a script is set up to trigger upon user deletion)

E is true, a file's owner and group can be changed at any time by a user with sufficient privileges.

B is the only one that is a bit confusing. Although the owner of a file can assign themselves full permissions, by default files will ordinarily not have the executable bit set, so for most files the owner will have read/write permissions only.

upvoted 10 times

 **TheFivePips** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Here is a quick explanation for people like me who were initially confused about a file having only one group: In Unix-like operating systems, a file can have only one group owner. However, there is a feature called "file access control lists" (ACLs) that allows for more fine-grained control over file permissions and can be used to grant additional permissions to specific users or groups beyond the owner and group associated with the file.

With ACLs, you can specify permissions for multiple users and groups on a file, providing more flexibility than the traditional owner-group-other model. ACLs enable you to set permissions for specific users or groups without changing the file's primary group ownership.

It's important to note that while ACLs provide additional flexibility, they are not universally supported on all file systems or systems. Their availability depends on the specific operating system and file system in use. Additionally, managing permissions through ACLs can be more complex than using the standard owner-group-other model.

upvoted 1 times

 **Vovanich** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Each file is owned by exactly one user and one group.

upvoted 1 times

 **linvia** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following permissions are set on the /tmp/ directory?

- A. rwxrwxrwt
- B. -----rwx
- C. rwSrW-rw-
- D. rwxrWS---
- E. r-xr-X-t

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ **Sreejit123** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

r=read, w=write, x=execute, t=?

upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **zahiton** 9 months ago

T, I guess stands for temporary

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **AaronHan** 2 years, 9 months ago

"t" means that the file is sticky, which means the file can be deleted only by the owner/root.

upvoted 15 times

🗳️ **chupapi_001** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Structure of the permission string:

rwx | rwx | rwt

(User) (Group) (Others)

Breakdown of permissions:

r (read): Allows listing the contents of the directory

w (write): Allows creating, deleting, or renaming files in the directory

x (execute): Allows entering the directory and accessing its contents

t (sticky bit): Special permission for the "others" category

Meaning for each category:

User (owner): rwx (full permissions)

Group: rwx (full permissions)

Others: rwt (read, write, execute, plus sticky bit)

The sticky bit (t):

This is the key feature of /tmp/ permissions

It allows users to create files, but only delete or modify their own files

Prevents users from deleting or renaming each other's files

Crucial for a shared temporary directory like /tmp/

Why these permissions are used for /tmp/:

Allows all users to create temporary files (/tmp/ is world-writable)

Provides security by preventing users from interfering with each other's files

Maintains the purpose of /tmp/ as a shared, temporary storage space

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Vovanich** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A. rwxrwxrwt

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **shimij1000** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

a is the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **linvidia** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

drwxrwxrwt. 13 root root 260 1 Jan 17.56 tmp

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **beazzlebug** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Doksy** 3 years, 7 months ago

It's full control but just to the files that made by me and not by other users.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **joeyy** 3 years, 8 months ago

correct. they sticky bit

upvoted 2 times

Which command adds the new user tux and creates the user's home directory with default configuration files?

- A. defaultuser tux
- B. useradd -m tux
- C. usercreate tux
- D. useradd -o default tux
- E. passwd -a tux

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **Jichz** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

it's useradd -m tux not useradd ""m tux
upvoted 21 times

🗨️ **geoste** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

noticed the "" on a few examples, for some reason its subbing for -
upvoted 12 times

🗨️ **HappyN210** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Is someone going to fix the typos?
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **clecorre** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

As many people said here, this is not "useradd λ€"m tux" but "useradd -m tux", I can't believe this is not fixed !
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **bsab** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B
answer b
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **sungwon392** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
useradd -m tux
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Vovanich** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
useradd λ€"m tux
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **shimij1000** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B
useradd -m tux
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **invidia** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B
Command: useradd -m tux
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MisterK3** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B
It should be useradd -m tux, please fix it.
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **mar80** 2 years, 5 months ago

which one is the correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Joker20** 2 years, 11 months ago

The following command creates a home folder (-m) and set the specified home directory (-d) as the value for the new user's login:

```
$ sudo useradd -m -d /home/bob01 bob01
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sybertooth** 2 years, 11 months ago

I ran useradd -m tux on my kali linux distro and it worked. it created another user under my /home/ directory which is now /home/tux

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **dlaciv12** 3 years, 4 months ago

I'm not sure what the quotes in front of the m are?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **STFN2019** 2 years, 6 months ago

I believe when they were copying and pasting commands here in this paper, instead of - it copied ""

upvoted 1 times

What information is stored in /etc/passwd? (Choose three.)

- A. The user's storage space limit
- B. The numerical user ID
- C. The username
- D. The encrypted password
- E. The user's default shell

Suggested Answer: BCE

Community vote distribution

BCE (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Djerod** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 6 months ago

Correct answers:

- B. The numerical user ID
- C. The username
- E. The user's default shell

upvoted 56 times

🗳️ 👤 **oe_albornoz** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 6 months ago

The encrypted password is stored in shadow file

upvoted 31 times

🗳️ 👤 **Benny222** Most Recent 🕒 5 months, 1 week ago

The users password is stored in the shadow

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **james2033** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

"How are Linux passwords stored?

All modern Linux operating systems use the /etc/shadow file to store user passwords in an encrypted hashed format. Only root users or commands with suid bit can access the /etc/shadow file. All other user information, such as user names, home directory, and default shell, is stored in the /etc/passwd file." (Google Search)

Source <https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/where-are-the-passwords-of-the-users-located-in-linux/#:~:text=All%20modern%20Linux%20operating,the%20%2Fetc%2Fpasswd%20file.>

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Vovanich** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BCE

- B. The numerical user ID
- C. The username
- E. The user's default shell

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Barrinhas** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is B,C,E.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **shimij1000** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

- B. The numerical user ID
- C. The username
- E. The user's default shell

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **linvidia** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

The encrypted password is stored in shadow file (/etc/shadow).

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **SimonMarb** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct answers:

B. The numerical user ID

C. The username

E. The user's default shell

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **User8675309** 2 years, 9 months ago

All of the Linux distributions stores user information in a central file named /etc/passwd. The /etc/passwd file is a simple text based flat database which contains the current Linux system users with information like user name, user ID, default shell etc. Decades ago the /etc/passwd was also containing the user password hashes but because of the security reasons the password hashes moved into the file named /etc/shadow.

upvoted 3 times

🗄️ 👤 **Aamm033** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

B. The numerical user ID

C. The username

E. The user's default shell

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **Miragico** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct answers:

B. The numerical user ID

C. The username

E. The user's default shell

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **stressedout7** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

B. The numerical user ID

C. The username

E. The user's default shell

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **shosha** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: BCE

@Djerod @oe_albornoz Correct answers: B. The numerical user ID C. The username E. The user's default shell

The encrypted password is stored in shadow file

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **Funkslinger** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Shadow file contains password, not passwd. It stores their shell, e.

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **Funkslinger** 3 years ago

Incorrect. Password saved in shadow file.

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **MisterK3** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answers are CBE

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following tar options handle compression? (Choose two.)

- A. -bz
- B. -z
- C. -g
- D. -j
- E. -z2

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

 **radikz** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

Using -z to compress (or decompress) an archive using the gzip and -j to compress (or decompress) an archive using the bzip2.
upvoted 5 times

 **3RGO** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

pipicaca
upvoted 2 times

 **Vovanich** 1 year, 7 months ago


Selected Answer: BD

B. -z
D. -j
upvoted 2 times

 **shimij1000** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Yep -j and -z
upvoted 2 times

 **livia** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answer: B, D
upvoted 1 times

 **beazlebub** 3 years ago

Answer is B&D, the only other option listed that is a valid tar option is -g which has no impact on compression.
upvoted 3 times

FILL BLANK -

What keyword is used in a shell script to begin a loop? (Specify one keyword only, without any additional information.)

Suggested Answer: *for*

- 🗨️ **Rolland** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago
Either "for" or "while" should be valid answers for this question.
upvoted 9 times
- 🗨️ **james2033** Most Recent 5 months, 4 weeks ago
"without any additional information" --> it is "for", not "while" keyword.
upvoted 4 times
- 🗨️ **Vovanich** 1 year, 1 month ago
for i in {1..5..1}
do
echo "....."
done
exit 0
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ **shimij1000** 1 year, 3 months ago
for or while
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **linvidia** 1 year, 3 months ago
The keyword: FOR
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **leila_123** 2 years, 1 month ago
is not do? until... do.... done, for ... do.. done, while ... do...done I think is do
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **blvanre** 2 years, 10 months ago
to begin a loop is the question so FOR is the correct answer.
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ **MIU** 3 years, 2 months ago
please know the difference of while and for...
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ **BehemothX** 3 years, 7 months ago
I thought it was while too
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **a_a** 4 years ago
while ?
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ **Peetha** 4 years ago
I think they are talking about the general term "loop", a while is a conditional loop
upvoted 5 times

Which of the following commands creates an archive file work.tar from the contents of the directory ./work/?

- A. tar --new work.tar ./work/
- B. tar -cf work.tar ./work/
- C. tar -create work.tgz -content ./work/
- D. tar work.tar < ./work/
- E. tar work > work.tar

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗳️ **Jichz** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

B is the right answer but it's wrongly typed

tar -cf work.tar ./work/

upvoted 21 times

🗳️ **beazzlebub** 2 years, 6 months ago

for some reason the platform is replacing dashes with four single quotes

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ **rcarugati** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

α€" What does it mean, someone could explain to me?

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **WOAH_ANNIE** 5 months ago

it is a typo from -cf

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **LMo84** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

B is the Answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Vovanich** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B. tar α€"cf work.tar ./work/

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **POGActual** 1 year, 1 month ago

the answer is B. tar -cf work.tar ./work/. The -cf option combines -c option which is to create the tar file, and -f which is the option to name the file. "To create an archive with tar, use the '-c' ('create') option, and specify the name of the archive file to create with the '-f' option. It's common practice to use a name with a '.tar' extension, such as 'my-backup.tar'."

<https://training.linuxfoundation.org/blog/how-to-create-and-manage-archive-files-in-linux/>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **linvidia** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

tar -cf work.tar ./work/ # Create work.tar from files in ./work/ .

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **TheITStudent** 1 year, 7 months ago

<http://www.linfo.org/tar.html>

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following keys can be pressed to exit less?

- A. l
- B. x
- C. e
- D. q
- E. !

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Vovanich** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

q = quit

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Cert2022** 9 months ago

Yes! Ans is D. q = quit

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **linvidia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer: D

q for quit!

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **katiemcgrath419** 1 year, 10 months ago

q for quit

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **burro** 1 year, 11 months ago

D is very correct si senior

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **beazzlebug** 2 years ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

The current directory contains the following file:

```
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 859688 Feb 7 08:15 test.sh
```

Given that the file is a valid shell script, how can this script be executed? (Choose two.)

- A. run test.sh
- B. \${test.sh}
- C. cmd ./test.sh
- D. ./test.sh
- E. bash test.sh

Suggested Answer: DE

Community vote distribution

DE (100%)


 **beazzlebub** Highly Voted 2 years ago

D & E is the correct answer
upvoted 5 times

 **Vovanich** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

D. ./test.sh
E. bash test.sh
upvoted 2 times

 **linvidia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

The answer: D , E
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following commands sorts the output of the command export-logs?

- A. export-logs < sort
- B. export-logs > sort
- C. export-logs & sort
- D. export-logs | sort
- E. export-logs <> sort

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **sasquatchshrimp** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

D. is the correct answer, this also works in powershell.
upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **Vovanich** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. export-logs | sort
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **linvidia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D.
The pipe (|) allows the output of the first command to become the input of the second command.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Sigmond** 2 years, 5 months ago

B is a conditional if else than statement and is not the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **beazzlebub** 2 years ago

B is not a conditional if else statement, it is a redirection of the output from the console screen (standard out) into a file named sort.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **h0st** 2 years, 6 months ago

i thin b is also correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Rickindauk** 2 years, 6 months ago

no, B will export the stout to a file called sort
upvoted 5 times

A directory contains the following files:

a.txt

b.txt

c.cav

What would be the output of the following shell script?

```
for file in *.txt
```

```
do
```

```
    echo $file
```

```
done
```

A. *.txt

B. a b

C. c.cav

D. a.txt

E. a. txt b. txt

Suggested Answer: E

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

66cf1d7 3 months ago

Selected Answer: E

I tested the script myself. If there were no files named that way it iterates through the literal string *.txt and prints each character.

upvoted 1 times

JamBarn 4 months, 3 weeks ago

The formatting of this question is bonkers.

upvoted 2 times

Vovanich 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E. a. txt b. txt

upvoted 2 times

linvidia 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Output: a.txt

b.txt

upvoted 2 times

rbishun 2 years, 3 months ago

E is the correct answer - script returns same as: ls *.txt

upvoted 1 times

rbishun 2 years, 4 months ago

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
for file in *.txt
```

```
do
```

```
    echo $file
```

```
done
```

#Output: *.txt

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Traian** 2 years, 11 months ago

Tested myself. Should be "E" the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **quiquisimo** 3 years, 3 months ago

i think it's A because * is a meta-character, so the "for" will search for every pattern that ends with .txt

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **quiquisimo** 3 years, 3 months ago

sorry, it's E.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nvidia** 3 years, 5 months ago

I dont understand this question

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **IanBilbo12** 3 years, 4 months ago

I believe the shell script calls to echo out the files. However, .cav IS NOT a valid file format, so it doesn't get called??? Anyone who knows for real, please chime in.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **NivC** 2 years, 5 months ago

It is about the wildcard * which means that all files that end with ".txt" are valid, will show in the output the full file name.

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following commands will search for the file foo.txt under the directory /home?

- A. search /home -file foo.txt
- B. search /home foo.txt
- C. find /home - file foo.txt
- D. find /home -name foo.txt
- E. find /home foo.txt

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **WaldoWhereAmI** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Should be:

```
find /home -name foo.txt
```

the "" should be - (single dash)

upvoted 31 times

🗨️ **STFN2019** 2 years ago

In fact if you're on the home dir then all you need is: find -name foo.txt

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **sasquatchshrimp** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

This is correct, I verified it on centos.

Proper syntax is

```
"find /home -name foo.txt"
```

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **ahenriquez02** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

D find /home/ - name foo.txt

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Vovanich** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. find /home \name foo.txt

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Router** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

the command should be find /home search foo.txt

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **linvia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The syntax is: find /home -name foo.txt

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **mason64** 2 years, 9 months ago

that command didnt work for me.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **emartin1967** 2 years, 10 months ago

I tried it without quotes or dashes, and it worked.

upvoted 2 times

The current directory contains the following file:

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root exec 24551 Apr 2 12:36 test.sh
```

The file contains a valid shell script, but executing this file using `./test.sh` leads to this error: `bash: ./test.sh: Permission denied`

What should be done in order to successfully execute the script?

- A. The file's extension should be changed from `.sh` to `.bin`.
- B. The execute bit should be set in the file's permissions.
- C. The user executing the script should be added to the `exec` group.
- D. The SetUID bit should be set in the file's permissions
- E. The script should be run using `#!/test. sh` instead of `./test.sh`.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- 🗨️ **kiev** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the answer. You need to add X to the file permissions.
upvoted 8 times
- 🗨️ **Vovanich** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
The execute bit should be set in the file's permissions.
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **linvidia** 9 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
We need to add "x" to the file permissions.
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **Elv_G** 1 year, 7 months ago
are the "" supposed to be -(dashes)?
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **MIU** 2 years, 8 months ago
"The execute bit should be set in the file's permissions. "
Is this English grammatically correct?
upvoted 4 times
- 🗨️ **jfret** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
First lesson in IT. Grammar do not matter lol
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **boble** 2 years, 8 months ago
its correct.
upvoted 2 times

What is a Linux distribution?

- A. The Linux file system as seen from the root account after mounting all file systems.
- B. A bundling of the Linux kernel, system utilities and other software.
- C. The set of rules which governs the distribution of Linux kernel source code.
- D. An operating system based on Linux but incompatible to the regular Linux kernel.
- E. A set of changes to Linux which enable Linux to run on another processor architecture.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **beazzlebub** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Answer is B

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Mchoeti** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Can only be B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Vovanich** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. A bundling of the Linux kernel, system utilities and other software.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **linvidia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Is a software distribution of an operating system made from the Linux kernel, a GNU base system and usually also several other applications

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **berobeo** 1 year, 6 months ago

Why not ?

- The set of rules which governs the distribution of Linux kernel source code. ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **iusuf** 1 year, 4 months ago

I DO NOT KNOW

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **smichelle** 4 months, 1 week ago

Não tem regras na criação de uma distribuição

upvoted 1 times

Which package management tool is used in Red Hat-based Linux Systems?

- A. portage
- B. rpm
- C. apt-get
- D. dpkg
- E. packagecl

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)



🗨️ 👤 **Vovanich** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Red Hat =rpm

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **linvidia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Red Hat Package Manager

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **beazzlebug** 2 years ago

Answer is B - rpm = Redhat package manager

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following programs is a graphical editor for vector graphics?

- A. Python
- B. NGINX
- C. Samba
- D. Inkscape
- E. MySQL

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)



 **beazzlebub** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Answer is D, python is a scripting/programming language, NGINX is web server software, Samba is network file access software and MySQL is database software.

upvoted 21 times

 **Vovanich** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Inkscape

upvoted 3 times

Where is the operating system of a Raspberry Pi stored?

- A. On the master device attached to the Raspberry Pi's IDE bus.
- B. On a read only partition on the Raspberry Pi's firmware, next to the BIOS.
- C. On a removable SD card which is put into the Raspberry Pi.
- D. On a Linux extension module connected to the Raspberry Pi's GPIO pins.
- E. On rewritable flash storage which is built into the Raspberry Pi.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **Cert2022** Highly Voted 9 months ago

Raspberry pi does not come with an OS, because it doesn't contain onboard hard drive or flash memory for storage, The OS and user files are all stored on micro SD card that is inserted into the board itself

Answer : C

upvoted 12 times

  **Vovanich** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

SD card

upvoted 3 times

  **beazzlebub** 2 years ago

Answer is C

upvoted 4 times


What is defined by a Free Software license?

- A. Details of the technical documentation each contributor has to provide.
- B. The programming languages which may be used to extend the licensed program.
- C. A complete list of libraries required to compile the licensed software.
- D. Limits on the purposes for which the licensed software may be used.
- E. Conditions for modifying and distributing the licensed software.

Suggested Answer: E

Community vote distribution

E (88%) 13%

 **scarceanimal** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E


Option D refers to imposing limits on the purposes of software use, which is not a characteristic of Free Software licenses. Free Software licenses, as captured in Option E, typically focus on the conditions for modifying and distributing the software, emphasizing user freedom rather than restricting usage purposes.

upvoted 3 times

 **neUD_IsN50df** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

From wiki: "a notice that grants the recipient of a piece of software extensive rights to modify and redistribute that software."

upvoted 1 times

 **Thuty07** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

E. Conditions for modifying and distributing the licensed software.

A Free Software license defines the conditions under which software can be modified and distributed while ensuring that users have certain freedoms, such as the freedom to study, modify, and distribute the software. The specific terms of the license dictate the extent to which these freedoms are granted to users. Option E accurately captures the essence of what a Free Software license defines.

upvoted 2 times

 **robdpc** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E. Conditions for modifying and distributing the licensed software.

upvoted 1 times

 **NetTech** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: E

I believe this is E. A,B,C are incorrect. That leave either D or E.

From page 36 of LPI's Linux Essential Version 1.6 found at <https://learning.lpi.org/pdfstore/LPI-Learning-Material-010-160-en.pdf>, it states there are 4 criteria for "Free Software." They are:

"The freedom to run the program as you wish, for any purpose (freedom 0)."

"The freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish (freedom 1)."

"The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help others (freedom 2)."

"The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others (freedom 3)."

Freedom 0 eliminates answer D as a correct choice, so the correct choice would be E.

upvoted 3 times

 **Vovanich** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

E. Conditions for modifying and distributing the licensed software.

upvoted 1 times

 **beazzlebug** 3 years ago

Seems like it could be D or E, but answer is E according to Wikipedia:



A free-software license is a notice that grants the recipient of a piece of software extensive rights to modify and redistribute that software.

upvoted 3 times

  **RedCloud** 3 years, 8 months ago

Kind of, it has to do with Free Software Foundation since they use the term "Free" software. It's free as in speech, not as in beer.

upvoted 2 times

  **MIU** 3 years, 8 months ago

Is E about Open Source Software?

upvoted 2 times

Why are web browser cookies considered dangerous?

- A. Cookies support identification and tracking of users.
- B. Cookies are always public and accessible to anyone on the internet.
- C. Cookies consume significant amounts of storage and can exhaust disk space.
- D. Cookies store critical data which is lost when a cookie is deleted.
- E. Cookies can contain and execute viruses and malware.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **AdmiralGimme** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Thuty07 is wrong. Cookies dont have viruses/malware. Maybe a virus/malware can be disguised as one but that is outside the scope of the question.

Cookies are considered dangerous due to their being used to identify and track users.

A.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Thuty07** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

E. Cookies can contain and execute viruses and malware.

While web browser cookies themselves are not inherently dangerous, they can pose some security and privacy risks if they are misused or compromised. Option E highlights a potential danger associated with cookies. Cookies can carry various types of data, including user preferences and session information. However, they cannot contain or execute viruses or malware on their own. Other options (A, B, C, D) also touch on various aspects of cookies, such as tracking, privacy concerns, and data storage, but they do not accurately describe cookies as being dangerous due to viruses and malware.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Vovanich** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Cookies support identification and tracking of users.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Router** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is the correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Cert2022** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **beazzlebug** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following are typical services offered by public cloud providers? (Choose three.)

- A. Platform as a Service(PaaS)
- B. Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS)
- C. Internet as a Service(IaaS)
- D. Graphics as a Service (GaaS)
- E. Software as a Service (SaaS)

Suggested Answer: ABE

Community vote distribution

ABE (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Thuty07** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

- A. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- B. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- E. Software as a Service (SaaS)

Public cloud providers typically offer Platform as a Service (PaaS), Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS) as part of their services. These models provide varying levels of abstraction and management for users, allowing them to choose the level of control and customization they need. Options C and D are not typical cloud service models provided by public cloud providers.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Vovanich** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ABE

- A. Platform as a Service(PaaS)
- B. Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS)

- E. Software as a Service (SaaS)

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Cert2022** 1 year, 2 months ago

- IAAS
- PAAS
- SAAS

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **beazzlebug** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A, B and E

upvoted 4 times


Which of the following characters in a shell prompt indicates the shell is running with root privileges?

- A. !
- B. #
- C. *
- D. &
- E. \$

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **theAlekhovich** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. You can try it your self: open terminal (for Debian-based distributives) and you will see \$ the end of the line (regular user), then write sudo -i (it will switch you to root user), hit Enter, input your password and notice that \$ changed to #, what means that you're operating as root user now

upvoted 7 times

 **sasquatchshrimp** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

This is correct.

upvoted 5 times

 **scarceanimal** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Regular User: \$ Root User: #


upvoted 2 times

 **AdmiralGimme** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Hashtag indicates root (B. #)


upvoted 1 times

 **Thuty07** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

B. #

In a shell prompt, the "#" symbol indicates that the shell is running with root privileges. This is often referred to as the "root prompt" or "superuser prompt," and it signifies that the user has administrative privileges and can execute commands with higher system access.

upvoted 2 times

 **Nabushar** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Vovanich** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. # is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **marcelotig681** 3 years ago

This is correct. B

upvoted 4 times

Which of the following commands are used to get information on the proper use of ls? (Choose two.)

- A. option ls
- B. usage ls
- C. manual ls
- D. man ls
- E. info ls

Suggested Answer: DE

Community vote distribution

DE (100%)

🗨️ **Thuty07** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct commands to get information on the proper use of the ls command are:

D. man ls: This command opens the manual page for the ls command, providing detailed information on its usage, options, and syntax.

E. info ls: This command opens the info page for the ls command, which is similar to the manual page and provides detailed information about the command's usage.

Options A, B, and C are not the correct commands to obtain detailed information about the ls command's proper usage.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nabushar** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

D and E

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Cert2022** 1 year, 2 months ago

man ls

info ls

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **beazzlebub** 2 years, 6 months ago

D & E are the answers

upvoted 3 times


What is true about a recursive directory listing?

- A. It includes the content of sub-directories.
- B. It includes the permissions of the directory listed.
- C. It includes details of file system internals, such as inodes.
- D. It includes ownership information for the files.
- E. It includes a preview of content for each file in the directory.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **beazzlebub** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 6 times


 **MG11** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

- A. Es enthält den Inhalt von Unterverzeichnissen.
- B. Es enthält die Berechtigungen des aufgelisteten Verzeichnisses.
- D. Es enthält Informationen zu den Eigentumsverhältnissen für die Dateien.

Eine rekursive Verzeichnisauflistung zeigt den Inhalt des angegebenen Verzeichnisses und seiner Unterverzeichnisse an. Sie enthält auch die Berechtigungen (z. B. Lese-, Schreib- und Ausführungsberechtigungen) für das aufgelistete Verzeichnis und die Dateien darin. Informationen zu den Eigentumsverhältnissen, d. h. welcher Benutzer und welche Gruppe die Dateien besitzen, werden ebenfalls normalerweise angezeigt.

Die Aussagen C und E sind in der Regel nicht Bestandteil einer normalen rekursiven Verzeichnisauflistung. Informationen zu Dateisysteminternern wie Inodes oder eine Vorschau des Inhalts für jede Datei im Verzeichnis sind normalerweise nicht in der Standardausgabe einer Verzeichnisauflistung enthalten.

upvoted 1 times

 **Thuty07** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

- A. It includes the content of sub-directories.
- D. It includes ownership information for the files.

A recursive directory listing includes the content of sub-directories (Option A) and ownership information for the files (Option D). This means that when you perform a recursive directory listing, the command will list not only the files and directories in the specified directory but also the contents of all sub-directories within that directory. Ownership information, such as the owner and group of the files, is also typically included in the listing.

Options B, C, and E are not necessarily true about a recursive directory listing. Directory permissions (Option B) and file system internals (Option C) may not be displayed by default in a recursive listing. A preview of content for each file (Option E) is not part of a standard recursive directory listing; that would require additional commands or tools.

upvoted 1 times

 **Nabushar** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **Savvy** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Boyka121** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A está correta

upvoted 1 times

  **Cert2022** 1 year, 2 months ago

Recursive directory listing includes the content of sub-directories

Answer A

upvoted 2 times

  **Cert2022** 1 year, 2 months ago

Recursive directory includes the content of sub-directories

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

Running the command `rm Downloads` leads to the following error: `rm: cannot remove 'Downloads/': Is a directory`

Which of the following commands can be used instead to remove Downloads, assuming Downloads is empty? (Choose two.)

- A. `undir Downloads`
- B. `rmdir Downloads`
- C. `dir -r Downloads`
- D. `rem Downloads`
- E. `rm -r Downloads`

Suggested Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

 **Jichz** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

B & E but the correct sentence in E is: `rm -r Downloads`

upvoted 23 times

 **EricBStep** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago


`rm` without any option (`rm folder`) is incapable of deleting a directory whether empty or full. `rmdir` folder will delete an empty directory and `rm -r` will delete a directory, empty or non-empty

upvoted 7 times

 **kuzummjakk** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Correction: B is wrong. Try it on a terminal.

upvoted 1 times

 **Thuty07** 5 months, 2 weeks ago


B. `rmdir Downloads`

E. `rm -r Downloads`

To remove an empty directory, you can use the `rmdir` command (Option B). If the directory is not empty and you want to remove it along with its contents, you can use the `rm -r` command (Option E).

Options A, C, and D are not valid commands for removing directories.

upvoted 1 times

 **Teesplint** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

The only correct option is E.

`rmdir` will only delete an empty directory.

`rm -r` will delete the folder together with its content

upvoted 1 times

 **DanYendler2014** 2 years, 1 month ago

If "Downloads" is empty, then why do we need to `-r` to remove sub-directories? If there are sub-directories, then it's not empty. If it's empty, then the original command shouldn't have failed?

upvoted 2 times

 **boss_ROMD** 2 years, 4 months ago

Running the command `rm Downloads` leads to the following error: `rm: cannot remove "Downloads/": Is a directory`

Which of the following commands can be used instead to remove Downloads, assuming Downloads is empty? (Choose two.)

correct answer is B, because assuming the Downloads directory is empty

answer E is related of below context:

But, how do you delete a full directory that has many files and sub-directories? The solution is to pass the -rf option to the rm command

rm -r Downloads

rm -rf Downloads

so, my conclusion - must be only answer B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **capwan** 2 years, 9 months ago

B is not correct. Because "rmdir" delete only empty directories.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nikonik** 2 years, 8 months ago

Which of the following commands can be used instead to remove Downloads, assuming Downloads is empty?

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **kimalto452** 2 years, 4 months ago

assuming Downloads is empty?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kimalto452** 2 years, 4 months ago

Downloads is empty?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kimalto452** 2 years, 4 months ago

is empty?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kimalto452** 2 years, 4 months ago

empty?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **artmimois** 1 year, 7 months ago

EMPTY IT IS

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following directories contains information, documentation and example configuration files for installed software packages?

- A. /usr/share/doc/
- B. /etc/defaults/
- C. /var/info/
- D. /doc/
- E. /usr/examples/

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Thuty07** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

A. /usr/share/doc/

The directory "/usr/share/doc/" typically contains information, documentation, and example configuration files for installed software packages. It's a common location where packages store their documentation and related resources. Options B, C, D, and E are not the standard directories for this purpose.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **radikz** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. /usr/share/doc

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mchoeti** 1 year ago

A -/usr/share/doc

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Grandsumi** 1 year, 4 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Traian** 2 years, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following commands adds the directory /new/dir/ to the PATH environment variable?

- A. \$PATH=/new/dir: \$PATH
- B. PATH=/new/dir: PATH
- C. export PATH=/new/dir: PATH
- D. export \$PATH=/new/dir: \$PATH
- E. export PATH=/new/dir: \$PATH

Suggested Answer: E

 **WeinerFarts68** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

None of these are right. It should be like this. You want to set the PATH variable to the current path value, then append the : delimiter, followed by the new directory you're appending.

```
export PATH=$PATH:/new/dir
```

upvoted 34 times

 **oe_albornoz** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago


E is also correct, the only difference is that new/dir will be at the beginning of the PATH variable

upvoted 12 times

 **HunterBiden** Most Recent 5 months ago

Interesting

upvoted 1 times

 **Allan85** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

WeinerFarts68 is correct.

upvoted 4 times

 **sasquatchshrimp** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yeah, E is correct as well as WeinerFarts68.

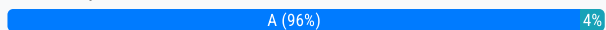
upvoted 4 times

A user is currently in the directory `/home/user/Downloads/` and runs the command `ls ../Documents/`. Assuming it exists, which directory's content is displayed?

- A. `/home/user/Documents/`
- B. `/home/user/Documents/Downloads/`
- C. `/home/user/Downloads/Documents/`
- D. `/Documents/`
- E. `/home/Documents`

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution



jezd Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago
A is the correct answer.

From the directory `/home/user/Downloads/`
`../Documents` is `/home/user/Documents`
upvoted 36 times

harrymadgun Highly Voted 4 years, 6 months ago
Shouldn't be A the right answer to this?
upvoted 20 times

Vslauch Most Recent 1 month, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
Should be A
upvoted 2 times

AndrewGrasso 9 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: A

The `ls` command is used to list the contents of a directory. When run with the argument `../Documents/`, it will list the contents of the `Documents` directory that is located one level up from the current directory `/home/user/Downloads/`.

Therefore, if the `Documents` directory exists in `/home/user/`, then option A, `/home/user/Documents/`, is the correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

flavioamorim 10 months, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
A is the correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

josephrming 1 year, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A is definitely the right answer
upvoted 1 times

supergq 1 year, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct.

The `..` changes into the child directory (i.e. `/home/user/`), so `../Documents/` would list the contents of the `/home/user/Documents` directory.
upvoted 3 times

Dever24 1 year, 5 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **miurach** 1 year, 6 months ago

I tested this on my own VPS and the option A is the correct one.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ness12** 1 year, 8 months ago

A is the right answer.
.. = means go one folder back
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **KITELinz** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Did the Exam today, picked A and got 100%.
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **hughesd010** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It seems to be an almost interpretive question. Looking at strict notation the `"/Documents/"`, D, answer would indicate a root level directory called "Documents" as there are NO preceding characters indicating it is a subdirectory. Like missing context in a text message.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Dor15** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tanchwa** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

So this is a dumb question, really. `/home/user/Documents` and `/Documents/` (assuming its a directory in the same location one up from `/Downloads/`) is the same location, no doubt about it.
However, the question asks about a directory's contents specifically. Technically, A. is a path, not a directory. D would be right if we take this into consideration, but in real life A and D would get you what you wanted.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Miragico** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **stressedout7** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **shosha** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.
upvoted 3 times

A directory contains the following three files:

texts 1.txt

texts 2.txt

texts 3.csv

Which command copies the two files ending in .txt to the /tmp/ directory?

A. cp ?? .txt /tmp/

B. cp *.txt /tmp/

C. cp. \.txt /tmp/

D. cp ?.txt /tmp/

E. cp \$?.txt /tmp/

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (80%)

D (20%)

🗨️ **Styles** Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago

*.txt means all the txt files
upvoted 18 times

🗨️ **sasquatchshrimp** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

B is the correct answer. the "*" is a "wildcard" meaning it looks for anything with .txt at the end.
upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **Jay987654** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B!

B - "cp *.txt /tmp/" is the command for copying all files ending in ".txt" to the "/tmp/" directory.

This is a wildcard match, which means that any file in the current directory with a ".txt" extension will be copied.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **TacosInMyBelly** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

As stated before, "*" selects all .txt files, while "?" is for exactly one character such as "1.txt"

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **emigrin14** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Both B and D results in the same solution. Considering both 1.txt and 2.txt has exactly one character before ".txt", the question mark ? in answer D results in matching those two files in the resolution. That being said, the asterisk * in answer B also matches AT LEAST 1 character before ".txt".

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Nunjamin** 4 years, 6 months ago

cp ?.txt /tmp/ would also copy the two .txt files wouldn't it?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **WaldoWhereAmI** 4 years, 5 months ago

No














? = Matches up exactly one character

upvoted 12 times

FILL BLANK -

When typing a long command line at the shell, what single character can be used to split a command across multiple lines?

Suggested Answer: \

-  **WaldoWhereAmI** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago
FYI, that is a BACKSLASH = \
upvoted 32 times
-  **rodobrian** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago
it is a backslash
<https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=169504&seqNum=10#:~:text=If%20you%20want%20to%20break,continuation%20of%20the%20previous%20line.>
upvoted 10 times
-  **dayogreats** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago
It is a backslash which interprets the next line after the \
upvoted 1 times
-  **POGActual** 1 year, 1 month ago
It's a Backslash "\". "The backslash (\) is an escape character that instructs the shell not to interpret the next character. If the next character is a newline, the shell will read the statement as not having reached its end. This allows a statement to span multiple lines."
<https://www.baeldung.com/linux/run-multi-line-shell-code>
upvoted 3 times
-  **Alexander_Nox** 2 years, 2 months ago
answer is: \
upvoted 2 times
-  **Grinder** 2 years, 6 months ago
meant is it a backslash "\" or pipe "|" ?
upvoted 1 times
-  **Grinder** 2 years, 6 months ago
so is it a backslash "/" or a pipe "|" ?
upvoted 1 times
-  **Kbrown2020** 2 years, 7 months ago
so its not "," ???
upvoted 1 times
-  **CHinesed** 2 years, 8 months ago
on the test, does it require just the symbol or the actual name of the symbol?
upvoted 2 times
-  **Nvidia** 2 years, 10 months ago
the correct answer is backslash \.....why would you use pipe to separate?
upvoted 6 times
-  **serher94** 3 years ago
Just verified.. It 100% a backslash (\)
upvoted 6 times
-  **hoble** 3 years, 2 months ago
The answer is backslash. \
upvoted 3 times
-  **KJ88** 3 years, 2 months ago
The answer is "Pipe Symbol" which looks like this (|) and is located next the enter key.
upvoted 1 times