**Exam 2**

What file contains the home directory of every user on a Linux system?

* 1. **/etc/passwd**
  2. /etc/shadow
  3. /etc/group
  4. /etc/homedirs
  5. /etc/login.defs
  6. /bin/passwd

What file contains the user's password (stored in an encrypted/hashed format)?

* 1. /etc/passwd
  2. **/etc/shadow**
  3. /etc/group
  4. /etc/homedirs
  5. /etc/login.defs
  6. /bin/passwd

The file /etc/passwd contains a UID. What is a UID?

* 1. **\*a number that is specific to a user**
  2. the method of password encryption used
  3. the date the account is to expire
  4. the days of the week the account can log in

The file /etc/passwd contains a GID. What is a GID?

* 1. a number that represents a specific group
  2. the number of groups a user is part of
  3. a number that is specific to a user
  4. the number of concurrent logins allowed for this user

What command is used to remove a user from OpenSUSUE?

* 1. **userdel**
  2. usermod
  3. passwd
  4. rm
  5. rmdir

What command is used to add a user from OpenSUSE?

* 1. userdel
  2. usermod
  3. **useradd**
  4. mkuser
  5. newuser
  6. touch
  7. mkdir

Which of the following is true about Linux groups?

* 1. users can only be in one group
  2. **users have to be in one group, but can be in many**
  3. users are assigned groups by the "newgroup" command and do not have a default group
  4. a user is always in two groups, one defined in /etc/passwd and one defined in /etc/group
  5. a user is always in two groups, one defined in /etc/passwd and one defined in /etc/shadow

Which of the following is a command that can be used to view the IP address (or addresses) used on a Linux system?

* 1. **ifconfig**
  2. ipconfig
  3. ping
  4. echo
  5. stat
  6. sysstat
  7. msinfo32

Which of the following is a command that can be used to perform a rudimentary network test?

* 1. **ifconfig**
  2. ipconfig
  3. ping
  4. echo
  5. stat
  6. sysstat
  7. msinfo32

Which of the followign is used for backup and to combine multiple files into a single container?

* 1. **tar**
  2. scp
  3. rpm
  4. sed

Which of the following takes input from a file and sends it into a program?

* 1. a > b
  2. **a < b**
  3. a | b
  4. a >> b

Which of the following takes the output of a program and creates a file with only the output?

* 1. **a > b**
  2. a < b
  3. a | b
  4. a >> b

Which of the following takes the output of one program as input into a second program?

* 1. a > b
  2. **a < b**
  3. a | b
  4. a >> b

Which of the following is a use of the "cpio" command?

* 1. **perform a system backup**
  2. add or remove a package from the system
  3. check the disk for errors
  4. copy files across the network to a second Linux system

If a program accepts both input and output (such as "cat"). Which of the following is true about standard input/output redirection?

* 1. You can only redirect the output
  2. You can only redirect the input
  3. You can redirect the input or the output, but not at the same time
  4. **You can redirect the input and the output at the same time**

Which of the following is a use of the "cron" subsystem?

* 1. perform a system backup
  2. **run a command or script at a regular interval**
  3. allow a system bootup to complete
  4. add a package to the system

The crontab program allows you to schedule jobs the can be ran \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. weekly
  2. daily
  3. monthly
  4. hourly
  5. **all**

How is common software on OpenSUSE updated?

* 1. **via a package manager such as rpm**
  2. via a Linux store-front
  3. the source code of the software is downloaded and then compiled
  4. monthly, on the first Tuesday of the month

In OpenSUSE, what is the name of different locations (e.g. different servers) that hold different packages?

* 1. **repositories**
  2. domains
  3. directories
  4. front-ends

Which of the following is a way to use YaST to install software packages?

* 1. using the command line
  2. using a GUI front-end
  3. **using either a command line or a GUI front-end**
  4. only indirectly as the operating system handles all updates itself

Which of the following is true changing an IP addresses using "ifconfig"?

* 1. **changing the IP address of an interface will be "undone" next reboot**
  2. the IP address change will "survive" a reboot
  3. you cannot change an IP address using ifconfig, only view it
  4. the IP address change will happen the next time the system is rebooted

Which of the following is true about rpm packages and dependencies?

* 1. **a rpm package can depend on another package that must also be installed**
  2. all rpm packages are independent of all other packages
  3. a rpm package can depend on one other package, but no others

Which of the following is true about user accounts in Linux?

* 1. user accounts cannot be configured to automatically expire
  2. user accounts can be configured to automatically expire, and will be deleted when they expire
  3. **user accounts can be configured to automatically expire, and will disallow logins after they expire**
  4. user accounts can be configured to automatically expire, and after the account is expired will allow logins but warn the user

Which of the following is true about /etc/passwd

* 1. **/etc/passwd is a text file that can be viewed by anyone**
  2. /etc/passwd is a text file that can only be viewed by the system admin
  3. /etc/passwd is a binary (non-text) file that can be copied by anyone
  4. /etc/passwd is a binary (non-text) file that can only be copied by the system admin

Which of the following is true about /etc/shadow

* 1. /etc/shadow is a text file that can be viewed by anyone
  2. **/etc/shadow is a text file that can only be viewed by the system admin**
  3. /etc/shadow is a binary (non-text) file that can be copied by anyone
  4. /etc/shadow is a binary (non-text) file that can only be copied by the system admin

Which of the following is a possible use of the "grep" command?

* 1. **looks for a string within a file**
  2. edit a file using a GUI interface
  3. edit a file using a text-based interface
  4. create a new group
  5. add a user to an existing group

Which of the following is NOT a field in "cron"?

* 1. day of week
  2. hour
  3. minute
  4. **second**
  5. month
  6. day of month

What does the command "crontab -l" do?

* 1. **shows the content of the user's crontab**
  2. shows the content of the system's crontab
  3. deletes the user's crontab
  4. deletes the system's crontab
  5. edits the user's crontab
  6. edits the system's crontab

Both "gzip" and "bzip2" can be used to...

* 1. copy a file over the network
  2. **reduce the size of a file for storage or transfer**
  3. create a copy of a file
  4. set permissions of a file quickly

Which of the following is a program that is similar to (but not identical to) "tar"?

* 1. **cpio**
  2. usermod
  3. rpm
  4. yast
  5. grep

What is the name used for where a program gets it's data (whether the data is from the keyboard or from another program)?

* 1. **standard input**
  2. standard output
  3. kvm
  4. tty
  5. $in
  6. $out

Which of the following is a type of backup that copies all files in a filesystem (or on the whole system)?

* 1. **full backup**
  2. incremental backup
  3. whole backup
  4. virtual backup
  5. sole backup
  6. net backup

Which of the following is a common web server for Linux?

* 1. **Apache**
  2. IIS
  3. Firefox
  4. Chrome
  5. Bash

How do you restart a web server on Linux?

* 1. Only by rebooting the system
  2. By logging out and logging in a the system administrator
  3. By logging out and logging in as any user
  4. **By using the command line tools or YaST**

After installing a web server, how can you test to see if it is working?

* 1. **By using a web browser on the system pointing to http://localhost or http://127.0.0.1**
  2. By using the "ping" command against the default gateway
  3. By using the "ping" command against localhost or 127.0.0.1

In Apache, a URL that points to a different location than in called \_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. a symlink
  2. **an alias**
  3. a hard link
  4. a junction
  5. a mount point

Which of the following is a way to create a web page in Linux?

* 1. By using a text editor
  2. By using YaST
  3. By using the GCC compiler
  4. By using the mkweb command
  5. By using the mkhtml command

In terms of web servers, the line "http://localhost/testpage.html" is called \_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. **a URL**
  2. a relative path
  3. an absolute path
  4. a FQDN
  5. a vHost

A web user enters the address "http://localhost/mystuff" If "mystuff" is a directory, by default, the web browser will display...

* 1. **a page called index.html if it exists**
  2. an error page
  3. the main web page for the server
  4. the contact information for the webmaster
  5. a random page within the directory "mystuff"

In terms of HTML, items enclosed in angle brackets (aka "less than" and "greater than" signs) are called \_\_\_

* 1. **tags**
  2. URLs
  3. FQDNs
  4. attributes
  5. locations
  6. launch points

You have a package called "powertools" installed and have modified it's configuration files. What happens if you use rpm to update it?

**\*The changes you made to the configuration files stay**

The changes you made to the configuration are undone

The package cannot be updated

Two separate packages are installed, one with the configuration changes, and the other with no changes

Which of the following is an IP address (IPv4 address)?

* 1. 00:0c:29:76:77:63
  2. **192.168.75.200**
  3. 0x2024
  4. Localhost

What is the basic format of both /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow?

* 1. **one line per user, made up of fields seperated by colons (:)**
  2. one line per user, made up of fields seperated by tabs
  3. one line per user, made up of fields seperated by commas (,)
  4. multiple lines per user, with a blank line between users
  5. multiple lines per user, using angle brackets for each field

Which of the following would run three seperate programs?

* 1. **a | b | c**
  2. a | b > c
  3. a < b > c
  4. a < b | c
  5. a | b < c

Which of the following run one program and use two files for data?

* 1. **a | b | c**
  2. a | b > c
  3. a < b > c
  4. a < b | c
  5. a | b < c

After using rpm, you receive the message "error: Failed dependencies". What does this error message indicate?

* 1. The command only works if you are the system administrator
  2. The command only works if you boot into "single user" mode
  3. **The package being installed needs one or more other packages installed first**
  4. The command does not work on a virtual computer
  5. The package is corrupted and needs replaced

Which of the following would create a file with exactly one line in it?

* 1. **echo hi > a**
  2. touch a
  3. mkdir a
  4. echo hi < a
  5. echo hi | a

The group id (GID) for a user is stored in the \_\_\_\_ file.

* 1. **/etc/passwd**
  2. /etc/group
  3. /etc/shadow
  4. /etc/login.defs

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