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Red Hat Linux Essentials

RedHat RH033

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following statements are true about file permissions?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. The execute permission means that the file can be run if it is a program or script.

B. The write permission means that the file can be edited and saved.

C. The read permission means that only the file name can be read not the contents of the file.

D. The read permission means that the contents of the file can be seen with a command such as cat or less.

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The read permission allows a user to read a file. The content of a file can be seen by cat or less commands. When the read permission is set for a directory, it allows a user to read the names of files in the directory (but not to find out any other information about them including file type, ownership, size, etc.).

The write permission means that a user is permitted to write in a file. So, if a file has the write permission it can be edited and saved.

The execute permission grants a user the ability to execute a file. This permission must be set for executable binaries.

Answer option C is incorrect. If a file has the read permission, its contents can also be read not only the file name.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following commands will you use to lists the jobs that are running in the background and in the foreground?

A. top

B. bg

C. job

D. jobs

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The jobs command lists the jobs that are running in the background and in the foreground.

If the prompt is returned with no information, no jobs are present.

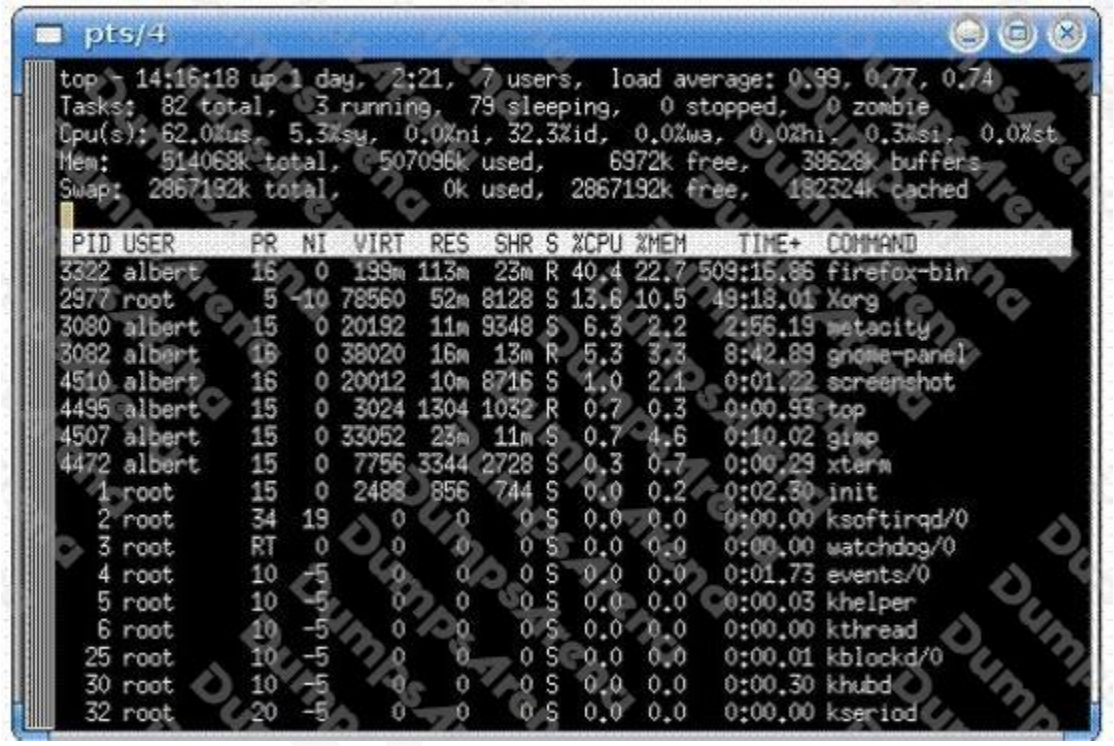
Syntax:

jobs [-p | -l] [-n] [-p] [-x] [job id]

Some important options used with jobs command are as follows:

Options	Description
-n	It displays only jobs that have stopped or exited since last notified.
-p	It displays only the process IDs for the process group leaders of the selected jobs.
-x	It replaces any job_id found in command or arguments with the corresponding process group ID, and then execute command passing it arguments.
job id	It specifies the job id.

Answer option A is incorrect. The top command is used to produce a frequently-updated list of processes. By default, the processes are ordered by percentage of CPU usage, with only the "top" CPU consumers shown. This command shows how much processing power and memory are being used, as well as other information about the running processes. The following figure demonstrates the output of the top command:



Answer option B is incorrect. The bg command can be used to resume in the background when a process is suspended.

Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such command as job.

QUESTION NO: 3

When you remove a user account from your Linux system, the files and directories of this user may still remain on the system. Which of the following commands can you use to remove all items from your Linux system?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. userdel -r

B. userdel -f

C. userdel -h

D. userdel -c

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

When a user account is removed from a Linux system with the userdel command, the user account would get removed but some files and directories of that user may still remain on the system. To remove all items, the -r option is used with the userdel command. The -f option forcibly removes the user account even if the user is still logged in. It also forces userdel to remove the user's home directory or his mail spool even if another user uses the same home directory or if the mail spool is not owned by the specified user. Answer option C is incorrect. The -h option with the userdel command displays help messages and then exits.

Answer option D is incorrect. This command is incorrect. The -c option is not used with the userdel command.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following commands can you use to assign a line number to every line of the install.log file? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. sed = install.log

B. nl install.log

C. wc -c install.log

D. wc -m install.log

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The nl install.log and sed = install.log commands can be used to assign a line number to every line of the install.log file.

Answer options C and D are incorrect. The wc -c install.log and wc -m install.log commands will print the number of bytes and the number of characters, respectively.

QUESTION NO: 5

You work as the Network administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You are working as a root user on the Linux operating system. You have created a PostScript file on your system. You want to convert this file to a PDF file. Which of the following commands should you use to accomplish the task?

A. ps2pdf

B. evince

C. pdf2ps

D. enscript

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The ps2pdf utility is used to convert PostScript to a PDF file.

What is a ps2pdf command?

The ps2pdf command creates PDF files. It is used to convert a PostScript file to a PDF file.

There are a number of versions of this program, some are as follows:

VERSION	DESCRIPTION
ps2pdf12	It converts PostScript to PDF 1.2 (Acrobat 3-and-later compatible) using ghostscript.
ps2pdf13	It converts PostScript to PDF 1.3 (Acrobat 4-and-later compatible) using ghostscript.

Answer option D is incorrect. The enscript utility converts a text to a PostScript format and sends it to a file or the print queue.

Answer option B is incorrect. The evince utility is used to view a PDF file, not to create a PDF file.

What is the evince command?

The evince command is a document viewer capable of displaying multiple and single page document formats such as PDF and Postscript.

Syntax: evince [Options] [Filename]

Option	Description
-p	The page of the document to display
-f	Run evince in full screen mode
-s	Run evince in presentation mode
-w	Run preview as a previewer

QUESTION NO: 6

You are a newly appointed Technician for company.com Inc. You are working on the Red Hat operating system. As you are about to leave for some important work, you want to shut down your system immediately. Which of the following commands can you use to accomplish this?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. halt -h

B. /sbin/stop

C. shutdown -h now

D. poweroff -h

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

The shutdown -h now, halt -h, and poweroff -h commands can be used to shut down the Red Hat operating system immediately.

Answer option B is incorrect. This is an invalid answer and hence cannot be used to shut down the system.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following commands will you execute to fix other writable files in your home directory?

A. find -perm -002 -exec chmod o-w {} \;

B. find /home -type d -ls

C. find ~ -perm -002 -exec chmod o-w {} \;

D. find ~ -perm -002 -exec chmod -w {} \;

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

You will use find ~ -perm -002 -exec chmod o-w {} \; command to fix other writable files in your home directory.

Answer option B is incorrect. The find /home -type d -ls command is used to do an ls -l style listing of all directories in /home/.

Answer options A and D are incorrect. There are no such commands in Linux.

QUESTION NO: 8

John works as a Network Administrator for Perfect Solutions Inc. The company has a

Debian Linuxbased network. He is working on the bash shell in which he creates a variable VAR1. After some calculations, he opens a new ksh shell. Now, he wants to set VAR1 as an environmental variable so that he can retrieve VAR1 into the ksh shell. Which of the following commands will John run to accomplish the task?

A. touch VAR1

B. env -u VAR1

C. export VAR1

D. echo $VAR1

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Since John wants to use the variable VAR1 as an environmental variable, he will use the export command to accomplish the task.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following statements are true about open source software?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. In OSS access to source code by third parties commonly requires the party to sign a nondiscloser agreement.

B. It is software whose license does not allow for the distribution of the software source's source code.

C. Open source software and its source code must be freely distributable.

D. In OSS all users must be able to modify the source code and create derived works.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Open source software is software that has been released under an Open Source Initiative (OSI) certified license. The definition includes 10 criteria, which are described as follows: Open source software is software that has been released under an Open Source Initiative (OSI) certified license. The definition includes 10 criteria, which are described as follows:

1. Free Redistribution: The license allows any party selling or giving away the software as acomponent of an aggregate software distribution comprising programs from many different sources.

2. Source code: Anyone can modify the source code.

3. Derived Works: The license must allow changes and derived work under the sameconditions as the license of the original software.

4. Integrity of the authors source code: To maintain the integrity of the original authorswork, the license may require that changes to the code be provided in patch form.

5. No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups: The license must be nondiscriminatorywith respect to persons or group of persons.

Therefore, open source license are forbidden from locking anyone out of the process.

6. No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor: The license must not restrict anyone frommaking use of the software in a specific field of endeavor.

7. Distribution of License: The license can be distributed to all but the rights attached to thatprogram must apply to all to whom the program is distributed. And no party can execute

any additional license.

8. License Must Not Be Specific to a Product: It may not require that the software be part ofparticular distribution.

9. License Must Not Restrict Other Software: It may not restrict other non-open sourcesoftware.

10. License Must Be Technology-Neutral: It may not require the use of technology to applythe license.

Answer options B and A are incorrect. These are the characteristics of closed source software.

QUESTION NO: 10

You work as a Network Administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You are a root user on the Red Hat operating system. You want to see all directories and files, including hidden files of your home directory in long listing format.

Which of the following command-line utilities would you use to accomplish this task?

A. ls -al /root

B. ls

C. ls -s /root

D. ls -h /root

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The ls -al /root command lists all the files and directories, including hidden files in the /root directory, in long listing format. /root is the root user's home directory. What is the ls command?

The ls command is used to list files on a Linux computer. The syntax of the ls command is as follows:

ls [option] [directory name]

Several options are used with the ls command. Following is a list of some important options:

Options	Description
-a	Lists all entries including hidden files.
-d	Lists only the name of a directory and not the contents.
-R	Lists the contents of subdirectories also.
-r	Lists filenames reverse sorted.

For example, the following command displays all the files (including hidden files) in the

/home directory and the contents in the subdirectories:

ls -aR /home

Answer option B is incorrect. The ls command without arguments lists the file and directory names in the current directory.

Answer option C is incorrect. The ls -s /root command shows the size of all files and directories (in blocks, not bytes) that reside in the /root directory.

Answer option D is incorrect. The ls -h /root command shows the size of files and directories in

"human readable format" (i.e. 19M, 3G, etc).

Answer option C is incorrect. The pdf2ps utility is used to convert a PDF file to a PostScript.