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QUESTION: 1

The man page for the 'ls' command states:

The full documentation for ls is maintained as a Texinfo manual.

Which of the following commands will retrieve the full documentation for the ls command?

- A. info ls
- B. infoman ls
- C. text ls
- D. man -info ls

Answer: A

Explanation:

Texinfo is a documentation system that uses a single source file to produce both online information and printed output. It is primarily designed for writing software manuals. For a full description of the Texinfo language and associated tools, please see the Texinfo manual (written in Texinfo itself). Most likely, running this command from your shell:

```
info texinfo
```

QUESTION: 2

Suppose b is a link to another file. The output of ls -l b is:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 1 Jun 13 12:44 b -> a
```

Which of the following is the effect if root issues the command 'chmod 600 b'?

- A. The user will receive an error message.
- B. Permissions listed for both the symbolic link and the target file are changed.
- C. Permissions for the target file are set to 600 while permissions listed for the link are unchanged.
- D. Permissions associated with the symbolic link itself are set to 600 while permissions for the target file are unchanged.

Answer: C

Explanation:

chmod never changes the permissions of symbolic links. This is not a problem since the permissions of symbolic links are never used. However, for each symbolic link listed on the command line, chmod changes the permissions of the pointed-to file. In contrast, chmod ignores symbolic links encountered during recursive directory traversals

QUESTION: 3

A system administrator is logged into a system as root.

When trying to run the command /usr/local/bin/a.out, the administrator does the following:

```
root@linux> cd /usr/local/bin
root@linux> a.out
bash: a.out: command not found
```

What command should be issued to start the program?

- A. ./a.out
- B. chmod o-x a.out
- C. su - user, a.out
- D. chown root a.out

Answer: A

Explanation:

You cannot run a command if you are in the same directory as the program. You must precede the command with "/" or "./". When you precede the command with "/", you are running the program from the root directory, so the program would need to be in the path. "." means to go back one level in the directory structure and run the command from there. For example, in this question, "." would go back to the /usr/local folder and run the command /bin/a.out.

Reference:

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: Page 432.

Incorrect Answers:

- B. The chmod command is used to modify the permissions on a file. It is not required here.
- C. The su command is used to run a command under a different account. The question states that you are already logged in as root, so changing accounts is unnecessary.
- D. The chown command is used to change ownership of a file. This is unnecessary because you are running the command as root.

QUESTION: 4

The primary usages of the Snort application include which of the following?

- A. Intrusion detection, vulnerability assessment, and network mapping.
- B. Intrusion detection, virus detection, and malware detection
- C. Intrusion detection, password cracking, and network scanning
- D. Intrusion detection, packet sniffing, and packet logging

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snort is a lightweight network intrusion detection system, capable of performing real-time traffic analysis and packet logging on IP networks. It can perform protocol analysis, content searching/matching and can be used to detect a variety of attacks and probes, such as buffer overflows, stealth port scans, CGI attacks, SMB probes, OS fingerprinting attempts, and much more. Snort uses a flexible rules language to describe traffic that it should collect or pass, as well as a detection engine that utilizes a modular plugin architecture. Snort

has a real-time alerting capability as well, incorporating alerting mechanisms for syslog, a user specified file, a UNIX socket, or WinPop up messages to Windows clients using Samba's smbclient. Snort has three primary uses. It can be used as a straight packet sniffer like tcpdump, a packet logger (useful for network traffic debugging, etc), or as a full blown network intrusion detection system.

QUESTION: 5

What command, when issued from a non-root user, will remove all files from the /tmp directory by prompting the user for the root password?

- A. cirtmp
- B. rm -rf /tmp/* -su
- C. su "rm 'rf /tmp*"
- D. su -c "rm -rf /tmp*"

Answer: D

Explanation:

The su command is used to switch to another user account. If no username is specified with the su command, then Linux assumes that you want to change to the root user account. The -c option tells Linux to run a command in the context of the root account. The rm command is used to remove the files. The -rf option, make the command recursive and forceful (i.e. it won't ask you to confirm the file deletion).

Incorrect Answers:

- A. There is no cirtmp command.
- B. You must use su to switch user before the remove command.
- C. You must use the -c option with su if you want it to run a command after switching user.

QUESTION: 6

A system administrator of a 200-server network wants to simplify routine monitoring of log files on each server.

Which of the following is considered the BEST practice method to do this?

- A. Create a script on the administrator's workstation to attach to each server and copy its log files to the local drive.
- B. Create a new server called 'loghost'. Modify the syslog.conf file on each server so log files are forwarded to 'loghost'.
- C. Run logcp at each server. Specify the administrator's workstation as the destination and "*" for which log files to forward.
- D. Create a script on each server to analyze each of the log files on the server and forward important information to the administrator's workstation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The answer is to have a special server set up to centrally receive all log files from the different boxes in the network.

QUESTION: 7

The Ethernet card fails on a Linux machine without modular support, and is replaced by one from a different manufacturer. The new card is verified as Linux compatible. When the system restarts, the operating system does not recognize the new card.

Which if the following is necessary to finish the installation?

- A. Change the network routing table.
- B. Recompile the kernel with support for the new device.
- C. Download a new driver and add it to the /dev directory.
- D. Edit the Ethernet configuration file to point to the new device.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A network card without modular support will have its drivers integrated into the kernel. If you replace the network card with one from a different vendor, you'll need to recompile the kernel to remove the old network card driver.

Reference:

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: page 211.

Incorrect Answers:

- A. The routing table is unrelated to the physical network card or its drivers.
- C. You need to recompile the kernel to remove the old network card driver.
- D. The old driver is integrated into the kernel and needs to be removed.

QUESTION: 8

You have installed an additional set of man pages but in Spanish. You have one user who wishes to use the Spanish pages rather than English ones.

What should you do to accomplish this?

- A. Edit the man.config file located in that user's home directory.
- B. Instruct the user in how to reset the MANPATH variable whenever he logs in.
- C. Edit the .profile file located in that user's home directory.
- D. You can only have one version of man pages installed on your system at a time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The man path variable can be set in the .profile file and is used to instruct the man program where to look for the man pages. You would need to edit this variable to point to the Spanish man pages.

Incorrect Answers:

- A. You need to edit the .profile file, not the man.config file.

- B. It is unnecessary to reset the manpath variable every time the user logs in. You only need to set it once in the .profile file.
- D. You can have multiple versions of man pages installed on a system.

QUESTION: 9

The where is command is helpful in finding the location of a command as well as its related man page.

What is the disadvantage of using it?

- A. Since it searched the entire directory tree, the where is command can take an excessive amount of time.
- B. The where is command will not find source files located on your system.
- C. You have to update the where is database in order to keep it current.
- D. The where is command only searches known directories that are hard coded into the command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The where is command searches for files in a restricted set of directories such as standard binary file directories, library directories and man page directories.

Reference:

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: Page 652.

Incorrect Answers:

- A. The where is command does not search the entire directory tree.
- B. You wouldn't use the where is command to look for source files.
- C. There is nowhere for database to update.

QUESTION: 10

A user is having problems printing to the network printer. She has sent several jobs to the printer, but nothing is printing out. She wants to power cycle the printer, but does not want the extra jobs to print out when it comes back online.

Which command would she use to accomplish this?

- A. lpc
- B. lpr
- C. lpd
- D. lprm

Answer: A

Explanation:

The 'lpc clean all <printername>' command is used to remove files that cannot be printed from the specified printer queues. The 'lpc restart all <printername>' is used to restart the printer daemons on the specified printers.

Incorrect Answers:

- B: The lpr command is used to send print jobs to a print queue.

C: Lpd is the line printer daemon. It accepts print jobs submitted by the lpr command.

D: The lprm command is used to remove specific print jobs from print queues. The print jobs must be specified by job number which can be obtained using the lpq command.