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117-201 LPI 201 ADVANCED LINUX DEMO



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You need to search the entire directory structure to locate a specific file. How could you do this and still be able to run other commands while the find command is still searching for you file?

- A. `find / -name filename &`
- B. `find / -name filename`
- C. `bg find / -name filename`
- D. `&find / -name filename &`

Answer: A

Explanation: The `find` command is used to locate files. `/` is the root directory, so searching from `/` will search the entire directory tree. The `-name <filename>` enables you to search for a file named `<filename>`. The ampersand character (`&`) is used to return control of the shell returning you to the command prompt, without have to wait for the command to execute.

Reference: <http://www.oreillynet.com/linux/cmd/f/find.html>

Incorrect Answers

- B:** With no ampersand (`&`) following the command, you will not be able to run other commands until the `find` command has completed its search.
- C:** The `bg` command is used to run a suspended job in the background if job control is enabled. However, the program or command would have to started and then suspended for this to work.
- D:** The ampersand (`&`) must follow the command, not precede it.

In order to display the last five commands you have entered using the history command, you would type _____.

Answer: history 5

Explanation: The `history` command is used to display the previously entered commands. If you typed `history` with no arguments, you would likely get a long scrolling list of commands. By typing a number after `'history'`, you will display only the last `<number>` of commands.

Reference: <http://www.redhat.com/docs/manuals/linux/RHL-7.3-Manual/getting-started-guide/s1-q-and-a-history-tips.html>

You telnet into several of your servers simultaneously. During the day, you sometimes get confused as to which telnet session is connected to which server.

Which of the following commands in your `.profile` would make it obvious to which server you are attached?

- A. `PS1='\h: \w>'`
- B. `PS1='\s: \W>'`
- C. `PS1='\!: \t>'`
- D. `PS1='\a: \n>'`

Answer: A

Explanation: The `PS1` environment variable controls the prompt on the command line, and can be used by users to tell what system they are on, the directory they are currently in, the current date and more depending on how this variable is configured. The `\h` option is used to specify the hostname and the `\w` option will give the full path of the current working directory.

Reference: <http://ctdp.tripod.com/os/linux/tips/tipsps1.html>

Incorrect Answers:

- B:** The `\s` option is used to display the shell name. This won't give any indication of which machine you are connected to.
- C:** The `\!` option is used to display the history number of the current command. This won't give any indication of which machine you are connected to.
- D:** The `\a` option is used to display a new line. This won't give any indication of which machine you are connected to.

You have to type your name and title frequently throughout the day and would like to decrease the number of key strokes you use to type this. Which one of your configuration files would you edit to bind this information to one of the function keys?

Answer: `.inputrc`

Explanation: The `inputrc` file is used to map keystrokes to text or commands. You can use this file to make a function key display your name and title. Other common uses include mapping a function key to lock your computer or run a command.

Reference: <http://beyond.linuxfromscratch.org/view/cvs/postlfs/inputrc.html>

When typing at the command line, the default editor is the _____ library.

Answer: readline

Explanation: The default command line editor is the Readline library. As with most text editor programs, it allows certain keystrokes to aid in the writing/editing of a command. For example, there are keystroke combinations that allow you to jump to the beginning or end of the line, or to jump to the start or end of a previous word.

Reference: <http://www.cs.utah.edu/dept/old/texinfo/bash/rlman.html>

What can you type at a command line to determine which shell you are using?

Answer: echo \$SHELL

Explanation: The 'echo' command is used to echo a string to standard output. \$shell is an environment variable that reflects the current shell in use. Therefore, the 'echo \$shell' command will display the name and path of the shell you are using.

Reference: <http://www.santafe.edu/projects/echo/how-to/node30.html>

You have recently decided to convert from using a monolithic kernel to using a modular kernel. You have made the appropriate changes in your kernel configuration. Next you wish to compile your new kernel and modules and copy the modules to their proper location. What would you type to do this?

- A. make modules modules_install
- B. make bzImage modules modules_install
- C. make mrproper modules modules_install
- D. make dep clean modules modules_install
- E. make dep clean bzImage modules modules_install

Answer: E

Explanation: This command consists of multiple **make** commands on the same line:

The first part of the command, **make dep**, actually takes your configuration and builds the corresponding dependency tree. This process determines what gets compiled and what doesn't.

The next step, **make clean**, erase all previous traces of a compilation so as to avoid any mistakes in which version of a feature gets tied into the kernel.

The next step, **make bzImage** does the full compilation of the kernel.

The next two steps, **make modules** and **make modules_install** will compile the modules and copy them to their appropriate location.

Reference: <http://www.openna.com/community/articles/security/v1.3-xml/chap7sec84.html>

Incorrect Answers

- A:** This command will compile the modules, but not the kernel.
- B:** You need the **make dep** command to build the dependency tree.
- C:** **Make mrproper** is similar to **make clean** except that it doesn't delete any binaries. However, there is no kernel image specified in this command.
- D:** There is no kernel image specified in this command.

To allow a user to mount a CD and read from it, which entry should be put into /etc/fstab?

- A. /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom iso9660 noauto,user,ro 0 0
- B. /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom iso9660 noauto,uid=user,gid=group,ro 0 0
- C. /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom iso9660 noauto,User,ro 0 0
- D. /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom iso9660 noauto,usermap,ro 0 0
- E. /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom iso9660 noauto,owners,ro 0 0

Answer: A

Explanation: This entry in the fstab file allows any user to mount the CD-ROM (/dev/cdrom) in the /mnt/cdrom directory. Iso9660 is the file system for the CD-ROM. Noauto means that the CD-ROM won't be automatically mounted when the system boots. The first '0' means that the CD-ROM shouldn't be backed up and the second '0' means that the CD-ROM file system shouldn't be checked for errors when the machine boots.

Reference: Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: Page 400/1.

Incorrect Answers:

- B:** The syntax of this entry is incorrect.
- C:** The 'user' field should be lowercase.
- D:** Usermap is an invalid entry for the user field.
- E:** Owners is an invalid entry for the user field.