

[Updated Constantly]

HERE

Introduction to Linux I - Chapter 11 Exam Answers 2019 + PDF file

- 1. To execute a command called "simple" as a foreground process, you would type:
 - fg simple
 - simple &
 - foreground simple
 - simple
- 2. The key press combination that will request a process to stop is:
 - CTRL+z
 - CTRL+p
 - CTRL+c
 - CTRL+d
- 3. The key press combination that will request a running process terminate:
 - CTRL+z
 - CTRL+d
 - CTRL+p
 - CTRL+c
- 4. The main advantage of running a process in the background is:
 - The process will automatically run at a low priority
 - You can be assured that the process will not terminate early
 - The process will be logged
 - You can continue to use the shell that started the process
- 5. To see the list of background processes that you have started in your shell, you can

run:

- process
- jobs
- work
- list
- 6. Using the kill command always terminates processes.

True or False?

- True
- False
- 7. To view all processes on the system, you can execute:



- ps –all
- ps
- ps -f
- ps -e
- 8. In order to run a command called "tough" in the background, you would type:
 - start -b tough
 - tough&
 - tough@
 - bg tough
- 9. If you want a background process to keep running after log out, you can use:
 - nokill
 - nohup
 - nofg
 - bg
- 10. A popular program for monitoring running processes in real-time is:
 - watcher
 - mon
 - top
 - ghost
- 11. To view statistics on memory availability, you can use:
 - mem
 - stat
 - free
 - uname
- 12. To send a signal to a set of processes with the same name, you can run:
 - killall
 - grpkill
 - allkill
 - sigkill
- 13. The uptime command prints a statistic representing the system load over what three time spans? (choose three)
 - Last thirty minutes
 - Last minute
 - Last five minutes
 - Last ten minutes
 - Last fifteen minutes



- Last hour
- 14. What command can be used as a prefix to another command to run it at an altered priority?
 - low
 - chpr
 - nice
 - pri
- 15. What command can be used to alter the priority of a running process?
 - repri
 - renice
 - relow
 - chpr
- 16. Placing an __ character at the end of the command line will put the command in the background.
 - •
 - **&**
 - B
 - ?
- 17. A signal is:
 - A technique to tell a process to take some sort of action
 - A command option
 - A technique to send data to a process
 - A command argument
- 18. Which of the following is not a valid way to send the "force kill" signal to a process?
 - kill -KILL PID
 - kill -SIGKILL PID
 - kill -9 PID
 - kill -FORCE PID
- 19. Which of the following commands will stop all processes owned by the user bob? (choose two)
 - killall -u bob
 - pkill -u bob
 - kill -u bob
 - kill -l
- 20. To execute a command with the lowest possible priority, which value do you pass to the nice command?



•	0
•	20
•	-20
•	19
21. T	o execute a command with the highest possible priority, which value do you pass to
tl	ne nice command?
•	-20
•	19
•	0
•	20
22. T	o execute a command with the default priority, which value do you pass to
tl	ne nicecommand?
•	-20
•	20
•	19
•	
23. T	he command will list the commands that are running in your terminal.
•	list
•	ps
•	proc
•	ls .
	o change the niceness value of an existing process, you can use the
	ommand.
•	renice
•	set
•	reset
• 25 T	nice
∠3. I	o see how long the system has been running, you can use the command.
	nice
	uptime
	ps
	o send a paused process to the background, use the command.
2 0. I	fg
	ps ps
	bg



jobs

27. To set a priority value lower than (), you must log in as which user?
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- Any user account
- No user can specify a priority lower than 0
- The root use
- The adm user

28.	To	view s	svstem	memory	usage.	you can	use the	command
20.		410 H	o y occili	cc. y	asage,	you oun	ase the	

- uptime
- nice
- free
- ps

29.	What	character	do you place	between	commands	s to execute	multiple	commands	on a
	single	e comman	d line?						

- . .
- **&**
- ;
- . ~

30. What option to the kill command will list the signals for the system?

- **-**9
- -list
- -
- -r