

[Updated Constantly]

HERE

[Introduction to Linux II – Chapter 01 Exam Answers 2019 + PDF file](#)

1. Which of the following is a valid variable assignment?
 - 2=xyz
 - **APP_VAR='zero'**
 - alpha-init=5
 - MY VAR= "set to one"
2. Shell variables are case insensitive.
True or False?
 - True
 - **False**
3. Which of the following is NOT a valid variable name?
 - _LPIC
 - VAR_1
 - NEWVARIABLE
 - **2_VAR**
4. A new environment variable can be "exported" and assigned a value with a single command. True or False?
 - **True**
 - False
5. Which of the following is NOT a valid command for variable declaration?
 - typeset -x ENV_VAR=1
 - export ENV_VAR=1
 - **newvar -x ENV_VAR=1**
 - declare -x ENV_VAR=1
6. The _____ command is used to display the value of a specific variable.
 - value
 - var
 - **echo**
 - set
7. Which command can be used to display both local and environment variables?
 - export -p
 - declare -x

- **set**
 - env
8. A variable once declared cannot be deleted. True or False?
- True
 - **False**
9. Which command can be used to delete a variable?
- *rmvar*
 - *set -r*
 - ***unset***
 - *declare*
10. *PATH* variable directories are searched _____ when executing a command.
- **Left to right**
 - Right to left
 - In no particular order
 - Including only the first 256 characters
11. Which of the following is NOT a valid option for executing a command that is not in the directories listed in the *PATH* variable?
- By typing the absolute or relative path to the command
 - **Rename the command and its directory**
 - Add the directory containing the command to the *PATH* variable
 - Copy the command to a directory listed in the *PATH*
12. The command *PATH=\$PATH:/home/John* does the following:
- Creates a new *PATH* variable with only the */home/John* directory as the value
 - Does nothing, because anything after the *:* is discarded
 - **Appends the directory */home/John* to the existing *PATH* variable**
 - Replaces the existing directories in the *PATH* with the */home/John* directory
13. Consider the following value
of *PATH* variable: */bin:/usr/local/sbin:/home/joe/bin:/home/joe/test* Joe modifies
the *my_scr.sh* script, which is stored in the directory */home/joe/bin* then places a copy
of *my_scr.sh* in */home/joe/test*. Executing *my_scr.sh* will:
- **Run the original version of the script in the */home/joe/bin* directory**
 - Check the timestamp and run the latest version of *my_scr.sh*
 - Not run at all, reports error
 - Run the new version of the script placed in */home/joe/test*
14. The _____ command can be used to check if the command already exists.
- **type**

- ex
 - check
 - command
15. Which of the following switches will include the full path in the prompt?
- `\W`
 - `\e`
 - `\H`
 - **`\w`**
16. Defining the `PS1` variable in an initialization file will make changes to the prompt persistent between logins.
- True or False?
- **True**
 - False
17. If the command `HISTIGNORE='ls*'` is placed in the `~/.bash_profile` file, which of the following commands would not be placed in the history list?
- history
 - **`ls -la`**
 - cd
 - cat
18. Which of the following is NOT a purpose for creating an alias?
- To create a short nickname for a long command or series of commands
 - To create “DOS-like” commands
 - **To make them run faster**
 - To include a command option by default
19. The command to remove an existing alias from the current shell is:
- `alias -d`
 - **`unalias`**
 - `unset alias`
 - `ralias`
20. The best way to group multiple commands and pass arguments is to:
- Create an alias
 - Concatenate them
 - **Use functions**
 - Create an initialization file
21. A function accepts 3 arguments as input. The third argument of a function is identified as:

- \$arg3
- \$PATH
- **\$3**
- \$1

[wps_alert type="primary"]**Explain:** [See Section 1](#)[/wps_alert]

22. Changes in the _____ initialization file will affect all the users on the system.

- **Global**
- Local
- Network
- Shell

23. Local initialization files, by default, are stored in which directory?

- */etc*
- **User's home directory**
- */usr*
- */bin*

24. A Login BASH shell executes which of the following additional files (compared to an interactive BASH shell)?

- */etc/profile* and */etc/bashrc*
- */etc/profile* and *~/.bashrc*
- ***/etc/profile* and either *~/.bash_profile* or *~/.bash_login* or *~/.profile***
- *~/.bash_profile* and *~/.bashrc*

25. Administrators use the _____ file to create key environment variables and set key system values for every user.

- */etc/bashrc*
- ***/etc/profile***
- */etc/config*
- *.profile*

26. Sourcing is an effective way to test initialization file changes. Which of the following is used to source a file?

- touch command
- ~ character
- **Either . character or the source command**
- None of the above

27. Which script is executed when you exit the shell?

- */etc/bashrc*
- *~/.bash_profile*

- ~/.bashrc
- **~/.bash_logout**

28. Typical BASH exit scripts are found in *~/.bash_logout* and _____ files.

- **/etc/bash_logout**
- ~/.bash_profile
- /etc/bashrc
- /etc/profile

29. Most of the Linux commands used by regular users can be found in which directory?

- ~/bin
- **/usr/bin**
- /usr/local/sbin
- /sbin