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[Linux Essentials – Chapter 01 Exam Answers 2019 + PDF file](#)

1. **One of the jobs of the kernel is to:**
 - Transfer mail from one machine to another
 - **Manage the system's resources***
 - Load the operating system after the computer is turned on
 - Turn source code into machine code
2. **Unix is: (choose two)**
 - A distribution of Linux
 - **A trademark***
 - A text editor
 - **An operating system***
 - A type of hardware
3. **Linux is written in:**
 - **C ***
 - .NET
 - Java
 - Perl
 - C++
4. **Source code refers to:**
 - The interface that software uses to talk to the kernel
 - The license that dictates how you may use and share the software
 - The version of a program that the computer runs on the CPU
 - **A human readable version of computer software***
5. **Open source means: (choose two)**
 - You must support the software you share
 - **You can view the software's source code***
 - You cannot charge anything for the software
 - You must share your changes
 - **You can modify the software's source code***
6. **Most of the tools that are part of Linux systems come from:**
 - Google
 - Red Hat and Debian

- The Open Source Initiative
 - The Linux foundation
 - **The GNU project***
7. **The Linux platform that runs on mobile phones is called:**
- IOS
 - Teldroid
 - LinuxMobile
 - **Android***
 - MicroLinux
8. **What does a distribution provide to add and remove software from the system?**
- Bash
 - Application Programming Interface (API)
 - Partitioning tool
 - **Package manager***
 - Compiler
9. **The bootloader's job is to:**
- Load the application into memory
 - Assign initial settings such as network address
 - Install software from the Internet or removable media
 - Perform the initial installation of the kernel to hard drive
 - **Load the kernel after the computer is powered on***
10. **UNIX was originally invented at:**
- Stanford University
 - **AT&T Bell Labs***
 - Berkeley University
 - Xerox PARC
 - Bangalore University
11. **A license where you don't have access to the source code is called:**
- Impaired source
 - **Closed source***
 - Open source
 - Sourceless
12. **Which distributions are made by, or clones of, Red Hat? (choose two)**
- **Fedora***
 - Ubuntu
 - Slackware

- Debian
 - **CentOS***
13. **Ubuntu is derived from which distribution?**
- Scientific Linux
 - Slackware
 - Fedora
 - **Debian***
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux
14. **Open source licenses differ, but generally agree that: (choose two)**
- You must redistribute your changes
 - You are not allowed to sell the software
 - **You should be able modify the software as you wish***
 - **You should have access to the source code of software***
15. **Applications make requests to the kernel and receive resources, such as memory, CPU, and disk in return.**
- True or False?**
- **True***
 - False
16. **The most important consideration when choosing an operating system is:**
- **What the computer will do***
 - The licensing model of the operating system
 - The operating system's mascot
 - How much performance is needed
 - Whether or not it is cloud-friendly
17. **Linux is not Unix because:**
- It's not good enough
 - It's free
 - It's not made by the Open Group
 - There are too many distributions
 - **It hasn't undergone certification***
18. **A release cycle:**
- Is always 6 months
 - Doesn't matter in an Open Source environment
 - Describes how long the software will be supported for
 - **Describes how often updates to the software come out***
 - Only applies to software you pay for

19. A maintenance cycle:

- Should be long so that you have time before you need to upgrade
- Only has meaning for paid software
- Should be short so you always have the freshest releases
- Describes how often updates for software come out
- **Describes how long a version of software will be supported***

20. If a software release is in a state in that it has many new features that have not been rigorously tested, it is typically referred to as beta software. True or False?

- **True***
- False

21. Software is backward compatible if:

- **It still supports old file formats or applications***
- It can be upgraded without downtime
- If the next version still works the same way
- It works across Linux/Mac/Windows
- People still use old versions

22. Apple's OS X is: (choose three)

- Derived from Linux
- **Only compatible with Apple hardware***
- Primarily used to manage network services
- **Certified as UNIX compatible***
- **Derived from FreeBSD***
- Able to natively run Windows binaries

23. Microsoft Windows: (choose three)

- Has a new desktop version every year.
- Has a short maintenance cycle
- **Comes in desktop and server variants***
- **Has built in virtualization***
- Has a Linux compatibility mode
- **Has powerful scripting capabilities***

24. Other commercial Unixes: (choose two)

- **Are tied to their vendor's hardware***
- Do not run the GNU tools
- **Are UNIX certified***
- Are almost obsolete
- Use completely different commands than Linux

25. When choosing a distribution of Linux, you should consider: (choose five)

- **Which management tools are provided by the distribution***
- **Whether or not the distribution is under active development***
- **The maintenance cycle of the distribution***
- Popularity on social media.
- **If you need support on the distribution itself***
- **Which distributions are supported by the software you need to run***