

[Updated Constantly]



Linux Essentials - Chapter 02 Exam Answers 2019 + PDF file

- 1. The Samba application is a:
 - File Server*
 - Web Server
 - Security Server
 - Mail Server
- 2. Which of the following are examples of desktop software? (choose two)
 - Web server
 - File share
 - Web browser*
 - Music player*
 - Compiler
- 3. If you wanted to set up a blog, which software would be most helpful?
 - WordPress*
 - MySQL
 - Samba
 - Postfix
 - Dovecot
- 4. Which of the following pieces of software deal with file sharing? (choose three)
 - Netatalk*
 - NFS*
 - X-Windows
 - Samba*
 - PostgreSQL
- 5. If you wanted to create and print an invoice, which software could you use?
 - Evolution
 - Firefox
 - GNOME
 - Compiz
 - LibreOffice*
- 6. POP and IMAP are related to:
 - Sharing files



- Email*
- Reading and writing music
- Serving web pages
- Letting users log in to multiple servers with 1 set of credentials
- 7. When a computer boots, it can get its network information through:
 - X11
 - DNS
 - DHCP*
 - LDAP
 - SMTP
- 8. Which of the following are examples of text editors? (choose four)
 - pico*
 - emacs*
 - yum
 - vim*
 - nano*
- 9. A package manager: (choose two)
 - Downloads software from the Internet*
 - Emails you when software is out of date
 - Keeps track of which files belong to which packages*
 - Can optionally repartition your disk to make room for Linux
 - Performs a fresh install of Linux
- 10. An interpreted programming language: (choose two)
 - Takes fewer resources to run than a compiled language
 - Tends to offer more features than compiled languages*
 - Is converted into machine specific instructions as the program runs*
 - Requires a linking step but no compilation step
 - Requires a compilation step but no linking step
- 11. Which of the following are true about compiled programming languages?
 - Compiled languages are great for system administration tasks like scripting
 - C is a compiled language*
 - Ruby is a compiled language
 - Perl is a compiled language
 - A programmer is usually more productive when using a compiled language
- 12. Which package manager is used in Fedora, a Red Hat derived system?
 - vim



- tar
- apt-get
- bash
- yum*

13. The Linux shell: (choose three)

- Has a scripting language*
- Has a built in text editor
- Is responsible for tracking the location of configuration files
- Is customizable*
- Allows you to launch programs*
- 14. Which application would you use to edit and piece together sound files to make podcast?
 - GIMP
 - Bash
 - Thunderbird
 - Audacity*
 - Audiolicious
- 15. The two main families of Linux shells are: (choose two)
 - Python Shell
 - Korn shell
 - emacs
 - Bourne Shell*
 - C Shell*
- 16. Which server software would you use to create a company directory that you could search and authenticate against?
 - ISC DHCP
 - Netatalk
 - OpenLDAP*
 - bind
 - Samba
- 17. A Mail Transfer Agent's primary purpose is to:
 - Filter out spam
 - Manage the end user's inbox
 - Serve email to end clients
 - Deliver mail between servers*
 - Act as a gateway between faxes and email



18. Which of the following are examples of a web server? (choose two)

- postfix
- NFS
- Nginx*
- WordPress
- Apache*

19. If you wanted to let a Linux machine share files with Windows clients and servers, you would use:

- Netatalk
- DNS
- Samba*
- NFS
- bind

20. Richard Stallman is associated with:

- The Open Source Initiative
- Microsoft
- The Free Software Foundation*
- BSD Unix
- The Apache foundation

21. A "copyleft provision" in a software license means:

- If you redistribute the software, you must distribute the source to any changes you make*
- You may not link against third party closed source software
- You must provide free copies of the software if you use it
- You must provide support for your modifications
- You give up your copyright to the software

22. The largest difference between the GPLv2 and BSD licenses is:

- GPLv2 is not approved by the OSI
- Only BSD allows commercial use
- Nothing, they are virtually identical
- BSD has no copyleft provision*
- GPLv2 requires assigning copyright to the FSF

23. The Free Software Foundation believes that: (choose two)

- Software should be free to modify*
- No money should ever change hands
- Software should be free to share*



- People should write software with no expectation of making money
- Software should not have copyright

24. Which of the following licenses was made by the FSF?

- MIT
- BSD
- GPLv3*
- Creative Commons
- Apache

25. A permissive free software license: (choose two)

- Means you can use the software for anything you want*
- Does not allow the software to be locked to certain hardware
- Places no restrictions on sharing modifications*
- Places the software in the public domain
- Requires you share software changes but not binaries

26. Linux is distributed under which license?

- Linux Foundation
- MIT
- BSD
- GPLv2*
- GPLv3

27. Who founded the Open Source Initiative? (choose two)

- Richard Stallman
- University of California at Berkeley
- Eric Raymond*
- Linus Torvalds
- Bruce Perens*

28. A generic term for Open Source and Free Software is:

- SLOFF
- Libre Software
- FLOSS*
- GPL
- OS/FS

29. Which are examples of permissive software licenses? (choose two)

- GPLv3
- GPLv2
- LGPLv3



- MIT*
- BSD*

30. What does it mean when a work is placed in the public domain?

- The work was done by a government agency
- The author has died
- You must redistribute changes to the software
- You may not use the work for commercial purposes
- The author has relinquished the copyright on the work*

31. Creative Commons licenses allow you to: (choose three)

- Specify whether or not people may distribute changes*
- Receive royalties on the use of the work
- Specify whether or not changes must be shared*
- Allow or disallow commercial use*
- Get a veto on where the work is used

32. If a podcast is licensed under the CC BY-ND license, you may: (choose two)

- Use an interview or song from it for your own podcast
- Post it to your website*
- Add ads to it and post it to your website.
- Share it as long as you give credit to the author*
- Sell it as part of a compilation

33. How can you make money from open source software? (choose three)

- Charge a yearly fee for the right to use the software
- Take payments for fixing bugs*
- Sell hardware that's built to work with the software*
- Provide paid consulting services for users*
- Unlock premium features for people that pay

34. To place software under an open source license, you must give up your copyright.True or False?

- True
- False*

35. The difference between the GPL and LGPL licenses are:

- LGPL is shorter than GPL
- LGPL allows linking to non GPLed software*
- LGPL applies to web services
- LGPL was made by the OSI while GPL was made by the FSF
- LGPL allows you to distribute the software in binary-only form



- 36. Permissive free software licenses: (choose three)
 - Are not approved by the OSI
 - Are not approved by the FSF*
 - Include the GPLv2 and BSD
 - Can allow software to be used inside closed source software*
 - Don't have a copyleft provision*
- 37. The Creative Commons version of Public Domain licensing is:
 - Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike
 - Attribution-NonCommercial
 - Attribution
 - NoAttribution-ShareAlike
 - No Rights Reserved*
- 38. Your company makes a hardware firewall that runs a custom Linux kernel. What are your obligations under GPLv2?
 - You must ensure your custom kernel runs on a regular Intel machine
 - You must make the source to your kernel available*
 - There are no requirements
 - You must make the source to your custom web interface available
 - You must make your hardware designs available
- 39. Participating in open source projects can improve your technical skills, even if it is not your day job.

True or False?

- True*
- False