

# DUMPS ARENA

## Red Hat Linux Essentials

RedHat RH033

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

Which of the following statements are true about file permissions?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. The execute permission means that the file can be run if it is a program or script.
- B. The write permission means that the file can be edited and saved.
- C. The read permission means that only the file name can be read not the contents of the file.
- D. The read permission means that the contents of the file can be seen with a command such as cat or less.

**ANSWER: A B D****Explanation:**

The read permission allows a user to read a file. The content of a file can be seen by cat or less commands. When the read permission is set for a directory, it allows a user to read the names of files in the directory (but not to find out any other information about them including file type, ownership, size, etc.).

The write permission means that a user is permitted to write in a file. So, if a file has the write permission it can be edited and saved.

The execute permission grants a user the ability to execute a file. This permission must be set for executable binaries.

Answer option C is incorrect. If a file has the read permission, its contents can also be read not only the file name.

**QUESTION NO: 2****CORRECT TEXT**

Which of the following commands are used to put (paste) data from a buffer into a document in vim?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. :set
- B. p
- C. P
- D. ps

**Answer: BC****Explanation:**

The commands to put data from a buffer into the document are p and P. p puts the data below the current line and P puts the data above the current line.

What is the p command?

The p command is used to put (paste) data from a buffer into the document. If data is line oriented

(a line or a paragraph), the p command will open a new line below the current line and place the data on this line. If data is character oriented (a letter, word, or sentence), the p command will place the data after the cursor.

What is the P command?

The P command is used to put data from a buffer into a document. How this command works depends on the nature of the data in the buffer. If the data is line oriented, the P command will open a new a line above the current line and paste the data there. If the data is character oriented, the P command will put the data before the cursor. Answer option D is incorrect. The ps command displays the status of the current processes in Linux. Answer option A is incorrect. The :set command lists a small number of important configuration items in vim.

A. p

B. P

C. ps

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

The commands to put data from a buffer into the document are p and P. p puts the data below the current line and P puts the data above the current line.

What is the p command?

The p command is used to put (paste) data from a buffer into the document. If data is line oriented

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**QUESTION NO: 3**

Which of the following commands can be used by a user to display the list of contents existing in his current user account?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. echo \*

B. ls ~

- C. ls \*
- D. pwd

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

The ls ~ and echo \* commands can be used by a user to display the list of contents existing in his current user account. While ~ forces a command to perform queries in the user's home directory, ls displays the contents of the home directory.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

Which of the following utilities will resume suspended jobs from the current environment if job control is enabled?

- A. jobs
- B. bg
- C. top
- D. fg

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

The bg utility resumes suspended jobs from the current environment by running them as background jobs if job control is enabled. If the job specified by job\_id is already a running background job, the bg utility will have no effect and shall exit successfully. Using bg to place a job into the background will cause its process ID to become "known in the current shell execution environment", as if it had been started as an asynchronous list. Answer option D is incorrect. The fg utility continues a stopped job by running it in the foreground, some shells are not able to run this command.

Syntax:

fg [%job] Where %job specifies the job that a user wants to run in the foreground. Answer option A is incorrect. The jobs command lists the jobs that are running in the background and in the foreground. If the prompt is returned with no information, no jobs are present.

Syntax: jobs [-p | -l] [-n] [-p] [-x] [job id]

Some important options used with jobs command are as follows:

Option	Description
-t	It displays only jobs that have stopped or exited since last notified.
-p	It displays only the process IDs for the process group leaders of the selected jobs.
-x	It replaces any job_id found in command or arguments with the corresponding process group ID, and then execute command passing its arguments.
job id	It specifies the job id.

Answer option C is incorrect. The top command is used to produce a frequently-updated list of processes. By default, the processes are ordered by percentage of CPU usage, with only the "top" CPU consumers shown. This command shows how much processing power and memory are being used, as well as other information about the running processes. The following figure demonstrates the output of the top command:

```
pts/4
top - 14:16:18 up 1 day, 2:21, 7 users, load average: 0.99, 0.77, 0.74
Tasks: 82 total, 3 running, 79 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 62.0%us, 5.3%sy, 0.0%ni, 32.3%id, 0.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.3%si, 0.0%st
Mem: 514068k total, 507096k used, 6972k free, 38628k buffers
Swap: 2867192k total, 0k used, 2867192k free, 182324k cached
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
3322	albert	16	0	199m	113m	23m	R	40.4	22.7	509:16.86	firefox-bin
2977	root	5	-10	78560	52m	8128	S	13.6	10.5	49:18.01	Xorg
3080	albert	15	0	20192	11m	9348	S	6.3	2.2	2:56.19	metacity
3082	albert	18	0	38020	16m	13m	R	5.3	3.3	8:42.89	gnome-panel
4510	albert	16	0	20012	10m	8716	S	1.0	2.1	0:01.22	screenshot
4495	albert	15	0	3024	1304	1032	R	0.7	0.3	0:00.93	top
4507	albert	15	0	33052	23m	11m	S	0.7	4.6	0:10.02	gimp
4472	albert	15	0	7756	3344	2728	S	0.3	0.7	0:00.29	xterm
1	root	15	0	2488	856	744	S	0.0	0.2	0:02.30	init
2	root	34	19	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ksoftirqd/0
3	root	RT	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/0
4	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:01.73	events/0
5	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.03	khelper
6	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kthread
25	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	kblockd/0
30	root	10	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.30	khubd
32	root	20	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kseriod

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Which of the following information does the /etc/passwd file contain? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Numerical group ID
- B. User name
- C. Shadow password
- D. Numerical user ID
- E. Reserved gecos ID
- F. User's home directory

**ANSWER: A B D E F**

**Explanation:**

All these information are stored in the /etc/passwd file.

What is the /etc/passwd file?

In Linux operating systems, the /etc/passwd file lists information about each of the users that may login to the system. The file is so named because originally it also contained the data used to verify passwords. However, on modern Unix systems, the security-sensitive password information is instead often stored in a different file using shadow passwords.

The `/etc/passwd` file typically has world-readable permissions, though it may only be edited by the superuser or by using a few special purpose commands.

The first field is the user name. Each record in the file must have a unique user name field. The second field stores information used to confirm a user's password; however, in most modern uses, this field is usually set to "x" (or some other indicator) with the actual password information being stored in a separate shadow password file.

The third field is the user identifier, the number that the operating system uses for internal purposes. It does not have to be unique.

The fourth field is the group identifier. This number identifies the primary group of the user; all files that are created by this user will initially belong to this group.

Reserved gecos ID (Typically, this is a set of comma-separated values including the user's full name and contact details).

The sixth field is the path to the user's home directory.

The seventh field is the shell program that is started every time the user logs into the system.

Answer option C is incorrect. The shadow password is stored in the `/etc/shadow` file.

What is `/etc/shadow` file?

The `/etc/shadow` file stores the account information in the following format:

UserName:Password>Last:May:Must:Warn:Expire:Disable:Reserved	
Option	Description
UserName	Username, up to 8 characters. Case-sensitive, usually all lowercase. A direct match to the username in the <code>/etc/passwd</code> file.
Password	Password, 13 character encrypted. A blank entry (eg. <code>::</code> ) indicates a password is not required to log in (usually a bad idea), and a <code>!*:</code> entry (eg. <code>!*:</code> ) indicates the account has been disabled.
Last	The number of days (since January 1, 1970) since the password was last changed.
May	The number of days before the password may be changed (0 indicates it may be changed at any time).
Must	The number of days after which the password must be changed (99999 indicates a user can keep his or her password unchanged for many, many years).
Warn	The number of days to warn a user of an expiring password (7 for a full week).
Expire	The number of days after which the password expires since the account has been disabled.
Disable	The number of days (since January 1, 1970) since the account was disabled.
Reserved	A reserved field for possible future use.

## QUESTION NO: 6

John works as a Network Administrator for Perfect Solutions Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. John is working as a root user on the Linux operating system. You want to run two programs, `foo` and `bar`. You also want to ensure that `bar` is executed if and only if `foo` has executed successfully. Which of the following command sequences will John use to accomplish the task?

- A. `foo && bar;`
- B. `foo | bar;`
- C. `foo; bar;`
- D. `foo || bar;`

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

According to the scenario, John will execute the `foo && bar;` command. Because of the `&&` operator, `bar` will execute if and only if `foo` completes successfully.

Answer option C is incorrect. The `foo; bar;` command sequence will run `foo` and `bar` in a sequential manner, but the successful completion of the first command does not matter. Answer option D is incorrect. The `foo || bar;` command sequence will run the `bar` if and only if `foo` fails to complete successfully.

Answer option B is incorrect. In the `foo | bar;` command sequence, the output of the `foo` command will be the input for the `bar` command.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

Which of the following commands displays the inode number of a file in the Linux operating system?

- A. `cat`
- B. `ls -i`
- C. `ls -l`
- D. `ls`

**ANSWER: B****Explanation:**

A file's inode number can easily be found by using the `ls` command with the `-i` option.

What is an inode?

An inode is a data structure in Unix file systems, which holds key information about a file. A file is uniquely identified by its inode number. An inode contains the following information about a file:

Owner's user identification number

Owner's group identification number

Device on which the inode resides

Locking information of the file

Mode and type of file

Number of links to the file

Size of the file

Access and modification time of the file

Modification time of the inode

Addresses of the blocks of the file on the disk

Answer option D is incorrect. `ls` without arguments lists the names of files and directories in the current directory.

Answer option A is incorrect. The cat command only displays the contents of a file, not the file's inode number.

Answer option C is incorrect. This command displays the long listing of files and directories.

It will not display the inode number of a file.

**QUESTION NO: 8**

Which of the following operators is used to connect the output of one command to the input of another command?

- A. >
- B. |
- C. 2>
- D. &>

**ANSWER: B****Explanation:**

A pipe is a way to connect the output of one command to the input of another command without any temporary file.

What is a pipe?

A pipe is a temporary storage place where the output of one command is stored and then passed as the input for another command. Pipes are used to run more than two commands from the same command line.

Syntax:

command1 | command2 | command3.....etc.

Answer option A is incorrect. The operator > is used to redirect standard output (STDOUT) to a file.

Answer option C is incorrect. The operator 2> is used to redirect standard error (STDERR) to a file.

Answer option D is incorrect. The operator &> is used to redirect all output to a file.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

You have recently been appointed as a Network Administrator for Rick International Inc. The company has a Linux-based network. You have to print an important file named secure.txt urgently.

You therefore want to know what printers are currently configured on your computer and how you can connect to them. Which of the following commands will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. lpstat -p
- B. lpstat -s
- C. lpstat -d
- D. lpr

**ANSWER: B****Explanation:**

You will use the `lpstat -s` command to accomplish the task. The `lpstat -s` command gives you information about what printers are configured on your computer and how you can connect to them.

Answer option A is incorrect. The `lpstat -p` command is used to list the printers configured on your computer.

Answer options C and D are incorrect. The `lpstat -d` and `lpr` commands are used to list the default printer on your computer.

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Which of the following commands can you use to assign a line number to every line of the `install.log` file? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. `sed = install.log`
- B. `nl install.log`
- C. `wc -c install.log`
- D. `wc -m install.log`

**ANSWER: A B****Explanation:**

The `nl install.log` and `sed = install.log` commands can be used to assign a line number to every line of the `install.log` file.

Answer options C and D are incorrect. The `wc -c install.log` and `wc -m install.log` commands will print the number of bytes and the number of characters, respectively.