

TRUE/FALSE

1. YaST is a command line interface tool.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 16

2. You install VMware Player on a Windows guest machine.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 20

3. Using an ISO image speeds up installation.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 28

4. For a computer on a network, the hostname must be unique.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 29

5. GNOME includes Opera as the default Web browser.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 32

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which term identifies a group of servers networked together in a single location?
- a. Server lot
 - b. Server farm
 - c. Server Area Network (SAN)
 - d. Container

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 17

2. A(n) ____ is the physical computer where the virtual machine runs.
- a. DNS server
 - b. image
 - c. guest
 - d. host

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 17

3. A guest is the virtual machine using the host's ____ hardware resources.
- a. simulated
 - b. virtual
 - c. physical
 - d. logical

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 17

4. During the openSUSE ____ phase, you select the user account and password.
- a. analysis
 - b. configuration
 - c. preparation
 - d. installation

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 21

5. During the openSUSE ____ phase, you set up Internet access.
- a. analysis
 - b. configuration
 - c. preparation
 - d. installation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 21

6. The first window displayed when you install openSUSE is the ____ window.
- a. Boot Options
 - b. Configuration
 - c. System Options
 - d. Welcome

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 21

7. Which Boot Options window setting allows the system to boot into a minimal Linux system without a GUI?
- a. Repair Installed System
 - b. Firmware Test
 - c. Rescue System
 - d. Memory Test

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 23

8. Which Boot Options window setting would you use to check your system's BIOS?
- a. Repair Installed System
 - b. Firmware Test
 - c. Rescue System
 - d. Memory Test

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 23

9. Which key would you press to stop a system RAM test?
- a. ESC
 - b. DEL
 - c. Home
 - d. End

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 23

10. What is the default language for openSUSE?
- a. German
 - b. French
 - c. English (British)
 - d. English (US)

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 23

11. If the openSUSE graphical installation causes problems, select ____ Mode.
- a. Clear Text
 - b. Command Line
 - c. Text
 - d. Simple

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 23

12. Which device is the openSUSE default installation medium?
- a. Hard drive
 - b. USB
 - c. Network
 - d. CD-ROM

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 24

13. What are the three choices available on the openSUSE Installation Mode window?
- a. New Installation, Update, and Repair Installed System
 - b. Start Installation, Uninstall, and Repair Installed System
 - c. Start Installation, Update, and Fix Installed System
 - d. New Installation, Uninstall, and Redo Installed System

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 24

14. Which openSUSE Installation Mode option would you select if you already have openSUSE installed and a newer version is available?
- a. New Installation
 - c. Update

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 25

15. By default, the hardware clock is set to _____.
 a. Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) c. European Union Time
 b. Greenwich Mean Time d. United States Military Time

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 25

16. Which openSUSE password is invalid?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. cantsee! | c. can'tC!! |
| b. Cantsea | d. CANTSEE |

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 27

17. A _____ is a computer's machine name in the network.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. domain name | c. network name |
| b. hostname | d. device name |

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 28

18. What is the network name to which the host belongs?
 - a. Domain name
 - b. Hostname
 - c. Homename
 - d. Host

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 28

19. Which file is used to map hostnames to IP addresses?
- a. /etc/hosts
 - b. /bin/hosts
 - c. /c/hosts
 - d. /c/bin/hosts

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 29

20. GNOME ____ are small programs available on the GNOME Panel that are designed to give you quick access to useful applications.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a. subroutines | c. applets |
| b. widgets | d. pointers |

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 31

COMPLETION

1. A(n) _____ configuration enables you to install multiple OSs on one computer and choose which one to use when you start the computer.

ANS: multiboot

PTS: 1 REF: 26

2. `root` is a special user account with full access to all system resources.

ANS: Root

PTS: 1 REF: 26

3. A(n) _____ is the operating state of the Linux OS.

ANS: runlevel

PTS: 1 REF: 27

4. _____ is a remote login program used to create a secure encrypted connection to a host on the network.

ANS:

Secure Shell (SSH)

Secure Shell

SSH

PTS: 1 REF: 28

5. _____ is a networking protocol that assigns IP addresses and other network configuration information to hosts automatically.

ANS:

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

DHCP

PTS: 1 REF: 29

MATCHING

Match each item with a statement below.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Blowfish | f. GNU Privacy Guard and S/MIME |
| b. Virtual machine | g. SpamAssassin |
| c. Workspace | h. Dolphin |
| d. Nautilus | i. ISO image |
| e. Evolution | |

1. The GNOME file manager.
2. Scans for and filters junk mail.
3. A software container with its own OS, IP address, and applications.
4. Used to digitally sign and encrypt e-mails.
5. An archive file containing the contents of a CD or DVD.
6. The e-mail software included with GNOME.
7. The password encryption used in openSUSE.
8. The default KDE file manager.
9. A virtual screen on the Linux desktop.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 32 |
| 2. ANS: G | PTS: 1 | REF: 33 |
| 3. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 17 |
| 4. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 33 |
| 5. ANS: I | PTS: 1 | REF: 20 |
| 6. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | REF: 33 |

7. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 27
8. ANS: H	PTS: 1	REF: 36
9. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 32

SHORT ANSWER

1. How does YaST assist with the Linux installation process?

ANS:

YaST guides you through the installation process by analyzing your current system components and displaying settings based on the analysis. During installation, YaST displays an overview of installation steps with help documents for each step.

PTS: 1 REF: 16

2. Why is it important to check your system configuration before installing openSUSE?

ANS:

Your system configuration determines how you install openSUSE. For example, you load different software applications during installation if you have a laptop rather than a desktop. You also load server applications if your system is to be used as a server or desktop applications if your system is to be used as a personal computer. To a beginner, these different configurations might sound a bit intimidating, but YaST is an excellent tool designed to help you perform these tasks easily.

PTS: 1 REF: 16-17

3. List three benefits of using virtualization in a network.

ANS:

Some benefits of using virtualization in a network include the following:

- Allows running multiple OSs on one machine
- Gives you the opportunity to test applications before actually installing them on a host machine
- Reduces costs by decreasing the physical hardware that must be purchased for a network
- Offers the chance to experiment with untested programs without infecting host machines with viruses or other malware

PTS: 1 REF: 17

4. Provide a brief overview of VMware Player.

ANS:

VMware Player 3.1.5 is a free application that enables you to create, configure, and run virtual machines on a Windows or Linux system. With VMware Player installed, a guest OS can access all the host machine's hardware, including printers, network interface cards (NICs), and USB drives. A major benefit of having VMware Player is being able to create virtual machines to test different OSs and applications without concern about damaging the host.

PTS: 1 REF: 18

5. Describe the desktop environments available with openSUSE.

ANS:

OpenSUSE offers GNOME and KDE as desktop environments. You use the Desktop Selection window to choose which environment you want. If you select Other, three additional options are displayed: XFCE desktop, Minimal X Window, and Minimal Server selection (Text Mode). You might use one of these options if you don't want a lot of default software packages installed on your computer. For instance, if your Linux system is being used as a server, you don't need many of the graphical functions included with a desktop.

PTS: 1

REF: 25

6. Explain what Logical Volume Management (LVM) is and the benefit of using the feature.

ANS:

Logical Volume Management (LVM) is used to create virtual partitions that can span physical hard drives, which means you can resize partitions later, if needed. For instance, if you accept the default Partition Based option and later your /home partition fills up, you would have to delete files to free up space in that partition. With the LVM option, you can increase the size of the /home partition by resizing seldom used partitions such as /tmp and /share.

PTS: 1

REF: 26

7. List three uses of Nautilus.

ANS:

You can use Nautilus for a wide variety of tasks, including the following:

- Create and move folders and files.
- Search for, copy, and delete files and folders.
- Create and run scripts.
- Start applications.
- Customize the display of files and folders.
- Write files to CDs/DVDs or other removable media.

PTS: 1

REF: 32

8. Identify and describe the GNOME word processing program.

ANS:

GNOME uses OpenOffice.org Writer, an open-source word processing program for creating documents and incorporating charts, tables, and graphics. A helpful feature of Writer is that you can save documents in many different formats, such as the default OpenDocument format (.odf) or the Microsoft Word format (.doc or .docx). So when you create a document in Writer, you can view it on your Windows computer with Word.

PTS: 1

REF: 33

9. Describe the KDE Quick Launch area and list its default contents.

ANS:

The Quick Launch area is part of the KDE Panel reserved for shortcuts to often used applications. By default, it contains Main Menu, Show Dashboard, Firefox and Dolphin icons.

PTS: 1

REF: 35

10. Describe the KDE Panel.

ANS:

The KDE Panel (also known as kicker) is located at the bottom of the desktop by default. It consists of the Quick Launch area, taskbar, and system tray. You can change its location, add or remove icons, and change its appearance.

PTS: 1

REF: 36