



You completed this test on 2026/02/12, 18:25

Your score is 82.50%

CORRECT

1. On Windows, you suspect a stale DNS resolver cache is causing name-resolution issues. Which ipconfig command flushes the DNS client cache without renewing the DHCP lease?

`ipconfig /renew`

✓ `ipconfig /flushdns`

`ipconfig /registerdns`

`ipconfig /release`

CORRECT

2. Which ipconfig option shows the DHCP Class ID information (if configured) and other extended adapter details such as DHCP enabled, lease obtained/expires, and DNS servers?

✓ `ipconfig /all`

`ipconfig /displaydns`

`ipconfig /showclassid`

`ipconfig /allcompartments`

CORRECT

3. You need to force the host to re-register its DNS records with the configured DNS servers (dynamic update) after changing an adapter setting. Which ipconfig option is specifically intended for this?

`ipconfig /flushdns`

✓ `ipconfig /registerdns`

`ipconfig /renew6`

`ipconfig /setclassid`

CORRECT

4. You want to release and renew IPv6 DHCP leases only (not IPv4). Which pair of ipconfig commands is correct?

✓ `ipconfig /release6 & ipconfig /renew6`

`ipconfig /releasev6 & ipconfig /renewv6`

`ipconfig /release /v6 & ipconfig /renew /v6`

`ipconfig /release6all & ipconfig /renew6all`

CORRECT

5. On Linux iputils ping, you want to send exactly 5 echo requests with a 0.2-second interval and then exit. Which command is correct?

✓ `ping -c 5 -i 0.2 host`

`ping -n 5 -t 200 host`

`ping -C 5 -l 0.2 host`

`ping --count=5 --interval=200ms host`

INCORRECT

6. You must route ICMP through a specific source interface (e.g., eth1) on Linux, and also set the source address accordingly when possible. Which option is used?

✗ `ping -S eth1 host`

`ping -l eth1 host`

`ping --via eth1 host`

`ping -B eth1 host`

CORRECT

7. Which ping option sets the IPv4 Time To Live (TTL) value for outgoing probes on Linux iputils?

`ping -T ttl host`

✓ `ping -t ttl host`

`ping -m ttl host`

`ping --ttl=tll host`

CORRECT

8. You want to measure path MTU issues by sending ICMP packets that must not be fragmented and with a payload of 1472 bytes (so total IPv4 packet is 1500 bytes). Which Linux ping option enforces 'do not fragment'?

✓ `ping -M do -s 1472 host`

`ping -D -s 1472 host`

`ping -F -s 1472 host`

`ping -P do -s 1472 host`

CORRECT

9. Using net-tools netstat on Linux, which command lists all listening TCP and UDP sockets with numeric addresses/ports and the owning PID/program name (when permitted)?

`netstat -l`

✓ `netstat -tulnp`

`netstat -an`

`netstat -s -p`

CORRECT

10. In netstat output, you need to view per-interface packet/byte counters (similar to ifconfig statistics) without resolving names. Which netstat invocation fits?

✓ `netstat -i -n`

`netstat -r -n`

`netstat -g -n`

`netstat -c -n`

CORRECT

11. Which netstat option shows multicast group memberships for each interface (IPv4/IPv6 where supported) in net-tools?

`netstat -s`

✓ `netstat -g`

`netstat -M`

```
netstat -G
```

INCORRECT

12. You want a continuously updating view of established TCP connections only, refreshing every second, with numeric addresses. Which command best matches?

✘ `netstat -tn | watch -n 1`

`netstat -tnc 1 | grep ESTABLISHED`

`netstat -tn 1 | grep ESTABLISHED`

`netstat -tnc | grep ESTABLISHED`

CORRECT

13. Using the legacy net-tools arp command, which option displays the kernel ARP cache with numeric IPs (no name resolution)?

✔ `arp -a -n`

`arp -s -n`

`arp -d -n`

`arp -e -N`

CORRECT

14. You need to add a permanent static ARP entry mapping 192.0.2.10 to MAC 00:11:22:33:44:55 on interface eth0 using net-tools arp. Which is correct?

✔ `arp -s 192.0.2.10 00:11:22:33:44:55 -i eth0`

`arp -a 192.0.2.10 00:11:22:33:44:55 -I eth0`

`arp -p 192.0.2.10 00:11:22:33:44:55 dev eth0`

`arp --add 192.0.2.10 --mac 00:11:22:33:44:55 --iface eth0`

INCORRECT

15. Which arp command deletes a specific ARP cache entry for 192.0.2.10 using net-tools?

✘ `arp -r 192.0.2.10`

`arp -d 192.0.2.10`

```
arp -D 192.0.2.10
```

```
arp --flush 192.0.2.10
```

CORRECT

16. In net-tools arp, what does the -i option specify when adding/deleting entries?

The ARP protocol version (v1/v2)

✓ *The network interface to which the ARP entry applies*

The inbound packet filter for ARP replies

The interval for refreshing the cache

CORRECT

17. You must send a JSON POST request with body from a file and ensure curl fails on HTTP 4xx/5xx while still printing the response body for debugging. Which option set best matches?

✓ *curl -X POST -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d @body.json --fail-with-body URL*

curl -X POST -H 'Content-Type: application/json' --data-binary body.json --fail URL

curl -X POST -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -F @body.json --fail-with-body URL

curl --json @body.json --fail URL

CORRECT

18. You need curl to follow redirects but **not** change POST to GET on a 301/302 response, preserving the original method and body. Which option is designed for this?

--location

--location-trusted

✓ *--post301 --post302 --location*

--max-redirs 0

CORRECT

19. You must connect to https://example.com using a specific IP address (override DNS) for both IPv4 and the TLS SNI/Host header. Which curl option does this cleanly?

--dns-servers 203.0.113.10

✓ `--resolve example.com:443:203.0.113.10`

`--connect-to example.com:443:203.0.113.10:443`

`--header 'Host: example.com' --interface 203.0.113.10`

INCORRECT

20. You want to download a file and resume a partially downloaded copy if it exists, appending from the correct offset. Which curl option is intended?

-C -

✗ `-R`

-z -

`--retry-connrefused`

CORRECT

21. On Debian/Ubuntu, you need to install a package but ensure no recommended packages are installed. Which apt invocation is correct?

`apt install pkg --no-recommends`

✓ `apt install pkg --no-install-recommends`

`apt-get install pkg --without-recommends`

`apt install pkg --ignore-recommends`

CORRECT

22. Which apt command upgrades packages, possibly removing some or installing new ones to satisfy dependencies (i.e., dist-upgrade behavior)?

`apt upgrade`

✓ `apt full-upgrade`

`apt safe-upgrade`

`apt update --upgrade`

CORRECT

23. You want to see which package provides a specific file path `/usr/bin/xyz` using apt tools (no `dpkg -S`). Which apt subcommand is used?

apt provides /usr/bin/xyz

✓ *apt-file search /usr/bin/xyz*

apt show /usr/bin/xyz

apt-cache owner /usr/bin/xyz

CORRECT

24. You need to pin-install a package from a specific release pocket (e.g., bullseye-backports) for this one install only. Which apt option supports this directly?

✓ *-t bullseye-backports*

--from bullseye-backports

--release bullseye-backports

-r bullseye-backports

CORRECT

25. You want the apparent size (logical size) rather than disk usage (blocks), summarized for each top-level entry in the current directory, in human-readable units. Which command is correct?

du -sh *

du -h --max-depth=1 .

✓ *du -h --apparent-size --max-depth=1 .*

du -sH --max-depth=1 .

INCORRECT

26. You need to exclude any directory named .git anywhere in the tree while calculating total disk usage, and you want a single summary line. Which is best?

du -sh --exclude=.git .

du -s --exclude='*/.git/*' .

✗ *du -sh --exclude='*/.git' .*

du -sh --exclude='.git' .

CORRECT

27. To avoid crossing filesystem boundaries (e.g., skip mounted filesystems under /home), which du option

is used?

✓ -x

-P

--one-file-system=0

-m

CORRECT

28. Which statement about `du -b` vs `du --apparent-size` is accurate on GNU `du`?

-b and --apparent-size are identical and both imply bytes

✓ *-b implies --apparent-size and reports in bytes, while --apparent-size alone still uses block units unless -B/--block-size is set*

--apparent-size reports allocated blocks; -b reports logical size

-b only works on directories, not files

CORRECT

29. You want `df` to show filesystem type, human-readable sizes, and include only local filesystems (exclude pseudo/remote). Which command fits GNU `df`?

✓ *df -hT --local*

df -HT --remote

df -h --fstype

df -t local -h -T

CORRECT

30. In `df` output, you need inode usage (not block usage) for a mount point. Which option does this?

✓ *-i*

-l

--inodes=all

--inode

CORRECT

31. You want df to output POSIX portable format (one line per filesystem, fixed columns) for scripting. Which option requests this?

✓ `-P`

`--posix`

`--portable`

`-1`

CORRECT

32. Which df behavior is correct regarding the argument path: `df /path/to/file` ?

✓ *Reports space for the filesystem containing that path, not just the file*

Reports the size of the file only

Reports all mounted filesystems regardless of argument

Fails unless the argument is a mount point

CORRECT

33. In Bash job control, you have two stopped jobs: [1] and [2]. You want to bring job [2] to the foreground. Which command is correct?

`fg 2`

✓ `fg %2`

`fg @2`

`fg -2`

CORRECT

34. What does running 'fg' with no arguments do in Bash (when job control is enabled)?

Foregrounds the most recently started job

✓ *Foregrounds the current job (the one marked with + in jobs output)*

Foregrounds job [1] always

Creates a new foreground job group

CORRECT

35. You used Ctrl+Z to stop a foreground process. What must be true for 'fg' to work as expected?

The process must have been started with nohup

✓ *The shell must have job control enabled and the job must be in the shell's job table*

The process must be owned by root

The process must have a controlling terminal different from the current shell

INCORRECT

36. In Bash, which notation brings to foreground the job whose command line begins with vim (assuming it exists uniquely)?

fg %?vim

✗ *fg %vim*

fg vim%

fg %*vim

In Bash, you want to re-run the most recent command that starts with 'sudo apt'. Which history expansion does this?

!!:sudo apt

!sudo apt

!sudo

!sudo apt*

CORRECT

37. Which Bash builtin command writes the current session history to the history file immediately (without ending the shell)?

history -r

✓ *history -w*

history -a

history -c

CORRECT

38. You want to append the current session's new history lines to the history file (not overwrite), leaving

history -w

✓ *history -a*

history -n

history -p

CORRECT

39. You want to delete a specific history entry number 203 from the in-memory history list. Which builtin usage is correct?

✓ *history -d 203*

history --delete 203

history -c 203

history -x 203

INCORRECT

40. In Bash, you want to re-run the most recent command that starts with 'sudo apt'. Which history expansion does this?

!!:sudo apt

✗ *!sudo apt*

!sudo

!sudo apt*

