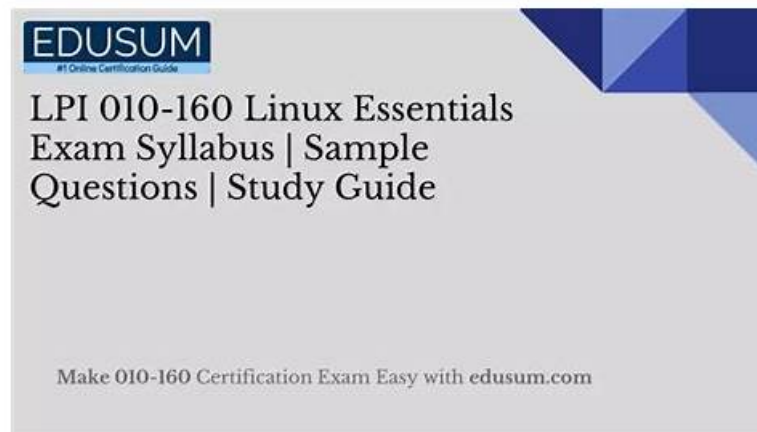


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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

What is true about arecursive directory listing?

- A. It includes the content of sub-directories.

- B. It includes ownership information for the files.
- C. It includes the permissions of the directory listed.
- D. It includes a preview of content for each file in the directory.
- E. It includes details of file system internals, such as inodes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following programs are web servers? (Choose two.)

- A. Postfix
- **B. Apache HTTPD**
- **C. NGINX**
- D. Curl
- E. Dovecot

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

A web server is a program that listens for requests from web browsers and serves web pages, images, or other resources. Apache HTTPD and NGINX are two popular web servers that can run on Linux systems. They can handle multiple protocols, such as HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and SMTP. Postfix, Curl, and Dovecot are not web servers, but they are related to web or network services. Postfix is a mail transfer agent (MTA) that can send and receive emails. Curl is a command-line tool that can transfer data from or to a web server. Dovecot is a mail delivery agent (MDA) that can store and retrieve emails from a local mailbox. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.2 Major Open Source Applications

* LPI Linux Essentials 010-160 - Test prep Training Tutorials, section 4.4 Your Computer on the Network

NEW QUESTION # 39

What is a Linux distribution?

- A. The set of rules which governs the distribution of Linux kernel source code.
- B. The Linux file system as seen from the root account after mounting all file systems.
- **C. A bundling of the Linux kernel, system utilities and other software.**
- D. An operating system based on Linux but incompatible to the regular Linux kernel.
- E. A set of changes to Linux which enable Linux to run on another processor architecture.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

A Linux distribution is a collection of software that is based on the Linux kernel and can be installed on a computer or a device to create a functional operating system. A Linux distribution typically includes the Linux kernel, a set of system utilities and libraries, a graphical user interface (GUI), a package manager, and various applications and services. A Linux distribution may also include additional software or features that are specific to the distribution's goals, target audience, or philosophy. For example, some Linux distributions are designed for desktop users, while others are optimized for servers, embedded systems, or security. Some Linux distributions are based on other Linux distributions, while others are developed independently. Some Linux distributions are free and open source, while others are proprietary or commercial. Some Linux distributions are popular and widely used, while others are niche or experimental. Some examples of Linux distributions are Ubuntu, Fedora, Debian, Mint, Arch, and Red Hat. References:

* Linux Essentials Topic 101: System Architecture, section 101.1: Determine and configure hardware settings.

* Linux Essentials Topic 102: Linux Installation and Package Management, section 102.1: Design hard disk layout.

* Linux Essentials Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, section 103.1: Work on the command line.

* Linux Essentials Topic 104: The Linux Operating System, section 104.1: Boot the system

* Linux Essentials Topic 105: The Power of the Command Line, section 105.1: Use text streams and filters.

* Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions, section 106.3: Modify file and directory permissions.

* What is a Linux distribution? - Linux.com

* Linux distribution - Wikipedia

* Best Linux Distributions For Everyone in 2023 - It's FOSS

NEW QUESTION # 40

What command displays manual pages? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

Explanation:

man

Explanation:

The command that displays manual pages for Linux commands is the man command. The man command is used to display the manual pages for a given command or topic. For example, to view the manual page for the ls command, you can type:

```
man ls
```

This will open the manual page for the ls command in a pager, which allows you to scroll and search through the text. You can also specify the section number of the manual page if there are multiple pages with the same name. For example, to view the manual page for the passwd command in section 1, you can type:

```
man 1 passwd
```

The man command is one of the most useful and important commands for learning and using Linux. It provides detailed information about the syntax, options, arguments, examples, and other aspects of a command or topic. You can also use the --help option to get a brief summary of the usage and options of a command. For example, to get a quick help for the man command, you can type:

```
man --help
```

To learn more about the man command and how to use it effectively, you can refer to the following resources:

Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2

Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 51-52

How to Access Manual Pages for Linux Commands - Linux Tutorials - Learn Linux Configuration How to Easily Read a Linux Man Page - Make Tech Easier

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which statements about the directory /etc/skel are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of a new user when the account is created.
- B. The directory contains a default set of configuration files used by the useradd command.
- C. The personal user settings of root are stored in this directory.
- D. The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when starting the system.
- E. The directory contains the global settings for the Linux system.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Explanation

The /etc/skel directory is a skeleton directory that contains the default files and directories that are automatically copied to the home directory of a new user when the account is created by the useradd command¹². The purpose of this directory is to provide a consistent and uniform environment for all new users and to save the system administrator's time and effort in configuring the user settings¹². The /etc/skel directory can be customized by adding or removing files and directories as needed, depending on the desired default settings for the new users¹².

The other options are incorrect because:

* A. The personal user settings of root are stored in this directory. This is not true, as the personal user settings of root are stored in the /root directory, which is the home directory of the root user³. The

/etc/skel directory does not affect the root user's settings, but only the settings of the new users created by the useradd command¹².
* B. The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when starting the system. This is not true, as the files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when the account is created, not when starting the system¹². The copying process only happens once, when the useradd command is executed, and not every time the system is started¹².

* E. The directory contains the global settings for the Linux system. This is not true, as the directory contains the default settings for the new users, not the global settings for the Linux system¹². The global settings for the Linux system are usually stored in other directories under /etc, such as /etc/default,

/etc/sysconfig, /etc/init.d, etc⁴.

References:

* Understanding the /etc/skel directory in Linux - The Geek Diary

* /etc/skel directory in Linux - techPiezo

