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## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

### NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following commands sorts the output of the command `export-logs`?

- A. export-logs > sort
- B. export-logs <> sort
- C. export-logs & sort
- D. export-logs < sort
- E. **export-logs | sort**

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The sort command is used to sort the lines of a text file or the output of another command in alphabetical, numerical, or other order. The sort command has the following syntax: sort [options] [file...]. The file argument is the name of one or more files to be sorted. If no file is given, the sort command reads from the standard input, which is usually the keyboard or the output of another command. The | (pipe) symbol is used to connect the output of one command to the input of another command. This allows the creation of pipelines of commands that process data sequentially. The pipe symbol has the following syntax: command1 | command2. The command1 argument is the name of the first command, whose output is sent to the input of the second command. The command2 argument is the name of the second command, which receives the output of the first command as its input.

Therefore, the command export-logs | sort sorts the output of the export-logs command in alphabetical order. The export-logs command is assumed to be a custom command that exports some logs to the standard output. The sort command receives the output of the export-logs command as its input and sorts it according to the default criteria, which is the first character of each line. The sorted output is then displayed on the screen or can be redirected to a file or another command.

The other options in the question are incorrect because they use the wrong symbols to connect the commands. The < (input redirection) symbol is used to read the input of a command from a file instead of the keyboard. The > (output redirection) symbol is used to write the output of a command to a file instead of the screen. The & (background) symbol is used to run a command in the background, which means the command does not wait for user input and allows the user to run other commands simultaneously. The <> (bidirectional redirection) symbol is used to read and write the input and output of a command from and to the same file. None of these symbols can be used to sort the output of the export-logs command. Reference:

Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 3.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files1 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files - 9.2.1. The sort Command2 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.3. Turning Commands into a Script - 9.3.1. Pipes and Redirection2 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Appendix A. Answers to the Exercises - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files - Exercise 9.2.12 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Appendix A. Answers to the Exercises - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.3. Turning Commands into a Script - Exercise 9.3.12

## NEW QUESTION # 23

What is true about the su command?

- A. It locks the root account in specific time frames.
- B. It is the default shell of the root account.
- C. It changes the name of the main administrator account.
- D. **It runs a shell or command as another user.**
- E. It can only be used by the user root.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The su command stands for substitute user or switch user. It allows you to run a shell or a command as another user, usually the superuser or root. To use the su command, you need to know the password of the target user.

For example, if you want to switch to the root user, you can type su - and enter the root password. This will give you a root shell, where you can execute commands with administrative privileges. To exit the root shell, you can type exit or press Ctrl-D. The su command is not the default shell of the root account, nor can it only be used by the root user. It can be used by any user who knows the password of another user. The su command does not change the name of the main administrator account, which is always root on Linux systems. The su command also does not lock the root account in specific time frames, although there are other ways to do that, such as using the pam\_time module. References:

\* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 5.1.1

\* LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 9, page 219.

## NEW QUESTION # 24

Members of a team already have experience using Red Hat Enterprise Linux. For a small hobby project, the team wants to set up a Linux server without paying for a subscription. Which of the following Linux distributions allows the team members to apply as much of their Red Hat Enterprise Linux knowledge as possible?

- A. CentOS
- B. Ubuntu Linux LTS
- C. Debian GNU/Linux
- D. Raspbian
- E. openSUSE

### Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

CentOS is a Linux distribution that is based on the source code of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). It is a free and open-source community-supported OS that provides an enterprise-level computing platform. CentOS is fully compatible with RHEL and can run the same applications and packages. Therefore, CentOS allows the team members to apply as much of their Red Hat Enterprise Linux knowledge as possible for their hobby project. References:

- \* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives1, Topic 1.1: Linux Evolution and Popular Operating Systems, Subtopic: Linux Distributions
- \* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Preparation Guide2, Section 1.1: Linux Evolution and Popular Operating Systems, Page 7
- \* CentOS Website3, About CentOS Linux
- \* Red Hat Enterprise Linux derivatives - Wikipedia4

## NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following commands extracts the contents of the compressed archive file1.tar.gz?

- A. ztar file1.tar.gz
- B. tar --extract file1.tar.gz
- C. tar -czf file1.tar.gz
- D. tar -xzf file1.tar.gz
- E. detar file1.tar.gz

### Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct command to extract the contents of the compressed archive file1.tar.gz is tar -xzf file1.tar.gz. This command uses the following options:

- \* -x means extract files from an archive.
- \* -z means filter the archive through gzip, which is a compression program that reduces the size of files.
- \* -f means use the following archive file name, which is file1.tar.gz in this case.

The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:

- \* tar -czf file1.tar.gz creates a compressed archive file1.tar.gz from the files specified after the command, not extract it.
- \* ztar file1.tar.gz is not a valid command, as ztar is not a standard program or option for tar.
- \* tar --extract file1.tar.gz is missing the -z option to handle the gzip compression, and also the -f option to specify the file name.
- \* detar file1.tar.gz is not a valid command, as detar is not a standard program or option for tar.

References:

- \* Linux Essentials - Topic 106: The Linux Operating System, section 106.2 Use single shell commands and one line command sequences to perform basic tasks on the command line.
- \* LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, Chapter 5: Working with Files and Directories, section Compressing and Archiving Files.

## NEW QUESTION # 26

Why are web browser cookies considered dangerous?

- A. Cookies store critical data which is lost when a cookie is deleted.
- B. Cookies are always public and accessible to anyone on the internet.

- C. Cookies can contain and execute viruses and malware.
- D. Cookies support identification and tracking of users.
- E. Cookies consume significant amounts of storage and can exhaust disk space.

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

Web browser cookies are small pieces of data that are stored by a website on a user's browser. They are used to remember information about the user, such as preferences, login details, shopping cart items, etc. Cookies can also be used to identify and track users across different websites, which can have implications for privacy and security. For example, cookies can be used to show targeted ads based on the user's browsing history, or to collect personal information without the user's consent. Cookies are not inherently dangerous, but they can pose some risks if they are misused or compromised by malicious actors. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.4.2

1.4 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 18

## NEW QUESTION # 27

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