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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following tasks can the command `passwd` accomplish? (Choose two.)

- A. Change a user's username.
- B. Change a user's password.
- C. Create a new user account.
- D. Lock a user account.
- E. Create a new user group.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following examples shows the general structure of a for loop in a shell script?

- A. `foreach @{file} { echo $i }`
- B. `for *.txt as file => echo $file`
- C. `for ls *.txt exec {} \;`
- D. `for *.txt (echo $i)`
- E. `for file in *.txt do echo $i done`

Answer: E

Explanation:

The general structure of a for loop in a shell script is as follows:

`for variable in list do commands done`

The variable is the name of a loop counter or iterator that takes on the values of the items in the list. The list can be a sequence of words, numbers, filenames, or the output of a command. The commands are the body of the loop that are executed for each value of the variable. The `do` and `done` keywords mark the beginning and the end of the loop body.

The option C. `for file in *.txt do echo $i done` follows this structure, with the variable being `file`, the list being `*.txt` (which matches all the files with the `.txt` extension in the current directory), and the command being `echo $i` (which prints the value of the variable `i`, which is presumably set somewhere else in the script).

The other options are incorrect because:

A. `for *.txt as file => echo $file` uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The `as` keyword is not part of the shell script syntax, and the `=>` symbol is not a valid operator. The correct way to write this loop would be:

`for file in *.txt do echo $file done`

B. `for *.txt (echo $i)` uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The parentheses are not part of the shell script syntax, and the loop body is missing the `do` and `done` keywords. The correct way to write this loop would be:

`for i in *.txt do echo $i done`

D. `for ls *.txt exec {} ;` uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The `ls` command is not a valid variable name, and the `exec {} ;` is not a valid command. This looks like a mix of a for loop and a find command. The correct way to write this loop would be:

`for file in *.txt do exec $file done`

E. `foreach @{file} { echo $i }` uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The `foreach` keyword is not part of the shell script syntax, and the `@{file}` and `{ echo $i }` are not valid expressions. This looks like a mix of a for loop and a Perl syntax. The correct way to write this loop would be:

`for file in * do echo $file done`

Reference:

[Looping Statements | Shell Script - GeeksforGeeks](#)

[How do I write a 'for' loop in Bash? - Stack Overflow](#)

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following are typical services offered by public cloud providers? (Choose three correct answers.)

- A. Platform as a Service(PaaS)
- B. Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS)
- C. Internet as a Service(IaaS)
- D. Graphics as a Service (GaaS)
- E. Software as a Service (SaaS)

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

These are the three most common service models offered by public cloud providers¹². They differ in the level of abstraction and control they provide to the customers.

Platform as a Service (PaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers a ready-to-use platform for developing, testing, and deploying applications. The provider manages the underlying infrastructure, such as servers, storage, network, and operating system, while the customer only needs to focus on the application code and configuration. Examples of PaaS include Google App Engine, IBM Cloud Foundry, and Microsoft Azure App Service¹².

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers access to fundamental compute, network, and storage resources on demand over the public Internet or through dedicated connections. The provider manages the physical hardware and virtualization layer, while the customer has full control over the configuration and management of the virtual machines, operating system, and applications. Examples of IaaS include Google Compute Engine, IBM Cloud Virtual Servers, and Microsoft Azure Virtual Machines¹².

Software as a Service (SaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers ready-to-use software applications that run on the provider's infrastructure and are accessible through a web browser or a mobile app. The provider manages the entire software stack, including the infrastructure, platform, and application, while the customer only needs to pay for the usage or subscription of the service. Examples of SaaS include Google Workspace, IBM Watson, and Microsoft Office 365¹².

Reference:

What is Public Cloud | IBM

What Is a Public Cloud? | Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which of the following commands puts the lines of the file data.csv into alphabetical order?

- A. `grep --sort data.csv`
- B. `abc data.csv`
- C. `wc -s data.csv`
- **D. `sort data.csv`**
- E. `a..z data.csv`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The `sort` command is used to sort the lines of a file or a stream of input according to a specified criterion, such as alphabetical order, numerical order, reverse order, etc. By default, the `sort` command sorts the lines in ascending alphabetical order, using the first character of each line as the key. For example, the command `sort data.csv` will sort the lines of the file `data.csv` in alphabetical order and display the output on the screen. If you want to save the sorted output to a new file, you can use the redirection operator (`>`) to specify the output file name. For example, the command `sort data.csv > sorted_data.csv` will sort the lines of the file `data.csv` in alphabetical order and save the output to a new file named `sorted_data.csv`. The other commands are either invalid or do not perform the sorting operation. The `a...z` command does not exist, the `abc` command is a text editor, the `wc` command counts the number of words, lines, and bytes in a file, and the `grep` command searches for a pattern in a file or a stream of input.

Therefore, the correct answer is B.

Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.3.2

LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 4, page 95.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which of the following commands are used to get information on the proper use of `ls`? (Choose two.)

- A. `manual ls`
- **B. `man ls`**
- C. `usage ls`
- D. `option ls`
- **E. `info ls`**

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 75

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