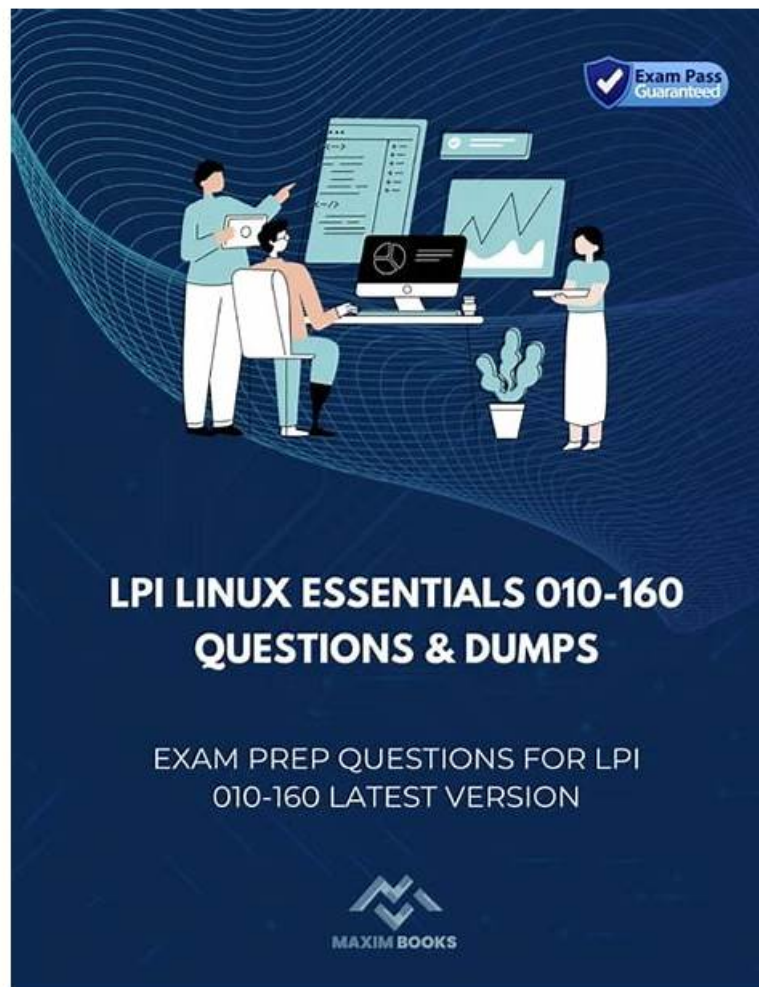


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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q26-

Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

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

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which files are the source of the information in the following output? (Choose two.) uid=1000 (bob) gid=1000 (bob) groups=1000 (bob), 10 (wheel), 150 (docker), 1001 (libvirt) (wireshark), 989

- **A. /etc/group**
- B. /etc/id
- C. /home/index
- **D. /etc/passwd**
- E. /var/db/users

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The files /etc/passwd and /etc/group are the source of the information in the following output:

uid=1000 (bob) gid=1000 (bob) groups=1000 (bob), 10 (wheel), 150 (docker), 1001 (libvirt) (wireshark), 989 The /etc/passwd file contains information about user accounts, such as the username, password, user ID (UID), group ID (GID), full name, home directory, and login shell. The /etc/group file contains information about groups, such as the group name, password, group ID (GID), and members.

The output shows the UID, GID, and group membership of the user bob. The UID and GID of bob are 1000, which can be found in the /etc/passwd file. The groups that bob belongs to are bob, wheel, docker, libvirt, wireshark, and 989, which can be found in the /etc/group file. The group names are shown in parentheses after the GID, except for the last group, which has no name.

The other options are not files that store user and group information in Linux. The /etc/id file does not exist by default. The /home/index file is not a standard file and has no relation to user and group information. The /var/db/users file is not a standard file and has no relation to user and group information. Reference:

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

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

Linux Filesystem Hierarchy, Chapter 3, Page 17-18

Linux Users and Groups, Chapter 2, Page 9-10

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following commands finds all lines in the file operating-systems.txt which contain the term linux, regardless of the case?

- A. cut [Ll] [Ii] [Nn] [Uu] [Xx] operating-systems.txt
- B. igrep linux operating-systems.txt
- C. less -i linux operating-systems.txt
- D. cut linux operating-systems.txt
- **E. grep -i linux operating-systems.txt**

Answer: E

Explanation:

The grep command is used to search for a pattern in a file or input. The -i option makes the search case-insensitive, meaning that it will match both uppercase and lowercase letters. The grep command takes the pattern as the first argument and the file name as the second argument. Therefore, the command grep -i linux operating-systems.txt will find all lines in the file operating-systems.txt which contain the term linux, regardless of the case. Reference: Linux Essentials - Topic 103: Finding Linux Documentation and Linux Essentials - Topic 104: Command Line Basics

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

The passwd command in Linux is used to change the password of a user account. A normal user can run passwd to change their own password, and a system administrator (the superuser) can use passwd to change another user's password, or define how that account's password can be used or changed¹. The passwd command can also be used to lock or unlock a user account. Locking a user account means disabling the user's ability to log in to the system, while unlocking a user account means restoring the user's ability to log in. To lock a user account, the passwd command can be used with the -l option, followed by the username. To unlock a user account, the passwd command can be used with the -u option, followed by the username². The passwd command cannot be used to change a user's username, create a new user account, or create a new user group. These tasks require different commands, such as usermod, useradd, or groupadd^{3,4,5}. Reference: 1: Linux Passwd Command Help and Examples 2: Passwd command in Linux: 8 Practical Examples 3: usermod(8) - Linux man page 4: useradd(8) - Linux man page 5: groupadd(8) - Linux man page

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which operator in a regular expression matches the preceding character either zero or one time?

- A. %
- B. +
- **C. ?**
- D. \$
- E. *

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 31

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