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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Explanation

NEW QUESTION # 48

What can be found in the /proc/ directory?

- **A. One directory per running process.**
- B. One directory per installed program.
- C. One device file per hardware device.
- D. One file per existing user account.
- E. One log file per running service.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation

The /proc/ directory is a virtual file system that contains information about the system and the processes running on it. It is not a conventional file system that stores files on a disk, but rather a dynamic view of the kernel's data structures. One of the features of the /proc/ directory is that it contains one subdirectory for each process running on the system, which is named after the process ID (PID). For example, the subdirectory /proc/1/ contains information about the process with PID 1, which is usually the init process. The process subdirectories contain various files that provide information about the process, such as its status, memory usage, open files, environment variables, command line arguments, and more. The /proc/ directory also contains a symbolic link called 'self', which points to the process that is accessing the /proc/ file system.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. One directory per running process.

The other options are incorrect because:

- * A. One directory per installed program. This is not true, as the /proc/ directory does not contain information about installed programs, but only about running processes. Installed programs are usually stored in other directories, such as /bin/, /usr/bin/, /opt/, etc.
- * B. One device file per hardware device. This is not true, as the /proc/ directory does not contain device files, but only virtual files that represent kernel data. Device files are usually stored in the /dev/ directory, which is another special file system that provides access to hardware devices.
- * C. One file per existing user account. This is not true, as the /proc/ directory does not contain information about user accounts, but only about processes. User accounts are usually stored in the /etc/ directory, which contains configuration files, such as /etc/passwd/ and /etc/shadow/, that define the users and their passwords.
- * E. One log file per running service. This is not true, as the /proc/ directory does not contain log files, but only information files. Log files are usually stored in the /var/log/ directory, which contains various files that record the activities of the system and the services.

References:

- * The /proc Filesystem - The Linux Kernel documentation
- * A Beginner's Guide to the /proc File System in Linux - Tecmint
- * Appendix E. The proc File System Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 | Red Hat ...
- * Chapter 5. The proc File System Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 | Red Hat ...
- * proc file system in Linux - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is true about a recursive directory listing?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation

A recursive directory listing is a way of displaying the files and folders in a directory and all its sub-directories. The recursive option can be used with various commands, such as ls, find, or dir, to list the files recursively. For example, the command ls -R will list all

the files and folders in the current directory and any sub-directories, showing the hierarchy of the file system¹²³ A recursive directory listing does not include the permissions, ownership, or file system details of the files, unless specified by other options. For example, the command `ls -lR` will list the files recursively and also show the permissions, ownership, size, and modification date of each file¹ A recursive directory listing also does not include a preview of the content of each file, unless specified by other options. For example, the command `ls -lR --file-type` will list the files recursively and also show the file type indicator, such as `/` for directories, `*` for executable files, `@` for symbolic links, etc¹ References: 1: `ls` (Unix) - Wikipedia 2: Recursively List all directories and files - Stack Overflow 3: Why is `ls -R` called "recursive" listing? - Ask Ubuntu

NEW QUESTION # 50

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The general structure of a for loop in a shell script is as follows¹²:

```
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 # 51

Which of the following directories contains information, documentation and example configuration files for installed software packages?

- A. `/etc/defaults/`
- B. `/doc/`
- C. `/var/info/`
- D. `/usr/share/doc/`
- E. `/usr/examples/`

Answer: D

