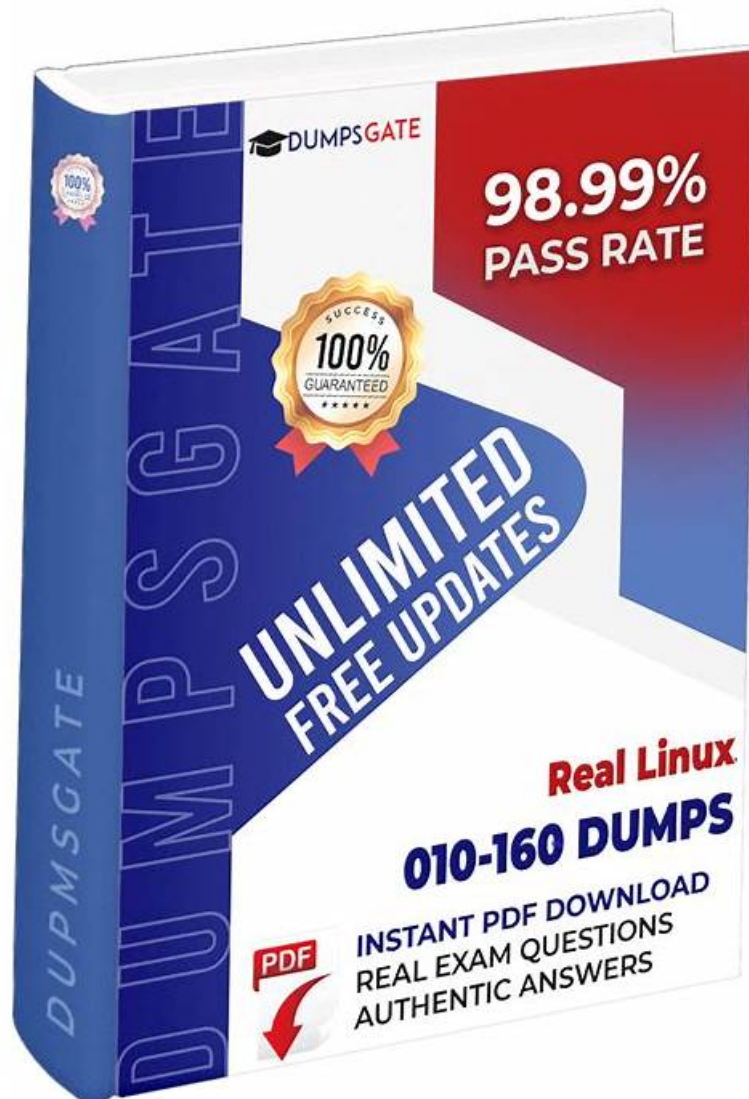


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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

Most commands on Linux can display information on their usage. How can this information typically be displayed?

- A. By running the command with the option `?!` or `?=!`.
- B. By running the command with the option `/docor /documentation`.
- C. By running the command with the option `-mor --manpage`.
- D. By running the command with the option `?/or /??`.
- E. By running the command with the option `-hor --help`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

NEW QUESTION # 75

What is a Linux distribution?

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

Answer: D

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. Reference:

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 # 76

How is a new Linux computing instance provisioned in an IaaS cloud?

- A. The installation has to be prepared in a local virtual machine which is then copied to the cloud.
- B. After buying a Linux distribution, its vendor delivers it to a cloud instance.
- C. A provider-specific configuration file describing the desired installation is uploaded to the cloud provider.
- D. The standard Linux installer has to be run through a remote console.

- E. The cloud hosting organization provides a set of pre-prepared images of popular Linux distributions.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 77

The current directory contains the following file:

```
-rw-r-r- 1 root exec 24551 Apr 2 12:36 test.sh
```

The file contains a valid shell script, but executing this file using `./test.sh` leads to this error:

```
bash: ./test.sh: Permission denied
```

What should be done in order to successfully execute the script?

- A. The SetUID bit should be set in the file's permissions
- B. The user executing the script should be added to the exec group.
- **C. The execute bit should be set in the file's permissions.**
- D. The file's extension should be changed from `.sh` to `.bin`.
- E. The script should be run using `#!/test.sh` instead of `./test.sh`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The execute bit in Linux is a permission bit that allows the user to run an executable file or enter a directory. For regular files, such as scripts or binaries, the execute bit must be set for the user to run them. For directories, the execute bit allows the user to access the files and subdirectories inside. Therefore, to successfully execute the script `test.sh`, the execute bit should be set in the file's permissions. This can be done by using the `chmod` command with the `+x` option, for example: `chmod +x test.sh`. The other options are either irrelevant or incorrect. The file's extension does not affect its executability, only its association with a program. The user executing the script does not need to be in the `exec` group, as long as the user has the execute permission on the file. The SetUID bit is a special permission bit that allows the user to run the file as the file's owner, regardless of the user's identity. This is not necessary for executing the script, and may pose a security risk. The `#!/test.sh` syntax is invalid, as the `#!` is used to specify the interpreter for the script, not the script itself. Reference:

Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives1, Topic 1.4: Command Line Basics, Subtopic: Basic Shell Commands Linux Essentials

Version 1.6 Exam Preparation Guide2, Section 1.4: Command Line Basics, Page 16 Execute vs Read bit. How do directory permissions in Linux work?3

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which permissions are set on a regular file once the permissions have been modified with the command `chmod 654 file.txt`?

- A. `-rwxrw---x`
- B. `-wxr-x--x`
- **C. `-rw-r-xr--`**
- D. `drw-r-xr--`
- E. `d-wxr-x--`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `chmod` command is used to change the permissions of files and directories. The permissions are represented by three sets of three characters, indicating the permissions for the owner, the group, and the others. Each character can be either `r` (read), `w` (write), `x` (execute), or `-` (no permission). The `chmod` command can use either symbolic or numeric mode to specify the permissions. In this question, the numeric mode is used, which consists of three digits from 0 to 7. Each digit is the sum of the permissions for each set, where `r` is 4, `w` is 2, and `x` is 1. For example, 7 means `rwX`, 6 means `rw-`, and 4 means `r--`. Therefore, the command `chmod 654 file.txt` sets the permissions as follows:

The first digit 6 means `rw-` for the owner, which means the owner can read and write the file, but not execute it.

The second digit 5 means `r-x` for the group, which means the group can read and execute the file, but not write it.

The third digit 4 means `r--` for the others, which means the others can only read the file, but not write or execute it.

The resulting permissions are `-rw-r-xr--`, which is the correct answer. The other options are incorrect because they either have the wrong permissions or the wrong file type. A regular file does not have the `d` (directory) prefix, and a directory cannot have the `-` (no file type) prefix. Reference:

Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 4.1. Ownership and Permissions1 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources:

Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 8. Security and File Permissions - 8.1. Ownership and Permissions - 8.1.1. The `chmod`

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