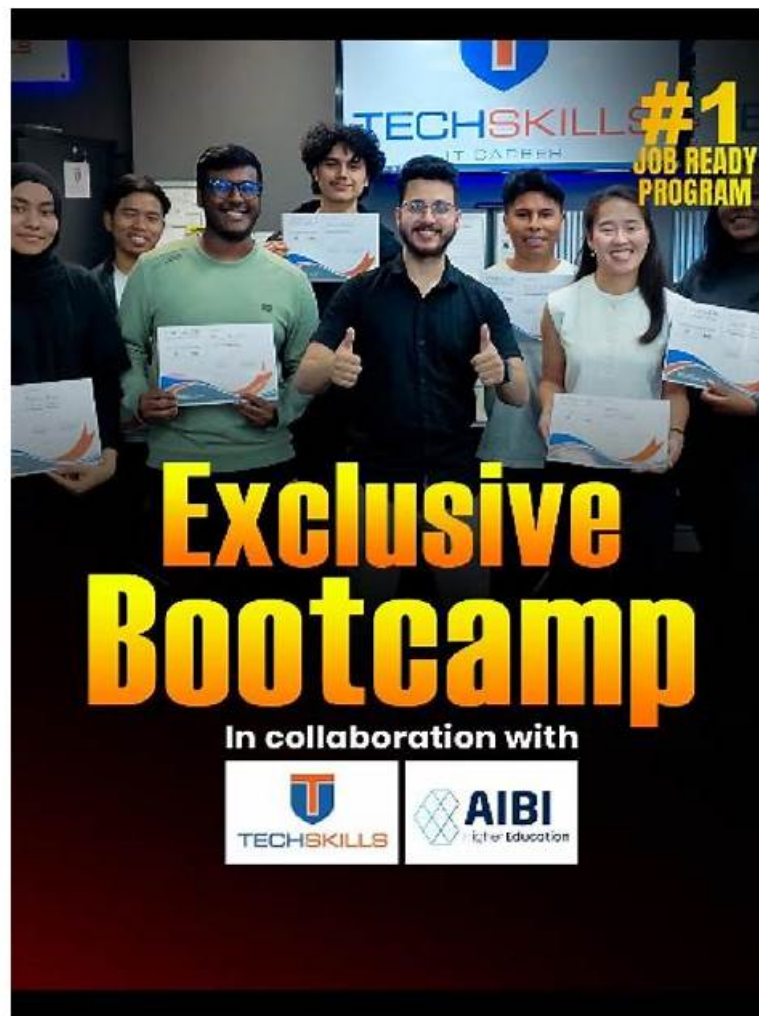


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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

What is true about links in a Linux file system?

- A. A hard link can only point to a directory and never to a file.
- B. A symbolic link can only point to a file and not to a directory.
- C. When the target of the symbolic link is moved, the link is automatically updated.
- **D. A symbolic link can point to a file on another file system.**
- E. Only the root user can create hard links.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A symbolic link, also known as a symlink or soft link, is a special type of file that points to another file or directory by its name. A symbolic link can point to a file or directory on the same or different file system, as long as the target is accessible. For example, you can create a symbolic link to a file on a USB drive or a network share, as long as the device is mounted or the connection is established. However, if the target of the symbolic link is moved, renamed, or deleted, the link becomes broken and does not work. To create a symbolic link, you can use the `ln` command with the `-s` or `--symbolic` option, followed by the target name and the link name. For example, `ln -s /mnt/usb/file.txt link.txt` creates a symbolic link named `link.txt` that points to the `file.txt` on the USB drive mounted at `/mnt/usb`.

The other options are not true about links in a Linux file system. A symbolic link can point to a directory as well as a file. A hard link, which is a direct reference to the same data as another file, can only point to a file and not a directory. A hard link cannot span across different file systems, because it depends on the inode number, which is unique within a file system. When the target of the symbolic link is moved, the link is not automatically updated, but becomes broken. Any user can create hard links, as long as they have the permission to read and write the target file and the link directory.

Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)

`ln` Command in Linux (Create Symbolic Links) | Linuxize

NEW QUESTION # 46

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 system.¹ 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 file.¹ 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 -R --file-type` will list the files recursively and also show the file type indicator, such as `/` for directories, `*` for executable files, `@` for symbolic links, etc.¹ 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 # 47

Which of the following statements regarding Linux hardware drivers is correct?

- A. Drivers are downloaded from the vendor's driver repository when a new device is attached.
- B. Drivers are not used by Linux because the BIOS handles all access to hardware on behalf of Linux.
- **C. Drivers are either compiled into the Linux kernel or are loaded as kernel modules.**
- D. Drivers are stored on their devices and are copied by the Linux kernel when a new device is attached
- E. Drivers are regular Linux programs which have to be run by the user who wants to use a device.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Linux hardware drivers are software components that enable the Linux kernel to communicate with various devices, such as keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, network cards, etc. Drivers are either compiled into the Linux kernel or are loaded as kernel modules. Kernel modules are pieces of code that can be loaded and unloaded into the kernel on demand. They extend the functionality of the kernel without requiring to rebuild or reboot the system. Drivers that are compiled into the kernel are always available, but they increase the size and complexity of the kernel. Drivers that are loaded as kernel modules are only available when needed, but they require a matching version of the kernel and the module. Linux supports a large number of hardware devices, thanks to the efforts of the open source community and some vendors who provide drivers for their products. However, some devices may not have a driver available for Linux, or may require a proprietary driver that is not included in the Linux distribution. In such cases, the user may need to install the driver manually from the vendor's website or from a third-party repository. Reference: Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.2.1
LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 3, page 67.

NEW QUESTION # 48

What is the return value of a shell script after successful execution?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- **D. 3**
- E. 4

Answer: D

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:

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 -R --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. Reference: 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

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