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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

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 *.txt as file => echo \$file
- D. for ls *.txt exec {} \;
- E. foreach @ {file} { echo \$i
}

Answer: B

Explanation:
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

References:

* Looping Statements | Shell Script - GeeksforGeeks

* How do I write a 'for' loop in Bash? - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following values could be a process ID on Linux?

- A. fff3
- B. /bin/bash
- C. /sys/pid/9a14
- D. 0
- E. 60b503cd-019e-4300-a7be-922f074ef5ce

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

drw-r-xr--

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 25

What is the preferred source for the installation of new applications in a Linux based operating system?

- A. The vendor's website
- B. A retail store
- C. The distribution's package repository
- D. A CD-ROM disk

- E. The vendor's version management system

Answer: C

Explanation:

The distribution's package repository is the preferred source for the installation of new applications in a Linux based operating system. A package repository is a collection of software packages that are maintained by the distribution and can be easily installed, updated, or removed using a package manager. Package repositories offer several advantages, such as:

They ensure compatibility and stability with the system and other packages.

They provide security updates and bug fixes for the packages.

They reduce the risk of malware or corrupted files.

They simplify the dependency management and configuration of the packages.

The other sources are not preferred because they may not offer these benefits and may cause problems with the system. The vendor's version management system, the vendor's website, or a CD-ROM disk may contain packages that are not compatible with the distribution or may conflict with other packages. A retail store may not have the latest or the most suitable packages for the system. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.3 Installing, Updating and Removing Software Packages LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 4 Working on the Command Line, section 4.2 Managing Software Table of Contents - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, section 1.3 Installing, Updating and Removing Software Packages

NEW QUESTION # 26

Where is the operating system of a Raspberry Pi stored?

- A. On a Linux extension module connected to the Raspberry Pi's GPIO pins.
- B. On a read only partition on the Raspberry Pi's firmware, next to the BIOS.
- C. On the master device attached to the Raspberry Pi's IDE bus.
- D. **On a removable SD card which is put into the Raspberry Pi.**
- E. On rewritable flash storage which is built into the Raspberry Pi.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Raspberry Pi uses an SD card (or microSD card for newer models) as its main storage device. This means that the operating system and any other files are stored on the SD card, which can be easily inserted or removed from the Raspberry Pi. The SD card also allows the user to switch between different operating systems by using different cards or partitions. The Raspberry Pi does not have any internal storage, such as a hard disk drive or a solid state drive, nor does it use any external devices, such as an IDE bus, a firmware partition, or a GPIO module, to store the operating system. Reference:

Raspberry Pi OS - Raspberry Pi

Choosing Storage for Raspberry Pi - Kingston Technology

Beginner's Guide: How To Install a New OS on Raspberry Pi

NEW QUESTION # 27

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