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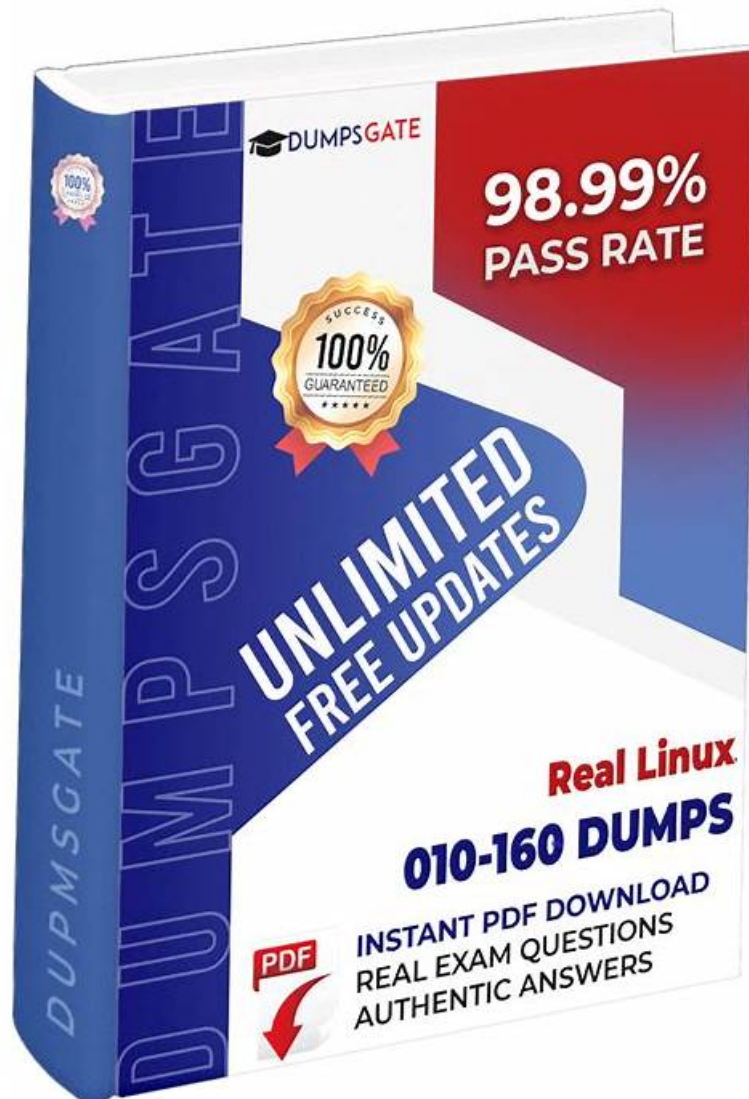
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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
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 /? or /??.
- C. By running the command with the option /doc or /documentation.
- D. By running the command with the option -m or --manpage.
- E. By running the command with the option -h or --help.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Most commands on Linux can display information on their usage by running the command with the option -h or --help. This option shows a brief summary of the command syntax, options, arguments, and examples. For example, running ls -h or ls --help will display the usage information for the ls command, which lists files and directories. The -h or --help option is a standard convention for most Linux commands, and it is useful for learning how to use a command or checking its available options. However, some commands may not support this option, or may use a different option to display usage information. In that case, you can use the man command to access the manual page for the command, which provides more detailed information on the command usage, description, options, arguments, examples, and references. For example, running man ls will display the manual page for the ls command. The man command is one of the applications covered in the Linux Essentials certification program from the Linux Professional Institute (LPI). Reference:
Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)
Linux Commands Cheat Sheet: Beginner to Advanced - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 37
What is defined by a Free Softwarelicense?

- A. Limits on the purposes for which the licensed software may be used.
- B. A complete list of libraries required to compile the licensed software.
- C. Details of the technical documentation each contributor has to provide.
- D. Conditions for modifying and distributing the licensed software.
- E. The programming languages which may be used to extend the licensed program.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which of the following directories must be mounted with read and write access if it resides on its own dedicated file system?

- A. /opt
- B. /etc
- C. /usr
- D. /lib
- E. /var

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
The /var directory must be mounted with read and write access if it resides on its own dedicated file system. The reason is that the /var directory contains files and directories that are expected to change in size and content as the normal operation of the system progresses, such as logs, spool files, and temporary files1.
Therefore, the /var directory needs to have enough space and permission to accommodate these changes. If the /var directory is mounted as read-only, some system services and applications may fail to start or function properly2.
The other options are not directories that must be mounted with read and write access if they reside on their own dedicated file system. The /opt directory contains optional or third-party software packages that are not part of the default installation1. The /lib directory contains libraries and kernel modules that are essential for the binaries in /bin and /sbin directories1. The /etc directory contains configuration files for the system and applications1. The /usr directory contains user-related programs, libraries, documentation, and data1. These directories are usually mounted as read-only to prevent accidental or malicious modification of their contents3. References:
* Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 102.1, Weight 3
* Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 2, Page 34-35
* Linux Filesystem Hierarchy, Chapter 3, Page 17-18

NEW QUESTION # 39
What are the differences between a private web browser window and a regular web browser window? (Choose three.)

- A. Private web browser windows do not keep records in the browser history.
- B. Private web browser windows do not store cookies persistently.
- C. Private web browser windows do not send regular stored cookies.
- D. Private web browser windows do not allow printing or storing websites.
- E. Private web browser windows do not support logins into websites.

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which of the following examples shows the general structure of a for loop in a shell script?

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

Answer: D

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 # 41

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