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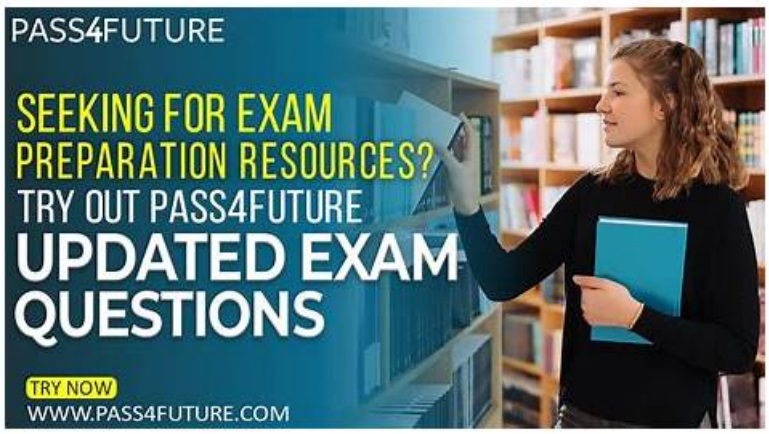

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>> Sample 010-160 Questions <<

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
A directory contains the following files:
What would be the output of the following shell script?
for file in *.txt

- A. c.cav
- B. a b
- C. *.txt
- D. A.txt
- E. A. txt

Answer: E

Explanation:
b. txt
Explanation:
The shell script uses a for loop to iterate over the files that match the pattern *.txt in the current directory. The pattern *.txt means any file name that ends with .txt, regardless of the case. The loop body simply prints the value of the variable file, which holds the name of the current file in each iteration. Therefore, the output of the shell script would be the names of the files that end with .txt, one per line. In this case, the files are A.txt and b.txt, so the output would be:
A .txt b.txt
This corresponds to option E. The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
Option A: *.txt is not the output of the shell script, but the pattern that the loop uses to match the files. The shell expands the pattern to the actual file names before executing the loop.
Option B: a and b are not the names of the files, but the first characters of the file names. The loop prints the whole file name, including the extension.
Option C: c.cav is not a file that matches the pattern *.txt, because it has a different extension. The loop ignores files that do not end with .txt.
Option D: A.txt is only one of the files that matches the pattern *.txt, but not the only one. The loop prints both A.txt and b.txt.

NEW QUESTION # 41
Which command adds the new usertuxand creates the user's home directory with default configuration files?

- A. useradd -m tux
- B. defaultuser tux
- C. useradd -o default tux
- D. passwd -a tux
- E. usercreate tux

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 42
The file script.sh in the current directory contains the following content:
#!/bin/bash echo $MYVAR
The following commands are used to execute this script:
MYVAR=value
./script.sh
The result is an empty line instead of the content of the variable MYVAR. How should MYVAR be set in order to make script.sh display the content of MYVAR?

- A. export MYVAR=value
- B. $MYVAR=value
- C. !MYVAR=value
- D. MYVAR=value
- E. env MYVAR=value

Answer: A

Explanation:
The reason why the script.sh does not display the content of the variable MYVAR is that the variable is not exported to the environment of the script. When a script is executed, it runs in a separate process that inherits the environment variables from the parent process, but not the shell variables. A shell variable is a variable that is defined and visible only in the current shell session, while an environment variable is a variable that is exported to the environment and visible to all processes that run in that environment1.
To make a shell variable an environment variable, we need to use the export command. The export command takes a shell variable name and adds it to the environment of the current shell and any subshells or processes that are created from it2. For example, to export the variable MYVAR with the value value, we can use:
export MYVAR=value
This will make the variable MYVAR available to the script.sh when it is executed, and the script will print the value of MYVAR as expected. Alternatively, we can also use the export command with the -n option to remove a variable from the environment, or with the -p option to list all the environment variables2.
The other options are not valid ways to set MYVAR as an environment variable. The !MYVAR=value option is not a valid syntax

for setting a variable in bash. The env MYVAR=value option will run the env command with the MYVAR=value argument, which will print the environment variables with the addition of MYVAR=value, but it will not affect the current shell or the script.sh3. The MYVAR=value option will set MYVAR as a shell variable, but not as an environment variable, so it will not be visible to the script.sh1. The $MYVAR=value option will try to set the variable whose name is the value of MYVAR to the value value, which is not what we want4. Reference:
Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2
Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 51-52
env(1) - Linux manual page
Bash Variables - LinuxConfig.org

NEW QUESTION # 43
The current directory contains the following file:
-rw-r-r- 1 root exec 24551 Apr 2 12:36 test.sh
The file contains a validshell script, but executing this file using./test.shleads to this error:
bash: ./test.sh: Permission denied
What should be done in order to successfully execute the script?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which of the following commands shows the absolute path to the current working directory?

- A. cd ~/home
- B. who
- C. pwd
- D. cd ..
- E. ls -l

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The command pwd stands for "print working directory". It will print the absolute path of the current working directory to the terminal. For example, if we are currently in the /home/user/directory, it will print out that exact path1. The pwd command is useful for finding out where we are in the file system hierarchy and for verifying the location of files and directories2.
The other options are not commands that show the absolute path to the current working directory. The who command shows the users who are currently logged in to the system3. The cd ... command changes the current working directory to the parent directory of the current one2. The ls -l command lists the files and directories in the current working directory in a long format, which shows the permissions, ownership, size, date, and name of each file and directory2. The cd ~/home command changes the current working directory to the /home directory under the user's home directory, which may or may not exist2. References:
* Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2
* Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 51-52
* How to Get the current directory in Linux - howtouselinux
* How To Find The Absolute Path Of A File Or Directory In Linux - systranbox

NEW QUESTION # 45
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