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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which of the following Linux Distributions is derived from Red Hat Enterprise Linux?

- A. Raspbian

- B. Debian
- C. Ubuntu
- D. CentOS
- E. openSUSE

Answer: D

Explanation:
CentOS is a Linux distribution that is derived from Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). CentOS stands for Community Enterprise Operating System and it aims to provide a free, enterprise-class, community-supported computing platform that is functionally compatible with RHEL. CentOS is one of the most popular Linux distributions for servers and cloud computing. Raspbian, openSUSE, Debian and Ubuntu are other Linux distributions that are not derived from RHEL, but have their own origins and development histories. Raspbian is based on Debian and optimized for the Raspberry Pi. openSUSE is a community project sponsored by SUSE Linux and other companies. Debian is one of the oldest and most influential Linux distributions, and Ubuntu is derived from Debian and sponsored by Canonical Ltd. Reference:
Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI) 1
Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Update - Linux Professional Institute (LPI) 2 Free LPI 010-160 Questions - Pass LPI 010-160 - Pass4Success 3 LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition 4

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which command adds the new user tux and creates the user's home directory with default configuration files?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The useradd command in Linux is used to create new user accounts on the system1. The -m option tells the command to create the user's home directory as /home/username and copy the files from /etc/skel directory to the user's home directory2. The /etc/skel directory contains the default configuration files for new users3. Therefore, the command useradd -m tux will add the new user tux and create the user's home directory with default configuration files. The other options are either invalid or do not create the user's home directory. Reference:
Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives, Topic 1.4: Command Line Basics, Subtopic: Basic Shell Commands Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Preparation Guide, Section 1.4: Command Line Basics, Page 16 Linux useradd Command Tutorial for Beginners (15 Examples)

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which package management tool is used in Red Hat-based Linux Systems?

- A. dpkg
- B. packagectl
- C. rpm
- D. apt-get
- E. portage

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
RPM stands for RPM Package Manager (formerly known as Red Hat Package Manager), which is a powerful, command-line package management tool developed for the Red Hat operating system. It is now used as a core component in many Linux distributions such as CentOS, Fedora, Oracle Linux, openSUSE and Mageia1. RPM can install, uninstall,and query individual software packages, but it cannot manage dependency resolution like YUM2. YUM is another package management tool that is based on RPM and can handle dependencies automatically. YUM is the primary package management tool for installing, updating, removing, and managing software packages in Red Hat Enterprise Linux2. Therefore, the correct answer is B. rpm, as it is the

underlying package management tool used in Red Hat-based Linux systems. References:
* Linux package management with YUM and RPM | Enable Sysadmin
* Chapter 13. Package Management Tool Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 | Red Hat Customer Portal
* Difference Between YUM and RPM | 2DayGeek

NEW QUESTION # 21
What is true about links in a Linux file system?

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

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 # 22
Which of the following commands output the content of the file Texts 2.txt? (Choose two.)

- A. cat |Texts 2.txt|
- B. cat Texts\ 2.txt
- C. cat 'Texts\ 2.txt'
- D. cat 'Texts 2.txt'
- E. cat -- Texts 2.txt

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The correct commands to output the content of the file Texts 2.txt are A and E. These commands use the cat command, which stands for concatenate, to display the content of one or more files. The cat command can take one or more filenames as arguments and print their content to the standard output (usually the terminal screen)12. The commands A and E use different ways to deal with the space character in the filename. The space character is a special character in Linux that separates words and commands. To prevent the shell from interpreting the space as a word separator, the commands A and E use either of the following methods34:
Option A uses single quotes (') around the filename to preserve the literal value of the space character. This tells the shell to treat the filename as a single argument and pass it to the cat command. For example: cat 'Texts 2.txt' Option E uses a backslash () before the space character to escape its special meaning. This tells the shell to ignore the space as a word separator and treat it as part of the filename. For example: cat Texts\ 2.txt The other options are incorrect because they use different syntax that do not output the content of the file. For example:
Option B uses a double dash (-) before the filename to indicate the end of options. This is usually used to prevent the shell from interpreting a filename that starts with a dash (-) as an option. However, in this case, the filename does not start with a dash, so the double dash is unnecessary and will cause the command to fail. For example: cat - Texts 2.txt Option C uses vertical bars (|) around the filename to indicate a pipe. A pipe is a way of connecting the output of one command to the input of another command.

However, in this case, there is no command before or after the pipe, so the pipe is meaningless and will cause the command to fail. For example: cat |Texts 2.txt| Option D uses single quotes (') and a backslash () together around the filename. This is redundant and will cause the command to fail. The single quotes already preserve the literal value of the space character, so the backslash is not needed. Moreover, the backslash inside the single quotes will be treated as part of the filename, not as an escape character. For example: cat 'Texts\ 2.txt'

NEW QUESTION # 23

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