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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
What is the purpose of the PATH environment variable?

- A. It specifies the location of a user's home directory.
- B. It indicates the location of the default shell to be used when a user logs in.
- C. It contains the absolute path to the current directory.
- D. It allows the execution of commands without the need to know the location of the executable.
- E. It increases security by preventing commands from running in certain locations.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The PATH environment variable is a special variable that contains a list of directories that the system searches when looking for a

command to execute12. The purpose of the PATH variable is to make it easier and faster for users to run commands without having to type the full path to the executable file. For example, if you want to run the ls command, which is located in the /bin directory, you don't have to type /bin/ls every time. You can just type ls, and the system will find the executable file in the /bin directory, which is one of the directories in the PATH variable. The PATH variable can be viewed with the echo command12:

$ echo $PATH

The PATH variable can also be modified by adding or removing directories, either temporarily or permanently, depending on the user's needs12. For example, if you have a custom script or program in your home directory, and you want to run it from anywhere, you can add your home directory to the PATH variable with the export command12:

$ export PATH=$PATH:~/myprogram

This will append your home directory to the end of the PATH variable, and the system will search it last when looking for a command. To make this change permanent, you need to edit a configuration file, such as

~/.bashrc or ~/.profile, and add the export command there12.

References:

* How To View and Update the Linux PATH Environment Variable | DigitalOcean

* Linux path environment variable - Linux command line - LinuxConfig.org

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following tar options handle compression? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. -j
- B. -z2
- C. -g
- D. -bz
- E. -z

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Explanation
The tar command is used to create or extract compressed archive files that contain multiple files or directories.

The tar command has the following syntax: tar [options] [archive-file] [file or directory...]. The options argument specifies how the tar command should operate and what kind of compression should be used. The archive-file argument is the name of the archive file to be created or extracted. The file or directory argument is the name of one or more files or directories to be included in or extracted from the archive file.

The following are some of the common options for the tar command:

* -c: create a new archive file.

* -x: extract files from an existing archive file.

* -t: list the contents of an archive file.

* -v: show the progress of the operation.

* -f: specify the name of the archive file.

* -z: use gzip compression or decompression.

* -j: use bzip2 compression or decompression.

* -J: use xz compression or decompression.

The options -z and -j are used to handle compression with the tar command. The option -z uses the gzip program to compress or decompress the archive file, which usually has the extension .tar.gz or .tgz. The option

-j uses the bzip2 program to compress or decompress the archive file, which usually has the extension .tar.bz2 or .tbz. Both gzip and bzip2 are popular compression programs that reduce the size of files by removing redundant or unnecessary information.

For example, to create a compressed archive file called backup.tar.gz that contains the files and directories in the current directory, the following command can be used:

tar -czvf backup.tar.gz .

To extract the files and directories from the archive file backup.tar.gz to the current directory, the following command can be used:

tar -xzvf backup.tar.gz

To create a compressed archive file called backup.tar.bz2 that contains the files and directories in the current directory, the following command can be used:

tar -cjvf backup.tar.bz2 .

To extract the files and directories from the archive file backup.tar.bz2 to the current directory, the following command can be used:

tar -xjvf backup.tar.bz2

The other options in the question are not related to compression. The option -bz is invalid, as there is no such option for the tar command. The option -g is used to create or update an incremental archive file, which only contains the files that have changed since the last backup. The option -z2 is also invalid, as there is no such option for the tar command. References:

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 3.1. Archiving Files on the Command Line1
* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line -
9.1. Archiving Files on the Command Line - 9.1.1. The tar Command2
* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Appendix A. Answers to the Exercises - Chapter
9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.1. Archiving Files on the Command Line - Exercise 9.1.12

NEW QUESTION # 39
Why are web browser cookies considered dangerous?

- A. Cookies support identification and tracking of users.
- B. Cookies are always public and accessible to anyone on the internet.
- C. Cookies can contain and execute viruses and malware.
- D. Cookies consume significant amounts of storage and can exhaust disk space.
- E. Cookies store critical data which is lost when a cookie is deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Web browser cookies are small pieces of data that are stored by a website on a user's browser. They are used to remember
information about the user, such as preferences, login details, shopping cart items, etc. Cookies can also be used to identify and
track users across different websites, which can have implications for privacy and security. For example, cookies can be used to
show targeted ads based on the user's browsing history, or to collect personal information without the user's consent. Cookies are
not inherently dangerous, but they can pose some risks if they are misused or compromised by malicious actors. Reference:
Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.4.2
1.4 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 18

NEW QUESTION # 40
A directory contains the following three files:
texts 1.txt
texts 2.txt
texts 3.csv
Which command copies the two files ending in .txt to the /tmp/ directory?

- A. cp. \.txt /tmp/
- B. cp ?.txt /tmp/
- C. cp $?.txt /tmp/
- D. cp *.txt /tmp/
- E. cp ??.txt /tmp/

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct command to copy the two files ending in .txt to the /tmp/ directory is cp *.txt /tmp/. This command uses the wildcard
character * to match any number of characters before the .txt extension. Therefore, it will copy both texts 1.txt and texts 2.txt to the
destination directory /tmp/. The other options are incorrect because they use different wildcard characters or syntax that do not
match the desired files. For example, option A uses ?? to match exactly two characters before the .txt extension, but the files have a
space and a number, which are not considered as one character. Option C uses a backslash \ to escape the dot . before the .txt
extension, but this is unnecessary and will cause the command to fail. Option D uses ? to match exactly one character before the .txt
extension, but the files have more than one character. Option E uses $? to match the exit status of the previous command before the
.txt extension, but this is not relevant and will cause the command to fail123 Reference: 1: Linux wildcards | How do wildcards work
in Linux with examples? - EDUCBA 2: Wildcards in Linux explained with 10 examples | FOSS Linux 3: What are wildcard
characters in Linux? - Sage-Answers

NEW QUESTION # 41
Which of the following statements regarding Linux hardware drivers is correct?

- A. Drivers are either compiled into the Linux kernel or are loaded as kernel modules.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 42

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