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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

A user is currently in the directory /home/user/Downloads/ and runs the command ls .. /Documents/ Assuming it exists, which directory's content is displayed?

- A. /home/user/Documents/Downloads/
- B. /home/user/Documents/
- C. /home/user/Downloads/Documents/
- D. **/Documents/**
- E. /home/Documents

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following outputs could stem from the command last?

- A. EXT4-fs (dm-7): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)
- B. Password for user last changed at Sat Mar 31 16:38:57 EST 2018
- C. **root tty2 Wed May 17 21:11 - 21:11 (00:00)**
- D. Last login: Fri Mar 23 10:56:39 2018 from server.example.com
- E. 1 ls
2 cat text.txt
3 logout

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following commands sorts the output of the command export-logs?

- A. export-logs < sort
- B. export-logs > sort
- C. export-logs & sort
- D. **export-logs | sort**
- E. export-logs > sort

Answer: D

Explanation:

The sort command is used to sort the lines of a text file or the output of another command in alphabetical, numerical, or other order. The sort command has the following syntax: sort [options] [file...]. The file argument is the name of one or more files to be sorted. If no file is given, the sort command reads from the standard input, which is usually the keyboard or the output of another command. The | (pipe) symbol is used to connect the output of one command to the input of another command. This allows the creation of pipelines of commands that process data sequentially. The pipe symbol has the following syntax: command1 | command2. The command1 argument is the name of the first command, whose output is sent to the input of the second command. The command2 argument is the name of the second command, which receives the output of the first command as its input.

Therefore, the command export-logs | sort sorts the output of the export-logs command in alphabetical order. The export-logs

command is assumed to be a custom command that exports some logs to the standard output. The sort command receives the output of the export-logs command as its input and sorts it according to the default criteria, which is the first character of each line. The sorted output is then displayed on the screen or can be redirected to a file or another command.

The other options in the question are incorrect because they use the wrong symbols to connect the commands. The < (input redirection) symbol is used to read the input of a command from a file instead of the keyboard. The > (output redirection) symbol is used to write the output of a command to a file instead of the screen. The & (background) symbol is used to run a command in the background, which means the command does not wait for user input and allows the user to run other commands simultaneously. The <> (bidirectional redirection) symbol is used to read and write the input and output of a command from and to the same file. None of these symbols can be used to sort the output of the export-logs command. Reference:

Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 3.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files1 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files - 9.2.1. The sort Command2 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.3. Turning Commands into a Script - 9.3.1. Pipes and Redirection2 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 - 9.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files - Exercise 9.2.12 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 - 9.3. Turning Commands into a Script - Exercise 9.3.12

NEW QUESTION # 38

What information can be displayed bytop?

- A. User accounts, ordered by the number of files.
- B. User accounts, ordered by the number of logins.
- **C. Running processes, ordered by CPU or RAM consumption.**
- D. User groups, ordered by the number of members.
- E. Existing files, ordered by their size.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which statements about the directory /etc/skel are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when starting the system.
- B. The directory contains the global settings for the Linux system.
- C. The personal user settings of root are stored in this directory.
- **D. The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of a new user when the account is created.**
- **E. The directory contains a default set of configuration files used by the useradd command.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

The /etc/skel directory is a skeleton directory that contains the default files and directories that are automatically copied to the home directory of a new user when the account is created by the useradd command12. The purpose of this directory is to provide a consistent and uniform environment for all new users and to save the system administrator's time and effort in configuring the user settings12. The /etc/skel directory can be customized by adding or removing files and directories as needed, depending on the desired default settings for the new users12.

The other options are incorrect because:

- * A. The personal user settings of root are stored in this directory. This is not true, as the personal user settings of root are stored in the /root directory, which is the home directory of the root user3. The /etc/skel directory does not affect the root user's settings, but only the settings of the new users created by the useradd command12.
- * B. The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when starting the system. This is not true, as the files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when the account is created, not when starting the system12. The copying process only happens once, when the useradd command is executed, and not every time the system is started12.
- * E. The directory contains the global settings for the Linux system. This is not true, as the directory contains the default settings for the new users, not the global settings for the Linux system12. The global settings for the Linux system are usually stored in other directories under /etc, such as /etc/default,

/etc/sysconfig, /etc/init.d, etc4.

References:

- * Understanding the /etc/skel directory in Linux - The Geek Diary
- * /etc/skel directory in Linux - techPiezo
- * Linux File System Hierarchy - /root directory - LinuxConfig.org
- * Linux configuration: Understanding *.d directories in /etc | Enable Sysadmin

NEW QUESTION # 40

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