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

NEW QUESTION # 37
The current directory contains the following file:
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 859688 Feb 7 08:15 test.sh
Given that the file is a valid shell script, how can this script be executed? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. run test.sh
- B. cmd ./test.sh
- C. bash test.sh
- D. ${test.sh}
- E. ./test.sh

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
A shell script is a file that contains a series of commands that can be executed by a shell interpreter. To execute a shell script, there are two main methods:
Method 1: Specify the path to the script file. This method requires that the script file has the execute permission, which can be granted by using the chmod command. The script file also needs to have a shebang line at the beginning, which indicates which interpreter to use for the script. For example, #!/bin/bash means to use the bash interpreter. To execute the script using this method, you can type the absolute path or the relative path to the script file. If you are in the same directory as the script file, you can use the ./ prefix to indicate the current directory. For example, ./test.sh will execute the test.sh script in the current directory.
Method 2: Pass the script file as an argument to the interpreter. This method does not require the execute permission or the shebang line for the script file. You can simply use the name of the interpreter followed by the script file name as an argument. For example, bash test.sh will execute the test.sh script using the bash interpreter.
Therefore, the correct answers are D and E. A. run test.sh is incorrect because run is not a valid command in Linux. B. ${test.sh} is incorrect because this syntax is used for variable expansion, not for executing a script. C. cmd ./test.sh is incorrect because cmd is not a valid command in Linux. Reference:
Linux Essentials Topic 105: The Power of the Command Line, section 105.3: Basic shell scripting.
How to Run a Shell Script in Linux [Essentials Explained] - It's FOSS
How To Execute a Command with a Shell Script in Linux | DigitalOcean
How To Run the .sh File Shell Script In Linux / UNIX

NEW QUESTION # 38
Why are web browser cookies considered dangerous?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 39
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: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which of the following commands creates the ZIP archive poems.zip containing all files in the current directory whose names end in .txt?

- A. zip *.txt > poems.zip
- B. cat *.txt | zip poems.zip
- C. zcat *.txt poems.zip
- D. zip poems.zip *.txt
- E. zip cfz poems.zip *.txt

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The zip command is used to create compressed archive files that can contain one or more files or directories.
The zip command takes the name of the archive file as the first argument, followed by the names of the files or directories to be included in the archive. You can also use wildcards to match multiple files or directories with a common pattern. For example, the command zip poems.zip *.txt will create the ZIP archive poems.zip containing all files in the current directory whose names end in .txt. The other commands are either invalid or do not perform the desired operation. The command zip *.txt > poems.zip will try to create an archive for each file ending in .txt and redirect the output to poems.zip, which is not a valid archive file. The command zcat *.txt poems.zip will try to decompress and concatenate the contents of the files ending in .txt and poems.zip, which is not a valid ZIP file. The command zip cfz poems.zip *.txt will fail because the options c, f, and z are not valid for the zip command. The command cat *.txt | zip poems.zip will try to read the contents of the files ending in .txt from the standard input and create an archive named poems.zip, but this will not preserve the file names or attributes of the original files. References:
* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 3.1.1
* 3.1 Archiving Files on the Command Line - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide

NEW QUESTION # 41
What is true about the owner of a file?

- A. The owner of a file always has full permissions when accessing the file.
- B. Each file is owned by exactly one user and one group.
- C. The user owning a file must be a member of the file's group.
- D. The owner of a file cannot be changed once it is assigned to an owner.
- E. When a user is deleted, all files owned by the user disappear.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Linux, every file and directory is associated with an owner and a group. The owner is the user who created the file or directory, and the group is the group to which the owner belongs. Therefore, each file is owned by exactly one user and one group. This is true for option A. The other options are false for the following reasons:
Option B: The owner of a file does not always have full permissions when accessing the file. The permissions are determined by the file mode, which can be changed by the owner or the root user. The file mode specifies the read, write, and execute permissions for the owner, the group, and others. The owner can have different permissions than the group or others.
Option C: The user owning a file does not have to be a member of the file's group. The owner can change the group ownership of the file to any group on the system, regardless of whether the owner belongs to that group or not. However, only the root user or a user with the CAP_CHOWN capability can change the group ownership to a group that the owner is not a member of.
Option D: When a user is deleted, all files owned by the user do not disappear. The files remain on the system, but their owner is changed to an invalid user ID (UID). The files can still be accessed by the group or others, depending on the permissions. The files can also be reclaimed by the root user or a user with the CAP_CHOWN capability, who can change the owner to a valid user.
Option E: The owner of a file can be changed once it is assigned to an owner. The owner can transfer the ownership to another user, or the root user or a user with the CAP_CHOWN capability can change the owner to any user on the system. The command to

change the owner of a file is chown. Reference: 1: Chown Command in Linux (File Ownership) | Linuxize 2 3: Linux File Permissions and Ownership Explained with Examples 4 2: 3 Ways to Find File Owner in Linux - howtouselinux 1

NEW QUESTION # 42

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