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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following commands will search for the file foo.txt under the directory /home?

- A. find /home foo.txt
- **B. find /home -name foo.txt**
- C. search /home -file foo.txt
- D. search /home foo.txt
- E. find /home - file foo.txt

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct command to search for the file foo.txt under the directory /home is find /home -name foo.txt. This command uses the find command, which is used to search for files and directories that match certain criteria.

The first argument, /home, specifies the starting point of the search. The second argument, -name, indicates that the search is based on the name of the file or directory. The third argument, foo.txt, is the name of the file to be searched for. The find command will recursively search all the subdirectories under /home and print the path of any file or directory that matches the name foo.txt.

The other commands are incorrect for various reasons:

* A. search /home -file foo.txt is incorrect because there is no such command as search in Linux. The correct command for searching files and directories is find.

* B. search /home foo.txt is incorrect because, as mentioned above, there is no search command in Linux.

Also, this command does not use any option to specify the search criteria, such as -name, -type, -size, etc.

* C. find /home - file foo.txt is incorrect because the option -file is not valid. The correct option for specifying the type of file or directory is -type, followed by a letter that indicates the type, such as f for regular file, d for directory, l for symbolic link, etc. For example, find /home -type f -name foo.txt would

* search for a regular file named foo.txt under /home.

* E. find /home foo.txt is incorrect because this command does not use any option to specify the search criteria, such as -name, -type, -size, etc. This command will search for any file or directory that has foo.txt as part of its name, not exactly as its name. For example, this command will also match a file named barfoo.txt or a directory named foo.txt.bak.

References: : find command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks : 15 Super Useful Examples of Find Command in Linux

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which command copies the contents of the directory /etc/, including all sub-directories, to /root/?

- A. copy /etc /root
- B. cp -v /etc/* /root
- C. cp -R /etc/*.* /root
- D. rcp /etc/* /root
- **E. cp -r /etc/* /root**

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which one of the following statements concerning Linux passwords is true?

- A. Passwords may be at most six characters long.
- B. All passwords can be decrypted using the system administrator's master password.
- **C. Passwords are only stored in hashed form.**
- D. Passwords may never start with a non-letter.
- E. Users cannot change their password once it has been set.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Linux passwords are not stored in plain text, but in a scrambled or encrypted form known as a hash. A hash is a one-way function that transforms a string of characters into a fixed-length value. The same input always produces the same hash, but it is impossible to reverse the process and recover the original input from the hash. This way, the system can verify the user's password without exposing it to anyone who can read the file where the hashes are stored. The file that contains the password hashes is /etc/shadow,

which is only readable by the root user or members of the shadow group. The passwd utility is used to change the user's password, which updates the hash in the /etc/shadow file. References: Linux Essentials 1.6 Topic 105: Security and File Permissions, How to Change Account Passwords on Linux, Where is my password stored on Linux?

NEW QUESTION # 24

What information can be displayed bytop?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The top command is a Linux command that shows the running processes on the system. It provides a dynamic real-time view of the system performance and resource usage. The top command can display various information about the processes, such as their process ID, user, priority, state, CPU and memory usage, command name, and more. The top command can also sort the processes by different criteria, such as CPU or RAM consumption, by using the interactive commands. The top command is useful for monitoring the system load and identifying the processes that are consuming the most resources. References:

* Linux Essentials Topic 104: The Linux Operating System, section 104.3: Basic features and commands of the Linux standard shells.

* Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions, section 106.4: Monitor and manage Linux processes.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following types of bus can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard?

- **A. The SATA bus**
- B. The NUMA bus
- C. The CPU bus
- D. The RAM bus
- E. The Auto bus

Answer: A

Explanation:

A bus is a communication system that transfers data between components inside a computer or between computers. There are different types of buses that serve different purposes. The RAM bus connects the CPU with the main memory, the NUMA bus connects multiple processors in a multiprocessor system, the CPU bus connects the CPU with other components on the motherboard, and the Auto bus is a fictional bus that can transform into a robot. The SATA bus is the correct answer because it is a type of bus that can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard. SATA stands for Serial Advanced Technology Attachment and it is a standard interface for connecting storage devices such as hard disk drives, solid state drives, and optical drives. SATA offers faster data transfer rates, lower power consumption, and improved cable management compared to older interfaces such as IDE and SCSI. Reference: : [Bus (computing)] : [Transformers: Robots in Disguise (2015 TV series)] : [Serial ATA]3) : [SATA vs. IDE: What's the Difference?]

NEW QUESTION # 26

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