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2

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following commands shows the absolute path to the current working directory?

- A. ls -l
- B. who
- C. cd ..
- D. pwd
- E. cd ~/home

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following statements are true regarding a typical shell script? (Choose two.)

- A. It has the executable permission bit set.
- B. It is located in /etc/bash/scripts/.
- C. It starts with the two character sequence #!.
- D. It is compiled into a binary file compatible with the current machine architecture.
- E. It is located in /usr/local/scripts/.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is a Linux distribution?

- A. The set of rules which governs the distribution of Linux kernel source code.
- B. An operating system based on Linux but incompatible to the regular Linux kernel.
- C. The Linux file system as seen from the root account after mounting all file systems.
- D. A bundling of the Linux kernel, system utilities and other software.
- E. A set of changes to Linux which enable Linux to run on another processor architecture.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 17

What is true about links in a Linux file system?

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following tasks can the command `passwd` accomplish? (Choose two.)

- A. Change a user's username.
- **B. Change a user's password.**
- C. Create a new user group.
- **D. Lock a user account.**
- E. Create a new user account.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The `passwd` command in Linux is used to change the password of a user account. A normal user can run `passwd` to change their own password, and a system administrator (the superuser) can use `passwd` to change another user's password, or define how that account's password can be used or changed¹. The `passwd` command can also be used to lock or unlock a user account. Locking a user account means disabling the user's ability to log in to the system, while unlocking a user account means restoring the user's ability to log in. To lock a user account, the `passwd` command can be used with the `-l` option, followed by the username. To unlock a user account, the `passwd` command can be used with the `-u` option, followed by the username². The `passwd` command cannot be used to change a user's username, create a new user account, or create a new user group. These tasks require different commands, such as `usermod`, `useradd`, or `groupadd`^{3,4,5}. Reference: 1: Linux `passwd` Command Help and Examples 2: `passwd` command in Linux: 8 Practical Examples 3: `usermod(8)` - Linux man page 4: `useradd(8)` - Linux man page 5: `groupadd(8)` - Linux man page

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following programs are web servers? (Choose two.)

- A. Postfix
- B. Dovecot
- **C. NGINX**
- D. Curl
- **E. Apache HTTPD**

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which permissions are set on a regular file once the permissions have been modified with the command `chmod 654 file.txt`?

- **A. -rw-r-xr--**
- B. -rwxrw---x
- C. d-wxr-x--
- D. drw-r-xr--
- E. -wxr-x--x

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The `chmod` command is used to change the permissions of files and directories. The permissions are represented by three sets of three characters, indicating the permissions for the owner, the group, and the others. Each character can be either `r` (read), `w` (write), `x` (execute), or `-` (no permission). The `chmod` command can use either symbolic or numeric mode to specify the permissions. In this question, the numeric mode is used, which consists of three digits from 0 to 7. Each digit is the sum of the permissions for each set,

where r is 4, w is 2, and x is 1. For example, 7 means rwx, 6 means rw-, and 4 means r-. Therefore, the command `chmod 654 file.txt` sets the permissions as follows:

- * The first digit 6 means rw- for the owner, which means the owner can read and write the file, but not execute it.
- * The second digit 5 means r-x for the group, which means the group can read and execute the file, but not write it.
- * The third digit 4 means r-- for the others, which means the others can only read the file, but not write or execute it.

The resulting permissions are -rw-r-xr-, which is the correct answer. The other options are incorrect because they either have the wrong permissions or the wrong file type. A regular file does not have the d (directory) prefix, and a directory cannot have the - (no file type) prefix. References:

- * Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 4.1. Ownership and Permissions1
- * Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 8. Security and File Permissions - 8.1. Ownership and Permissions - 8.1.1. The chmod Command2
- * Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Appendix A. Answers to the Exercises - Chapter 8. Security and File Permissions - 8.1. Ownership and Permissions - Exercise 8.1.12

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

References:

- * 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 # 24

What is the preferred source for the installation of new applications in a Linux based operating system?

- A. A retail store
- B. The vendor's version management system
- C. The distribution's package repository
- D. A CD-ROM disk
- E. The vendor's website

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The distribution's package repository is the preferred source for the installation of new applications in a Linux based operating system. A package repository is a collection of software packages that are maintained by the distribution and can be easily installed, updated, or removed using a package manager. Package repositories offer several advantages, such as:

- * They ensure compatibility and stability with the system and other packages.
- * They provide security updates and bug fixes for the packages.
- * They reduce the risk of malware or corrupted files.
- * They simplify the dependency management and configuration of the packages.

The other sources are not preferred because they may not offer these benefits and may cause problems with the system. The

