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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58
Which of the following commands creates an archive filework.tarfrom the contents of the directory./ work/?

- A. tar --new work.tar ./work/
- B. tar work > work.tar
- C. tar work.tar < ./work/
- D. tar -create work.tgz -content ./work/
- E. tar -cf work.tar ./work/

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct command to create an archive file work.tar from the contents of the directory ./work/ is tar

-cf work.tar ./work/. This command uses the -c option to create a new archive, the -f option to specify the file name, and the ./work/ argument to indicate the source directory. The other commands are incorrect for various reasons:
* A. tar --new work.tar ./work/ is incorrect because there is no --new option in the tar command.
The correct option for creating a new archive is --create or -c.
* C. tar -create work.tgz -content ./work/ is incorrect because the -content option is not valid. The correct option for specifying the source files or directories is --files-from or -T. Also, the work.tgz file name implies compression, but the command does not use any compression option such as -z,
-j, or -J.
* D. tar work.tar < ./work/ is incorrect because the tar command does not accept input redirection from the standard input. The correct way to use the tar command is to provide the options and arguments after the command name.
* E. tar work > work.tar is incorrect because the tar command does not produce output redirection to the standard output. The correct way to use the tar command is to use the -f option to specify the output file name. References: : tar command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks : tar Command in Linux With Examples | phoenixNAP KB

NEW QUESTION # 59
What information is stored in/etc/passwd? (Choose three correct answers.)

- A. The user\s default shell
- B. The numerical user ID
- C. The user's storage space limit
- D. The encrypted password
- E. The username

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
Explanation
The /etc/passwd file is a plain text-based database that contains information for all user accounts on the system. It is owned by root and has 644 permissions. The file can only be modified by root or users with sudo privileges and readable by all system users. Each line of the /etc/passwd file contains seven comma-separated fields, representing a user account. The fields are as follows:
* Username: The string you type when you log into the system. Each username must be a unique string on the machine. The maximum length of the username is restricted to 32 characters.
* Password: In older Linux systems, the user's encrypted password was stored in the /etc/passwd file. On most modern systems, this field is set to x, and the user password is stored in the /etc/shadow file.
* User ID (UID): The user identifier is a number assigned to each user by the operating system to refer to a user. It is used by the kernel to check for the user privileges and grant access to system resources. The UID 0 is reserved for the root user and cannot be assigned to any other user.
* Group ID (GID): The user's group identifier number, referring to the user's primary group. When a user creates a file, the file's group is set to this group. Typically, the name of the group is the same as the name of the user. User's secondary groups are listed in the /etc/group file.
* User ID Info (GECOS): This is a comment field. This field contains a list of comma-separated values with the following information: User's full name or the application name, Room number, Work phone number, Home phone number, Other contact information.
* Home directory: The absolute path to the user's home directory. It contains the user's files and configurations. By default, the user home directories are named after the name of the user and created under the /home directory.
* Login shell: The absolute path to the user's login shell. This is the shell that is started when the user logs into the system. On most Linux distributions, the default login shell is Bash.
Therefore, the correct answers are B, C, and E. The user's storage space limit (A) is not stored in the /etc/passwd file, but in the /etc/quota file. The encrypted password (D) is not stored in the /etc/passwd file, but in the /etc/shadow file. References:
* Linux Essentials Topic 104: The Linux Operating System, section 104.4: Runlevels and Boot Targets.
* Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions, section 106.1: Basic security and identifying user types.
* Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions, section 106.2: Creating users and groups.
* Understanding the /etc/passwd File | Linuxize
* Understanding the /etc/passwd File - GeeksforGeeks
* passwd(5) - Linux manual page - man7.org
* Understanding /etc/passwd file in Linux - DEV Community

NEW QUESTION # 60
Why are web browser cookies considered dangerous?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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. References:
* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.4.2
* 1.4 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 18

NEW QUESTION # 61
Which files are the source of the information in the following output? (Choose two.) uid=1000 (bob) gid=1000 (bob) groups=1000 (bob), 10 (wheel), 150 (docker), 1001 (libvirt) (wireshark), 989

- A. /etc/group
- B. /etc/passwd
- C. /etc/id
- D. /home/index
- E. /var/db/users

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which of the following examples shows the general structure of a for loop in a shell script?

- A. for *.txt as file => echo $file
- B. for *.txt (echo $i)
- C. for ls *.txt exec {} \;
- D. foreach @{file} { echo $i
  }
- E. for file in *.txt do
  echo $i done

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
The general structure of a for loop in a shell script is as follows12:
for variable in list do commands done
The variable is the name of a loop counter or iterator that takes on the values of the items in the list. The list can be a sequence of words, numbers, filenames, or the output of a command. The commands are the body of the loop that are executed for each value of the variable. The do and done keywords mark the beginning and the end of the loop body.
The option C. for file in *.txt do echo $i done follows this structure, with the variable being file, the list being *.txt (which matches all the files with the .txt extension in the current directory), and the command being echo $i (which prints the value of the variable i, which is presumably set somewhere else in the script).
The other options are incorrect because:
* A. for *.txt as file => echo $file uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The as keyword is not part of the shell script syntax, and the => symbol is not a valid operator. The correct way to write this loop would be:

for file in *.txt do echo $file done
* B. for *.txt (echo $i) uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The parentheses are not part of the shell script syntax, and the loop body is missing the do and done keywords. The correct way to write this loop would be:
for i in *.txt do echo $i done
* D. for ls *.txt exec {} ; uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The ls command is not a valid variable name, and the exec {} ; is not a valid command. This looks like a mix of a for loop and a find command.
The correct way to write this loop would be:
for file in *.txt do exec $file done
* E. foreach @{file} { echo $i } uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The foreach keyword is not part of the shell script syntax, and the @{file} and { echo $i } are not valid expressions. This looks like a mix of a for loop and a Perl syntax. The correct way to write this loop would be:
for file in * do echo $file done
References:
* Looping Statements | Shell Script - GeeksforGeeks
* How do I write a 'for' loop in Bash? - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION # 63
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