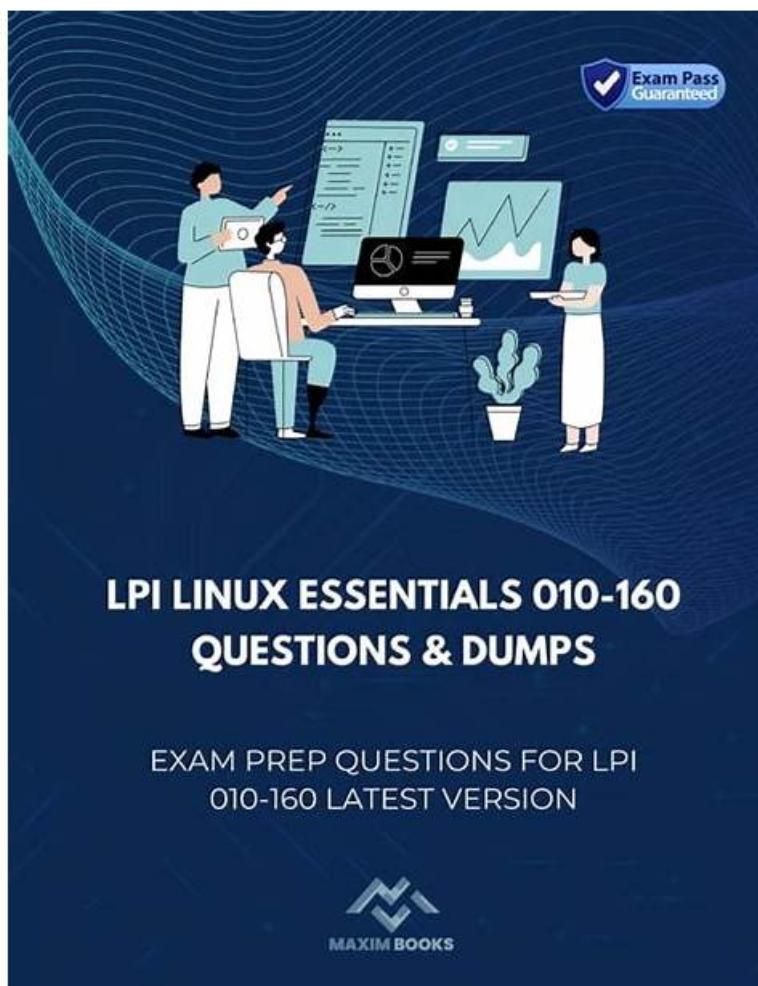


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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following commands puts the lines of the file data.csv into alphabetical order?

- A. abc data.csv
- B. grep --sort data.csv
- C. wc -s data.csv
- D. a..z data.csv
- E. sort data.csv

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

The sort command is used to sort the lines of a file or a stream of input according to a specified criterion, such as alphabetical order, numerical order, reverse order, etc. By default, the sort command sorts the lines in ascending alphabetical order, using the first character of each line as the key. For example, the command sort data.csv will sort the lines of the file data.csv in alphabetical order and display the output on the screen. If you want to save the sorted output to a new file, you can use the redirection operator (>) to specify the output file name. For example, the command sort data.csv > sorted_data.csv will sort the lines of the file data.csv in alphabetical order and save the output to a new file named sorted_data.csv. The other commands are either invalid or do not perform the sorting operation. The a...z command does not exist, the abc command is a text editor, the wc command counts the number of words, lines, and bytes in a file, and the grep command searches for a pattern in a file or a stream of input. Therefore, the correct answer is B. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.3.2

* LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 4, page 95.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The files /etc/passwd and /etc/group are the source of the information in the following output:

uid=1000 (bob) gid=1000 (bob) groups=1000 (bob), 10 (wheel), 150 (docker), 1001 (libvirt) (wireshark), 989 The /etc/passwd file contains information about user accounts, such as the username, password, user ID (UID), group ID (GID), full name, home directory, and login shell1. The /etc/group file contains information about groups, such as the group name, password, group ID (GID), and members2.

The output shows the UID, GID, and group membership of the user bob. The UID and GID of bob are 1000, which can be found in the /etc/passwd file. The groups that bob belongs to are bob, wheel, docker, libvirt, wireshark, and 989, which can be found in the /etc/group file. The group names are shown in parentheses after the GID, except for the last group, which has no name.

The other options are not files that store user and group information in Linux. The /etc/id file does not exist by default. The /home/index file is not a standard file and has no relation to user and group information. The /var/db/users file is not a standard file and has no relation to user and group information. Reference:

Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2

Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 51-52

Linux Filesystem Hierarchy, Chapter 3, Page 17-18

Linux Users and Groups, Chapter 2, Page 9-10

NEW QUESTION # 27

How is a new Linux computing instance provisioned in an IaaS cloud?

- A. The installation has to be prepared in a local virtual machine which is then copied to the cloud.
- **B. The cloud hosting organization provides a set of pre-prepared images of popular Linux distributions.**
- C. A provider-specific configuration file describing the desired installation is uploaded to the cloud provider.
- D. After buying a Linux distribution, its vendor delivers it to a cloud instance.
- E. The standard Linux installer has to be run through a remote console.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

In an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) cloud, the provider offers virtualized computing resources such as servers, storage, and network over the internet. The user can provision and manage these resources according to their needs. One of the common ways to provision a new Linux computing instance in an IaaS cloud is to use a pre-prepared image of a Linux distribution provided by the cloud hosting organization. An image is a snapshot of a virtual machine that contains the operating system and other software components. The user can choose from a variety of images that suit their requirements and launch a new instance from the image. This way, the user does not have to install and configure the Linux operating system from scratch, which saves time and effort. Some examples of cloud hosting organizations that provide pre-prepared images of popular Linux distributions are Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud Platform (GCP), and DigitalOcean. References: Linux Essentials - Topic 108: Cloud Computing and Linux Essentials - Topic 108:

Cloud Computing - Exam Objectives

NEW QUESTION # 28

What happens to a file residing outside the home directory when the file owner's account is deleted? (Choose two.)

- **A. The UID of the former owner is shown when listing the file's details.**
- **B. Ownership and permissions of the file remain unchanged.**
- C. The user root is set as the new owner of the file.
- D. The file is removed from the file system.
- E. During a file system check, the file is moved to /lost +found.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

When a user account is deleted, the files owned by that user are not automatically deleted from the file system, unless they are in the user's home directory. The files residing outside the home directory will remain unchanged, but they will have an invalid owner. The owner of a file is identified by a numeric user ID (UID), which is mapped to a user name by the /etc/passwd file. When a user is deleted, the corresponding entry in the /etc/passwd file is removed, but the UID of the file is not changed. Therefore, when listing the file's details, the UID of the former owner is shown instead of the user name. For example, if the user alice with UID 1001 is deleted, and she owns a file named report.txt in the /tmp directory, the output of ls -l /tmp/report.txt will look something like this:
-rw-r-r-- 1 1001 users 1024 Nov 20 14:11 /tmp/report.txt

The user root is not set as the new owner of the file, nor is the file moved to /lost+found or removed from the file system. The /lost+found directory is used to store files that are recovered from a corrupted file system after running the fsck command, not from deleted user accounts. The file system check does not affect the ownership or permissions of the files, unless there is a serious inconsistency that needs to be fixed. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 5.2.1

5.2 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 6.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which operator in a regular expression matches the preceding character either zero or one time?

- A. +
- B. *
- **C. ?**
- D. \$

• E. %

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 30

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