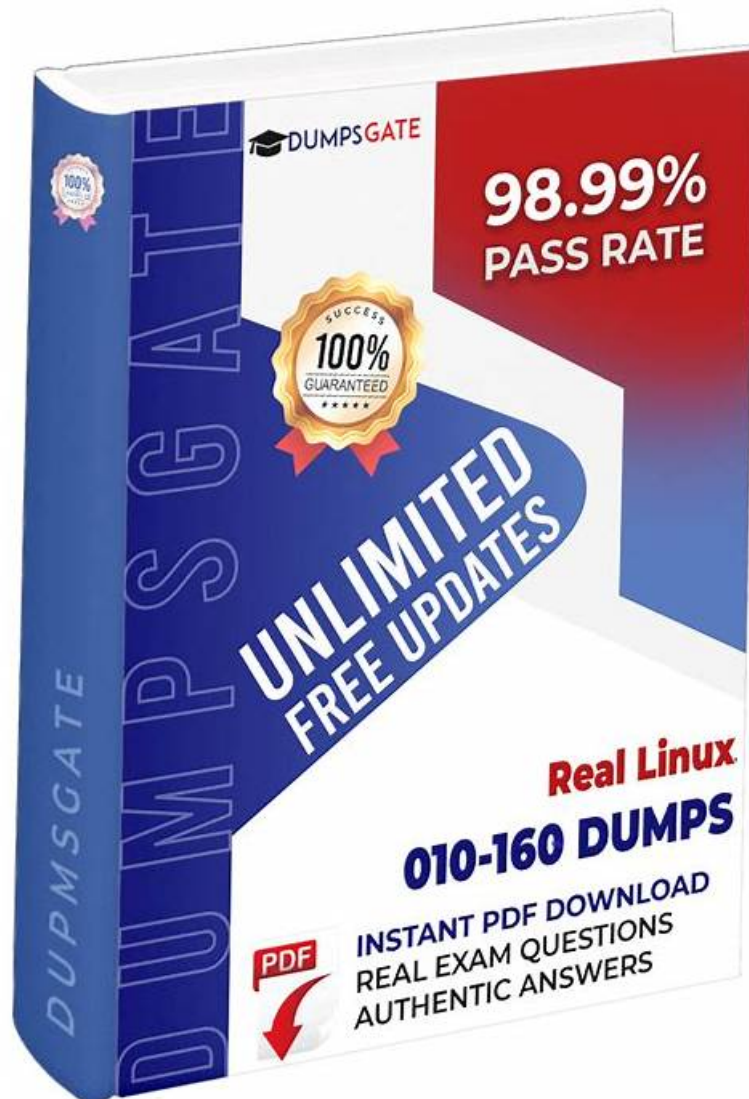


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## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

### NEW QUESTION # 73

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. Create a new user account.
- **E. Lock a user account.**

**Answer: B,E**

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 changed<sup>1</sup>. 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 username<sup>2</sup>. 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`<sup>3,4,5</sup>. 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 # 74

What is defined by a Free Software license?

- A. A complete list of libraries required to compile the licensed software.
- B. Details of the technical documentation each contributor has to provide.
- C. The programming languages which may be used to extend the licensed program.
- D. Limits on the purposes for which the licensed software may be used.
- **E. Conditions for modifying and distributing the licensed software.**

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Explanation

A free software license is a notice that grants the recipient of a piece of software extensive rights to modify and redistribute that software. These actions are usually prohibited by copyright law, but the rights-holder (usually the author) of a piece of software can remove these restrictions by accompanying the software with a software license which grants the recipient these rights. Software using such a license is free software (or free and open-source software) as conferred by the copyright holder. Free software licenses grant users the freedom to use it for any purpose, study and change the source code and copy and redistribute the software with or without modifications. Free software must come with source code or provide access to it, while the freedom to redistribute includes the right to give away copies gratis as well as sell copies<sup>1</sup>. References: 1: Free-software license - Wikipedia

### NEW QUESTION # 75

What is true about the owner of a file?

- A. The user owning a file must be a member of the file's group.

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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. References: 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 # 76

What is true about a recursive directory listing?

- A. It includes the permissions of the directory listed.
- B. It includes a preview of content for each file in the directory.
- C. It includes ownership information for the files.
- D. It includes details of file system internals, such as inodes.
- **E. It includes the content of sub-directories.**

**Answer: E**

#### NEW QUESTION # 77

A directory contains the following three files:

texts 1.txt

texts 2.txt

texts 3.csv

Which command copies the two files ending in.txt to the/tmp/directory?

- **A. cp \*.txt /tmp/**
- B. cp ?.txt /tmp/
- C. cp \.txt /tmp/
- D. cp ?? .txt /tmp/
- E. cp \$?.txt /tmp/

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

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