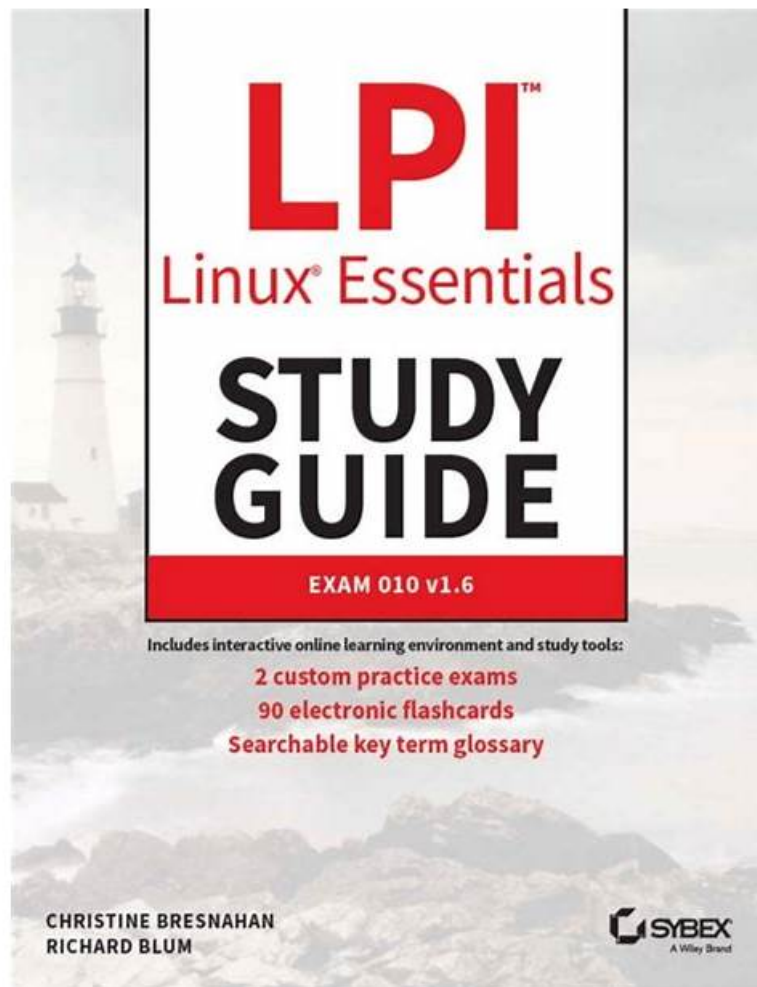


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Possible Career Path

Once you obtain this Linux certification, you can apply for various jobs and earn a higher salary. For example, if you start working as a Systems Administrator, you will have an average annual salary of \$62,000, whereas for a Linux Systems Administrator, the average salary is around \$85,000 per year. You can also start working as a Software Engineer and earn around \$90,000 per annum. Some other job titles that you can secure are as follows:

- Database Administrator;
- Cloud Architect.
- Security Engineer;
- DevOps Administrator;

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

A new server needs to be installed to host services for a period of several years. Throughout this time, the server should receive important security updates from its Linux distribution.

Which of the following Linux distributions meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Debian GNU/Linux Unstable
- B. Fedora Linux
- C. Ubuntu Linux LTS
- D. Ubuntu Linux non-LTS
- E. Red Hat Enterprise Linux

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Ubuntu Linux LTS and Red Hat Enterprise Linux are two Linux distributions that meet the requirements of hosting services for a period of several years and receiving important security updates from their Linux distribution. LTS stands for Long Term Support, which means that these versions of Ubuntu Linux are supported by Canonical, the company behind Ubuntu, for five years with security patches, bug fixes, and software updates¹. Red Hat Enterprise Linux is a commercial Linux distribution that offers a stable and secure platform for enterprise applications, with a 10-year life cycle and regular security updates from Red Hat, the company behind RHEL². Fedora Linux, Debian GNU/Linux Unstable, and Ubuntu Linux non-LTS are not suitable for the requirements, because they have shorter support cycles and are more focused on providing the latest features and software versions, rather than stability and security. Fedora Linux releases a new version every six months and each version is supported for 13 months³. Debian GNU/Linux Unstable is the development branch of Debian, which is constantly updated with new packages and changes, but is not intended for production use⁴. Ubuntu Linux non-LTS releases a new version every six months and each version is supported for nine months¹. Reference:

Ubuntu release cycle | Ubuntu

Red Hat Enterprise Linux Life Cycle - Red Hat Customer Portal

Fedora Release Life Cycle - Fedora Project Wiki

Debian Unstable - Debian Wiki

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which of the following commands creates an archive file work.tar from the contents of the directory ./work/?

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

Answer: D

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. Reference: : tar command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks : tar Command in Linux With Examples | phoenixNAP KB

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which command displays file names only and no additional information?

- A. ls -nl
- B. ls -l
- C. ls -a
- D. ls -alh
- E. ls -lh

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The ls command is used to list the files and directories in a given path. By default, the ls command displays only the file names, without any additional information. However, the ls command can also take various options to modify its output. For example, the -l option tells ls to display the long format, which includes the file permissions, owner, group, size, date, and name. The -h option tells ls to display the file sizes in a human-readable format, such as KB, MB, GB, etc. The -a option tells ls to display all files, including the hidden ones that start with a dot (.). The -n option tells ls to display the numeric user ID and group ID instead of the user name and group name. Therefore, the only option that does not add any additional information to the file names is the -a option. The command ls -a will display all the file names in the current directory, including the hidden ones, but nothing else. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.1.1

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

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which of the following are typical services offered by public cloud providers? (Choose three correct answers.)

- A. Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS)
- B. Graphics as a Service (GaaS)
- C. Platform as a Service(PaaS)
- D. Software as a Service (SaaS)
- E. Internet as a Service(IaaS)

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

These are the three most common service models offered by public cloud providers¹². They differ in the level of abstraction and control they provide to the customers.

Platform as a Service (PaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers a ready-to-use platform for developing, testing, and deploying applications. The provider manages the underlying infrastructure, such as servers, storage, network, and operating system, while the customer only needs to focus on the application code and configuration. Examples of PaaS include Google App Engine, IBM Cloud Foundry, and Microsoft Azure App Service¹².

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers access to fundamental compute, network, and storage resources on demand over the public Internet or through dedicated connections. The provider manages the physical hardware and virtualization layer, while the customer has full control over the configuration and management of the virtual machines, operating system, and applications. Examples of IaaS include Google Compute Engine, IBM Cloud Virtual Servers, and Microsoft Azure Virtual Machines¹².

Software as a Service (SaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers ready-to-use software applications that run on the provider's infrastructure and are accessible through a web browser or a mobile app. The provider manages the entire software stack, including the infrastructure, platform, and application, while the customer only needs to pay for the usage or subscription of the service. Examples of SaaS include Google Workspace, IBM Watson, and Microsoft Office 365.

Reference:

What is Public Cloud | IBM

What Is a Public Cloud? | Google Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 36

The current directory contains the following file:

```
-rw-r-r- 1 root exec 24551 Apr 2 12:36 test.sh
```

The file contains a valid shell script, but executing this file using `./test.sh` leads to this error:

```
bash: ./test.sh: Permission denied
```

What should be done in order to successfully execute the script?

- A. The script should be run using `#!/test.sh` instead of `./test.sh`.
- B. The file's extension should be changed from `.sh` to `.bin`.
- C. The user executing the script should be added to the `exec` group.
- D. The SetUID bit should be set in the file's permissions
- E. The execute bit should be set in the file's permissions.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The execute bit in Linux is a permission bit that allows the user to run an executable file or enter a directory. For regular files, such as scripts or binaries, the execute bit must be set for the user to run them. For directories, the execute bit allows the user to access the files and subdirectories inside. Therefore, to successfully execute the script `test.sh`, the execute bit should be set in the file's permissions. This can be done by using the `chmod` command with the `+x` option, for example: `chmod +x test.sh`. The other options are either irrelevant or incorrect. The file's extension does not affect its executability, only its association with a program. The user executing the script does not need to be in the `exec` group, as long as the user has the execute permission on the file. The SetUID bit is a special permission bit that allows the user to run the file as the file's owner, regardless of the user's identity. This is not necessary for executing the script, and may pose a security risk. The `#!/test.sh` syntax is invalid, as the `#!` is used to specify the interpreter for the script, not the script itself. Reference:

Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives1, Topic 1.4: Command Line Basics, Subtopic: Basic Shell Commands Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Preparation Guide2, Section 1.4: Command Line Basics, Page 16 Execute vs Read bit. How do directory permissions in Linux work?3

NEW QUESTION # 37

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