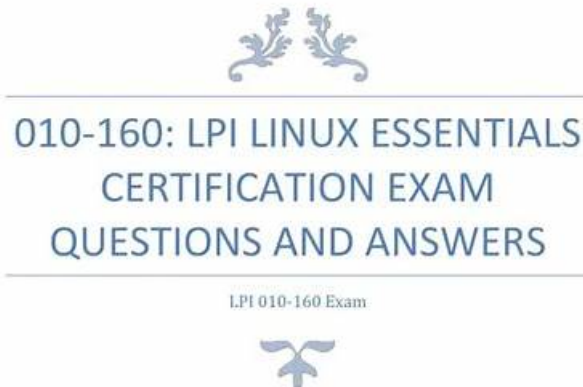


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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

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

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

A typical shell script is a text file that contains a series of commands or instructions that can be executed by a shell interpreter. A shell script usually has the executable permission bit set, which means that it can be run as a program by the user or another program. A shell script also starts with the two character sequence #!, which is called a shebang or a hashbang. This sequence tells the operating system which shell interpreter to use to run the script. For example, #!/bin/bash indicates that the script should be run by the bash shell. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI) 1

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs 2

NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 44

The current directory contains the following file:

```
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 859688 Feb 7 08:15 test.sh
```

Given that the file is a valid shell script, how can this script be executed? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. ./test.sh
- B. run test.sh
- C. cmd ./test.sh
- D. \${test.sh}
- E. bash test.sh

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

A shell script is a file that contains a series of commands that can be executed by a shell interpreter. To execute a shell script, there are two main methods:

Method 1: Specify the path to the script file. This method requires that the script file has the execute permission, which can be

granted by using the `chmod` command. The script file also needs to have a shebang line at the beginning, which indicates which interpreter to use for the script. For example, `#!/bin/bash` means to use the bash interpreter. To execute the script using this method, you can type the absolute path or the relative path to the script file. If you are in the same directory as the script file, you can use the `./` prefix to indicate the current directory. For example, `./test.sh` will execute the `test.sh` script in the current directory.

Method 2: Pass the script file as an argument to the interpreter. This method does not require the execute permission or the shebang line for the script file. You can simply use the name of the interpreter followed by the script file name as an argument. For example, `bash test.sh` will execute the `test.sh` script using the bash interpreter.

Therefore, the correct answers are D and E. A. `run test.sh` is incorrect because `run` is not a valid command in Linux. B. `${test.sh}` is incorrect because this syntax is used for variable expansion, not for executing a script. C. `cmd ./test.sh` is incorrect because `cmd` is not a valid command in Linux. Reference:

Linux Essentials Topic 105: The Power of the Command Line, section 105.3: Basic shell scripting.

How to Run a Shell Script in Linux [Essentials Explained] - It's FOSS

How To Execute a Command with a Shell Script in Linux | DigitalOcean

How To Run the `.sh` File Shell Script In Linux / UNIX

NEW QUESTION # 45

What is true about the owner of a file?

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

Answer: D

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`. Reference: 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 # 46

Which of the following Linux Distributions is derived from Red Hat Enterprise Linux?

- **A. CentOS**
- B. Ubuntu
- C. Debian
- D. openSUSE
- E. Raspbian

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 47

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