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Security and File Permissions

- Special Directories and Files – it is all about the special directories on the Linux system that include special permissions. This includes the symbolic links and the usage of temporary files and directories.

- Managing Ownership and File Permissions – manipulating and understanding the ownership settings and file permissions. Also, one's skills in working with file and directory permissions and ownership are important.
- Creating Users and Groups – this section covers User IDs, User, and Group Commands.
- Basic Security and Identifying User Types – various types of users on the Linux system. It also covers the details of System Users, Root, and Standard Users.

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The Power of the Command Line

- Searching and Extracting Data from Files – you should know how to extract and search data from files in the home directory as well as explore Basic Regular Expressions, I/O Redirection, and Command Line Pipes;
- Archiving Files on the Command Line – it is all about the process of archiving files in the user home directory. The knowledge areas here include Archives, Compression, Files, and Directories;
- Turning Commands into a Script – the main task here is to turn repetitive commands into simple scripts. The awareness of the common text editors and basic shell scripting is the main domains you should know.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following statements regarding Linux hardware drivers is correct?

- A. Drivers are stored on their devices and are copied by the Linux kernel when a new device is attached
- **B. Drivers are either compiled into the Linux kernel or are loaded as kernel modules.**
- C. Drivers are regular Linux programs which have to be run by the user who wants to use a device.
- D. Drivers are downloaded from the vendor's driver repository when a new device is attached.
- E. Drivers are not used by Linux because the BIOS handles all access to hardware on behalf of Linux.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Linux hardware drivers are software components that enable the Linux kernel to communicate with various devices, such as keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, network cards, etc. Drivers are either compiled into the Linux kernel or are loaded as kernel modules. Kernel modules are pieces of code that can be loaded and unloaded into the kernel on demand. They extend the functionality of the kernel without requiring to rebuild or reboot the system. Drivers that are compiled into the kernel are always available, but they increase the size and complexity of the kernel. Drivers that are loaded as kernel modules are only available when needed, but they require a matching version of the kernel and the module. Linux supports a large number of hardware devices, thanks to the efforts of the open source community and some vendors who provide drivers for their products.

However, some devices may not have a driver available for Linux, or may require a proprietary driver that is not included in the Linux distribution. In such cases, the user may need to install the driver manually from the vendor's website or from a third-party repository. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.2.1

* LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 3, page 67.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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. Each file is owned by exactly one user and one group.**
- C. The user owning a file must be a member of the file's group.
- D. When a user is deleted, all files owned by the user disappear.
- E. The owner of a file always has full permissions when accessing the file.

Answer: B

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 # 18

Which of the following directories contains information, documentation and example configuration files for installed software packages?

- A. /doc/
- B. /etc/defaults/
- C. /var/info/
- **D. /usr/share/doc/**
- E. /usr/examples/

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The /usr/share/doc/ directory is the standard location for documentation files for installed software packages on Linux systems¹². It contains subdirectories for each package, which may include README files, manuals, license information, changelogs, examples, and other useful resources¹². The

/usr/share/doc/ directory is part of the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), which defines the structure and layout of files and directories on Linux and other Unix-like operating systems³.

The other options are incorrect because:

* /etc/defaults/ is a directory that contains settings for userland applications or services/daemons⁴.

* /var/info/ is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The /var/ directory is used for variable data files, such as logs, caches, spools, and temporary files³.

* /doc/ is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The / directory is the root of the filesystem hierarchy and contains essential files and directories for booting, restoring, recovering, and/or repairing the system³.

* /usr/examples/ is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The /usr/ directory is used for shareable, read-only data, such as binaries, libraries, documentation, and source code³.

References:

* Linux configuration: Understanding *.d directories in /etc | Enable Sysadmin

* Configuration Files in Linux | Baeldung on Linux

* Filesystem Hierarchy Standard - Wikipedia

* Which of the Following Directories Contains Information, Documentation ...

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which package management tool is used in Red Hat-based Linux Systems?

- A. portage
- **B. rpm**
- C. dpkg
- D. packagectl
- E. apt-get

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

RPM stands for RPM Package Manager (formerly known as Red Hat Package Manager), which is a powerful, command-line package management tool developed for the Red Hat operating system. It is now used as a core component in many Linux distributions such as CentOS, Fedora, Oracle Linux, openSUSE and Mageia1. RPM can install, uninstall, and query individual software packages, but it cannot manage dependency resolution like YUM2. YUM is another package management tool that is based on RPM and can handle dependencies automatically. YUM is the primary package management tool for installing, updating, removing, and managing software packages in Red Hat Enterprise Linux2. Therefore, the correct answer is B. rpm, as it is the underlying package management tool used in Red Hat-based Linux systems. References:

* Linux package management with YUM and RPM | Enable Sysadmin

* Chapter 13. Package Management Tool Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 | Red Hat Customer Portal

* Difference Between YUM and RPM | 2DayGeek

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following statements is true about Free Software?

- **A. It may be modified by anyone using it.**
- B. It must always be available free of charge.
- C. It only runs on Linux.
- D. It is only distributed as a compiled binary.
- E. It is developed by volunteers only.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 21

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