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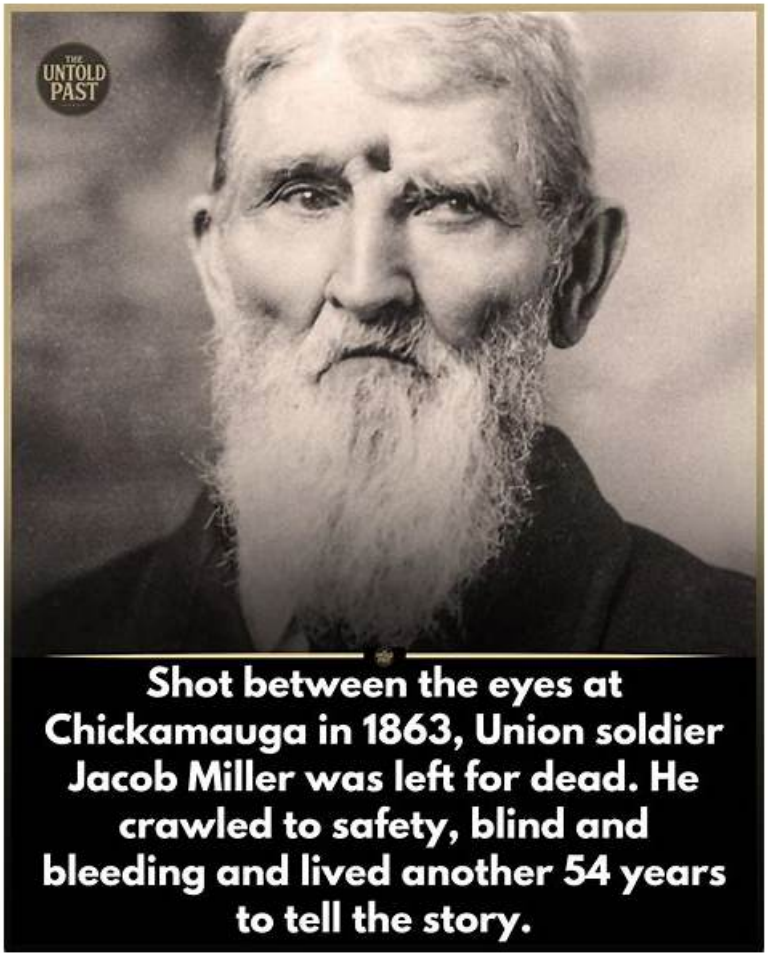

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As a result, the issuance of the Linux Essentials certificate after successful completion of this exam is proof that you have understood:

- In-depth knowledge of open-source in the workplace as well as their relation with various closed source applications.
- Linux OS, licenses as well as community lines;
- User groups, security systems, as well as file permissions for both private and public data directories;
- Concepts of Linux hardware, processes, as well as key components of this operating system;

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Lpi 010-160 (Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6) Certification Exam is an entry-level certification for those who are interested in learning and understanding the basics of Linux operating systems. It is designed for individuals who have little or no experience in Linux but want to gain a foundational understanding of Linux concepts and principles. 010-160 exam is meant to evaluate a candidate's knowledge and skills in the fundamental aspects of Linux systems, such as command-line operations, system administration, and security.

Key Exam Details

LPI 010-160 is a 60-minute test that consists of 40 questions. The questions are a mix of two formats: multiple choice and fill-in-the-blank. The students can take the exam in one of many different languages, including Portuguese (Brazilian), Japanese, German, and English. If you want to complete the test, you need to get the minimum passing score of 500 points on a scale of 800. Besides that, you should know that this certification exam costs $120.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
What are the differences between a private web browser window and a regular web browser window? (Choose three.)

- A. Private web browser windows do not allow printing or storing websites.
- B. Private web browser windows do not support logins into websites.
- C. Private web browser windows do not keep records in the browser history.
- D. Private web browser windows do not store cookies persistently.
- E. Private web browser windows do not send regular stored cookies.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
Explanation
A private web browser window is a mode of browsing that prevents the browser from saving your browsing history, cookies, and other site data, or information entered in forms. However, it does not prevent websites, your employer or school, or your internet service provider from tracking your online activity. The main differences between a private web browser window and a regular web browser window are:
* Private web browser windows do not store cookies persistently. Cookies are small files that websites use to store information on your device, such as your preferences, login status, or tracking data. In a regular web browser window, cookies are stored until they expire or you delete them. In a private web browser window, cookies are deleted when you close all private windows.
* Private web browser windows do not keep records in the browser history. The browser history is a list of
* web pages that you have visited in the past. In a regular web browser window, the browser history is saved and can be accessed by anyone who uses the same device or profile. In a private web browser window, the browser history is not saved and cannot be viewed by anyone.
* Private web browser windows do not send regular stored cookies. When you visit a website in a regular web browser window, the browser sends any cookies that are stored for that website. This allows the website to recognize you and provide personalized content or services. When you visit a website in a private web browser window, the browser does not send any cookies that are stored in regular windows.
This prevents the website from identifying you or linking your activity across different sessions.
References: Browse in private - Computer - Google Chrome Help, Browse InPrivate in Microsoft Edge - Microsoft Support, Private Browsing: What Is It and How to Use It | Edge Learning Center

NEW QUESTION # 51
What are the differences between hard disk drives and solid state disks? (Choose two.)

- A. /dev/sdais a hard disk device while /dev/ssdais a solid state disk.
- B. Solid state disks provide faster access to stored data than hard disks.
- C. Solid state disks can store many times as much data as hard disk drives.
- D. Hard disks have a motor and moving parts, solid state disks do not.
- E. Hard disks can fail due to physical damage, while solid state disks cannot fail.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which of the following examples shows the general structure of a for loop in a shell script?

- A. for *.txt as file => echo $file
- B. foreach @{file} { echo $i
  }
- C. for ls *.txt exec {} \;
- D. for file in *.txt do
  echo $i done
- E. for *.txt (echo $i)

Answer: D

Explanation:
The general structure of a for loop in a shell script is as follows12:
for variable in list do commands done
The variable is the name of a loop counter or iterator that takes on the values of the items in the list. The list can be a sequence of words, numbers, filenames, or the output of a command. The commands are the body of the loop that are executed for each value of the variable. The do and done keywords mark the beginning and the end of the loop body.
The option C. for file in *.txt do echo $i done follows this structure, with the variable being file, the list being *.txt (which matches all the files with the .txt extension in the current directory), and the command being echo $i (which prints the value of the variable i, which is presumably set somewhere else in the script).
The other options are incorrect because:
A . for *.txt as file => echo $file uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The as keyword is not part of the shell script syntax, and the => symbol is not a valid operator. The correct way to write this loop would be:
for file in *.txt do echo $file done
B . for *.txt (echo $i) uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The parentheses are not part of the shell script syntax, and the loop body is missing the do and done keywords. The correct way to write this loop would be:
for i in *.txt do echo $i done
D . for ls *.txt exec {} ; uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The ls command is not a valid variable name, and the exec {} ; is not a valid command. This looks like a mix of a for loop and a find command. The correct way to write this loop would be:
for file in *.txt do exec $file done
E . foreach @{file} { echo $i } uses an invalid syntax for a for loop. The foreach keyword is not part of the shell script syntax, and the @{file} and { echo $i } are not valid expressions. This looks like a mix of a for loop and a Perl syntax. The correct way to write this loop would be:
for file in * do echo $file done
Reference:
Looping Statements | Shell Script - GeeksforGeeks
How do I write a 'for' loop in Bash? - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which of the following statements regarding Linux hardware drivers is correct?

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

Answer: D

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 kernelon 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 # 54
When typing a long command line at the shell, what single character can be used to split a command across multiple lines?

Answer:

Explanation:
\
Explanation:
The backslash character () is used to escape the meaning of the next character in a command line. This means that the next character is treated as a literal character, not as a special character. For example, if you want to use a space in a file name, you can use a backslash before the space to prevent the shell from interpreting it as a separator. Similarly, if you want to split a long command line across multiple lines, you can use a backslash at the end of each line to tell the shell that the command is not finished yet. The shell will ignore the newline character and continue reading the next line as part of the same command. For example, you can write:
ls -l
/home/user/Documents
instead of:
ls -l/home/user/Documents
Both commands will produce the same output, but the first one is easier to read and type. Reference:
Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.1.2
2.1 Command Line Basics - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 7.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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