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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following commands shows the absolute path to the current working directory?

- A. ls -l
- B. who
- C. cd ..
- D. pwd
- E. cd ~/home

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

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

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is a Linux distribution?

- A. The set of rules which governs the distribution of Linux kernel source code.
- B. An operating system based on Linux but incompatible to the regular Linux kernel.
- C. The Linux file system as seen from the root account after mounting all file systems.
- D. A bundling of the Linux kernel, system utilities and other software.
- E. A set of changes to Linux which enable Linux to run on another processor architecture.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 17

What is true about links in a Linux file system?

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Lpi 010-160 (Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6) Certification Exam is designed to test the foundational knowledge of individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in Linux or open-source technology. 010-160 exam covers a range of topics, including basic command-line skills, file management, networking fundamentals, and system security. It is an entry-level certification exam that is suitable for beginners who are just starting out in the industry.

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The Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6, also known as LPI 010-160, is an entry-level certification exam designed for individuals who want to get a basic understanding of Linux operating systems. 010-160 exam is vendor-neutral, meaning that it covers the fundamental concepts and principles of Linux that are relevant across different distributions. Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 certification is ideal for students, professionals, and enthusiasts who want to start their journey into the world of Linux.

The Lpi 010-160 exam is conducted in a multiple-choice format and consists of 40 questions that must be completed within 60 minutes. The passing score for the exam is 500 out of 800 points, and candidates will receive a score report at the end of the exam that indicates their performance in each section. 010-160 Exam is available in English, German, Portuguese, and Spanish, and can be taken at authorized testing centers or remotely through online proctoring. As the demand for Linux and open-source technology continues to grow, the Lpi 010-160 certification is an excellent way to demonstrate foundational knowledge and skills to potential employers.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

What is defined by a Free Software license?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 79

What is true about the dmesg command? (Choose two correct answers.)

- **A. It displays the content of the Linux kernel's ring buffer.**
- B. It traces the execution of a command and shows each step the program carries out.
- **C. It might not display older information because it was overwritten by newer information.**
- D. It immediately outputs all new messages written to the system journal.
- E. It sends messages to the command lines of all current user sessions.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The dmesg command is used to display the messages from the kernel that are stored in a ring buffer. A ring buffer is a fixed-size data structure that overwrites the oldest entries when it is full. Therefore, the dmesg command might not display older information because it was overwritten by newer information. The dmesg command is useful for troubleshooting system issues and checking hardware information. The dmesg command is not used to trace the execution of a command, send messages to user sessions, or output the system journal. Those functions are performed by other commands such as strace, write, and journalctl respectively. Reference: : [dmesg] : [Ring buffer] : [strace] : [write (Unix)] : [journalctl]4)

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which one of the following statements concerning Linux passwords is true?

- A. Passwords may be at most six characters long.
- **B. Passwords are only stored in hashed form.**
- C. Passwords may never start with a non-letter.
- D. All passwords can be decrypted using the system administrator's master password.
- E. Users cannot change their password once it has been set.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Linux passwords are not stored in plain text, but in a scrambled or encrypted form known as a hash. A hash is a one-way function that transforms a string of characters into a fixed-length value. The same input always produces the same hash, but it is impossible to reverse the process and recover the original input from the hash. This way, the system can verify the user's password without exposing it to anyone who can read the file where the hashes are stored. The file that contains the password hashes is `/etc/shadow`, which is only readable by the root user or members of the shadow group. The `passwd` utility is used to change the user's password, which updates the hash in the `/etc/shadow` file. Reference: Linux Essentials 1.6 Topic 105: Security and File Permissions, How to Change Account Passwords on Linux, Where is my password stored on Linux?

NEW QUESTION # 81

What parameter of `ls` prints a recursive listing of a directory's content? (Specify ONLY the option name without any values or parameters.)

Answer:

Explanation:

`ls -R` Explanation The `-R` parameter of the `ls` command prints a recursive listing of a directory's content, meaning that it will list not only the files and directories in the current directory, but also the files and directories in all the subdirectories¹². For example, if you have a directory structure like this:

```
/home/user/dir1 file1 file2 dir2 file3 file4
```

You can use the command `ls -R /home/user/` to list all the files and directories recursively, and the output will look like this:

```
/home/user/: dir1 dir2
```

```
/home/user/dir1: file1 file2
```

```
/home/user/dir2: file3 file4
```

The `-R` parameter is also known as the `--recursive` option, which is the long form of the same parameter¹².

You can use either `-R` or `--recursive` to achieve the same result.

References:

* Use `ls` Command Recursively - Linux Handbook

* How to List Files Recursively in Linux command line

NEW QUESTION # 82

Which of the following directories must be mounted with read and write access if it resides on its own dedicated file system?

- A. `/usr`
- B. `/opt`
- **C. `/var`**
- D. `/lib`
- E. `/etc`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The `/var` directory must be mounted with read and write access if it resides on its own dedicated file system. The reason is that the `/var` directory contains files and directories that are expected to change in size and content as the normal operation of the system progresses, such as logs, spool files, and temporary files¹.

Therefore, the `/var` directory needs to have enough space and permission to accommodate these changes. If the `/var` directory is mounted as read-only, some system services and applications may fail to start or function properly².

The other options are not directories that must be mounted with read and write access if they reside on their own dedicated file system. The `/opt` directory contains optional or third-party software packages that are not part of the default installation¹. The `/lib` directory contains libraries and kernel modules that are essential for the binaries in `/bin` and `/sbin` directories¹. The `/etc` directory

