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Passing the Lpi 010-160 Exam is a great way to demonstrate your knowledge and skills in the Linux operating system to potential employers. It is also a valuable certification for individuals who are looking to start a career in the IT industry or who want to expand their knowledge of Linux and open-source software. By earning this certification, you will be able to demonstrate to employers that you have the basic knowledge and skills required to work with Linux operating systems, making you a valuable asset to any organization.

Lpi 010-160 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Linux Operating System: Targeted at the IT Support Technician, this domain covers the selection of operating systems and their life cycles, differences between major OS types, and essential hardware components including storage and drivers. It further explores how data is stored and logged in a Linux system, and mandates competence in querying network configurations, understanding TCPIP concepts, and verifying connectivity using basic networking tools.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Linux Community and a Career in Open Source: This section of the exam measures skills of an Aspiring Open Source Developer and covers the history and growth of Linux along with its major distributions, embedded uses like Raspberry Pi, and its role in cloud computing. It also requires familiarity with prominent open source applications across desktop, server, and development contexts, including package management tools. Additionally, it addresses open source philosophy and licensing principles, and evaluates basic ICT skills relevant to working within Linux environments.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security and File Permissions: This section evaluates the expertise of a Linux Security Administrator in user and group management, permission structures, and directory security. It addresses root and system user distinctions, account creation and modification processes, and manipulation of file ownership and permission settings. Knowledge of special directories, symbolic links, and the behaviour of sticky bits completes the required security skill set.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Power of the Command Line: This section measures the abilities of a Linux Script Developer and focuses on archive management using tools like tar and gzip, as well as data searching and filtering via utilities such as grep and cut. It also assesses the capacity to transform repetitive commands into simple shell scripts, employing constructs such as shebang lines, loops, variables, and error handling to automate tasks.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding Your Way on a Linux System: Aimed at the Junior Linux System Administrator, this domain evaluates competence using the Linux command line. Candidates must demonstrate an understanding of shell syntax, environment variables, and quoting conventions. They are expected to navigate help systems such as man and info pages, manipulate directories and files through absolute and relative paths, and perform basic file operations including creation, movement, and deletion.

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which operator in a regular expression matches the preceding character either zero or one time?

- A. \$
- B. %
- C. *
- D. +
- E. ?

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

The operator that matches the preceding character either zero or one time in a regular expression is the question mark (?). This operator is also known as the optional quantifier, because it makes the preceding character or group of characters optional. For example, the regular expression colou?r matches both color and colour, because the u is optional. The question mark can also be used to modify other quantifiers, such as * (zero or more), + (one or more), or {m,n} (between m and n times), to make them non-greedy, meaning they will match the shortest possible string instead of the longest. For example, the regular expression .*? matches any character zero or more times, but as few as possible. The question mark is one of the basic regular expression operators covered in the Linux Essentials certification program from the Linux Professional Institute (LPI). References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)

* Regular Expressions: Difference between 'optional occurrence' and 'zero ...

NEW QUESTION # 64

Running the command rm Downloads leads to the following error:

rm: cannot remove 'Downloads': Is a directory

Which of the following commands can be used instead to remove Downloads, assuming Downloads is empty? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. rm Downloads
- B. rm -r Downloads
- C. rmdir Downloads

- D. dir -r Downloads
- E. undir Downloads

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 65

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

Answer: A,B,D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which of the following programs are web servers? (Choose two.)

- A. NGINX
- B. Apache HTTPD
- C. Curl
- D. Postfix
- E. Dovecot

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A web server is a program that listens for requests from web browsers and serves web pages, images, or other resources. Apache HTTPD and NGINX are two popular web servers that can run on Linux systems. They can handle multiple protocols, such as HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and SMTP. Postfix, Curl, and Dovecot are not web servers, but they are related to web or network services. Postfix is a mail transfer agent (MTA) that can send and receive emails. Curl is a command-line tool that can transfer data from or to a web server. Dovecot is a mail delivery agent (MDA) that can store and retrieve emails from a local mailbox. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.2 Major Open Source Applications LPI Linux Essentials 010-160 - Training Tutorials, section 4.4 Your Computer on the Network

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which of the following commands sorts the output of the command export-logs?

- A. export-logs < sort
- B. export-logs & sort
- C. export-logs | sort

- D. export-logs > sort
- E. export-logs <> sort

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The sort command is used to sort the lines of a text file or the output of another command in alphabetical, numerical, or other order. The sort command has the following syntax: sort [options] [file...]. The file argument is the name of one or more files to be sorted. If no file is given, the sort command reads from the standard input, which is usually the keyboard or the output of another command. The | (pipe) symbol is used to connect the output of one command to the input of another command. This allows the creation of pipelines of commands that process data sequentially. The pipe symbol has the following syntax: command1 | command2. The command1 argument is the name of the first command, whose output is sent to the input of the second command. The command2 argument is the name of the second command, which receives the output of the first command as its input.

Therefore, the command export-logs | sort sorts the output of the export-logs command in alphabetical order.

The export-logs command is assumed to be a custom command that exports some logs to the standard output.

The sort command receives the output of the export-logs command as its input and sorts it according to the default criteria, which is the first character of each line. The sorted output is then displayed on the screen or can be redirected to a file or another command.

The other options in the question are incorrect because they use the wrong symbols to connect the commands.

The < (input redirection) symbol is used to read the input of a command from a file instead of the keyboard.

The > (output redirection) symbol is used to write the output of a command to a file instead of the screen. The

& (background) symbol is used to run a command in the background, which means the command does not wait for user input and allows the user to run other commands simultaneously. The <> (bidirectional redirection) symbol is used to read and write the input and output of a command from and to the same file.

None of these symbols can be used to sort the output of the export-logs command. References:

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 3.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files1

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files - 9.2.1. The sort Command2

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.3. Turning Commands into a Script - 9.3.1. Pipes and Redirection2

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Appendix A. Answers to the Exercises - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files - Exercise 9.2.12

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Appendix A. Answers to the Exercises - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.3. Turning Commands into a Script - Exercise 9.3.12

NEW QUESTION # 68

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