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The Lpi 010-160 exam consists of 40 multiple-choice questions that must be completed in 60 minutes. The questions are designed to test the candidate's knowledge of Linux and open-source software concepts such as the command line, file systems, networking, and security. 010-160 Exam is available in multiple languages, including English, German, Portuguese, and Spanish, making it accessible to a wide range of candidates.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

What information is stored in /etc/passwd? (Choose three.)

- A. The encrypted password

- B. The numerical user ID
- C. The user's storage space limit
- D. The username
- E. The user's default shell

Answer: B,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which of the following tasks can the command `passwd` accomplish? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new user account.
- B. Change a user's username.
- C. Change a user's password.
- D. Create a new user group.
- E. Lock a user account.

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following `tar` options handle compression? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. `-j`
- B. `-z`
- C. `-g`
- D. `-z`
- E. `-bz`

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The `tar` command is used to create or extract compressed archive files that contain multiple files or directories.

The `tar` command has the following syntax: `tar [options] [archive-file] [file or directory...]`. The options argument specifies how the `tar` command should operate and what kind of compression should be used. The `archive-file` argument is the name of the archive file to be created or extracted. The file or directory argument is the name of one or more files or directories to be included in or extracted from the archive file.

The following are some of the common options for the `tar` command:

- * `-c`: create a new archive file.
- * `-x`: extract files from an existing archive file.
- * `-t`: list the contents of an archive file.
- * `-v`: show the progress of the operation.
- * `-f`: specify the name of the archive file.
- * `-z`: use `gzip` compression or decompression.
- * `-j`: use `bzip2` compression or decompression.
- * `-J`: use `xz` compression or decompression.

The options `-z` and `-j` are used to handle compression with the `tar` command. The option `-z` uses the `gzip` program to compress or decompress the archive file, which usually has the extension `.tar.gz` or `.tgz`. The option

`-j` uses the `bzip2` program to compress or decompress the archive file, which usually has the extension `.tar.bz2` or `.tbz`. Both `gzip` and `bzip2` are popular compression programs that reduce the size of files by removing redundant or unnecessary information.

For example, to create a compressed archive file called `backup.tar.gz` that contains the files and directories in the current directory, the following command can be used:

```
tar -czvf backup.tar.gz .
```

To extract the files and directories from the archive file `backup.tar.gz` to the current directory, the following command can be used:

```
tar -xzf backup.tar.gz
```

To create a compressed archive file called `backup.tar.bz2` that contains the files and directories in the current directory, the following command can be used:

```
tar -cjvf backup.tar.bz2 .
```

To extract the files and directories from the archive file `backup.tar.bz2` to the current directory, the following command can be used:

```
tar -xjf backup.tar.bz2
```

The other options in the question are not related to compression. The option `-bz` is invalid, as there is no such option for the `tar` command. The option `-g` is used to create or update an incremental archive file, which only contains the files that have changed since the last backup. The option `-z2` is also invalid, as there is no such option for the `tar` command. References:

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 3.1. Archiving Files on the Command Line1

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.1. Archiving Files on the Command Line - 9.1.1. The `tar` Command2

* 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 - 9.1. Archiving Files on the Command Line - Exercise 9.1.12

NEW QUESTION # 37

What is true about the `su` command?

- A. It can only be used by the user `root`.
- **B. It runs a shell or command as another user.**
- C. It changes the name of the main administrator account.
- D. It locks the `root` account in specific time frames.
- E. It is the default shell of the `root` account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `su` command stands for substitute user or switch user. It allows you to run a shell or a command as another user, usually the superuser or `root`. To use the `su` command, you need to know the password of the target user. For example, if you want to switch to the `root` user, you can type `su -` and enter the `root` password. This will give you a `root` shell, where you can execute commands with administrative privileges. To exit the `root` shell, you can type `exit` or press `Ctrl-D`. The `su` command is not the default shell of the `root` account, nor can it only be used by the `root` user. It can be used by any user who knows the password of another user. The `su` command does not change the name of the main administrator account, which is always `root` on Linux systems. The `su` command also does not lock the `root` account in specific time frames, although there are other ways to do that, such as using the `pam_time` module. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 5.1.1

LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 9, page 219.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which command copies the contents of the directory `/etc/`, including all sub-directories, to `/root/`?

- A. `rcp /etc/* /root`
- B. `cp -v /etc/* /root`
- C. `cp -R /etc/*.* /root`
- D. `copy /etc /root`
- **E. `cp -r /etc/* /root`**

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct command to copy the contents of the directory `/etc/`, including all sub-directories, to `/root/` is `cp -r /etc/* /root`. This command uses the `cp` command, which stands for copy, and is used to copy files and directories on Linux and Unix systems. The command also uses the following options and arguments123:

* The `-r` option, which stands for recursive, and tells `cp` to copy all files and sub-directories of the source directory. Alternatively, the `-R` option can be used, which has the same effect as `-r`.

* The `/etc/*` argument, which specifies the source directory and all its contents. The asterisk (*) is a wildcard character that matches any file or directory name. This argument tells `cp` to copy everything inside the `/etc/` directory, but not the directory itself.

* The `/root` argument, which specifies the destination directory. This argument tells `cp` to copy the source files and sub-directories to the `/root/` directory.

The other options are incorrect because they use different commands or syntax that do not copy the contents of the directory `/etc/`, including all sub-directories, to `/root/`. For example:

* Option A uses the `copy` command, which is not a valid Linux command. The correct command is `cp`.

* Option C uses the `-v` option, which stands for verbose, and tells `cp` to print verbose output. This option does not affect the copying process, but only the output. It also does not include the `-r` or `-R` option, which is necessary to copy the sub-directories.

* Option D uses the `rep` command, which stands for remote copy, and is used to copy files between different hosts on a network. This command is not relevant for copying files on the same host.

* Option E uses the `-R` option, which is correct, but also uses the `.` argument, which is incorrect. The dot (`.`) is a special character that matches any single character. This argument tells `cp` to copy only the files and directories that have a dot in their name, which may exclude some files and directories that do not have a dot.

References: 1: Cp Command in Linux (Copy Files) | Linuxize 2: cp command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks 3: How to Copy Files and Directories in the Linux Terminal

NEW QUESTION # 39

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