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>> **010-160 Sample Questions** <<

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

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

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

Answer: C,D

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. Reference:

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 # 29

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. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.1.2

* 2.1 Command Line Basics - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 7.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following commands adds the directory/new/dir/ to the PATH environment variable?

- A. export PATH=/new/dir: \$PATH
- B. export PATH=/new/dir: PATH
- C. \$PATH=/new/dir: \$PATH
- D. export \$PATH=/new/dir: \$PATH

- E. PATH=/new/dir: PATH

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The PATH environment variable is a colon-separated list of directories that the shell searches for commands.

To add a new directory to the PATH, you need to append it to the existing value of the variable, using the syntax

PATH=new/dir:PATH. However, this only changes the PATH for the current shell session. To make the change permanent, you need to use the export command, which makes the variable available to all child processes of the shell. The export command takes the name of the variable as an argument, without the dollar sign (\$). Therefore, the correct command to add /new/dir/ to the PATH and export it is export PATH=/new/dir:PATH. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)

* How to set the path and environment variables in Windows - Computer Hope

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the following examples shows the general structure of a for loop in a shell script?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following commands output the content of the file Texts 2.txt? (Choose two.)

- A. cat -- Texts 2.txt
- B. cat Texts\ 2.txt
- C. cat |Texts 2.txt|
- D. cat 'Texts\ 2.txt'
- E. cat 'Texts 2.txt'

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 33

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