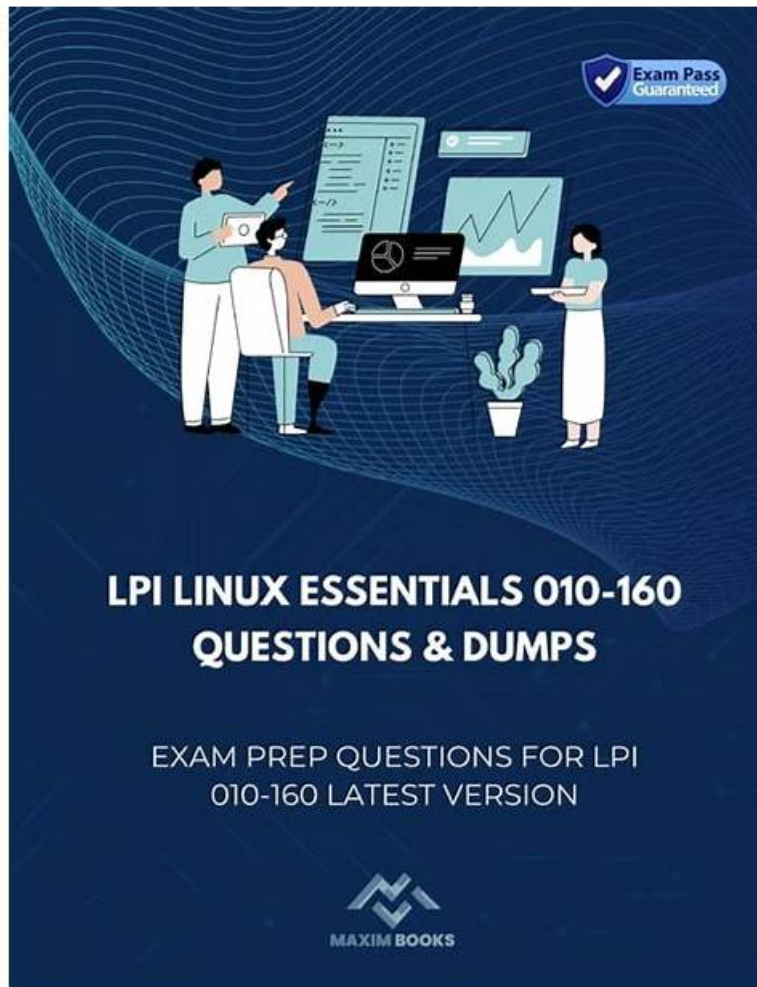


Lpi 010-160考試心得 & 010-160題庫最新資訊



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>> Lpi 010-160考試心得 <<

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最新的 LPI Linux Essentials 010-160 免費考試真題 (Q77-Q82):

問題 #77

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

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

答案: C

解題說明:

Explanation/Reference:

問題 #78

Which of the following is a protocol used for automatic IP address configuration?

- A. SMTP
- B. DNS
- C. NFS
- **D. DHCP**
- E. LDAP

答案: D

解題說明:

Explanation

DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. It is a protocol that provides quick, automatic, and central management for the distribution of IP addresses within a network. It also configures other network information, such as the subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server information, on the device¹. DHCP uses a client/server architecture, where a DHCP server issues unique IP addresses and automatically configures the devices that request them². DHCP allows devices to move freely from one network to another and receive an IP address automatically, which is helpful with mobile devices¹.

The other options are not protocols used for automatic IP address configuration. NFS stands for Network File System, which is a protocol that allows a user to access and modify files over a network as if they were on their own computer. LDAP stands for Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, which is a protocol that provides access to a centralized directory service that stores information about users, groups, computers, and other resources on a network. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is a protocol that enables the sending and receiving of email messages over a network. DNS stands for Domain Name System, which is a protocol that translates domain names into IP addresses and vice versa. References:

* Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 105.1, Weight 4

* What Is DHCP? (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) - Lifewire

* Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) | Microsoft Learn

* Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol - Wikipedia

* How does AutoIP work? - Barix

* [Network File System - Wikipedia]

* [Lightweight Directory Access Protocol - Wikipedia]

* [Simple Mail Transfer Protocol - Wikipedia]

* [Domain Name System - Wikipedia]

問題 #79

What happens to a file residing outside the home directory when the file owner's account is deleted? (Choose two.)

- A. The user root is set as the new owner of the file.
- **B. The UID of the former owner is shown when listing the file's details.**
- C. The file is removed from the file system.
- **D. Ownership and permissions of the file remain unchanged.**
- E. During a file system check, the file is moved to /lost +found.

答案: B,D

解題說明:

Explanation

When a user account is deleted, the files owned by that user are not automatically deleted from the file system, unless they are in the user's home directory. The files residing outside the home directory will remain unchanged, but they will have an invalid owner. The owner of a file is identified by a numeric user ID (UID), which is mapped to a user name by the `/etc/passwd` file. When a user is deleted, the corresponding entry in the

`/etc/passwd` file is removed, but the UID of the file is not changed. Therefore, when listing the file's details, the UID of the former owner is shown instead of the user name. For example, if the user `alice` with UID 1001 is deleted, and she owns a file named `report.txt` in the `/tmp` directory, the output of `ls -l /tmp/report.txt` will look something like this:

```
-rw-r-r-- 1 1001 users 1024 Nov 20 14:11 /tmp/report.txt
```

The user `root` is not set as the new owner of the file, nor is the file moved to `/lost+found` or removed from the file system. The `/lost+found` directory is used to store files that are recovered from a corrupted file system after running the `fsck` command, not from deleted user accounts. The file system check does not affect the ownership or permissions of the files, unless there is a serious inconsistency that needs to be fixed. References

:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 5.2.1

* 5.2 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 6.

問題 #80

The current directory contains the following file:

```
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 859688 Feb 7 08:15 test.sh
```

Given that the file is a valid shell script, how can this script be executed? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. `bash test.sh`
- B. `run test.sh`
- C. `cmd ./test.sh`
- D. `${test.sh}`
- E. `./test.sh`

答案: A,E

問題 #81

Which of the following directories contains information, documentation and example configuration files for installed software packages?

- A. `/etc/defaults/`
- B. `/usr/examples/`
- C. `/doc/`
- D. `/usr/share/doc/`
- E. `/var/info/`

答案: D

解題說明:

Explanation

The `/usr/share/doc/` directory is the standard location for documentation files for installed software packages on Linux systems¹². It contains subdirectories for each package, which may include README files, manuals, license information, changelogs, examples, and other useful resources¹². The

`/usr/share/doc/` directory is part of the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), which defines the structure and layout of files and directories on Linux and other Unix-like operating systems³.

The other options are incorrect because:

* `/etc/defaults/` is a directory that contains settings for userland applications or services/daemons⁴.

* `/var/info/` is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The `/var/` directory is used for variable data files, such as logs, caches, spools, and temporary files³.

* `/doc/` is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The `/` directory is the root of the filesystem hierarchy and contains essential files and directories for booting, restoring, recovering, and/or repairing the system³.

* `/usr/examples/` is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The `/usr/` directory is used for shareable, read-only data, such as binaries, libraries, documentation, and source code³.

References:

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, letsbookmarkit.com,
alyssaalac181779.buscawiki.com, tedovyv396304.slypage.com, janicexii232458.tkblog.com, mysitesname.com,
www.lfeng.cc, eduhubx.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
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marcosuo084668.blgwiki.com, Disposable vapes

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