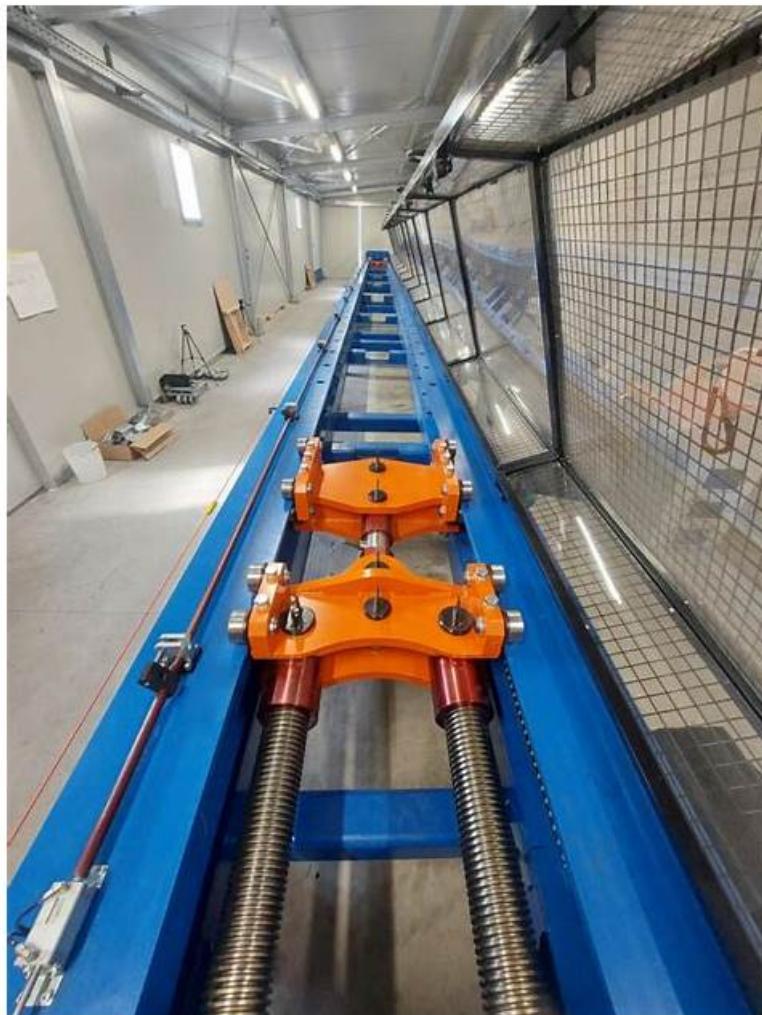


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## Conclusion

The LPI 010-160 Exam has been designed to help you acquire the Linux Essentials certification, which is capable of boosting your resume as well as your chances of landing a good job. The key to acing this test is studying with books and practice sessions. With them, you'll be able to get acquainted with the various topics and most importantly, will pay closer attention to outlines with higher weights.

## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

### NEW QUESTION # 40

Which of the following commands finds all lines in the file operating-systems.txt which contain the term linux, regardless of the case?

- A. igrep linux operating-systems.txt
- B. less -i linux operating-systems.txt
- C. cut linux operating-systems.txt
- D. grep -i linux operating-systems.txt
- E. cut [Ll] [Ii] [Nn] [Uu] [Xx] operating-systems.txt

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 41

What information can be displayed bytop?

- A. Existing files, ordered by their size.
- B. User accounts, ordered by the number of files.
- C. User groups, ordered by the number of members.
- D. Running processes, ordered by CPU or RAM consumption.
- E. User accounts, ordered by the number of logins.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The top command is a Linux command that shows the running processes on the system. It provides a dynamic real-time view of the system performance and resource usage. The top command can display various information about the processes, such as their process ID, user, priority, state, CPU and memory usage, command name, and more. The top command can also sort the processes by different criteria, such as CPU or RAM consumption, by using the interactive commands. The top command is useful for monitoring the system load and identifying the processes that are consuming the most resources. References:

\* Linux Essentials Topic 104: The Linux Operating System, section 104.3: Basic features and commands of the Linux standard shells.

\* Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions, section 106.4: Monitor and manage Linux processes.

### NEW QUESTION # 42

Which of the following commands can be used to resolve a DNS name to an IP address?

- A. iplookup
- B. host
- C. query
- D. dns
- E. dnsname

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The host command is used to resolve a DNS name to an IP address or vice versa. It can also perform other DNS queries, such as finding the mail servers for a domain. The host command has the following syntax: host

[options] [name] [server]. The name argument can be a hostname, such as www.lpi.org, or an IP address, such as 192.168.0.1. The server argument is optional and specifies the name or IP address of the DNS server to query. If no server is given, the default system resolver is used. References:

- \* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 1.4.1. Demonstrate an understanding of the purpose and types of DNS records1
- \* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 10. Network Fundamentals - 10.3. DNS and Hostname Resolution - 10.3.1. The host Command2
- \* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Appendix A. Answers to the Exercises - Chapter 10. Network Fundamentals - 10.3. DNS and Hostname Resolution - Exercise

10.3.12

### NEW QUESTION # 43

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

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The command `pwd` stands for "print working directory". It will print the absolute path of the current working directory to the terminal. For example, if we are currently in the `/home/user/directory`, it will print out that exact path1. The `pwd` command is useful for finding out where we are in the file system hierarchy and for verifying the location of files and directories2.

The other options are not commands that show the absolute path to the current working directory. The `who` command shows the users who are currently logged in to the system3. The `cd ...` command changes the current working directory to the parent directory of the current one2. The `ls -l` command lists the files and directories in the current working directory in a long format, which shows the permissions, ownership, size, date, and name of each file and directory2. The `cd ~/home` command changes the current working directory to the `/home` directory under the user's home directory, which may or may not exist2. Reference:

Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2

Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 51-52

How to Get the current directory in Linux - howtouselinux

How To Find The Absolute Path Of A File Or Directory In Linux - systranbox

### NEW QUESTION # 44

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

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

**Answer: E**

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 `rcp` 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.

## NEW QUESTION # 45

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