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The LPI 010-160 Certification Exam is an entry-level exam that tests a candidate's knowledge of the Linux operating system. 010-160 exam covers topics such as the command line, file systems, networking, security, and basic system administration. 010-160 Exam is designed to be accessible to individuals with little or no experience with Linux, making it an excellent starting point for anyone interested in pursuing a career in Linux system administration.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

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

- A. The encrypted password

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

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

The `/etc/passwd` file is a plain text-based database that contains information for all user accounts on the system. It is owned by root and has 644 permissions. The file can only be modified by root or users with sudo privileges and readable by all system users. Each line of the `/etc/passwd` file contains seven comma-separated fields, representing a user account. The fields are as follows:

Username: The string you type when you log into the system. Each username must be a unique string on the machine. The maximum length of the username is restricted to 32 characters.

Password: In older Linux systems, the user's encrypted password was stored in the `/etc/passwd` file. On most modern systems, this field is set to x, and the user password is stored in the `/etc/shadow` file.

User ID (UID): The user identifier is a number assigned to each user by the operating system to refer to a user. It is used by the kernel to check for the user privileges and grant access to system resources. The UID 0 is reserved for the root user and cannot be assigned to any other user.

Group ID (GID): The user's group identifier number, referring to the user's primary group. When a user creates a file, the file's group is set to this group. Typically, the name of the group is the same as the name of the user. User's secondary groups are listed in the `/etc/group` file.

User ID Info (GECOS): This is a comment field. This field contains a list of comma-separated values with the following information: User's full name or the application name, Room number, Work phone number, Home phone number, Other contact information.

Home directory: The absolute path to the user's home directory. It contains the user's files and configurations. By default, the user home directories are named after the name of the user and created under the `/home` directory.

Login shell: The absolute path to the user's login shell. This is the shell that is started when the user logs into the system. On most Linux distributions, the default login shell is Bash.

Therefore, the correct answers are B, C, and E. The user's storage space limit (A) is not stored in the `/etc/passwd` file, but in the `/etc/quota` file. The encrypted password (D) is not stored in the `/etc/passwd` file, but in the `/etc/shadow` file. Reference:

Linux Essentials Topic 104: The Linux Operating System, section 104.4: Runlevels and Boot Targets.

Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions, section 106.1: Basic security and identifying user types.

Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions, section 106.2: Creating users and groups.

Understanding the `/etc/passwd` File | Linuxize

Understanding the `/etc/passwd` File - GeeksforGeeks

`passwd(5)` - Linux manual page - man7.org

Understanding `/etc/passwd` file in Linux - DEV Community

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

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

Answer: A

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). Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)

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

NEW QUESTION # 48

What keyword is used in a shell script to begin a loop? (Specify one keyword only, without any additional information.)

Answer:

Explanation:
for

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is the purpose of the PATH environment variable?

- **A. It allows the execution of commands without the need to know the location of the executable.**
- B. It indicates the location of the default shell to be used when a user logs in.
- C. It specifies the location of a user's home directory.
- D. It contains the absolute path to the current directory.
- E. It increases security by preventing commands from running in certain locations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation

The PATH environment variable is a special variable that contains a list of directories that the system searches when looking for a command to execute¹². The purpose of the PATH variable is to make it easier and faster for users to run commands without having to type the full path to the executable file. For example, if you want to run the ls command, which is located in the /bin directory, you don't have to type /bin/ls every time. You can just type ls, and the system will find the executable file in the /bin directory, which is one of the directories in the PATH variable. The PATH variable can be viewed with the echo command¹²:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

The PATH variable can also be modified by adding or removing directories, either temporarily or permanently, depending on the user's needs¹². For example, if you have a custom script or program in your home directory, and you want to run it from anywhere, you can add your home directory to the PATH variable with the export command¹²:

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:~/myprogram
```

This will append your home directory to the end of the PATH variable, and the system will search it last when looking for a command. To make this change permanent, you need to edit a configuration file, such as ~/.bashrc or ~/.profile, and add the export command there¹².

References:

* How To View and Update the Linux PATH Environment Variable | DigitalOcean

* Linux path environment variable - Linux command line - LinuxConfig.org

NEW QUESTION # 50

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

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Explanation

NEW QUESTION # 51

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