

010-160関連資格知識、010-160全真問題集

Lpi 010-160 Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6 2

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which of the following commands shows the absolute path to the current working directory?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which of the following statements are true regarding a typical shell script? (Choose two.)

- A. It has the executable permission bit set.
- B. It is located in /etc/bash/scripts/.
- C. It starts with the two character sequence #!.
- D. It is compiled into a binary file compatible with the current machine architecture.
- E. It is located in /usr/local/scripts/.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 16
What is a Linux distribution?

- A. The set of rules which governs the distribution of Linux kernel source code.
- B. An operating system based on Linux but incompatible to the regular Linux kernel.
- C. The Linux file system as seen from the root account after mounting all file systems.
- D. A bundling of the Linux kernel, system utilities and other software.
- E. A set of changes to Linux which enable Linux to run on another processor architecture.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 17
What is true about links in a Linux file system?

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試験の準備をするには、候補者はLinuxの基礎を確実に理解し、Linuxコマンドラインツールに精通している必要があります。また、候補者はLinuxで実践的な経験を持ち、Linux Essentialsコースまたはトレーニングプログラムを完了することをお勧めします。オンラインコース、練習試験、学習ガイドなど、試験に利用できる多くの研究リソースがあります。

LPI 010-160試験は、40の質問で構成される複数選択試験です。候補者は、試験を完了するのに60分です。試験の合格スコアは800のうち500です。試験は複数の言語で利用でき、世界中のどのLPIテストセンターでも取得できます。

>> 010-160関連資格知識 <<

010-160全真問題集 & 010-160復習時間

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教材を紙、携帯電話、またはコンピューターで切り替え、010-160の対応するバージョンでいつでもどこでも学習できます。模擬試験。システムを購入する前に、010-160模擬テストにより無料の試用サービスが提供されるため、Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6顧客は購入前にシステムを完全に理解できます。オンライン支払いが成功した後、5〜10分でカスタマーサービスからメールを受信し、すぐに010-160トレーニング準備を学び始めます。

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 認定 010-160 試験問題 (Q77-Q82):

質問 # 77

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

- A. -z
- B. -bz
- C. -j
- D. -g
- E. -z2

正解: A、C

解説:

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 Line

* 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 Command

* 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

質問 # 78

Which of the following values could be a process ID on Linux?

- A. ffB
- B. /sys/pid/9a14
- C. 0
- D. 60b503cd-019e-4300-a7be-922f074ef5ce
- E. /bin/bash

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

A process ID on Linux is a unique integer value that identifies a running process. The process ID can range from 0 to a maximum limit, which is usually 32768 or higher, depending on the system configuration. The process ID of 0 is reserved for the kernel's idle task, and the process ID of 1 is reserved for the init system, which is the first process launched by the kernel. The process IDs are assigned sequentially to new processes, and are recycled when a process terminates. Therefore, the only valid value for a process ID among the given options is 21398, which is an integer within the possible range. The other values are not valid process IDs because they are either strings, hexadecimal numbers, or file paths, which do not match the format of a process ID on Linux.

References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)
- * How Are Linux PIDs Generated? | Baeldung on Linux

質問 # 79

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

正解:

解説:

for Explanation The keyword for is used in a shell script to begin a loop that iterates over a list of items or a range of numbers.

The syntax of the for loop is as follows:

for <var> in <list> do <commands> done

The variable <var> is assigned to each element of the <list> in turn, and the <commands> are executed for each iteration. The <list> can be a sequence of words, numbers, filenames, or other values. If the <list> is omitted, the for loop will iterate over the positional parameters (\$1, \$2, ...). The do and done keywords mark the beginning and the end of the loop body, respectively. The for loop is one of the three types of loops in shell scripting, along with the while and until loops. References: 1: Looping Statements |Shell Script - GeeksforGeeks 2: unix - Shell script "for" loop syntax - Stack Overflow 3: For Loop Shell Scripting - javatpoint 3

質問 # 80

Why are web browser cookies considered dangerous?

- A. Cookies are always public and accessible to anyone on the internet.
- B. Cookies can contain and execute viruses and malware.
- C. Cookies consume significant amounts of storage and can exhaust disk space.
- D. Cookies support identification and tracking of users.
- E. Cookies store critical data which is lost when a cookie is deleted.

正解: D

解説:

Explanation

Web browser cookies are small pieces of data that are stored by a website on a user's browser. They are used to remember information about the user, such as preferences, login details, shopping cart items, etc. Cookies can also be used to identify and track users across different websites, which can have implications for privacy and security. For example, cookies can be used to show targeted ads based on the user's browsing history, or to collect personal information without the user's consent. Cookies are not inherently dangerous, but they can pose some risks if they are misused or compromised by malicious actors. References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.4.2
- * 1.4 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 18

質問 # 81

What are the differences between hard disk drives and solid state disks? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. Solid state disks can store many times as much data as hard disk drives.
- B. Solid state disks provide faster access to stored data than hard disks.
- C. /dev/sda is a hard disk device while /dev/ssda is a solid state disk.
- D. Hard disks can fail due to physical damage, while solid state disks cannot fail.
- E. Hard disks have a motor and moving parts, solid state disks do not.

正解： B、E

解説:

The main difference between hard disk drives (HDDs) and solid state drives (SSDs) is the way they store and access data. HDDs use a spinning disk (platter) and a moving head to read and write data, while SSDs use flash memory chips that have no moving parts. This makes SSDs faster, quieter, and more durable than HDDs, but also more expensive and less spacious. HDDs and SSDs are both I/O devices that can be used to boot the system and store data, but they have different advantages and disadvantages depending on the use case. Reference:

Difference between Hard Disk Drive (HDD) and Solid State Drive (SSD)

Hard Disk Drive (HDD) vs. Solid State Drive (SSD): What's the Difference?

How to Check Whether Your Disk Is an SSD or HDD on Linux

質問 # 82

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