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The Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6, is administered by the Linux Professional Institute (LPI), a non-profit organization that aims to promote and advance Linux and open source software. 010-160 exam is available in multiple languages and can be taken at any Pearson VUE testing center worldwide. Upon successful completion of the exam, candidates will receive the Linux Essentials Certificate, which is a valuable credential that demonstrates their knowledge and proficiency in Linux.

The LPI 010-160 (Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6) is a certification exam designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their knowledge of Linux operating systems. 010-160 exam is aimed at beginners who are interested in learning the basics of Linux and those who wish to start a career in Linux system administration. 010-160 exam is vendor-neutral and covers the fundamental concepts of Linux, including command-line basics, file management, and system administration.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which of the following Linux Distributions is derived from Red Hat Enterprise Linux?

- A. Raspbian
- B. Debian
- **C. CentOS**
- D. openSUSE
- E. Ubuntu

Answer: C

Explanation:

CentOS is a Linux distribution that is derived from Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). CentOS stands for Community Enterprise Operating System and it aims to provide a free, enterprise-class, community-supported computing platform that is functionally compatible with RHEL. CentOS is one of the most popular Linux distributions for servers and cloud computing. Raspbian, openSUSE, Debian and Ubuntu are other Linux distributions that are not derived from RHEL, but have their own origins and development histories. Raspbian is based on Debian and optimized for the Raspberry Pi. openSUSE is a community project sponsored by SUSE Linux and other companies. Debian is one of the oldest and most influential Linux distributions, and Ubuntu is derived from Debian and sponsored by Canonical Ltd. Reference:

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NEW QUESTION # 67

Which of the following commands are used to get information on the proper use of ls? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. usage ls
- B. manual ls
- **C. man ls**
- **D. info ls**
- E. option ls

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The commands man ls and info ls are used to get information on the proper use of ls. The man command displays the manual page for a given command, which contains a description, synopsis, options, examples, and other details. The info command displays the info page for a given command, which is similar to the manual page but may have more information and hyperlinks. The option ls, usage ls, and manual ls commands are not valid commands in Linux and will result in an error message. References:

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

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

* Ls Command in Linux (List Files and Directories) | Linuxize

NEW QUESTION # 68

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

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

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 69

The file script.sh in the current directory contains the following content:

```
#!/bin/bash echo $MYVAR
```

The following commands are used to execute this script:

```
MYVAR=value  
./script.sh
```

The result is an empty line instead of the content of the variable MYVAR. How should MYVAR be set in order to make script.sh display the content of MYVAR?

- A. \$MYVAR=value
- B. !MYVAR=value
- C. **export MYVAR=value**
- D. MYVAR=value
- E. env MYVAR=value

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The reason why the script.sh does not display the content of the variable MYVAR is that the variable is not exported to the environment of the script. When a script is executed, it runs in a separate process that inherits the environment variables from the parent process, but not the shell variables. A shell variable is a variable that is defined and visible only in the current shell session, while an environment variable is a variable that is exported to the environment and visible to all processes that run in that environment¹.

To make a shell variable an environment variable, we need to use the export command. The export command takes a shell variable name and adds it to the environment of the current shell and any subshells or processes that are created from it². For example, to export the variable MYVAR with the value value, we can use:

```
export MYVAR=value
```

This will make the variable MYVAR available to the script.sh when it is executed, and the script will print the value of MYVAR as expected. Alternatively, we can also use the export command with the -n option to remove a variable from the environment, or with the -p option to list all the environment variables³.

The other options are not valid ways to set MYVAR as an environment variable. The !MYVAR=value option is not a valid syntax for setting a variable in bash. The env MYVAR=value option will run the env command with the MYVAR=value argument, which will print the environment variables with the addition of MYVAR=value, but it will not affect the current shell or the script.sh³. The MYVAR=value option will set MYVAR as a shell variable, but not as an environment variable, so it will not be visible to the script.sh¹. The

\$MYVAR=value option will try to set the variable whose name is the value of MYVAR to the value value, which is not what we want⁴. References:

- * Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2
- * Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 51-52
- * env(1) - Linux manual page
- * Bash Variables - LinuxConfig.org

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following outputs could stem from the command last?

- A. 1 lsB.2 cat text.txt
3 logout
Password for user last changed at Sat Mar 31 16:38:57 EST 2018
- B. EXT4-fs (dm-7): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)
- C. **root tty2 Wed May 17 21:11 - 21:11 (00:00)**
- D. Last login: Fri Mar 23 10:56:39 2018 from server.example.com

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 71

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