

010-160완벽한 시험덤프공부 & 010-160퍼펙트인증공부 자료



BONUS!!! KoreaDumps 010-160 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=13luMjbPUHQILByXv3113n_MJgKAsjrt

Lpi인증 010-160시험을 한방에 편하게 통과하여 자격증을 취득하려면 시험전 공부 가이드가 필수입니다. KoreaDumps에서 연구제작한 Lpi인증 010-160덤프는 Lpi인증 010-160시험을 패스하는데 가장 좋은 시험준비 공부자료입니다. KoreaDumps덤프공부자료는 엘리트한 IT전문자들이 자신의 노하우와 경험으로 최선을 다해 연구제작한 결과물입니다. IT인증자격증을 취득하려는 분들의 결은 KoreaDumps가 지켜드립니다.

지금 사회에 능력자들은 아주 많습니다. IT인재들도 더욱더 많아지고 있습니다. 많은 IT인사들은 모두 관련 IT인증시험에 참가하여 자격증취득을 합니다. 자기만의 자리를 확실히 지키고 더 높은 자리에 오르자면 필요한 스펙이니까요. 010-160시험은 Lpi인증의 중요한 시험이고 또 많은 IT인사들은 Lpi자격증을 취득하려고 노력하고 있습니다.

>> 010-160완벽한 시험덤프공부 <<

완벽한 010-160완벽한 시험덤프공부 시험덤프문제 다운받기

KoreaDumps는 Lpi 010-160시험에 필요한 모든 문제유형을 커버함으로써 Lpi 010-160시험을 합격하기 위한 최고의 선택이라 할 수 있습니다. Lpi 010-160시험 Braindump를 공부하면 학원다니지 않으셔도 자격증을 취득할 수 있습니다. Lpi 010-160 덤프정보 상세보기는 이 글의 링크를 클릭하시면 KoreaDumps 사이트에 들어오실 수 있습니다.

최신 LPI Linux Essentials 010-160 무료샘플문제 (Q40-Q45):

질문 # 40

Which permissions are set on a regular file once the permissions have been modified with the command `chmod 654 file.txt`?
`drw-r-xr--`

- A. `d-wxr-x--`
- B. `-rw-r-xr--`
- C. `-rwxrw---x`
- D.
- E. `-wxr-x--x`

정답: B

질문 # 41

A directory contains the following three files:

`texts 1.txt`

`texts 2.txt`

`texts 3.csv`

Which command copies the two files ending in `.txt` to the `/tmp/` directory?

- A. `cp $?.txt /tmp/`
- B. `cp \.txt /tmp/`
- C. `cp ??txt /tmp/`
- D. `cp *.txt /tmp/`
- E. `cp ?.txt /tmp/`

정답: D

질문 # 42

Which of the following commands sorts the output of the command `export-logs`?

- A. `export-logs > sort`
- B. `export-logs & sort`
- C. `export-logs <> sort`
- D. `export-logs | sort`
- E. `export-logs < sort`

정답: D

설명:

The `sort` command is used to sort the lines of a text file or the output of another command in alphabetical, numerical, or other order. The `sort` command has the following syntax: `sort [options] [file...]`. The file argument is the name of one or more files to be sorted. If no file is given, the `sort` command reads from the standard input, which is usually the keyboard or the output of another command. The `|` (pipe) symbol is used to connect the output of one command to the input of another command. This allows the creation of pipelines of commands that process data sequentially. The pipe symbol has the following syntax: `command1 | command2`. The `command1` argument is the name of the first command, whose output is sent to the input of the second command. The `command2` argument is the name of the second command, which receives the output of the first command as its input.

Therefore, the command `export-logs | sort` sorts the output of the `export-logs` command in alphabetical order. The `export-logs` command is assumed to be a custom command that exports some logs to the standard output. The `sort` command receives the output of the `export-logs` command as its input and sorts it according to the default criteria, which is the first character of each line. The sorted output is then displayed on the screen or can be redirected to a file or another command.

The other options in the question are incorrect because they use the wrong symbols to connect the commands. The `<` (input redirection) symbol is used to read the input of a command from a file instead of the keyboard. The `>` (output redirection) symbol is used to write the output of a command to a file instead of the screen. The `&` (background) symbol is used to run a command in the background, which means the command does not wait for user input and allows the user to run other commands simultaneously. The `<>` (bidirectional redirection) symbol is used to read and write the input and output of a command from and to the same file. None of these symbols can be used to sort the output of the `export-logs` command. Reference:

Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives: 3.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files1 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study

Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files - 9.2.1. The sort Command2 Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Study Resources: Linux Essentials Manual - Chapter 9. The Power of the Command Line - 9.3. Turning Commands into a Script - 9.3.1. Pipes and Redirection2 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 - 9.2. Searching and Extracting Data from Files - Exercise 9.2.12 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 - 9.3. Turning Commands into a Script - Exercise 9.3.12

질문 # 43

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

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

정답: D

설명:

Explanation

The `last` command in Linux is used to display the list of all the users logged in and out since the file `/var/log/wtmp` was created¹. The output of the `last` command shows the username, the terminal, the IP address, the login time and date, and the duration of the session for each record². The option `E` is the only one that matches this format. The other options are not related to the `last` command.

Option A shows a list of commands executed by a user. Option B shows the password change information for a user. Option C shows the last login information for a user. Option D shows the mount information for a filesystem. References:

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives³, Topic 1.4: Command Line Basics, Subtopic: Basic Shell Commands

* Linux `last` Command Tutorial for Beginners (8 Examples)⁴

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Preparation Guide, Section 1.4: Command Line Basics, Page 16

질문 # 44

The ownership of the file `doku.odt` should be changed. The new owner is named `tux`. Which command accomplishes this change?

- A. `passwd doku.odt:tux`
- B. `chown tux doku.odt`
- C. `chmod u=tux doku.odt`
- D. `transfer tux: doku.odt`
- E. `newuser doku.odt tux`

정답: B

설명:

Explanation

The correct command to change the ownership of the file `doku.odt` to a new owner named `tux` is `chown tux doku.odt`. This command uses the `chown` command, which stands for change owner, followed by the name of the new owner and the name of the file as arguments. The `chown` command allows you to change the user and/or group ownership of a given file, directory, or symbolic link¹². The other options are incorrect because they use different commands or syntax that do not change the ownership of the file. For example:

* Option A uses the `chmod` command, which stands for change mode, and is used to change the permissions of files and directories, not the ownership³.

* Option B uses the `newuser` command, which is used to create a new user account, not to change the ownership of a file⁴.

* Option D uses the `transfer` command, which is not a valid Linux command.

* Option E uses the `passwd` command, which is used to change the password of a user account, not the ownership of a file⁵.

References: 1: Chown Command in Linux (File Ownership) | Linuxize 2: `chown` command in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks 3: Chmod Command in Linux (File Permissions) | Linuxize 4: `newusers(8)` - Linux man page 5: `passwd(1)` - Linux man page

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그리고 KoreaDumps 010-160 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=13IuMjbPUEHQiLByXv3113n_MJgKAsjrt