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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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## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

### NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following directories contains information, documentation and example configuration files for installed software packages?

- A. /var/info/
- B. /usr/examples/
- C. /doc/
- D. /etc/defaults/
- E. /usr/share/doc/

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The /usr/share/doc/ directory is the standard location for documentation files for installed software packages on Linux systems<sup>12</sup>. It contains subdirectories for each package, which may include README files, manuals, license information, changelogs, examples, and other useful resources<sup>12</sup>. The /usr/share/doc/ directory is part of the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), which defines the structure and layout of files and directories on Linux and other Unix-like operating systems<sup>3</sup>.

The other options are incorrect because:

/etc/defaults/ is a directory that contains settings for userland applications or services/daemons<sup>4</sup>.

/var/info/ is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The /var/ directory is used for variable data files, such as logs, caches, spools, and temporary files<sup>3</sup>.

/doc/ is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The / directory is the root of the filesystem hierarchy and contains essential files and directories for booting, restoring, recovering, and/or repairing the system<sup>3</sup>.

/usr/examples/ is not a standard directory on Linux systems. The /usr/ directory is used for shareable, read-only data, such as binaries, libraries, documentation, and source code<sup>3</sup>.

Reference:

Linux configuration: Understanding \*.d directories in /etc | Enable Sysadmin Configuration Files in Linux | Baeldung on Linux  
Filesystem Hierarchy Standard - Wikipedia Which of the Following Directories Contains Information, Documentation ...

### NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following commands creates an archive file work.tar from the contents of the directory ./work/?

- A. tar -create work.tgz -content ./work/
- B. tar --new work.tar ./work/
- C. tar work.tar < ./work/
- D. tar work > work.tar
- E. tar -cf work.tar ./work/

**Answer: E**

### NEW QUESTION # 73

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

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

**Answer: A**

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. Reference: 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

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#### Answer: A

Explanation:

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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

#### NEW QUESTION # 75

The current directory contains the following file:

-rw-r-r- 1 root exec 24551 Apr 2 12:36 test.sh

The file contains a valid shell script, but executing this file using ./test.sh leads to this error:

bash: ./test.sh: Permission denied

What should be done in order to successfully execute the script?

- A. The SetUID bit should be set in the file's permissions
- B. The file's extension should be changed from .sh to .bin.
- C. The user executing the script should be added to the exec group.
- D. The script should be run using #!/test. sh instead of ./test.sh.
- E. The execute bit should be set in the file's permissions.

#### Answer: E

Explanation:

The execute bit in Linux is a permission bit that allows the user to run an executable file or enter a directory. For regular files, such as scripts or binaries, the execute bit must be set for the user to run them. For directories, the execute bit allows the user to access the files and subdirectories inside. Therefore, to successfully execute the script test.sh, the execute bit should be set in the file's permissions. This can be done by using the chmod command with the +x option, for example: chmod +x test.sh. The other options are either irrelevant or incorrect. The file's extension does not affect its executability, only its association with a program. The user executing the script does not need to be in the exec group, as long as the user has the execute permission on the file. The SetUID bit is a special permission bit that allows the user to run the file as the file's owner, regardless of the user's identity. This is not necessary for executing the script, and may pose a security risk. The #!/test.sh syntax is invalid, as the #! is used to specify the interpreter for the script, not the script itself. Reference:

Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives1, Topic 1.4: Command Line Basics, Subtopic: Basic Shell Commands Linux Essentials

## NEW QUESTION # 76

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