

010-160資格準備 & 010-160サンプル問題集

010-160 Test Papers - 010-160 Dump Torrent

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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 010-160試験は、Linux Essentials Certificate Exam、バージョン1.6とも呼ばれ、基本的なLinuxのコンセプトとスキルに関する知識をテストする、世界的に認知された認定試験です。この試験はLinuxに初めて触れる人向けに設計されており、オペレーティングシステムの基礎的な理解を確立することを目的としています。学生、教育者、そしてキャリア目的のためにLinuxの知識を証明する必要があるプロフェッショナルにも適しています。

>> 010-160資格準備 <<

Lpi 010-160サンプル問題集、010-160資格取得講座

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 認定 010-160 試験問題 (Q35-Q40):

質問 # 35

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

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

正解: A

解説:

The correct command to create an archive file work.tar from the contents of the directory ./work/ is tar -cf work.tar ./work/. This command uses the -c option to create a new archive, the -f option to specify the file name, and the ./work/ argument to indicate the source directory. The other commands are incorrect for various reasons:

A. tar --new work.tar ./work/ is incorrect because there is no --new option in the tar command. The correct option for creating a new archive is --create or -c.

C. tar -create work.tgz -content ./work/ is incorrect because the -content option is not valid. The correct option for specifying the source files or directories is --files-from or -T. Also, the work.tgz file name implies compression, but the command does not use any compression option such as -z, -j, or -J.

D. tar work.tar < ./work/ is incorrect because the tar command does not accept input redirection from the standard input. The correct way to use the tar command is to provide the options and arguments after the command name.

E. tar work > work.tar is incorrect because the tar command does not produce output redirection to the standard output. The correct way to use the tar command is to use the -f option to specify the output file name. Reference: : tar command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks ; tar Command in Linux With Examples | phoenixNAP KB

質問 # 36

What parameter of ls prints a recursive listing of a directory's content? (Specify ONLY the option name without any values or parameters.)

正解:

解説:

ls -R Explanation The -R parameter of the ls command prints a recursive listing of a directory's content, meaning that it will list not only the files and directories in the current directory, but also the files and directories in all the subdirectories¹². For example, if you have a directory structure like this:

```
/home/user/dir1 file1 file2 dir2 file3 file4
```

You can use the command ls -R /home/user/ to list all the files and directories recursively, and the output will look like this:

```
/home/user/: dir1 dir2
```

```
/home/user/dir1: file1 file2
```

```
/home/user/dir2: file3 file4
```

The -R parameter is also known as the --recursive option, which is the long form of the same parameter¹².

You can use either -R or --recursive to achieve the same result.

References:

* Use ls Command Recursively - Linux Handbook

* How to List Files Recursively in Linux command line

質問 # 37

What are the differences between a private web browser window and a regular web browser window? (Choose three.)

- A. Private web browser windows do not support logins into websites.
- B. Private web browser windows do not allow printing or storing websites.
- C. Private web browser windows do not keep records in the browser history.

- D. Private web browser windows do not store cookies persistently.
- E. Private web browser windows do not send regular stored cookies.

正解: C、D、E

質問 # 38

Which of the following commands creates the ZIP archive poems.zip containing all files in the current directory whose names end in .txt?

- A. zip poems.zip *.txt
- B. zcat *.txt poems.zip
- C. zip cfz poems.zip *.txt
- D. zip *.txt > poems.zip
- E. cat *.txt | zip poems.zip

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

The zip command is used to create compressed archive files that can contain one or more files or directories.

The zip command takes the name of the archive file as the first argument, followed by the names of the files or directories to be included in the archive. You can also use wildcards to match multiple files or directories with a common pattern. For example, the command zip poems.zip *.txt will create the ZIP archive poems.zip containing all files in the current directory whose names end in .txt. The other commands are either invalid or do not perform the desired operation. The command zip *.txt > poems.zip will try to create an archive for each file ending in .txt and redirect the output to poems.zip, which is not a valid archive file. The command zcat *.txt poems.zip will try to decompress and concatenate the contents of the files ending in .txt and poems.zip, which is not a valid ZIP file. The command zip cfz poems.zip *.txt will fail because the options c, f, and z are not valid for the zip command. The command cat *.txt | zip poems.zip will try to read the contents of the files ending in .txt from the standard input and create an archive named poems.zip, but this will not preserve the file names or attributes of the original files. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 3.1.1

* 3.1 Archiving Files on the Command Line - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide

質問 # 39

Which of the following types of bus can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard?

- A. The CPU bus
- B. The SATA bus
- C. The NUMA bus
- D. The Auto bus
- E. The RAM bus

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

A bus is a communication system that transfers data between components inside a computer or between computers. There are different types of buses that serve different purposes. The RAM bus connects the CPU with the main memory, the NUMA bus connects multiple processors in a multiprocessor system, the CPU bus connects the CPU with other components on the motherboard, and the Auto bus is a fictional bus that can transform into a robot. The SATA bus is the correct answer because it is a type of bus that can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard. SATA stands for Serial Advanced Technology Attachment and it is a standard interface for connecting storage devices such as hard disk drives, solid state drives, and optical drives.

SATA offers faster data transfer rates, lower power consumption, and improved cable management compared to older interfaces such as IDE and SCSI. References: : [Bus (computing)] : [Transformers: Robots in Disguise (2015 TV series)] : [Serial ATA]3) : [SATA vs. IDE: What's the Difference?]

質問 # 40

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