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TEST (08/12/2025)

## PART 1: LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

I. Match the words/ phrases with their correct definitions. Write your answers on the Answer sheet. (1pt)

data centre	command interpreter	graphical interface
backbone	cache	

1. Facility for storing large amounts of information **data centre**
2. The part of an operating system that allows the user to interact with a computer using graphic images and a cursor. -> **graphical interface**
3. The part of an operating system that processes commands that are part of a program or are input using a keyboard. -> **command interpreter**
4. It provides extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data. -> **cache**
5. The main transmission path handling the major data traffic connecting different LAN together -> **backbone**

II. Fill in the numbered blanks with the correct words/ phrases given in the box. Write your answers on the Answer sheet. (2pts)

software	devices	component	project
design	handles	core	roots
operating	program	commercial	computer

Linux has its **roots** .. (1) in a student project. In 1992, an undergraduate called Linus Torvalds was studying computer science in Helsinki, Finland. Like most computer science courses, a big **component** (2) of it was taught on (and about) Unix. Unix was the wonder operating system of the 1970s and 1980s: both a textbook example of the principles of operating system **design** (3), and sufficiently robust to be the standard OS in engineering and scientific computing. But Unix was a **commercial** (4) product (licensed by AT&T to a number of resellers), and cost more than a student could pay. Annoyed by the shortcomings of Minix (a compact Unix clone written as a teaching aid by Professor Andy Tannenbaum) Linus set out to write his own 'kernel' - the **core** (5) of an operating system that **handles** (6) memory allocation, talks to hardware **devices** (7), and makes sure everything keeps running. He used the GNU programming tools developed by Richard Stallman's Free Software Foundation, an organisation of volunteers dedicated to fulfilling Stallman's ideal of making good **software** (8) that anyone could use without paying. When he'd written a basic kernel, he released the source code to the Linux kernel on the Internet.

## PART 2: LANGUAGE USE

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions briefly. Write your answers on the Answer sheet. (2.5pts)

Barcodes in the packaging of groceries will soon be replaced with radio-frequency tags that can be read at a distance and with greater reliability. As well as indicating what the product is, the data in the tags will include additional information such as the 'best before' date and even nutritional data. Now, imagine that a fridge could read these tags and keep track of the items placed there.

If an item is about to exceed its 'use by' date, the fridge tells you, and you can either use it or throw it out. Fancy something different for dinner? No problem, ask the fridge to suggest some menus based on the ingredients it knows you have in stock. Or tell the fridge the menu you require and it will provide you with a shopping list of the items you don't have or order the items via email. This is the Screenfridge from Electrolux.

But why 'Screenfridge'? On the door is a touch-sensitive panel or screen that provides a means of communicating with the users.

For many households, life revolves around the kitchen. This is the assumption Electrolux made in designing the Screenfridge. The same screen is a messaging centre. Since the fridge is equipped with a microphone, speaker

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The Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6, also known as LPI 010-160, is a certification exam designed to test the foundational knowledge of Linux system administration. 010-160 Exam is an entry-level certification that covers essential concepts and skills required to work with Linux systems. It is an ideal starting point for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in Linux system administration or related fields.

Obtaining the Linux Essentials certification can help IT professionals stand out in the job market and demonstrate their understanding of Linux and open-source software. It is also a great first step towards more advanced Linux certifications, such as the LPIC-1 or the CompTIA Linux+.

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Lpi 010-160: Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6 is a certification exam that is designed to test an individual's knowledge and understanding of the Linux operating system. 010-160 exam is aimed at beginners who are interested in learning about Linux and want to acquire a basic understanding of the system. 010-160 Exam covers a range of topics, including Linux file systems, command-line interfaces, and basic security concepts.

### Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

#### NEW QUESTION # 20

Reverse DNS assigns hostnames to IP addresses. How is the name of the IP address 198.51.100.165 stored on a DNS server?

- A. In the RNAME record for 198-51-100-165.rev.arpA.
- B. In the A record for 165.100.51.198.ipv4.arpA.
- C. In the ARPA record for 165.100.51.198.rev.
- D. In the REV record for arpA.in-addr.198.51.100.165.
- E. In the PTR record for 165.100.51.198.in-addr.arpA.

Answer: E

#### NEW QUESTION # 21

Running the command rm Downloads leads to the following error:

rm: cannot remove 'Downloads/': Is a directory

Which of the following commands can be used instead to remove Downloads, assuming Downloads is empty? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. dir -r Downloads
- B. rem Downloads
- C. rmdir Downloads
- D. undir Downloads
- E. rm -r Downloads

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

To remove a directory, you need to use a command that can delete directories, not just files. The rm command can only remove files by default, unless you use the -r option, which stands for recursive. This option tells rm to delete the directory and all of its contents, including subdirectories and files. The rmdir command can also remove directories, but only if they are empty. If the directory contains any files or subdirectories, rmdir will fail and display an error message. Therefore, the correct commands to remove Downloads, assuming it is empty, are rmdir Downloads and rm -r Downloads. The other commands are either invalid or do not work on directories. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.3.1

LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 4, page 93.

#### NEW QUESTION # 22

What is true about the dmesg command? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. It might not display older information because it was overwritten by newer information.
- B. It immediately outputs all new messages written to the system journal.
- C. It sends messages to the command lines of all current user sessions.
- D. It traces the execution of a command and shows each step the program carries out.
- E. It displays the content of the Linux kernel's ring buffer.

## Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Explanation

The dmesg command is used to display the messages from the kernel that are stored in a ring buffer. A ring buffer is a fixed-size data structure that overwrites the oldest entries when it is full. Therefore, the dmesg command might not display older information because it was overwritten by newer information. The dmesg command is useful for troubleshooting system issues and checking hardware information. The dmesg command is not used to trace the execution of a command, send messages to user sessions, or output the system journal. Those functions are performed by other commands such as strace, write, and journalctl respectively. References: : [dmesg] : [Ring buffer] : [strace] : [write (Unix)] : [journalctl]4)

## NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the purpose of the PATH environment variable?

- A. It contains the absolute path to the current directory.
- B. It specifies the location of a user's home directory.
- C. It indicates the location of the default shell to be used when a user logs in.
- D. It increases security by preventing commands from running in certain locations.
- E. **It allows the execution of commands without the need to know the location of the executable.**

## Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

The PATH environment variable is a special variable that contains a list of directories that the system searches when looking for a command to execute12. The purpose of the PATH variable is to make it easier and faster for users to run commands without having to type the full path to the executable file. For example, if you want to run the ls command, which is located in the /bin directory, you don't have to type /bin/ls every time. You can just type ls, and the system will find the executable file in the /bin directory, which is one of the directories in the PATH variable. The PATH variable can be viewed with the echo command12:

\$ echo \$PATH

The PATH variable can also be modified by adding or removing directories, either temporarily or permanently, depending on the user's needs12. For example, if you have a custom script or program in your home directory, and you want to run it from anywhere, you can add your home directory to the PATH variable with the export command12:

\$ export PATH=\$PATH:~/myprogram

This will append your home directory to the end of the PATH variable, and the system will search it last when looking for a command. To make this change permanent, you need to edit a configuration file, such as

~/.bashrc or ~/.profile, and add the export command there12.

References:

\* How To View and Update the Linux PATH Environment Variable | DigitalOcean

\* Linux path environment variable - Linux command line - LinuxConfig.org

## NEW QUESTION # 24

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

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

## Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

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. References: : tar command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks : tar Command in Linux With Examples | phoenixNAP KB

## NEW QUESTION # 25

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