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| Exam Name | LPI Linux Essential | |
|---------------------|---|---------|
| Exam Code | 010-160 (version 1.6) | |
| Exam Duration | 60 minutes | |
| Number of Questions | 40 | |
| Exam Format | • Multiple Choice | |
| | • Fill in the blanks | |
| Exam Cost | India | USD 88 |
| | United States | USD 120 |
| | United Kingdom | EUR 115 |
| Requirements | Passing the Linux Essentials 010 exam | |
| Validity | Lifetime | |
| Exam Language | English, German, Japanese, Dutch, | |
| | Portuguese (Brazilian), Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional) | |

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which files are the source of the information in the following output? (Choose two.) uid=1000 (bob) gid=1000 (bob) groups=1000 (bob), 10 (wheel), 150 (wireshark), 989 (docker), 1001 (libvirt)

- A. /home/index
- B. /etc/passwd
- C. /etc/id
- D. /etc/group

- E. /var/db/users

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which of the following commands output the content of the file Texts 2.txt? (Choose two.)

- A. `cat Texts\ 2.txt`
- B. `cat 'Texts 2.txt'`
- C. `cat -- Texts 2.txt`
- D. `cat |Texts 2.txt|`
- E. `cat 'Texts\ 2.txt'`

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct commands to output the content of the file Texts 2.txt are A and E. These commands use the cat command, which stands for concatenate, to display the content of one or more files. The cat command can take one or more filenames as arguments and print their content to the standard output (usually the terminal screen)¹². The commands A and E use different ways to deal with the space character in the filename. The space character is a special character in Linux that separates words and commands. To prevent the shell from interpreting the space as a word separator, the commands A and E use either of the following methods³⁴:

* Option A uses single quotes (') around the filename to preserve the literal value of the space character.

This tells the shell to treat the filename as a single argument and pass it to the cat command. For example: `cat 'Texts 2.txt'`

* Option E uses a backslash () before the space character to escape its special meaning. This tells the shell to ignore the space as a word separator and treat it as part of the filename. For example: `cat Texts\ 2.txt` The other options are incorrect because they use different syntax that do not output the content of the file. For example:

* Option B uses a double dash (-) before the filename to indicate the end of options. This is usually used to prevent the shell from interpreting a filename that starts with a dash (-) as an option. However, in this case, the filename does not start with a dash, so the double dash is unnecessary and will cause the command to fail. For example: `cat - Texts 2.txt`

* Option C uses vertical bars (|) around the filename to indicate a pipe. A pipe is a way of connecting the output of one command to the input of another command. However, in this case, there is no command before or after the pipe, so the pipe is meaningless and will cause the command to fail. For example: `cat`

`|Texts 2.txt|`

* Option D uses single quotes (') and a backslash () together around the filename. This is redundant and will cause the command to fail. The single quotes already preserve the literal value of the space character, so the backslash is not needed. Moreover, the backslash inside the single quotes will be treated as part of the filename, not as an escape character. For example: `cat 'Texts\ 2.txt'`

References: 1: How to Use Linux Cat Command (With Examples) - phoenixNAP 2: Cat command in Linux with examples -

GeeksforGeeks 3: How to escape spaces in path during scp copy in Linux? - Stack Overflow 4: How to handle spaces in file names when using xargs on find results? - Ask Ubuntu

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

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

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which of the following commands puts the lines of the file data.csv into alphabetical order?

- A. `sort data.csv`
- B. `abc data.csv`

- C. `grep --sort data.csv`
- D. `wc -s data.csv`
- E. `a..z data.csv`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 53

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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. References:

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

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Preparation Guide2, Section 1.4: Command Line Basics, Page 16

* Execute vs Read bit. How do directory permissions in Linux work?3

NEW QUESTION # 54

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