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What Are Major Areas Covered by 010-160?

If you're eyeing to take this exam soon, it's best to know the outline of the exam ahead of time. The topics discussed in the LPI 010-160 Exam are the following:

Section 1: Master the basics of an open-source OS and the impact of Linux

It's recommended that we start with the history of Linux and its evolution over the years. This way, you'll have an idea of its development and recognition. Also, awareness of major open-source apps and software are substantial to your certification journey. Part of this includes your familiarity with open-source licensing such as Creative Commons, GPL, and BSD. Right after, you need to start working on your ICT skills so you'll be ready to enter the field of Linux with ease. Finally, here, you learn how to deal with password features, issues for privacy, and cloud computing & virtualization.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

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

Answer: D,E

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. Reference: : [dmesg] : [Ring buffer] : [strace] : [write (Unix)] : [journalctl]4

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following tasks can the command passwd accomplish? (Choose two.)

- A. Lock a user account.
- B. Change a user's password.
- C. Change a user's username.
- D. Create a new user group.
- E. Create a new user account.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Explanation

The passwd command in Linux is used to change the password of a user account. A normal user can run passwd to change their own password, and a system administrator (the superuser) can use passwd to change another user's password, or define how that account's password can be used or changed. The passwd command can also be used to lock or unlock a user account. Locking a user account means disabling the user's ability to log in to the system, while unlocking a user account means restoring the user's

ability to log in. To lock a user account, the `passwd` command can be used with the `-l` option, followed by the username. To unlock a user account, the `passwd` command can be used with the `-u` option, followed by the username¹². The `passwd` command cannot be used to change a user's username, create a new user account, or create a new user group. These tasks require different commands, such as `usermod`, `useradd`, or `groupadd`³⁴⁵. References: 1:

Linux `passwd` Command Help and Examples 2: `passwd` command in Linux: 8 Practical Examples 3: `usermod(8)` - Linux man page 4: `useradd(8)` - Linux man page 5: `groupadd(8)` - Linux man page

NEW QUESTION # 33

A user is currently in the directory `/home/user/Downloads/` and runs the command `ls ../Documents/`. Assuming it exists, which directory's content is displayed?

- A. `/Documents/`
- B. `/home/user/Documents/Downloads/`
- C. `/home/Documents`
- D. `/home/user/Downloads/Documents/`
- E. `/home/user/Documents/`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 34

A new server needs to be installed to host services for a period of several years. Throughout this time, the server should receive important security updates from its Linux distribution.

Which of the following Linux distributions meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Debian GNU/Linux Unstable
- B. Fedora Linux
- C. Ubuntu Linux non-LTS
- D. **Ubuntu Linux LTS**
- E. **Red Hat Enterprise Linux**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

Ubuntu Linux LTS and Red Hat Enterprise Linux are two Linux distributions that meet the requirements of hosting services for a period of several years and receiving important security updates from their Linux distribution. LTS stands for Long Term Support, which means that these versions of Ubuntu Linux are supported by Canonical, the company behind Ubuntu, for five years with security patches, bug fixes, and software updates¹. Red Hat Enterprise Linux is a commercial Linux distribution that offers a stable and secure platform for enterprise applications, with a 10-year life cycle and regular security updates from Red Hat, the company behind RHEL². Fedora Linux, Debian GNU/Linux Unstable, and Ubuntu Linux non-LTS are not suitable for the requirements, because they have shorter support cycles and are more focused on providing the latest features and software versions, rather than stability and security. Fedora Linux releases a new version every six months and each version is supported for 13 months³. Debian GNU/Linux Unstable is the development branch of Debian, which is constantly updated with new packages and changes, but is not intended for production use⁴. Ubuntu Linux non-LTS releases a new version every six months and each version is supported for nine months¹. References:

* Ubuntu release cycle | Ubuntu

* Red Hat Enterprise Linux Life Cycle - Red Hat Customer Portal

* Fedora Release Life Cycle - Fedora Project Wiki

* Debian Unstable - Debian Wiki

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which command displays file names only and no additional information?

- A. `ls -alh`
- B. `ls -lh`
- C. `ls -nl`
- D. `ls -l`

