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Lpi 010-160

Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6

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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 (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

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. Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- C. Fedora Linux
- D. Ubuntu Linux non-LTS
- E. Ubuntu Linux LTS

Answer: B,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 # 32

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command `ls ../Documents/` lists the contents of the directory /home/user/Documents/. The reason is that the argument `../Documents/` is a relative path that refers to the parent directory of the current directory, which is /home/user/, followed by the subdirectory Documents/. The `ls` command displays the files and directories in the specified path, or the current directory if no path is given. The command does not change the current directory, so the user remains in /home/user/Downloads/. References:

- * Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2
- * Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 49-50
- * Ls Command in Linux (List Files and Directories) | Linuxize

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which of the following are typical services offered by public cloud providers? (Choose three.)

- A. Software as a Service (SaaS)
- B. Graphics as a Service (GaaS)
- C. Internet as a Service(IaaS)
- D. Platform as a Service(PaaS)
- E. Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS)

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which of the following directories must be mounted with read and write access if it resides on its own dedicated file system?

- A. /usr
- B. /var
- C. /opt
- D. /lib
- E. /etc

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The /var directory must be mounted with read and write access if it resides on its own dedicated file system. The reason is that the /var directory contains files and directories that are expected to change in size and content as the normal operation of the system progresses, such as logs, spool files, and temporary files¹.

Therefore, the /var directory needs to have enough space and permission to accommodate these changes. If the /var directory is mounted as read-only, some system services and applications may fail to start or function properly².

The other options are not directories that must be mounted with read and write access if they reside on their own dedicated file system. The /opt directory contains optional or third-party software packages that are not part of the default installation¹. The /lib directory contains libraries and kernel modules that are essential for the binaries in /bin and /sbin directories¹. The /etc directory contains configuration files for the system and applications¹. The /usr directory contains user-related programs, libraries, documentation, and data¹. These directories are usually mounted as read-only to prevent accidental or malicious modification of their contents³. References:

* Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 102.1, Weight 3

* Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 2, Page 34-35

* Linux Filesystem Hierarchy, Chapter 3, Page 17-18

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which of the following are typical services offered by public cloud providers? (Choose three correct answers.)

- A. Software as a Service (SaaS)
- B. Graphics as a Service (GaaS)
- C. Internet as a Service(IaaS)
- D. Platform as a Service(PaaS)
- E. Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS)

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

These are the three most common service models offered by public cloud providers¹². They differ in the level of abstraction and control they provide to the customers.

* Platform as a Service (PaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers a ready-to-use platform for developing,

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