LPI 010-160 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following programs are web servers? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Apache HTTPD
B- Postfix
C- Curl
D- Dovecot
E- NGINX

P2P exams

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

A web server is a program that listens for requests from web browsers and serves web pages, images, or other resources. Apache HTTPD and NGINX are two popular web servers that can run on Linux systems. They can handle multiple protocols, such as HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and SMTP. Postfix, Curl, and Dovecot are not web servers, but they are related to web or network services. Postfix is a mail transfer agent (MTA) that can send and receive emails. Curl is a command-line tool that can transfer data from or to a web server. Dovecot is a mail delivery agent (MDA) that can store and retrieve emails from a local mailbox.Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.2 Major Open Source Applications

LPI Linux Essentials 010-160 - Testprep Training Tutorials, section 4.4 Your Computer on the Network

P2P exams

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following values could be a process ID on Linux?

Options:

A- /bin/bash
B- 60b503cd-019e-4300-a7be-922f074ef5ce
C- /sys/pid/9a14
D- fff3
E- 21398

Answer:

E

Explanation:

A process ID on Linux is a unique integer value that identifies a running process. The process ID can range from 0 to a maximum limit, which is usually 32768 or higher, depending on the system configuration. The process ID of 0 is reserved for the kernel's idle task, and the process ID of 1 is reserved for the init system, which is the first process launched by the kernel. The process IDs are assigned sequentially to new processes, and are recycled when a process terminates. Therefore, the only valid value for a process ID among the given options is 21398, which is an integer within the possible range. The other values are not valid process IDs because they are either strings, hexadecimal numbers, or file paths, which do not match the format of a process ID on Linux.Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)

How Are Linux PIDs Generated? | Baeldung on Linux

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

on a DNS server?

Options:

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

E- In the REV record for arpA.in-addr.198.51.100.165.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Reverse DNS lookups query DNS servers for a PTR (pointer) record; if the server does not have a PTR record, it cannot resolve a reverse lookup. PTR records store IP addresses with their segments reversed, and they append ''.in-addr.arpa'' to that. For example, if a domain has an IP address of 192.0.2.1, the PTR record will store the domain's information under 1.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.In IPv6, the latest version of the Internet Protocol, PTR records are stored within the ''.ip6.arpa'' domain instead of '.in-addr.arpa.'1Therefore, the name of the IP address 198.51.100.165 is stored in the PTR record for 165.100.51.198.in-addr.arpa.Reference:1: Reverse DNS lookup - Wikipedia1

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best programs are web servers? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Apache HTTPD
B- Postfix
C- Curl
D- Dovecot
E- NGINX

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

A web server is a program that listens for requests from web browsers and serves web pages, images, or other resources. Apache HTTPD and NGINX are two popular web servers that can run on Linux systems. They can handle multiple protocols, such as HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and SMTP. Postfix, Curl, and Dovecot are not web servers, but they are related to web or network

services. Postfix is a mail transfer agent (MTA) that can send and receive emails. Curl is a command-line tool that can transfer data from or to a web server. Dovecot is a mail delivery agent (MDA) that can store and retrieve emails from a local mailbox.Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.2 Major Open Source Applications

LPI Linux Essentials 010-160 - Testprep Training Tutorials, section 4.4 Your Computer on the Network

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

answers.)

Options:

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

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

The commands man ls and info ls are used to get information on the proper use of ls. The man command displays the manual page for a given command, which contains a description, synopsis, options, examples, and other details. The info command displays the info page for a given command, which is similar to the manual page but may have more information and hyperlinks. The option ls, usage ls, and manual ls commands are not valid commands in Linux and will result in an error message.Reference:

Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2

Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 51-52

Ls Command in Linux (List Files and Directories) | Linuxize

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statements about the directory /etc/skel are correct? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- The personal user settings of root are stored in this directory.
B- The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when starting the system.
C- The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of a new user when the account is created.
D- The directory contains a default set of configuration files used by the useradd command.
E- The directory contains the global settings for the Linux system.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

The /etc/skel directory is a skeleton directory that contains the default files and directories that are automatically copied to the home directory of a new user when the account is created by the useradd command12.The purpose of this directory is to provide a consistent and uniform environment for all new users and to save the system administrator's time and effort in configuring the user settings12.The /etc/skel directory can be customized by adding or removing files and directories as needed, depending on the desired default settings for the new users12.

The other options are incorrect because:

A . The personal user settings of root are stored in this directory.This is not true, as the personal user settings of root are stored in the /root directory, which is the home directory of the root user3.The /etc/skel directory does not affect the root user's settings, but only the settings of the new users created by the useradd command12.

B . The files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when starting the system.This is not true, as the files from the directory are copied to the home directory of the new user when the account is created, not when starting the system12.The copying process only happens once, when the useradd command is executed, and not every time the system is started12.

E . The directory contains the global settings for the Linux system.This is not true, as the

directory contains the default settings for the new users, not the global settings for the Linux system12.The global settings for the Linux system are usually stored in other directories under /etc, such as /etc/default, /etc/sysconfig, /etc/init.d, etc4.

Understanding the /etc/skel directory in Linux -- The Geek Diary

/etc/skel directory in Linux - techPiezo

Linux File System Hierarchy - /root directory - LinuxConfig.org

Linux configuration: Understanding *.d directories in /etc | Enable Sysadmin

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best characters in a shell prompt indicates the shell is running with root privileges?

Options:

A- !
B- #
C- *
D- &
E- $

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The shell prompt is a symbol or a string of characters that indicates the shell is ready to accept commands. The shell prompt can be customized by the user or by the system administrator. The default shell prompt for a normal user is usually a dollar sign ($), while the default shell prompt for the root user is usually a hash sign (#). The root user is the superuser or the administrator of the system, who has full access and control over all files, commands, and resources. Running commands as root can be dangerous, as it can cause irreversible damage to the system if done incorrectly. Therefore, it is advisable to use sudo or su to run commands as root only when necessary, and to switch back to a normal user as soon as possible. The shell prompt indicates the shell is running with root privileges when it ends with a hash sign (#).Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)

Running a shell command as root - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is true about a recursive directory listing?

Options:

A- It includes the content of sub-directories.
B- It includes the permissions of the directory listed.
C- It includes details of file system internals, such as inodes.
D- It includes ownership information for the files.
E- It includes a preview of content for each file in the directory.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A recursive directory listing is a way of displaying the files and folders in a directory and all its sub-directories. The recursive option can be used with various commands, such as ls, find, or dir, to list the files recursively. For example, the commandls -Rwill list all the files and folders in the current directory and any sub-directories, showing the hierarchy of the file system123A recursive directory listing does not include the permissions, ownership, or file system details of the files, unless specified by other options. For example, the commandls -lRwill list the files recursively and also show the permissions, ownership, size, and modification date of each file1A recursive directory listing also does not include a preview of the content of each file, unless specified by other options. For example, the commandls -R --file-typewill list the files recursively and also show the file type indicator, such as/for directories,*for executable files,@for symbolic links, etc1Reference:1: ls (Unix) - Wikipedia2: Recursively List all directories and files - Stack Overflow3: Why is ls -R called ''recursive'' listing? - Ask Ubuntu

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