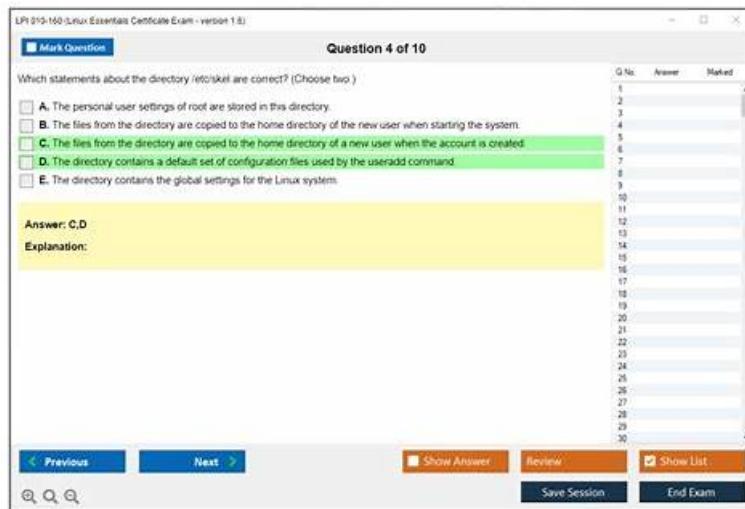


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## The Linux Operating System

- Understanding Computer Hardware – a learner should have familiarity with the components that go into building desktop and server computers. This includes the areas about Hardware;
- Where Data is Stored – knowing the details of various types of information that are stored on the Linux system is vital for this objective. The knowledge areas to learn include Logging, System Messaging, Memory Addresses, Processes, Programs, and Configuration.
- Choosing an Operating System – your knowledge of the major operating systems and Linux distributions are required for your success in this area. It is also better for you to have knowledge of distribution life cycle management and differences between OS X, Linux, and Windows;
- Your Computer on the Network – querying vital networking configuration and determining the basic requirements for a computer on Local Area Network (LAN). In addition, it is required to know about Querying Network Configuration, Querying DNS Client Configuration, as well as Internet, Network, and Routers.

The Lpi 010-160 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including the history of Linux, the Linux community, the command-line interface, file management, basic scripting, and security. 010-160 exam also covers the basics of open-source software, licensing, and the GNU General Public License. 010-160 exam consists of 40 multiple-choice questions that need to be completed in 60 minutes. Candidates need to score at least 500 out of 800 to pass the exam.

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The LPI 010-160 Linux Essentials Certificate Exam is a valuable certification for beginners who want to start a career in Linux system administration. 010-160 exam covers the basics of Linux, including command-line basics, file management, and system administration. Passing 010-160 exam demonstrates that you have a solid understanding of the Linux operating system and are ready to move on to more advanced topics. Moreover, this certification is highly recognized in the IT industry and can serve as a stepping stone towards more advanced Linux certifications.

## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

### NEW QUESTION # 34

What can be found in the /proc/ directory?

- A. One directory per installed program
- B. One file per existing user account.
- C. One device file per hardware device.
- D. One log file per running service.
- E. One directory per running process.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The /proc/ directory is a virtual file system that contains information about the system and the processes running on it. It is not a conventional file system that stores files on a disk, but rather a dynamic view of the kernel's data structures. One of the features of the /proc/ directory is that it contains one subdirectory for each process running on the system, which is named after the process ID (PID). For example, the subdirectory /proc/1/ contains information about the process with PID 1, which is usually the init process. The process subdirectories contain various files that provide information about the process, such as its status, memory usage, open files, environment variables, command line arguments, and more. The /proc/ directory also contains a symbolic link called 'self', which points to the process that is accessing the /proc/ file system. Therefore, the correct answer is D. One directory per running process.

The other options are incorrect because:

A . One directory per installed program. This is not true, as the /proc/ directory does not contain information about installed programs, but only about running processes. Installed programs are usually stored in other directories, such as /bin/, /usr/bin/, /opt/, etc.

B . One device file per hardware device. This is not true, as the /proc/ directory does not contain device files, but only virtual files that represent kernel data. Device files are usually stored in the /dev/ directory, which is another special file system that provides access to hardware devices.

C . One file per existing user account. This is not true, as the /proc/ directory does not contain information about user accounts, but only about processes. User accounts are usually stored in the /etc/ directory, which contains configuration files, such as /etc/passwd/ and /etc/shadow/, that define the users and their passwords.

E . One log file per running service. This is not true, as the /proc/ directory does not contain log files, but only information files. Log files are usually stored in the /var/log/ directory, which contains various files that record the activities of the system and the services.

Reference:

The /proc Filesystem - The Linux Kernel documentation

A Beginner's Guide to the /proc File System in Linux - Tecmint

Appendix E. The proc File System Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 | Red Hat ...

Chapter 5. The proc File System Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 | Red Hat ...

proc file system in Linux - GeeksforGeeks

### NEW QUESTION # 35

What are the differences between hard disk drives and solid state disks? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. /dev/sda is a hard disk device while /dev/ssd is a solid state disk.
- B. Solid state disks provide faster access to stored data than hard disks.
- C. Solid state disks can store many times as much data as hard disk drives.
- D. Hard disks can fail due to physical damage, while solid state disks cannot fail.
- E. Hard disks have a motor and moving parts, solid state disks do not.

**Answer: B,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 36

What information is stored in /etc/passwd? (Choose three.)

- A. The user's storage space limit
- B. The numerical user ID

- C. The user's default shell
- D. The encrypted password
- E. The username

**Answer: B,C,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 37

What is the preferred source for the installation of new applications in a Linux based operating system?

- A. A retail store
- B. The vendor's website
- C. The vendor's version management system
- D. A CD-ROM disk
- E. The distribution's package repository

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Explanation

The distribution's package repository is the preferred source for the installation of new applications in a Linux based operating system. A package repository is a collection of software packages that are maintained by the distribution and can be easily installed, updated, or removed using a package manager. Package repositories offer several advantages, such as:

- \* They ensure compatibility and stability with the system and other packages.
- \* They provide security updates and bug fixes for the packages.
- \* They reduce the risk of malware or corrupted files.
- \* They simplify the dependency management and configuration of the packages.

The other sources are not preferred because they may not offer these benefits and may cause problems with the system. The vendor's version management system, the vendor's website, or a CD-ROM disk may contain packages that are not compatible with the distribution or may conflict with other packages. A retail store may not have the latest or the most suitable packages for the system. References:

- \* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 1.3 Installing, Updating and Removing Software Packages
- \* LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide: Exam 010 v1.6, 3rd Edition, chapter 4 Working on the Command Line, section 4.2 Managing Software
- \* Table of Contents - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, section 1.3 Installing, Updating and Removing Software Packages

### NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following outputs could stem from the command last?

- A. Password for user last changed at Sat Mar 31 16:38:57 EST 2018
- B. root tty2 Wed May 17 21:11 - 21:11 (00:00)
- C. Last login: Fri Mar 23 10:56:39 2018 from server.example.com
- D. 1 ls  
2 cat text.txt  
3 logout
- E. EXT4-fs (dm-7): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 39

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