

# How I Prepared Lpi 010-160 Exam Questions In One Week? [2026]

Exam Name	LPI Linux Essential	
Exam Code	010-160 (version 1.6)	
Exam Duration	60 minutes	
Number of Questions	40	
Exam Format	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple Choice</li><li>• Fill in the blanks</li></ul>	
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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The Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6, also known as LPI 010-160, is a certification exam designed to test the foundational knowledge of Linux system administration. 010-160 exam is an entry-level certification that covers essential concepts and skills required to work with Linux systems. It is an ideal starting point for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in Linux system administration or related fields.

The Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6, is a certification test that assesses an individual's knowledge and abilities in the Linux operating system. 010-160 Exam covers a broad range of topics including Linux command line, basic maintenance, and security. Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 certification is designed to validate the candidate's understanding of the key concepts of Linux and its software ecosystem.

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The Lpi 010-160 exam consists of 40 multiple-choice questions and must be completed within 60 minutes. The questions are designed to test the candidate's knowledge of Linux concepts and their ability to apply that knowledge to real-world scenarios. 010-160 Exam is available in English, German, Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish.

## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q70-

## Q75):

### NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following devices represents a hard disk partition?

- A. /dev/sda/p2
- B. /dev/part0
- C. /dev/ttyS0
- **D. /dev/sda2**
- E. /dev/sata0

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 71

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. Ubuntu Linux LTS**
- D. Ubuntu Linux non-LTS
- E. Fedora Linux

**Answer: B,C**

### NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following DNS record types hold an IP address? (Choose two.)

- A. CNAME
- **B. A**
- C. MX
- D. NS
- **E. AAAA**

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

The DNS record types that hold an IP address are the A and AAAA records. These records are used to map a domain name to an IP address of the host, which is necessary for establishing a connection between a client and a server. The A record holds a 32-bit IPv4 address, while the AAAA record holds a 128-bit IPv6 address. For example, the A record for `www.example.com` could be:  
`www.example.com. IN A 192.0.2.1`

This means that the domain name `www.example.com` resolves to the IPv4 address `192.0.2.1`. Similarly, the AAAA record for `www.example.com` could be:

`www.example.com. IN AAAA 2001:db8::1`

This means that the domain name `www.example.com` resolves to the IPv6 address `2001:db8::1`.

The other options are incorrect because:

NS records are used to specify the authoritative name servers for a domain. They do not hold an IP address, but a domain name of the name server. For example, the NS record for `example.com` could be:

`example.com. IN NS ns1.example.com`

This means that the name server `ns1.example.com` is authoritative for the domain `example.com`.

MX records are used to specify the mail exchange servers for a domain. They do not hold an IP address, but a domain name of the mail server and a preference value. For example, the MX record for `example.com` could be:

`example.com. IN MX 10 mail.example.com`

This means that the mail server `mail.example.com` has a preference value of 10 for receiving email for the domain `example.com`.

CNAME records are used to create an alias for a domain name. They do not hold an IP address, but another domain name that the alias points to. For example, the CNAME record for `www.example.com` could be:

`www.example.com. IN CNAME example.com`

This means that the domain name `www.example.com` is an alias for the domain name `example.com`.

Reference:

DNS Record Types: Defined and Explained - Site24x7

List of DNS record types - Wikipedia

### NEW QUESTION # 73

What happens to a file residing outside the home directory when the file owner's account is deleted? (Choose two.)

- A. The user root is set as the new owner of the file.
- **B. Ownership and permissions of the file remain unchanged.**
- **C. The UID of the former owner is shown when listing the file's details.**
- D. The file is removed from the file system.
- E. During a file system check, the file is moved to /lost +found.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

When a user account is deleted, the files owned by that user are not automatically deleted from the file system, unless they are in the user's home directory. The files residing outside the home directory will remain unchanged, but they will have an invalid owner. The owner of a file is identified by a numeric user ID (UID), which is mapped to a user name by the /etc/passwd file. When a user is deleted, the corresponding entry in the /etc/passwd file is removed, but the UID of the file is not changed. Therefore, when listing the file's details, the UID of the former owner is shown instead of the user name. For example, if the user alice with UID 1001 is deleted, and she owns a file named report.txt in the /tmp directory, the output of `ls -l /tmp/report.txt` will look something like this:

```
-rw-r-r-- 1 1001 users 1024 Nov 20 14:11 /tmp/report.txt
```

The user root is not set as the new owner of the file, nor is the file moved to /lost+found or removed from the file system. The /lost+found directory is used to store files that are recovered from a corrupted file system after running the `fsck` command, not from deleted user accounts. The file system check does not affect the ownership or permissions of the files, unless there is a serious inconsistency that needs to be fixed. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 5.2.1

5.2 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 6.

### NEW QUESTION # 74

Which of the following commands creates the ZIP archive poems.zip containing all files in the current directory whose names end in .txt?

- A. `zip *.txt > poems.zip`
- **B. `zip poems.zip *.txt`**
- C. `zip cfz poems.zip *.txt`
- D. `cat *.txt | zip poems.zip`
- E. `zcat *.txt poems.zip`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The `zip` command is used to create compressed archive files that can contain one or more files or directories.

The `zip` command takes the name of the archive file as the first argument, followed by the names of the files or directories to be included in the archive. You can also use wildcards to match multiple files or directories with a common pattern. For example, the command `zip poems.zip *.txt` will create the ZIP archive poems.zip containing all files in the current directory whose names end in .txt. The other commands are either invalid or do not perform the desired operation. The command `zip *.txt > poems.zip` will try to create an archive for each file ending in .txt and redirect the output to poems.zip, which is not a valid archive file. The command `zcat *.txt poems.zip` will try to decompress and concatenate the contents of the files ending in .txt and poems.zip, which is not a valid ZIP file. The command `zip cfz poems.zip *.txt` will fail because the options c, f, and z are not valid for the zip command. The command `cat *.txt | zip poems.zip` will try to read the contents of the files ending in .txt from the standard input and create an archive named poems.zip, but this will not preserve the file names or attributes of the original files. References:

\* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 3.1.1

\* 3.1 Archiving Files on the Command Line - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide

