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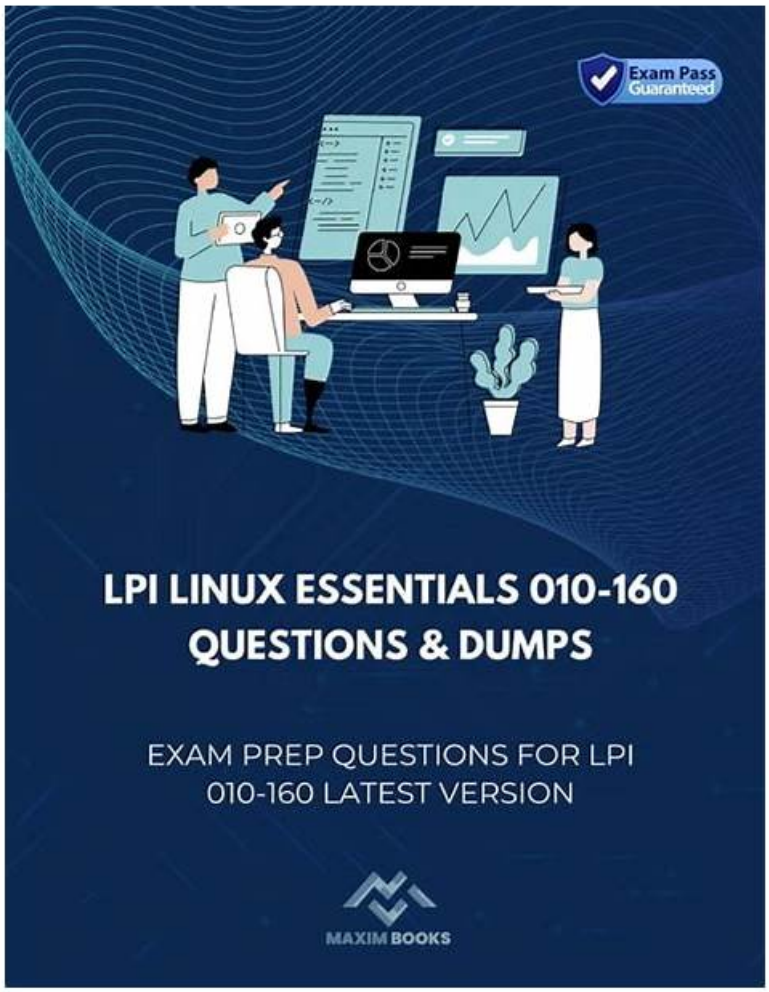


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The Lpi 010-160 exam consists of 40 multiple-choice questions, and candidates have 60 minutes to complete the test. 010-160 exam is available in several languages, including English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Japanese, among others. To pass the exam, you need to score at least 500 out of 800 points. The Lpi 010-160 Exam is a vendor-neutral certification, meaning it is not tied to any specific Linux distribution, making it a valuable credential for IT professionals working with various Linux-based systems.

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The Lpi 010-160 practice test questions prep material has actual Lpi 010-160 exam questions for our customers so they don't face any hurdles while preparing for Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 (010-160) certification exam. The study material is made by professionals while thinking about our users. We have made the product user-friendly so it will be an easy-to-use learning material. We even guarantee our users that if they couldn't pass the Lpi 010-160 Certification Exam on the first try with their efforts, they can claim a full refund of their payment from us (terms and conditions apply).

The LPI 010-160 Certification Exam is an excellent way for individuals to validate their understanding of Linux operating systems. Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 certification is recognized globally by major IT companies and government agencies, making it a valuable asset to have on one's resume. 010-160 Exam is also useful for individuals who want to gain a basic understanding of Linux for personal or academic reasons.

## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

**NEW QUESTION # 77**
What can be found in the /proc/ directory?

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
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', whichpoints 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.
References:
* 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 # 78**
Which one of the following statements concerning Linux passwords is true?

- A. Passwords may never start with a non-letter.
- B. Passwords are only stored in hashed form.
- C. Passwords may be at most six characters long.
- D. All passwords can be decrypted using the system administrator's master password.
- E. Users cannot change their password once it has been set.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Explanation
Linux passwords are not stored in plain text, but in a scrambled or encrypted form known as a hash. A hash is a one-way function that transforms a string of characters into a fixed-length value. The same input always produces the same hash, but it is impossible to reverse the process and recover the original input from the hash. This way, the system can verify the user's password without exposing it to anyone who can read the file where the hashes are stored. The file that contains the password hashes is /etc/shadow, which is only readable by the root user or members of the shadow group. The passwd utility is used to change the user's password, which updates the hash in the /etc/shadow file. References: Linux Essentials 1.6 Topic 105: Security and File Permissions, How to Change Account Passwords on Linux, Where is my password stored on Linux?

**NEW QUESTION # 79**
What is true about arecursive directory listing?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION # 80**
Which of the following are typical services offered by public cloud providers? (Choose three correct answers.)

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

**Answer: B,D,E**

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, testing, and deploying applications. The provider manages the underlying infrastructure, such as servers, storage, network, and operating system, while the customer only needs to focus on the application code and configuration. Examples of PaaS include Google App Engine, IBM Cloud Foundry, and Microsoft Azure App Service12.
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers access to fundamental compute, network, and storage resources on demand over the public Internet or through dedicated connections. The provider manages the physical hardware and virtualization layer, while the customer has full control over the configuration and management of the virtual machines, operating system, and applications. Examples of IaaS include Google Compute Engine, IBM Cloud Virtual Servers, and Microsoft Azure Virtual Machines12.
Software as a Service (SaaS) is a service model where the public cloud provider offers ready-to-use software applications that run on the provider's infrastructure and are accessible through a web browser or a mobile app. The provider manages the entire software stack, including the infrastructure, platform, and application, while the customer only needs to pay for the usage or subscription of the service. Examples of SaaS include Google Workspace, IBM Watson, and Microsoft Office 36512.
Reference:
What is Public Cloud | IBM
What Is a Public Cloud? | Google Cloud

**NEW QUESTION # 81**
What are the differences between hard disk drives and solid state disks? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. Solid state disks provide faster access to stored data than hard disks.
- B. Solid state disks can store many times as much data as hard disk drives.

- C. Hard disks have a motor and moving parts, solid state disks do not.
- D. Hard disks can fail due to physical damage, while solid state disks cannot fail.
- E. /dev/sdais a hard disk device while/dev/ssdais a solid state disk.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:
Explanation
The main difference between hard disk drives (HDDs) and solid state drives (SSDs) is the way they store and access data. HDDs use a spinning disk (platter) and a moving head to read and write data, while SSDs use flash memory chips that have no moving parts. This makes SSDs faster, quieter, and more durable than HDDs, but also more expensive and less spacious. HDDs and SSDs are both I/O devices that can be used to boot the system and store data, but they have different advantages and disadvantages depending on the use case.
References:
* Difference between Hard Disk Drive (HDD) and Solid State Drive (SSD)
* Hard Disk Drive (HDD) vs. Solid State Drive (SSD): What's the Difference?
* How to Check Whether Your Disk Is an SSD or HDD on Linux

**NEW QUESTION # 82**
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