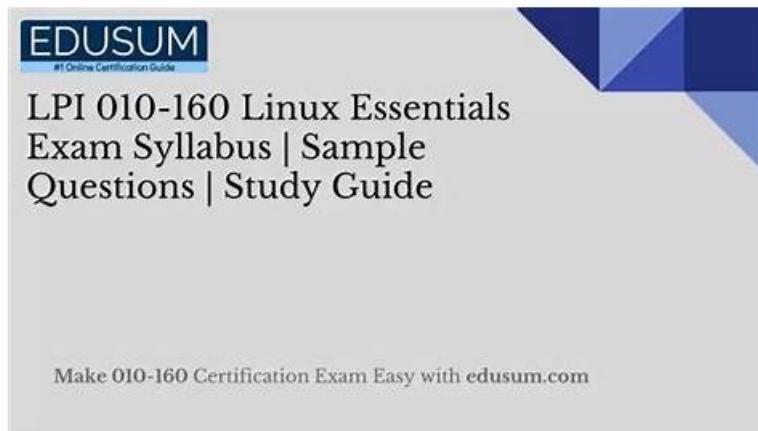


# 010-160 Online Tests, Reliable 010-160 Exam Syllabus



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The Lpi 010-160 exam covers a wide range of topics related to Linux, including system architecture, installation and package management, GNU and Unix commands, devices, Linux file systems, and security. 010-160 exam is delivered in a multiple-choice format and consists of 40 questions that must be completed within 60 minutes. The passing score for the exam is 66%, and individuals who pass the exam receive the Linux Essentials Certificate, which is recognized globally by employers and organizations in the IT industry.

## LPI Linux Essentials Exam Certification Details:

Sample Questions	LPI Linux Essentials Sample Questions
Number of Questions	40
Exam Code	010-160
Exam Price	\$120 (USD)

Lpi 010-160, also known as the Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6, is a certification exam that is designed to test the foundational knowledge of Linux, open source software, and the associated technologies. 010-160 Exam is a great starting point for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in Linux or open source technology. It covers a range of topics, including basic command-line skills, file permissions, networking fundamentals, and more.

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## Reliable 010-160 Exam Syllabus | Demo 010-160 Test

In the era of information explosion, people are more longing for knowledge, which bring up people with ability by changing their thirst for knowledge into initiative and "want me to learn" into "I want to learn". As a result thousands of people put a premium on obtaining 010-160 certifications to prove their ability. With the difficulties and inconveniences existing for many groups of people like white-collar worker, getting a 010-160 Certification may be draining. Therefore, choosing a proper 010-160 study materials can pave the path for you which is also conducive to gain the certification efficiently.

## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

### NEW QUESTION # 26

What parameter of ls prints a recursive listing of a directory's content? (Specify ONLY the option name without any values or parameters.)

**Answer:**

Explanation:

lsR

### NEW QUESTION # 27

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

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

**Answer: D**

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 files<sup>1</sup>.

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 properly<sup>2</sup>.

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 installation<sup>1</sup>. The /lib directory contains libraries and kernel modules that are essential for the binaries in /bin and /sbin directories<sup>1</sup>. The /etc directory contains configuration files for the system and applications<sup>1</sup>. The /usr directory contains user-related programs, libraries, documentation, and data<sup>1</sup>. These directories are usually mounted as read-only to prevent accidental or malicious modification of their contents<sup>3</sup>. 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 # 28

Which of the following types of bus can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard?

- A. The CPU bus
- B. The NUMA bus
- C. The RAM bus
- D. The Auto bus
- E. The SATA bus

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Explanation

A bus is a communication system that transfers data between components inside a computer or between computers. There are different types of buses that serve different purposes. The RAM bus connects the CPU with the main memory, the NUMA bus connects multiple processors in a multiprocessor system, the CPU bus connects the CPU with other components on the motherboard, and the Auto bus is a fictional bus that can transform into a robot. The SATA bus is the correct answer because it is a type of bus that can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard. SATA stands for Serial Advanced Technology Attachment and it is a standard interface for connecting storage devices such as hard disk drives, solid state drives, and optical drives.

SATA offers faster data transfer rates, lower power consumption, and improved cable management compared to older interfaces such as IDE and SCSI. References: : [Bus (computing)] : [Transformers: Robots in Disguise (2015 TV series)] : [Serial ATA<sup>3</sup>] : [SATA vs. IDE: What's the Difference?]

## NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following statements are true regarding a typical shell script? (Choose two.)

- A. It is compiled into a binary file compatible with the current machine architecture.
- B. It has the executable permission bit set.
- C. It is located in /etc/bash/scripts/.
- D. It starts with the two character sequence #!.
- E. It is located in /usr/local/scripts/.

**Answer: A,B**

## NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following statements is true about Free Software?

- A. It may be modified by anyone using it.
- B. It must always be available free of charge.
- C. It is developed by volunteers only.
- D. It only runs on Linux.
- E. It is only distributed as a compiled binary.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct statement about Free Software is that it may be modified by anyone using it. This is one of the four essential freedoms of Free Software, which are: the freedom to run the program as you wish, for any purpose; the freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish; the freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor; and the freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others<sup>1</sup>. Access to the source code is a precondition for these freedoms<sup>1</sup>.

The other statements are false for the following reasons:

Free Software is not developed by volunteers only. It can be developed by anyone, including individuals, companies, organizations, or communities. Some Free Software developers are paid for their work, while others do it as a hobby or for social benefit<sup>1</sup>.

Free Software does not have to be available free of charge. It can be sold or given away for any price. The term "free" refers to the users' freedom, not the price of the software<sup>1</sup>. However, Free Software users have the freedom to redistribute copies, so they can obtain the software at no charge from someone who has a copy<sup>1</sup>.

Free Software does not only run on Linux. It can run on any operating system that supports it, such as Windows, MacOS, BSD, or Android. Linux is an example of a Free Software operating system, but not the only one<sup>1</sup>.

Free Software is not only distributed as a compiled binary. It can also be distributed as source code, or both. In fact, Free Software must provide access to the source code, otherwise the users cannot study or modify the software<sup>1</sup>.

Reference:

What is Free Software? - GNU Project - Free Software Foundation

## NEW QUESTION # 31

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