

# 100% Pass 2026 High-quality Lpi Valid 010-160 Exam Tips

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## LINUX ESSENTIALS LPI 010-160 EXAM 2025 LATEST COMPLETE 80 QUESTIONS AND CORRECT ANSWERS (100% CORRECT) | A+ GRADE 2025/2026

A user is currently in the directory /home/user/Downloads/  
and runs the command

ls ../Documents/

Assuming it exists, which directory's content is displayed?

**Correct Answer:** /Documents/

A directory contains the following three files:

texts 1.txt

texts 2.txt

texts 3.csv

Which command copies the two files ending in .txt to the  
/tmp/ directory? **Correct Answer:** cp \*.txt /tmp/

When typing a long command line at the shell, what single  
character can be used to split a command across  
multiple lines? **Correct Answer:** \

What information is stored in /etc/passwd? (Choose  
three.) **Correct Answer:** B. The numerical user ID

C. The username

D. The encrypted password

Which of the following DNS record types hold an IP  
address? (Choose two.) **Correct Answer:** C. MX

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## Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

### NEW QUESTION # 48

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

Answer: A,E

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 # 49

Which command displays file names only and no additional information?

- A. ls -lh
- B. ls -alh
- C. ls -l
- D. ls -nl
- E. ls -a

Answer: E

### NEW QUESTION # 50

A user is currently in the directory /home/user/Downloads/ and runs the command ls ../Documents/ Assuming it exists, which directory's content is displayed?

- A. /home/user/Documents/
- B. /home/Documents
- C. /Documents/
- D. /home/user/Documents/Downloads/
- E. /home/user/Downloads/Documents/

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command ls ../Documents/ lists the contents of the directory /home/user/Documents/. The reason is that the argument ../Documents/ is a relative path that refers to the parent directory of the current directory, which is /home/user/, followed by the subdirectory Documents/. The ls command displays the files and directories in the specified path, or the current directory if no path is given. The command does not change the current directory, so the user remains in /home/user/Downloads/. Reference:

### NEW QUESTION # 51

What is a Linux distribution?

- A. A bundling of the Linux kernel, system utilities and other software.
- B. The set of rules which governs the distribution of Linux kernel source code.
- C. A set of changes to Linux which enable Linux to run on another processor architecture.
- D. An operating system based on Linux but incompatible to the regular Linux kernel.
- E. The Linux file system as seen from the root account after mounting all file systems.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A Linux distribution is a collection of software that is based on the Linux kernel and can be installed on a computer or a device to create a functional operating system. A Linux distribution typically includes the Linux kernel, a set of system utilities and libraries, a graphical user interface (GUI), a package manager, and various applications and services. A Linux distribution may also include additional software or features that are specific to the distribution's goals, target audience, or philosophy. For example, some Linux distributions are designed for desktop users, while others are optimized for servers, embedded systems, or security. Some Linux distributions are based on other Linux distributions, while others are developed independently. Some Linux distributions are free and open source, while others are proprietary or commercial. Some Linux distributions are popular and widely used, while others are niche or experimental. Some examples of Linux distributions are Ubuntu, Fedora, Debian, Mint, Arch, and Red Hat. Reference: Linux Essentials Topic 101: System Architecture, section 101.1: Determine and configure hardware settings. Linux Essentials Topic 102: Linux Installation and Package Management, section 102.1: Design hard disk layout. Linux Essentials Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, section 103.1: Work on the command line. Linux Essentials Topic 104: The Linux Operating System, section 104.1: Boot the system. Linux Essentials Topic 105: The Power of the Command Line, section 105.1: Use text streams and filters. Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions, section 106.3: Modify file and directory permissions. What is a Linux distribution? - Linux.com  
Linux distribution - Wikipedia  
Best Linux Distributions For Everyone in 2023 - It's FOSS

### NEW QUESTION # 52

What is true about the `dmesg` command? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. It sends messages to the command lines of all current user sessions.
- B. It traces the execution of a command and shows each step the program carries out.
- C. It immediately outputs all new messages written to the system journal.
- D. It might not display older information because it was overwritten by newer information.
- E. It displays the content of the Linux kernel's ring buffer.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Explanation

The `dmesg` command is used to display the messages from the kernel that are stored in a ring buffer. A ring buffer is a fixed-size data structure that overwrites the oldest entries when it is full. Therefore, the `dmesg` command might not display older information because it was overwritten by newer information. The `dmesg` command is useful for troubleshooting system issues and checking hardware information. The `dmesg` command is not used to trace the execution of a command, send messages to user sessions, or output the system journal. Those functions are performed by other commands such as `strace`, `write`, and `journalctl` respectively. References: : `[dmesg]` : `[Ring buffer]` : `[strace]` : `[write (Unix)]` : `[journalctl]`[4]

### NEW QUESTION # 53

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