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Lpi 010-160 (Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6) Certification Exam is a vendor-neutral certification that assesses an individual's knowledge of open-source operating systems and the Linux command line. 010-160 exam is designed for individuals who are new to Linux and open source software and want to validate their foundational knowledge. Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 certification is ideal for students, professionals, and hobbyists alike who want to demonstrate their proficiency in Linux.

The Linux Professional Institute (LPI) is a non-profit organization that provides vendor-neutral certification exams for IT professionals. One of their most popular certifications is the Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6 (010-160). 010-160 Exam is designed to test a candidate's basic knowledge of Linux and open-source software.

>> Exam 010-160 Learning <<

Web-Based Lpi 010-160 Practice Exam

The web-based Lpi 010-160 practice test software is designed explicitly for the Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 exam. It is a well-known self-preparation tool that contains 010-160 Exam Questions approved by Lpi Certified Professionals. Our Lpi 010-160 exam questions are periodically updated and are similar to the real Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 exam questions. The Lpi 010-160 Practice Test has a close resemblance with the actual Lpi 010-160 exam. Multiple This Lpi certification exam needs to be finished in a certain time duration, therefore Lpi 010-160 practice test allows candidates to practice in the allocated time set according to their own needs.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

How is a new Linux computing instance provisioned in an IaaS cloud?

- A. The installation has to be prepared in a local virtual machine which is then copied to the cloud.
- B. A provider-specific configuration file describing the desired installation is uploaded to the cloud provider.
- C. After buying a Linux distribution, its vendor delivers it to a cloud instance.
- D. The cloud hosting organization provides a set of pre-prepared images of popular Linux distributions.
- E. The standard Linux installer has to be run through a remote console.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which of the following commands finds all lines in the file operating-systems.txt which contain the term linux, regardless of the case?

- A. igrep linux operating-systems.txt
- B. cut linux operating-systems.txt
- C. cut [Ll] [Ii] [Nn] [Uu] [Xx] operating-systems.txt
- D. **grep -i linux operating-systems.txt**
- E. less -i linux operating-systems.txt

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 49

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

- A. The username
- B. The encrypted password
- C. The numerical user ID
- D. The user's storage space limit
- E. The user's default shell

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which package management tool is used in Red Hat-based Linux Systems?

- A. dpkg
- B. apt-get
- C. packagectl
- D. portage
- E. **rpm**

Answer: E

Explanation:

RPM stands for RPM Package Manager (formerly known as Red Hat Package Manager), which is a powerful, command-line package management tool developed for the Red Hat operating system. It is now used as a core component in many Linux distributions such as CentOS, Fedora, Oracle Linux, openSUSE and Mageia1. RPM can install, uninstall, and query individual software packages, but it cannot manage dependency resolution like YUM2. YUM is another package management tool that is based on RPM and can handle dependencies automatically. YUM is the primary package management tool for installing, updating, removing, and managing software packages in Red Hat Enterprise Linux2. Therefore, the correct answer is B. rpm, as it is the underlying package management tool used in Red Hat-based Linux systems. Reference:

Linux package management with YUM and RPM | Enable Sysadmin

Chapter 13. Package Management Tool Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 | Red Hat Customer Portal Difference Between YUM and RPM | 2DayGeek

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following commands will search for the file foo.txt under the directory /home?

- A. find /home - file foo.txt
- B. search /home -file foo.txt
- C. find /home foo.txt
- D. **find /home -name foo.txt**
- E. search /home foo. txt

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct command to search for the file `foo.txt` under the directory `/home` is `find /home -name foo.txt`. This command uses the `find` command, which is used to search for files and directories that match certain criteria.

The first argument, `/home`, specifies the starting point of the search. The second argument, `-name`, indicates that the search is based on the name of the file or directory. The third argument, `foo.txt`, is the name of the file to be searched for. The `find` command will recursively search all the subdirectories under `/home` and print the path of any file or directory that matches the name `foo.txt`.

The other commands are incorrect for various reasons:

* A. search /home -file foo.txt is incorrect because there is no such command as search in Linux. The correct command for searching files and directories is find.

* B. search /home foo.txt is incorrect because, as mentioned above, there is no search command in Linux.

Also, this command does not use any option to specify the search criteria, such as `-name`, `-type`, `-size`, etc.
* C. `find /home - file foo.txt` is incorrect because the option `-file` is not valid. The correct option for specifying the type of file or directory is `-type`, followed by a letter that indicates the type, such as `f` for regular file, `d` for directory, `l` for symbolic link, etc. For example, `find /home -type f -name foo.txt` would

example, `find /home -type f -name foo.txt` would
* search for a regular file named `foo.txt` under `/home`

- * E. find /home foo.txt is incorrect because this command does not use any option to specify the search criteria, such as -name, -type, -size, etc. This command will search for any file or directory that has foo.txt as part of its name, not exactly as its name. For example, this command will also match a file named barfoo.txt or a directory named footxt.bak

References: [find command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks](#) : 15 Super Useful Examples of Find Command in Linux

NEW QUESTION # 52

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