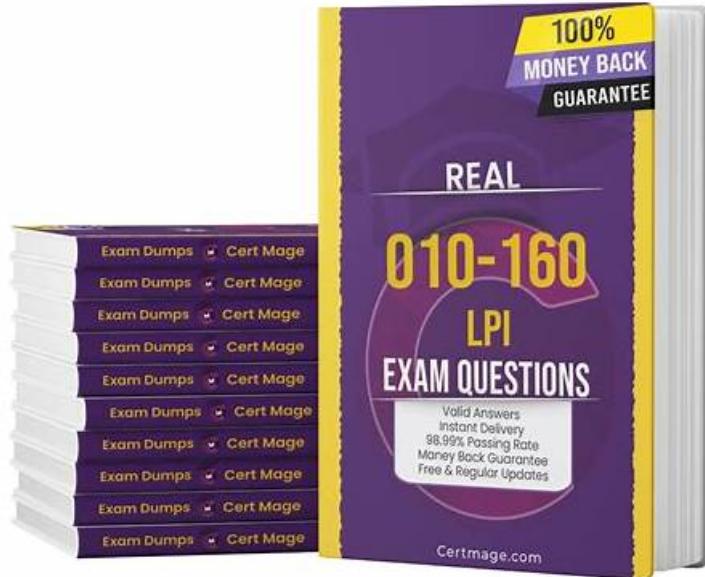


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Introduction to LPI 010-160: Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6

The Linux Professional Institute (LPI) is dedicated to developing a worldwide Linux certification standard. We think that such a certification program must satisfy both IT workers and the organizations. To accomplish this objective, we have established an open, rigorous and advisory approach using both volunteers and recruited resources. We are widely acknowledged and approved in our development process and have fulfilled the high criteria of independent certifying bodies. Linux Professionals Track is intended to assess the know-how and abilities of Linux system administrators. The professional Open technology certificates are intended to assess the knowledge and abilities of open technology tools like DevOps Tools and BSD Specialist. Open technology test targets are updated on average every three years to keep pace with changing technologies and certificates valid for five years before they have to be recertified or certified at a higher level. For Open technology certificates, one examination is given, and no prerequisites are required for the examinations. Linux Professional Track. The test goals are averaged every three years to keep pace with changing technology and Linux professional institute certificates are valid for 5 years, and you'll have to certify again or credential at higher levels. While the tests may be in any sequence, certifications of the lower level must be completed before certificates of the higher level may be given.

The Linux Professional Institute (LPI) offers certification examination study materials. These resources from the research will also give you with an edge in preparation. LPI study materials may be readily obtained through their website, in particular. LPI supplied Linux Essential 1.6 book for the certification test Linux 010-160. In addition, Linux Essentials certification is the ideal method to demonstrate your abilities with your next job or advancement. This is especially a move towards the LPIC Full Rated Track for Linux System Admins. This is a step forward. You have to prepare for every test, but it is essential that you practice. Above all, you all should understand that you should never stop trying until it succeeds, no matter how many times you fail. For the Linux 010-160 test initially, all Linux features and operations must be understood. Without this you can't proceed with the examination. As a consequence, LPI offers all details and qualifications relating to the 010-160 test on its website. The **010-160 exam dumps** is the

best source to start the preparation.

The LPI 010-160 exam test is a qualification exam to get LPI 1 Linux administrator certification. Aspirants must be aware of:

- Linux's system architecture
- manage files, access rights and security of the system
- Easy control systems: assist users, add users to a bigger system, recover and backup, closed down and reboot
- Work on the command line for Linux includes standard commands of GNU and Unix
- Install and maintain the Linux computer, incorporating X11, and configure it as a shared opinion

Lpi 010-160 (Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6) Certification Exam is designed to test the foundational knowledge of individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in Linux or open-source technology. 010-160 exam covers a range of topics, including basic command-line skills, file management, networking fundamentals, and system security. It is an entry-level certification exam that is suitable for beginners who are just starting out in the industry.

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

Reverse DNS assigns hostnames to IP addresses. How is the name of the IP address 198.51.100.165 stored on a DNS server?

- A. In the A record for 165.100.51.198.ipv4.arpA.
- B. In the ARPA record for 165.100.51.198.rev.
- C. In the RNAME record for 198-51-100-165.rev.arpA.
- D. In the PTR record for 165.100.51.198.in-addr.arpA.
- E. In the REV record for arpA.in-addr.198.51.100.165.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reverse DNS lookups query DNS servers for a PTR (pointer) record; if the server does not have a PTR record, it cannot resolve a reverse lookup. PTR records store IP addresses with their segments reversed, and they append ".in-addr.arpa" to that. For example, if a domain has an IP address of 192.0.2.1, the PTR record will store the domain's information under 1.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa. In IPv6, the latest version of the Internet Protocol, PTR records are stored within the ".ip6.arpa" domain instead of ".in-addr.arpa."! Therefore, the name of the IP address 198.51.100.165 is stored in the PTR record for 165.100.51.198.in-addr.arpa. Reference: 1: Reverse DNS lookup - Wikipedia 1

NEW QUESTION # 33

Where is the operating system of a Raspberry Pi stored?

- A. On rewritable flash storage which is built into the Raspberry Pi.
- B. On a read only partition on the Raspberry Pi's firmware, next to the BIOS.
- C. On the master device attached to the Raspberry Pi's IDE bus.

- D. On a removable SD card which is put into the Raspberry Pi.
- E. On a Linux extension module connected to the Raspberry Pi's GPIO pins.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The Raspberry Pi uses an SD card (or microSD card for newer models) as its main storage device. This means that the operating system and any other files are stored on the SD card, which can be easily inserted or removed from the Raspberry Pi. The SD card also allows the user to switch between different operating systems by using different cards or partitions. The Raspberry Pi does not have any internal storage, such as a hard disk drive or a solid state drive, nor does it use any external devices, such as an IDE bus, a firmware partition, or a GPIO module, to store the operating system. References:

- * Raspberry Pi OS - Raspberry Pi
- * Choosing Storage for Raspberry Pi - Kingston Technology
- * Beginner's Guide: How To Install a New OS on Raspberry Pi

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which permissions are set on a regular file once the permissions have been modified with the command chmod 654 file.txt?

drw-r-xr--

- A. -wxr-x--x
- B. d-wxr-x--
- C. -rw-r-xr--
- D.
- E. -rwxrw---x

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which of the following is a protocol used for automatic IP address configuration?

- A. DHCP
- B. LDAP
- C. NFS
- D. SMTP
- E. DNS

Answer: A

Explanation:

DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. It is a protocol that provides quick, automatic, and central management for the distribution of IP addresses within a network. It also configures other network information, such as the subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server information, on the device1. DHCP uses a client/server architecture, where a DHCP server issues unique IP addresses and automatically configures the devices that request them2. DHCP allows devices to move freely from one network to another and receive an IP address automatically, which is helpful with mobile devices1.

The other options are not protocols used for automatic IP address configuration. NFS stands for Network File System, which is a protocol that allows a user to access and modify files over a network as if they were on their own computer. LDAP stands for Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, which is a protocol that provides access to a centralized directory service that stores information about users, groups, computers, and other resources on a network. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is a protocol that enables the sending and receiving of email messages over a network. DNS stands for Domain Name System, which is a protocol that translates domain names into IP addresses and vice versa. Reference:

Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 105.1, Weight 4

What Is DHCP? (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) - Lifewire

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) | Microsoft Learn

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol - Wikipedia

How does AutoIP work? - Barix

[Network File System - Wikipedia]

[Lightweight Directory Access Protocol - Wikipedia]

[Simple Mail Transfer Protocol - Wikipedia]

[Domain Name System - Wikipedia]

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following outputs could stem from the command `last`?

- A. Last login: Fri Mar 23 10:56:39 2018 from server.example.com
- B. 1 ls
2 cat text.txt
3 logout
- C. EXT4-fs (dm-7): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null)
- D. root tty2 Wed May 17 21:11 - 21:11 (00:00)
- E. Password for user last changed at Sat Mar 31 16:38:57 EST 2018

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The last command in Linux is used to display the list of all the users logged in and out since the file `/var/log/wtmp` was created¹. The output of the last command shows the username, the terminal, the IP address, the login time and date, and the duration of the session for each record². The option `E` is the only one that matches this format. The other options are not related to the last command.

for each record. The option E is the only one that matches this format. The other options are not related to the last command. Option A shows a list of commands executed by a user. Option B shows the password change information for a user. Option C shows the last login information for a user. Option D shows the mount information for a filesystem. References:

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives3, Topic 1.4: Command Line Basics, Subtopic: Basic Shell Commands

* Linux last Command Tutorial for Beginners (8 Examples)4

* Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Preparation Guide, Section 1.4: Command Line Basics, Page 16

NEW QUESTION # 37

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