

Reliable 010-160 Test Objectives, Pass 010-160 Guide

010-160

LPI Linux Essentials

STEP BY STEP GUIDE



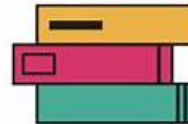
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The Lpi 010-160 exam covers various topics, including the history and philosophy of Linux, basic commands and functions of the Linux operating system, file management, and security. 010-160 exam is composed of 40 multiple-choice questions and has a duration of 60 minutes. Candidates who pass the exam are awarded the Linux Essentials certificate, which is recognized globally as proof of their basic Linux knowledge and skills. The certificate serves as a stepping stone for candidates who wish to pursue further certification in Linux.

The Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6, also known as LPI 010-160, is an entry-level certification exam designed for individuals who want to get a basic understanding of Linux operating systems. 010-160 Exam is vendor-neutral, meaning that it covers the fundamental concepts and principles of Linux that are relevant across different distributions. Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 certification is ideal for students, professionals, and enthusiasts who want to start their journey into the world of Linux.

>> **Reliable 010-160 Test Objectives** <<

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Lpi 010-160 Exam is an internationally recognized certification exam that is accepted by many companies and organizations around the world. Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 certification provides a solid foundation for individuals who want to pursue a career in Linux and opens up many job opportunities in the IT industry. Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 certification also demonstrates a candidate's commitment to their profession and a desire to improve their skills and knowledge.

Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

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:

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. Reference: : [Bus (computing)] : [Transformers: Robots in Disguise (2015 TV series)] : [Serial ATA]3) : [SATA vs. IDE: What's the Difference?]

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following commands shows the absolute path to the current working directory?

- A. ls -l
- B. cd ~/home
- C. cd ..
- **D. pwd**
- E. who

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command pwd stands for "print working directory". It will print the absolute path of the current working directory to the terminal. For example, if we are currently in the /home/user/directory, it will print out that exact path¹. The pwd command is useful for finding out where we are in the file system hierarchy and for verifying the location of files and directories².

The other options are not commands that show the absolute path to the current working directory. The who command shows the users who are currently logged in to the system³. The cd ... command changes the current working directory to the parent directory of the current one². The ls -l command lists the files and directories in the current working directory in a long format, which shows the permissions, ownership, size, date, and name of each file and directory². The cd ~/home command changes the current working directory to the /home directory under the user's home directory, which may or may not exist². References:

* Linux Essentials Exam Objectives, Version 1.6, Topic 103.1, Weight 2

* Linux Essentials Certification Guide, Chapter 3, Page 51-52

* How to Get the current directory in Linux - howtouselinux

* How To Find The Absolute Path Of A File Or Directory In Linux - systranbox

NEW QUESTION # 44

What is true about a recursive directory listing?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

A recursive directory listing is a way of displaying the files and folders in a directory and all its sub-directories. The recursive option can be used with various commands, such as ls, find, or dir, to list the files recursively. For example, the command ls -R will list all the files and folders in the current directory and any sub-directories, showing the hierarchy of the file system¹²3 A recursive directory listing does not include the permissions, ownership, or file system details of the files, unless specified by other options. For example, the command ls -lR will list the files recursively and also show the permissions, ownership, size, and modification date of each file¹. A recursive directory listing also does not include a preview of the content of each file, unless specified by other options. For example, the command ls -R --file-type will list the files recursively and also show the file type indicator, such as / for directories, * for executable files, @ for symbolic links, etc¹. References: 1: ls (Unix) - Wikipedia 2: Recursively List all directories and files - Stack Overflow 3: Why is ls -R called "recursive" listing? - Ask Ubuntu

NEW QUESTION # 45

What can be found in the /proc/ directory?

- A. One log file per running service.
- B. One device file per hardware device.

- C. One directory per installed program.
- D. One file per existing user account.
- E. One directory per running process.

Answer: E

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', which points 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.

Reference:

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 # 46

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

Answer:

Explanation:

\

Explanation:

The backslash character () is used to escape the meaning of the next character in a command line. This means that the next character is treated as a literal character, not as a special character. For example, if you want to use a space in a file name, you can use a backslash before the space to prevent the shell from interpreting it as a separator. Similarly, if you want to split a long command line across multiple lines, you can use a backslash at the end of each line to tell the shell that the command is not finished yet. The shell will ignore the newline character and continue reading the next line as part of the same command. For example, you can write:

ls -l

/home/user/Documents

instead of:

ls -l /home/user/Documents

Both commands will produce the same output, but the first one is easier to read and type. Reference:

Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.1.2

2.1 Command Line Basics - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 7.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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