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#1 Online Certification Guide

LPI 010-160

LPI Linux Essentials Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus –Questions

010-160

LPI Linux Essentials

40 Questions Exam – 500/800 Cut Score – Duration of 60 minutes

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Know Your 010-160 Certification Well:

The 010-160 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the LPI Linux System Administration. Before you start your 010-160 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Linux Essentials materials like 010-160 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 010-160 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.
The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 010-160 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 010-160 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 010-160 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 010-160 exam makes you LPI Linux Essentials. Having the Linux Essentials certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

LPI 010-160 Linux Essentials Certification Details:

Exam Name	LPI Linux Essentials
Exam Code	010-160
Exam Price	$120 (USD)
Duration	60 mins
Number of Questions	40
Passing Score	500 / 800
Schedule Exam	**LPI Marketplace**
Sample Questions	**LPI Linux Essentials Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**LPI 010-160 Certification Practice Exam**

010-160 Syllabus:

Topic	Details
The Linux Community and a Career in Open Source	
Linux Evolution and Popular Operating Systems	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Knowledge of Linux development and major distributions. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - Distributions - Embedded Systems - Linux in the Cloud **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** - Debian, Ubuntu (LTS) - CentOS, openSUSE, Red Hat, SUSE - Linux Mint, Scientific Linux - Raspberry Pi, Raspbian - Android
Major Open Source Applications	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Awareness of major applications as well as their uses and development. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - Desktop applications - Server applications - Development languages - Package management tools and repositories **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** - OpenOffice.org, LibreOffice, Thunderbird, Firefox, GIMP - Nextcloud, ownCloud - Apache HTTPD, NGINX, MariaDB, MySQL, NFS, Samba - C, Java, JavaScript, Perl, shell, Python, PHP - dpkg, apt-get, rpm, yum
Open Source Software and Licensing	**Weight:** 1 **Description:** Open communities and licensing Open Source Software for business.

Topic	Details
	Key Knowledge Areas: **-** Open source philosophy - Open source licensing - Free Software Foundation (FSF), Open Source Initiative (OSI) **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** Copyleft, Permissive - GPL, BSD, Creative Commons - Free Software, Open Source Software, FOSS, FLOSS - Open source business models
ICT Skills and Working in Linux	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills and working in Linux **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Desktop skills - Getting to the command line - Industry uses of Linux, cloud computing and virtualization **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** Using a browser, privacy concerns, configuration options, searching the web and saving content - Terminal and console - Password issues - Privacy issues and tools - Use of common open source applications in presentations and projects
Finding Your Way on a Linux System	
Command Line Basics	**Weight:** 3 **Description:** Basics of using the Linux command line. **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Basic shell - Command line syntax - Variables - Quoting **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** Bash - echo - history

Topic	Details
	- PATH environment variable - export - type
Using the Command Line to Get Help	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Running help commands and navigation of the various help systems. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - Man pages - Info pages **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** - man - info - /usr/share/doc/ - locate
Using Directories and Listing Files	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Navigation of home and system directories and listing files in various locations. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - Files, directories - Hidden files and directories - Home directories - Absolute and relative paths **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** - Common options for ls - Recursive listings - cd - . and .. - home and ~
Creating, Moving and Deleting Files	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Create, move and delete files and directories under the home directory. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - Files and directories - Case sensitivity - Simple globbing

Topic	Details
	The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities: **-** mv, cp, rm, touch - mkdir, rmdir
The Power of the Command Line	
Archiving Files on the Command Line	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Archiving files in the user home directory. **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Files, directories - Archives, compression **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** tar - Common tar options - gzip, bzip2, xz - zip, unzip
Searching and Extracting Data from Files	**Weight:** 3 **Description:** Search and extract data from files in the home directory. **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Command line pipes - I/O redirection - Basic Regular Expressions using ., [ ], *, and ? **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** grep - less - cat, head, tail - sort - cut - wc
Turning Commands into a Script	**Weight:** 4 **Description:** Turning repetitive commands into simple scripts. **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Basic shell scripting - Awareness of common text editors (vi and nano)

Topic	Details
	The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities: **-** #! (shebang) - /bin/bash - Variables - Arguments - for loops - echo - Exit status
The Linux Operating System	
Choosing an Operating System	**Weight:** 1 **Description:** Knowledge of major operating systems and Linux distributions. **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Differences between Windows, OS X and Linux - Distribution life cycle management **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** GUI versus command line, desktop configuration - Maintenance cycles, beta and stable
Understanding Computer Hardware	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Familiarity with the components that go into building desktop and server computers. **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Hardware **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** Motherboards, processors, power supplies, optical drives, peripherals - Hard drives, solid state disks and partitions, /dev/sd* - Drivers
Where Data is Stored	**Weight:** 3 **Description:** Where various types of information are stored on a Linux system. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - Programs and configuration - Processes - Memory addresses

Topic	Details
	- System messaging - Logging **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** ps, top, free - syslog, dmesg - /etc/, /var/log/ - /boot/, /proc/, /dev/, /sys/
Your Computer on the Network	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Querying vital networking configuration and determining the basic requirements for a computer on a Local Area Network (LAN). **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Internet, network, routers - Querying DNS client configuration - Querying network configuration **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** route, ip route show - ifconfig, ip addr show - netstat, ss - /etc/resolv.conf, /etc/hosts - IPv4, IPv6 - ping - host
Security and File Permissions	
Basic Security and Identifying User Types	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Various types of users on a Linux system. **Key Knowledge Areas:** **-** Root and standard users - System users **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** **-** /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow, /etc/group - id, last, who, w - sudo, su

Topic	Details
Creating Users and Groups	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Creating users and groups on a Linux system. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - User and group commands - User IDs **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** - /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow, /etc/group, /etc/skel/ - useradd, groupadd - passwd
Managing File Permissions and Ownership	**Weight:** 2 **Description:** Understanding and manipulating file permissions and ownership settings. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - File and directory permissions and ownership **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** - ls -l, ls -a - chmod, chown
Special Directories and Files	**Weight:** 1 **Description:** Special directories and files on a Linux system including special permissions. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - Using temporary files and directories - Symbolic links **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** - /tmp/, /var/tmp/ and Sticky Bit - ls -d - ln -s

LPI 010-160 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

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 PTR record for 165.100.51.198.in-addr.arpa.
b) In the A record for 165.100.51.198.ipv4.arpa.
c) In the ARPA record for 165.100.51.198.rev.
d) In the REV record for arpa.in-addr.198.51.100.165.
e) In the RNAME record for 198-51-100-165.rev.arpa.

Answer: a

Question: 2

What is a Linux distribution?

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

Answer: b

Question: 3

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

a) drw-r-xr--
b) d—wxr-x--
c) –wxr-x--x
d) –rwxrw---x
e) -rw-r-xr--

Answer: e

Question: 4

Why are web browser cookies considered dangerous?

a) Cookies support identification and tracking of users.
b) Cookies are always public and accessible to anyone on the internet.
c) Cookies consume significant amounts of storage and can exhaust disk space.
d) Cookies store critical data which is lost when a cookie is deleted.
e) Cookies can contain and execute viruses and malware.

Answer: a

Question: 5

Which of the following commands can be used to resolve a DNS name to an IP address?

a) dnsname
b) dns
c) query
d) host
e) iplookup

Answer: d

Question: 6

Where is the operating system of a Raspberry Pi stored?

a) On the master device attached to the Raspberry Pi's IDE bus.
b) On a read only partition on the Raspberry Pi's firmware, next to the BIOS.
c) On a removable SD card which is put into the Raspberry Pi
d) On a Linux extension module connected to the Raspberry Pi's GPIO pins.
e) On rewritable flash storage which is built into the Raspberry Pi.

Answer: c

Question: 7

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

a) The RAM bus
b) The NUMA bus
c) The CPU bus
d) The SATA bus
e) The Auto bus

Answer: d

Question: 8

Which of the following are typical services offered by public cloud providers?

(Choose three correct answers.)

a) Graphics as a Service (GaaS)
b) Software as a Service (SaaS)
c) Internet as a Service(IaaS)
d) Platform as a Service(PaaS)
e) Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS)

Answer: b, d, e

Question: 9

Members of a team already have experience using Red Hat Enterprise Linux. For a small hobby project, the team wants to set up a Linux server without paying for a subscription.

Which of the following Linux distributions allows the team members to apply as much of their Red Hat Enterprise Linux knowledge as possible?

a) Ubuntu Linux LTS
b) Raspbian
c) CentOS
d) openSUSE
e) Debian GNU/Linux

Answer: c

Question: 10

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

a) /home/user/Documents/
b) /home/user/Documents/Downloads/
c) /home/user/Downloads/Documents/
d) /Documents/
e) /home/Documents

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack LPI Linux Essentials 010-160 Exam:

- Getting details of the 010-160 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 010-160 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the LPI provided training for 010-160 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 010-160 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 010-160 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 010-160 Certification

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