

LPI LINUX ESSENTIALS 010-160 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is the function of the 'tail -f' command?**
 - A. It displays the first few lines of a file.
 - B. It monitors a file for new lines being added in real-time.
 - C. It shows the size of a file.
 - D. It removes the last lines of a file.
- 2. Which command is used to view active network connections in a Linux system?**
 - A. netstat
 - B. ping
 - C. ifconfig
 - D. ipconfig
- 3. Which file contains user account information in Linux?**
 - A. /etc/shadow
 - B. /etc/passwd
 - C. /etc/group
 - D. /etc/users
- 4. What does a Free Software license define?**
 - A. Payment terms for software purchases
 - B. Conditions for modifying and distributing the licensed software
 - C. Hardware requirements for software installation
 - D. End-user support terms
- 5. How can you list all installed packages on a Debian-based system?**
 - A. apt list --installed
 - B. dpkg -i
 - C. dpkg -l
 - D. list packages
- 6. What does 'sudo' stand for?**
 - A. Superuser Do
 - B. System User Do
 - C. Secure User Do
 - D. Shell User Do

- 7. Which command displays the current working directory?**
- A. pwd
 - B. dir
 - C. cd
 - D. home
- 8. Which of the following programs are known web servers?**
- A. Apache HTTPD
 - B. NGINX
 - C. MySQL
 - D. Python
- 9. What is a primary difference between hard disk drives and solid state disks?**
- A. Only hard disks have a motor and moving parts
 - B. Solid state disks have a motor and moving parts
 - C. Solid state disks provide slower access to stored data than hard disks
 - D. Only solid state disks contain moving mechanical components
- 10. Which file typically contains user account information in Linux?**
- A. /etc/passwd
 - B. /etc/group
 - C. /var/log/auth.log
 - D. /usr/bin/users

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is the function of the 'tail -f' command?

- A. It displays the first few lines of a file.
- B. It monitors a file for new lines being added in real-time.**
- C. It shows the size of a file.
- D. It removes the last lines of a file.

The 'tail -f' command is used to monitor a file for new lines being added in real-time. This is particularly useful for observing log files or any other file that changes frequently. When you execute this command, it opens the specified file and displays the last few lines, then continues to "follow" the file as it grows. Every time a new line is added to the file, it prints that line to the terminal. This functionality is essential for tasks like monitoring the output of applications, tracking system logs, or debugging, as it allows users to see updates immediately without needing to refresh or repeatedly check the file manually. The other options do not accurately describe the purpose of 'tail -f'. The command does not show the first few lines of a file, measure file size, or remove lines from a file. Therefore, the correct description of 'tail -f' is its capability to provide a live view of new content being appended to a specified file.

2. Which command is used to view active network connections in a Linux system?

- A. netstat**
- B. ping
- C. ifconfig
- D. ipconfig

The command used to view active network connections in a Linux system is netstat. This utility provides detailed information about the network connections, including the local and remote IP addresses, port numbers, and the state of the connections (such as established, listening, or closed). Using netstat is beneficial for network troubleshooting and monitoring network activity. It gives administrators insights into what connections are currently active, which services are using the network, and can also indicate if there are any unauthorized connections. The other commands listed serve different purposes. The ping command is primarily used to check the reachability of a host on a network and to measure round-trip time for messages sent to the destination. Ifconfig is a command used to configure and manage network interfaces, providing details like IP addresses and network interface statistics but not active connection states. Ipconfig is a command used in Windows systems to display network configuration details and is not applicable in a Linux context.

3. Which file contains user account information in Linux?

- A. /etc/shadow
- B. /etc/passwd**
- C. /etc/group
- D. /etc/users

The file that contains user account information in Linux is /etc/passwd. This file is essential as it stores basic details about each user on the system, including the username, user ID (UID), group ID (GID), user description, home directory, and the default shell that the user will use when they log in. Each line in /etc/passwd represents a single user account and is structured with several fields, separated by colons. These fields allow the system to access important information that is needed for user management, authentication, and shell login. While there are other important files related to user accounts, such as /etc/shadow, which contains encrypted passwords and additional security data, and /etc/group, which defines groups of users, /etc/passwd remains the primary file for user account details. The inclusion of other files signifies their role in the broader user management system, yet /etc/passwd is where the fundamental account information is stored. Hence, this distinction highlights the significance of /etc/passwd in Linux user account management.

4. What does a Free Software license define?

- A. Payment terms for software purchases
- B. Conditions for modifying and distributing the licensed software**
- C. Hardware requirements for software installation
- D. End-user support terms

A Free Software license primarily defines the conditions under which the licensed software can be modified and distributed. This means that users are granted certain freedoms, such as the ability to use the software for any purpose, access to the source code, and the right to alter the software to suit their needs. Additionally, it allows users to share their modifications with others, thus promoting collaboration and innovation within the software community. This focus on modification and distribution is critical to the philosophy of Free Software, which advocates for user empowerment and community-driven development. By clarifying these rights, the license fosters an environment where users can contribute to the software's improvement, ensuring that it can evolve and adapt to meet changing needs. The other options address different aspects of software but do not relate specifically to the core purpose of a Free Software license: managing the rights and responsibilities associated with modifying and redistributing the software.

5. How can you list all installed packages on a Debian-based system?

- A. `apt list --installed`
- B. `dpkg -i`
- C. `dpkg -l`**
- D. `list packages`

To list all installed packages on a Debian-based system, using the command `dpkg -l` is the standard and direct approach. The `dpkg` command is a low-level package management tool for Debian that allows users to interact with `.deb` package files, and the `-l` option specifically instructs it to display a list of all packages installed on the system. This includes the package name, version, and a brief description of each installed package, making it a comprehensive command for package management. In the context of the other options, while `apt list --installed` can also list installed packages, it operates at a higher level and relies on the APT system, so it's not as direct as using `dpkg -l`. The commands `dpkg -i` and `list packages` do not serve the purpose of listing installed packages; `dpkg -i` is used for installing a package, and `list packages` is not a valid command in a Debian-based system. Thus, the most accurate and recognized command for this purpose remains `dpkg -l`.

6. What does 'sudo' stand for?

- A. Superuser Do**
- B. System User Do
- C. Secure User Do
- D. Shell User Do

'Sudo' stands for "superuser do." This command allows a permitted user to execute a command as the superuser or another user, as specified by the security policy set in the system's `/etc/sudoers` file. The concept behind 'sudo' is rooted in the principle of least privilege, meaning users only receive elevated permissions when necessary, reducing the risk of accidental or malicious changes to the system. This is particularly important in multi-user environments or systems that require a higher level of security. The other options do not accurately reflect the function or purpose of the command in the context of Unix-like operating systems. For example, "System User Do," "Secure User Do," and "Shell User Do" do not correspond to any recognized functionality associated with 'sudo.'

7. Which command displays the current working directory?

- A. pwd
- B. dir
- C. cd
- D. home

The command that displays the current working directory is "pwd," which stands for "print working directory." When executed in a terminal, this command outputs the full path to the directory where the user is currently located. This helps users understand their current location within the file system, which is essential for navigating and executing commands effectively. The other commands serve different purposes: "dir" is used primarily in DOS and Windows environments to list the contents of a directory, not to display the current directory's path. "cd," which stands for "change directory," is used to navigate to a different directory and does not provide any information on the current directory. The term "home" does not correspond to any standard command in this context; instead, it refers to the user's home directory and is not a command that would display the current working directory.

8. Which of the following programs are known web servers?

- A. Apache HTTPD
- B. NGINX
- C. MySQL
- D. Python

Apache HTTPD is a well-established web server software that serves web pages to users over the internet. It is widely used and is known for its modular architecture, allowing users to extend its functionality through modules. One of the key features of Apache is its ability to serve both static and dynamic content, making it a versatile choice for various web applications. NGINX, another choice listed, is also a prominent web server known for its performance and efficiency in handling multiple connections concurrently. It is particularly favored for its ability to serve static files quickly and for its reverse proxy capabilities. MySQL, on the other hand, is a relational database management system, not a web server. It is used for storing and retrieving data through a database but does not serve web content directly. Python is a programming language and can be used to develop web applications through various frameworks, but it is not a web server itself. While Python applications can be served using web servers like Apache or NGINX, it does not provide web server functionality on its own. Thus, Apache HTTPD is a correct identification as a web server, serving HTTP requests and delivering web content to users while the other choices pertain to different functionalities not related to serving web content.

9. What is a primary difference between hard disk drives and solid state disks?

- A. Only hard disks have a motor and moving parts**
- B. Solid state disks have a motor and moving parts
- C. Solid state disks provide slower access to stored data than hard disks
- D. Only solid state disks contain moving mechanical components

The primary difference between hard disk drives (HDDs) and solid state disks (SSDs) lies in their construction and data access technology. Hard disk drives utilize a mechanical system that includes spinning platters and read/write heads, which are responsible for locating and accessing data on the disk. This design inherently involves moving parts, which can contribute to mechanical wear over time. In contrast, solid state disks are built using flash memory technology and contain no moving mechanical components. This allows SSDs to access data almost instantaneously because they do not rely on physical movement to retrieve information, resulting in faster read and write speeds compared to HDDs. The choice reflects an accurate distinction between the two types of storage technology, highlighting that only hard disk drives have a motor and moving parts, while solid state disks function entirely electronically without these mechanical elements.

10. Which file typically contains user account information in Linux?

- A. /etc/passwd**
- B. /etc/group
- C. /var/log/auth.log
- D. /usr/bin/users

The file that typically contains user account information in Linux is /etc/passwd. This file is essential as it serves as a central repository for user account details, including usernames, user IDs (UIDs), group IDs (GIDs), home directories, and the shell that users are assigned upon login. Each line in the /etc/passwd file corresponds to a single user account and is formatted in a specific manner, with fields separated by colons. The information in this file allows the system to authenticate users and manage user sessions properly. The file also plays a critical role in the functioning of various system utilities, enabling actions such as user management and access control. Being a fundamental part of system security and user management, understanding the role of /etc/passwd is vital for anyone working with Linux systems.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://lpilinuxessentials010160.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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