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NEW QUESTION: 1

What is the default action of the split command on an input file?

- A. It will break the file into new files of 1,024 byte pieces each.
- B. It will break the file into new files of 1,000 line pieces each.
- C. It will break the file into new files of 1,024 kilobyte pieces each.
- D. It will break the file into new files that are no more than 5% of the size of the original file.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The split command in Linux is used to split large files into smaller files. The default action of the split command on an input file is to break the file into new files of 1,000 line pieces each. The names of the new files are PREFIXaa, PREFIXab, PREFIXac, and so on. By default, the PREFIX of the new files is x, but it can be changed with the -a option. For example, the following command will split the file someLogFile.log into new files of 1,000 lines each with the prefix log:

```
split someLogFile.log -a 3 log
```

The new files will be named logaaa, logaab, logaac, and so on. To verify the number of lines in each new file, we can use the wc command with the -l option. For example, the following command will show the number of lines in the first and the last new file:

```
wc -l logaaa logaas
```

The output will be:

```
1000 logaaa 170 logaas
```

This means that the original file had 17,170 lines and was split into 18 new files. 17 of them have 1,000 lines each, and the last one has the remaining 170 lines. References:

* [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.7: Perform basic file management, Weight: 4, Key Knowledge Areas: Use of split and cat to split or join files.

* [Split Command in Linux: 9 Useful Examples], Topic: Split Files

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which of the following statements are true about the boot sequence of a PC using a BIOS? (Choose two.)

- A. Some parts of the boot process can be configured from the BIOS
- B. The BIOS initiates the boot process after turning the computer on
- C. Linux does not require the assistance of the BIOS to boot a computer
- D. The BIOS boot process starts only if secondary storage, such as the hard disk, is functional
- E. The BIOS is started by loading hardware drivers from secondary storage, such as the hard disk

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3

What is contained on the EFI System Partition?

- A. The Linux root file system
- B. The first stage boot loader
- C. The default swap space file
- D. The Linux default shell binaries
- E. The user home directories

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following directories on a 64 bit Linux system typically contain shared libraries? (Choose two.)

- A. /lib64/
- B. /opt/lib64/
- C. /var/lib64/
- D. /usr/lib64/
- E. ~/.lib64/

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5

When considering the use of hard links, what are valid reasons not to use hard links?

- A. Hard links are not available on all Linux systems because traditional filesystems, such as ext4, do not support them
- B. If users other than root should be able to create hard links, sulnhas to be installed and configured
- C. Each hard link has individual ownership, permissions and ACLs which can lead to unintended disclosure of file content
- D. Hard links are specific to one filesystem and cannot point to files on another filesystem
- E. When a hard linked file is changed, a copy of the file is created and consumes additional space

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which of the following examples for Bash file globbing matches a file named root-can-do-this.txt when used in the directory holding that file? (Choose three correct answers.)

- A. root***{can,may}-do-this.[tT][xX][tT]
- B. root*can?do-this.{txt,odt}
- C. root*can*do??this.txt
- D. {root,user,admin}-can-??-this.txt
- E. r[oOoO]t-can-do*.txt

Answer: B,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which of the following files, located in a user's home directory, contains the Bash history?

- A. .bashrc_history
- B. .bash_histfile
- C. .history
- D. .bash_history
- E. .history_bash

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The correct answer is D, .bash_history. This file, located in a user's home directory, contains the Bash history, which is a list of commands that the user has entered in the Bash shell. The syntax of the file is:

```
~/bash_history
```

The ~ symbol represents the user's home directory, which is usually /home/username. The / symbol is a directory separator that separates the components of a path. The . symbol at the beginning of the file name indicates that the file is hidden, which means that it is not normally displayed by the ls command or the file manager, unless the -a option or the show hidden files option is used. The bash_history is the name of the file that stores the Bash history.

The Bash history is maintained by the Bash shell while it is running, and it is written to the .bash_history file when the shell exits or when the history -a or -w options are used. The history command can be used to display, manipulate, or search the Bash history. The HISTFILE variable can be used to change the name or location of the .bash_history file. The HISTSIZE and HISTFILESIZE variables can be used to change the number of commands that are stored in the Bash history and the .bash_history file, respectively.

The other files are incorrect for the following reasons:

- * A, .bashrc_history: This file does not exist by default, and it is not used to store the Bash history. The .bashrc file is a configuration file that is executed by the Bash shell when it starts in interactive mode. It can contain commands, aliases, functions, variables, or other settings that affect the behavior of the shell. However, it is not used to store the history of the commands that the user has entered.
- * B, .bash_histfile: This file does not exist by default, and it is not used to store the Bash history. The .bash_histfile file is not a standard file name, and it is not recognized by the Bash shell. The Bash shell uses the .bash_history file to store the history of the commands that the user has entered, unless the HISTFILE variable is changed to a different file name.
- * C, .history: This file does not exist by default, and it is not used to store the Bash history. The .history file is not a standard file name, and it is not recognized by the Bash shell. The Bash shell uses the

.bash_history file to store the history of the commands that the user has entered, unless the HISTFILE variable is changed to a different file name.

* E, .history_bash: This file does not exist by default, and it is not used to store the Bash history. The .history_bash file is not a standard file name, and it is not recognized by the Bash shell. The Bash shell uses the .bash_history file to store the history of the commands that the user has entered, unless the HISTFILE variable is changed to a different file name.

References:

- * Where is bash's history stored? - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange
- * How to view the .bash_history file via command line? - Ask Ubuntu
- * shell - How can I see all of the bash history? - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following sequences in the vi editor saves the opened document and exits the editor? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A.** esc ZZ
- B.** ctrl :w!
- C.** esc zz
- D.** esc :wq!
- E.** ctrl XX

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

To save a file and exit the vi/vim editor, you need to switch to command mode by pressing the Esc key, then type a colon (:) followed by a command. There are two commands that can save a file and quit the editor: x and wq. The x command writes the buffer to the file only if there are unsaved changes, while the wq command always writes the buffer to the file and updates the file modification time. Both commands are followed by an exclamation mark (!) to force the operation and override any warnings. Therefore, the correct sequences are:

- * Esc ZZ: This is equivalent to typing :x and hitting Enter.
- * Esc :wq!: This writes the buffer to the file and quits the editor, ignoring any warnings.

The other options are incorrect because:

- * Ctrl :w! is not a valid sequence. The Ctrl key does not switch to command mode, and the w command only saves the file without exiting.
- * Esc zz is not a valid sequence. The zz command does not exist in vi/vim.
- * Ctrl XX is not a valid sequence. The Ctrl key does not switch to command mode, and the XX command does not exist in vi/vim.

References:

- * How to Save a File in Vi / Vim Editor & Quit - phoenixNAP
- * How to Save a File in Vim / Vi and Quit the Editor | Linuxize
- * How To Save a File in Vi / Vim Text Editor - nixCraft
- * How to Save a File in Vi / Vim Editor & Quit - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which command uninstalls a package but keeps its configuration files in case the package is re-installed?

- A. dpkg -v pkgname
- B. dpkg -L pkgname
- C. dpkg -s pkgname
- D. dpkg -P pkgname
- E. dpkg -r pkgname

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

A user accidentally created the subdirectory \dir in his home directory. Which of the following commands will remove that directory?

- A. rmdir ~\dir
- B. rmdir ~\dir
- C. rmdir '~\dir'
- D. rmdir ~/dir'
- E. rmdir "~\dir"

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

When piping the output of find to the xargs command, what option to find is useful if the filenames have spaces in them?

- A. -print0
- B. -ignore-space
- C. -nospace
- D. -rep-space

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which of the following commands kills the process with the PID 123 but allows the process to "clean up" before exiting?

- A. kill -STOP 123
- B. kill -PIPE 123
- C. kill -KILL 123
- D. kill -TERM 123

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which of the following commands moves and resumes in the background the last stopped shell job?

- A. run
- B. bg

C. fg

D. back

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The bg command is used to move and resume in the background the last stopped shell job. A stopped job is a process that has been suspended by using Ctrl+Z or the kill -STOP command. The bg command will resume the execution of the stopped job and allow it to run in the background, without blocking the current shell. The bg command can also take a job number as an argument, which can be obtained by using the jobs command.

For example, if the last stopped job is 1+ Stopped sleep 500, then the following command will move and resume it in the background:

```
bg %1
```

The output will be:

```
1+ sleep 500 &
```

The fg command is used to move and resume in the foreground the last stopped or backgrounded job. The run and back commands are not valid commands in Linux. References:

* [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.5: Create, monitor and kill processes, Weight: 4, Key Knowledge Areas: Use of jobs, fg and bg commands.

* Linux Commands: jobs, bg, and fg, Topic: The bg Command.

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which of the following commands installs all packages with a name ending with the string foo?

A. zypper get "*foo"

B. zypper update "foo?"

C. zypper force "foo*"

D. zypper install "*foo"

E. zypper add ".*foo"

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command that installs all packages with a name ending with the string foo is zypper install "*foo". The zypper command is the command line interface of the ZYpp package manager for SUSE Linux. The install (in) subcommand is used to install packages with specified capabilities or RPM files with specified location. The argument "*foo" is a glob pattern that matches any package name that ends with foo. For example, zypper install "foo" will install packages like barfoo, bazfoo, and foo itself. The other commands are either invalid or do not perform the desired task. The zypper get, zypper update, zypper force, and zypper add subcommands do not exist. The "foo?" and "foo" arguments are also invalid glob patterns, as they do not match the end of the package name. The ".*foo" argument is a valid glob pattern, but it matches any package name that contains foo, not just the ones that end with foo. References:

* Zypper package manager - SUSE Documentation1

* zypper(8) [suse man page] - The UNIX and Linux Forums2

* 45 Zypper Commands to Manage 'Suse' Linux Package Management - Tecmint

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which SysV init configuration file is commonly used to set the default run level? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

Answer:

`/etc/inittab`

Explanation

The `/etc/inittab` file is a plain text file that contains information about the initialization process of the system. It defines the default run level, the available run levels, and the actions to be taken when entering or leaving a run level. The default run level is the mode of operation that the system starts up into, and it determines which services and processes are running. The default run level is specified by a line similar to the following in the

`/etc/inittab` file:

`id:5:initdefault:`

The number after the first colon indicates the default run level, which can range from 0 to 6. The meaning of each run level is:

- * 0 - Halt
- * 1 - Single-user text mode
- * 2 - Not used (user-definable)
- * 3 - Full multi-user text mode
- * 4 - Not used (user-definable)
- * 5 - Full multi-user graphical mode (with an X-based login screen)
- * 6 - Reboot

To change the default run level, edit the `/etc/inittab` file as root and change the number to the desired run level.

For example, to change the default run level to 3, use the following command:

```
sudo nano /etc/inittab
```

And change the line to:

```
id:3:initdefault:
```

Then save and exit the file. The changes will take effect on the next reboot.

References:

- * [SysV Init Runlevels - Red Hat Customer Portal](#)
- * [F.4. SysV Init Runlevels - Red Hat Customer Portal](#)
- * [init - How can I see or change default run level? - Ask Ubuntu](#)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which of the following are valid stream redirection operators within Bash? (Choose two.)

- A. `<`
- B. `#>`
- C. `%>`
- D. `>>>`

E. 2>&1

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

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NEW QUESTION: 17

What output will be displayed when the user fred executes the following command?

```
echo 'fred $USER'
```

- A. 'fred \$USER'
- B. 'fred fred'
- C. fred /home/fred/
- D. fred fred
- E. fred \$USER

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

In which directory must definition files be placed to add additional repositories to yum?

Answer:

/etc/yum.repos.d, /etc/yum.repos.d/, yum.repos.d, yum.repos.d/

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which of the following shell redirections will write standard output and standard error output to a file named filename?

- A. >filename 2>&1
- B. >>filename
- C. 2>&1 >filename
- D. 1&2>filename
- E. 1>&2>filename

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20

What does the command mount -a do?

- A. It shows all mounted file systems that have been automatically mounted.
- B. It ensures that all file systems listed in /etc/fstab are mounted regardless of their options.

- C. It ensures that all file systems listed with the option noauto in /etc/fstab are mounted.
- D. It opens an editor with root privileges and loads /etc/fstab for editing.
- E. It ensures that all file systems listed with the option auto in /etc/fstab are mounted.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following commands can be used to download the RPM package kernel without installing it?

- A. rpm --download --package kernel
- B. yum download --no-install kernel
- C. rpmdownload kernel
- D. yumdownloader kernel

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

What is the difference between the i and a commands of the vi editor?

- A. i (interactive) requires the user to explicitly switch between vi modes whereas a (automatic) switches modes automatically.
- B. i (insert) inserts text before the current cursor position whereas a (append) inserts text after the cursor.
- C. i (interrupt) temporarily suspends editing of a file to the background whereas a (abort) terminates editing.
- D. i (independent rows) starts every new line at the first character whereas a (aligned rows) keeps the indentation of the previous line.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which of the following pieces of information of an existing file is changed when a hard link pointing to that file is created?

- A. File size
- B. Modify timestamp
- C. Link count
- D. Inode number
- E. Permissions

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

When a hard link pointing to a file is created, the link count of the file is increased by one. The link count is the number of hard links that refer to the same inode. The file size, modify timestamp, inode number and permissions are not affected by creating a hard link. References:

* LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 104: Devices, Linux Filesystems, Filesystem Hierarchy Standard, Weight: 9, Objective 104.5: Create and change hard and symbolic links

* LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide, Chapter 4: The Linux Filesystem, Section 4.3: Hard and Symbolic Links, Page 81

NEW QUESTION: 24

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Which file from the /proc/file system contains a list of all currently mounted devices? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

Answer:`/proc/mounts`**NEW QUESTION: 25**

Given a log file loga.log with timestamps of the format DD/MM/YYYY:hh:mm:ss, which command filters out all log entries in the time period between 8:00 am and 8:59 am?

- A. `grep -E ':08:[09]+:[09]+' loga.log`
- B. `grep -E ':08:[00]+' loga.log`
- C. `grep -E loga.log ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+'`
- D. `grep loga.log ':08:[0-9]:[0-9]'`
- E. `grep -E ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+' loga.log`

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following files, located in a user's home directory, contains the Bash history?

- A. `.bash_history`
- B. `.bash_histfile`
- C. `.bashrc_history`
- D. `.history`
- E. `.history_bash`

Answer: [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)**NEW QUESTION: 27**

Which of the following commands creates an ext3 filesystem on /dev/sdb1? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. `/sbin/mke2fs -j /dev/sdb1`
- B. `/sbin/mkfs -t ext3 /dev/sdb1`
- C. `/sbin/mkfs -c ext3 /dev/sdb1`
- D. `/sbin/mke3fs -j /dev/sdb1`

Answer: [A,B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Explanation

The correct commands to create an ext3 filesystem on /dev/sdb1 are `/sbin/mke2fs -j /dev/sdb1` and `/sbin/mkfs`

`-t ext3 /dev/sdb1`. These commands format the partition /dev/sdb1 with the ext3 filesystem type. The first command uses the mke2fs utility with the -j option, which enables journaling. The second command uses the mkfs utility with the -t option, which specifies the filesystem type. Both commands are equivalent and can be used interchangeably. The other options are incorrect because they use the wrong syntax or parameters for

the commands. Option C is wrong because the `-c` option for the `mkfs` command checks the device for bad blocks, not the filesystem type. Option D is wrong because there is no such utility as `mke3fs`. The correct utility name is `mke2fs`.

NEW QUESTION: 28

In order to display all currently mounted filesystems, which of the following commands could be used? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. `cat /proc/self/mounts`
- B. `free`
- C. `mount`
- D. `lsmounts`
- E. `cat /proc/filesystems`

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The correct commands to display all currently mounted filesystems are `cat /proc/self/mounts` and `mount`. The `cat /proc/self/mounts` command reads the contents of the `/proc/self/mounts` file, which is a symbolic link to `/proc/mounts`. This file contains information about all the filesystems that are currently mounted on the system, as reported by the kernel. The `mount` command without any arguments shows all the mounted filesystems, as recorded by the `mount` and `umount` commands. The other options are incorrect because they do not display the mounted filesystems. The `free` command shows the amount of free and used memory in the system. The `lsmounts` command is not a standard Linux command. The `cat /proc/filesystems` command shows the filesystem types that are supported by the kernel. References:

- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 2.2 Mounting, Unmounting Filesystems]
- * How to get the complete and exact list of mounted filesystems in Linux? - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange
- * 4 Commands to List Mounted File Systems in Linux - Linux Shell Tips
- * How To Show Mounted Devices In Linux Operating System
- * How to Check if a Filesystem is Mounted in Linux?

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which of the following commands print the current working directory when using a Bash shell? (Choose two.)

- A. `echo "${PWD}"`
- B. `echo "${WD}"`
- C. `pwd`
- D. `printwd`
- E. `echo "${pwd}"`

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

`PWD`, `C.pwd` Comprehensive Explanation: The commands that will print the current working directory when using a Bash shell are `echo "${PWD}"` and `pwd`. The `echo` command will print the value of the `PWD` variable, which is set by the shell to the current working directory. The `pwd` command will print the name of the current working directory. The `WD` variable is not a standard shell variable and may not be defined. The `printwd` command is not a valid Linux command.

The `pwd` variable is not the same as the `PWD` variable and may not be defined. References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.1: Work on the command line, `echo` command, `pwd` command

NEW QUESTION: 30

In the `vi` editor, which of the following commands will copy the current line into the `vi` buffer?

- A. `c`
- B. `cc`
- C. `1c`
- D. `yy`
- E. `1y`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The command that will copy the current line into the `vi` buffer is `yy`. The `yy` command is a shorthand for `yank yank`, which means to `yank` (copy) the current line. The `vi` buffer is a temporary storage area where the copied text is stored until it is pasted somewhere else. The `yy` command can also be preceded by a number to indicate how many lines to copy. For example, the command `3yy` will copy the current line and the next two lines into the buffer.

The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:

- * A. `c`: This command is a shorthand for `change`, which means to delete the text specified by the following motion and enter insert mode. For example, the command `cw` will delete the current word and allow the user to type a new one.
- * B. `cc`: This command is a shorthand for `change change`, which means to delete the current line and enter insert mode. This command is similar to `dd` followed by `i`, but it is faster and more convenient.
- * C. `1c`: This command is not valid, as it is missing a motion after the `change` command. The motion specifies what text to delete and replace. For example, the command `1cw` will delete one word and enter insert mode.
- * E. `1y`: This command is also not valid, as it is missing a motion after the `yank` command. The motion specifies what text to copy into the buffer. For example, the command `1yw` will copy one word into the buffer.

References:

- * [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.8: Perform basic file editing operations using `vi`, Weight: 3, Key Knowledge Areas: Navigate a document using `vi`.
- * Vi Cheat Sheet, Topic: Basic `vi` commands.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which of the following commands will print important system information such as the kernel version and machine hardware architecture?

- A. `sysinfo`
- B. `uname`
- C. `lspci`
- D. `arch`
- E. `info`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The commands that will print important system information such as the kernel version and machine hardware architecture are `uname` and `arch`. The `uname` command prints system information, such as the kernel name, release, version, machine, processor, hardware platform, and operating system. The `arch` command prints the machine hardware name, which is equivalent to `uname -m`. For example, `uname -a` will print `Linux 5.10.0-8-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.46-4 (2021-08-03) x86_64 GNU/Linux`, and `arch` will print `x86_64`. The `sysinfo` command is not a valid Linux command. The `lspci` command prints information about PCI buses and devices in the system. The `info` command prints documentation for a given topic or command. References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.1: Work on the command line, `uname` command, `arch` command, `lspci` command, `info` command

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NEW QUESTION: 32

What happens after issuing the command `vi` without any additional parameters?

- A. `vi` starts and loads the last file used and moves the cursor to the position where `vi` was when it last exited.
- B. `vi` starts and opens a new file which is filled with the content of the `vi` buffer if the buffer contains text.
- C. `vi` starts in command mode and opens a new empty file.
- D. `vi` exits with an error message as it cannot be invoked without a file name to operate on.
- E. `vi` starts and requires the user to explicitly either create a new or load an existing file.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which of the following files exist in a standard GRUB 2 installation? (Choose two.)

- A. `/boot/grub/stages/stage0`
- B. `/boot/grub/i386-pc/1vm.mod`
- C. `/boot/grub/fstab`
- D. `/boot/grub/grub.cfg`
- E. `/boot/grub/linux/vmlinuz`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 34

What is the purpose of the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard?

- A. It is a security model used to ensure files are organized according to their permissions and accessibility.
- B. It provides unified tools to create, maintain and manage multiple filesystems in a common way.
- C. It defines a common internal structure of inodes for all compliant filesystems.
- D. It is a distribution neutral description of locations of files and directories.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard is a distribution neutral description of locations of files and directories. According to the first result, it is a reference describing the conventions used for the layout of Unix-like systems. It is maintained by the Linux Foundation and the latest version is 3.0

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which of the following commands displays the manual page command from section 1?
man command(1)

- A.
- B. man -s 1 command
- C. man 1 command
- D. man 1.command
- E. man command@1

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which of the following apt-get commands will install the newest versions of all currently installed packages without removing any packages or installing new packages that are not already installed?

- A. upgrade
- B. update
- C. dist-upgrade
- D. auto-update
- E. install

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37

What can the Logical Volume Manager (LVM) be used for? (Choose three.)

- A. To create RAID 9 arrays.
- B. To create snapshots.
- C. To dynamically create or delete logical volumes.
- D. To dynamically change the size of logical volumes.
- E. To encrypt logical volumes.

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which of the following partition types is used for Linux swap spaces when partitioning hard disk drives?

- A. 82
- B. 7
- C. 8e
- D. 83
- E. fd

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which of the following commands creates an ext3 filesystem on /dev/sdb1? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. /sbin/mke3fs -j /dev/sdb1
- B. /sbin/mkfs -c ext3 /dev/sdb1
- C. /sbin/mke2fs -j /dev/sdb1
- D. /sbin/mkfs -t ext3 /dev/sdb1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which command uninstalls a package but keeps its configuration files in case the package is re-installed?

- A. dpkg -s pkgname
- B. dpkg -L pkgname
- C. dpkg -P pkgname
- D. dpkg -v pkgname
- E. dpkg -r pkgname

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The command that uninstalls a package but keeps its configuration files in case the package is re-installed is `dpkg -r pkgname`. The `dpkg` command is the low-level tool for installing, building, removing, and managing Debian packages. The `-r` or `--remove` option removes an installed package from the system, but it does not delete the configuration files and other data that belong to the package. This way, if the package is re-installed later, the previous settings are preserved. The `dpkg` command is part of the 101.1 Determine and configure hardware settings topic of the LPI Linux Essentials certification program¹².

The other options are either invalid or do not perform the desired task. The `dpkg -s pkgname` command shows the status of an installed package, but it does not uninstall it. The `dpkg -L pkgname` command lists the files that belong to an installed package, but it does not uninstall it. The `dpkg -P pkgname` command purges an installed or removed package, which means it deletes the configuration files and other data that belong to the package. The `dpkg -v pkgname` command shows the version of an installed package, but it does not uninstall it.

NEW QUESTION: 41

Given a log file `loga.log` with timestamps of the format `DD/MM/YYYY:hh:mm:ss`, which command filters out all log entries in the time period between 8:00 am and 8:59 am?

`grep -E ':08:[09]+:[09]+' loga.log`

- A. `grep -E ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+' loga.log`
- B. `grep -E ':08:[00]+' loga.log`
- C. `grep -E loga.log ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+'`
- D.
- E. `grep loga.log ':08:[0-9]:[0-9]'`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which of the following commands loads a kernel module along with any required dependency modules?

- A. `depmod`
- B. `modprobe`
- C. `module_install`
- D. `insmod`
- E. `loadmod`

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 43

How many fields are in a syntactically correct line of `/etc/fstab`?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6
- E. 7

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A syntactically correct line of `/etc/fstab` must have six fields, separated by whitespaces or tabs. The fields are as follows:

- * The device file, UUID or label or other means of locating the partition or data source.
- * The mount point, which is the directory where the device is/will be mounted.
- * The file system type, which specifies the type of the file system.
- * The mount options, which are a comma-separated list of options that control how the file system is mounted and accessed.
- * The dump flag, which is a number that indicates whether the file system should be backed up by the dump utility. This is an outdated method and should not be used.
- * The fsck order, which is a number that indicates the order in which the file system should be checked by the fsck utility at boot time. A value of 0 means no check, a value of 1 means the root file system, and a value of 2 or higher means other file systems.

For example, a line of `/etc/fstab` could look like this:

`UUID=80b496fa-ce2d-4dcf-9afc-bcaa731a67f1 /mnt/example ext4 defaults 0 2` This means that the file system with the UUID `80b496fa-ce2d-4dcf-9afc-bcaa731a67f1` is mounted on

/mnt/example, has the type ext4, uses the default mount options, is not backed up by dump, and is checked by fsck after the root file system.

References:

- * How fstab works - introduction to the /etc/fstab file on Linux
- * /etc/fstab - Gentoo wiki
- * fstab(5) - Linux manual page
- * /etc/fstab file | Linux# - Geek University

NEW QUESTION: 44

Given the following two symbolic links in a System V init configuration:

/etc/rc1.d/K01apache2

/etc/rc2.d/S02apache2

When are the scripts executed that are referenced by these links? (Choose two.)

- A. S02apache2 is run when runlevel 2 is entered.
- B. S02apache2 is run when runlevel 2 is left.
- C. K01apache2 is never run because K indicates a deactivated service.
- D. Both S02apache2 and K01apache2 are run during a system shutdown.
- E. K01apache2 is run when runlevel 1 is entered.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 45

When starting a program with the nice command without any additional parameters, which nice level is set for the resulting process?

- A. -10
- B. 0
- C. 10
- D. 20

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

When starting a program with the nice command without any additional parameters, the nice level is set to 10 for the resulting process. This means that the process will have a lower priority than the default value of 0, and will be more willing to yield CPU time to other processes. The nice command can also take an optional argument -n followed by a number, which specifies the increment or decrement of the nice value from the default value of 0. For example, the command:

```
nice -n 5 /usr/bin/prog
```

will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of 5, which means a lower priority than the default.

Similarly, the command:

```
nice -n -5 /usr/bin/prog
```

will start the `/usr/bin/prog` process with a nice value of -5, which means a higher priority than the default. If the `-n` argument is omitted, the nice command will assume a default increment of 10. For example, the command:

```
nice /usr/bin/prog
```

will start the `/usr/bin/prog` process with a nice value of 10, which means a very low priority. Note that only the root user can start a process with a negative nice value, as this requires special privileges.

References:

* [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.6: Modify process execution priorities, Weight: 2, Key Knowledge Areas: Know the default priority of a job that is created.

* How to Set Process Priorities With nice and renice on Linux, Topic: The nice Command.

NEW QUESTION: 46

A Debian package creates several files during its installation. Which of the following commands searches for packages owning the file `/etc/debian_version`?

A. `apt-get search /etc/debian_version`

B. `apt -r /etc/debian_version`

C. `find /etc/debian_version -dpkg`

D. `dpkg -S /etc/debian_version`

E. `apt-file /etc/debian_version`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which of the following options for the kernel's command line changes the systemd boot target to `rescue.target` instead of the default target?

A. `systemd.unit=rescue.target`

B. `systemd.default=rescue.target`

C. `systemd.service=rescue.target`

D. `systemd.runlevel=rescue.target`

E. `systemd.target=rescue.target`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which of the following regular expressions represents a single upper-case letter?

- A. :UPPER:
- B. [A-Z]
- C. !a-z
- D. %C
- E. {AZ}

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which of the following commands list all files and directories within the /tmp/ directory and its subdirectories which are owned by the user root? (Choose two.)

- A. find -path /tmp -user root -print
- B. find -path /tmp -uid root
- C. find /tmp -uid root -print
- D. find /tmp -user root
- E. find /tmp -user root -print

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

What command changes the nice level of a running process? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters)

Answer:

renice

Explanation

The renice command changes the nice level of a running process. The nice level is a value that affects the scheduling priority of a process. A lower nice level means a higher priority and a higher nice level means a lower priority. The renice command requires the process ID (PID) of the target process and the new nice level as arguments. For example, renice -n 10 1234 will change the nice level of the process with PID 1234 to 10.

References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management, renice command

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which of the following commands updates the already installed RPM package rpmname?

- A. rpm -u rpmname
- B. rpm -U rpmname
- C. rpm --update rpmname
- D. rpm --force rpmname
- E. rpm -q rpmname

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which of the following options must be passed to a filesystem's entry in /etc/fstab in order to mount the file system without root privileges?

- A. norestrict
- B. auto
- C. noauto
- D. user

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which wildcards will match the following filenames? (Choose two.)

ttyS0

ttyS1

ttyS2

- A. tty*2
- B. ty[A-Z][012]
- C. tty?[0-5]
- D. tty[Ss][02]
- E. ttyS[1-5]

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which of the following is the device file name for the second partition on the only SCSI drive?

- A. /dev/hda1
- B. /dev/sda2
- C. /dev/sd0a2
- D. /dev/sd1p2

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The correct device file name for the second partition on the only SCSI drive is /dev/sda2. This is because SCSI drives use the naming scheme sdX, where X is a letter starting from a for the first drive, b for the second drive, and so on. The partitions on each drive are numbered from 1 to the maximum number of partitions supported by the drive. Therefore, the first partition on the first SCSI drive is /dev/sda1, the second partition on the first SCSI drive is /dev/sda2, the first partition on the second SCSI drive is /dev/sdb1, and so on. The other options are incorrect because they do not follow the SCSI naming scheme. Option A is wrong because it uses the naming scheme for IDE drives, which is hdX. Option C is wrong because it uses the naming scheme for BSD drives, which is sdXaY, where X is a number and Y is a letter. Option D is wrong because it uses the naming scheme for Solaris drives, which is sdXpY, where X is a number and Y is a number. References:

- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 2.1 Using Devices, Linux Filesystems, Filesystem Hierarchy Standard]
- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 2.2 Mounting, Unmounting Filesystems]
- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 2.3 Disk Partitions]
- * Device file - ArchWiki
- * What is the Linux drive naming scheme? - Ask Ubuntu

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which of the following commands can be used to create a new file that is 100kB in size?

- A. dd
- B. file
- C. mkfile
- D. touch

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The dd command can be used to create a new file that is 100kB in size. The dd command copies data from one source to another, using specified input and output block sizes. To create a new file that is 100kB in size, the dd command can use /dev/zero as the input source, which provides an endless stream of zeros, and specify the output file name, the output block size (bs) and the count of blocks to copy. For example, dd if=/dev/zero of=file.txt bs=1k count=100 will create a file named file.txt that is 100kB in size. The file command can be used to determine the type of a file. The mkfile command is not a valid Linux command. The touch command can be used to create a new empty file or update the access and modification times of an existing file, but it does not specify the size of the file. References: [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management, dd command, file command, touch command

NEW QUESTION: 56

When considering the use of hard links, what are valid reasons not to use hard links?

- A. Hard links are not available on all Linux systems because traditional filesystems, such as ext4, do not support them
- B. Each hard link has individual ownership, permissions and ACLs which can lead to unintended disclosure of file content
- C. Hard links are specific to one filesystem and cannot point to files on another filesystem
- D. If users other than root should be able to create hard links, suln has to be installed and configured
- E. When a hard linked file is changed, a copy of the file is created and consumes additional space

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The only valid reason not to use hard links is that they are specific to one filesystem and cannot point to files on another filesystem. This means that if you want to link files across different partitions or devices, you cannot use hard links. You have to use symbolic links instead, which are pointers to file names rather than inodes. The other options are either false or irrelevant. Hard links are available on most Linux systems and traditional filesystems, such as ext4, do support them¹. Each hard link shares the same

ownership,permissions and ACLs as the original file, which can be an advantage or a disadvantage depending on the use case². There is no such thing as suln, and users other than root can create hard links as long as they have write permission on the directory where the link is created³. When a hard linked file is changed, no copy of the file is created and no additional space is consumed. The changes are reflected on all the hard links pointing to the same inode⁴. References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs¹
- * Exam 101 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute²
- * Hard links and soft links in Linux explained | Enable Sysadmin³
- * Hard Link in Linux: Everything Important You Need to Know⁴

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which of the following commands will print important system information such as the kernel version and machine hardware architecture?

- A. info
- B. sysinfo
- C. arch
- D. lspci
- E. uname

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which of the following commands shows the definition of a given shell command?

- A. where
- B. stat
- C. type
- D. case

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The type command shows the type of a given shell command, which can be one of the following: alias, keyword, function, builtin, or file. For example, type ls will show that ls is an alias for ls --color=auto. The type command can also show the full path of a file command, such as type grep will show that grep is /bin/grep. References: LPI Linux Essentials, type command

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which of the following statements is correct for a command ending with an &character?

- A. The command's output is redirected to /dev/null.
- B. The command is run in background of the current shell.
- C. The command's output is executed by the shell.
- D. The command is run as a direct child of the initprocess.
- E. The command's input is read from /dev/null.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 60

What output will be displayed when the user fredexecutes the following command?

echo 'fred \$USER'

- A. fred /home/fred/
- B. fred fred'
- C. fred \$USER'
- D. fred fred
- E. fred \$USER

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

Which of the following Linux filesystems preallocates a fixed number of inodes at the filesystem's make/creation time and does NOT generate them as needed? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. XFS
- B. ext2
- C. ext3
- D. procfs
- E. JFS

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which of the following properties of a Linux system should be changed when a virtual machine is cloned? (Choose two.)

- A. The partitioning scheme
- B. The file system
- C. The D-Bus Machine ID
- D. The permissions of /root/
- E. The SSH host keys

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The properties of a Linux system that should be changed when a virtual machine is cloned are the D-Bus Machine ID and the SSH host keys. The D-Bus Machine ID is a unique identifier for the system that is used by the D-Bus message bus system to communicate between applications. The D-Bus Machine ID is stored in the

`/etc/machine-id` or `/var/lib/dbus/machine-id` file and it is generated during the first boot of the system. If a virtual machine is cloned without changing the D-Bus Machine ID, it can cause conflicts and errors with the D-Bus services on the clone and the original system. To change the D-Bus Machine ID, the file containing it must be deleted or emptied and the system must be rebooted¹². The SSH host keys are cryptographic keys that are used by the SSH protocol to authenticate the identity of the system and establish a secure connection. The SSH host keys are stored in the `/etc/ssh` directory and they are generated during the first boot of the system or the installation of the `openssh-server` package. If a virtual machine is cloned without changing the SSH host keys, it can compromise the security and integrity of the SSH connections, as the clone and the original system will have the same keys. To change the SSH host keys, the files containing them must be deleted and the `ssh-keygen` command must be run to generate new keys³⁴.

The other options are false or irrelevant. The partitioning scheme and the file system are not properties of a Linux system that need to be changed when a virtual machine is cloned, as they do not affect the functionality or the identity of the system. The permissions of `/root/` are also not properties of a Linux system that need to be changed when a virtual machine is cloned, as they do not affect the security or the communication of the system. References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs¹
- * Exam 101 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute²
- * How to Clone Virtual Machine in VirtualBox - UbuntuMint³
- * Chapter 4. Cloning Virtual Machines Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 | Red ...⁴

NEW QUESTION: 63

The system is having trouble and the engineer wants to bypass the usual `/sbin/init` start up and run `/bin/sh`. What is the usual way to pass this change to the kernel from your boot loader?

- A. Start in runlevel 1.
- B. Pass `init=/bin/sh` on the kernel parameter line.
- C. Pass `/bin/sh` on the kernel parameter line.
- D. Pass `start=/bin/sh` on the kernel parameter line.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The usual way to pass this change to the kernel from the boot loader is to pass `init=/bin/sh` on the kernel parameter line¹². The `init` kernel parameter is used to specify the program that is run as the first process after the kernel is loaded³. By default, this program is `/sbin/init`, which is responsible for starting and managing other processes and services⁴. However, by passing `init=/bin/sh`, the kernel will run `/bin/sh` instead, which is a shell program that allows the user to execute commands interactively or from a script⁵. This way, the user can bypass the usual initialization process and run `/bin/sh` as the root user, which can be useful for troubleshooting or recovery purposes¹².

The other options in the question are not correct because:

* A. Start in runlevel 1: This option would not bypass the /sbin/init program, but rather instruct it to start the system in single-user mode, which is a mode that allows only the root user to log in, and disables all network services and graphical interfaces. To start in runlevel 1, the user would need to pass single or 1 on the kernel parameter line, not init=/bin/sh.

* C. Pass /bin/sh on the kernel parameter line: This option would not work, because the kernel would not recognize /bin/sh as a valid parameter and would ignore it. The kernel only accepts parameters that have a specific format, such as name=value or name.flag3. To specify the init program, the user would need to use the init= prefix, as in init=/bin/sh3.

* D. Pass start=/bin/sh on the kernel parameter line: This option would also not work, because the kernel does not have a start parameter. The user would need to use the init parameter, as in init=/bin/sh3.

References:

1: How to pass arguments to a Linux kernel init= bootparam? - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange 2: kernel parameter init=/bin/bash not working? (RHEL7, RHCSA test) - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange 3: The kernel's command-lineparameters - The Linux Kernel documentation 4: [init - Wikipedia] 5: [sh - Wikipedia] : [Single-user mode - Wikipedia] : How to Change Runlevels (targets) in SystemD - Tecmint

NEW QUESTION: 64

The command `dbmaint &` was used to run `dbmaint` in the background. However, `dbmaint` is terminated after logging out of the system. Which alternative `dbmaint` invocation lets `dbmaint` continue to run even when the user running the program logs out?

- A. `dbmaint &>/dev/pts/null`
- B. `nohup dbmaint &`
- C. `wait dbmaint`
- D. `bg dbmaint`
- E. `job -b dmaint`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which of the following commands can be used to determine how long the system has been running?

(Choose two.) `uptime`

- A. `uname -u`
- B. `up`
- C.
- D. `time --up`
- E. `top`

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which of the following sequences in the `vi` editor saves the opened document and exits the editor? (Choose two.)

- A. `Ctrl :W`

- B. Esc :wq
- C. Esc zz
- D. Ctrl XX
- E. Esc ZZ

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which of the following commands lists all currently installed packages when using RPM package management?

- A. rpm --list --installed
- B. yum --list --installed
- C. rpm --query --all
- D. yum --query --all
- E. rpm --query --list

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which command is used to create and initialize the files used to store quota information? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

quotacheck

Explanation

The command that is used to create and initialize the files used to store quota information is quotacheck.

This command scans one or more file systems for disk usage, creates, checks, and repairs quota files. The quota files are named aquota.user and aquota.group and are located in the root of the file system.

The quotacheck command should be run before using quotaon to enable disk quotas.

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which wildcards will match the following filenames? (Choose two.)

ttyS0

ttyS1

ttyS2

ttyS[1-5]

A.

B. tty?[0-5]

C. tty[Ss][02]

D. tty[A-Z][012]

E. tty*2

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which of the following commands shows the definition of a given shell command?

- A. stat
- B. where
- C. case
- D. type

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 71

When removing a package on a system using dpkg package management, which dpkg option ensures configuration files are removed as well?

- A. --clean
- B. --purge
- C. --vacuum
- D. --remove
- E. --declare

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 72

Which of the following is true for hard linked files? (Choose three.)

- A. The output of stat will report hard instead of regular file.
- B. The hard linked files have the same permissions and owner.
- C. The hard linked files share the same inode.
- D. The hard linked files are indicated by a -> when listed with ls -l.
- E. The hard linked files must be on the same filesystem.

Answer: **B,C,E** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

A hard link is a directory entry that points to the same inode as another file. An inode is a data structure that stores the metadata and the location of the data blocks of a file. A hard link is not a separate file, but an additional name for an existing file. Therefore, the following statements are true for hard linked files:

- * The hard linked files have the same permissions and owner. Since the hard linked files point to the same inode, they share the same attributes, such as the file type, the file size, the access permissions, the owner, the group, and the timestamps. Any changes made to one hard link will affect the other hard links as well. For example, if you change the permissions of one hard link, the other hard links will have the same permissions. You can use the stat command to view the attributes of a file or a hard link.
- * The hard linked files share the same inode. This is the definition of a hard link. The inode number is a unique identifier for each file on a filesystem. The hard linked files have the same inode number, which means they point to the same data blocks on the disk. You can use the ls -li command to view the inode number of a file or a hard link.
- * The hard linked files must be on the same filesystem. A hard link cannot cross different filesystems or partitions, because each filesystem has its own inode table. A hard link can only point to an inode that exists

on the same filesystem as the hard link. If you try to create a hard link to a file on a different filesystem, you will get an error message saying:

In: failed to create hard link 'link' => 'file': Invalid cross-device link The other statements are not true for hard linked files, because:

* The output of stat will report hard instead of regular file. This is not true, because the stat command does not distinguish between a regular file and a hard link. The stat command will report the same file type for both the original file and the hard link, which is regular file. The only way to tell if a file is a hard link is to check the link count, which is the number of directory entries that point to the same inode. If the link count is more than one, it means there are hard links to the file. You can use the stat -c %h command to view the link count of a file or a hard link.

* The hard linked files are indicated by a -> when listed with ls -l. This is not true, because the -> symbol is used to indicate a symbolic link, not a hard link. A symbolic link, also known as a soft link, is a special type of file that contains a path to another file or directory. A symbolic link does not point to the same inode as the target file, but to the name of the target file. A symbolic link has its own inode number, file type, permissions, and timestamps, which can be different from the target file. You can use the ls -l command to view the file type, permissions, and name of a file or a symbolic link. A symbolic

link will have the file type l and the name will be followed by a -> symbol and the path to the target file.

For example:

```
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 user user 9 Aug 29 15:10 link -> file
```

References:

- * [Hard links and soft links in Linux explained | Enable Sysadmin](#)
- * [Hard Link in Linux: Everything Important You Need to Know](#)
- * [A Brief Introduction to Hard and Soft Links in Linux - LinuxForDevices](#)
- * [How to create links between files in the Linux? - Online Tutorials Library](#)
- * [What is a hard link? - definition by The Linux Information Project \(LINFO\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 73

The system configuration file named _____ is commonly used to set the default runlevel.
(Please provide the file name with full path information)

Answer:

/etc/inittab

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following statements is correct for a command line ending with a & character?

- A. The command is run in background of the current shell.
- B. The command's output is redirected to /dev/null.
- C. The command is run as a direct child of the init process.
- D. The result of the command defines if the next command will be run.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

What is the default nice level when a process is started using the nice command?

- A. -10
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 0

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The default nice level when a process is started using the nice command is 10. This means that the process will have a lower priority than the normal processes, which have a nice level of 0. The nice command allows the user to adjust the priority of a process at the time of its execution. The syntax of the nice command is:

```
nice [-n {nice value increment}] [command]
```

The -n option specifies the nice value increment, which can be a positive or negative integer in the range of -20 to 19. The command is the name of the program or script to be executed. If the -n option is omitted, the default nice value increment is 10. For example, the following command will run the program ackermann with a nice value of 10:

```
nice ./ackermann
```

To verify the nice value of a running process, we can use the ps or top commands and look at the NI column. For example, the following command will show the nice value of the ackermann process:

```
ps -el | grep ackermann
```

References:

* [How to Set Process Priorities With nice and renice on Linux], Topic: The nice Command.

* [Nice and Renice Command in Linux with Examples], Topic: Working with nice and renice Command.

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which variable defines the directories in which a Bash shell searches for executable commands?

- A. BASHRC
- B. PATH
- C. PATHRC
- D. BASHEXEC
- E. EXECPTH

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which variable defines the directories in which a Bash shell searches for executable commands?

- A. BASHEXEC
- B. BASHRC
- C. PATH
- D. EXECPATH
- E. PATHRC

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The PATH variable defines the directories in which a Bash shell searches for executable commands.

The PATH variable is a colon-separated list of directories that the shell scans when a command is entered.

For example, if the PATH variable is set to /usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin, then the shell will look for the command in these three directories, in order. If the command is not found in any of these directories, the shell will report an error message. The other options are either invalid or do not perform the desired task.

The BASHEXEC, EXECPATH and PATHRC variables are not valid Bash variables. The BASHRC variable is used to specify a file that is executed whenever a new interactive shell is started, but it does not affect the command search path. References:

* LPIC-1 Exam 101 Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, 103.1 Work on the command line

* LPIC-1 Linux Administrator 101-500 Exam FAQ, LPIC-1 Exam 101 Objectives, GNU and Unix Commands

(Total Weight: 25)

NEW QUESTION: 78

When piping the output of find to the xargs command, what option to find is useful if the filenames have spaces in them?

- A. -rep-space
- B. -print0
- C. -nospace
- D. -ignore-space

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Pressing the Ctrl-C combination on the keyboard while a command is executing in the foreground sends the SIGINT(2) signal code. The SIGINT(2) signal means interrupt and is usually sent when the user presses Ctrl-C on the keyboard. The signal causes the process to terminate, unless it is caught or ignored by the process.

The SIGHUP(1) signal means hang up and is usually sent when the terminal or network connection is disconnected.

The SIGQUIT(3) signal means quit and is usually sent when the user presses Ctrl-\ on the keyboard. The SIGKILL(9) signal means kill and is used to force the process to terminate

immediately, without any chance to catch the signal or perform any cleanup. The SIGTERM(15) signal means terminate and is the default signal sent by the kill command. References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives,

Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management, Signal List

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which of the following are filesystems which can be used on Linux root partitions? (Choose two.)

- A. VFAT
- B. ext3
- C. NTFS
- D. swap
- E. XFS

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

The system configuration file named _____ is commonly used to set the default runlevel. (Please provide the file name with full path information)

Answer:

/etc/inittab

NEW QUESTION: 81

The USB device filesystem can be found under /proc/_____/usb/.

(Please fill in the blank with the single word only)

Answer:

bus

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which of the following commands brings a system running SysV init into a state in which it is safe to perform maintenance tasks? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. shutdown -R 1 now
- B. telinit 1
- C. runlevel 1
- D. init 1
- E. shutdown -single now

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83

Immediately after deleting 3 lines of text in vi and moving the cursor to a different line, which single character command will insert the deleted content below the current line?

- A. i (lowercase)
- B. P (uppercase)
- C. p (lowercase)
- D. U (uppercase)
- E. u (lowercase)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The p command in vi inserts the content of the buffer below the current line. The buffer is where the deleted or yanked text is stored temporarily. The P command inserts the buffer above the current line. The i command enters the insert mode before the cursor position. The U command restores the current line to its original state.

The u command undoes the last change made to the file. References:

- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.3 Basic Editing]
- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.4 I/O Redirection]
- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.5 Manage Simple Partitions and Filesystems]

NEW QUESTION: 84

What is the purpose of the Bash built-in export command?

- A.** It allows disks to be mounted remotely.
- B.** It runs a command as a process in a subshell.
- C.** It makes the command history available to subshells.
- D.** It sets up environment variables for applications.
- E.** It shares NFS partitions for use by other systems on the network.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The export command is a Bash built-in command that exports environment variables and functions for use in other shell sessions¹. Environment variables are named values that affect the behavior of applications and processes². For example, the PATH variable stores a list of directories where executable programs are located, and the LANG variable sets the language and locale of the system². By using the export command, you can make these variables available to any child process spawned by the current shell¹. For example, if you want to set the EDITOR variable to vim for all subshells, you can run:

```
export EDITOR=vim
```

The export command can also be used to export functions, which are blocks of code that can be reused by invoking their name³. For example, if you want to create and export a function that prints "Hello world", you can run:

```
hello () { echo "Hello world"; } export -f hello
```

Then, you can call the hello function in any subshell or script that inherits the environment from the current shell.

The other options are not related to the export command. Option A refers to the mount command, which attaches a filesystem to a directory⁴. Option B refers to the command substitution feature, which runs a command in a subshell and replaces it with its output⁵. Option C refers to the history command, which displays the command history of the current shell. Option E refers to the exportfs command, which maintains the table of exported NFS shares.

References:

- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.3 Basic Editing]
- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.4 I/O Redirection]
- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.5 Manage Simple Partitions and Filesystems]
- * Linux export Command with Examples - phoenixNAP

- * bash - What does "export" do in shell programming? - Stack Overflow
- * How to Use Export Command in Linux [Explained for Beginners]
- * mount(8) - Linux manual page
- * Command Substitution - Bash Reference Manual
- * [history(3) - Linux manual page]
- * [exportfs(8) - Linux manual page]

NEW QUESTION: 85

Regarding the command:

```
nice -5 /usr/bin/prog
```

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a nice level of -5.
- B. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a nice level of 5.
- C. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a priority of -5.
- D. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a priority of 5.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The nice command is used to start a process with a modified scheduling priority. The scheduling priority is a value that determines how much CPU time a process will receive from the kernel. The lower the priority, the more CPU time a process will get. The priority is also known as the nice value, because a process with a high nice value is being nice to other processes by giving up CPU time. The nice value ranges from -20 to 19, with

-20 being the highest priority and 19 being the lowest. By default, processes are started with a nice value of 0, which means normal priority.

The nice command takes an optional argument -n followed by a number, which specifies the increment or decrement of the nice value from the default value of 0. For example, the command:

```
nice -n 5 /usr/bin/prog
```

will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of 5, which means a lower priority than the default.

Similarly, the command:

```
nice -n -5 /usr/bin/prog
```

will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of -5, which means a higher priority than the default. If the -n argument is omitted, the nice command will assume a default increment of 10. For example, the command:

```
nice /usr/bin/prog
```

will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of 10, which means a very low priority. Note that only the root user can start a process with a negative nice value, as this requires special privileges.

Therefore, the command:

```
nice -5 /usr/bin/prog
```

is equivalent to:

```
nice -n -5 /usr/bin/prog
```

and will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of -5, which means a higher priority than the default.

This means that the correct answer is B. `/usr/bin/prog` is executed with a nice level of 5.

References:

* [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.6: Modify process execution priorities, Weight: 2, Key Knowledge Areas: Know the default priority of a job that is created.

* How to Set Process Priorities With nice and renice on Linux, Topic: The nice Command.

NEW QUESTION: 86

To what environment variable will you assign or append a value if you need to tell the dynamic linker to look in a build directory for some of a program's shared libraries?

- A. `LD_LOAD_PATH`
- B. `LD_LIB_PATH`
- C. `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`
- D. `LD_SHARE_PATH`
- E. `LD_RUN_PATH`

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` is used to tell the dynamic linker to look in a specific directory for some of a program's shared libraries. It is a colon-separated list of directories that are searched by the dynamic linker when looking for a shared library to load¹. The directories are searched in the order they are mentioned in. For example, if we have a program that depends on a shared library `libfoo.so` that is located in `/home/user/build/lib`, we can run the program with:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/home/user/build/lib ./program
```

This will instruct the dynamic linker to search for `libfoo.so` in `/home/user/build/lib` before the default directories. The environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` can also be appended to an existing value with the `+=` operator, for example:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH+=:/home/user/build/lib
```

This will add `/home/user/build/lib` to the end of the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` list. The other options are not valid environment variables for the dynamic linker. `LD_LOAD_PATH`, `LD_LIB_PATH`, and `LD_SHARE_PATH` are not recognized by the dynamic linker. `LD_RUN_PATH` is a linker option that can be used to embed a librarysearch path in the executable at link time, but it is not an environment variable that can be set or modified at run time². References:

* LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, section 1.101.3

* `ld-linux(8)` - Linux manual page

* Setting the dynamic linker with an environment variable - narkive

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which of the following commands moves and resumes in the background the last stopped shell job?

- A. `bg`
- B. `fg`
- C. `back`

D. run

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 88

Which of the following commands will reduce all consecutive spaces down to a single space?

A. `tr -r ' ' '\n' < a.txt > b.txt`

B. `tr '\s' ' ' < a.txt > b.txt`

C. `tr -s ' ' < a.txt > b.txt`

D. `tr -c ' ' < a.txt > b.txt`

E. `tr -d ' ' < a.txt > b.txt`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 89

What is the effect of the `egrep` command when the `-v` option is used?

A. It enables color to highlight matching parts.

B. It only outputs non-matching lines.

C. It shows the command's version information.

D. It changes the output order showing the last matching line first.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The `-v` option for the `egrep` command activates the invert matching mode, which means that it only outputs the lines that do not match the given pattern or regular expression. This is useful for filtering out unwanted lines or finding exceptions in a file. For example, the following command will output all the lines in the file `my_text` that do not contain the word "Linux":

```
egrep -v Linux my_text
```

The `-v` option can be combined with other options to modify the output format or behavior of the `egrep` command. For example, the `-c` option will count the number of non-matching lines instead of printing them, and the `-i` option will ignore the case of the pattern while matching. References:

* [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.7: Perform basic file management, Weight: 4, Key Knowledge Areas: Use of `egrep` to search for extended regular expressions in text output.

* [Linux `egrep` Command with Examples], Topic: Invert Matching with `egrep`.

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which file should be edited to select the network locations from which Debian installation package files are loaded?

A. `/etc/dpkg/dpkg.cfg`

B. `/etc/dpkg/dselect.cfg`

C. `/etc/apt/sources.list`

D. `/etc/apt/apt.conf.d`

E. `/etc/apt/apt.conf`

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which of the following directories on a 64 bit Linux system typically contain shared libraries? (Choose two.)

- A. /opt/lib64/
- B. /lib64/
- C. /var/lib64/
- D. /usr/lib64/
- E. ~/.lib64/

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Which type of filesystem is created by mkfs when it is executed with the block device name only and without any additional parameters?

- A. ext2
- B. ext4
- C. ext3
- D. VFAT
- E. XFS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

Which of the following properties of an existing file changes when a hard link pointing to that file is created?

- A. Permissions
- B. Link count
- C. Modify timestamp
- D. File size
- E. Inode number

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which of the following options is used in a GRUB Legacy configuration file to define the amount of time that the GRUB menu will be shown to the user?

- A. hidemenu
- B. splash
- C. timeout
- D. showmenu

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The timeout option in a GRUB Legacy configuration file is used to define the amount of time (in seconds) that the GRUB menu will be shown to the user before booting the default entry. The timeout option is usually located in the `/boot/grub/menu.lst` file. For example, `timeout 10` will display the GRUB menu for 10 seconds. To disable the timeout and wait for user input indefinitely, the value of timeout can be set to `-1`. To boot immediately without displaying the menu, the value of timeout can be set to `0`. The other options are not valid for the GRUB Legacy configuration file. References:

- * GRUB Legacy - ArchWiki
- * How do I set the grub timeout and the grub default boot entry?
- * How to Remove the Timeout From GRUB Menu

NEW QUESTION: 95

What is the default nice level when a process is started using the `nice` command?

- A. -10
- B. 10
- C. 0
- D. 15
- E. 20

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96

Pressing the Ctrl-C combination on the keyboard while a command is executing in the foreground sends which of the following signal codes?

- A. 1(SIGHUP)
- B. 3(SIGQUIT)
- C. 9(SIGKILL)
- D. 2(SIGINT)
- E. 15(SIGTERM)

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

Which wildcards will match the following filenames? (Choose two.)

- A. `ttyS2`
- B. `tty?[0-5]`
- C. `tty[A-Z][012]`
- D. `ttyS1`

- E. ttyS[1-5]
- F. ttyS0
- G. tty[*Ss*][02]
- H. tty*2

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which of the following statements is correct regarding the command `foo 1 > bar`?

- A. The stdout from the command `foo` is appended to the file `bar`.
- B. The command `foo` receives its stdin from the stdout of the command `bar`.
- C. The command `foo` receives its stdin from the file `bar`.
- D. The stdout from the command `foo` overwrites the file `bar`.
- E. The stderr from the command `foo` is saved to the file `bar`.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

Which SysV init configuration file should be modified to disable the ctrl-alt-delete key combination?

- A. `/etc/inittab`
- B. `/etc/keys`
- C. `/proc/inittab`
- D. `/etc/reboot`
- E. `/proc/keys`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

The command `dbmaint &` was used to run `dbmaint` in the background. However, `dbmaint` is terminated after logging out of the system. Which alternative `dbmaint` invocation lets `dbmaint` continue to run even when the user running the program logs out?

- A. `bg dbmaint`
- B. `wait dbmaint`
- C. `nohup dbmaint &`
- D. `dbmaint &>/dev/pts/null`
- E. `job -b dbmaint`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 101

You suspect that a new ethernet card might be conflicting with another device. Which file should you check within the `/proc` tree to learn which IRQs are being used by which kernel drivers?

Answer:

`interrupts`, `/proc/interrupts`

NEW QUESTION: 102

What is true regarding the configuration of yum? (Choose two.)

- A. In case /etc/yum.repos.d/contains files, /etc/yum.confis ignored
- B. Repository configurations can include variables such as \$baseanchor \$releasever
- C. Changes to the repository configuration become active after running yum confupdate
- D. Changes to the yum configuration become active after restarting the yumdservice
- E. The configuration of package repositories can be divided into multiple files

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103

Which of the following commands will display the inode usage of each mounted filesystem?

- A. lsfs -i
- B. du -i
- C. df -i
- D. printf -i

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 104

Which of the following commands will write a message to the terminals of all logged in users?

- A. bcast
- B. mesg
- C. print
- D. wall
- E. yell

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The wall command is a command-line utility that displays messages to all logged-in users on the terminal.

The wall command takes the following basic syntax:

```
$ wall OPTION { file | message }
```

The OPTION can be one of the following:

* -n or --nobanner: Suppress the banner (the header line with the hostname, date, and time) from the output.

This option can only be used by the root user.

* -v or --version: Display version information and exit.

* -h or --help: Display help message and exit.

The file or message argument is the source of the message to be displayed. If a file is specified, the wall command will read the message from the file. If a message is specified, the wall command will read the message from the standard input. The message can be terminated by pressing Ctrl+D.

The other commands in the options are not valid or do not have the same functionality as the wall command:

* bcast: There is no such command in Linux.

* mesg: This command is used to control write access to the terminal. It does not send messages to other users.

* print: This command is used to print files or data to a printer. It does not send messages to other users.

* yell: There is no such command in Linux.

References:

1: How to Send a Message to Logged Users in Linux Terminal - Tecmint 2: How to Send Broadcast Messages to Users in Linux Terminal

NEW QUESTION: 105

What of the following statements are true regarding /dev/ when using udev? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. Additional rules for udev can be created by adding them to /etc/udev/rules.d/.
- B. The /dev/ directory is a filesystem of type tmpfs and is mounted by udev during system startup.
- C. The content of /dev/ is stored in /etc/udev/dev and is restored during system startup.
- D. Entries for all possible devices get created on boot even if those devices are not connected.
- E. When using udev, it is not possible to create block or character devices in /dev/ using mknod.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

Which of the following settings for umask ensures that new files have the default permissions -rw-r-----?

- A. 0640
- B. 0017
- C. 0227
- D. 0027
- E. 0038

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 107

What is the name of the main configuration file for GNU GRUB? (Specify the file name only without any path.)

- A. menu.lst
- B. grub.conf
- C. grub.cfg

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The main configuration file for GNU GRUB is `grub.cfg`, which is usually located in `/boot/grub/` or `/boot/grub2/` depending on the distribution. This file contains the menu entries for the boot loader, each with a title, a kernel image, an `initrd` image, and optional parameters. The `grub.cfg` file is not meant to be edited manually, as it is generated by the `grub-mkconfig` command, which reads the settings from `/etc/default/grub` and the scripts in `/etc/grub.d/`. The `/etc/default/grub` file contains the global options for GRUB, such as the default menu entry, the timeout, the theme, etc. The `/etc/grub.d/` directory contains executable scripts that are run by `grub-mkconfig` to generate the menu entries for each operating system or kernel found on the system. For example, the script `10_linux` generates the entries for the Linux kernels installed by the package manager, while the script `30_os-prober` generates the entries for other operating systems detected on the system, such as Windows. To make changes to the GRUB configuration, one should edit the `/etc/default/grub` file and/or the scripts in `/etc/grub.d/`, and then run `grub-mkconfig -o /boot/grub/grub.cfg` to update the `grub.cfg` file.

References:

- * 2, 102.2 Install a boot manager
- * 4, 102.2 Install a boot manager
- * `man grub-mkconfig`

NEW QUESTION: 108

Creating a hard link to an ordinary file returns an error. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The source file is hidden.
- B. The source file is read-only.
- C. The source file is a shell script.
- D. The source file is already a hard link.
- E. The source and the target are on different filesystems.

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The most likely reason for getting an error when creating a hard link to an ordinary file is that the source and the target are on different filesystems. A hard link is a directory entry that points to the same inode as the original file. An inode is a data structure that stores the metadata and location of a file on a filesystem. A hard link cannot span across different filesystems because each filesystem has its own inode table and numbering scheme. Therefore, a hard link can only refer to a file that exists on the same filesystem as the link. This is mentioned in the article by How-To Geek¹ and the man page of `ln`². The other options are not valid reasons for getting an error when creating a hard link. The source file being hidden, read-only, or a shell script does not affect the ability to create a hard link, as long as the user has the appropriate permissions. The source file being already a hard link also does not prevent creating another hard link to the same file, as long as the maximum number of links per inode is not exceeded. This is explained in the article by Linuxize³ and the man page of `ln`.

NEW QUESTION: 109

What is the first program that is usually started, at boot time, by the Linux kernel when using SysV init?

- A. `/proc/sys/kernel/init`

- B. /boot/init
- C. /lib/init.so
- D. /sbin/init
- E. /etc/rc.d/rcinit

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which of the following commands lists the dependencies of the RPM package file foo.rpm?

- A. rpm -dep foo
- B. rpm -pD foo
- C. rpm -ld foo.rpm
- D. rpm -R foo.rpm
- E. rpm -qpR foo.rpm

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 111

From a Bash shell, which of the following commands directly execute the instructions from the file /usr/local/bin/runme.sh without starting a subshell? (Choose two.)

- A. /bin/bash /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
- B. /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
- C. /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
- D. source /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
- E. run /usr/local/bin/runme.sh

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 112

Which of the following file permissions belong to a symbolic link?

- A. srwxrwxrwx
- B. lrwxrwxrwx
- C. -rwxrwxrwx
- D. +rwxrwxrwx

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 113

After running the command `umount /mnt`, the following error message is displayed:

`umount: /mnt: device is busy.`

What is a common reason for this message?

- A. The kernel has not finished flushing disk writes to the mounted device.
- B. A user has a file open in the /mnt directory.
- C. Another file system still contains a symlink to a file inside /mnt.
- D. The files in /mnt have been scanned and added to the locate database.

E. The kernel thinks that a process is about to open a file in /mnt for reading.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

One of the common reasons for the error message "device is busy" when trying to unmount a file system is that a user or a process has a file open in the mounted directory. This prevents the kernel from releasing the file system resources and detaching the device. To find out which user or process is holding the file system, one can use the lsof or fuser commands¹². For example, lsof /mnt or fuser -m /mnt will list the processes that have open files in /mnt. To force the unmounting of a busy file system, one can use the -l option of the umount command, which will perform a lazy unmount. This means that the file system will be detached as soon as it is not busy anymore³. References: 1: How to solve "device is busy" problem in Linux 2: How to Find Out Which Process Is Using a File in Linux 3: umount(8) - Linux man page

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which of the following commands sets the SetUID permission on the executable /bin/foo?

chmod 4755 /bin/foo

- A. chmod u-s /bin/foo
- B. chmod 755+s /bin/foo
- C. chmod 2755 /bin/foo
- D.
- E. chmod 1755 /bin/foo

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

Which of the following commands prints a list of available package updates when using RPM-based package management?

- A. dpkg list
- B. yum list
- C. dpkg check-update
- D. yum check-update
- E. yum list-update

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command yum check-update prints a list of available package updates when using RPM-based package management. This command queries all enabled repositories and shows the packages that have updates available, along with the new version number. This command does not actually update any packages, but only lists them. To update the packages, the command yum update can be used. The other commands are either invalid or belong to a different package management system. dpkg is a low-level tool for Debian-based package management, and yum list shows all available packages in the repositories, not just the ones that have updates. References:

* Linux Package Management with Yum, RPM, Apt, Dpkg, Aptitude and Zypper - Part 9

* rpm - RPM package management tool | Linux Docs

NEW QUESTION: 116

What does the command mount -a do?

- A. It mounts all available filesystems onto the current directory.
- B. It shows all mounted filesystems.
- C. It mounts all user mountable filesystems for the current user.
- D. It mounts all filesystems listed in /etc/fstab which have the option auto set.
- E. It mounts all filesystems listed in /etc/fstab which have the option noauto set.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command mount -a mounts all filesystems that are listed in the file /etc/fstab and have the option auto set.

The option auto means that the filesystem can be mounted automatically by the mount -a command or at boot time. The option noauto means that the filesystem can only be mounted explicitly by the mount command with the device or mount point specified¹². The file /etc/fstab contains information about the filesystems that are known to the system and how they can be mounted³. The command mount -a is useful for mounting all the filesystems that are needed by the system after a change in /etc/fstab or after a reboot⁴.

References: 1:

mount(8) - Linux man page 2: Linux mount and umount commands help and examples 3: fstab(5) - Linux man page 4: How to Use the mount Command on Linux

NEW QUESTION: 117

Which of the following tools can show the complete path of an executable file that the current shell would execute when starting a command without specifying its complete path? (Choose two.)

- A. which
- B. pwd
- C. find
- D. locate
- E. type

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 118

When removing a package, which of the following dpkg options will completely remove the files including configuration files?

- A. --delete
- B. --clean
- C. -remove
- D. --purge

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 119

How can the list of files that would be installed by the RPM package file apache.xml.rpm be previewed?

- A. rpm -qpl apache.xml.rpm
- B. rpm -qv apache.xml.rpm
- C. rpm -ql apache.xml.rpm
- D. rpm -qp apache.xml.rpm

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120

Which of the following commands will NOT update the modify timestamp on the file /tmp/myfile.txt?

- A. file /tmp/myfile.txt
- B. echo "Hello" >/tmp/myfile.txt
- C. echo -n "Hello" >>/tmp/myfile.txt
- D. sed -ie "s/1/2/" /tmp/myfile.txt
- E. touch/tmp/myfile.txt

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 121

Which is the default percentage of reserved space for the root user on new ext4 filesystems?

- A. 3%
- B. 0%
- C. 10%
- D. 5%
- E. 15%

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 122

What is the purpose of the Bash built-in export command?

- A. It shares NFS partitions for use by other systems on the network.
- B. It allows disks to be mounted remotely.
- C. It makes the command history available to subshells.
- D. It runs a command as a process in a subshell.
- E. It sets up environment variables for applications.

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 123

Which file defines the network locations from where the Debian package manager downloads software packages?

/etc/dpkg/dpkg.cfg

- A. /etc/apt/apt.conf.d
- B. /etc/dpkg/dselect.cfg
- C. /etc/apt/apt.conf
- D. /etc/apt/sources.list
- E.

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 124

Which file should be edited to select the network locations from which Debian installation package files are loaded?

- A. /etc/dpkg/dpkg.cfg
- B. /etc/apt/apt.conf
- C. /etc/apt/apt.conf.d
- D. /etc/apt/sources.list
- E. /etc/dpkg/dselect.cfg

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The /etc/apt/sources.list file is the main configuration file for the Advanced Package Tool (apt), which is used to manage Debian installation package files. This file contains a list of repositories, or sources, from which apt can download and install packages. Each repository is specified by a line that has the following format: type uri suite [component1] [component2] [...]

Where:

* type is the access method, such as http, ftp, file, etc.

* uri

is the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the repository, such as http://deb.debian.org/debian

* suite is the distribution code name or archive name, such as stable, testing, unstable, etc.

* component is an optional section of the repository, such as main, contrib, non-free, etc.

For example, a typical sources.list file for Debian stable could look like this:

```
deb
```

```
http://deb.debian.org/debian stable main contrib non-free deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian stable main contrib non-free deb
```

```
http://deb.debian.org/debian-security/ stable/updates main contrib non-free deb-src
```

```
http://deb.debian.org/debian-security/ stable/updates main contrib non-free deb
```

```
http://deb.debian.org/debian stable-updates main contrib non-free deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian
```

```
stable-updates main contrib non-free
```

The first two lines specify the main repository for Debian stable, with

both binary (deb) and source (deb-src) packages. The next two lines specify the security updates repository for Debian stable, which contains important security fixes. The last two lines specify the stable-updates repository, which contains packages that have been updated after the release of Debian stable.

By editing the `/etc/apt/sources.list` file, one can select the network locations from which Debian installation package files are loaded. However, it is recommended to use a graphical or command-line tool, such as `aptitude` or `synaptic`, to manage the `sources.list` file, as they can handle the syntax and avoid errors.

References:

- * 1, 102.4 Lesson 1
- * 2, 102.4 Use Debian package management
- * `man sources.list`

NEW QUESTION: 125

Which of the following commands installs GRUB 2 into the master boot record on the third hard disk?

`grub2 install /dev/sdc`

- A. `grub-install /dev/sdc`
- B. `grub-mkrescue /dev/sdc`
- C.
- D. `grub-mbrinstall /dev/sdc`
- E. `grub-setup /dev/sdc`

Answer: **C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 126

When removing a package on a system using `dpkg` package management, which `dpkg` option ensures configuration files are removed as well?

- A. `--clean`
- B. `--purge`
- C. `--declare`
- D. `--vacuum`
- E. `--remove`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 127

Which of the following commands can be used to perform a full text search on all available packages on a Debian system?

- A. `apt`
- B. `apt-cache`
- C. `apt-get`
- D. `apt-search`
- E. `dpkg`

Answer: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The command `apt-cache` can be used to perform a full text search on all available packages on a Debian system. It searches the package names and the descriptions for an occurrence of the regular expression given as a keyword and prints out the package name and the short description¹. The syntax is: `apt-cache search keyword`. For example, `apt-cache search openssh` will return a list of packages related to OpenSSH². The other commands are not suitable for this task because:

- * `apt` is a high-level command-line tool that provides a user-friendly way to manage packages, but it does not have a search option³.

- * `apt-get` is a low-level command-line tool that handles the installation and removal of packages, but it does not have a search option⁴.

- * `apt-search` is not a valid command.

- * `dpkg` is a tool to install, build, remove and manage Debian packages, but it does not have a search option⁵. It can only list the installed packages with the option `-l`. References:

- * How To Search For Available Packages From Command Line In Debian, Ubuntu Or Linux Mint [APT]

- Linux Uprising Blog

- * `apt(8)` - `apt` - Debian buster - Debian Manpages

- * How to List Installed Packages on Debian | Linuxize

- * Debian / Ubuntu Linux search package names with `apt-cache` command

- * `dpkg(1)` - `dpkg` - Debian buster - Debian Manpages

NEW QUESTION: 128

When redirecting the output of `find` to the `xargs` command, what option to `find` is useful if the filenames contain spaces?

`-rep-space`

A. `-ignore-space`

B. `-nospace`

C.

D. `-printnul`

E. `-print0`

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 129

Which of the following signals is sent to a process when the key combination CTRL+C is pressed on the keyboard?

A. SIGSTOP

B. SIGINT

C. SIGKILL

D. SIGTERM

Answer: B [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

NEW QUESTION: 130

Immediately after deleting 3 lines of text in vi and moving the cursor to a different line, which single character command will insert the deleted content below the current line?

- A. i (lowercase)
- B. u (lowercase)
- C. p (lowercase)
- D. P (uppercase)
- E. U (uppercase)

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 131

You are trying to make a hard link to an ordinary file but ln returns an error. Which of the following could cause this?

- A. The source file is hidden.
- B. The source file is read-only.
- C. The source file is a shell script.
- D. You do not own the source file.
- E. The source and the target are on different filesystems.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

A hard link is a directory entry that refers to the same inode as another file. An inode is a data structure that stores the metadata and the location of the data blocks of a file. A hard link allows multiple names to refer to the same file content, as long as they are on the same filesystem. However, if the source and the target of the hard link are on different filesystems, the ln command will return an error, because the inode numbers are not consistent across different filesystems. Therefore, the ln command cannot create a hard link that crosses filesystem boundaries. The other options are either incorrect or not applicable. The source file being hidden, read-only, a shell script, or not owned by the user does not prevent the creation of a hard link, as long as the user has the permission to write to the target directory and the source and the target are on the same filesystem. References:

- * LPIC-1 Exam 101 Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, 103.3 Perform basic file management
- * LPIC-1 Linux Administrator 101-500 Exam FAQ, LPIC-1 Exam 101 Objectives, GNU and Unix Commands (Total Weight: 25)

NEW QUESTION: 132

Which of the following apt-get subcommands installs the newest versions of all currently installed packages?

- A. auto-update
- B. dist-upgrade
- C. full-upgrade
- D. install
- E. update

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The apt-get subcommand that installs the newest versions of all currently installed packages is dist-upgrade. The dist-upgrade subcommand performs the same function as the upgrade subcommand, which is to install the latest versions of the packages that are already installed on the system, but it also intelligently handles the dependencies and removes the obsolete packages if necessary. The dist-upgrade subcommand is useful when upgrading the entire system to a new release or distribution¹².

The other options are either invalid or do not perform the desired task. The auto-update subcommand does not exist, and the update subcommand only updates the list of available packages from the repositories, but does not install any packages. The full-upgrade subcommand is an alias for the dist-upgrade subcommand, so it performs the same function, but it is not the standard name for the subcommand. The install subcommand installs new packages or specific versions of packages, but it does not upgrade all the currently installed packages. References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs¹
- * Exam 101 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute²
- * APT-GET Command in Linux {Detailed Tutorial With Examples} - phoenixNAP³
- * How do I get help on apt-get's install subcommand?
- * APT Cheat Sheet | Packagecloud Blog

NEW QUESTION: 133

In order to display all currently mounted filesystems, which of the following commands could be used? (Choose two.)

- A. cat /proc/filesystems
- B. mount
- C. ls mounts
- D. free
- E. cat /proc/self/mounts

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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