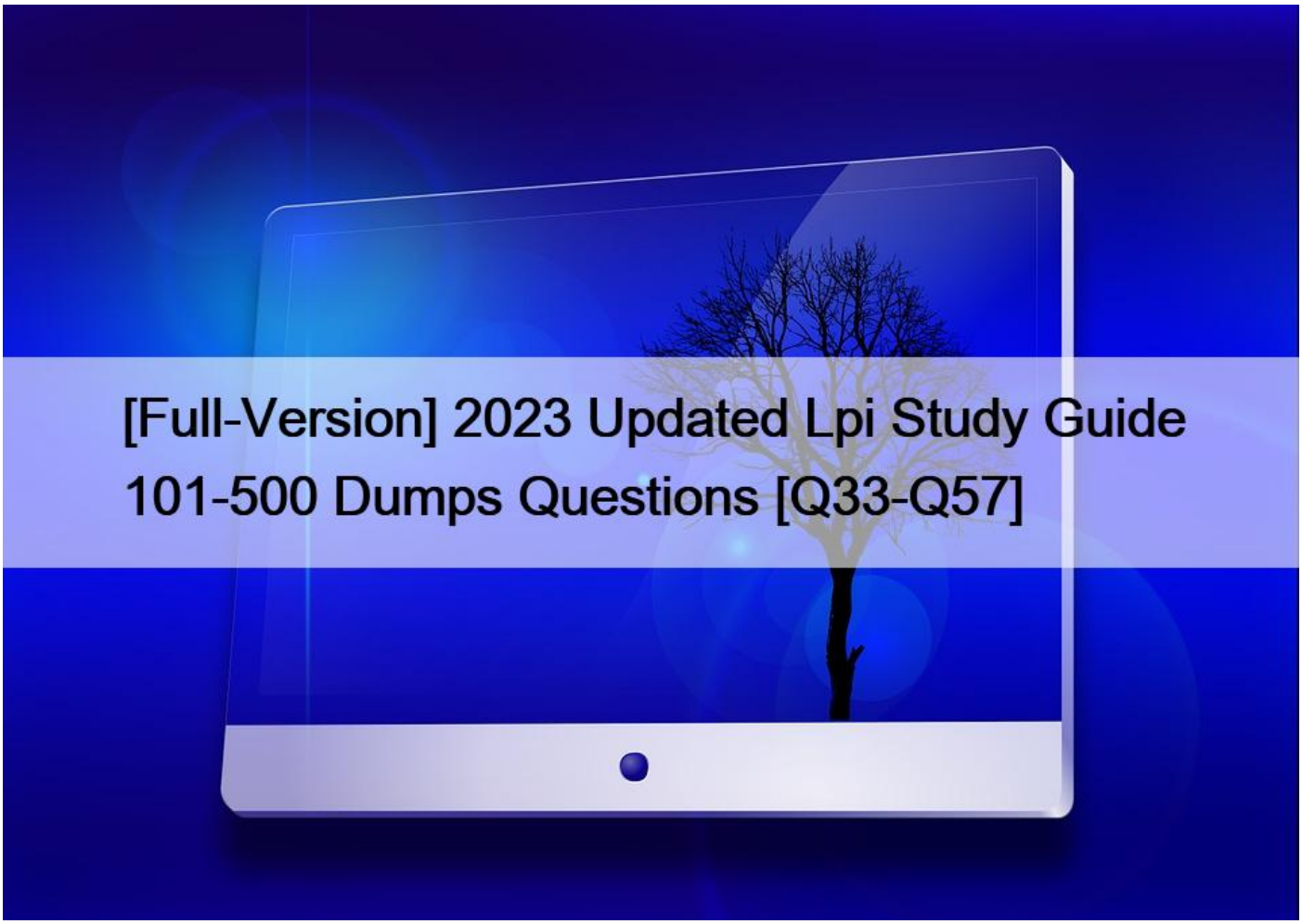
[Full-Version 2023 Updated Lpi Study Guide 101-500 Dumps Questions [Q33-Q57



[Full-Version] 2023 Updated Lpi Study Guide 101-500 Dumps Questions
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QUESTION 33

Which of the following commands displays the path to the executable file that would be executed when the command foo is invoked?
* lsattr foo
* apropos foo
* locate foo
* whatis foo
* which foo

QUESTION 34

Which of the following statements are correct about the initial RAM disk involved in the boot process of Linux?

(Choose two.)
* An initramfs is a compressed file system archive, which can be unpacked to examine its contents.
* An initramfs file contains the MBR, the bootloader and the Linux kernel.
* After a successful boot, the initramfs contents are available in /run/initramfs/.
* The kernel uses the initramfs temporarily before accessing the real root file system.
* An initramfs does not depend on a specific kernel version and is not changed after the initial installation.

QUESTION 35

Which of the following commands will display the inode usage of each mounted filesystem?
* du -i
* df -i
* lsfs -i
* printfs -i

QUESTION 36

Which of the following commands can be used to display the inode number of a given file? (Choose two.)
* inode
* ln
* ls
* cp
* stat

QUESTION 37

Which of the following settings for umask ensures that new files have the default permissions -rw-r—– ?
* 0017
* 0640
* 0038
* 0027

QUESTION 38

Which signal is missing from the following command that is commonly used to instruct a daemon to reinitialize itself, including reading configuration files?
killall -s _____ daemon

HUP, SIGHUP, 1

QUESTION 39

Which of the following command sets the Bash variable named TEST with the content FOO?
* set TEST=”FOO”
* TEST = “FOO”
* var TEST=”FOO”
* TEST=”FOO”

QUESTION 40

What is the process ID number of the initprocess on a System V init based system?
* -1
* 0
* 1
* It is different with each reboot
* It is set to the current run level

QUESTION 41

From a Bash shell, which of the following commands directly executes the instruction from the file

/usr/local/bin/runme.sh without starting a subshell? (Please select TWO answers.)
* source /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
* . /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
* /bin/bash /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
* /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
* run /usr/local/bin/runme.sh

QUESTION 42

In which directory must definition files be placed to add additional repositories to yum?
/etc/yum.repos.d, /etc/yum.repos.d/, yum.repos.d, yum.repos.d/

QUESTION 43

Which of the following commands determines a file’s format by using a definition database file which contains information about all common file types?
* type
* file
* magic
* pmagic
* hash

QUESTION 44

Which of the following commands display the IDs of all processes owned by root? (Choose two.)
* pgrep -c root
* pgrep -u root
* pgrep -f root
* pgrep -U 0
* pgrep -c 0

QUESTION 45

A backup software heavily uses hard links between files which have not been changed in between two backup runs. Which benefits are realized due to these hard links? (Choose two.)
* The old backups can be moved to slow backup media, such as tapes, while still serving as hard link target in new backups.
* The backup runs faster because hard links are asynchronous operations, postponing the copy operation to a later point in time.

* The backup is guaranteed to be uncharged because a hard linked file cannot be modified after its creation.
* The backup consumes less space because the hard links point to the same data on disk instead of storing redundant copies.
* The backup runs faster because, instead of copying the data of each file, hard links only change file system meta data.

QUESTION 46

Which umask value ensures that new directories can be read, written and listed by their owning user, read and listed by their owning group and are not accessible at all for everyone else?
* 0750
* 0027
* 0036
* 7640
* 0029

QUESTION 47

Which of the following commands prints all files and directories within the /tmp directory or its subdirectories which are also owned by the user root? (Choose TWO correct answers.)
* find /tmp -uid root -print
* find -path /tmp -uid root
* find /tmp -user root -print
* find /tmp -user root
* find -path /tmp -user root -print

QUESTION 48

What command will generate a list of user names from /etc/passwd along with their login shell?
* column -s : 1,7 /etc/passwd
* chop -c 1,7 /etc/passwd
* colrm 1,7 /etc/passwd
* cut -d: -f1,7 /etc/passwd

QUESTION 49

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.) find
* pwd
* which
* locate
* type
*

QUESTION 50

While editing a file in vi, the file changes due to another process. Without exiting vi, how can the file be reopened for editing with the new content?
* :r
* :n
* :w
* :e

QUESTION 51

Which SysV init configuration file should be modified to disable the ctrl-alt-delete key combination?
* /etc/keys
* /proc/keys
* /etc/inittab
* /proc/inittab
* /etc/reboot

QUESTION 52

Which of the following commands is used to change options and positional parameters within a running Bash shell?

history
* setsh
* bashconf
* set
* envsetup
*

QUESTION 53

What is the first program that is usually started, at boot time, by the Linux kernel when using SysV init?
* /lib/init.so
* /sbin/init
* /etc/rc.d/rcinit
* /proc/sys/kernel/init
* /boot/init

QUESTION 54

Which of the following commands determines the type of a file by using a definition database file which contains information about all common file types?
* magic
* type
* file
* pmagic
* hash

QUESTION 55

Which file in /proc describes the IRQs that are used by various kernel drivers?

(Specify the file name only without any path.)
interrupts

QUESTION 56

Which of the following is correct when talking about mount points?

* Every existing directory can be used as a mount point.
* Only empty directories can be used as a mount point.
* Directories need to have the SetUID flag set to be used as a mount point.
* Files within a directory are deleted when the directory is used as a mount point.

QUESTION 57

Which of the following commands moves and resumes in the background the last stopped shell job?
* run
* bg
* fg
* back

Topics of LPIC-1 Linux Administrator , 101-500 Exam

To know course content so that aspirants can prepare for exam is a must. LPIC-1, 101-500 exam will include following topics :
1. System Architecture
Awareness of acpid.Determine and configure hardware settingsTools and utilities to manipulate USB devices.Alert users before switching runlevels / boot targets or other major system events.Conceptual understanding of sysfs, udev and dbus.Set the default runlevel or boot target.Understanding of SysVinit and systemd.Tools and utilities to list various hardware information (e.g. lsusb, lspci, etc.).Provide common commands to the boot loader and options to the kernel at boot time.Change runlevels / boot targets and shutdown or reboot systemBoot the systemAwareness of Upstart.Properly terminate processes.
2. Linux Installation and Package Management
Identify shared libraries.Load shared libraries.Awareness of apt.Obtain package information like version, content, dependencies, package integrity and installation status (whether or not the package is installed).Knowledge of basic features of LVM.Install and configure a boot loader such as GRUB Legacy.Ensure the /boot partition conforms to the hardware architecture requirements for booting.Providing alternative boot locations and backup boot options.Interact with the boot loader.Perform basic configuration changes for GRUB 2.Awareness of cloud-init.Linux as a virtualization guestInstall, upgrade and uninstall Debian binary packages.Obtain information on RPM packages such as version, status, dependencies, integrity and signatures.Understand Linux extensions which integrate Linux with a virtualization product.Design hard disk layoutDetermine what files a package provides, as well as find which package a specific file comes from.Awareness of dnf.Understand the general concept of virtual machines and containers.
3. GNU and Unix Commands
Send output to both stdout and a file.Basic file editingUse and modify the shell environment including defining, referencing and exporting environment variables.Know the default priority of a job that is created.Copy, move and remove files and directories individually.Signal a program to continue running after logout.Run jobs in the foreground and background.Change the priority of a running process.Use simple and advanced wildcard specifications in commands.Insert, edit, delete, copy and find text in vi.Understand and use vi modes.Select and sort processes for display.Configure the standard editor.Awareness of Emacs, nano and vim.Modify process execution prioritiesSend signals to processes.Send text files and output streams through text utility filters to modify the output using standard UNIX commands found in the GNU textutils package.Pipe the output of one command to the input of another command.Use the output of one command as arguments to another command.Remove files and directories recursively.Use regular expression tools to perform searches through a filesystem or file content.Navigate a document using

vi.Understand the concepts of special characters, character classes, quantifiers and anchors.Copy multiple files and directories recursively.Use single shell commands and one line command sequences to perform basic tasks on the command line.Using find to locate and act on files based on type, size, or time.Perform basic file managementCreate, monitor and kill processesUnderstand the differences between basic and extended regular expressions.Use regular expressions to delete, change and substitute text.Use and edit command history.Use streams, pipes and redirectsMonitor active processes.Invoke commands inside and outside the defined path.Usage of tar, cpio and dd.
4. Devices, Linux Filesystems, Filesystem Hierarchy Standard
Know how to change the file creation mask.Verify the integrity of filesystems.Maintain the integrity of filesystemsCopying versus linking files.Find files and commands on a Linux system.Use links to support system administration tasksexFATUse the group field to grant file access to group members.Understand the correct locations of files under the FHS.XFSext2/ext3/ext4VFATManually mount and unmount filesystems.Configure user mountable removable filesystems.Create partitions and filesystemsManage access permissions on regular and special files as well as directories.Use access modes such as suid, sgid and the sticky bit to maintain security.Repair simple filesystem problems.Configure filesystem mounting on bootup.Monitor free space and inodes.Identify hard and/or soft links.Create links.Use of labels and UUIDs for identifying and mounting file systems.

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