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Lpi 101-500 (LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification exam designed to validate the skills and knowledge of IT professionals in the field of Linux administration. LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 certification exam is the first part of the LPIC-1 certification, which is the first level in the Linux Professional Institute (LPI) certification program.

## **Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 229**

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

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The shell redirection that will write standard output and standard error output to a file named filename is >filename 2>&1. This command uses the following syntax:

\* filename: Redirects standard output (file descriptor 1) to a file named filename. If the file does not exist, it will be created. If the file exists, it will be overwritten.

\* 2>&1: Redirects standard error (file descriptor 2) to the same destination as standard output. The & symbol indicates that the following number is a file descriptor, not a filename.

The order of the redirections is important, as they are processed from left to right. If the order was reversed, as in 2>&1 >filename, the command would not work as expected, because it would first redirect standard error to the current standard output (which is the terminal by default), and then redirect standard output to the file, leaving standard error unchanged.

The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:

\* A. 2>&1 >filename: This command will redirect standard error to the current standard output, and then redirect standard output to the file, leaving standard error unchanged.

\* C. 1>&2>filename: This command will redirect standard output to the current standard error, and then redirect standard error to the file, leaving standard output unchanged.

\* D. >>filename: This command will only redirect standard output to the file in append mode, without affecting standard error.

\* E. 1&2>filename: This command is not valid, as it is missing the > symbol before the first file descriptor, and it will produce an error message.

References:

[LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.4: Use streams, pipes and redirects, Weight: 4, Key Knowledge Areas: Redirecting standard input, standard output and standard error.

How to redirect and append both standard output and standard error to a file with Bash, Topic: Substituting Text.

### **NEW QUESTION # 230**

When is the content of the kernel ring buffer reset? (Choose two.)

- A. When the ring buffer is explicitly reset using the command dmesg --clear
- B. When the ring buffer is read using dmesg without any additional parameters
- C. When the kernel loads a previously unloaded kernel module
- D. When the system is shut down or rebooted
- E. When a configurable amount of time, 15 minutes by default, has passed

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The content of the kernel ring buffer is reset when the ring buffer is explicitly reset using the command dmesg --clear or when the system is shut down or rebooted. The kernel ring buffer is a portion of the physical memory that holds the kernel's log messages. It has a fixed size, which means once the buffer is full, the older log records are overwritten. The dmesg

command-line utility is used to print and control the kernel ring buffer in Linux and other Unix-like operating systems<sup>1</sup>. The dmesg --clear option clears the ring buffer's contents, which can be useful for debugging purposes or to free up some memory<sup>2</sup>. The system shutdown or reboot also clears the ring buffer's contents, as the physical memory is reset and the kernel is reloaded<sup>3</sup>. The other options are false or irrelevant. The ring buffer is not reset when it is read using dmesg without any additional parameters, as this option only displays the current contents of the buffer without modifying them<sup>2</sup>. The ring buffer is not reset when a configurable amount of time, 15 minutes by default, has passed, as there is no such time limit for the buffer's persistence<sup>4</sup>. The ring buffer is not reset when the kernel loads a previously unloaded kernel module, as this action only affects the kernel's functionality and not its log messages<sup>5</sup>. References:

- \* [Dmesg Command in Linux | Linuxize](#)<sup>1</sup>
- \* [dmesg\(1\) - Linux manual page](#)<sup>2</sup>
- \* [Linux Dmesg Command Help and Examples - Computer Hope](#)<sup>3</sup>
- \* [Lockless Ring Buffer Design - The Linux Kernel documentation](#)<sup>4</sup>
- \* [Linux Kernel Module Management 101 - Linux.com](#)<sup>5</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION # 231

What does the command mount --bind do?

- A. It mounts all available filesystems to the current directory
- B. **It makes the contents of one directory available in another directory**
- C. It mounts all file systems listed in /etc/fstab which have the option userbind set
- D. It mounts all user mountable filesystems to the user's home directory
- E. It permanently mounts a regular file to a directory

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 232

Which of the following commands is used to update the list of available packages when using dpkg based package management?

- A. **apt-get update**
- B. apt-cache upgrade
- C. apt-get refresh
- D. apt-cache update
- E. apt-get upgrade

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that is used to update the list of available packages when using dpkg based package management is apt-get update<sup>12</sup>. The apt-get command is a high-level tool that works with dpkg and provides a user-friendly interface for managing packages<sup>3</sup>. The apt-get update command is used to synchronize the package index files from the sources specified in the /etc/apt/sources.list file<sup>12</sup>. This command does not install or upgrade any packages, but only downloads the information about the latest versions and dependencies of the packages<sup>12</sup>. The apt-get update command is usually run before the apt-get upgrade or apt-get install commands, which are used to upgrade or install packages respectively<sup>12</sup>.

The other options in the question are not correct because:

- \* B. apt-get upgrade: This command is used to upgrade the installed packages to the latest versions, not to update the list of available packages<sup>12</sup>.
- \* C. apt-cache update: There is no such command in Linux. The apt-cache command is used to query and display information about the packages, not to update them<sup>4</sup>.
- \* D. apt-get refresh: There is no such command in Linux. The closest command is apt-get update, which is the correct answer.
- \* E. apt-cache upgrade: There is no such command in Linux. The closest command is apt-get upgrade, which is not the correct answer.

References:

- 1: How To Manage Packages Using apt-get, apt-cache, apt-file and dpkg Commands In Debian Based Systems
- 2: Ubuntu Manpage: apt-get - APT package handling utility - command-line interface
- 3: dpkg - Debian Wiki
- 4: Ubuntu Manpage: apt-cache - query the APT cache

## NEW QUESTION # 233

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:

Explanation:  
interrupts, /proc/interrupts

## NEW QUESTION # 234

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