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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q236-Q241):

NEW QUESTION # 236

Which of the following command sets the Bash variable named TEST with the content FOO?

- A. var TEST="FOO"
- B. TEST = "FOO"
- C. set TEST="FOO"
- **D. TEST="FOO"**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct way to set a Bash variable is to use the syntax `variable=value` without any spaces around the equal sign. The value can be enclosed in double quotes if it contains spaces or special characters, but it is not mandatory. Therefore, `TEST="FOO"` will set the Bash variable named TEST with the content FOO. The other options are either invalid or do not perform the desired task. The `set` command is used to set or unset shell options and positional parameters, not variables. The `var` command is not a valid Bash command. The `TEST =`

"FOO" syntax will cause a syntax error because of the spaces around the equal sign. 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 # 237

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 kilobyte pieces each.
- B. It will break the file into new files of 1,024 byte pieces each.
- C. It will break the file into new files of 1,000 line 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: C

Explanation:

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 # 238

Which of the following is the default Xorg configuration file?

- A. `/etc/X11/xorg.conf`
- B. `/usr/X11R6/etc/xorg.conf`
- C. `/usr/etc/X11/xorg.conf`
- D. `/var/X11/xorg.conf`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 239

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

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

Answer: A,C,E

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:

ln: 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 -li. 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 -li 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 # 240

Identify the proper device for the third partition on the only SCSI drive on the system.

- A. /dev/sd0a3
- B. /dev/hda3
- C. /dev/sda3
- D. /dev/sd1p3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 241

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