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The LPIC-1 certification is also a great way for professionals to advance their careers in the field of Linux administration. It provides a solid foundation for further certifications such as LPIC-2 and LPIC-3. The LPIC-1 certification is also recognized by many universities and colleges as a valid credential for admission into advanced programs in the field of Linux and open-source technologies.

Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q141-

Q146):

NEW QUESTION # 141

Which signal is sent by the kill command by default?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The signal that is sent by the kill command by default is SIGTERM(15). The kill command sends a signal to a process to terminate it. The signal can be specified by name or number as an option to the kill command. If no signal is specified, the default signal is SIGTERM(15), which means terminate. The process can catch this signal and perform any necessary cleanup before exiting. 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 142

Which of the following are init systems used within Linux systems? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

- A. Upstart
- B. SysV init
- C. systemd
- D. SysInit
- E. startd

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

systemd, Upstart, and SysV init are all init systems used within Linux systems. An init system is the first process executed by the kernel at boot time, which has a process ID (PID) of 1, and is responsible for starting and managing all other processes on the system. Different init systems have different features, advantages, and disadvantages. Some of the most common init systems are:

* **systemd**: A relatively new and modern init system that aims to provide a unified and efficient way of managing system and service states. It is compatible with SysV and LSB init scripts, and supports features such as parallel processing, socket activation, logging, job scheduling, and more. It is the default init system for many popular Linux distributions, such as Fedora, Debian, Ubuntu, Arch Linux, and others¹².

* **Upstart**: An event-based init system developed by Ubuntu as a replacement for SysV init. It starts and stops system tasks and processes based on events, such as hardware changes, network availability, filesystem mounting, etc. It is a hybrid init system that uses both SysV and systemd scripts, and supports features such as parallel processing, dependency tracking, logging, and more. It is the default init system for some older versions of Ubuntu, and some other Linux distributions, such as Linux Mint and Chrome OS¹².

* **SysV init**: A mature and traditional init system that follows the System V (SysV) design of Unix operating systems. It uses a series of runlevels to define the state of the system, and executes scripts in the /etc/rc.d or /etc/init.d directories according to the current runlevel. It is simple and stable, but lacks some features of modern init systems, such as parallel processing, event handling, dependency tracking, etc. It is still used by some Linux distributions, such as Slackware, Gentoo, and others¹².

1: 6 Best Modern Linux 'init' Systems (1992-2023) - Tecmint 2: 10 Best Linux init systems as of 2023 - Slant.

NEW QUESTION # 143

The dpkg-_____ command will ask configuration questions for a specified package, just as if the package were being installed for the first time.

Answer:

Explanation:

dpkg-reconfigure

Explanation

The dpkg-reconfigure command is used to reconfigure an already installed package. It asks configuration questions for the package, just as if the package were being installed for the first time. This can be useful if the user wants to change some settings or options for the package without reinstalling it. The dpkg-reconfigure command can also be used to fix a broken package configuration or to restore the default settings. References:

* dpkg-reconfigure(8) - Linux man page

* Linux Professional Institute: Exam 101 Objectives

NEW QUESTION # 144

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 # 145

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command mount -a ensures that all file systems listed with the option auto in /etc/fstab are mounted. The /etc/fstab file contains the information about the file systems that can be mounted automatically or manually.

The option auto means that the file system can be mounted automatically at boot time or when the command mount -a is issued. The option noauto means that the file system can only be mounted manually by specifying the device or mount point. The command mount -a ignores the file systems with the noauto option and mounts the rest of the file systems that are not already mounted. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe the correct behavior of the command mount -a. Option A is wrong because the command mount -a ignores the file systems with the noauto option. Option B is wrong because the command mount -a does not show any output, unless the -v option is used. To show the mounted file systems, the command mount without any arguments can be used. Option C is wrong because the command mount -a does not open any editor. To edit the /etc/fstab file, a text editor such as vi, nano, or gedit can be used.

Option E is wrong because the command mount -a does not mount all file systems listed in /etc/fstab, but only those with the auto option. References:

* [LPI Linux Essentials - 2.2 Mounting, Unmounting Filesystems]

* Linux mount Command with Examples - phoenixNAP

* How does the Linux command "mount -a" work? - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange

