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>> **New 101-500 Exam Bootcamp** <<

## Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 101-500: LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Newest New Exam Bootcamp

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## Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q219-Q224):

### NEW QUESTION # 219

Which of the following characters can be combined with a separator string in order to read from the current input source until the separator string, which is on a separate line and without any trailing spaces, is reached?

- A. &<
- B. <<
- C. <|
- D. !<

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 220

What do the permissions -rwSr-xr-x mean for a binary file when it is executed as a command?

- A. The command will be executed with the effective rights of the group instead of the owner.
- B. The command will be executed with the effective rights of the owner and group.
- C. The command is SetUID and it will be executed with the effective rights of the owner.
- **D. The execute flag is not set for the owner. Therefore, the SetUID flag is ignored.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The permissions -rwSr-xr-x mean that the file is readable and writable by the owner, readable and executable by the group, and readable and executable by others. The S in the owner's permissions indicates that the file has the SetUID bit set, which means that when the file is executed as a command, it will run with the effective user ID of the file owner, rather than the user who executed it. This allows the command to perform privileged operations that the user normally cannot do. For example, the /bin/passwd command has the SetUID bit set, so that it can modify the /etc/shadow file, which is only writable by root. References: LPI Linux Administrator, File Permissions and Attributes

### NEW QUESTION # 221

Which of the following describes the correct order in which the components of the system boot process are started?

- **A. BIOS, bootloader, kernel, init system**
- B. Bootloader, BIOS, kernel, init system
- C. BIOS, kernel, bootloader, init system
- D. BIOS, bootloader, init system, kernel
- E. Bootloader, BIOS, init system, kernel

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The system boot process is the sequence of steps that the system follows when it is powered on or restarted.

The system boot process can be divided into four main components: BIOS, bootloader, kernel, and init system. The order in which these components are started is:

\* BIOS: BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output System, and it is the first component that runs when the system is powered on. BIOS is a firmware program that is stored in a ROM chip on the motherboard, and it performs some basic tasks, such as:

- \* initializing the hardware components and peripherals
- \* performing the power-on self-test (POST) to check the system integrity
- \* selecting a boot device from the boot order list
- \* loading and executing the bootloader program from the boot device

\* Bootloader: Bootloader is a small program that is responsible for loading and executing the kernel.

Bootloader is usually stored in the first sector of the boot device, which can be a hard disk, a USB drive, or a CD-ROM.

Bootloader can also display a menu that allows the user to choose from different kernel images or operating systems. Some common bootloaders for Linux systems are GRUB, LILO, and SYSLINUX.

\* Kernel: Kernel is the core of the operating system, and it manages the system resources, controls the hardware devices, and provides basic services to other programs. Kernel is a large binary file that is compressed and stored in the boot device, usually in the /boot directory. Kernel is loaded into memory and executed by the bootloader, and it performs some tasks, such as:

- \* decompressing itself and relocating to a higher memory address
- \* detecting and initializing the hardware devices and drivers
- \* mounting the root filesystem and creating a temporary filesystem in RAM
- \* starting the init system, which is the first user-space program

\* Init system: Init system is the program that initializes the user-space environment and spawns all other processes. Init system is always the first process that runs on the system, and it has the process ID (PID) of 1. Init system can also perform some tasks, such as:

- \* reading the configuration files and scripts that define the system services and runlevels
- \* starting and stopping the system services and daemons
- \* managing the system logins and terminals
- \* running a graphical user interface or a command-line interface

Some common init systems for Linux systems are SysVinit, systemd, and Upstart.

References:

Guide to the Boot Process of a Linux System - Baeldung

### NEW QUESTION # 222

Which command creates a swap space on a block device or a file? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

**Answer:**

Explanation:  
mkswap

### NEW QUESTION # 223

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

- A. The command `foo` receives its stdin from the file `bar`.
- B. The stdout from the command `foo` is appended to the file `bar`.
- C. The command `foo` receives its stdin from the stdout of the command `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**

Explanation:

The command `foo 1> bar` redirects the standard output (stdout) from the command `foo` to the file `bar`, overwriting the existing contents of the file. The number `1` before the redirection operator `>` indicates the file descriptor of the stdout stream, which is `1` by default. The redirection operator `>` means that the output of the command is written to the file, replacing any previous data in the file. The file name after the redirection operator is the destination of the output. For example, if the command `foo` prints "Hello world" to the stdout, and the file `bar` contains "Goodbye world", the command `foo 1> bar` will write "Hello world" to the file `bar`, erasing "Goodbye world". The other options are not correct because:

- \* A. The stdout from the command `foo` is appended to the file `bar`: This is not what `1>` does, because it overwrites the file, not appends to it. To append the output to the file, the operator `>>` should be used instead of `>`.
- \* C. The command `foo` receives its stdin from the file `bar`: This is not what `1>` does, because it redirects the output, not the input. To redirect the input from the file, the operator `<` should be used instead of `>`.
- \* D. The command `foo` receives its stdin from the stdout of the command `bar`: This is not what `1>` does, because it redirects the output to a file, not to another command. To redirect the output to another command, the operator `|` (pipe) should be used instead of `>`.
- \* E. The stderr from the command `foo` is saved to the file `bar`: This is not what `1>` does, because it redirects the stdout, not the stderr. To redirect the stderr, the file descriptor `2` should be used instead of `1`.

### NEW QUESTION # 224

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