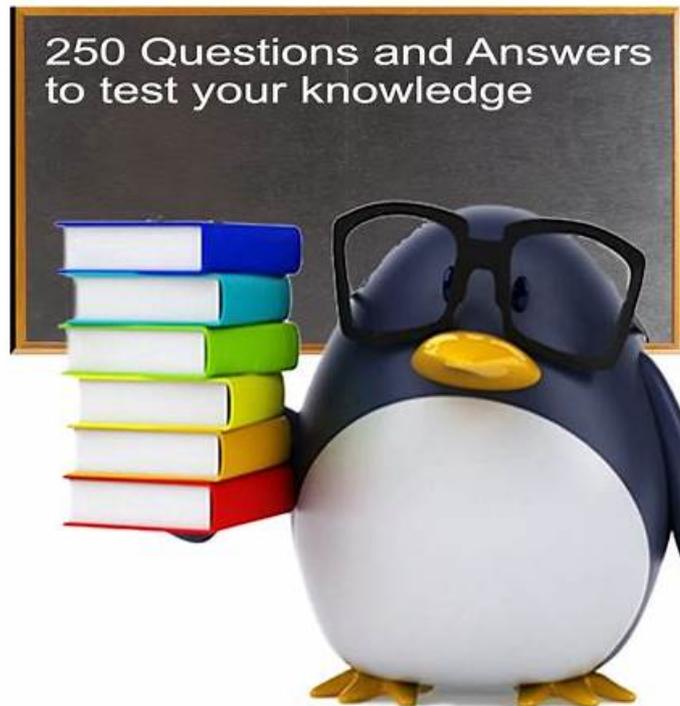


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Marco Colombo

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The LPI 101-500 Certification Exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills related to Linux system administration. 101-500 exam is based on the latest version of Linux (version 5.0) and covers a wide range of topics, including system architecture, system startup, package management, and file system maintenance. 101-500 exam is designed to be challenging, and candidates are required to demonstrate a high level of proficiency in Linux system administration to pass.

Installation & Package Management for Linux

This area will address fundamental knowledge areas including the ones highlighted below:

- Deal with Linux as a virtualization guest.
- Choose and configure a boot manager, e.g. GRUB Legacy, and deal with the boot loader, & changes for GRUB 2.
- Make use of the Debian package for management that contains specific files and peculiarities.
- Design a layout of a hard disk, where you will need to be aware of the features of LVM and disks.
- Take advantage of RPM and YUM management for packages and check the files that a package provides.

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The LPIC-1 certification is an excellent way for Linux professionals to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in the field. It is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers. LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 certification is designed to be vendor-neutral, meaning that it is not tied to any specific Linux distribution. This makes it an ideal certification for professionals who work with various Linux distributions.

Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q278-Q283):

NEW QUESTION # 278

In order to display all currently mounted filesystems, which of the following commands could be used? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. lsmounts
- B. cat /proc/filesystems
- C. mount
- D. cat /proc/self/mounts
- E. free

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct commands to display all currently mounted filesystems are cat /proc/self/mounts and mount.

The cat /proc/self/mounts command reads the contents of the /proc/self/mounts file, which is a symbolic link to /proc/mounts. This file contains information about all the filesystems that are currently mounted on the system, as reported by the kernel. The mount command without any arguments shows all the mounted filesystems, as recorded by the mount and umount commands. The other options are incorrect because they do not display the mounted filesystems. The free command shows the amount of free and used memory in the system. The lsmounts command is not a standard Linux command. The cat /proc/filesystems command shows the filesystem types that are supported by the kernel. References:

- * [LPI Linux Essentials - 2.2 Mounting, Unmounting Filesystems]
- * How to get the complete and exact list of mounted filesystems in Linux? - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange
- * 4 Commands to List Mounted File Systems in Linux - Linux Shell Tips
- * How To Show Mounted Devices In Linux Operating System
- * How to Check if a Filesystem is Mounted in Linux?

NEW QUESTION # 279

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.)

- A. find -path /tmp -user root -print
- B. find /tmp -uid root -print
- C. find -path /tmp -uid root
- D. find /tmp -user root
- E. find /tmp -user root -print

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The find command is used to search for files and directories that match certain criteria. The -uid option specifies the numeric user ID of the owner of the file or directory, while the -user option specifies the name of the owner. The -print option prints the full file name

of the matching file or directory to the standard output.

Therefore, both `find /tmp -uid root -print` and `find /tmp -user root -print` will print all files and directories within the `/tmp` directory or its subdirectories which are also owned by the user `root`. The other options are either invalid or do not perform the desired task. The `-path` option matches the whole path name, not just the starting directory. The `-print` option is implied if no other action is specified, but it is good practice to include it for clarity. References:

* LPIC-1 Exam 101 Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, 103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

* LPIC-1 Linux Administrator 101-500 Exam FAQ, LPIC-1 Exam 101 Objectives, GNU and Unix Commands (Total Weight: 25)

NEW QUESTION # 280

After moving data to a new filesystem, how can the former path of the data be kept intact in order to avoid reconfiguration of existing applications? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. By mounting the new filesystem on the original path of the data.
- B. By creating a hard link from the old to the new path of the data.
- C. By creating an ACL redirection from the old to the new path of the data.
- D. By creating a symbolic link from the old to the new path of the data.
- E. By running the command `touch` on the old path.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 281

Which file defines the network locations from where the Debian package manager downloads software packages?
`/etc/dpkg/dpkg.cfg`

- A. `/etc/apt/sources.list`
- B. `/etc/apt/apt.conf.d`
- C. `/etc/apt/apt.conf`
- D.
- E. `/etc/dpkg/dselect.cfg`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 282

Which command must be entered before exiting `vi` to save the current file as `filea.txt`?

- A. `:save filea.txt`
- B. `%s filea.txt`
- C. `:w filea.txt`
- D. `%w filea.txt`
- E. `:s filea.txt`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D, `:w filea.txt`. This command will save the current file as `filea.txt` before exiting `vi`.

The syntax of the command is:

`w [filename]`

The colon (`:`) begins command-input mode, which allows the user to enter commands at the bottom of the screen. The `w` stands for write, which means to save the file. The filename is the name of the file to be saved.

If no filename is given, the command will save the file with the same name as the original file.

Therefore, the command `:w filea.txt` will save the current file as `filea.txt` and return to command mode. To exit `vi`, the user can then enter `:q`, which stands for quit.

The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:

* A, `%s filea.txt`: This command will not save the file, but it will try to substitute the string `filea.txt` in the file. The syntax of the command is:

`%s/pattern/replacement/`

The `%` symbol means to apply the command to the whole file. The `s` stands for substitute, which means to replace a pattern with

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