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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q280-Q285):

NEW QUESTION # 280

When removing a package on a system using dpkg package management, which dpkg option ensures configuration files are removed as well?

--clean

- A. --purge
- B.

- C. --declare
- D. --vacuum
- E. --remove

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 281

Which of the following commands can be used to download the RPM package kernel without installing it?

- A. yumdownloader kernel
- B. yum download --no-install kernel
- C. rpm --download --package kernel
- D. rpmdownload kernel

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command that can be used to download the RPM package kernel without installing it is yumdownloader kernel. This command is part of the yum-utils package, which contains a suite of helper tools for yum package manager. To use this command, you need to install the yum-utils package first1. The downloaded package will be saved in the current directory. You need to use root privilege because yumdownloader will update package index files during downloading. Unlike yum command, yumdownloader will not download any dependent packages1.

The other commands are either invalid or do not have the desired functionality. yum download --no-install kernel is not a valid yum command, as yum does not have a --no-install option2. rpm --download --package kernel is not a valid rpm command, as rpm does not have a --download or a --package option3. rpmdownload kernel is not a standard Linux command. rpm has a native support to download a package from a URL and install it, but not to download a package without installing it4.

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How to use yum to download an RPM package without installing it - Xmodulo yum(8) - Linux manual page rpm(8) - Linux manual page How to download an RPM package and install it in one line?

NEW QUESTION # 282

What is the difference between the --remove and the --purge action with the dpkg command?

- A. --remove removes the program, --purge also removes the config files
- B. --remove only removes the program, --purge only removes the config files
- C. --remove removes only the package file itself, --purge removes all files related to the package
- D. --remove removes a package, --purge also removes all packages dependent on it

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The dpkg command is a tool to install, build, remove and manage Debian packages. The option --remove is used to remove an installed package, but it does not remove the configuration files that may have been modified by the user. The option --purge is used to remove an installed package and also delete its configuration files. This can be useful if the user wants to completely uninstall a package and start from scratch if it is reinstalled later. The syntax is: dpkg --remove package or dpkg --purge package. For example, dpkg --remove nginx will remove the nginx web server package, but it will leave the configuration files in /etc/nginxdpkg --purge nginx will remove the nginx package and also delete the configuration files in /etc/nginx1. The other options are not correct because:

* -remove only removes the program, --purge only removes the config files: This is false, because --purge also removes the program, not just the config files.

* -remove removes a package, --purge also removes all packages dependent on it: This is false, because

--purge does not remove any other packages, only the specified one. To remove a package and its dependencies, the apt-get command can be used with the option --auto-remove2.

* -remove removes only the package file itself, --purge removes all files related to the package: This is false, because --remove also removes the files that are installed by the package, not just the package file itself. --purge only removes the configuration files that are not removed by --remove. References:

* dpkg(1) - dpkg - Debian buster - Debian Manpages

* How to remove a package and its dependencies with dpkg? - Ask Ubuntu

NEW QUESTION # 283

When considering the use of hard links, what are valid reasons not to use hard links?

- A. Each hard link has individual ownership, permissions and ACLs which can lead to unintended disclosure of file content
- B. When a hard linked file is changed, a copy of the file is created and consumes additional space
- **C. Hard links are specific to one filesystem and cannot point to files on another filesystem**
- D. Hard links are not available on all Linux systems because traditional filesystems, such as ext4, do not support them
- E. If users other than root should be able to create hard links, suhn has to be installed and configured

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The only valid reason not to use hard links is that they are specific to one filesystem and cannot point to files on another filesystem. This means that if you want to link files across different partitions or devices, you cannot use hard links. You have to use symbolic links instead, which are pointers to file names rather than inodes. The other options are either false or irrelevant. Hard links are available on most Linux systems and traditional filesystems, such as ext4, do support them¹. Each hard link shares the same ownership, permissions and ACLs as the original file, which can be an advantage or a disadvantage depending on the use case². There is no such thing as suhn, and users other than root can create hard links as long as they have write permission on the directory where the link is created³. When a hard linked file is changed, no copy of the file is created and no additional space is consumed.

The changes are reflected on all the hard links pointing to the same inode⁴. References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs¹
- * Exam 101 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute²
- * Hard links and soft links in Linux explained | Enable Sysadmin³
- * Hard Link in Linux: Everything Important You Need to Know⁴

NEW QUESTION # 284

Given a log file loga.log with timestamps of the format DD/MM/YYYY:hh:mm:ss, which command filters out all log entries in the time period between 8:00 am and 8:59 am?

- A. grep loga.log ':08:[0-9]:[0-9]'
- B. grep -E ':08:[09]+:[09]++' loga.log
- C. grep -E ':08:[00]++' loga.log
- D. grep -E loga.log ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+'
- **E. grep -E ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]++' loga.log**

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 285

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