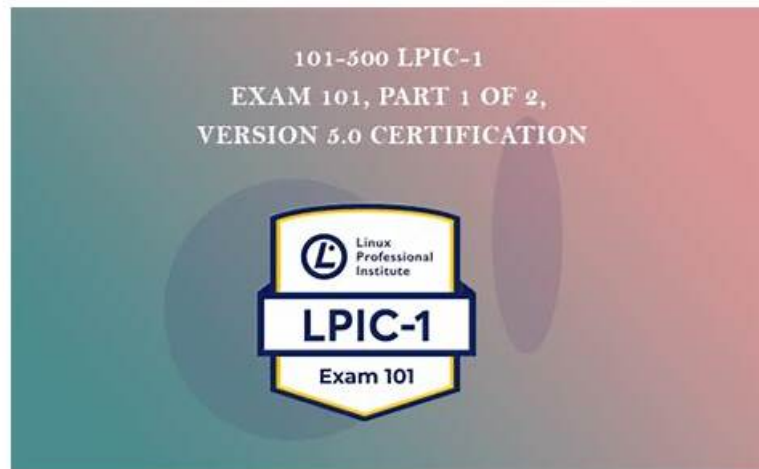


最受推薦的101-500真題材料，提前為LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 101-500考試做好準備



BONUS!!! 免費下載Fast2test 101-500考試題庫的完整版: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1n5zX2_rg48cG0bs3DTVsd4TrSCsNNbrO

多考一些證照對於年輕人來說不是件壞事，是加薪升遷的法寶。對於參加 101-500 考試的年輕人而言，不需要擔心 Lpi 證照沒有辦法過關，只要找到最新的Lpi 101-500 考題，就是 101-500 考試順利過關的最佳方式。101-500題庫涵蓋了考試中心的正式考試的所有的題目。確保了考生能順利通過考試，獲得 Lpi 認證證照。

Lpi 101-500認證考試是LPIC-1認證計劃的一部分，旨在測試個人在Linux操作系統方面的熟練程度。這個考試，也被稱為LPIC-1考試101，第1部分，版本5.0，涵蓋了Linux的基本概念，包括基本系統架構、命令行使用和文件管理。這是一個入門級的認證考試，非常適合剛開始從事IT行業的個人。

>> 101-500真題材料 <<

Lpi 101-500更新 - 101-500認證資料

最新的Lpi 101-500考試是最受歡迎的認證之一，很多考生都沒有信心來獲得此認證，Fast2test保證我們最新的101-500考古題是最適合您需求和學習的題庫資料。無論您是工作比較忙的上班族，還是急需認證考試的求職者，我們的Lpi 101-500考古題都適合您們使用，保證100%通過考試。我們還提供一年免費更新服務，一年之內，您可以獲得您所購買的101-500更新后的新版本，這是不錯的選擇！

最新的 LPIC Level1 101-500 免費考試真題 (Q63-Q68):

問題 #63

The command `dbmaint &` was used to run `dbmaint` in the background. However, `dbmaint` is terminated after logging out of the system. Which alternative `dbmaint` invocation lets `dbmaint` continue to run even when the user running the program logs out?

- A. `wait dbmaint`
- B. `job -b dmaint`
- C. `bg dbmaint`
- D. `dbmaint &>/dev/pts/null`
- E. **`nohup dbmaint &`**

答案: E

解題說明:

This command will run `dbmaint` in the background and make it immune to hangup signals, which means it will continue to run even when the user logs out of the system. The `nohup` command prefixes the command with `nohup`, which intercepts the `SIGHUP` signal that is sent to the process when the terminal session ends.

The output of the command is redirected to a file called `nohup.out` by default, unless specified otherwise. The

& symbol puts the command in the background, allowing the user to run other commands in the same shell.

The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:

* A, job -b dbmaint: This command is invalid and will not work. There is no job command in Linux, and the -b option is not a valid option for any command. The command that is used to list the background jobs in the current shell session is jobs, and it does not have a -b option either.

* B, dbmaint &>/dev/pts/null: This command will run dbmaint in the background, but it will not prevent it from being terminated when the user logs out of the system. The &> symbol redirects both the standard output and standard error of the command to a file or device, in this case /dev/pts/null.

However, this device does not exist, and the redirection will fail. Even if the device was /dev/null, which is a special device that discards any output sent to it, the command would still be susceptible to hangup signals and would not survive the logout.

* D, bg dbmaint: This command will not run dbmaint in the background, but it will try to resume a stopped background job with the name dbmaint. The bg command is used to move a stopped foreground process to the background and continue its execution. However, if there is no such process with the name dbmaint, the command will fail. Even if there was such a process, it would still be terminated when the user logs out of the system, unless it was disowned or prefixed with nohup.

* E, wait dbmaint: This command will not run dbmaint in the background, but it will wait for a background process with the name dbmaint to finish and return its exit status. The wait command is used to pause the execution of the current shell until one or more background processes complete.

However, if there is no such process with the name dbmaint, the command will fail. Even if there was such a process, it would still be terminated when the user logs out of the system, unless it was disowned or prefixed with nohup.

:

[How to Run Linux Commands in Background | Linuxize](#)

[How to Run Linux Commands in Background | phoenixNAP KB](#)

[How to Run Linux Commands in the Background - MUO](#)

[How to Run Linux Commands in Background & Bring Them Back](#)

問題 #64

In Bash, inserting 2>&1 after a command redirects:

- A. standard output to standard error.
- B. standard error to standard input.
- C. standard input to standard error.
- **D. standard error to standard output.**
- E. standard output to standard input.

答案: D

解題說明:

When piping the output of find to the xargs command, the option to find that is useful if the filenames have spaces in them is -print0. The -print0 option prints the full file name on the standard output (STDOUT), followed by a null character, instead of a newline. This allows the xargs command to use the -0 option to read items from the standard input (STDIN) delimited by null characters, instead of spaces or newlines. This way, filenames with spaces are not split into separate arguments. For example, find . -name "*.txt" -print0 | xargs

-0 grep "hello" will find all the text files in the current directory and its subdirectories that contain the word hello, even if the filenames have spaces in them. The -rep-space, -nospace, and -ignore-space options are not valid options for the find command. References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management, find command, xargs command

問題 #65

Which of the following commands is used to change metadata and options for ext3 filesystems?

- **A. tune2fs**
- B. mod3fs
- C. tune3fs
- D. dump2fs
- E. mod2fs

答案: A

解題說明:

Explanation

The `tune2fs` command is used to change metadata and options for ext2, ext3, and ext4 filesystems. The `tune2fs` command can adjust various parameters such as the maximum mount count, the check interval, the reserved blocks percentage, the volume label, and the UUID. The `tune2fs` command can also enable or disable some filesystem features, such as the journal, the `dir_index`, the `acl`, and the `user_xattr`. The `tune2fs` command requires the device name or the UUID of the filesystem as an argument, and one or more options to specify the changes to be made. For example, to change the volume label of an ext3 filesystem on `/dev/sda1` to "data", use the following command:

`tune2fs -L data /dev/sda1` The other options are not valid commands or options. The `mod3fs` and `mod2fs` commands do not exist on a standard Linux system. The `tune3fs` command is a synonym for `tune2fs`, but it is not commonly used. The `dump2fs` command is used to display the superblock and blocks group information for ext2, ext3, and ext4 filesystems, but it does not change any parameters or options. References:

- * `tune2fs` - adjust tunable filesystem parameters on ext2/ext3/ext4 ...
- * Chapter 5. The Ext3 File System - Red Hat Customer Portal
- * Chapter 37. Getting started with an ext3 file system - Red Hat Customer ...

問題 #66

In a nested directory structure, which `find` command line option would be used to restrict the command to searching down a particular number of subdirectories?

- A. `-maxlevels`
- B. `-n`
- C. `-maxdepth`
- D. `-dirmax`
- E. `-s`

答案: C

解題說明:

The `find` command is used to search for files and directories that match certain criteria. The option `-maxdepth` can be used to restrict the command to searching down a particular number of subdirectories. The argument to

`-maxdepth` is a positive integer that specifies the maximum depth of the directory tree to be searched. For example, `-maxdepth 0` means only the current directory, `-maxdepth 1` means the current directory and its direct subdirectories, and so on¹. The option `-maxdepth` should be placed before any other expressions, as it affects the behavior of the whole command². For example, to find all the files with the extension `.txt` in the current directory and its direct subdirectories, the command would be:

```
find . -maxdepth 1 -type f -name "*.txt"
```

The other options are not correct because:

- * A. `-dirmax` is not a valid `find` option.
- * C. `-maxlevels` is not a valid `find` option.
- * D. `-depth` is a valid `find` option, but it does not restrict the command to searching down a particular number of subdirectories. It only changes the order of the search, so that the files and directories are processed in depth-first order, meaning that the contents of a directory are processed before the directory itself¹. References:

* `find(1)` - Linux manual page

* How to use `find` command to search for multiple extensions - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange

問題 #67

Which of the following commands is equivalent to `kill 1234`?

- A. `kill -3 1234` or `kill -s SIGQUIT 1234`
- B. `kill -9 1234` or `kill -s SIGKILL 1234`
- C. `kill -15 1234` or `kill -s SIGTERM 1234`
- D. `kill -2 1234` or `kill -s SIGINT 1234`
- E. `kill -1 1234` or `kill -s SIGHUP 1234`

答案: C

問題 #68

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P.S. Fast2test在Google Drive上分享了免費的2026 Lpi 101-500考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1n5zX2_rg48cG0bs3DTVsd4TrSCsNNbrO