

Lpiの101-500の認定試験の最新学習資料



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Lpi 101-500試験は、LPIC-1認定を取得したい候補者にとって重要なステップです。この試験は、コマンドライン、基本的なネットワークング、ユーザーおよびファイル管理を含むLinuxシステム管理の知識をテストします。この試験に合格した候補者は、Linux環境での基本的なタスクを実行する能力を証明し、認定されたLinuxプロフェッショナルになるためのステップを踏み出すこととなります。

LPIC-1試験101、パート1/2、バージョン5.0を受講する資格を得るには、候補者はLinuxの基本的な理解を持ち、Linux Systemsの操作経験がある必要があります。この試験は複数の言語で入手でき、世界中のピアソンvueテストセンターで撮影できます。試験は60の複数選択と空間の充填の質問で構成されており、候補者はそれを完了するのに90分です。

>> 101-500最新知識 <<

素敵101-500 | 完璧な101-500最新知識試験 | 試験の準備方法LPIC-1

Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 関連試験

PassTestはその近道を提供し、君の多くの時間と労力も節約します。PassTestはLpiの101-500認定試験に向けてもっともよい問題集を研究しています。もしほかのホームページに弊社みたいな問題集を見れば、あとでみつけて、弊社の商品を盗作することとよくわかります。PassTestが提供した資料は最も全面的で、しかも更新の最も速いです。

Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 認定 101-500 試験問題 (Q248-Q253):

質問 # 248

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

正解: C

解説:

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`.

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[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](#)

質問 # 249

Which utility would be used to change how often a filesystem check is performed on an `ext2` filesystem without losing any data stored on that filesystem?

- A. `tune2fs`
- B. `mod2fs`
- C. `fsck`

- D. mke2fs
- E. fixe2fs

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

The utility that can be used to change how often a filesystem check is performed on an ext2 filesystem without losing any data stored on that filesystem is tune2fs. This command can adjust various parameters of a Linux ext2, ext3, or ext4 filesystem, such as the maximum mount count, the check interval, the reserved blocks percentage, and the default mount options. To change the check interval, the -i option can be used, followed by a time value. For example, to set the check interval to 180 days for the filesystem on /dev/sda1, the following command can be used:

```
sudo tune2fs -i 180d /dev/sda1
```

This command will modify the superblock of the filesystem, which contains the metadata and configuration information, without affecting the data stored on the filesystem. The other options are incorrect because they are not suitable for changing the check interval of an ext2 filesystem. Option A is wrong because there is no such utility as mod2fs. Option B is wrong because fsck is a utility for checking and repairing filesystems, not changing their parameters. Option D is wrong because mke2fs is a utility for creating ext2 filesystems, which will erase the existing data on the partition. Option E is wrong because there is no such utility as fixe2fs.

For more information on how to use the tune2fs command, you can refer to the following articles:

- * 15 tune2fs command examples in Linux [Cheat Sheet] - GoLinuxCloud
- * Linux tune2fs command With Examples - GeeksforGeeks
- * tune2fs command-file system management - Linuxstar
- * tune2fs Command Examples - Gianforte School of Computing
- * tune2fs Command - IBM

質問 # 250

The system configuration file named _____ is commonly used to set the default runlevel. (Please provide the file name with full path information)

正解:

解説:

/etc/inittab

質問 # 251

Which RPM command will output the name of the package which supplied the file /etc/exports?

- A. rpm -F /etc/exports
- B. rpm -qp /etc/exports
- C. rpm -qi /etc/exports
- D. rpm -Kl /etc/exports
- E. rpm -qf /etc/exports

正解: E

質問 # 252

Which of the following apt-get subcommands installs the newest versions of all currently installed packages?

- A. full-upgrade
- B. update
- C. install
- D. dist-upgrade
- E. auto-update

正解: D

