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Lpi 101-500 Certification Exam, also known as the LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0, is the first step towards becoming a certified Linux professional. 101-500 exam is designed to test the candidates' knowledge and skills in basic Linux administration, command-line interface, and networking fundamentals. The LPIC-1 certification is recognized globally and is an essential requirement for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their proficiency in Linux administration.

Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q180-Q185):

NEW QUESTION # 180
What does the command mount -a do?

- A. It ensures that all file systems listed with the option auto in /etc/fstab are mounted.
- B. It ensures that all file systems listed with the option noauto in /etc/fstab are mounted.
- C. It opens an editor with root privileges and loads /etc/fstab for editing.
- D. It ensures that all file systems listed in /etc/fstab are mounted regardless of their options.
- E. It shows all mounted file systems that have been automatically mounted.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The command mount -a ensures that all file systems listed with the option auto in /etc/fstab are mounted. The
/etc/fstab file contains the information about the file systems that can be mounted automatically or manually.
The option auto means that the file system can be mounted automatically at boot time or when the command mount -a is issued. The option noauto means that the file system can only be mounted manually by specifying the device or mount point. The command mount -a ignores the file systems with the noauto option and mounts the rest of the file systems that are not already mounted. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe the correct behavior of the command mount -a. Option A is wrong because the command mount -a ignores the file systems with the noauto option. Option B is wrong because the command mount -a does not show any output, unless the -v option is used. To show the mounted file systems, the command mount without any arguments can be used. Option C is wrong because the command mount
-a does not open any editor. To edit the /etc/fstab file, a text editor such as vi, nano, or gedit can be used.
Option E is wrong because the command mount -a does not mount all file systems listed in /etc/fstab, but only those with the auto option. References:
* [LPI Linux Essentials - 2.2 Mounting, Unmounting Filesystems]
* Linux mount Command with Examples - phoenixNAP
* How does the Linux command "mount -a" work? - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange
* mount command in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks
* mountLinux

NEW QUESTION # 181
Which of the following options must be passed to a filesystem's entry in /etc/fstab in order to mount the file system without root privileges?

- A. norestrict

- B. noauto
- C. auto
- D. user

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct option to pass to a filesystem's entry in /etc/fstab in order to mount the file system without root privileges is:
D: user
The /etc/fstab file is a configuration file that contains information about the filesystems on a Linux system.
The /etc/fstab file defines how and when the filesystems are mounted by the mount command or the system.
The /etc/fstab file has six fields for each filesystem entry, separated by whitespace. The fields are:
* device: the device name or the UUID of the filesystem
* mountpoint: the directory where the filesystem is mounted
* type: the filesystem type, such as ext4, xfs, vfat, etc.
* options: the mount options that modify the behavior of the mount operation, such as ro, noauto, user, etc.
* dump: a flag that indicates whether the filesystem should be backed up by the dump command, 0 for no and 1 for yes
* pass: a flag that indicates the order of filesystem checks by the fsck command at boot time, 0 for no check, 1 for root filesystem, and 2 or higher for other filesystems The user option is a mount option that allows any non-root user to mount the filesystem. By default, only the root user can mount filesystems, unless they are specified in the /etc/fstab file with the user option. For example, to allow any user to mount a USB drive with the device name /dev/sdb1 to the directory /mnt/usb, the /etc/fstab entry would look like:
/dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb vfat user 0 0
The user option also implies the noexec, nosuid, and nodev options, which prevent the execution of binaries, the setuid and setgid bits, and the device files on the mounted filesystem, respectively. These options can be overridden by using the exec, suid, and dev options after the user option.
The other options are not correct because:
* A: auto: This option indicates that the filesystem should be mounted automatically by the mount -a command or at boot time. This option does not affect the ability of non-root users to mount the filesystem. By default, all filesystems in the /etc/fstab file have the auto option, unless they are explicitly marked with the noauto option.
* B: norestrict: This option does not exist in the mount command or the /etc/fstab file. There is no such option as norestrict in the Linux documentation or the man pages.
* C: noauto: This option indicates that the filesystem should not be mounted automatically by the mount
-a command or at boot time. This option does not affect the ability of non-root users to mount the filesystem. The noauto option is usually used for removable devices or network shares that are only mounted on demand.

NEW QUESTION # 182
Which of the following is true when a file system, which is neither listed in /etc/fstab nor known to system, is mounted manually?

- A. Unless a systemd mount unit is created, systemd unmounts the file system after a short period of time
- B. The command systemctl mountsync can be used to create a mount unit based on the existing mount
- C. systemd ignores any manual mounts which are not done using the systemctl mount command
- D. systemctl unmount must be used to remove the mount because system opens a file descriptor on the mount point
- E. systemd automatically generates a mount unit and monitors the mount point without changing it

Answer: E

Explanation:
Systemd is a system and service manager for Linux systems, and it can manage the mounting and unmounting of file systems.
Systemd can automatically create and start mount units for file systems that are listed in /etc
/fstab or are known to the system. Mount units are unit files that encode information about a file system mount point controlled and supervised by systemd. Mount units must be named after the mount point directories they control, and they have the suffix .mount.
For example, the mount point /home must be configured in a unit file home.mount.
Systemd can also handle file systems that are neither listed in /etc/fstab nor known to the system, but are mounted manually by the user. In this case, systemd automatically generates a transient mount unit and monitors the mount point without changing it. A transient mount unit is a unit that is created dynamically and temporarily, and is not backed by a unit file on disk. A transient mount unit has the same name and properties as a regular mount unit, but it is not persistent across reboots. Systemd does not interfere with the manual mount, and does not unmount it unless explicitly requested by the user. The user can use the mount command or the systemd-mount command to create a manual mount, and the umount command or the systemd-umount command to remove it. The user can also use the systemctl command to inspect and control the transient mount unit. For example, to show the status of the

transient mount unit for the mount point /mnt, use the following command:

systemctl status mnt.mount

References:

systemd.mount - freedesktop.org

systemd-mount - freedesktop.org

How to name systemd mount unit properly? - Server Fault

Working with Systemd Mount Units - Pluralsight

NEW QUESTION # 183

You want to install a new software package, but it is only available in RPM format and you are running Debian Linux. Which of the following would help you to install it on your system?

- A. apt-conf
- B. dselect
- C. cpio
- D. alien

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 184

Which of the following commands will display the inode usage of each mounted filesystem?

- A. du -i
- B. lsfs -i
- C. printfs -i
- D. df -i

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The df command is used to report the disk space usage of the filesystems on a Linux system. The -i option is used to display the inode usage of each mounted filesystem. An inode is a data structure that stores the metadata of a file or directory, such as its size, owner, permissions, etc. Each filesystem has a fixed number of inodes, which limits the number of files and directories that can be created on it. The df -i command shows the total number of inodes, the number of used and free inodes, and the percentage of inode usage for each filesystem. For example:

[tcarrigan@rhel ~]$ df -i Filesystem Inodes IUsed IFree IUse% Mounted on /dev/sda2 1310720 83167 1227553 7% / devtmpfs 249974 386 249588 1% /dev tmpfs 251374 1 251373 1% /dev/shm tmpfs 251374 570 250804 1% /run tmpfs 251374 16 251358 1% /sys/fs/cgroup /dev/sda1 524288 312 523976 1% /boot tmpfs 251374 1 251373 1% /run/user/1000

The other options are not valid commands or options. The du command is used to estimate the disk usage of files and directories, but it does not have an -i option. The lsfs and printfs commands do not exist on a standard Linux system. References:

* Inodes and the Linux filesystem | Enable Sysadmin

* filesystems - Find where inodes are being used - Unix & Linux Stack ...

* filesystems - How much space does an inode occupy? - Unix & Linux Stack ...

NEW QUESTION # 185

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