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LPI 101-500

LPIC-1 Exam 101

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Question 1

Which type of file system is created by mkfs when it is executed with the block device name only and without any additional parameters?

Options:

- A. XFS
- B. VFAT
- C. ext2
- D. ext3
- E. ext4

Answer: C



Question 2

Which umask value ensures that new directories can be read, written and listed by their owning user, read and listed by their owning group and are not accessible at all for everyone else?

Options:

- A. 0750
- B. 0027
- C. 0036
- D. 7640
- E. 0029

Answer: B

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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q202-Q207):

NEW QUESTION # 202

After running the command `umount /mnt`, the following error message is displayed:
`umount: /mnt: device is busy.`

What is a common reason for this message?

- A. The files in /mnt have been scanned and added to the locate database.
- B. A user has a file open in the /mnt directory.
- C. Another file system still contains a symlink to a file inside /mnt.
- D. The kernel has not finished flushing disk writes to the mounted device.
- E. The kernel thinks that a process is about to open a file in /mnt for reading.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

One of the common reasons for the error message "device is busy" when trying to unmount a file system is that a user or a process has a file open in the mounted directory. This prevents the kernel from releasing the file system resources and detaching the device. To find out which user or process is holding the file system, one can use the `lsof` or `fuser` commands¹². For example, `lsof /mnt` or `fuser -m /mnt` will list the processes that have open files in /mnt. To force the unmounting of a busy file system, one can use the `-l` option of the `umount` command, which will perform a lazy unmount. This means that the file system will be detached as soon as it is not busy anymore³. References: 1: How to solve "device is busy" problem in Linux 2: How to Find Out Which Process Is Using a File in Linux 3: `umount(8)` - Linux man page

NEW QUESTION # 203

What output will be displayed when the user fred executes the following command?
`echo 'fred $USER'`

- A. fred fred
- B. 'fred fred'
- C. 'fred \$USER'
- D. fred /home/fred/
- E. fred \$USER

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 204

Which of the following describes the correct order in which the components of the system boot process are started?

- A. BIOS, bootloader, init system, kernel
- B. Bootloader, BIOS, init system, kernel
- C. BIOS, bootloader, kernel, init system
- D. Bootloader, BIOS, kernel, init system
- E. BIOS, kernel, bootloader, init system

Answer: C

Explanation:

The system boot process is the sequence of steps that the system follows when it is powered on or restarted.

The system boot process can be divided into four main components: BIOS, bootloader, kernel, and init system. The order in which these components are started is:

* BIOS: BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output System, and it is the first component that runs when the system is powered on. BIOS is a firmware program that is stored in a ROM chip on the motherboard, and it performs some basic tasks, such as:

- * initializing the hardware components and peripherals
- * performing the power-on self-test (POST) to check the system integrity
- * selecting a boot device from the boot order list
- * loading and executing the bootloader program from the boot device

* Bootloader: Bootloader is a small program that is responsible for loading and executing the kernel.

Bootloader is usually stored in the first sector of the boot device, which can be a hard disk, a USB drive, or a CD-ROM.

Bootloader can also display a menu that allows the user to choose from different kernel images or operating systems. Some common bootloaders for Linux systems are GRUB, LILO, and SYSLINUX.

* Kernel: Kernel is the core of the operating system, and it manages the system resources, controls the hardware devices, and provides basic services to other programs. Kernel is a large binary file that is compressed and stored in the boot device, usually in the /boot directory. Kernel is loaded into memory and executed by the bootloader, and it performs some tasks, such as:

- * decompressing itself and relocating to a higher memory address
- * detecting and initializing the hardware devices and drivers
- * mounting the root filesystem and creating a temporary filesystem in RAM
- * starting the init system, which is the first user-space program

* Init system: Init system is the program that initializes the user-space environment and spawns all other processes. Init system is always the first process that runs on the system, and it has the process ID (PID) of 1. Init system can also perform some tasks, such as:

- * reading the configuration files and scripts that define the system services and runlevels
- * starting and stopping the system services and daemons
- * managing the system logins and terminals
- * running a graphical user interface or a command-line interface

Some common init systems for Linux systems are SysVinit, systemd, and Upstart.

References:

Guide to the Boot Process of a Linux System - Baeldung

The Linux Booting Process - 6 Steps Described in Detail - freeCodeCamp.org Boot Process with Systemd in Linux -

GeeksforGeeks Linux Boot Process Step-by-Step Explained - javatpoint

NEW QUESTION # 205

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. -dirmax
- B. -s
- C. -maxlevels
- D. **-maxdepth**
- E. -n

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 on. The option -maxdepth should be placed before any other expressions, as it affects the behavior of the whole command. 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 itself. References:

* find(1) - Linux manual page

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

NEW QUESTION # 206

Which of the following commands print the current working directory when using a Bash shell? (Choose two.) echo "\${PWD}"

- A. pwd
- B. echo "\${pwd}"
- C. printwd
- D. echo "\${WD}"
- E.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 207

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