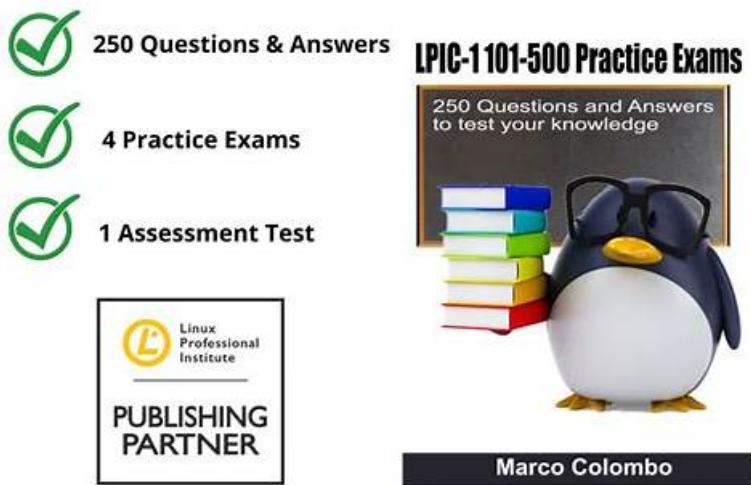


Exam Questions For Lpi 101-500 With Reliable Answers



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Lpi 101-500 (LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0) Certification Exam is designed to validate the knowledge and skills of entry-level Linux administrators. LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 certification exam is an excellent starting point for individuals who seek to establish their career in the Linux administration field. It is the first part of the two-part LPIC-1 certification process, and it covers the fundamental Linux concepts and skills needed to configure, maintain, and troubleshoot Linux systems.

Exam Topics in Detail

Here's an in-depth review of the test objectives for 101-500 Exam:

System Architecture

Under this domain, candidates should understand how to configure hardware systems like mass storage devices. Also, they must be familiar with system booting and changing boot targets, and reboot or shut down the systems. In particular, candidates must know how to work with integrated peripherals, SysVinit and systemd, and BIOS. Also, you must focus on developing skills in SysVinit runlevel, switching it, and terminating it properly.

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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q256-Q261):

NEW QUESTION # 256

Which command uninstalls a package but keeps its configuration files in case the package is re-installed?

- A. dpkg -s pkgname
- B. dpkg -v pkgname
- **C. dpkg -r pkgname**
- D. dpkg -P pkgname
- E. dpkg -L pkgname

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that uninstalls a package but keeps its configuration files in case the package is re-installed is dpkg -r pkgname. The dpkg command is the low-level tool for installing, building, removing, and managing Debian packages. The -r or --remove option removes an installed package from the system, but it does not delete the configuration files and other data that belong to the package. This way, if the package is re-installed later, the previous settings are preserved. The dpkg command is part of the 101.1 Determine and configure hardware settings topic of the LPI Linux Essentials certification program12.

The other options are either invalid or do not perform the desired task. The dpkg -s pkgname command shows the status of an installed package, but it does not uninstall it. The dpkg -L pkgname command lists the files that belong to an installed package, but it does not uninstall it. The dpkg -P pkgname command purges an installed or removed package, which means it deletes the configuration files and other data that belong to the package. The dpkg -v pkgname command shows the version of an installed package, but it does not uninstall it.

NEW QUESTION # 257

Which file from the /proc file system contains a list of all currently mounted devices? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

Explanation:

mounts

Explanation:

The file /proc/mounts contains a list of all currently mounted devices in the system. It is a pseudo-file that is dynamically generated by the kernel and reflects the actual state of the mount table. It has a similar format to /etc/fstab, but shows the actual mount options and file system types used by the kernel. The file /proc/mounts can be read by any user, but only the root user can modify it. The file /proc/mounts is also known as /proc/self /mounts, which is a symbolic link to the mounts file for the current process. References:

- * Understanding the /proc/mounts, /etc/mtab and /proc/partitions files
- * How to get the complete and exact list of mounted filesystems in Linux?
- * The /proc Filesystem

NEW QUESTION # 258

Which of the following examples for Bash file globbing matches a file named root-can-do-this.txt when used in the directory holding that file? (Choose three correct answers.)

- **A. root*can?do-this.{txt,odt}**
- B. root*can*do??this.txt
- C. r[oOoO]t-can-do*.txt
- **D. root***{can,may}-do-this.[tT][xX][tT]**
- **E. {root,user,admin}-can-?-this.txt**

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

The examples for Bash file globbing that match a file named root-can-do-this.txt are:

* root*can?do-this.{txt,odt} : This matches any file that starts with root, followed by any number of characters, followed by can, followed by any single character, followed by do-this, followed by either .txt or .odt extension.

- * {root,user,admin}-can-?-this.txt: This matches any file that starts with either root, user or admin, followed by a hyphen, followed by can, followed by any two characters, followed by -this, followed by .txt extension.
- * root***{can,may}-do-this.[tT][xX][tT]: This matches any file that starts with root, followed by any number of characters, followed by either can or may, followed by -do-this, followed by any combination of t, T, x or X for the extension.
- The examples that do not match are:
 - * r[oOoO]t-can-do*.txt: This matches any file that starts with r, followed by either o, O, o or O, followed by t-can-do, followed by any number of characters, followed by .txt extension. This does not match because the file name has only one o after r.
 - * rootcando??this.txt: This matches any file that starts with root, followed by any number of characters, followed by can, followed by any number of characters, followed by do, followed by any two characters, followed by this, followed by .txt extension. This does not match because the file name has a hyphen between do and this.
- References:
 - * LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management
 - * LPI Linux Essentials Study Guide, Chapter 3: Working on the Command Line, Section 3.3: Globbing, Page 58

NEW QUESTION # 259

Which chown command will change the ownership to dave and the group to staff on a file named data.txt?

- A. chown --user dave --group staff data.txt
- B. chown -u dave -g staff data.txt
- **C. chown dave:staff data.txt**
- D. chown dave/staff data.txt

Answer: C

Explanation:

The chown command is used to change the owner and group of files and directories in Linux. The basic syntax of the chown command is:

chown [options] user[:group] file...

The user is the name or the numeric ID of the new owner of the file. The group is the name or the numeric ID of the new group of the file. The file is the name or the path of the file or directory to be changed. The user and group are separated by a colon (:), not a slash (/). The group is optional, and if it is omitted, the group will not be changed. The options are optional, and they can modify the behavior of the chown command, such as changing the ownership recursively, silently, or verbosely.

In this question, the user is dave and the group is staff. The file is data.txt. Therefore, the correct command to change the ownership to dave and the group to staff on data.txt is:

chown dave:staff data.txt

This command will change the owner of data.txt to dave and the group of data.txt to staff. You can verify the changes by using the ls -l command to view the owner and group of data.txt.

The other options are not correct because:

* A. chown dave/staff data.txt: This command is not valid because it uses a slash (/) instead of a colon (:) to separate the user and group. The slash (/) is used to separate the directories in a path, not the user and group in the chown command. If you run this command, you will get an error message saying:

chown: invalid user: 'dave/staff'

* B. chown -u dave -g staff data.txt: This command is not valid because it uses the -u and -g options, which do not exist in the chown command. The -u and -g options are used in the chgrp command, which is used to change only the group of files and directories, not the owner. The chown command does not have the -u and -g options, and it uses the user[:group] argument to specify the new owner and group. If you run this command, you will get an error message saying:

chown: invalid option - 'u' Try 'chown --help' for more information.

* C. chown --user dave --group staff data.txt: This command is not valid because it uses the --user and --group options, which do not exist in the chown command. The --user and --group options are used in the usermod command, which is used to modify the user account information, not the file ownership.

The chown command does not have the --user and --group options, and it uses the user[:group] argument to specify the new owner and group. If you run this command, you will get an error message saying:

chown: unrecognized option '-user' Try 'chown --help' for more information.

References:

Chown Command in Linux: How to Change File Ownership - phoenixNAP

chown command in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks

How to Use the chown Command on Linux - How-To Geek

NEW QUESTION # 260

Which of the following commands will print the amount of disk space used by files specified on the command line?

- A. df
- B. dd
- C. du
- D. dc

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 261

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