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Lpi 101-500 Certification Exam is an excellent way for individuals to demonstrate their proficiency in Linux-based systems and applications. LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 certification program is globally recognized and highly regarded in the IT industry. Passing the exam requires a thorough understanding of Linux concepts and command-line usage, which can be gained through study and practice. By achieving this certification, individuals can enhance their career prospects and demonstrate their expertise in Linux-based systems.

## Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q196-Q201):

### NEW QUESTION # 196

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

#### Answer:

Explanation:  
/etc/inittab

### NEW QUESTION # 197

In the vi editor, which of the following commands will copy the current line into the vi buffer?

- A. yy
- B. c
- C. cc
- D. 1c
- E. 1y

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

The command that will copy the current line into the vi buffer is yy. The yy command is a shorthand for yank yank, which means to yank (copy) the current line. The vi buffer is a temporary storage area where the copied text is stored until it is pasted somewhere else. The yy command can also be preceded by a number to indicate how many lines to copy. For example, the command 3yy will copy the current line and the next two lines into the buffer.

The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:

- \* A. c: This command is a shorthand for change, which means to delete the text specified by the following motion and enter insert mode. For example, the command cw will delete the current word and allow the user to type a new one.
- \* B. cc: This command is a shorthand for change change, which means to delete the current line and enter insert mode. This command is similar to dd followed by i, but it is faster and more convenient.
- \* C. 1c: This command is not valid, as it is missing a motion after the change command. The motion specifies what text to delete and replace. For example, the command 1cw will delete one word and enter insert mode.
- \* E. 1y: This command is also not valid, as it is missing a motion after the yank command. The motion specifies what text to copy into the buffer. For example, the command 1yw will copy one word into the buffer.

References:

[LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.8: Perform basic file editing operations using vi, Weight: 3, Key Knowledge Areas: Navigate a document using vi.

Vi Cheat Sheet, Topic: Basic vi commands.

### NEW QUESTION # 198

What does the command mount -a do?

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

- **D. It ensures that all file systems listed with the option auto in /etc/fstab are mounted.**
- E. It shows all mounted file systems that have been automatically mounted.

**Answer: D**

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 # 199

Which of the following commands prints a list of available package updates when using RPM-based package management?

- A. dpkg list
- B. yum list
- C. dpkg check-update
- D. yum list-update
- **E. yum check-update**

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The command yum check-update prints a list of available package updates when using RPM-based package management. This command queries all enabled repositories and shows the packages that have updates available, along with the new version number. This command does not actually update any packages, but only lists them. To update the packages, the command yum update can be used. The other commands are either invalid or belong to a different package management system. dpkg is a low-level tool for Debian-based package management, and yum list shows all available packages in the repositories, not just the ones that have updates. References:

- \* Linux Package Management with Yum, RPM, Apt, Dpkg, Aptitude and Zypper - Part 9
- \* rpm - RPM package management tool | Linux Docs
- \* RPM Command in Linux | Linuxize

#### NEW QUESTION # 200

If Linux detects an ACPI BIOS on bootup, what does it automatically deactivate?

- A. PCI
- B. PnP
- C. ATA
- **D. APM**

**Answer: D**

