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The LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 is the first part of a two-part exam that focuses on the fundamental skills needed to manage a Linux operating system. 101-500 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including system architecture, installation and package management, GNU and Unix commands, and devices, Linux filesystems, and file system hierarchy standard.

LPI 101-500 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
System Architecture	
Determine and configure hardware settings	**Weight:**2 **Description:**Candidates should be able to determine and configure fundamental system hardware **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Enable and disable integrated peripherals. - Differentiate between the various types of mass storage devices. - Determine hardware resources for devices. -Tools and utilities to list various hardware information (e.g. lsusb, lspci, etc.). -Tools and utilities to manipulate USB devices. -Conceptual understanding of sysfs, udev and dbus. **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** -/sys/ -/proc/ -/dev/ -modprobe -lsmod -lspci -lsusb

Boot the system	**Weight:**3 **Description:**Candidates should be able to guide the system through the booting process. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Provide common commands to the boot loader and options to the kernel at boot time. -Demonstrate knowledge of the boot sequence from BIOS/UEFI to boot completion. -Understanding of SysVinit and systemd. -Awareness of Upstart. -Check boot events in the log files. **The following is a partial list of the used files,terms and utilities:** -dmesg - journalctl -BIOS - UEFI -bootloader -kernel -initramfs -init -SysVinit -systemd
Change runlevels / boot targets and shutdown or reboot system	**Weight:**3 **Description:**Candidates should be able to manage the SysVinit runlevel or systemd boot target of the system. This objective includes changing to single user mode, shutdown or rebooting the system. Candidates should be able to alert users before switching runlevels / boot targets and properly terminate processes. This objective also includes setting the default SysVinit runlevel or systemd boot target. It also includes awareness of Upstart as an alternative to SysVinit or systemd. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Set the default runlevel or boot target. -Change between runlevels / boot targets including single user mode. -Shutdown and reboot from the command line. -Alert users before switching runlevels / boot targets or other major system events. -Properly terminate processes. -Awareness of acpid. **The following is a partial list of the used files,terms and utilities:** -/etc/inittab -shutdown -init -/etc/init.d/ -telinit -systemd -systemctl -/etc/systemd/ -/usr/lib/systemd/ -wall

Linux Installation and Package Management

Design hard disk layout	**Weight:**2 **Description:**Candidates should be able to design a disk partitioning scheme for a Linux system. **Key Knowledge Areas:** - Allocate filesystems and swap space to separate partitions or disks. -Tailor the design to the intended use of the system. -Ensure the /boot partition conforms to the hardware architecture requirements for booting. -Knowledge of basic features of LVM. **The following is a partial list of the used files,terms and utilities:** -/ (root) filesystem -/var filesystem -/home filesystem -/boot filesystem -EFI System Partition (ESP) -swap space -mount points -partitions
Install a boot manager	**Weight:**2 **Description:**Candidates should be able to select, install and configure a boot manager. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Providing alternative boot locations and backup boot options. -Install and configure a boot loader such as GRUB Legacy. -Perform basic configuration changes for GRUB 2. -Interact with the boot loader. **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** -menu.lst, grub.cfg and grub.conf -grub-install -grub-mkconfig -MBR
Manage shared libraries	**Weight:**1 **Description:**Candidates should be able to determine the shared libraries that executable programs depend on and install them when necessary. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Identify shared libraries. -Identify the typical locations of system libraries. -Load shared libraries. **The following is a partial list of the used files,terms and utilities:** -ldd -ldconfig -/etc/ld.so.conf -LD_LIBRARY_PATH

Use Debian package management	**Weight:**3 **Description:**Candidates should be able to perform package management using the Debian package tools. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Install, upgrade and uninstall Debian binary packages. -Find packages containing specific files or libraries which may or may not be installed. -Obtain package information like version, content, dependencies, package integrity and installation status (whether or not the package is installed). - Awareness of apt. **The following is a partial list of the used files,terms and utilities:** -/etc/apt/sources.list -dpkg -dpkg-reconfigure -apt-get -apt-cache
Use RPM and YUM package management	**Weight:**3 **Description:**Candidates should be able to perform package management usingRPM, YUM and Zypper. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Install, re-install, upgrade and remove packages using RPM, YUM and Zypper. -Obtain information on RPM packages such as version, status, dependencies, integrity and signatures. -Determine what files a package provides, as well as find which package a specific file comes from. -Awareness of dnf. **The following is a partial list of the used files,terms and utilities:** -rpm -rpm2cpio -/etc/yum.conf -/etc/yum.repos.d/ -yum -zypper
Linux as a virtualization guest	**Weight:** 1 **Description:** Candidates should understand the implications of virtualization and cloud computing on a Linux guest system. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Understand the general concept of virtual machines and containers. -Understand common elements virtual machines in an IaaS cloud, such as computing instances, block storage and networking. -Understand unique properties of a Linux system which have to changed when a system is cloned or used as a template. -Understand how system images are used to deploy virtual machines, cloud instances and containers. -Understand Linux extensions which integrate Linux with a virtualization product. -Awareness of cloud-init. **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** -Virtual machine -Linux container -Application container -Guest drivers -SSH host keys -D-Bus machine id

GNU and Unix Commands

Work on the command line	**Weight:**4 **Description:**Candidates should be able to interact with shells and commands using the command line. The objective assumes the Bash shell. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Use single shell commands and one line command sequences to perform basic tasks on the command line. -Use and modify the shell environment including defining, referencing and exporting environment variables. -Use and edit command history. -Invoke commands inside and outside the defined path. **The following is a partial list of the used files,terms and utilities:** -bash -echo -env -export -pwd -set -unset -type -which -man -uname -history -.bash_history -Quoting
Process text streams using filters	**Weight:**2 **Description:**Candidates should be able to apply filters to text streams. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Send text files and output streams through text utility filters to modify the output using standard UNIX commands found in the GNU textutils package. **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** -bzcat -cat -cut -head -less -md5sum -nl -od -paste -sed -sha256sum -sha512sum -sort -split -tail -tr -uniq -wc -xzcat -zcat

Perform basic file management	**Weight:**4 **Description:**Candidates should be able to use the basic Linux commands to manage files and directories. **Key Knowledge Areas:** -Copy, move and remove files and directories individually. -Copy multiple files and directories recursively. -Remove files and directories recursively. -Use simple and advanced wildcard specifications in commands. -Using find to locate and act on files based on type, size, or time. -Usage of tar, cpio and dd. **The following is a partial list of the used files, terms and utilities:** -cp -find -mkdir -mv -ls -rm -rmdir -touch -tar -cpio -dd -file -gzip -gunzip -bzip2 -bunzip2 -xz -unxz -file globbing

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Passing the Lpi 101-500 Exam demonstrates that an individual has the knowledge and skills to perform basic Linux tasks such as installing and configuring a workstation, connecting it to a LAN, and performing basic maintenance. LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 certification is a valuable asset for individuals who are looking to start a career in Linux administration, as it validates their skills and knowledge in the field.

Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q198-Q203):

NEW QUESTION # 198
What does the command mount -a do?

- A. It mounts all available filesystems onto the current directory.
- B. It mounts all filesystems listed in /etc/fstab which have the option noauto set.
- C. It mounts all user mountable filesystems for the current user.
- D. It mounts all filesystems listed in /etc/fstab which have the option auto set.
- E. It shows all mounted filesystems.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The command mount -a mounts all filesystems that are listed in the file /etc/fstab and have the option auto set.
The option auto means that the filesystem can be mounted automatically by the mount -a command or at boot time. The option noauto means that the filesystem can only be mounted explicitly by the mount command with the device or mount point specified12.
The file /etc/fstab containsinformation about the filesystems that are known to the system and how they can be mounted3. The command mount -a is useful for mounting all the filesystems that are needed by the system after a change in /etc/fstab or after a reboot4. References: 1:
mount(8) - Linux man page 2: Linux mount and umount commands help and examples 3: fstab(5) - Linux man page 4: How to Use the mount Command on Linux

NEW QUESTION # 199
Which of the following commands list all files and directories within the /tmp/ directory and its subdirectories which are owned by the user root? (Choose two.)

- A. find /tmp -user root -print
- B. find -path /tmp -user root -print
- C. find /tmp -user root
- D. find /tmp -uid root -print
- E. find -path /tmp -uid root

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The find command can be used to search for files and directories that match certain criteria, such as ownership, permissions, size, type, name, etc. The syntax of the find command is:
find [options] [path...] [expression]
The options can modify the behavior of the find command, such as how to handle symbolic links, how to optimize the search, or how to enable debugging. The path argument specifies the starting point of the search, which can be one or more directories. The expression argument consists of one or more tests, actions, and operators that are applied to each file or directory that is found.
The -user test matches files or directories that are owned by a given user. The user can be specified by name or by numeric user ID (UID). The -print action prints the full file name of the matching file or directory on the standard output, followed by a newline. If no action is specified, -print is assumed by default.
Therefore, to list all files and directories within the /tmp/ directory and its subdirectories which are owned by the user root, we can use either of the following commands:
* find /tmp -user root -print
* find /tmp -user root
Both commands will search recursively from the /tmp/ directory and print the full file names of the files or directories that are owned by the user root. The -print action is optional in this case, since it is the default action.
The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:
* find -path /tmp -uid root : The -path test matches files or directories whose full file name matches the given pattern. This command will not search recursively from the /tmp/ directory, but only match files or directories whose name is exactly /tmp. The -uid test is equivalent to the -user test, but it requires a numeric UID instead of a user name. This command will not match any files or directories, unless there is a file or directory named /tmp that is owned by the user with UID root (which is usually 0).
* find -path /tmp -user root -print : This command has the same problem as the previous one. It will not search recursively from the /tmp/ directory, but only match files or directories whose name is exactly
/tmp and are owned by the user root. This command will not match any files or directories, unless there is a file or directory named /tmp that is owned by the user root.
* find /tmp -uid root -print : This command will search recursively from the /tmp/ directory, but it will use the -uid test instead of the -user test. The -uid test requires a numeric UID instead of a user name.
This command will match files or directories that are owned by the user with UID root (which is usually 0), but it will not match files or directories that are owned by other users who have the same user name as root (such as root2 or root3).
:
find(1) - Linux manual page - man7.org
How to Use the find Command in Linux - How-To Geek
find command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks
find | Microsoft Learn
Linux Find Command Help and Examples - Computer Hope

NEW QUESTION # 200
Which signal is sent by the kill command by default?

- A. SIGTERM(15)
- B. SIGHUP(1)
- C. SIGKILL(9)
- D. SIGQUIT(3)

Answer: A

Explanation:
The signal that is sent by the kill command by default is SIGTERM(15). The kill command sends a signal to a process to terminate it. The signal can be specified by name or number as an option to the kill command. If no signal is specified, the default signal is SIGTERM(15), which means terminate. The process can catch this signal and perform any necessary cleanup before exiting. The SIGHUP(1) signal means hang up and is usually sent when the terminal or network connection is disconnected. The SIGQUIT(3) signal means quit and is usually sent when the user presses Ctrl-\ on the keyboard. The SIGKILL(9) signal means kill and is used to force the process to terminate immediately, without any chance to catch the signal or perform any cleanup. References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management, kill command, Signal List

NEW QUESTION # 201
Regarding the command:
nice -5 /usr/bin/prog
Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a nice level of -5.
- B. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a nice level of 5.
- C. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a priority of -5.
- D. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a priority of 5.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The nice command is used to start a process with a modified scheduling priority. The scheduling priority is a value that determines how much CPU time a process will receive from the kernel. The lower the priority, the more CPU time a process will get. The priority is also known as the nice value, because a process with a high nice value is being nice to other processes by giving up CPU time. The nice value ranges from -20 to 19, with
-20 being the highest priority and 19 being the lowest. By default, processes are started with a nice value of 0, which means normal priority.
The nice command takes an optional argument -n followed by a number, which specifies the increment or decrement of the nice value from the default value of 0. For example, the command:
nice -n 5 /usr/bin/prog
will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of 5, which means a lower priority than the default.
Similarly, the command:
nice -n -5 /usr/bin/prog
will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of -5, which means a higher priority than the default. If the -n argument is omitted, the nice command will assume a default increment of 10. For example, the command:
nice /usr/bin/prog
will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of 10, which means a very low priority. Note that only the root user can start a process with a negative nice value, as this requires special privileges.
Therefore, the command:
nice -5 /usr/bin/prog
is equivalent to:
nice -n -5 /usr/bin/prog
and will start the /usr/bin/prog process with a nice value of -5, which means a higher priority than the default.
This means that the correct answer is B. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a nice level of 5.
References:
[LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.6: Modify process execution priorities, Weight: 2, Key Knowledge Areas: Know the default priority of a job that is created.

How to Set Process Priorities With nice and renice on Linux, Topic: The nice Command.

NEW QUESTION # 202
Which command is used to create and initialize the files used to store quota information?
(Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

Explanation:
quotacheck

NEW QUESTION # 203
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