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## Exam 101-500 Bible, Examinations 101-500 Actual Questions

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## Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

### NEW QUESTION # 35

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 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 # 36

Creating a hard link to an ordinary file returns an error. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The source file is a shell script.
- B. The source file is read-only.
- C. The source and the target are on different filesystems.
- D. The source file is hidden.
- E. The source file is already a hard link.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The most likely reason for getting an error when creating a hard link to an ordinary file is that the source and the target are on different filesystems. A hard link is a directory entry that points to the same inode as the original file. An inode is a data structure that stores the metadata and location of a file on a filesystem. A hard link cannot span across different filesystems because each filesystem has its own inode table and numbering scheme. Therefore, a hard link can only refer to a file that exists on the same filesystem as the link. This is mentioned in the article by How-To Geek<sup>1</sup> and the `man` page of `ln2`. The other options are not valid reasons for getting an error when creating a hard link. The source file being hidden, read-only, or a shell script does not affect the ability to create a hard link, as long as the user has the appropriate permissions. The source file being already a hard link also does not prevent creating another hard link to the same file, as long as the maximum number of links per inode is not exceeded. This is explained in the article by Linuxize<sup>3</sup> and the `man` page of `ln`.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following commands converts spaces in a file to tab characters and prints the result to standard output?

- A. `expand`
- B. `unexpand`
- C. `iconv`
- D. `tab`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The `unexpand` command converts spaces in a file to tab characters and prints the result to standard output. It can take an option `-t` to specify the number of spaces per tab, otherwise it uses the default value of 8.

The `unexpand` command is the opposite of the `expand` command, which converts tabs to spaces. Both commands are useful for formatting text files according to different coding standards or preferences.

References:

- \* `Unexpand` - Convert Spaces to Tabs on Linux Command Line
- \* Bash Tips: Convert Tabs To Spaces In a File

### NEW QUESTION # 38

When booting from the hard disk, a computer successfully loads the Linux kernel and `initramfs` but hangs during the subsequent startup tasks. The system is booted using a Linux based rescue CD to investigate the problem. Which of the following methods helps to identify the root cause of the problem?



myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, messageben.com, learn.designoriel.com, writeablog.net, Disposable vapes

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