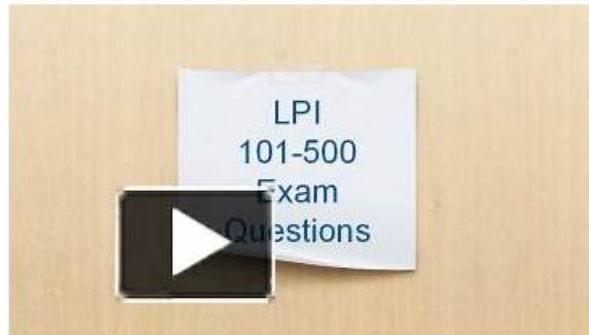


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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

A user accidentally created the subdirectory `\dir` in his home directory. Which of the following commands will remove that directory?

- A. `rmdir "~/dir"`
- B. `rmdir ~\dir`
- C. `rmdir ~/dir`
- D. `rmdir '~\dir'`
- E. `rmdir ~\dir`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 112

Which of the following commands reboots the system when using SysV init? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. shutdown -k now "rebooting"
- B. shutdown -r now
- C. telinit 0
- D. shutdown -r "rebooting"
- E. telinit 6

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The shutdown command is used to bring the system down in a safe and controlled way. It can take various options and arguments, such as the time of shutdown, the message to broadcast to users, the halt or reboot mode, etc. The option -r instructs the shutdown command to reboot the system after shutting down. The argument now means to shut down immediately. Therefore, shutdown -r now will reboot the system without delay. The telinit command is used to change the run level of the system. It takes a single argument that specifies the new run level. The run level 6 is reserved for rebooting the system. Therefore, telinit 6 will also reboot the system. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant. shutdown -r "rebooting" will also reboot the system, but with a delay of one minute and a message to the users. telinit 0 will halt the system, not reboot it. shutdown -k now "rebooting" will only send a warning message to the users, but not actually shut down or reboot the system. References: LPI Linux Essentials - 1.101.2, LPI Linux Administrator - 101.3

NEW QUESTION # 113

What would the following line accomplish if run as root? chown -R bert /home/bert/*

- A. It would set ownership of all files and subdirectories in /home/bert to bert
- B. It would revoke bert's ownership of all files in /home/bert to bert.
- C. It would change user ownership of all files in /home/bert to bert.
- D. Nothing, this command is invalid.
- E. It would set the group ownership of the directory /home/bert to bert

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 114

When redirecting the output of find to the xargs command, what option to find is useful if the filenames contain spaces?

- A. -print0
- B. -printnl
- C. -nospace
- D. -ignore-space
- E. -rep-space

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

This option to the find command is useful if the filenames contain spaces when redirecting the output of find to the xargs command.

The syntax of the option is:

find [where to start searching from] [expression determines what to find] -print0 The -print0 option tells the find command to print the full file name on the standard output, followed by a null character (ASCII code 0) instead of the newline character. This allows file names that contain spaces or other special characters to be correctly interpreted by the xargs command, which can use the -0 option to read items from the standard input that are terminated by a null character. The syntax of the xargs command with the -0 option is:

xargs -0 [command]

The -0 option tells the xargs command to expect the items from the standard input to be separated by a null character, and to execute the command using the items as arguments.

Therefore, the command find ... -print0 | xargs -0 ... will search for files and directories using the find command, print the results with a null character as the separator, pipe the output to the xargs command, which will read the items with a null character as the separator, and execute another command using the items as arguments. This will avoid any problems with filenames that contain

spaces or other special characters.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

- * A, -rep-space: This option does not exist in the find command. There is no option to replace spaces in the filenames with another character in the find command. The command will report an error and exit.
- * B, -printnul: This option does not exist in the find command. There is a similar option, -print0, which prints the filenames with a null character as the separator, but -printnul is not a valid option. The command will report an error and exit.
- * C, -nospace: This option does not exist in the find command. There is no option to ignore spaces in the filenames in the find command. The command will report an error and exit.
- * D, -ignore-space: This option does not exist in the find command. There is no option to ignore spaces in the filenames in the find command. The command will report an error and exit.

References:

- * How to Use the find Command in Linux - How-To Geek
- * find command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks
- * find(1) - Linux manual page - man7.org
- * [xargs command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks]
- * [How to Use the xargs Command on Linux - How-To Geek].

NEW QUESTION # 115

Given the following input stream:

txt1.txt

atxt.txt

txtB.txt

Which of the following regular expressions turns this input stream into the following output stream?

txt1.bak.txt

atxt.bak.txt

txtB.bak.txt

- A. s/

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