

認定するLpi 101-500 | 完璧な101-500日本語版テキスト内容試験 | 試験の準備方法LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0過去問



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LPI 101-500試験では、システムアーキテクチャ、Linuxインストールとパッケージ管理、GNUおよびUNIXコマンド、デバイス、ファイルシステムなど、Linux管理に関連する幅広いトピックをカバーしています。この試験に合格すると、候補者はLinuxの基礎を強く理解しており、Linuxシステム管理に必要な基本的なタスクを実行できることが示されています。

LPI 101-500試験は、60の質問で構成される複数選択試験です。候補者には試験を完了するために90分が与えられ、合格スコアは800のうち500です。この試験は複数の言語で利用でき、世界中のPearson Vueテストセンターで撮影できます。試験に合格した候補者には、LPIC-1認定が授与されます。これは、業界でのキャリアを促進しようとするLinuxの専門家にとって貴重な資格です。

>> 101-500日本語版テキスト内容 <<

101-500過去問、101-500受験体験

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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 認定 101-500 試験問題 (Q64-Q69):

質問 # 64

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

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

正解: D、E

解説:

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

質問 # 65

Which of the following commands can be used to create a new file that is 100kB in size?

- A. file
- B. mkfile
- C. dd
- D. touch

正解: C

解説:

The dd command can be used to create a new file that is 100kB in size. The dd command copies data from one source to another, using specified input and output block sizes. To create a new file that is 100kB in size, the dd command can use /dev/zero as the input source, which provides an endless stream of zeros, and specify the output file name, the output block size (bs) and the count of blocks to copy. For example, dd if=/dev/zero of=file.txt bs=1k count=100 will create a file named file.txt that is 100kB in size. The file command can be used to determine the type of a file. The mkfile command is not a valid Linux command. The touch command can be used to create a new empty file or update the access and modification times of an existing file, but it does not specify the size of the file. References: [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management, dd command, file command, touch command

質問 # 66

Which of the following directories on a 64-bit Linux system typically contain shared libraries? (Choose two.)

- A. ~/.lib64/
- B. /lib64/
- C. /var/lib64/
- D. /usr/lib64/
- E. /opt/lib64/

正解: B、D

解説:

The directories on a 64 bit Linux system that typically contain shared libraries are /usr/lib64/ and /lib64/.

Shared libraries are binary files that provide reusable functions, routines, classes, data structures, and so on for programs and applications. They are loaded into memory before the program starts and shared by multiple processes that use the same library. Shared libraries are usually stored in standard locations in the file system, such as /usr/lib, /usr/local/lib, /lib, and /lib64 for 32 bit systems, and /usr/lib64, /usr/local/lib64, /lib64, and

/lib for 64 bit systems¹². The /usr/lib64 and /lib64 directories contain the shared libraries for the system and user applications, respectively. The other directories are either non-existent or do not contain shared libraries.

The ~/.lib64/ directory is not a standard location for shared libraries, and it is unlikely that a user would have such a directory in their home directory. The /var/lib64/ directory is also not a standard location for shared libraries, and it is usually used for variable data files that are specific to a package or application. The /opt

/lib64/ directory is not a standard location for shared libraries, and it is usually used for optional software packages that are installed in the /opt directory³. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs¹

* Exam 101 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute²

* Understanding Shared Libraries in Linux - Tecmint³

質問 # 67

Which of the following commands will send output from the program myapp to both standard output (stdout) and the file file1.log?

- A. tee myapp file1.log
- B. myapp | cat > file1.log
- C. myapp 0>&1 | cat > file1.log
- **D. myapp | tee file1.log**
- E. cat < myapp | cat > file1.log

正解: D

解説:

Explanation

The tee command reads from standard input and writes to both standard output and one or more files¹.

Therefore, the command myapp | tee file1.log will send the output of the program myapp to both the terminal and the file file1.log.

The other commands will either fail to write to both standard output and file, or write the wrong output. For example, the command cat < myapp | cat > file1.log will try to read the file myapp as input and write it to the file file1.log, but it will not display anything on the terminal. The command myapp 0>&1 | cat > file1.log will redirect the standard input of myapp to its standard output, and then pipe it to the file file1.log, but it will not display anything on the terminal. The command myapp | cat > file1.log will pipe the output of myapp to the file file1.log, but it will not display anything on the terminal. The command tee myapp file1.log will try to read from standard input and write to both the file myapp and the file file1.log, but it will not execute the program myapp. References:

* [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.3 Basic Editing]

* [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.4 I/O Redirection]

* [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.5 Manage Simple Partitions and Filesystems]

質問 # 68

After successfully creating a hard link called bar to the ordinary file foo, foo is deleted from the filesystem.

Which of the following describes the resulting situation?

- A. The user is prompted whether bar should be removed, too.
- **B. foo would be removed while bar would remain accessible.**
- C. Both foo and bar would remain accessible.
- D. foo and bar would both be removed.
- E. foo would be removed. bar would still exist but would be unusable.

正解: B

質問 # 69

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