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AAPC CPC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the information in appendices of the CPT® code book List the major features of HCPCS Level II codes
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply coding conventions when assigning diagnoses and procedure codes Identify the purpose of the CPT®, ICD-10-CM, and HCPCS Level II code books
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code a wide variety of patient services using CPT®, ICD-10-CM, and HCPCS Level II codes Explain the determination of the levels of E M services
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide practical application of coding operative reports and evaluation and management services Understand and apply the official ICD-10-CM coding guidelines

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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q213-Q218):

NEW QUESTION # 213

Which command uninstalls a package but keeps its configuration files in case the package is re-installed?

`dpkg -s pkgname`

- A. `dpkg -v pkgname`
- B. `dpkg -P pkgname`
- C. `dpkg -L pkgname`
- D. `dpkg -r pkgname`
- E.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 214

Which of the following are modes of the vi editor? (Choose two.)

- A. change mode
- B. edit mode
- C. review mode
- D. insert mode
- E. command mode

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

The modes of the vi editor that are correct are insert mode and command mode. The vi editor is a modal editor, which means that it has different modes for different operations. The insert mode allows the user to insert text into the file. The command mode allows the user to execute commands, such as saving, quitting, moving the cursor, searching, replacing, and so on. The user can switch between the modes by pressing certain keys, such as Esc, i, a, o, and others. The edit mode, change mode, and review mode are not valid modes of the vi editor. References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.8: Use vi to create and edit files, vi editor

NEW QUESTION # 215

What is the purpose of the xargs command?

- A. It reads standard input (STDIN) and builds up command lines to execute.
- B. It helps shell scripts take variable argument lists.
- C. It allows users to specify long options for commands that normally only accept short options.
- D. It asks a question, graphically, and returns the answer to the shell.
- E. It passes arguments to an X server.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The purpose of the xargs command is to read standard input (STDIN) and build up command lines to execute.

The xargs command can be used to pass arguments to another command that does not accept input from a pipe. For example, `rm | xargs echo` will echo the arguments passed to the `rm` command. The xargs command can also limit the number of arguments per

command line, insert arguments at different positions, and handle special characters in the input. References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management, xargs command

NEW QUESTION # 216

Which RPM command will output the name of the package which supplied the file /etc/exports?

- A. rpm -qp /etc/exports
- B. rpm -qi /etc/exports
- C. rpm -qf /etc/exports
- D. rpm -Kl /etc/exports
- E. rpm -F /etc/exports

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The RPM command that will output the name of the package which supplied the file /etc/exports is rpm -qf /etc/exports. This command will query the RPM database and find the package that owns or provides the file /etc/exports1. The output will show the package name, version, release, and architecture. For example:

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:

* rpm -F /etc/exports. This command will try to freshen or upgrade the package that contains the file /etc/exports, if it is already installed2. This command will not output the package name, but rather install the latest version of the package from a specified source. For example:

* rpm -Kl /etc/exports. This command is not valid, as RPM does not have a -Kl option. The -K option is used to verify the signatures of the RPM package files, not the installed files3. The -l option is used to list the files in a package, not to query the package name. For example:

* rpm -qp /etc/exports. This command will try to query the package information of the file /etc/exports, as if it was an RPM package file. This command will not output the package name, but rather an error message, as /etc/exports is not a valid RPM package file.

For example:

* rpm -qi /etc/exports. This command will try to query the information of the package /etc/exports, as if it was an installed package name. This command will not output the package name, but rather an error message, as /etc/exports is not a valid package name.

For example:

References:

* How to find which rpm package provides a specific file or library in RHEL / CentOS

* rpm(8) - Linux manual page

* rpm(8) - Linux manual page

* [rpm(8) - Linux manual page]

NEW QUESTION # 217

Which of the following commands will write a message to the terminals of all logged in users?

- A. wall
- B. bcast
- C. msg
- D. print
- E. yell

Answer: A

Explanation:

The wall command is a command-line utility that displays messages to all logged-in users on the terminal1 2.

The wall command takes the following basic syntax:

```
$ wall OPTION { file | message }
```

The OPTION can be one of the following:

* -n or --nobanner: Suppress the banner (the header line with the hostname, date, and time) from the output. This option can only be used by the root user.

* -v or --version: Display version information and exit.

* -h or --help: Display help message and exit.

