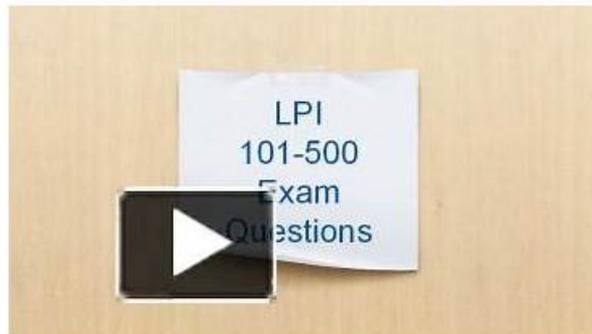


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Exam Topics in Detail

Here's an in-depth review of the test objectives for 101-500 Exam:

System Architecture

Under this domain, candidates should understand how to configure hardware systems like mass storage devices. Also, they must be familiar with system booting and changing boot targets, and reboot or shut down the systems. In particular, candidates must know how to work with integrated peripherals, SysVinit and systemd, and BIOS. Also, you must focus on developing skills in SysVinit runlevel, switching it, and terminating it properly.

Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q267-Q272):

NEW QUESTION # 267

Which of the following information is stored within the BIOS? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. Boot device order
- B. Timezone
- C. Linux kernel version
- D. Hardware configuration
- E. The system's hostname

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

The BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) is a firmware that is stored in a ROM chip on the motherboard and is responsible for initializing the hardware and loading the bootloader. The BIOS has a setup utility that allows the user to configure various settings, such as the boot device order, the hardware configuration, the system date and time, the security options, etc. The BIOS does not store information about the Linux kernel version, the time zone, or the system's hostname, as these are part of the operating system and are not relevant for the BIOS. References: LPI Linux Essentials - 1.101.1, LPI Linux Administrator - 102.1

NEW QUESTION # 268

What is the default action of the split command on an input file?

- A. It will break the file into new files of 1,024 byte pieces each.
- B. It will break the file into new files of 1,024 kilobyte pieces each.
- C. It will break the file into new files of 1,000 line pieces each.
- D. It will break the file into new files that are no more than 5% of the size of the original file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The split command in Linux is used to split large files into smaller files. The default action of the split command on an input file is to break the file into new files of 1,000 line pieces each. The names of the new files are PREFIXaa, PREFIXab, PREFIXac, and so on. By default, the PREFIX of the new files is x, but it can be changed with the -a option. For example, the following command will split the file someLogFile.log into new files of 1,000 lines each with the prefix log:

```
split someLogFile.log -a 3 log
```

The new files will be named logaaa, logaab, logaac, and so on. To verify the number of lines in each new file, we can use the wc command with the -l option. For example, the following command will show the number of lines in the first and the last new file:

```
wc -l logaaa logaas
```

The output will be:

```
1000 logaaa 170 logaas
```

This means that the original file had 17,170 lines and was split into 18 new files. 17 of them have 1,000 lines each, and the last one has the remaining 170 lines. References:

* [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.7: Perform basic file management, Weight: 4, Key Knowledge Areas: Use of split and cat to split or join files.

* [Split Command in Linux: 9 Useful Examples], Topic: Split Files

NEW QUESTION # 269

A faulty kernel module is causing issues with a network interface card. Which of the following actions ensures that this module is not loaded automatically when the system boots?

- A. Deleting the kernel module's directory from the file system and recompiling the kernel, including its modules
- B. Using lsmod --remove --autoclean without specifying the name of a specific module
- C. Using modprobe -r followed by the name of the offending module
- D. Using modinfo -k followed by the name of the offending module
- E. Adding a blacklist line including the name of the offending module to the file/etc/modprobe.d/blacklist.conf

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

The action that ensures that a faulty kernel module is not loaded automatically when the system boots is adding a blacklist line

including the name of the offending module to the file `/etc/modprobe.d/blacklist.conf`.

This file contains a list of kernel modules that are prevented from loading by the `modprobe` command, which is used to load and unload modules from the running kernel. By adding a line like `blacklist <MODULE_NAME>` to this file, the module will be ignored by `modprobe` unless it is explicitly specified as a parameter. This way, the module will not be loaded at boot time or by other modules that depend on it. The other options are either invalid or do not affect the automatic loading of the module.

Using `lsmod --remove --autoclean` without specifying the name of a specific module will not work, because `lsmod` does not have such options and it is only used to display the currently loaded modules. Using `modinfo -k` followed by the name of the offending module will not work, because `modinfo` does not have a `-k` option and it is only used to display information about a module. Using `modprobe -r` followed by the name of the offending module will only remove the module from the running kernel, but it will not prevent it from loading again at the next boot.

Deleting the kernel module's directory from the file system and recompiling the kernel, including its modules, is a drastic and unnecessary measure that will not only remove the faulty module, but also all other modules in that directory, and it will require a lot of time and expertise to perform. References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs1
- * Exam 101 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute2
- * Linux Kernel Module Management 101 - Linux.com1
- * Chapter 2. Managing kernel modules - Red Hat Customer Portal2

NEW QUESTION # 270

What does the command `grub-install /dev/sda` do?

- A. GRUB installs all required files and configures the boot loader on device `/dev/sda`.
- B. GRUB creates partitions on the device `/dev/sda` to be used with Linux.
- C. GRUB sets the default BIOS boot device to `/dev/sda`.
- D. GRUB recompiles the Linux Kernel and installs it on the Master Boot Record of device `/dev/sda`.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `grub-install` command is used to install the GRUB boot loader on a device, such as a hard disk or a floppy disk. The command takes one argument, which is the device name where the boot loader should be installed. The command copies the GRUB files from the `/boot/grub` directory to the device and writes the boot code to the Master Boot Record (MBR) or the boot sector of the device. The command also creates a device map file in `/boot/grub/device.map`, which maps the BIOS device names to the Linux device names. The `grub-install` command is useful for setting up a dual-boot system or for repairing a broken GRUB installation. The command can also take various options to customize the installation, such as `--boot-directory`, `--efi-directory`, `--removable`, `--force-lba`, and `--no-floppy`. References:

- * GNU GRUB Manual 2.06: Installing GRUB using `grub-install`
- * `grub-install` Command Options - The Geek Diary

NEW QUESTION # 271

Which of the following is true when a file system, which is neither listed in `/etc/fstab` nor known to system, is mounted manually?

- A. The command `systemctl mountsync` can be used to create a mount unit based on the existing mount
- B. `systemctl unmount` must be used to remove the mount because system opens a file descriptor on the mount point
- C. Unless a `systemd` mount unit is created, `systemd` unmounts the file system after a short period of time
- D. `systemd` ignores any manual mounts which are not done using the `systemctl mount` command
- E. `systemd` automatically generates a mount unit and monitors the mount point without changing it

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 272

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