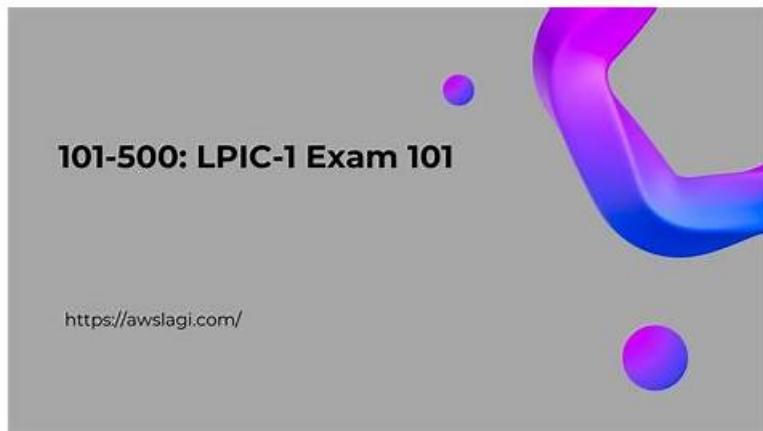


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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

NEW QUESTION # 183

Which of the following commands will print the last 10 lines of a text file to the standard output?

- A. tail -n 10 filename
- B. cat -n 10 filename
- C. head -n 10 filename
- D. dump -n 10 filename

Answer: A

Explanation:

The tail command prints the last part of a file to the standard output. The -n option specifies the number of lines to print. Therefore, tail -n 10 filename will print the last 10 lines of the file named filename. The other commands are either invalid or do not perform the desired task. The cat command concatenates files and prints them to the standard output, but it does not have a -n option. The dump command is used to backup filesystems, not to print files. The head command prints the first part of a file, not the last part.

References:

* LPIC-1 Exam 101 Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, 103.3 Perform basic file management

* LPIC-1 Linux Administrator 101-500 Exam FAQ, LPIC-1 Exam 101 Objectives, GNU and Unix Commands (Total Weight: 25)

NEW QUESTION # 184

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

- A. **df -i**
- B. du -i
- C. printf -i
- D. lsfs -i

Answer: A

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 IFree IUse% Mounted on
/dev/sda2 1310720 83167
1227553 7% /devtmpfs 249974 386 249588 1% /devtmpfs 251374 1 251373 1% /devshmtmpfs 251374 570
250804 1% /runtmpfs 251374 16 251358 1% /sysfs/cgroup /dev/sda1 524288 312 523976 1% /boottmpfs
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 printf 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 # 185

Which of the following commands will print the amount of disk space used by files specified on the command line?

- A. dc
- B. df
- C. **du**
- D. dd

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 186

SIMULATION

Following the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), where should binaries that have been compiled by the system administrator be placed in order to be made available to all users on the system?

Answer:

Explanation:

/usr/local/bin/

NEW QUESTION # 187

What does the? symbol within regular expressions represent?

- A. Match the preceding qualifier zero or more times.
- **B. Match the preceding qualifier zero or one times.**
- C. Match a literal? character.
- D. Match the preceding qualifier one or more times.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ? symbol within regular expressions represents an optional match of the preceding qualifier. A qualifier is a character or a group of characters that can be repeated a certain number of times, such as , +, ?, {n}, {n,}, or

{n,m}. The ? symbol means that the qualifier can occur zero or one times, but not more. For example, the regular expression colou?r matches both "color" and "colour", but not "colour" or "colr". The ? symbol can also be used to make other qualifiers lazy, meaning that they will match the smallest possible number of characters, instead of the largest (greedy). For example, the regular expression a.?b matches the shortest string that starts with "a" and ends with "b", such as "ab" or "a-b", but not "a-b-c". 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 egrep to search for extended regular expressions in text output.

* [Regular expression syntax cheat sheet], Topic: Quantifiers.

NEW QUESTION # 188

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