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LPI 101-500

LPIC-1 Exam 101

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Question 1

Which type of file system is created by mkfs when it is executed with the block device name only and without any additional parameters?

Options:

- A. XFS
- B. VFAT
- C. ext2
- D. ext3
- E. ext4

Answer: C

Question 2

Which umask value ensures that new directories can be read, written and listed by their owning user, read and listed by their owning group and are not accessible at all for everyone else?

Options:

- A. 0750
- B. 0027
- C. 0036
- D. 7640
- E. 0029

Answer: B

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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q291-

Q296):

NEW QUESTION # 291

Which of the following commands print the current working directory when using a Bash shell? (Choose two.)

- A. printwd
- B. echo "\${WD}"
- C. echo "\${PWD}"
- D. pwd
- E. echo "\${pwd}"

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 292

Which of the following commands can be used to perform a full text search on all available packages on a Debian system?

- A. dpkg
- B. apt
- C. apt-get
- D. apt-cache
- E. apt-search

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command apt-cache can be used to perform a full text search on all available packages on a Debian system. It searches the package names and the descriptions for an occurrence of the regular expression given as a keyword and prints out the package name and the short description¹. The syntax is: apt-cache search keyword. For example, apt-cache search openssh will return a list of packages related to OpenSSH². The other commands are not suitable for this task because:

* apt is a high-level command-line tool that provides a user-friendly way to manage packages, but it does not have a search option³.

* apt-get is a low-level command-line tool that handles the installation and removal of packages, but it does not have a search option⁴.

* apt-search is not a valid command.

* dpkg is a tool to install, build, remove and manage Debian packages, but it does not have a search option⁵. It can only list the installed packages with the option -l⁴. References:

* How To Search For Available Packages From Command Line In Debian, Ubuntu Or Linux Mint [APT]

- Linux Uprising Blog

* apt(8) - apt - Debian buster - Debian Manpages

* How to List Installed Packages on Debian | Linuxize

* Debian / Ubuntu Linux search package names with apt-cache command

* dpkg(1) - dpkg - Debian buster - Debian Manpages

NEW QUESTION # 293

Which command must be entered before exiting vi to save the current file as filea.txt?

- A. :w filea.txt
- B. %s filea.txt
- C. :save filea.txt
- D. %w filea.txt
- E. :s filea.txt

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D, :w filea.txt. This command will save the current file as filea.txt before exiting vi.

The syntax of the command is:

w [filename]

The colon (:) begins command-input mode, which allows the user to enter commands at the bottom of the screen. The w stands for

write, which means to save the file. The filename is the name of the file to be saved.

If no filename is given, the command will save the file with the same name as the original file.

Therefore, the command `:w filea.txt` will save the current file as `filea.txt` and return to command mode. To exit vi, the user can then enter `:q`, which stands for quit.

The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:

* A, `%s filea.txt`: This command will not save the file, but it will try to substitute the string `filea.txt` in the file. The syntax of the command is:

`%s/pattern/replacement/`

The `%` symbol means to apply the command to the whole file. The `s` stands for substitute, which means to replace a pattern with another pattern. The pattern is the string to be matched, and the replacement is the string to replace the matched string. However, this command is incomplete, because it does not have a replacement or a delimiter. The command will cause an error and will not save the file.

* B, `%w filea.txt`: This command will not save the file, but it will try to write the file to a filter. The syntax of the command is:

`%w !command`

The `%` symbol means to apply the command to the whole file. The `w` stands for write, which means to save the file. The `!` symbol means to execute an external command. The command is the name of the filter to which the file is written. However, this command is incomplete, because it does not have a `!` symbol or a filter name.

The command will cause an error and will not save the file.

* C, `:save filea.txt`: This command will not save the file, but it will try to save the file under a new name and switch to the new file.

The syntax of the command is:

`saveas filename`

The `saveas` command is similar to the write command, but it also changes the current file name to the new file name. However, this command is incorrect, because it does not have the `as` keyword after `save`. The command will cause an error and will not save the file.

* E, `:s filea.txt`: This command will not save the file, but it will try to substitute the string `filea.txt` in the current line. The syntax of the command is:

`s/pattern/replacement/`

The `s` stands for substitute, which means to replace a pattern with another pattern. The pattern is the string to be matched, and the replacement is the string to replace the matched string. However, this command is incomplete, because it does not have a replacement or a delimiter. The command will cause an error and will not save the file.

:

How to Save a File in Vi / Vim Editor & Quit - phoenixNAP

How to Save a File in Vim / Vi and Quit the Editor | Linuxize

How to Save a File in Linux After Using the Vi Command - Computer Hope

How to Save a File in Vi / Vim Editor in Linux - Tecmint

How to Save a File in Vi / Vim Editor & Quit - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 294

Which of the following commands makes `/bin/foo` executable by everyone but only writable by its owner?

- A. `chown 557 /bin/foo`
- B. `chmod 755 /bin/foo`
- C. `chmod 557 /bin/foo`
- D. `chmod o +rwx, a+rx /bin/foo`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 295

Which parameter is missing in the command

`ip link set _dev eth0`

to activate the previously inactive network interface `eth0`? (Specify the parameter only without any command, path or additional options)

Answer:

Explanation:

Up

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