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The LPI 101-500 certification exam is an essential step towards earning the LPIC-1 certification, which is a globally recognized certification for Linux administration. 101-500 Exam covers essential Linux administration skills and is suitable for individuals who are starting their career in Linux administration or those who want to validate their Linux administration skills. LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 certification program is vendor-neutral, recognized globally, and highly regarded in the industry, making it an excellent certification to have for Linux administrators.

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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134

Which of the following commands will display the last 30 lines of /var/log/bigd.log as well as new content as it is appended to the file by another process?

- A. `tail -f -n 30 /var/log/bigd.log`
- B. `cut -30 -v /var/log/bigd.log`
- C. `head -30 -e /var/log/bigd.log`
- D. `tac -30 /var/log/bigd.log`
- E. `cat -r -n 30 /var/log/bigd.log`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 135

Which of the following command lines creates or, in case it already exists, overwrites a file called data with the output of ls?

- A. `ls 3> data`
- B. `ls > data`
- C. `ls >> data`
- D. `ls >& data`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The command line that will create or, in case it already exists, overwrite a file called data with the output of ls is `ls > data`. The `>` character is a redirection operator that redirects the standard output (STDOUT) of a command to a file. If the file does not exist, it will be created. If the file already exists, it will be overwritten.

The `3>` character is not a valid redirection operator. The `>&` character is a redirection operator that redirects both standard output (STDOUT) and standard error (STDERR) of a command to a file. The `>>` character is a redirection operator that appends the standard output (STDOUT) of a command to a file, without overwriting the existing file contents. References: LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives, Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Weight: 25, Objective 103.3: Perform basic file management, Redirection

NEW QUESTION # 136

Which of the following apt-get commands will install the newest versions of all currently installed packages?

- A. `full-upgrade`
- B. `install`
- C. `dist-upgrade`
- D. `update`
- E. `auto-update`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The apt-get command is used to interact with the APT package management system on Debian-based Linux distributions. The apt-get command has several subcommands that perform different operations on packages.

One of these subcommands is full-upgrade, which is used to install the newest versions of all currently installed packages, along with their dependencies. The full-upgrade command also removes any packages that are no longer needed or that conflict with the upgraded packages. The full-upgrade command is equivalent to the dist-upgrade command, which is an older name for the same operation. The other options are not valid subcommands of apt-get. The auto-update option does not exist, the install option is used to install specific packages, not to upgrade them, the update option is used to update the list of available packages, not to install them, and the dist-upgrade option is the same as the full-upgrade option. References:

- * APT-GET Command in Linux {Detailed Tutorial With Examples} - phoenixNAP
- * Using apt-get Commands in Linux [Ultimate Guide] - It's FOSS
- * Ubuntu 'apt-get' list of commands (list, update, upgrade, cheatsheet ...

NEW QUESTION # 137

The lspci command can display information about devices except the following:

- A. Card bus speed (e.g. 66Mhz)
- **B. Card Ethernet MAC address**
- C. Card IRQ settings
- D. Card AGP rate (e.g. 1x, 2x, 4x)
- E. Card vendor identification

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 138

Which of the following commands moves and resumes in the background the last stopped shell job?

- **A. bg**
- B. fg
- C. run
- D. back

Answer: A

Explanation:

The bg command is used to move and resume in the background the last stopped shell job. A stopped job is a process that has been suspended by using Ctrl+Z or the kill -STOP command. The bg command will resume the execution of the stopped job and allow it to run in the background, without blocking the current shell. The bg command can also take a job number as an argument, which can be obtained by using the jobs command.

For example, if the last stopped job is 1+ Stopped sleep 500, then the following command will move and resume it in the background:

```
bg %1
```

The output will be:

```
1+ sleep 500 &
```

The fg command is used to move and resume in the foreground the last stopped or backgrounded job. The run and back commands are not valid commands in Linux. References:

- * [LPI Exam 101 Detailed Objectives], Topic 103: GNU and Unix Commands, Objective 103.5: Create, monitor and kill processes, Weight: 4, Key Knowledge Areas: Use of jobs, fg and bg commands.
- * Linux Commands: jobs, bg, and fg, Topic: The bg Command.

NEW QUESTION # 139

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