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Prospective Job Roles and Salary Potential

On average, an LPIC-1 certification holder earns about $77,066 annually as stated by Payscale. This certificate alone prepares students for the following jobs:

- Linux Systems Administrator;
- Computer Scientist;
- Systems Engineer;
- Systems Administrator.

If you want to be able to deal with command-line tasks for maintenance and install devices with Linux, you should opt for the LPIC-1 certification that will require you to pass the LPI 101-500 test alongside 102-500 exam.

>> 101-500 Simulation Questions <<

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Who should take the LPIC-1 Linux Administrator , 101-500 Exam

The **101-500 exam**'s target audience is professionals who are looking forward to build their career in Linux system Administration domain. This exam is for:

- Systems Administrator.
- System Administrator, Computer / Network.
- Cyber Security Engineer.
- Linux System Administrator.

Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q215-Q220):

NEW QUESTION # 215
When you start XWindows, which series of programs and/or scripts would most closely describe the start-up process?

- A. startx --> xinit --> xinitrc --> Xclients
- B. kde --> xinitrc --> xinit --> Xclients
- C. startx --> xinitrc --> Xclients --> kde
- D. startx-->xinit-->Xclients-->xinitrc
- E. xdm --> xinit --> xinitrc --> Xclients

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 216
What output will be displayed when the user fred executes the following command?
echo 'fred $USER'

- A. 'fred $USER'
- B. fred fred
- C. fred /home/fred/
- D. fred $USER
- E. 'fred fred'

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
This output will be displayed when the user fred executes the following command:
echo 'fred $USER'
The echo command is a built-in Linux feature that prints out arguments as the standard output. The syntax of the echo command is:
echo [option] [string]
The option can modify the behavior of the echo command, such as enabling the interpretation of escape characters or omitting the newline after the output. The string is the text that is displayed as the output.
The single quotation marks (' ') are used to enclose the string argument and prevent any expansion or substitution of the characters inside the quotation marks. This means that any variables, commands, or special characters inside the single quotation marks are treated as literal characters, not as expressions.
The $USER variable is a shell variable that holds the username of the current user. However, since it is enclosed in single quotation marks, it is not expanded to its value, but printed as it is.
Therefore, the command echo 'fred $USER' will print the string fred $USER as the output, without any changes. The output will be the same for any user who executes the command, not just fred.
The other outputs are incorrect for the following reasons:
* A, fred fred: This output would be displayed if the $USER variable was expanded to its value, which is fred for the user fred. However, since the $USER variable is enclosed in single quotation marks, it is not expanded, but printed as it is.
* B, fred /home/fred/: This output would be displayed if the $USER variable was expanded to its value, which is fred for the user fred, and then concatenated with the string /home/ to form a path. However, since the $USER variable is enclosed in single quotation marks, it is not expanded, but printed as it is.
Also, there is no concatenation operator in the echo command, so the string /home/ would not be added to the output.
* C, 'fred $USER': This output would be displayed if the single quotation marks were also printed as part of the output. However,

the single quotation marks are not part of the string argument, but only used to enclose it and prevent any expansion or substitution. They are not displayed as the output.
* E, 'fred fred': This output would be displayed if the single quotation marks were also printed as part of the output, and the $USER variable was expanded to its value, which is fred for the user fred. However, neither of these conditions are true. The single quotation marks are not part of the string argument, but only used to enclose it and prevent any expansion or substitution. They are not displayed as the output.
The $USER variable is enclosed in single quotation marks, so it is not expanded, but printed as it is.
References:
* How to use Echo Command in Linux (With Examples) - phoenixNAP
* How to Use the Echo Command on Linux - How-To Geek
* echo command in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 217
What does the command mount -a do?

- A. It ensures that all file systems listed in /etc/fstab are mounted regardless of their options.
- B. It ensures that all file systems listed with the option auto in /etc/fstab are mounted.
- C. It opens an editor with root privileges and loads /etc/fstab for editing.
- D. It ensures that all file systems listed with the option noauto in /etc/fstab are mounted.
- E. It shows all mounted file systems that have been automatically mounted.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The command mount -a ensures that all file systems listed with the option auto in /etc/fstab are mounted. The /etc/fstab file contains the information about the file systems that can be mounted automatically or manually.
The option auto means that the file system can be mounted automatically at boot time or when the command mount -a is issued. The option noauto means that the file system can only be mounted manually by specifying the device or mount point. The command mount -a ignores the file systems with the noauto option and mounts the rest of the file systems that are not already mounted. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe the correct behavior of the command mount -a. Option A is wrong because the command mount -a ignores the file systems with the noauto option. Option B is wrong because the command mount -a does not show any output, unless the -v option is used. To show the mounted file systems, the command mount without any arguments can be used. Option C is wrong because the command mount
-a does not open any editor. To edit the /etc/fstab file, a text editor such as vi, nano, or gedit can be used.
Option E is wrong because the command mount -a does not mount all file systems listed in /etc/fstab, but only those with the auto option. References:
* [LPI Linux Essentials - 2.2 Mounting, Unmounting Filesystems]
* Linux mount Command with Examples - phoenixNAP
* How does the Linux command "mount -a" work? - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange
* mount command in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks
* mountLinux

NEW QUESTION # 218
Immediately after deleting 3 lines of text in vi and moving the cursor to a different line, which single character command will insert the deleted content below the current line?

- A. i (lowercase)
- B. P (uppercase)
- C. U (uppercase)
- D. u (lowercase)
- E. p (lowercase)

Answer: E

Explanation:
The p command in vi inserts the content of the buffer below the current line. The buffer is where the deleted or yanked text is stored temporarily. The P command inserts the buffer above the current line. The i command enters the insert mode before the cursor position. The U command restores the current line to its original state.

The u command undoes the last change made to the file. References:
* [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.3 Basic Editing]
* [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.4 I/O Redirection]
* [LPI Linux Essentials - 1.5 Manage Simple Partitions and Filesystems]

NEW QUESTION # 219
Which command is used to sync the hardware clock to the system clock? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

Explanation:
Huclock

NEW QUESTION # 220
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