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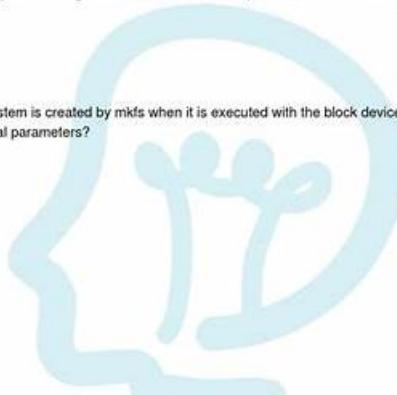
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Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134
Which of the following commands displays the output of the foo command on the screen and also writes it to a file called /tmp/foodata?

- A. foo | less /tmp/foodata
- B. foo > stdout >> /tmp/foodata
- C. foo > /tmp/foodata
- D. foo | tee /tmp/foodata
- E. foo | cp /tmp/foodata

Answer: D

Explanation:
This command will display the output of the foo command on the screen and also write it to a file called /tmp
/foodata. The syntax of the command is:
foo | tee [options] [file]
The foo command is any command that produces some output. The | symbol is a pipe operator that redirects the standard output of one command to the standard input of another command. The tee command reads from the standard input and writes to both the standard output and one or more files. The options can modify the behavior of the tee command, such as appending to the file instead of overwriting it, or ignoring interrupt signals. The file is the name of the file to which the output is written. If no file is given, the tee command will only write to the standard output.
Therefore, the command foo | tee /tmp/foodata will run the foo command, pipe its output to the tee command, which will display the output on the screen and write it to the file /tmp/foodata.
The other commands are incorrect for the following reasons:
* A, foo | less /tmp/foodata: This command will not write the output of the foo command to a file, but it will display the output of the foo command on the screen in a pager. The less command is a program that allows the user to view and scroll through a file or the output of a command. The syntax of the command is:
foo | less [options] [file]
The foo command is any command that produces some output. The | symbol is a pipe operator that redirects the standard output of one command to the standard input of another command. The less command reads from the standard input or a file and displays it on the screen in a pager. The options can modify the behavior of the less command, such as setting the number of lines per screen, or searching for a pattern. The file is the name of the file to be viewed. If no file is given, the less command will read from the standard input.
Therefore, the command foo | less /tmp/foodata will run the foo command, pipe its output to the less command, which will display the output on the screen in a pager. However, the /tmp/foodata argument will be ignored by the less command, because it will read from the standard input instead of the file. The command will not write anything to the file /tmp/foodata.
* B, foo | cp /tmp/foodata: This command will not work as expected, because it has several errors. First, the cp command is not a valid command to write the output of a command to a file. The cp command is used to copy files or directories from one location to another. The syntax of the command is:
cp [options] source destination
The options can modify the behavior of the cp command, such as preserving the attributes of the files, or creating backups of the existing files. The source is the name of the file or directory to be copied. The destination is the name of the file or directory where the source is copied to.
Second, the pipe operator is not a valid way to redirect the output of a command to the cp command. The pipe operator redirects the standard output of one command to the standard input of another command. However, the cp command does not read from the standard input, but from the source argument. Therefore, the command foo | cp /tmp/foodata will run the foo command, pipe its output to the cp command, which will ignore the standard input and report an error for missing the destination argument. The command will not write anything to the file /tmp/foodata.
* C, foo > /tmp/foodata: This command will not display the output of the foo command on the screen, but it will write it to a file called /tmp/foodata. The > symbol is a redirection operator that redirects the standard output of a command to a file or device, overwriting any existing content. The syntax of the command is:

foo > file

The foo command is any command that produces some output. The > symbol redirects the standard output of the foo command to the file. The file is the name of the file to which the output is written.

Therefore, the command foo > /tmp/foodata will run the foo command, redirect its output to the file /tmp /foodata, and overwrite any previous content. The command will not display anything on the screen.

* E, foo > stdout >> /tmp/foodata: This command will not work as expected, because it has several errors.

First, the stdout argument is not a valid file name or device name. The stdout is an abbreviation for the standard output, which is a stream that a program uses to write its output. However, the stdout is not a file or device that can be used as a destination for the redirection operator. Second, the >> symbol is a redirection operator that redirects the standard output of a command to a file or device, appending to any existing content. The syntax of the command is:

foo >> file

The foo command is any command that produces some output. The >> symbol redirects the standard output of the foo command to the file. The file is the name of the file to which the output is appended.

Therefore, the command foo > stdout >> /tmp/foodata will run the foo command, redirect its output to the stdout argument, which will cause an error, and then redirect its output again to the file /tmp/foodata, which will append the output to the file. The command will not display anything on the screen.

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Linux Tee Command with Examples | Linuxize

tee command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks

Linux tee command explained for beginners (6 examples) - HowtoForge

Command Options and Examples of Tee Command in Linux - UbuntuPIT

Linux tee Command Explained for Beginners (6 Examples) - Linux Handbook.

NEW QUESTION # 135

You are building a server that will undergo many hardware and operating system upgrades. The server is the file server for all users on your 100 user network. Which directory should have its own mountpoint and/or hard drive?

- A. /home
- B. /etc
- C. /boot
- D. /sbin

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 136

What does the term Braille Display refer to?

- A. A standard file format for data exchange, similar to XML
- B. A standardized high contract graphical theme for desktop applications
- C. A Linux desktop environment similar to KDE and GNOME
- D. A legacy display technology superseded by LCD
- E. A physical representation of characters using small dots

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 137

You are building a server that will have many hardware and operating system upgrades. The server is the file server for all users on your 100 user network. Which directory should have its own mountpoint and/or hard drive?

Answer:

Explanation:
/home

NEW QUESTION # 138

When using regular expressions, which of the following characters match the beginning of a line?

- A. $
- B. *
- C. ?
- D. +
- E.