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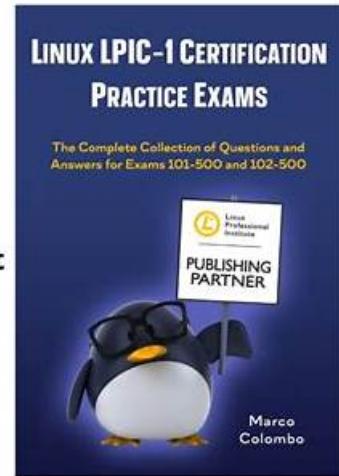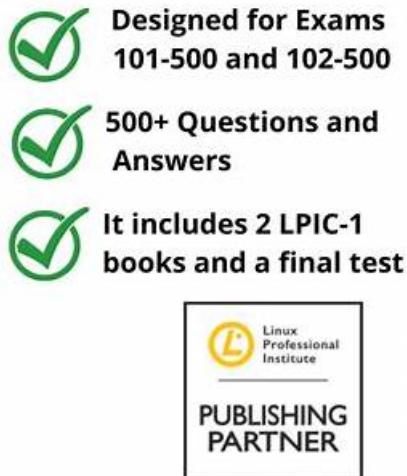
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The LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 is a valuable certification exam for IT professionals who want to gain a comprehensive understanding of Linux system administration. LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 certification is recognized globally and validates the candidate's skills and knowledge in Linux system administration, which can enhance their career prospects and open up new job opportunities.

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The LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 is the first part of a two-part exam that focuses on the fundamental skills needed to manage a Linux operating system. 101-500 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including system architecture, installation and package management, GNU and Unix commands, and devices, Linux filesystems, and file system hierarchy standard.

Lpi LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0 Sample Questions (Q195-Q200):

NEW QUESTION # 195
What is true regarding UEFI firmware? (Choose two.)

- A. It is loaded from a fixed boot disk position
- B. It is stored in a special area within the GPT metadata

- C. It can read and interpret partition tables
- D. It stores its entire configuration on the /boot/ partition
- E. It can use and read certain file systems

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
UEFI firmware is a software program that provides the interface between the hardware and the operating system on a computer.
UEFI stands for Unified Extensible Firmware Interface and it is a replacement for the traditional BIOS (Basic Input/Output System).
UEFI firmware has several advantages over BIOS, such as faster boot times, better security, larger disk support, and graphical user interface. Some of the features of UEFI firmware are12:
* It can use and read certain file systems: UEFI firmware can access files on partitions formatted with FAT12, FAT16, or FAT32 file systems. This allows UEFI to load boot loaders, kernels, and configuration files from these partitions without relying on the legacy MBR (Master Boot Record) or boot sector code. UEFI firmware can also support other file systems, such as NTFS or ext4, with additional drivers.
* It is loaded from a fixed boot disk position: UEFI firmware is stored in a ROM chip on the motherboard, but it also requires a special partition on the boot disk to store additional files and drivers.
This partition is called the EFI System Partition (ESP) and it is usually the first partition on the disk.
The ESP must have a specific GUID (Globally Unique Identifier) and must be formatted with a FAT file system. The UEFI firmware will look for the ESP on the boot disk and load the files from there.
The other options are false or irrelevant. UEFI firmware does not read and interpret partition tables, it relies on the operating system to do that. UEFI firmware does not store its entire configuration on the /boot/ partition, it stores some of its settings in the NVRAM (Non-Volatile Random Access Memory) on the motherboard and some of its files on the ESP. UEFI firmware is not stored in a special area within the GPT (GUID Partition Table) metadata, it is stored in a ROM chip and an ESP. GPT is a partitioning scheme that supports larger disks and more partitions than the legacy MBR scheme. References:
* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs1
* Exam 101 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute2
* How to Boot and Install Linux on a UEFI PC With Secure Boot3
* How to Access UEFI Settings From Linux - It's FOSS4
* UEFI firmware updates for linux-surface - GitHub5

NEW QUESTION # 196
Which file should be edited to select the network locations from which Debian installation package files are loaded?

- A. /etc/dpkg/dpkg.cfg
- B. /etc/apt/apt.conf.d
- C. /etc/apt/sources.list
- D. /etc/dpkg/dselect.cfg
- E. /etc/apt/apt.conf

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The /etc/apt/sources.list file is the main configuration file for the Advanced Package Tool (apt), which is used to manage Debian installation package files. This file contains a list of repositories, or sources, from which apt can download and install packages. Each repository is specified by a line that has the following format:
type uri suite [component1] [component2] [...]
Where:
* type is the access method, such as http, ftp, file, etc.
* uri
is the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the repository, such as http://deb.debian.org/debian
* suite is the distribution code name or archive name, such as stable, testing, unstable, etc.
* component is an optional section of the repository, such as main, contrib, non-free, etc.
For example, a typical sources.list file for Debian stable could look like this:
deb
http://deb.debian.org/debian stable main contrib non-free deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian stable main contrib non-free deb
http://deb.debian.org/debian-security/ stable/updates main contrib non-free deb-src
http://deb.debian.org/debian-security/ stable/updates main contrib non-free deb
http://deb.debian.org/debian stable-updates main contrib non-free deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian stable-updates main contrib

non-free The first two lines specify the main repository for Debian stable, with both binary (deb) and source (deb-src) packages. The next two lines specify the security updates repository for Debian stable, which contains important security fixes. The last two lines specify the stable-updates repository, which contains packages that have been updated after the release of Debian stable. By editing the /etc/apt/sources.list file, one can select the network locations from which Debian installation package files are loaded. However, it is recommended to use a graphical or command-line tool, such as aptitude or synaptic, to manage the sources.list file, as they can handle the syntax and avoid errors.
References:
* 1, 102.4 Lesson 1
* 2, 102.4 Use Debian package management
* man sources.list

NEW QUESTION # 197
Which of the following sequences in the vi editor saves the opened document and exits the editor? (Choose two.)

- A. Esc zz
- B. Ctrl XX
- C. Ctrl :W
- D. Esc ZZ
- E. Esc :wq

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 198
SIMULATION
What command changes the nice level of a running process? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters)

Answer:

Explanation:
renice

NEW QUESTION # 199
Which of the following commands will change all CR-LF pairs in an imported text file, userlist.txt, to Linux standard LF characters and store it as newlist.txt?

- A. tr '\r' '\n' userlist.txt newlist.txt
- B. tr -c '\n\r' '' < newlist.txt > userlist.txt
- C. tr '\r\n' '' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt
- D. tr -d '\r' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt
- E. tr -s '

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