# EXAMTOPICS

- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

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**Topic 1 - Single Topic**

# EXAMTOPICS

- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Question #1                                                                                                      *Topic 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?

    A. XFS

    B. VFAT

    C. ext2

    D. ext3

    E. ext4

    👤 **demarko** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 8 months ago

From man pages on centos 7
-t, --type type
Specify the type of filesystem to be built. If not specified, the default filesystem type (currently ext2) is used.
upvoted 9 times

    👤 **Malicaide** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C. ext2
upvoted 7 times

    👤 **erikseals** [Most Recent ⊙] 2 months, 3 weeks ago

C. ext2
upvoted 1 times

    👤 **FantaCola** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

    👤 **MartiFC** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Is correct
upvoted 1 times

    👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 5 months ago

mkfs without any option creates ext2 filesystem

If you don't specify the filesystem type for the target device, it will use the default ext2 filesystem.

sudo mkfs /dev/sdb1

Source: https://linuxhandbook.com/mkfs-command/
upvoted 3 times

    👤 **techalik** 1 year, 9 months ago

mkfs /dev/sdb
/dev/sdb: UUID="22d5e5e8-c25e-47f4-a9bf-0d04bf2c90ab" TYPE="ext2"
upvoted 1 times

    👤 **gerben** 2 years, 4 months ago

shouldn't this be E? ext4
upvoted 1 times

        👤 **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 3 months ago

I have tried on my ubuntu and what it creates by default is an ext2 partition
upvoted 7 times

**Question #2**                                                                                                    *Topic 1*

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?

    A. 0750

    B. 0027

    C. 0036

    D. 7640

    E. 0029

  ⊟ 👤 **Malicaide** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is B. 0027

upvoted 7 times

  ⊟ 👤 **anhcq** `Highly Voted 👍` 9 months, 3 weeks ago

written and listed by their owning user => 7 => umask 0
read and listed by their owning group => 5 => umask 2
not accessible at all for everyone else => 0 => umask 7
=> umask 0027, answer is B

upvoted 5 times

  ⊟ 👤 **erikseals** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

B. 0027

upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **FantaCola** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. 0027

upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **Lazylinux** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

IS correct

upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed 0027

upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed, answer is B.
0027.

upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **McLaba** 1 year, 5 months ago

Mask (Numeric Notation) 137
Allowed Permissions rw-r-----
https://wintelguy.com/umask-calc.pl

upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **minajahan** 2 years, 2 months ago

https://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/understanding-linux-unix-umask-value-usage.html

upvoted 2 times

**Question #3**                                                                                      *Topic 1*

Which is the default percentage of reserved space for the root user on new ext4 filesystems?

    A. 10%

    B. 3%

    C. 15%

    D. 0%

    E. 5%

    **techalik** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 9 months ago

By default, the ext3 and ext4 filesystems reserve 5% space for use by the root user. This reserved space counts as Non DFS Used . The Reserved block count is the number of ext3 / ext4 filesystem blocks that are reserved.

upvoted 8 times

    **erikseals** [Most Recent ⊘] 2 months, 3 weeks ago

E. 5% is correct

upvoted 1 times

    **Lazylinux** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

is correct

upvoted 1 times

    **Malicaide** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is E. 5%

upvoted 2 times

Question #4          *Topic 1*

Which of the following is true when a file system, which is neither listed in /etc/fstab nor known to system, is mounted manually?

    A. systemd ignores any manual mounts which are not done using the systemctl mount command

    B. The command systemctl mountsync can be used to create a mount unit based on the existing mount

    C. systemd automatically generates a mount unit and monitors the mount point without changing it

    D. Unless a systemd mount unit is created, systemd unmounts the file system after a short period of time

    E. systemctl unmount must be used to remove the mount because system opens a file descriptor on the mount point

**benjmcy** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 2 months ago

I think the answer is C.
systemd mount unit is created and located at /proc/self/mountinfo once you mount a hotplug device manually.

upvoted 18 times

**erikseals** [Most Recent ⊘] 2 months, 3 weeks ago

B. The command systemctl mountsync can be used to create a mount unit based on the existing mount

upvoted 1 times

**Lazylinux** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This had done my head and can see from others comments too...i was gunned for C but after reading the LPIC guide page 486-502 there was nothing to support answer C and it was clear that systemd doe NOT automatically create mount points system unit i.e. mount unit needs be created frst and auto-mount unit only then systemd manages the mount point automatically and hence C is NOT the answer..from the discussion in the link iam providing it seems to be D which i though from the first place i.e. i was 50-50 between C and D but now im sure it is D and if comes in exam i will gun for D, read all discussion in the link and you will see this comment quite often from varies users in different situations

upvoted 2 times

    **Lazylinux** 4 months ago

    ***adding further comments because limit on text***

    I'm experiencing more diffulties with 'mount' failing silently. Below is a transcript of two examples of this. In the first case, it seems from 'journalctl' that the kernel is mounting the device, but Systemd is (silently, to the user) unmounting it. Unlike with my original example, systemctl daemon-reload does not fix the problem.

    https://github.com/systemd/systemd/issues/1741
    Feel free to comments further but please back it up with facts!!

    upvoted 1 times

    **k3n_** 2 months ago

    After some tests i realized that systemd don't unmount the unit after short period of time, unless the system is reboot. However, D. seems more ok than C.

    upvoted 1 times

**gonzaloco** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

For me is C

upvoted 1 times

**MaikyCR28** 5 months, 1 week ago

This took me several days. The correct answer is D. Why?
A. It's not mandatory to use the "systemctl mount" to mount manual mount points.
B. The command "systemctl mountsync" doesn't exist. (https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/systemctl.1.html)

C. "systemd automatically generates a mount unit and monitors the mount" yes, but it also says "without changing it", and when a mount point is mounted manually without list it on /etc/fstab the mount unit will be unmounted every boot time, or even, on each period of time

D. If you don't announce the mount pint in /etc/fstab, the only way to have a correct mount point is by creating it with the systems mount (https://oguya.ch/posts/2015-09-01-systemd-mount-partition/). Finally we can set a cron that start the mount unit every boot time, which, it can not be possible whit the option C without creating an entry on the /etc/fstab file.

E. And finally the "E" answer all we know doesn't make sense.

upvoted 2 times

**[Removed]** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer C is true.

upvoted 1 times

**anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

According to systemd.mount man page: "Mount points created at runtime (independently of unit files or /etc/fstab) will be monitored by systemd and appear like any other mount unit in systemd."

upvoted 3 times

👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the answer should be C.
According to systemd.mount man page: "Mount points created at runtime (independently of unit files or /etc/fstab) will be monitored by systemd and appear like any other mount unit in systemd."

upvoted 1 times

👤 **EMordenti** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is B but it what happens is that it must be badly transcribed, something must be missing.
First execute systemctl mount
After execute sync to sincronize.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **EMordenti** 9 months, 1 week ago

Sorry. Definitely, the answer is C.
Command systemctl mountsync not exist. As formulated, the answer is not correct.
If the command is executed separately (systemctl mount and after sync, in other line) will be valid.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **spicemines** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This is a tricky question. I believe the answer is C by process of elimination. I can't find any documentation to support that answer. I believe A is wrong because I can't find any "systemctl mount" command, though I can find a "systemd-mount" command. I believe B is wrong because the command "systemctl mountsync" does not exist. I believe D is wrong because I can find no documentation to support it, and I've mounted disks in a systemd system and they were never unmounted by systemd, even after weeks of being continually mounted. I believe E is wrong for the same reason that A is wrong, namely, I can't find any "systemctl unmount" command, though I can find a "systemd-umount" command.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

I'm not sure but C makes the most sense to me...

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 4 months ago

From a simple Internet research, I found that 'systemlctl mountsync' command does not exist, hence it could be a bait for people who try to guess the question.

I agree with benjmcy, it creates a mount unit and monitors without doing anything to it.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **phucpeta** 1 year, 6 months ago

why B is correct? i try on both CentOs7 and Ubuntu 16 , it is not running
i have a exam in 2weeks left

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jomalpic** 1 year, 6 months ago

@Easyman:
I think systemd-mount creates a systemd unit, but doesn't mount the device.
In the question is writen that the device was mounted manually. So I believe the mount command was used.
I believe that ilputto is right. It must be A.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Omer25** 1 year, 6 months ago

I agree you, answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Easyman** 1 year, 8 months ago

tested in Ubuntu 18.04 mount point is created automatically.
root@ubuntu1804:~# systemd-mount /dev/sdb1
Started unit run-media-system-Virtual_disk.mount for mount point: /run/media/system/Virtual_disk
root@ubuntu1804:~# df -hT | grep '/dev/sdb'
/dev/sdb1 ext4 991M 2.6M 922M 1% /run/media/system/Virtual_disk

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ilputto** 1 year, 10 months ago

It's A!

upvoted 4 times

👤 **rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 10 months ago

But I'm working with centOS8 and the command "systemctl mountsync" doesn't exist, and I search throw the Internet and I didn't find anything too.

upvoted 1 times

| Question #5 | Topic 1 |
|---|---|

FILL BLANK -

Which program updates the database that is used by the locate command? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters).

☐ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

agreed

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Goozian** 1 year, 1 month ago

updatedb

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **in_the_wof** 1 year, 8 months ago

updated

upvoted 2 times

　　☐ 👤 **in_the_wof** 1 year, 8 months ago

　　updatedb

　　upvoted 12 times

| Question #6 | Topic 1 |
|---|---|

What does the command mount --bind do?

　　A. It makes the contents of one directory available in another directory

　　B. It mounts all available filesystems to the current directory

　　C. It mounts all user mountable filesystems to the user's home directory

　　D. It mounts all file systems listed in /etc/fstab which have the option userbind set

　　E. It permanently mounts a regular file to a directory

☐ 👤 **Easyman** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 8 months ago

A is correct.
df -hT | grep sdb1
/dev/sdb1 ext4 991M 2.6M 922M 1% /mnt

root@ubuntu1804:~# mount --bind /mnt /run/media/system/Virtual_disk/
root@ubuntu1804:~# ls /mnt/
lost+found
root@ubuntu1804:~# touch /mnt/file1
root@ubuntu1804:~# ls /mnt/
file1 lost+found
root@ubuntu1804:~# ls /run/media/system/Virtual_disk/
file1 lost+found

upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **techalik** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 year, 9 months ago

Is it B?

upvoted 1 times

　　☐ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

　　A is the right choice according the man page on mount

　　upvoted 3 times

| Question #7 | Topic 1 |
|---|---|

In order to display all currently mounted filesystems, which of the following commands could be used? (Choose two.)

    A. cat /proc/self/mounts

    B. free

    C. lsmounts

    D. mount

    E. cat /proc/filesystems

**McLaba** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 4 months ago
A & D are OK
df - mount - /proc/mounts - /proc/self/mounts
upvoted 5 times

**richta** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 year, 7 months ago
A and D are correct https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/linux-command-list-mounted-devices-in-terminal/
upvoted 4 times

**techalik** 1 year, 9 months ago
D is ok
upvoted 1 times

Question #8                                                                                              Topic 1

FILL BLANK -

Which command displays the current disk space usage for all mounted file systems? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

⊟ 👤 **gonzaloco** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 7 months ago
Hello, the command is df instead du. not right?
upvoted 33 times

⊟ 👤 **lanc** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 3 months ago
du - Summarize disk usage of each FILE, recursively for directories
df - displays the amount of disk space available on the file system containing each file
upvoted 18 times

⊟ 👤 **RoyRoyRoyRoy** [Most Recent ⏱] 1 month, 3 weeks ago
Should be df, du list the file size of each file in current directory, df list the disk space usage of the file system
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **n42hira** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
its df not du
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago
old fashioned DF
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **aries_jamie** 5 months ago
the answer should be df.
Per man page, df is to report file system disk space usage while du is to estimate file space usage.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **matheuskshn** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
df com certeza!
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Temas84** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
df for sure
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **toni23** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
for me, answer is df
df command – Shows the amount of disk space used and available on Linux file systems.
du command – Display the amount of disk space used by the specified files and for each subdirectory.
btrfs fi df /device/ – Show disk space usage information for a btrfs based mount point/file system.
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **MartiFC** 7 months ago
I think that is DF
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **k3n_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
(...)usage for all mounted file systems(...)
Answer is: df
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **serlan** 8 months, 1 week ago
df - is the answer
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **kitmikai** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Sorry its df.
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **kitmikai** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
It's du for sure
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ardatun** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
People should not be mislead.
Please correct the "suggested answer"
The correct answer is df

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **cesarvasquez** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

i think df is the anwer

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

df for filesystems

upvoted 2 times

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Question #9                                                                    *Topic 1*

Which chown command changes the ownership to dave and the group to staff on a file named data.txt?

A. chown dave/staff data.txt

B. chown ""u dave ""g staff data.txt

C. chown --user dave --group staff data.txt

D. chown dave+staff data.txt

E. chown dave:staff data.txt

⊟ 👤 **longmax90** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 11 months ago

chown USERNAME:GROUPNAME FILENAME

upvoted 11 times

⊟ 👤 **Lazylinux** [Most Recent ⊘] 4 months, 1 week ago

[Selected Answer: E]

As per MAX90 comments

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **FantaCola** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

[Selected Answer: E]

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MartiFC** 7 months ago

[Selected Answer: E]

correct!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MartiFC** 9 months, 1 week ago

correct!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **jegga** 1 year, 3 months ago

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **techalik** 1 year, 9 months ago

E is ok

upvoted 1 times

**Question #10**　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 1*

When considering the use of hard links, what are valid reasons not to use hard links?

　　A. Hard links are not available on all Linux systems because traditional filesystems, such as ext4, do not support them

　　B. Each hard link has individual ownership, permissions and ACLs which can lead to unintended disclosure of file content

　　C. Hard links are specific to one filesystem and cannot point to files on another filesystem

　　D. If users other than root should be able to create hard links, suln has to be installed and configured

　　E. When a hard linked file is changed, a copy of the file is created and consumes additional space

　　⊟ 👤 **slobber20** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 1 month ago
　　　　No C is correct
　　　　upvoted 14 times

　　⊟ 👤 **Lazylinux** [Most Recent ☉] 4 months, 1 week ago
　　　　[Selected Answer: C]
　　　　I C is correct
　　　　upvoted 1 times

　　⊟ 👤 **aries_jamie** 5 months ago
　　　　C is correct answer
　　　　upvoted 1 times

　　⊟ 👤 **Janec20** 7 months, 1 week ago
　　　　[Selected Answer: C]
　　　　While useful, there are some limitations to what hard links can do. For starters, they can only be created for regular files (not directories or special files). Also, a hard link cannot span multiple filesystems. They only work when the new hard link exists on the same filesystem as the original
　　　　upvoted 1 times

　　⊟ 👤 **DenisZ** 1 year, 1 month ago
　　　　C is correct
　　　　upvoted 2 times

　　⊟ 👤 **hossem1998** 2 years, 1 month ago
　　　　isn't a
　　　　the correct answer
　　　　upvoted 1 times

**Question #11**　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 1*

In compliance with the FHS, in which of the directories are man pages found?

　　A. /opt/man/

　　B. /usr/doc/

　　C. /usr/share/man/

　　D. /var/pkg/man

　　E. /var/man/

　　⊟ 👤 **techalik** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 9 months ago
　　　　C is ok
　　　　/usr/share/man/
　　　　upvoted 9 times

**Question #12**                                                                                                    *Topic 1*

What is the process ID number of the init process on a System V init based system?

A. -1

B. 0

C. 1

D. It is different with each reboot

E. It is set to the current run level

⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
correct PID 1
   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **techalik** 1 year, 9 months ago
C is ok
root 1 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd --switched-root --system --deserialize 22
   upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **longmax90** 1 year, 11 months ago
By executing "ps aux", the process with PID is /sbin/init, that is the System V init based system.
   upvoted 2 times

Question #13                                                                                      *Topic 1*

Which daemon handles power management events on a Linux system?

    A. acpid

    B. batteryd

    C. pwrmgntd

    D. psd

    E. inetd

    **Bradneymk** 3 months ago

    Selected Answer: A

    A is correct

    upvoted 1 times

    **erzelman** 5 months ago

    Selected Answer: A

    A is correct

    upvoted 1 times

    **MartiFC** 7 months ago

    Selected Answer: A

    CORRECT!

    upvoted 1 times

    **MartiFC** 9 months, 1 week ago

    acpi talk about power. So the correct answer is A

    upvoted 1 times

    **McReseau** 1 year, 3 months ago

    Great answer

    upvoted 1 times

    **mvpVN** 1 year, 6 months ago

    Answer A.

    acpid: Advanced Configuration and Power Interface

    Refer: https://www.thegeekdiary.com/linux-os-service-

    acpid/#:~:text=The%20acpid%20daemon%20supports%20the,programs%20to%20handle%20the%20event.

    upvoted 3 times

    **techalik** 1 year, 9 months ago

    A is ok

    (ACPI) to allow intelligent power management on your system

    upvoted 3 times

**Question #14**　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 1*

Which of the following statements are true about the boot sequence of a PC using a BIOS? (Choose two.)

    A. Some parts of the boot process can be configured from the BIOS

    B. Linux does not require the assistance of the BIOS to boot a computer

    C. The BIOS boot process starts only if secondary storage, such as the hard disk, is functional

    D. The BIOS initiates the boot process after turning the computer on

    E. The BIOS is started by loading hardware drivers from secondary storage, such as the hard disk

**fproof** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 5 months ago

A and D are correct!!!

upvoted 6 times

**Lazylinux** [Most Recent ⊙] 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Sounds gr8t

upvoted 1 times

**trofimdv** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

A and D

upvoted 1 times

**MartiFC** 7 months ago

A and D are correct!

upvoted 1 times

**danomix95** 1 year, 2 months ago

A and D. easy question.

upvoted 2 times

**Question #15**                                 *Topic 1*

What is true regarding UEFI firmware? (Choose two.)

    A. It can read and interpret partition tables

    B. It can use and read certain file systems

    C. It stores its entire configuration on the /boot/ partition

    D. It is stored in a special area within the GPT metadata

    E. It is loaded from a fixed boot disk position

---

👤 **serlan** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 8 months ago

I think A and B. UEFI its Firmware on the motherboard.

upvoted 11 times

---

👤 **rjlg2centos8** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 10 months ago

I think the correct answer is a and b, because the firmware is storage in the motherboard, not in a disk, like says "gpt metadata".

upvoted 6 times

    👤 **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago

    NO. GPT = UEFI. Very simple. So the answers are correct,

    upvoted 1 times

        👤 **sli720** 1 year, 9 months ago

        GPT is a partition table format for hard disks and UEFI is a pc firmware on a chip on the motherboard. How can be this the same? I also think A and B is correct.

        upvoted 10 times

---

👤 **pstree** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

Actually D seem to be correct: (Quoting https://wiki.restarters.net/UEFI_and_GPT )
"In order to work with UEFI, one of the partitions on a GPT disk must be a special system partition known as the ESP (EFI System Partition). UEFI can recognise this, understand a FAT file system on it, and find the files on it required for booting the computer."

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **Mike_SFG** 4 months ago

It should be A and B. UEFI is stored on flash memory on the motherboard.

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

Correct stores info in EFI partition nothing to do with GPT or other devices

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **Kradma** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

The other ones are a nonsense

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **minhng99** 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

UEFI doesn't touch the disk to write its config

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **ebo07** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I Think the correct answer is A and B. Bellow the reference from LPIC site documentation:

As the BIOS, the UEFI is also a firmware, but it can identify partitions and read many filesystems found in them.

upvoted 2 times

---

👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

The UEFI is a firmware, but it can identify partitions and read many filesystems found in them. The UEFI does not rely on the MBR, taking into account only the settings stored in its non-volatile memory (NVRAM) attached to the motherboard.
Ref: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/101-500/101/101.2/101.2_01/

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **SScott** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The best answers would be A & D.

UEFI and the ESP is a set/special partition on the hard disk. GPT does use UEFI firmware. The efi file is stored but technically UEFI in general can be loaded however GPT is a definite related component. A fixed boot disk partition pertains to MBR so E is out. Reading & interpreting partition tables seems more accurate than reading the file system itself.

https://www.alphr.com/mbr-vs-gpt/#:~:text=GPT%20stands%20for,1%20(LBA%201).

https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/uefi-vs-bios/#:~:text=UEFI%20stands%20for,contains%20the%20bootloader.

https://www.happyassassin.net/posts/2014/01/25/uefi-boot-how-does-that-actually-work-then/#:~:text=The%20GUID%20Partition,firmware%20to%20have.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **jegga** 1 year, 3 months ago

I guess A and B should be the answer.

Because UEFI is used in place of BIOS in new systems.
The UEFI is also a firmware, but it can identify partitions and read many filesystems found in them.

upvoted 3 times

---

Question #16                                                                 *Topic 1*

When is the content of the kernel ring buffer reset? (Choose two.)

   A. When the ring buffer is explicitly reset using the command dmesg --clear

   B. When the ring buffer is read using dmesg without any additional parameters

   C. When a configurable amount of time, 15 minutes by default, has passed

   D. When the kernel loads a previously unloaded kernel module

   E. When the system is shut down or rebooted

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** `Highly Voted 🖒` 1 year, 1 month ago

Answers are correct!
Kernel ring buffer is reset either via command or power off because it is a volatile memory!

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Bradneymk** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: AE`

A & E are on point

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: AE`

as per linuxcat comments

upvoted 1 times

👤 **njb2sheikh1** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

A and E

upvoted 1 times

👤 **fproof** 1 year, 5 months ago

A and E are correct!!!

upvoted 2 times

Question #17 *Topic 1*

What is the first program the Linux kernel starts at boot time when using System V init?

    A. /lib/init.so

    B. /proc/sys/kernel/init

    C. /etc/rc.d/rcinit

    D. /sbin/init

    E. /boot/init

**aMiPL** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 5 months ago

D is correct: /sbin/init comes first

https://tldp.org/LDP/sag/html/init-process.html
upvoted 7 times

**Question #18**                                                                                                  *Topic 1*

A Debian package creates several files during its installation. Which of the following commands searches for packages owning the file /etc/debian_version?

  A. apt-get search /etc/debian_version

  B. apt ""r /etc/debian_version

  C. find /etc/debian_version -dpkg

  D. dpkg ""S /etc/debian_version

  E. apt-file /etc/debian_version

👤 **linuz** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 2 months ago

The switch is incorrect.

The correct command should be
dpkg -S /etc/debian_version

Giving the output:
base-files: /etc/debian_version

upvoted 18 times

   👤 **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 2 months ago

   The problem is that instead of putting the -S or similar, it says "" . It's a mistake all over the page.

   upvoted 7 times

      👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

      Whoever comes across this message, know that this website uses:

      ("") for a hyphen (-)

      and some other characters that probably has been encoded wrong that makes ("), (`) and (-) look wrong.

      upvoted 5 times

👤 **Lazylinux** `Most Recent ⓘ` 4 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

dpkg -S followed by whatever you want to search for

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jegga** 1 year, 3 months ago

option D is close to the answer.

This should be the correct answer: dpkg-query -S /etc/debian_version

upvoted 1 times

👤 **McLaba** 1 year, 5 months ago

no one is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **penguinx64** 1 year, 6 months ago

-S, --search filename-search-pattern...
Search for a filename from installed packages.

upvoted 3 times

**Question #19**                                                                                         *Topic 1*

Which of the following directories on a 64 bit Linux system typically contain shared libraries? (Choose two.)

A. ~/.lib64/

B. /usr/lib64/

C. /var/lib64/

D. /lib64/

E. /opt/lib64/

☐ 👤 **aMiPL** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct:
/usr/lib64/
/lib64
  upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **ebo07** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B and D, bellow the LPI WebSite Reference:
Common locations for shared libraries in a Linux system are:
• /lib
• /lib32
• /lib64
• /usr/lib
• /usr/local/lib
  upvoted 2 times

**Question #20**                                                          *Topic 1*

Which of the following files exist in a standard GRUB 2 installation? (Choose two.)

     A. /boot/grub/stages/stage0

     B. /boot/grub/i386-pc/lvm.mod

     C. /boot/grub/fstab

     D. /boot/grub/grub.cfg

     E. /boot/grub/linux/vmlinuz

---

👤 **thienn458** 3 weeks ago

BD
On systems with GRUB installed, these are usually located on /boot/grub and include the GRUB configuration file (/boot/grub/grub.cfg for GRUB 2 or /boot/grub/menu.lst in case of GRUB Legacy), modules (in /boot/grub/i386-pc), translation files (in /boot/grub/locale) and fonts (in /boot/grub/fonts).

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

is good

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **serlan** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On Debian 11 x64 i have /boot/grub/x86_64-efi/lvm.mod

upvoted 2 times

---

👤 **Guillem** 1 year, 4 months ago

B, D Ok. reviewed on Centos8

upvoted 3 times

---

👤 **McLaba** 1 year, 4 months ago

B-D are OK
it's ok also on Ubuntu 20

upvoted 2 times

---

👤 **aMiPL** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct based on Debian install

upvoted 2 times

---

👤 **McLaba** 1 year, 5 months ago

on ubuntu I don't have /boot/grub/i386-pc/lvm.mod (B)

upvoted 2 times

     👤 **DenisZ** 1 year, 1 month ago

     On Ubuntu 20 have such a file

     upvoted 1 times

**Question #21**                                                                                      *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands installs all packages with a name ending with the string foo?

    A. zypper get "*foo"

    B. zypper update "foo?"

    C. zypper force "foo*"

    D. zypper install "*foo"

    E. zypper add ".*foo"

   👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

    Selected Answer: D

   is D is good...zypper install

   upvoted 1 times

   👤 **MartiFC** 9 months, 1 week ago

   zypper install is correct

   upvoted 2 times

   👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

   It's D.

   zypper install "*foo"

   (*) is a wildcard that matches anything!

   See "metacharacters" on Google to learn more...

   upvoted 3 times

   👤 **MashkoorQadir** 1 year, 8 months ago

   zypper in and zypper install both works with suse.

   upvoted 2 times

   👤 **EnemyTurret** 1 year, 9 months ago

   isn't it zypper in?

   upvoted 2 times

Question #22　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 1*

Which of the following properties of a Linux system should be changed when a virtual machine is cloned? (Choose two.)

A. The partitioning scheme

B. The file system

C. The D-Bus Machine ID

D. The permissions of /root/

E. The SSH host keys

**JilN** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 3 months ago

Additional information. We must change the following as well.
1. The hostname
2. NIC MAC address
3. NIC IP address
4. Any item employing a UUID.
5. Machine ID
6. Configuration settings on the clone that employ any item in the list above
upvoted 8 times

　　**SScott** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

　　Yes, C and E are right

　　The recommendation is to ensure the D-Bus Machine ID is unique.

　　https://wiki.debian.org/MachineId#:~:text=The%20machine%20id%20is%20something%20that%20is%20frequently%20missed%20to%20change%20when%20cloning%20a%20machine

　　https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/402999/is-it-ok-to-change-etc-machine-id

　　https://askubuntu.com/questions/1179897/ubuntu-18-04-guests-which-cloned-by-virtualbox-have-the-same-ip-but-different-ma

　　For security reasons, E SSH host keys must not be duplicated

　　https://blog.technodrone.cloud/2013/01/the-ssh-key-problem-with-cloned-linux.html
　　upvoted 1 times

**Lazylinux** [Most Recent ⊘] 5 months, 1 week ago

[Selected Answer: CE]

Below link states all

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/7/html/virtualization_deployment_and_administration_guide/cloning_virtual_machines
upvoted 1 times

**tzahi** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

[Selected Answer: CE]

Machine ID is a unique hexadecimal 32 character string given to your machine during installation. So it should be changed if the machine is cloned to prevent duplicate ID on a network.
SSH keys are unique to each server/client and also should be changed to securely SSH
upvoted 1 times

**MashkoorQadir** 1 year, 8 months ago

host SSH keys needs to replace because the host name IP of the cloned machine will be changed.
upvoted 3 times

**MashkoorQadir** 1 year, 8 months ago

/root/ permission remains same in any case.
upvoted 2 times

**slobber20** 2 years, 1 month ago

Disagree see:

https://www.thegeekdiary.com/centos-rhel-7-how-to-change-the-machine-id/
upvoted 3 times

　　**ellen_AA** 1 year, 5 months ago

　　I agree, but the question mentions the "D-bus machine-id"
　　upvoted 2 times

👤 **oladessy** 2 years, 1 month ago

D and E is the correct answer, can anyone explain why C is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **SScott** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

As for D, don't see this being something that necessarily needs to be changed.

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/8/html/configuring_and_managing_virtualization/cloning-virtual-machines_configuring-and-managing-virtualization#:~:text=Note%20that%20disk%20images%20for%20VMs%20created%20in%20the%20system%20connection%20of%20libvirt%20are%20by%20default%20located%20in%20the%20/var/lib/libvirt/images%20directory%20and%20owned%20by%20the%20root%20user

upvoted 1 times

---

Question #23                                                                                             *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands installs GRUB 2 into the master boot record on the third hard disk?

A. grub2 install /dev/sdc

B. grub-mkrescue /dev/sdc

C. grub-mbrinstall /dev/sdc

D. grub-setup /dev/sdc

E. grub-install /dev/sdc

⊟ 👤 **McLaba** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 1 year, 4 months ago

A. NO the right command is:# grub2-install /dev/sda
B. NO it's for create bootable device
C. NO does not exist
D. NO does not exist
E. YES it's the right command also on Grub2 system

upvoted 12 times

⊟ 👤 **JilN** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 1 year, 3 months ago

It's good to remember that unlike GRUB Legacy, you don't need to install GRUB2. all you do is rebuild the main installation file. This is done by running either grub-mkconfig or grub2-mkconfig.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **fproof** [ Most Recent ⓘ ] 1 year, 4 months ago

it seems to be a typo error in answer A is "grub2-install" and not "grub2 install"
right answer A!!!

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **aMiPL** 1 year, 5 months ago

grub-install is correct on debian (man grub-install)
grub-install (GRUB) 2.02+dfsg1-20+deb10u4

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **mriron** 1 year, 8 months ago

#grup2-install is a right answer, but "grup2 install" is not correct, there is no "-" sign between

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **demarko** 1 year, 8 months ago

It should be option A, but they missed the dash (-) in between grub2-install
grub-install will work only for grub, not for grub2

https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/183053/grub-install-command-not-found

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **HieuNguyen887** 1 year, 4 months ago

So, maybe the Answer something wrong

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Doudou92i** 1 year, 8 months ago

why not rep A ??

upvoted 1 times

Question #24                                                                                        *Topic 1*

Which of the following partition types is used for Linux swap spaces when partitioning hard disk drives?

A. 7

B. 82

C. 83

D. 8e

E. fd

⊟  👤 **minajahan**  `Highly Voted 👍`  2 years, 2 months ago
https://www.tldp.org/HOWTO/Partition-Mass-Storage-Definitions-Naming-HOWTO/x190.html
upvoted 9 times

⊟  👤 **ledlong**  `Most Recent ⊘`  1 year ago
To see the list of known partition types, you can use fdisk utility. For example:
#fdisk /dev/sda
Choose m to show the menu if you dont know any option
Then choose l to list all known partition types.
upvoted 2 times

⊟  👤 **iwkno6**  1 year, 1 month ago
82 Linux Swap
83 Linux
upvoted 4 times

⊟  👤 **aMiPL**  1 year, 5 months ago
82 is Linux Swap
upvoted 3 times

Question #25                                                                                        *Topic 1*

What is true regarding the configuration of yum? (Choose two.)

A. Changes to the repository configuration become active after running yum confupdate

B. Changes to the yum configuration become active after restarting the yumd service

C. The configuration of package repositories can be divided into multiple files

D. Repository configurations can include variables such as $basearch or $releasever

E. In case /etc/yum.repos.d/ contains files, /etc/yum.conf is ignored

⊟  👤 **aMiPL**  1 year, 5 months ago
Correct:
https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/Fedora/17/html/System_Administrators_Guide/sec-Configuring_Yum_and_Yum_Repositories.html
upvoted 3 times

**Question #26**               *Topic 1*

Which command uninstalls a package but keeps its configuration files in case the package is re-installed?

    A. dpkg ""s pkgname

    B. dpkg ""L pkgname

    C. dpkg ""P pkgname

    D. dpkg ""v pkgname

    E. dpkg ""r pkgname

---

**JilN** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 3 months ago

dpkg - r pkgname.

upvoted 5 times

---

**CuriousLinuxCat** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed, E is correct.
On a side note, using -P option (--purge) instead of -r will delete the package + the config files!

upvoted 2 times

---

**Amed** 1 year, 4 months ago

dpkg -r pkgname

upvoted 3 times

---

**trillion** 1 year, 11 months ago

looks like the answers have typos:

dpkg ""r pkgname
vs.
dpkg --r pkgname

upvoted 3 times

---

    **marwen_bkha** 1 year, 8 months ago

    I think you mean :
    dpkg -r pkgename
    Message from man page of dpkg :
    -r, --remove package…|-a|--pending
    Remove an installed package. This removes everything except conffiles, which may avoid having to reconfigure the package if it is reinstalled later

    upvoted 5 times

**Question #27**                                                                                    *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands lists the dependencies of the RPM package file foo.rpm?

    A. rpm ""qpR foo.rpm

    B. rpm ""dep foo

    C. rpm ""ld foo.rpm

    D. rpm ""R foo.rpm

    E. rpm ""pD foo

    👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago
    A is correct.
    rpm - RedHat Package Manager
    -q Query
    -p Package
    -R Requires (Dependencies)
    upvoted 8 times

    👤 **JilN** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year, 3 months ago
    rpm - qR
    rpm - qpR foo.rpm
    upvoted 2 times

    👤 **aMiPL** 1 year, 5 months ago
    Correct Answer.
    https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/how-do-i-find-what-dependencies-a-rpm-file-has/
    # rpm -qpR mediawiki-1.4rc1-4.i586.rpm
    upvoted 4 times

**Question #28**                                                                                                      *Topic 1*

What is the maximum niceness value that a regular user can assign to a process with the nice command when executing a new process?

A. 9

B. 15

C. 19

D. 49

E. 99

👤 **lgus** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 11 months ago
1. Nice value goes as regular integer, where 19 is bigger than -20. If question would ask for highest priority - than it's -20.
2. Question asks about regular user. Regular user can not assign nice below 0.
upvoted 11 times

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 year, 1 month ago
Maximum range of niceness is from -20 to 19.
Just choose the max number from the selection, to which in this case, is 19.
upvoted 3 times

👤 **aMiPL** 1 year, 5 months ago
Run COMMAND with an adjusted niceness, which affects process scheduling. With no COMMAND, print the current niceness. Niceness values range from -20 (most favorable to the process) to 19
(least favorable to the process).

So it must be 19. The question ask about the maximum possible number not a maximum priotity user can assign where lower = higher priroty
upvoted 4 times

👤 **klom** 1 year, 12 months ago
Should be -20
upvoted 2 times

**Question #29**                                                                                    *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands list all files and directories within the /tmp/ directory and its subdirectories which are owned by the user root? (Choose two.)

     A. find /tmp ""user root -print

     B. find ""path /tmp ""uid root

     C. find /tmp ""uid root -print

     D. find /tmp ""user root

     E. find ""path /tmp ""user root -print

  ⊟  👤 **jsteven845**  [Highly Voted 👍]  1 year, 5 months ago

find /tmp -user root
find /tmp -user root -print
upvoted 11 times

     ⊟  👤 **Talitha** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

agreed
upvoted 1 times

     ⊟  👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed!
upvoted 2 times

  ⊟  👤 **cloudbased**  [Most Recent ⊘]  3 months, 1 week ago

Hey guys,
For the "-print" option is used?
upvoted 1 times

  ⊟  👤 **[Removed]** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Agree with jsteven845, A and D.
upvoted 1 times

**Question #30**                                                                                          *Topic 1*

Which of the following are valid stream redirection operators within Bash? (Choose two.)

A. <

B. #>

C. %>

D. >>>

E. 2>&1

---

☐ 👤 **aMiPL** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is correct:
https://tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/io-redirection.html
upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **stefano1856** `Most Recent ⊘` 10 months ago

2>&1 is used to redirect standard error output (2) to standard output (1), for example:
find / -name *.log > result.txt 2>&1: register errors in results.txt and don't display nothing
find / -name *.log > result.txt: display errors
upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **JilN** 1 year, 3 months ago

Is it supposed to be < or >
Am used to redirecting my output via >. I have not encountered < before. Someone please educate me.
upvoted 2 times

　　☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

　　You use < when you want to input some information to a command.

　　Basically, it's the other way around of >.
　　upvoted 2 times

**Question #31**                                                                                              *Topic 1*

Which of the following vi commands deletes two lines, the current and the following line?

    A. d2

    B. 2d

    C. 2dd

    D. dd2

    E. de12

   👤 **mriron** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 8 months ago
   2dd is correct answer
   upvoted 11 times

      👤 **mvpVN** 1 year, 6 months ago
      Correct. 2dd deletes two lines the cursor is on
      upvoted 4 times

   👤 **kipngge** `Most Recent ⏱` 1 month, 1 week ago
   Answer is 2dd
   https://linuxize.com/post/vim-delete-line/
   upvoted 1 times

   👤 **aMiPL** 1 year, 5 months ago
   2dd easy to test in vi.
   Correct!
   If you press one 'd' it won't do anything.
   upvoted 3 times

   👤 **demarko** 1 year, 8 months ago
   Answer is B = 2d
   upvoted 1 times

**Question #32**                                                                                              *Topic 1*

From a Bash shell, which of the following commands directly execute the instructions from the file /usr/local/bin/runme.sh without starting a
subshell?
(Choose two.)

    A. source /usr/local/bin/runme.sh

    B. /usr/local/bin/runme.sh

    C. /bin/bash /usr/local/bin/runme.sh

    D. . /usr/local/bin/runme.sh

    E. run /usr/local/bin/runme.sh

---

 👤 **Negator** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 5 months ago

Create a script that outputs the shell level environmental variable using "echo $SHLVL". When you execute this script using source or dot (.) it will
display 1 showing that the script was executed in the current shell. When you execute the script using full path it will show 2, showing that the
script was executed in a subshell.

upvoted 7 times

---

 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year, 1 month ago

A and D is correct.
source and . tested on Ubuntu.

upvoted 4 times

---

 👤 **jsteven845** 1 year, 5 months ago

A and D

upvoted 3 times

---

 👤 **mriron** 1 year, 8 months ago

A and D are correct, assuming there is a space after (.) point for D . B is wrong , because it execute in the kind shell not in current shell

upvoted 2 times

---

 👤 **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago

A and D are correct. When you try, just copy and paste from the question. You guys sometimes typo when you try then on your environment....

upvoted 1 times

---

 👤 **ilputto** 1 year, 10 months ago

the correct one is A and D. source <script> and . ./<script> are equivalent

upvoted 4 times

---

 👤 **Vendo** 2 years ago

When a script is run using source it runs within the existing shell, any variables created or modified by the script will remain available after the
script completes.

source is a synonym for dot/period '.' in bash.

Be careful!
./ and source are not quite the same.

./script runs the script as an executable file, launching a new shell to run it

https://ss64.com/bash/source.html

upvoted 3 times

---

 👤 **snota45** 2 years ago

it is A & C

upvoted 1 times

---

 👤 **Vano1** 2 years ago

The correct answer is A, B.
Verified on CentOS7.

upvoted 1 times

---

   👤 **Vano1** 2 years ago

D is correct if between . (dot) and /usr/loca/bin/runme.sh is a space.
This question have 3 correct answer or I don't understand something.

upvoted 2 times

---

      👤 **Vano1** 2 years ago

After some researchers, I choose A and D.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **deewetdvjbmnjkjytfdszxc** 2 years, 1 month ago

Isn't A+B?

upvoted 2 times

---

Question #33                                                                                                  *Topic 1*

FILL BLANK -

Which program runs a command in specific intervals and refreshes the display of the program's output? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

👤 **QuangNH** 1 year, 5 months ago

i think answer is: watch

upvoted 3 times

👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

yes it's watch

upvoted 1 times

---

Question #34                                                                                                  *Topic 1*

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 (lowercase)

C. P (uppercase)

D. U (uppercase)

E. u (lowercase)

👤 **shyamite** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

p is below cursor , P is above cursor.

upvoted 19 times

👤 **minajahan** 2 years, 2 months ago

https://books.google.se/books?id=_ZF2CJ0XfGoC&lpg=PA112&ots=IDlviGWO0l&dq=P%20is%20above%20cursor&pg=PA112#v=onepage&q=P%20is%20above%20cursor&f=false

upvoted 3 times

👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

agreed!

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Lazylinux** `Most Recent ⊙` 4 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

p is below cursor and capital P is above cursor

upvoted 1 times

Question #35　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 1*

Which of the following commands changes all CR-LF line breaks in the text file userlist.txt to Linux standard LF line breaks and stores the result in newlist.txt?

A. tr ""d "~\r' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt

B. tr ""c "~\n\r' "~' <newlist.txt> userlist.txt

C. tr "~\r\n' "~' <userlist.txt> newlist.txt

D. tr "~\r' "~\n' userlist.txt newlist.txt

E. tr ""s "~/^M/^J/' userlist.txt newlist.txt

---

⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 4 months ago

Whoever comes across this, know that this site has type especially with the " characters.
Usually the "" will equal one -

upvoted 11 times

---

⊟ 👤 **longmax90** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 11 months ago

You must only delete \r to transform \r\n (Windows) to \n (Linux).

upvoted 6 times

---

⊟ 👤 **chikuwan** [Most Recent ◔] 2 weeks ago

[Selected Answer: A]

CR+LF is\r\n and if you want to change it to LF you have to delete \r. so the answer is tr -d '\r' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt

upvoted 1 times

---

⊟ 👤 **cloudbased** 3 months, 1 week ago

can somebody explain, please

upvoted 1 times

---

⊟ 👤 **serlan** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

A: tr -d '\r' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt

upvoted 2 times

---

⊟ 👤 **jsteven845** 1 year, 5 months ago

tr -d 'r' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt

upvoted 6 times

---

⊟ 👤 **Vendo** 2 years ago

I suppose the options are :
A. tr -d '\\r' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt
B. tr -c '\\n\\r' " < newlist.txt > userlist.txt
C. tr '\\r\\n' " < userlist.txt > newlist.txt
D. tr '\\r' '\\n' userlist.txt newlist.txt
E. tr -s '^M' '^J' userlist.txt newlist.txt

I can't understand why ? could someone give a source to read?

upvoted 2 times

Question #36                                                                                                                  *Topic 1*

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

A. %s filea.txt

B. %w filea.txt

C. :save filea.txt

D. :w filea.txt

E. :s filea.txt

🔲 👤 **MartiFC** 9 months, 1 week ago
the answer is correct!
upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 4 months ago
Correct.
https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/how-to-save-existing-file-to-a-new-file-save-as-in-vi-vim/
upvoted 3 times

Question #37                                                                                                                  *Topic 1*

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 | cp /tmp/foodata

C. foo > /tmp/foodata

D. foo | tee /tmp/foodata

E. foo > stdout >> /tmp/foodata

🔲 👤 **mentor84** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 3 months ago
cat foo | tee /tmp/foodata
upvoted 7 times

🔲 👤 **lanc** 2 years, 3 months ago
foo is considered as a command. (as the question says the output of the command)
upvoted 13 times

🔲 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 year, 1 month ago
D is correct.
Keyword is 'tee'. Think of the letter 'T' where it sends information two-ways!
upvoted 4 times

🔲 👤 **rockk18** 2 months ago
you saved me by your explanation in letter T, thank you.
upvoted 1 times

Question #38
*Topic 1*

What output will be displayed when the user fred executes the following command? echo "˜fred $USER'

A. fred fred

B. fred /home/fred/

C. "˜fred $USER'

D. fred $USER

E. "˜fred fred'

👤 **ac197h** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 1 month ago
I think there are typos all over the page, every time they use the double quote followed by tilde ("~) it means a single quote ('). In this case the command: echo 'fred $USER' will output: fred $USER. Also, every time they use two double quotes together ("") it means a dash (-)
upvoted 35 times

　　👤 **hchavez** 2 years ago
　　Good point
　　upvoted 4 times

　　　　👤 **SScott** 9 months, 4 weeks ago
　　　　Yes, echo 'fred $USER' will repeat the content within the ' ' therefore D is correct. Similarly I.E. echo 'FRED $user' will output FRED $user
　　　　upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 2 months ago
　　Good point
　　upvoted 2 times

👤 **cast7omadrid1** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago
I have searched the question in other pages and they use single quotes, the answer is correct
upvoted 8 times

👤 **oladin** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 week, 1 day ago
when i used "fred $USER" on ubuntu. it was fred toyeeb cos toyeeb is the username
but 'fred $USER' was fred USER. same as the command
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Untaked** 5 months, 1 week ago
root@******:~# echo 'fred $USER'
fred $USER
upvoted 1 times

👤 **maxqlex** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
ubuntu
echo "fred $USER"
fred fred
upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **GHOST3** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
　　There are typos in the question. Original question : echo 'fred $USER'
　　Variable will not be interpreted in single quote
　　upvoted 1 times

👤 **k3n_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Tested on TERMUX in android, to me the right answer is C.
Single quotes will return: ~fred $USER
double quotes returns: ~fred fred
upvoted 1 times

👤 **KicoRox** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
The correct answer is A, teste on ubuntu. When you type "echo fred $USER" the output will be "fred fred" (if the currently logged in user is also called fred). $USER is an environment variable that holds the name of the current user
upvoted 2 times

👤 **Khyal** 1 year, 4 months ago
echo 'root $USER': root $USER
echo `root $USER`: bash: root: Commando not found
echo "root $USER" root root
upvoted 2 times

  **cmcnuur** 2 years, 6 months ago

this is the correct answer because the variable $USER will show the user_name that is fred

fred fred

upvoted 1 times

  **milan92stankovic** 2 years, 6 months ago

Error in question. In case the output is:

fred $USER

single quotes should be used, not mixture of double and single quotes. A mixture of quotes won't work.

upvoted 6 times

---

Question #39                                                                    *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands displays the path to the executable file that would be executed when the command foo is invoked?

    A. lsattr foo

    B. apropos foo

    C. locate foo

    D. whatis foo

    E. which foo

  **shyamite** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

A. lsattr foo -- lsattr: No such file or directory while trying to stat ls

B. apropos foo - all man pages - apropos - search the manual page names and descriptions

C. locate foo - locate file via updatedb refernce

D. whatis foo - whatis - display one-line manual page descriptions

E. which foo - show location lib -which - locate a command

upvoted 12 times

---

Question #40                                                                    *Topic 1*

When redirecting the output of find to the xargs command, what option to find is useful if the filenames contain spaces?

    A. ""rep-space

    B. -printnul

    C. -nospace

    D. ""ignore-space

    E. ""print0

  **aMiPL** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 5 months ago

find /tmp -name core -type f -print0 | xargs -0 /bin/rm -f

Find files named core in or below the directory /tmp and delete them, processing filenames in such a way that file or directory names containing spaces or newlines are correctly handled.

upvoted 6 times

Question #41                                                                                   *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands can be used to determine how long the system has been running? (Choose two.)

A. uptime

B. up

C. time --up

D. uname ""u

E. top

⊟ 👤 **MartiFC** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Yes, is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **jegga** 1 year, 3 months ago

A and E is correct

upvoted 2 times

**Question #42**                                                                        *Topic 1*

What is true regarding the command
ls > files
if files does not exist?

    A. The output of ls is printed to the terminal

    B. files is created and contains the output of ls

    C. An error message is shown and ls is not executed

    D. The command files is executed and receives the output of ls

    E. Any output of ls is discarded

  ☐  👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

    Selected Answer: B

    yep it is Bee

    upvoted 1 times

  ☐  👤 **Untaked** 5 months, 1 week ago

    B
    root@LAPTOP-57VPBVH8:~# ls > files
    root@LAPTOP-57VPBVH8:~# ls
    README.md files
    root@LAPTOP-57VPBVH8:~# cat files
    README.md
    files
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐  👤 **tzahi** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

    Selected Answer: B

    Simple redirection:
    > Will write stdout to a file ( if the file exists it will overwrite it)
    >> Will append stdout to a file ( write to next line after the original data ends )
    Both will create the file is it doesn't exist
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐  👤 **ebo07** 8 months, 1 week ago

    B is correct. Tested on Xubuntu
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐  👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 2 months ago

    B is the correct answer.
    Confirmed with CoCalc website running Ubuntu.
    upvoted 2 times

  ☐  👤 **jegga** 1 year, 3 months ago

    B is the correct answer confirmed on RedHat
    upvoted 3 times

Question #43                                                   *Topic 1*

Which wildcards will match the following filenames? (Choose two.) ttyS0 ttyS1 ttyS2

A. ttyS[1-5]

B. tty?[0-5]

C. tty*2

D. tty[A-Z][012]

E. tty[Ss][02]

---

👤 **iwkno6** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 1 month ago

B and D are correct.
A doesn't include 0, C is definitely wrong and E doesn't include 1.

upvoted 7 times

---

👤 **jegga** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 year, 3 months ago

A, B, and D is the answer.

They all can match the files

upvoted 1 times

    👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

    A. ttyS[1-5]

    A will not work because it is missing a 0 in the [1-5].
    If it was ttyS[0-5], then the answer would be valid.

    upvoted 4 times

---

👤 **sugisho** 1 year, 10 months ago

[root@centos7 ~]# touch ttyS0 ttyS1 ttyS2
[root@centos7 ~]#
[root@centos7 ~]#
[root@centos7 ~]#
[root@centos7 ~]# ls tty?[0-5]
ttyS0 ttyS1 ttyS2
[root@centos7 ~]# ls tty[AZ][012]
ls: cannot access tty[AZ][012]: No such file or directory

upvoted 2 times

    👤 **hawkmoon** 1 year, 9 months ago

    you forgot the - in the [A-Z]

    upvoted 11 times

---

👤 **glorofarz** 2 years, 1 month ago

well, if i do ls /dev/tty?[0-5] on debian/centos i get 28 results including e.g. /dev/ttyS63
so suffice it to say i am a bit confuseled.... (yet i found the same answer in another language test with the same answers)

upvoted 2 times

---

👤 **lanc** 2 years, 3 months ago

For this one, tty?[0-5], question mark represents if the proceeding character is present or not.
So I think the answer is correct if ttyS?[0-5] was an option

upvoted 1 times

    👤 **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 3 months ago

    We're talking about wildcars (globbing) not regular expressions.

    upvoted 6 times

Question #44    *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands redirects the output of ls to standard error?

A. ls >-1

B. ls <<ERR

C. ls >&2

D. ls >>2

E. ls |error

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 2 months ago

@okamigo, E is absolutely false because it isn't even using the re-directional symbol (>).

The correct answer is C.
D is wrong because the append symbol (>>) cannot append to STDERR(2). It needs a file to append the out of 'ls' to.
upvoted 6 times

👤 **okamigo** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 year, 4 months ago

C it's not correct answer
I think E it wright answer
upvoted 1 times

👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

nope, E ls |error, this command redirect output of ls command to error command which is not found. answer C is correct
upvoted 2 times

👤 **SScott** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct: ls>&2 sends the ls output to the 2 (stderr) location

A, B, D, and E are wrong:
ls>-1 creates a file -1 that is the output of ls
<<ERR sets the ERR string as the end of input
ls>>2 would append to a file '2'
ls |error is an invalid command
upvoted 2 times

Question #45             *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands displays the contents of a gzip compressed tar archive?

    A. gzip archive.tgz | tar xvf -

    B. tar ""fzt archive.tgz

    C. gzip ""d archive.tgz | tar tvf -

    D. tar cf archive.tgz

    E. tar ztf archive.tgz

  ☐  👤 **klom** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 12 months ago
    the correct one is:
    tar -ztf archive.tar.gz
    upvoted 12 times

    ☐  👤 **germanb** 1 year, 11 months ago
      this is correct
      upvoted 3 times

    ☐  👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
      Agreed, this is the correct format.
      -z Use Gzip
      -t List contents
      -f Specify file or else will use $TAPE.
      upvoted 6 times

  ☐  👤 **MartiFC** `Most Recent ⊙` 9 months, 1 week ago
    correct
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐  👤 **PERjham** 1 year, 7 months ago
    "tar zvf" is the correct, command tar work without the "-" character too (testing in rhel and same, and debian).
    upvoted 4 times

    ☐  👤 **SScott** 9 months, 1 week ago
      That is correct, this option will work without switches and can be .tar.gz or tgz (Tested using CentOS7):

      tar cvfz backup-1.tgz (to create)
      tar ztf backup-1.tgz (to list the contents without extracting/unpacking)

      the tar.gz can be substituted just fine with .tgz

      z switch is for handling .tar.gz g zip files, the t switch list the contents without extracting the file, and f specifies the command is to use the archive file name, the -v switch would help to show permissions, size, and timestamp but the answer E could exclude this as the question asks about displaying the contents of the tar file.

      https://www.hostdime.com/kb/hd/command-line/how-to-tar-untar-and-zip-files
      upvoted 1 times

  ☐  👤 **demarko** 1 year, 8 months ago
    non of these option worked on centos7
    tar -tvf is the answer
    https://www.tecmint.com/18-tar-command-examples-in-linux/
    upvoted 1 times

**Question #46**                *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands prints a list of usernames (first column) and their primary group (fourth column) from the /etc/passwd file?

 A. fmt ""f 1,4 /etc/passwd

 B. cut ""d : -f 1,4 /etc/passwd

 C. sort ""t : -k 1,4 /etc/passwd

 D. paste ""f 1,4 /etc/passwd

 E. split ""c 1,4 /etc/passwd

  ☐ 👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago
 cut -d: -f1,4 /etc/passwd
 upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **YaFoo** 1 year ago
 Column 1: Username
 Column 2: Password (x)
 Column 3: UID
 Column 4: GID

 https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/understanding-etcpasswd-file-format/
 upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
 Correct format would be for B:
 cut -d : -f 1,4 /etc/passwd
 upvoted 3 times

---

**Question #47**                *Topic 1*

Which of the following regular expressions represents a single upper-case letter?

 A. :UPPER:

 B. [A-Z]

 C. !a-z

 D. %C

 E. {AZ}

  ☐ 👤 **MartiFC** 7 months ago
 Selected Answer: B
 B is the answer correct.
 upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **YaFoo** 1 year ago
 A is incorrect because the syntax should be like this [:upper:]
 This is equal to [A-Z]
 upvoted 4 times

**Question #48**        *Topic 1*

FILL BLANK -

Which command is used to start another command with a given nice level? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

**iwkno6** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

nice: to start process wit ha given nice level
renice: to give a nice level to an already running process.

upvoted 7 times

---

**Question #49**        *Topic 1*

Given a log file loga.log with timestamps of the format DD/MM/YYYY:hh:mm:ss, which command filters out all log entries in the time period between 8:00 am and 8:59 am?

A. grep ""E "˜:08:[09]+:[09]+' loga.log

B. grep ""E "˜:08:[00]+' loga.log

C. grep ""E loga.log "˜:08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+'

D. grep loga.log "˜:08:[0-9]:[0-9]'

E. grep ""E "˜:08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+' loga.log

**fabinnerself** `Highly Voted 👍` 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I CREATED THIS FILE CALLED loga.log with this content:
7:59
8:00
8:30
8:59
9:00
9:01

then i proved this
A. grep -E '08:[09]+[09]+' loga.log --R 08:00 -> WRONG
B. grep -E '08:[00]+' loga.log --R 08:00 -> WRONG
C. grep -E loga.log '08:[09]+[0-9]+' --R grep: 08:[09]+[0-9]+: No such file or directory -> WRONG
D. grep loga.log '08:[09]+[0-9]+' --R grep: 08:[09]+[0-9]+: No such file or directory -> WRONG
E. grep -E '08:[0-9]+[0-9]+' loga.log --R 08:00 ; 08:30 ; 08:59 -> OK

upvoted 10 times

**tyftit** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year, 2 months ago

This confusion with missing (-) and ("") instead should be taken care of on this site

upvoted 3 times

**CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 4 months ago

So far, I only know that the double quotations ("") equal a (-).

upvoted 3 times

    **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 4 months ago

    Figured it out.
    Double quotations ("") are (-)
    One quotation mark (") is a (')

    upvoted 3 times

        **McLaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

        grep -E ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+' loga.log

        upvoted 8 times

**Question #50**                                                                                        *Topic 1*

Instead of supplying an explicit device in /etc/fstab for mounting, what other options may be used to identify the intended partition? (Choose two.)

    A. LABEL

    B. ID

    C. FIND

    D. NAME

    E. UUID

  ⊟  👤 **Deef14** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
     A and E is correct
     upvoted 3 times

     ⊟  👤 **SScott** 9 months, 1 week ago
       That is right, https://linuxhint.com/mount_partition_uuid_label_linux/
       upvoted 1 times

---

**Question #51**                                                                                        *Topic 1*

A yum repository can declare sets of related packages. Which yum command installs all packages belonging to the group admintools?

    A. yum pkgsel --install admintools

    B. yum install admintools/*

    C. yum groupinstall admintools

    D. yum taskinstall admintools

    E. yum collection install admintools

  ⊟  👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
     C. yum groupinstall admintools

     is correct.
     upvoted 2 times

Question #52
*Topic 1*

FILL BLANK -

What directory contains configuration files for additional yum repositories? (Specify the full path to the directory.)

👤 **mentor84** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 3 months ago

It's asking about directory, not a file, so I believe the correct answer is: /etc/yum.repos.d/

upvoted 31 times

👤 **cast7omadrid1** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 5 months ago

it is recommended to define individual repositories in new or existing .repo files in the /etc/yum.repos.d/ directory. The values you define in individual [repository] sections of the /etc/yum.conf file override values set in the [main] section.

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/6/html/deployment_guide/sec-configuring_yum_and_yum_repositories

upvoted 10 times

  👤 **3glag** 2 years, 5 months ago

  yes its right

  upvoted 3 times

  👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 4 months ago

  Although what mentor84 said is correct, what ultimately determines the path to the /etc/yum.repos.d/ is the values that you set in the /etc/yum.conf.

  A tricky question. Just think of it as, "who is in charge of the yum.repos.d file? Oh yeah, the /etc/yum.comf..."

  upvoted 4 times

👤 **Untaked** [Most Recent ⊘] 5 months, 1 week ago

/etc/yum.repos.d/ (Correct)
set options for individual repositories by editing the [repository] sections in /etc/yum.conf and .repo files in the /etc/yum.repos.d/ directory;

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/6/html/deployment_guide/sec-configuring_yum_and_yum_repositories

upvoted 1 times

👤 **wvdw1962** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

In my opinion it has to be: /etc/yum.repos.d
- they are asking for a directory
- /etc/yum.conf not available in all distros, not in Ubuntu, not in Fedora, it exists in Centos and RedHat, but in both no path to a directory like /etc/yum.repos.d

upvoted 1 times

👤 **serlan** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

/etc/yum.repos.d/

upvoted 1 times

👤 **starout** 9 months, 1 week ago

Unequivocal /etc/yum.conf

upvoted 1 times

👤 **McReseau** 1 year, 3 months ago

/etc/yum.repos.d/

upvoted 4 times

  👤 **dilopezat** 1 year ago

  I think this is the right answer.
  /etc/yum.repos.d/

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **penguinx64** 1 year, 6 months ago

Fedora doesn't have yum.conf but Red Hat does

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Robert12** 1 year, 7 months ago

It is extremely difficult to answer this question correctly, your always going to answer /etc/yum.repos.d because the question specifically asks which directory. Your never going to think of answering /etc/yum.conf because its a configuration file .

upvoted 3 times

👤 **mriron** 1 year, 8 months ago

it is written as: The configuration file for yum and related utilities is located at /etc/yum.conf. This file contains one mandatory [main] section, which allows you to set Yum options that have global effect, and can also contain one or more [repository] sections, which allow you to set repository-specific options.

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **MashkoorQadir** 1 year, 8 months ago

/etc/yum.conf is not a directory wrong answer

upvoted 3 times

🔲 👤 **dalziad** 1 year, 11 months ago

je pense la vrai reponse est
/etc/yum.repos.d
par ce que il nous demande le repertoire et non le fichier !

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **MashkoorQadir** 1 year, 8 months ago

/etc/yum.conf is not a directory wrong answer

upvoted 3 times

🔲 👤 **dalziad** 1 year, 11 months ago

je pense la vrai reponse est
/etc/yum.repos.d
par ce que il nous demande le repertoire et non le fichier !

upvoted 2 times

**Question #53**      *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands installs the GRUB boot files into the currently active file systems and the boot loader into the first partition of the first disk?

     A. grub-install /dev/sda

     B. grub-install /dev/sda1

     C. grub-install current /dev/sda0

     D. grub-install /dev/sda0

     E. grub-install current /dev/sda1

**Zeist** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 1 month ago

I believe that the correct answer is B

upvoted 13 times

     **Jonatas** 1 year, 12 months ago

     The question says "currently active file systems", if installed on / dev / sda1 it will need to be added manually to the drive's boot loader after installation. Correct answer is A

     upvoted 10 times

         **kamilovic** 1 year, 9 months ago

         full agree - its A

         upvoted 2 times

         **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

         Agreed.

         upvoted 1 times

     **ant_man** 11 months ago

     B.
     grub-install /dev/sda1
     Install Grub files in directory /boot/grub of current partition. Install boot loader in first partition of first hard disk.

     upvoted 2 times

**Xameneoh** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 2 months ago

@rjlg2centos8 Check this explanation: https://wiki.centos.org/HowTos/GrubInstallation#Installing_Grub_using_grub-install . The correct answer is B.

upvoted 8 times

     **SScott** 9 months ago

     That is correct B is the answer.
     https://debian-handbook.info/browse/sv-SE/stable/sect.config-
     bootloader.html#:~:text=Each%20partition%20is%20represented%20by%20its%20number%20on%20the%20disk%20on%20which%20it%20resi
     des%3A%20for%20instance%2C%20/dev/sda1%20is%20the%20first%20partition%20on%20the%20first%20disk

     https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/GRUB#:~:text=Make%20sure%20to,the%20boot%20loader

     grub-install current is invalid, A is wrong since the partition is not specified

     upvoted 1 times

**oladin** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 week, 1 day ago

i think the answer is correct. Check LPIC 101-500 material page 71

upvoted 1 times

**Wellison** 1 month, 1 week ago

A resposta correta é B grub-install /dev/sda1 Instale os arquivos Grub no diretório /boot/grub da partição atual. Instale o carregador de inicialização na primeira partição do primeiro disco rígido.
https://wiki.centos.org/HowTos/GrubInstallation#Installing_Grub_using_grub-install

upvoted 1 times

**KiddyLitty** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Grub can be installed to the "Device" only (not partition)

upvoted 1 times

**MaikyCR28** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

This is a "tricky" question because it's asking about the grub installation and also It refers to the first partition, which all we know it's /dev/sda1, but the main idea of the question is about where the grub will be installed and it's focused on this last. So, starting from this point, grub only can be installed by referring to a device and not to a partition. In fact, on page 78 of the LPIC-1 book, it says: "To install GRUB Legacy on a disk from a running system we will use the grub-install utility. The
basic command is grub-install DEVICE where DEVICE is the disk where you wish to install GRUB Legacy. An example would be /dev/sda." In conclusion, the right answer is A.

upvoted 3 times

⊟  &  **wvdw1962** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I think the corrext answer is A:
The usage is basically very simple. You only need to specify one argument to the program, namely, where to install the boot loader. The argument has to be either a device file (like '/dev/hda'). For example, under Linux the following will install GRUB into the MBR of the first IDE disk:
# grub-install /dev/sda
https://www.gnu.org/software/grub/manual/grub/html_node/Installing-GRUB-using-grub_002dinstall.html

upvoted 1 times

⊟  &  **Wucrib** 1 year, 6 months ago

GRUB is installed to a device not a location so answer is A

upvoted 7 times

⊟  &  **MashkoorQadir** 1 year, 8 months ago

the answer is B it's asking about the first partition of first disk.

upvoted 6 times

⊟  &  **rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 10 months ago

Could you explain better the answer please, thank you.

upvoted 1 times

Question #54
Topic 1

Which of the following files are found in the /boot/ file system? (Choose two.)

    A. Linux kernel images

    B. Bash shell binaries

    C. systemd target and service units

    D. Initial ramdisk images

    E. fsck binaries

⊟ 👤 **3glag** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 5 months ago
A and D is correct
upvoted 30 times

⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 1 month ago
A and D are correct
upvoted 8 times

⊟ 👤 **Lazylinux** Most Recent ⊙ 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: AD
AD for sure just execute the following command on centos - ls -al /boot
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Exaplakoam** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
A and D are correct
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **GHOST3** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: AD
A and D are correct
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **k3n_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: AD
You can find ramdisk and linux kernel files at boot partition.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **serlan** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
A and D is correct
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: AD
/boot contains files used to boot the OS right after the boot loader call them
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **dragonsoull** 1 year ago
I also think A and D are correct.
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
I believe A & D are correct (not C)
upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 2 months ago
Can't see how E, C and B would be inside the /boot directory.
I think A and D is correct since they relate to the booting itself.

B: Why would Bash be in here if it's not related to booting? It should be of a later concern after booting.

C: systemd should come after booting, not before.

E: fsck binaries should come after booting, doesn't belong in /boot.
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **SScott** 9 months ago
That's right, A & D
In CentOS 7, /boot/ contains initial ramdisk images, vmlinux kernel image files, rescue kernel, efi, grub, and grub2 directories

The kernel starts systemd
systemd reads the system target from /etc/systemd
https://www.thegeekdiary.com/centos-rhel-7-booting-process/#:~:text=Reads%20file%20linked%20by%20/etc/systemd/system/default.target

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/6/html/deployment_guide/sec-verifying_the_initial_ram_disk_image#:~:text=Procedure%C2%A030.1.%C2%A0-,Verifying%20the%20Initial%20RAM%20Disk%20Image,-As%20root%2C%20list

fsck comes after systemd in the boot process before this program is called /usr/lib/systemd
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 2 months ago
Can't see how E, C and B would be inside the /boot directory.
I think A and D is correct since they relate to the booting itself.

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C: systemd should come after booting, not before.

E: fsck binaries should come after booting, doesn't belong in /boot.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 2 months ago
Can't see how E, C and B would be inside the /boot directory.
I think A and D is correct since they relate to the booting itself.

B: Why would Bash be in here if it's not related to booting? It should be of a later concern after booting.

C: systemd should come after booting, not before.

E: fsck binaries should come after booting, doesn't belong in /boot.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **McReseau** 1 year, 3 months ago
A & D right
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Wucrib** 1 year, 6 months ago
A and C
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MashkoorQadir** 1 year, 8 months ago
A and D is the right answer.
upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Malvada** 1 year, 9 months ago
Agree with the gentleman above, vmlinuz and initramfs is in boot, systemd is stored somewhere else.
upvoted 3 times

---

**Question #55** *Topic 1*

Which file defines the network locations from where the Debian package manager downloads software packages?

A. /etc/dpkg/dpkg.cfg

B. /etc/apt/apt.conf.d

C. /etc/apt/apt.conf

D. /etc/dpkg/dselect.cfg

E. /etc/apt/sources.list

☐ 👤 **SScott** 9 months ago
Yeah E
https://dev.to/bijaykumarpun/what-s-inside-etc-apt-sources-list-2h1k
upvoted 1 times

Question #56                                                                                      *Topic 1*

When removing a package on a system using dpkg package management, which dpkg option ensures configuration files are removed as well?

  A. --clean

  B. --purge

  C. --vacuum

  D. --remove

  E. --declare

  ⊟  👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
  Correct.
  -r will remove package but keep config files.
  -p --purge will remove all including config files.
    upvoted 4 times

**Question #57**

*Topic 1*

Which of the following statements are correct when comparing Linux containers with traditional virtual machines (e.g. LXC vs. KVM)? (Choose three.)

    A. Containers are a lightweight virtualization method where the kernel controls process isolation and resource management.

    B. Fully virtualized machines can run any operating system for a specific hardware architecture within the virtual machine.

    C. Containers are completely decoupled from the host system's physical hardware and can only use emulated virtual hardware devices.

    D. The guest environment for fully virtualized machines is created by a hypervisor which provides virtual and emulated hardware devices.

    E. Containers on the same host can use different operating systems, as the container hypervisor creates separate kernel execution.

👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: ABD**

ABD is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 2 months ago

I remember that if you are running an Window OS in your host, you are only able to run "flavors" of Windows OS (things that are based on Windows OS).

Another example is if you run your host OS on Ubuntu, then you will be able to run RHEL and CentOS in your containers but not Window OS.

Apologies if I am incorrect but that is what my hypothesis is.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **macchi** 1 year, 5 months ago

E is not correct ?

upvoted 2 times

    👤 **KicoRox** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

    E is not correct because containers do not use hypervisors.

    upvoted 2 times

        👤 **SScott** 9 months ago

        A, B, and D are right.

        C is traditional KVM
        With E, yes if hypervisor was replaced with container namespace and the same kernel execution were referenced, then this would be accurate. So choice E is wrong. However, LXC does focus on OS containerization and the goal is to not need a separate kernel.
        https://linuxcontainers.org/lxc/manpages/man5/lxc.container.conf.5.html

        upvoted 1 times

            👤 **SScott** 9 months ago

            https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/exploring-containers-lxc
            https://www.section.io/engineering-education/lxc-vs-docker-what-is-the-difference-and-why-docker-is-better/
            upvoted 1 times

    👤 **McLaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

    we can't speak about O.S. in a container enviroment

    upvoted 3 times

        👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

        As McLaba said!

        upvoted 1 times

Question #58                 *Topic 1*

The installation of a local Debian package failed due to unsatisfied dependencies. Which of the following commands installs missing dependencies and completes the interrupted package installation?

A. dpkg --fix --all

B. apt-get autoinstall

C. dpkg-reconfigure --all

D. apt-get all

E. apt-get install -f

👤 **spicemines** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months ago

man apt-get: -f, --fix-broken - Fix; attempt to correct a system with broken dependencies in place.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **ebo07** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 1 week ago

Right. E is correct

upvoted 1 times

**Question #59**	*Topic 1*

Which of the following commands are valid in the GRUB 2 configuration file? (Choose two.)

    A. menuentry

    B. uefi

    C. pxe-ifconfig

    D. insmod

    E. kpartx

**fabinnerself** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I find this
menuentry:
dir: https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Grub2/Setup
"From the GRUB 2 menu at boot, the user can also determine which Ubuntu is controlling the boot on a multi-OS system. By default, the first menuentry always lists an option from the installation which is in charge of GRUB 2. For example, if the first menuentry contains "on sda5, then the GRUB installed on sda5 OS is controlling the menu/boot."

insmod:
dir: https://www.gnu.org/software/grub/manual/grub/grub.html#insmod

<<Then write a grub.cfg (/mnt/boot/grub/grub.cfg):

menuentry "OS using grub2" {
insmod xfs
search --set=root --label OS1 --hint hd0,msdos8
configfile /boot/grub/grub.cfg
}">>
So A and D are OK

upvoted 3 times

**SScott** 9 months ago

Yes good links and comments.
grep -E 'insmod|menuentry' /boot/grub/grub.cfg and also /boot/grub2/grub.cfg confirms A & D.
uefi is referenced but is a rem statement not a command

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/7/html/system_administrators_guide/ch-working_with_the_grub_2_boot_loader

https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Grub2/Installing#:~:text=The%20GRUB%202%20menu%20is%20built%20by%20information%20contained%20in%20/boot/grub/grub.cfg

pxe-ifconfig is invalid

kpartx is related but not specifically in the grub2 config file
https://linux.die.net/man/8/kpartx
https://peter-low-level-programming.blogspot.com/2012/10/install-grub2-in-disk-image.html

upvoted 1 times

**Question #60**                                                                                        *Topic 1*

What is the purpose of the ldd command?

    A. It lists which shared libraries a binary needs to run.

    B. It installs and updates installed shared libraries.

    C. It turns a dynamically linked binary into a static binary.

    D. It defines which version of a library should be used by default.

    E. It runs a binary with an alternate library search path.

   ☐ 👤 **spicemines** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months ago
     man ldd: ldd prints the shared libraries required by each program or shared library specified on the command line.
     upvoted 5 times

   ☐ 👤 **ebo07** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 1 week ago
     Right. A
     upvoted 1 times

---

**Question #61**                                                                                        *Topic 1*

What can the Logical Volume Manager (LVM) be used for? (Choose three.)

    A. To create snapshots.

    B. To dynamically change the size of logical volumes.

    C. To dynamically create or delete logical volumes.

    D. To create RAID 9 arrays.

    E. To encrypt logical volumes.

   ☐ 👤 **Deef14** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
     It's correct
     upvoted 2 times

---

**Question #62**                                                                                        *Topic 1*

What are the main differences between GPT and MBR partition tables regarding maximum number and size of partitions? (Choose two.)

    A. MBR can handle partition sizes up to 4 TB, whereas GPT supports partition sizes up to 128 ZB.

    B. By default, GPT can manage up to 128 partitions while MBR only supports four primary partitions.

    C. By default, GPT can manage up to 64 partitions while MBR only supports 16 primary partitions.

    D. MBR can handle partition sizes up to 2.2 TB, whereas GPT supports sizes up to 9.4 ZB.

    E. Both GPT and MBR support up to four primary partitions, each with up to 4096 TB.

   ☐ 👤 **dspaula** 10 months ago
     Correct
     upvoted 1 times

**Question #63**                                                                                    *Topic 1*

A backup software heavily uses hard links between files which have not been changed in between two backup runs. Which benefits are realized due to these hard links? (Choose two.)

A. The old backups can be moved to slow backup media, such as tapes, while still serving as hard link target in new backups.

B. The backup runs faster because hard links are asynchronous operations, postponing the copy operation to a later point in time.

C. The backup is guaranteed to be uncharged because a hard linked file cannot be modified after its creation.

D. The backup consumes less space because the hard links point to the same data on disk instead of storing redundant copies.

E. The backup runs faster because, instead of copying the data of each file, hard links only change file system meta data.

👤 **Zeist** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 1 month ago

I think the right answer here is D and E

upvoted 22 times

👤 **daca11** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 9 months ago

A is wrong. A hard link can't reference a file in a different file system.

upvoted 17 times

👤 **Lazylinux** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: DE`

is Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: DE`

A, B and C are wrong about hard link

upvoted 2 times

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

I believe D and E is correct.
A tape has a completely different filesystem to Linux so it would be wrong.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Bodescu** 1 year, 2 months ago

As said, D&E get the point :)

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Wucrib** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer A and D is correct

upvoted 2 times

　　👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

　　U obviously have no understanding of hard links, A would be correct if was soft-symbolic links..Hardlinks cannot cross different FS

　　upvoted 1 times

👤 **ilputto** 1 year, 10 months ago

I think so , D and E are the correct answers.

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago

D an E, agreed

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Vano1** 2 years ago

D and E are correct

upvoted 5 times

**Question #64**                                                                 *Topic 1*

FILL BLANK -

Which file from the /proc/ file system contains a list of all currently mounted devices? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

□   👤 **ismael_1_** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 11 months ago
correct its proc/self/mounts
upvoted 9 times

□   👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 1 month ago
proc/self/mounts
/proc/mounts

are both correct!
upvoted 5 times

□   👤 **Lazylinux** [Most Recent ⊘] 4 months ago
agree with /proc/self/mounts
upvoted 1 times

□   👤 **jomalpic** 1 year, 6 months ago
perhaps both answers /proc/mounts ans /proc/self/mounts are correct
upvoted 4 times

□   👤 **t33h9ck** 1 year, 7 months ago
True the correct answer is /proc/self/mounts since /proc/mounts is a symbolic link
upvoted 3 times

□   👤 **rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 10 months ago
/proc/mounts is a symbolic link to /proc/self/mounts
upvoted 4 times

**Question #65**                                                                                    *Topic 1*

How many fields are in a syntactically correct line of /etc/fstab?

    A. 3

    B. 4

    C. 5

    D. 6

    E. 7

  **McLaba** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 5 months ago
    <FILE SYSTEM> <MOUNT POINT> <TYPE> <OPTION> <DUMP> <PASS>
    upvoted 8 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year, 1 month ago
  https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Fstab

  According to the ubuntu help...
  <device> / <mount point> / <file system type> / <options> / <dump> / <pass num>

  Device - Device / partition that contains a file system.

  Mount point - The point where it can access the device / partition (the /)

  File system type - eg. ntfs, ext4,3,2, vfat

  Options - rg. dmask=027, fmask=137 (Cause umask=000 would make everything executable)

  Dump - Enable / disable backup of the device (Default is 0)

  Pass num - Order of whick fsck will check the device/partition (Root should be 1, other partitions should be 2.)
    upvoted 2 times

  **CEF** 1 year, 3 months ago
  Is correct
    upvoted 1 times

**Question #66**        *Topic 1*

Running chmod 640 filea.txt as a regular user doesn't update filea.txt's permission. What might be a reason why chmod cannot modify the permissions? (Choose two.)

    A. filea.txt is owned by another user and a regular user cannot change the permissions of another user's file.

    B. filea.txt is a symbolic link whose permissions are a fixed value which cannot be charged.

    C. filea.txt has the sticky bit set and a regular user cannot remove this permission.

    D. filea.txt is a hard link whose permissions are inherited from the target and cannot be set directly.

    E. filea.txt has the SetUID bit set which imposes the restriction that only the root user can make changes to the file.

⊟  👤 **MIU** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 9 months ago

filea.txt is a symbolic link whose permissions are a fixed value which cannot be cha"N"ged.

upvoted 6 times

⊟  👤 **KiddyLitty** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

A, B is correct bcos you cannot change permission of softlink/symbolic link.

upvoted 1 times

⊟  👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

Is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

⊟  👤 **Sloop93** 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

are correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟  👤 **toni23** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

you can change the permissions on a hard link file without issues due it will be change the permissions in the original source too. You cannot change the permissions on symbolic inks due all is under 777

upvoted 4 times

⊟  👤 **minhng99** 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: AD`

Wait, isn't D is more correct? A hardlink permission is inherited and cannot be changed by anyone else but root/owner

upvoted 1 times

⊟  👤 **Robert12** 1 year, 5 months ago

A Sticky bit is a permission bit that is set on a file or a directory that lets only the owner of
the file/directory or the root user to delete or rename the file. No other user is given
privileges to delete the file created by some other user.

upvoted 2 times

    ⊟  👤 **McLaba** 1 year, 5 months ago

    Sticky bit is just for directories

    upvoted 5 times

⊟  👤 **Robert12** 1 year, 5 months ago

Permissions on all hard links to the same data on disk are always identical. The same applies to attributes.
That means if you change the permissions/owner/attributes on one hard link, you will immediately see the changes
on all other hard links.

upvoted 1 times

Question #67                     *Topic 1*

Which of the following Linux filesystems preallocate a fixed number of inodes when creating a new filesystem instead of generating them as needed? (Choose two.)

    A. JFS

    B. ext3

    C. XFS

    D. ext2

    E. procfs

  **wais** 8 months ago

  I think B and C are correct!!

  upvoted 1 times

      **clavex** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

      XFS dynamically allocates inodes.

      upvoted 1 times

Question #68                     *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands sets the SetUID permission on the executable /bin/foo?

    A. chmod 4755 /bin/foo

    B. chmod 1755 /bin/foo

    C. chmod u-s /bin/foo

    D. chmod 755+s /bin/foo

    E. chmod 2755 /bin/foo

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

  Selected Answer: A

  For the special permissions, you prepend these numbers with another number where 4 is setuid, 2 is setgid, and 1 is the sticky bit

  upvoted 2 times

  **georgerobel** 1 year, 8 months ago

  Correct answer is A.

  upvoted 4 times

Question #69																		*Topic 1*

Which of the following commands can be used to display the inode number of a given file? (Choose two.)

    A. inode

    B. ln

    C. ls

    D. cp

    E. stat

    👤 **Guillem** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 4 months ago
    correct. ls -i & stat
    upvoted 5 times

        👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
        Agreed.
        upvoted 3 times

    👤 **Lazylinux** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 1 week ago
    `Selected Answer: CE`
    ls -i filename and stat filename
    upvoted 1 times

    👤 **TedM** 4 months, 1 week ago
    `Selected Answer: CE`
    Affirmative CE
    upvoted 1 times

---

Question #70																		*Topic 1*

After a power outage, the XFS file system of /dev/sda3 is inconsistent. How can the existing file system errors be fixed?

    A. By using mount -f to force a mount of the file system

    B. By running xfsck on the file system

    C. By mounting the file system with the option xfs_repair

    D. By running xfsadmin repair on the file system

    E. By running xfs_repair on the file system

    👤 **ellen_AA** 1 year, 1 month ago
    xfs_repair /dev/sda3 command not found! anyone could confirm.
    upvoted 1 times

        👤 **toflipv6** 1 year ago
        command is available on >centos 7.1
        upvoted 4 times

            👤 **ant_man** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
            Ubuntu:
            xfs_repair repairs corrupt or damaged XFS filesystems (see xfs(5)).
            upvoted 1 times

        👤 **ant_man** 11 months ago
        xfs_repair: Repair a corrupted or damaged XFS file system. Unmount the file system before running this command. If the file system cannot be repaired, restore files from a backup with xfsrestore
        upvoted 2 times

**Question #71**                                                *Topic 1*

Which of the following properties of an existing file changes when a hard link pointing to that file is created?

A. File size

B. Link count

C. Modify timestamp

D. Inode number

E. Permissions

☐ 👤 **tzahi** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Link count
Is correct
Also this does not apply to *soft* links , as they will not increase link count
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Guillem** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct. https://www.theunixschool.com/2012/10/link-count-file-vs-directory.html
upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **halq** 1 year ago

tks you for your info!
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed!
upvoted 2 times

**Question #72**                                                  *Topic 1*

FILL BLANK -

Following the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), where should binaries that have been compiled by the system administrator be placed in order to be made available to all users on the system? (Specify the full path to the directory.)

☐ 👤 **Bodescu** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 2 months ago

For you to know. According to FHS:

/bin contains executables needed to up or repair the system, monouser mode.

/usr/bin contains executables for users to use. Most of non booting programs, intended for normal users, should be placed here.

/sbin/ contains boot binaries, and other executables tipically not used for nnormal users.

/usr/local/bin usually contains non system, third party locally compiled binaries. Default location for user binaries.

/usr/local/sbin contains non system binaries for root only.

https://eslinux.com/foro/1542/diferencia-sbin-bin/ (SPA)
upvoted 13 times

☐ 👤 **Matt22** 11 months ago

absolute legend thnx
upvoted 3 times

Question #73                                                                                   *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands show how the shell handles a specific command?

    A. where

    B. type

    C. stat

    D. case

    E. fileinfo

  ☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
    Massively agree that it is B.
    upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **Guillem** 1 year, 4 months ago
    Correct.

    https://www.howtogeek.com/426014/how-to-use-the-linux-type-command/
    upvoted 3 times

  ☐ 👤 **Ladoxew** 1 year, 6 months ago
    Type tells you whether a command is a shell built-in, aliased to another command, or the location of the program in the PATH
    upvoted 1 times

---

Question #74                                                                                   *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands displays the manual page command from section 1?

    A. man command(1)

    B. man command@1

    C. man 1 command

    D. man 1.command

    E. man -s 1 command

  ☐ 👤 **Jcob** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 6 months ago
    C and E a both correct , tested on Linux Mint
    upvoted 5 times

  ☐ 👤 **Wellison** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 week ago
    C e E ambos corretos, testados no Linux
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **cesarvasquez** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
    C y E are correct,tested!!!
    upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **daca11** 1 year, 9 months ago
    E is correct too
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 10 months ago
    But c is correct too, no?
    upvoted 1 times

Question #75 *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands 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

E. ls >>> data

⊟ 👤 **amadeu** 7 months ago
Line C is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
Correct.
upvoted 1 times

Question #76 *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands is used to change options and positional parameters within a running Bash shell?

A. history

B. setsh

C. bashconf

D. set

E. envsetup

⊟ 👤 **Lucaaa** 1 year, 8 months ago
why "set"??
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **richta** 1 year, 7 months ago
The set command is a built-in function of the Bourne shell (sh), C shell (csh), and Korn shell (ksh), which is used to define and determine the values of the system environment.
The option B and C are not a commands, and the option A and E are used for other things
upvoted 12 times

⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
Agreed!
upvoted 1 times

Question #77                                                                                                          *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands display the IDs of all processes owned by root? (Choose two.)

A. pgrep -c root

B. pgrep -u root

C. pgrep -f root

D. pgrep -U 0

E. pgrep -c 0

👤 **linder** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago
I think it's B and D
upvoted 35 times

   👤 **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 3 months ago
   You are right, I have tried it and it is correct.
   upvoted 14 times

   👤 **wvdw1962** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
   tried it on Fedora 35:
   its B and D
   upvoted 1 times

👤 **mikebd** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 1 month ago
There are a quite a few mistakes on this site :D
And however they have generated the questions needs a bit of work, things like - and "" are not handled correctly ....
upvoted 9 times

👤 **Lollosbrollo** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months ago
`Selected Answer: BD`
B and D
upvoted 2 times

👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago
`Selected Answer: BD`
Tested all good
upvoted 1 times

👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago
`Selected Answer: BD`
Tried, B and D are correct
upvoted 1 times

👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
Agree with B & D
upvoted 2 times

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
Correct Answer: BD

B is correct because it specifies user of 'root' with -u.
D is correct because it matches 'real user ID' with uid of 0 (which I assume is the default).

What is the real user ID?
Who you really are (the person who owns the proess).
A unique number for a user in the system.


What is pgrep?
Look at running processes and lists the process ID to STDOUT.
For example:
pgrep -u root sshd
Will only list the process ID's that are owned by root (user).

Example 2:
pgrep -u user -l
Will list the process ID and name used by 'user'.

-c count

-u user
-l list process name as will as process ID
upvoted 4 times

   □ 👤 **Bodescu** 1 year, 2 months ago
B&D get the point. Verified :)

(To whom is validating our comments... Please tell whoever may care, to do his/ her the f job and do correct the tests: Who wants to purchase anything full of mistakes? TY xD )
upvoted 3 times

   □ 👤 **penguinx64** 1 year, 6 months ago
-U makes sense, but -f does not
-U, --uid uid,...
Only match processes whose real user ID is listed. Either the
numerical or symbolical value may be used.
-f, --full
The pattern is normally only matched against the process name.
When -f is set, the full command line is used.
upvoted 3 times

   □ 👤 **Malvada** 1 year, 9 months ago
Also checked this, its B & D
upvoted 5 times

**Question #78**                                                                                          *Topic 1*

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

    A. Ctrl XX

    B. Ctrl :W

    C. Esc zz

    D. Esc :wq

    E. Esc ZZ

    **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

    Selected Answer: DE

    Tested works

    upvoted 1 times

    **MartiFC** 7 months ago

    Selected Answer: DE

    THE ANSWER IS CORRECT!

    upvoted 1 times

    **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

    The answers are correct it's D & E.

    upvoted 3 times

    **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 2 months ago

    Can confirm that D and E is correct.

    upvoted 4 times

    **McLaba** 1 year, 5 months ago

    D E is right !

    upvoted 3 times

    **rishard** 2 years, 3 months ago

    CTRL + ZZ - not Esc ZZ

    upvoted 1 times

        **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 3 months ago

        https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/save-file-in-vi-vim-linux-apple-macos-unix-bsd/

        upvoted 2 times

        **lanc** 2 years, 3 months ago

        just tested with the MAC vi editor.

        ESC ZZ works.

        upvoted 12 times

        **rossricc** 2 years, 3 months ago

        Esc is intended to ensure you are in Vi Command Mode.

        When you are in command mode you have to type ZZ (capital means actually SHIFT+zz) to save and exit. So the answer is correct Esc ZZ

        upvoted 14 times

**Question #79**                                                                   *Topic 1*

What is the effect of the -v option for the grep command?

    A. It enables color to highlight matching parts.

    B. It shows the command's version information.

    C. It only outputs non-matching lines.

    D. It changes the output order showing the last matching line first.

    E. It outputs all lines and prefixes matching lines with a+.

    **QuangNH** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 5 months ago
    i think C is correct
    upvoted 5 times

    **iwkno6** [Most Recent ⊘] 1 year, 1 month ago
    correct!
    upvoted 2 times

    **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
    -v reverses the matching so answer is correct.
    upvoted 2 times

    **Blondilu** 1 year, 9 months ago
    giusta
    upvoted 1 times

Question #80 *Topic 1*

Which of the following signals is sent to a process when the key combination Ctrl+Z is pressed on the keyboard?

A. SIGTERM

B. SIGCONT

C. SIGSTOP

D. SIGKILL

E. SIGINT

**iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

An easy way to test this is to nano to a file and press ctrl+z, then you will see [stopped], hence it's SIGSTOP

upvoted 1 times

**CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Ctrl + Z is useful when you want to temporarily stop what you are doing in the text editor (like Vim) to go check on a file somewhere in your hard drive on the same terminal.

upvoted 1 times

**OB_AK** 1 year, 7 months ago

Ctrl-Z sends SIGTSTP, a signal this causes the process to suspend execution. In this case, it is resumable - try executing a command that will take a while and press Ctrl-Z; you'll see something in the lines of
[1]+ Stopped [your command].
Type fg in your Terminal and you'll see the process resuming, if it didn't end before resuming it.

upvoted 3 times

**daca11** 1 year, 8 months ago

SIGTSTP is correct (which is not an answer here). https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11886812/what-is-the-difference-between-sigstop-and-sigtstp

upvoted 2 times

**rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 10 months ago

Anyone of these options are correct, when you press CTRL+Z the signal SIGTSTP is sent.

upvoted 3 times

**rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 10 months ago

You can probe this by typing in the cmd:
#sleep 60
CTRL+Z
#echo $?
and you rest 128 to this number, and you obtain the number of the signal, and then
#kill -l
and you will see all signals

upvoted 1 times

**feuerphoenix** 2 years ago

E: SIGINT is correct

Some mistakes on this Site.

upvoted 1 times

**LKJ1230** 2 years ago

SIGINT means termination by interrupt
Ctrl + z means stop.
So C is right.

upvoted 7 times

**Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago

ctrl+c is SIGINT
ctrl+z is SIGSTP

upvoted 7 times

**MirecMirec** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

student shall learn for both signals

upvoted 1 times

Question #81 *Topic 1*

What is the output when the regular expression s/[ABC] [abc]/xx/ is applied to the following string?

ABCabc -

    A. ABxxbc

    B. xxCxxc

    C. xxxxxx

    D. ABCabc

    E. Axxaxx

**cast7omadrid1** `Highly Voted` 2 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is A -> ABxxbc. You have to try it inside a file, open it with vim and do :s/[ABC] [abc]/xx/

upvoted 24 times

**sugisho** `Highly Voted` 1 year, 10 months ago

[root@centos7 ~]# echo "ABCabc" | sed "s/[ABC] [abc]/xx/"
ABCabc
[root@centos7 ~]# echo "ABCabc" | sed "s/[ABC][abc]/xx/"
ABxxbc

upvoted 19 times

**Wellison** `Most Recent` 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

[root@centos7 ~]# echo "ABCabc" | sed "s/[ABC] [abc]/xx/"
resultado com espaço "s/[ABC] [abc]/xx/" D = ABCabc

upvoted 1 times

    **Wellison** 1 week ago

    [root@centos7 ~]# echo "ABCabc" | sed "s/[ABC][abc]/xx/"
    resultado sem espaço "s/[ABC][abc]/xx/" A = ABxxbc

    upvoted 1 times

**Lazylinux** 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Definitely A, Tested and as per below comment on how to test it

upvoted 1 times

**gonzaloco** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

**KiddyLitty** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

s/[ABC] [abc]/xx/ (with a space) cannot run without single quote. In the question, there is no quote. Answer should be A.

upvoted 1 times

**MartiFC** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

FOR ME IS A

upvoted 1 times

**k3n_** 7 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

$ echo ABCabc | sed 's/[ABC] [abc]/xx/'
ABCabc

Note there is a whitespace in the question: [ABC]<whitespace>[abc].

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

**minhng99** 8 months ago

It's a trick question, the answer is A, it's trying to replace the "C a" -> "xx"

upvoted 1 times

**anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

tested, correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

**KicoRox** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is A, becuase its trying to change 2 characters, and the only part in the string where there is a single uppercase and lowercase ABC or abc next to each others ir right in the middle, where AB->Ca<-bc which gets changed to xx, so ABxxbc

upvoted 2 times

**McReseau** 1 year, 3 months ago

Right answer is C

upvoted 1 times

**coobash** 1 year, 5 months ago

echo "ABCabc" | sed s/[ABC][abc]/xx/
ABxxbc - so answer A

upvoted 3 times

**ellen_AA** 1 year, 6 months ago

Store ABCabc in file, then run the command: sed 's/[ABC][abc]/xx/' file
output: ABxxbc

upvoted 2 times

**mriron** 1 year, 7 months ago

today I have the test, I saw that there are three space s/1[ABC]2[abc]3/xx/. thats why answer is xxxxxx.

upvoted 3 times

**Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago

echo ABCabc | sed -e 's/[ABC][abc]/xx/'

Do this, you will see that it is A.

Why?

It wants to change 2 letters, xx. So which are the 2 letters that come right after each other with [ABC][abc]? C and a

upvoted 2 times

**Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago

And remember, it is [] so it only represents one letter, else it would be [ABC]+

upvoted 2 times

**lgus** 1 year, 11 months ago

As mentioned above, it depends if you put a space between [ABC][abc] or not. In question it clearly has space. But whether it's intended or not - that is a question.

upvoted 2 times

**dwarf** 2 years, 4 months ago

For me D.
echo "ABCabc" | sed "s/[ABC] [abc]/xx/"

upvoted 2 times

**cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 3 months ago

the correct answer is A. I have tried your command and it is still A.

upvoted 9 times

**lanc** 2 years, 3 months ago

[ABC][abc] will be A and [ABC] [abc] will be D.
The question is unclear

upvoted 5 times

**cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 3 months ago

he problem for me is this:

if in s/[ABC] [abc]/xx/ there is a space, the answer is D, if there is no space between [ABC] [abc] the answer is A.

upvoted 10 times

**Question #82**                                                                                    *Topic 1*

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

    A. echo "${PWD}"

    B. echo "${WD}"

    C. printwd

    D. pwd

    E. echo "${pwd}"

  **_jorge** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

should be A and D, shouldnt?

upvoted 37 times

    **biggydanny** 2 years, 2 months ago

same thing i was thinking

upvoted 6 times

    **HieuNguyen887** 1 year, 4 months ago

That's right, I'm thinking the A,D Correct answers

upvoted 6 times

  **cast7omadrid1** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

A and D, frankly, the owner of the website should change this answer!

upvoted 24 times

  **KiddyLitty** `Most Recent ⏱` 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer A should be - echo "$(pwd)"

upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AD`

AD for sure

upvoted 2 times

  **w3rr** 6 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: AD`

A and D

upvoted 1 times

  **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: AD`

B, C and E are not correct

upvoted 3 times

  **dspaula** 10 months ago

A and D are correct

upvoted 2 times

  **KicoRox** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Its A and D... there should be an option on the website to report that the question is incorrect and should be reviewed. There are so many cases like this.

upvoted 2 times

  **TheChild** 1 year ago

I have try all the commands and A and D are the right answers

upvoted 2 times

  **napstervk** 1 year, 1 month ago

A y D! SURE!!!! please, corriganlo

upvoted 1 times

  **CEF** 1 year, 3 months ago

A and D are correct

upvoted 3 times

  **Phuongvh** 1 year, 4 months ago

D & E is correct answer , pwd must lowercase not uppercase

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 4 months ago

A quick search for printwd doesn't exist.
Why would it when there is already 'pwd', which stands for PRINT WORKING DIRECTORY anyways?

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Thuhaib** 1 year, 5 months ago

A & D are the correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **albertobh** 1 year, 8 months ago

The right aswers are A and D. printwd is not a command default installed for bash, the command pwd shows the same than the env variable ${PWD}

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **georgerobel** 1 year, 8 months ago

A & D correct answers!

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **c4clu** 1 year, 8 months ago

me a noob already know that D is part of the answer. me say A and D

upvoted 3 times

**Question #83** *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands outputs test to the shell?

    A. cat <!EOT test EOT

    B. cat <|EOT test EOT

    C. cat !<EOT test EOT

    D. cat &<EOT test EOT

    E. cat <<EOT test EOT

    👤 **benjmcy** ⎙Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 2 months ago

the command is
cat << EOT
>test
>EOT
upvoted 18 times

        👤 **mvpVN** 1 year, 5 months ago

bash 'heredoc' for research.
upvoted 2 times

    👤 **Lazylinux** ⎙Most Recent ⊘ 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Tested for sure E, EOT can be anything i.e. Linux as long as it is typed last to end the text input
upvoted 1 times

    👤 **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

#cat <<ENDofTEXT
>test
>ENDofTEXT
upvoted 3 times

    👤 **Vendo** 2 years ago

its just a kind of label. you can use any word in that place.
some popular usage are ftp, database processing etc.

Code:
ftp -inv $host << FTP ## start of label, below command will be treated as ftp command not the shell commans
user $user $passwd
bin
put $file
bye
FTP # end of ftp commands
ls ## shell commands again
https://www.unix.com/shell-programming-and-scripting/128056-command-eot.html
upvoted 2 times

    👤 **pablex_wolf** 2 years, 2 months ago

None worked for me on Ubuntu. Anyone can explain why E would be correct? I prompts input when you run the string
upvoted 1 times

        👤 **Penguinofdarkness** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

with
EOT [enter]
you start an input of text. you'll get a new line to type your text and can add lines by pressing enter. afterwards you close the input with another EOT that will output the whole text in between those EOTs.
the cat << will put that output into your shell, like a print
upvoted 3 times

Question #84                                                                                      Topic 1

What is the default nice level when a process is started using the nice command?

A. -10

B. 0

C. 10

D. 15

E. 20

⊟ 👤 **fightingfighter** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 5 months ago
If you start a command with nice it'll be 10, if you start command without nice it'll be 0.
upvoted 32 times

   ⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
   agreed!
   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **3glag** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 5 months ago
C is correct answer
upvoted 13 times

⊟ 👤 **gonzaloco** [Most Recent ⊘] 4 months, 2 weeks ago
[Selected Answer: C]
C i think
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
[Selected Answer: C]
Tested and it is C - value of 10
upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **alitosdavila** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Ans: C

$ nice sleep 200 &
[1] 13713

$ ps -l 13713
F S UID PID PPID C PRI NI ADDR SZ WCHAN TTY TIME CMD
0 S 1000 13713 13655 0 90 10 - 864 hrtime pts/0 0:00 sleep 200
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **wvdw1962** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
according the LPIC-1 Study Guide (Breshnahan/Blum) chapt.2, page 120:
The default niceness level is zero.
Must be answer B
upvoted 2 times

   ⊟ 👤 **wvdw1962** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
   Sorry, wrong answer, did not read the question good enough :-(
   Must be answer C:
   If no value is provided, nice sets a priority of 10 by default.
   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago
[Selected Answer: C]
it's 10 if the command is started with nice
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **cesarvasquez** 10 months ago
The nice command, when run without arguments, will output the priority for the
currently logged-in user, which is normally 0. The renice command can be used to change
the priority of running processes. The other two commands shown as options for this
question do not exist
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Jcob** 1 year, 6 months ago

"When using the nice command" Therefor 10
Without it its 0

upvoted 2 times

**Robert12** 1 year, 7 months ago

In the LPIC-1 Practice Test book by author Steve Suehring , the same question is asked and the answer is 10 .

upvoted 3 times

**Robert12** 1 year, 7 months ago

Will always choose 10 as default , no matter what. There seems to be a lot of contradictions on the net concerning this issue . Many websites say that if you use nice the default is 10.

upvoted 2 times

**OB_AK** 1 year, 7 months ago

Nice value — Nice values are user-space values that we can use to control the priority of a process. The nice value range is -20 to +19 where -20 is highest, 0 default and +19 is lowest.

https://medium.com/@chetaniam/a-brief-guide-to-priority-and-nice-values-in-the-linux-ecosystem-fb39e49815e0

upvoted 4 times

**lanc** 2 years, 3 months ago

fighting figher is correct.
The default niceness for processes is inherited from its parent process and is usually 0.
if start a process with nice -n, then default will be 10

upvoted 6 times

**slaita** 2 years, 6 months ago

es la c

upvoted 7 times

**Question #85**　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 1*

A user accidentally created the subdirectory \dir in his home directory. Which of the following commands will remote that directory?

A. rmdir ~/\\dir

B. rmdir "~/\dir"

C. rmdir ~/'dir'

D. rmdir ~/\dir

E. rmdir "˜~/\dir'

---

👤 **Murteira** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

People pointing answers C and D are not creating the directory with the leading \. To do that you need do use mkdir "\dir" since mkdir \dir will create a directory named only "dir". Thats why C and D are working for them.

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 15 times

　　👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

　　Exactly!

　　upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

　　Fully agree that it is A.

　　upvoted 2 times

👤 **pablex_wolf** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 2 months ago

There is a typo, they mean "remove"

upvoted 6 times

👤 **gonzaloco** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **KiddyLitty** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer A didn't work for me.
Double backslash is not working on CentOS7 minimal with or without quotes.
Agree with "C"

upvoted 1 times

　　👤 **KiddyLitty** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

　　Sorry it is "D", not C

　　upvoted 1 times

👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Tested it is A

upvoted 2 times

👤 **nedoex** 7 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

\ for escaping

upvoted 2 times

👤 **serlan** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

the name \dir contain character \ which needs to be escaped by \

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

basically, you can create \dir directory in homedir using 'mkdir ~/\\dir'
That's why answer is A that using the same way to remove it.
Note: backslash "\" used to remove special meaning on the following character, Example:
\x will display x as string even though x has a special meaning.

upvoted 1 times

🔲   👤 **dspaula** 10 months ago

Correct answer is A. Tested on Centos 7

upvoted 1 times

🔲   👤 **PeterWL** 1 year ago

I tested on "CentOS Linux release 8.2.2004 (Core)", The answer is A(rmdir ~/\\dir).

Others' results are same as "No such file or directory".

but, if you run "rmdir ~/'\dir'", it will be removed successfully.

upvoted 1 times

🔲   👤 **gonzaloco** 1 year, 1 month ago

Is it A rm ~/\\dir

upvoted 1 times

🔲   👤 **MaxMer** 1 year, 3 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

🔲   👤 **Guillem** 1 year, 4 months ago

Tested on Centos 8. The answer is D

upvoted 2 times

🔲   👤 **McLaba** 1 year, 5 months ago

C & D worked fine

upvoted 1 times

🔲   👤 **Thuhaib** 1 year, 5 months ago

D is the write answer

upvoted 3 times

🔲   👤 **Jcob** 1 year, 6 months ago

The correct answer in the question is " rmdir -r \dir " that should be on D

and on A the syntax is rmdir -r \\dir

upvoted 1 times

---

Question #86　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 1*

Which of the following commands can perform searches on file contents using regular expressions?

    A. find

    B. locate

    C. grep

    D. reggrep

    E. pgrep

🔲   👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

grep for basic regular expressions

egrep OR grep -E for extended regex

upvoted 1 times

**Question #87**                                                                                          *Topic 1*

In a nested directory structure, which find command line option would be used to restrict the command to searching down a particular number of subdirectories?

    A. -maxdepth

    B. -dirmax

    C. -maxlevels

    D. -s

    E. -n

    ☐ 👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

    Selected Answer: A

    A definitely and it is in MAN page, there are both maxdepth and mindepth

    upvoted 1 times

    ☐ 👤 **serbal** 2 years, 5 months ago

    doesn't find any information in man pages in my distr

    upvoted 1 times

        ☐ 👤 **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 5 months ago

        http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/find.1.html

        my recommendation is that if you have any doubts, look for the man page directly in google.

        upvoted 3 times

            ☐ 👤 **minajahan** 2 years, 2 months ago

            -maxdepth levels

            Descend at most levels (a non-negative integer) levels of

            directories below the starting-points. -maxdepth 0 means only

            apply the tests and actions to the starting-points themselves.

            upvoted 6 times

        ☐ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

        check 'find' manpage, and search for maxdepth, there's a section for it called -maxdepth levels

        upvoted 1 times

**Question #88**                                                                                          *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands generates a list of user names from /etc/passwd along with their login shell?

    A. column -s : 1,7 /etc/passwd

    B. chop -c 1,7 /etc/passwd

    C. colrm 1,7 /etc/passwd

    D. sort -t: -k1,7 /etc/passwd

    E. cut -d: -f1,7 /etc/passwd

Question #89    *Topic 1*

If the gzip compressed tar archive texts.tgz contains the files a.txt and b.txt, which files will be present in the current directory after running gunzip texts.tgz?

A. Only a.txt, b.txt, and texts.tgz

B. Only texts.tar and texts.tgz

C. Only a.txt.gz and b.txt.gz

D. Only a.txt and b.txt

E. Only texts.tar

---

👤 **serbal** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

wrong answer - only *.tar file will be after gunzip

upvoted 32 times

> 👤 **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 5 months ago
>
> true! the answer is E
>
> upvoted 28 times

👤 **Rini_Giannenzo** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 9 months ago

Porcaccissimo

upvoted 6 times

👤 **gonzaloco** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: E`

I think is E

upvoted 1 times

👤 **gonzaloco** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: E`

E 100%

upvoted 1 times

👤 **HunTec** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: E`

E is correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: E`

E.....asy

upvoted 1 times

👤 **molotov** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: E`

E is correct, tested on Ubuntu 21.10.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **serlan** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer E

upvoted 1 times

👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: E`

gunzip remove original file after extract it, E is correct answer

upvoted 3 times

👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

only .tar remains so E is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Abumazin** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer E

upvoted 2 times

👤 **diocane24** 1 year, 5 months ago

ciao sono troppo short

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **deewetdvjbmnjkjytfdszxc** 2 years, 1 month ago

I think is D. You can create a tgz file without creating first a tar file.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Vano1** 2 years ago

tar -czf texts.tgz a.txt b.txt create first tar archive and after create gzip compression file.
I verified on Debian9 and answer is E.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **klebhen** 2 years, 1 month ago

After executing some commands, the answer is E because when you use gunzip without any parameter, i.e -k --keep, the extraction will not keep .tgz, but only .tar

upvoted 3 times

---

Question #90                                                                        *Topic 1*

In the vi editor, how can commands such as moving the cursor or copying lines into the buffer be issued multiple times or applied to multiple rows?

A. By using the command :repeat followed by the number and the command

B. By specifying the number right in front of a command such as 41 or 2yj.

C. By selecting all affected lines using the shit and cursor keys before applying the command.

D. By issuing a command such as :set repetition=4 with repeats every subsequent command 4 times.

E. By specifying the number after a command such as 14 or yj2 followed by escape.

⊟ 👤 **hiatusland** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 4 months ago

ah yes, the "shit and cursor keys," my favorite of the keys.

upvoted 8 times

⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

25 years have I walked this Earth, and have never found myself not using one of these glorious keys.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **musashino_ninja** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 11 months ago

41 should be 4l(elle).

upvoted 5 times

---

Question #91                                                                        *Topic 1*

Which of the following statements is correct for a command ending with an & character?

A. The command's output is redirected to /dev/null.

B. The command is run in background of the current shell.

C. The command's output is executed by the shell.

D. The command is run as a direct child of the init process.

E. The command's input is read from /dev/null.

⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #92                                                                    *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands reads a file and creates separate chunks of a given size from the file's contents?

    A. ar

    B. cat

    C. break

    D. split

    E. parted

Question #93                                                                    *Topic 1*

What is the purpose of the xargs command?

    A. It passes arguments to an X server.

    B. It repeats the execution of a command using different parameters for each invocation.

    C. It reads standard input and builds up commands to execute.

    D. It asks a question, graphically, and returns the answer to the shell.

    E. It allows specifying long options (like --help) for commands that normally only accept short options (like -h)

⊟ 👤 **amwangi** 1 year, 2 months ago
    The answer is C
    upvoted 1 times

Question #94                                                                    *Topic 1*

FILL BLANK -
Which command is used to change the priority of an already running process? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

⊟ 👤 **Real97** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
    renice
    upvoted 1 times

**Question #95**                                                                                    *Topic 1*

In Bash, inserting 1>&2 after a command redirects"¦

    A. "¦standard error to standard input.

    B. "¦standard output to standard error.

    C. "¦standard input to standard error.

    D. "¦standard error to standard output.

    E. "¦standard output to standard input.

  ☐ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
    0: STDIN
    1: STDIN
    2: STERR
    so answer is B
    upvoted 2 times

    ☐ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
      1:STDOUT** sorry typo
      upvoted 1 times

**Question #95**                                                                                    *Topic 1*

In Bash, inserting 1>&2 after a command redirects"¦

    A. "¦standard error to standard input.

    B. "¦standard output to standard error.

    C. "¦standard input to standard error.

    D. "¦standard error to standard output.

    E. "¦standard output to standard input.

Question #96            *Topic 1*

Where is the bootloader stored on the hard disk of a UEFI system?

    A. In the EFI Boot Record (EBR).

    B. In the Master Boot Record (MBR).

    C. On the EFI System Partition (ESP).

    D. On the partition labeled boot.

    E. On the partition number 127.

**Ashi** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 2 years, 1 month ago
If boot mode was set to legacy BIOS then MBR would be correct choice but here boot mode in question is UEFI for which correct answer is c
upvoted 9 times

**hugorc** [ Most Recent ⊘ ] 1 year, 1 month ago
Uefi=ESP. C
upvoted 2 times

**Bodescu** 1 year, 2 months ago
Forget about Legacy BIOS, just the past. UEFI is the present ao answer is C :)
upvoted 2 times

**CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is C.
Normally, UEFI uses ESP.
However, there are times when UEFI needs to be backwards compatible for BIOS / CHS.
upvoted 3 times

**Wucrib** 1 year, 6 months ago
Answer C. EFI system partition(ESP) is used by machines based on the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface(UEFI) to store boot loaders and kernel images for O.Ss installed.
upvoted 2 times

**sandey** 2 years ago
The UEFI system does't have MBR. the right answer is B
upvoted 1 times

    **sandey** 2 years ago
    SORRY options "C"
    becouse the UEFI systems don't have MBR
    upvoted 3 times

**deewetdvjbmnjkjytfdszxc** 2 years, 1 month ago
The boot.img is located in MBR for both Legacy GRUB and GRUB2. Isn't that file the bootloader?
upvoted 1 times

    **Bodescu** 1 year, 2 months ago
    Is. For MBR (BIOS) computers. But UEFI does not use MBR, it uses ESP partition.
    upvoted 1 times

**yigido** 2 years, 1 month ago
Answer is B, MBR
upvoted 1 times

    **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
    for BIOS (legacy) yes, but for UEFI it's ESP
    upvoted 1 times

Question #97 *Topic 1*

What is the correct way to set the default systemd boot target to multi-user?

    A. systemctl isolate multi-user.target

    B. systemctl set-runlevel multi-user.target

    C. systemctl set-boot multi-user.target

    D. systemctl set-default multi-user.target

    E. systemctl boot -p multi-user.target

    👤 **alitosdavila** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

    systemctl set-default -> change the system's default target
    systemctl get-default -> show you the system's current default target
    systemctl isolate -> jump to new targets and not set default targets
      upvoted 2 times

Question #98                                                                        *Topic 1*

Which of the following statements are correct about the initial RAM disk involved in the boot process of Linux? (Choose two.)

A. An initramfs is a compressed file system archive, which can be unpacked to examine its contents.

B. An initramfs file contains the MBR, the bootloader and the Linux kernel.

C. After a successful boot, the initramfs contents are available in /run/initramfs/.

D. The kernel uses the initramfs temporarily before accessing the real root file system.

E. An initramfs does not depend on a specific kernel version and is not changed after the initial installation.

**dwarf** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago
For me A and D.
upvoted 28 times

**cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 3 months ago
I have doubts about this question, you may be right but I can't find anything to corroborate it. Where can I find this information?
upvoted 3 times

**cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 2 months ago
dwarf you're right
upvoted 4 times

**glorofarz** 2 years, 1 month ago
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_startup_process#Early_user_space
upvoted 5 times

**biggydanny** 2 years, 2 months ago
i think its a and d
upvoted 6 times

**Egorroico** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 weeks, 6 days ago
**Selected Answer: AD**
AD is correct
upvoted 1 times

**n42hira** 2 months, 1 week ago
Asked my teacher today he says its A + D for shure, he is a Linux Expert
upvoted 1 times

**Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago
**Selected Answer: AD**
AD for sure..here is why
The kernel will then open the initramfs (initial RAM filesystem). The initramfs is an archive containing a filesystem used as a temporary root filesystem during the boot process. The main purpose of an initramfs file is to provide the required modules so the kernel can access the "real" root filesystem of the operating system"
An initramfs is a compressed file system archive, which can be unpacked to examine its contents.
The kernel uses the initramfs temporarily before accessing the real root file system
upvoted 1 times

**gonzaloco** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
**Selected Answer: AD**
A and D
upvoted 2 times

**marenco** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Just in case I have read the book, Answers A and D >> based on this >> The kernel will then open the initramfs (initial RAM filesystem). The initramfs is an archive
containing a filesystem used as a temporary root filesystem during the boot process. The main
purpose of an initramfs file is to provide the required modules so the kernel can access the "real"
root filesystem of the operating system.
upvoted 2 times

**molotov** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
**Selected Answer: AD**
I go with A and D
upvoted 2 times

**serlan** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D are correct

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **McReseau** 1 year, 3 months ago

A and D are correct

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **MaxMer** 1 year, 3 months ago

A and D are correct

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 4 months ago

Hmm, I thought it was A and D.

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **McLaba** 1 year, 5 months ago

D is not 'temporaneally', it's always ready also after the boot

upvoted 1 times

     🔲 👤 **MaikyCR28** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

"The kernel will then open the initramfs (initial RAM filesystem). The initramfs is an archive
containing a filesystem used as a temporary root filesystem during the boot process. The main
purpose of an initramfs file is to provide the required modules so the kernel can access the "real" root filesystem of the operating system". Page
25 Official LPIC-1 101-500 book

     upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Chenar** 1 year, 7 months ago

The Correct Answer is :
A and D

upvoted 3 times

🔲 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

Choose two answers but there are three correct answers (A, C and D), the temporary filesystem is created at boot time after decompress initramfs
on /run/initramfs after system start and is necessary to shutdown the system, with it root filesystem can be unmounted properly.

upvoted 1 times

---

Question #99                                        *Topic 1*

Which of the following commands loads a kernel module along with any required dependency modules?

A. depmod

B. modprobe

C. module_install

D. insmod

E. loadmod

🔲 👤 **MartiFC** 7 months ago

The answer is correct
"Some modules have dependencies, which are other kernel modules that must be loaded before the module in question can be loaded. The
modprobe command always takes dependencies into account when performing operations. When you ask modprobe to load a specific kernel
module, it first examines the dependencies of that module, if there are any, and loads them if they are not already loaded into the kernel.
modprobe resolves dependencies recursively: it will load all dependencies of dependencies, and so on, if necessary, thus ensuring that all
dependencies are always met."

https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/fedora/rawhide/system-administrators-guide/kernel-module-driver-
configuration/Working_with_Kernel_Modules/

upvoted 2 times

**Question #100**                                                                                          *Topic 1*

What information can the lspci command display about the system hardware? (Choose three.)

    A. System battery type

    B. Device IRQ settings

    C. PCI bus speed

    D. Ethernet MAC address

    E. Device vendor identification

  ⊟ 👤 **rockk18** 2 months, 1 week ago
    thanks anhcq for you demonstration
    upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
    The lspci command alone does not provide any other information but hardware vendor. To inspect further, need to run lspci twice, the 2nd run add
    -s flag followed by corresponding hexadecimal numbers at the beginning of line examined in 1st lspci run, and finally -v flag.
    Eg. lspci -s 00:03.0 -v
    With this run, we can get IRQ and bus information
    upvoted 2 times

**Question #101**                                                                                          *Topic 1*

FILL BLANK -

Which System V init configuration file is commonly used to set the default run level? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

  ⊟ 👤 **McReseau** 1 year, 3 months ago
    Right Answer
    upvoted 1 times

**Topic 2 - More Questions.**

**Question #1**                                               *Topic 2*

Which of the following apt-get subcommands installs the newest versions of all currently installed packages?

    A. auto-update

    B. dist-upgrade

    C. full-upgrade

    D. install

    E. update

---

👤 **cast7omadrid1** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is dist-upgrade

upvoted 18 times

---

👤 **serbal** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

dist-upgrade - Upgrades all packages, but monitors for package dependencies

upvoted 12 times

---

👤 **cloudbased** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

the right answer is B. The update command updates only the repositories

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **gonzaloco** 4 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

i think is upgrade but same wait the most right could be B

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

is correct

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **marenco** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

apt-get update updates the list of available packages and their versions, but it does not install or upgrade any packages.
apt-get upgrade actually installs newer versions of the packages you have. After updating the lists, the package manager knows about available updates for the software you have installed. This is why you first want to update.

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **minhng99** 8 months ago

apt-get update is only for updating the local database contains the info about what the latest packages is, it does NOT attempt to upgrade any package

upvoted 1 times

---

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

The update does not, under any circumstances delete currently installed packages.
Also, it won't install new versions of the package if it has to change another status package.

Efficiency-wise, you want to use dist-upgrade because it has an in-built conflict resolution feature! (Also, does what update does too)

upvoted 2 times

---

👤 **CEF** 1 year, 3 months ago

From de MAN Page

update (apt-get(8)): update is used to download package information from all configured sources. Other commands operate on this data to e.g. perform package upgrades or search in and display details about all packages available for installation.

upgrade (apt-get(8)): upgrade is used to install available upgrades of all packages currently installed on the system from the sources configured via sources.list(5). New packages will be installed if required to satisfy dependencies, but existing packages will never be removed. If an upgrade for a package requires the removal of an installed package the upgrade for this package isn't performed.

full-upgrade (apt-get(8)): full-upgrade performs the function of upgrade but will remove currently installed packages if this is needed to upgrade the system as a whole.

upvoted 3 times

---

    👤 **childofevil** 3 months, 1 week ago

    you look into the wrong man-page (man apt).
    in the man-page from 'apt-get' there isn't a 'full-upgrade' only a 'dist-uprade' option.

    upvoted 1 times

**McLaba** 1 year, 5 months ago

A. auto-update -> does not exist
B. dist-upgrade -> upgrade linux distibution
C. full-upgrade -> does not exist
D. install -> install new packge
E. update -> last but not least ...the right answer!!!

upvoted 4 times

**McLaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

B is right
dist-upgrade

I'm sorry
upvoted 4 times

**tommyWannaLearn** 1 year, 8 months ago

B must be a correct answer. Something wrong comes from this site

upvoted 2 times

**sandey** 2 years ago

update command on .deb distributions, update the repository list "/etc/apt/source.list". So the answer to the question would be "upgrade || dist-upgrade".
Being an "upgrade", update and maintain previous packages.
"dist-upgrade", update and delete previous versions of the package

upvoted 3 times

**[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

By definition apt-get upgrade would be the answer, but dist-upgrade include upgrade plus dependency conflicts resolution, in this case B is correct

upvoted 3 times

**shyamite** 2 years, 6 months ago

It should be upgrade ( dependecny resolution but no deletion of conflicts) or dist-upgrdae( autoconfig dependency conflicts)

upvoted 5 times

Question #2                                                                                                Topic 2

Given the following input stream:

txt1.txt

atxt.txt

txtB.txt

Which of the following regular expressions turns this input stream into the following output stream? txt1.bak.txt atxt.bak.txt txtB.bak.txt

A. s/^.txt/.bak/

B. s/txt/bak.txt/

C. s/txt$/bak.txt/

D. s/^txt$/.bak^/

E. s/[.txt]/.bak$1/

⊖ 👤 **shyamite** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 6 months ago

correct \/
In my opinion the correct option is s / txt $ / bak.txt /

upvoted 18 times

⊖ 👤 **cast7omadrid1** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 6 months ago

In my opinion the correct option is s / txt $ / bak.txt /

upvoted 12 times

⊖ 👤 **cloudbased** [Most Recent ⊘] 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C because $ will change the only "txt" at the end of the line. If there is no $ symbol the command will change the first part of the name of the first file too.

upvoted 1 times

⊖ 👤 **gonzaloco** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

C 100%

upvoted 1 times

⊖ 👤 **w3rr** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

answer is C

upvoted 2 times

⊖ 👤 **saliente** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

/var/root # cat teste | sed s/txt$/bak.txt/
txt1.bak.txt
atxt.bak.txt
txtb.bak.txt

/var/root # cat teste | sed s/txt/bak.txt/
bak.txt1.txt
abak.txt.txt
bak.txtb.txt

C is the right

upvoted 2 times

⊖ 👤 **nedoex** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

aswer must be C

upvoted 2 times

⊖ 👤 **serlan** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

answer is C

upvoted 2 times

⊖ 👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

sed s/txt$/bak.txt/ <<TXT
> txt1.txt
> atxt.txt
> txtB.txt

> TXT
answer is C
  upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **Nedyar** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

text inside file:
txt1.txt
atxt.txt
txtB.txt

cat file | sed 's/txt/bak.txt/'
bak.txt1.txt
abak.txt.txt
bak.txtB.txt

I am doing something wrong?
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

B makes the most sense to me.
Adding the $ just unnecessarily complicates things.
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Thuhaib** 1 year, 5 months ago

C is the Correct Answer
  upvoted 4 times

🔲 👤 **RalfScholze** 1 year, 6 months ago

s/txt$/bak.txt/ replaces the string txt with bak.txt at the end of the line. Globally is nonsense, since there is only one "txt at the end of the line" in any line.
Memorize B for your test. After passing the test, forget B and realize that the answer C is the correct one. Life is tough.
  upvoted 4 times

🔲 👤 **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 9 months ago

C check todoist
  upvoted 3 times

🔲 👤 **basic88** 1 year, 10 months ago

I think b is the correct answer. The only option that is missing is the g at the end.
/txt/ wil search for exactly that word, and will change it to /bak.txt/,
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

Actually, the correct answer is C
[root@localhost ~]# echo txt1.txt > stream; echo atxt.txt >> stream ; echo txtB.txt >> stream
[root@localhost ~]# cat stream | sed 's/txt$/bak.txt/'
  upvoted 7 times

🔲 👤 **shoei13** 2 years, 3 months ago

the answer are all wrong! I tried wit echo txt1.txt atxt.txt txtB.txt | sed s/.txt/.bak.txt/g
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **lanc** 2 years, 3 months ago

.txt as a regex pattern will return the wrong answer as '.' represents any character.
So I saved the input stream in a file testtxtbak.txt and tested $ sed 's/txt$/bak.txt/' testtxtbak.txt
txt1.bak.txt
atxt.bak.txt
txtB.bak.txt
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **shoei13** 2 years, 2 months ago

edit: the correct answer is C
  upvoted 6 times

🔲 👤 **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 2 months ago

Hi, try creating the text inside a file:
txt1.txt
atxt.txt
txtB.txt
and execute :

cat name_file : sed s/txt$/bak.txt/
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **cast7omadrid1** 2 years, 2 months ago

Sorry:
cat name_file | sed s/txt$/bak.txt/

upvoted 1 times

---

Question #3                                                                                                        *Topic 2*

Which of the following commands changes the number of days before the ext3 filesystem on /dev/sda1 has to run through a full filesystem check while booting?

A. tune2fs ""d 200 /dev/sda1

B. tune2fs ""i 200 /dev/sda1

C. tune2fs ""c 200 /dev/sda1

D. tune2fs ""n 200 /dev/sda1

E. tune2fs --days 200 /dev/sda1

☐ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
correct, as -i is interval
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **claudiodz** 1 year, 5 months ago
this is question repeat 3x
upvoted 1 times

---

Question #4                                                                                                        *Topic 2*

FILL BLANK -

Which file in the /proc filesystem lists parameters passed from the bootloader to the kernel? (Specify the file name only without any path.)

☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** [Highly Voted 👍] 1 year, 1 month ago
https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/4/html/reference_guide/s2-proc-cmdline
upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
cheers :)
upvoted 1 times

Question #5          *Topic 2*

A faulty kernel module is causing issues with a network interface card. Which of the following actions ensures that this module is not loaded automatically when the system boots?

    A. Using lsmod --remove --autoclean without specifying the name of a specific module

    B. Using modinfo ""k followed by the name of the offending module

    C. Using modprobe ""r followed by the name of the offending module

    D. Adding a blacklist line including the name of the offending module to the file /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist.conf

    E. Deleting the kernel module's directory from the file system and recompiling the kernel, including its modules

  👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

    Selected Answer: D

    If a module is causing problems, the file /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist.conf can be used to block the loading of the module

    upvoted 1 times

  👤 **spicemines** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

    See the following page to research the correct answer to this question: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/101-500/101/101.1/101.1_01/

    upvoted 2 times

    👤 **anhcq** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

      original quote from above link:

      If a module is causing problems, the file /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist.conf can be used to block the loading of the module

      upvoted 1 times

Question #6          *Topic 2*

What is contained on the EFI System Partition?

    A. The Linux root file system

    B. The first stage boot loader

    C. The default swap space file

    D. The Linux default shell binaries

    E. The user home directories

  👤 **Dirac** 1 year, 10 months ago

    The EFI System Partition is the /boot/efi partition which is on the stage 2

    upvoted 2 times

    👤 **dragonsoull** 1 year ago

      the boot.img which is stage 1 is also on the EFI system partition. so the answer is correct

      upvoted 1 times

**Question #7**                                                                                      *Topic 2*

The command dbmaint & was used to run dbmaint in the background. However, dbmaint is terminated after logging out of the system. Which alternative dbmaint invocation lets dbmaint continue to run even when the user running the program logs out?

    A. job ""b dmaint

    B. dbmaint &>/dev/pts/null

    C. nohup dbmaint &

    D. bg dbmaint

    E. wait dbmaint

**Question #8**                                                                                      *Topic 2*

Which of the following files, located in a user's home directory, contains the Bash history?

    A. .bashrc_history

    B. .bash_histfile

    C. .history

    D. .bash_history

    E. .history_bash

**Question #9**                                                                                      *Topic 2*

Which of the following commands lists all currently installed packages when using RPM package management?

    A. yum --query --all

    B. yum --list --installed

    C. rpm --query --list

    D. rpm --list --installed

    E. rpm --query --all

Question #10                                                                                    *Topic 2*

Which of the following settings for umask ensures that new files have the default permissions -rw-r-----?

   A. 0017

   B. 0640

   C. 0038

   D. 0227

   E. 0027

  ⊟ 👤 **dlus** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 2 years, 1 month ago
    umask 027: dirs 750, files 640
    upvoted 7 times

  ⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** [ Most Recent ⊘ ] 1 year, 2 months ago
    Closest I can get it to is 026.
    upvoted 2 times

  ⊟ 👤 **amwangi** 1 year, 2 months ago
    this answer is available coz its 0026
    upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **Jcob** 1 year, 6 months ago
    Hang on but why it isnt 0137?
    I though since chmod RW-R---- is 640
    I would guess it would be when eliminating the numbers
    0/7/7/7
    -0/6/4/0
    0/1/3/7
    can someone explain please?
    upvoted 2 times

    ⊟ 👤 **K1lroy** 1 year, 6 months ago
      I believe it is because files are by default rw- without x. So you don't need to take the 1 away
      upvoted 2 times

  ⊟ 👤 **mentor84** 2 years, 3 months ago
    Why not 0026? isn't these files with starting permissions of 666?
    upvoted 3 times

    ⊟ 👤 **jobwongdavila** 2 years, 2 months ago
      that's not a valid value for umask since it applies for directories as well
      upvoted 3 times

Question #11                                                                                    *Topic 2*

When in Normal mode in vi, which character can be used to begin a reverse search of the text?

   A. r

   B. /

   C. F

   D. ?

   E. s

  ⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 1 year, 1 month ago
    / for forward search
    ? for backward search.
    D is correct
    upvoted 6 times

Question #12

*Topic 2*

Which of the following tools can show the complete path of an executable file that the current shell would execute when starting a command without specifying its complete path? (Choose two.)

A. find

B. pwd

C. which

D. locate

E. type

☐ 👤 **chikuwan** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: CD

which and locate

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **KiddyLitty** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

locate command will show every possible items that contained *command*
It has default file globbing that needs regex control during searching.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 10 months ago

Also locate command can show the full path of a executable, but if it says two all right, the other options are more correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ilputto** 1 year, 10 months ago

yes, but locate needs the updatedb.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Quastor** 1 year, 7 months ago

+ mlocate as it's not builtin hehe

upvoted 1 times

Question #13

*Topic 2*

Which of the following commands determines a file's format by using a definition database file which contains information about all common file types?

A. type

B. file

C. magic

D. pmagic

E. hash

☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

I love magic!

upvoted 1 times

Question #14

*Topic 2*

FILL BLANK -

Which command displays a list of all background tasks running in the current shell? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

**Question #15**                                                                                                    *Topic 2*

When booting from the hard disk, a computer successfully loads the Linux kernel and initramfs but hangs during the subsequent startup tasks. The system is booted using a Linux based rescue CD to investigate the problem. Which of the following methods helps to identify the root cause of the problem?

    A. Using the dmesg command from the rescue CD's shell to view the original system's boot logs.

    B. Investigating the file /proc/kmsg on the computer's hard disk for possible errors.

    C. Investigating the file /var/log on the computer's hard disk for possible errors.

    D. Using chroot to switch to the file system on the hard disk and use dmesg to view the logs.

    E. Rebooting again from the hard drive since the system successfully booted from the rescue CD.

  ⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 1 year, 1 month ago
During boot, the logs are stored in dmesg, but are later transferred to /var/logs when the boot has finished.

In this example, it was successfully rebooted with a rescue disk, hence one needs to go look at /var/logs because your OS transferred it there!
upvoted 8 times

  ⊟ 👤 **napstervk** [ Most Recent ⊘ ] 1 year, 1 month ago
dmesg es volatil, todo se queda guardado en log, SIEMPRE, log es lo primero
upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
After dmesg writes the contents of the ring buffer, it ends up in /var/log/messages, hence within /var/log, so C is correct.
upvoted 3 times

  ⊟ 👤 **Bodescu** 1 year, 2 months ago
If you have a look to the dmesg, you will get the live system dmesg. So, need to chroot first, then, dmesg. D is the right answer :)
upvoted 3 times

  ⊟ 👤 **sugisho** 1 year, 10 months ago
The log after the initialization process by the kernel is completed cannot be found without looking at the / var / log / messages file.
upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **ilputto** 1 year, 10 months ago
I think is C. the chroot might be also correct, but you will not able to use dmesg to troubleshoot the first boot process.
upvoted 2 times

  ⊟ 👤 **ismael_1_** 1 year, 11 months ago
la correcta es la D.
upvoted 2 times

Question #16            *Topic 2*

Given the following two symbolic links in a System V init configuration:

/etc/rc1.d/K01apache2

/etc/rc2.d/S02apache2

When are the scripts executed that are referenced by these links? (Choose two.)

    A. S02apache2 is run when runlevel 2 is entered.

    B. S02apache2 is run when runlevel 2 is left.

    C. K01apache2 is never run because K indicates a deactivated service.

    D. Both S02apache2 and K01apache2 are run during a system shutdown.

    E. K01apache2 is run when runlevel 1 is entered.

---

**gonzaloco** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

I think the answer is A and E.

upvoted 2 times

---

**serlan** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E

upvoted 2 times

---

**anhcq** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

The first letter of the link filename in the runlevel's directory indicates if the service should be started or terminated for the corresponding runlevel. A link's filename starting with letter K determines that the service will be killed when entering the runlevel (kill).

Ref: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/101-500/101/101.3/101.3_01/

upvoted 3 times

---

**ChrisGrande** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

question is When are the scripts executed. So A and E is an answer to the question. C is not the explicit answer to the question.

upvoted 3 times

---

**CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Can't say for sure, but what @Zeist said resonates more intuitively for me.

I think that K01apache2 script (Answer C) is read by the OS and is promptly killed before the service can be started / has already started.

"deactivated service" may not apply because the service could have been started prior to the scripts being executed.

I would go for A and E.

upvoted 3 times

---

**Chenar** 1 year, 7 months ago

The Correct Answer is :

A and E

upvoted 4 times

---

**[Removed]** 2 years, 1 month ago

C is correct. The S stands for start and K for Kill. These are essentially links to the original scripts in /etc/rc.d. The numbers after S/K are the priority by which the services will be started/Killed

upvoted 1 times

---

    **Zeist** 2 years, 1 month ago

    Both S and K links gives to OS instructions on how handle a specific service when an init state change happen. K and S indicate if the service will be started or stopped, the following number indicate the init level to which the script will be applied. Any link that start with K01 means that the relative service will be killed as soon as the system switch of init 1 (single user mode). A and E are correct.

    upvoted 8 times

---

        **ilputto** 1 year, 10 months ago

        I'm agree , AE are correct

        upvoted 2 times

---

        **daca11** 1 year, 8 months ago

        I don't agree with you. The number indicates priority of execution, the init state is indicated in the folder containing the scripts. K00 will be executed first and K99 last.

On the other hand, for me A is correct. E is wrong, that script will be run when leaving runlevel 1. C might be correct, because runlevel 1 is single-user mode used for system maintenance, and in that state, services are restricted to bare-minimum, and apache might be deactivated in that runlevel.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **glorofarz** 2 years, 1 month ago

this does not seem right to me, this does: AE

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Zeist** 2 years, 1 month ago

I agree, AE is the correct answer in my opinon

upvoted 4 times

---

Question #17                                                                                           *Topic 2*

Which of the following commands changes the number of days before the ext3 filesystem on /dev/sda1 has to run through a full filesystem check while booting?

A. tune2fs ""d 200 /dev/sda1

B. tune2fs ""i 200 /dev/sda1

C. tune2fs ""c 200 /dev/sda1

D. tune2fs ""n 200 /dev/sda1

E. tune2fs --days 200 /dev/sda1

👤 **Gotcha** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 2 months ago

it is repeated

upvoted 8 times

👤 **MartiFC** `Most Recent ⊙` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

REPEAD ASK!

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Repeated question, but welcome the revision.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago

the same question as question 3

upvoted 2 times

**Question #18**																																																																																															*Topic 2*

FILL BLANK -

Which file in the /proc filesystem lists parameters passed from the bootloader to the kernel? (Specify the file name only without any path.)

⊟ 👤 **MartiFC** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

REPEAT TOO

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Repeated, but appreciate the revision!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **phucpeta** 1 year, 7 months ago

it is repeat

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago

the same question as question 4

upvoted 2 times

**Question #19**																																																																																															*Topic 2*

A faulty kernel module is causing issues with a network interface card. Which of the following actions ensures that this module is not loaded automatically when the system boots?

    A. Using lsmod --remove --autoclean without specifying the name of a specific module

    B. Using modinfo ""k followed by the name of the offending module

    C. Using modprobe ""r followed by the name of the offending module

    D. Adding a blacklist line including the name of the offending module to the file /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist.conf

    E. Deleting the kernel module's directory from the file system and recompiling the kernel, including its modules

⊟ 👤 **cast7omadrid1** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 5 months ago

it is repeated

upvoted 9 times

⊟ 👤 **MartiFC** [Most Recent ⊙] 6 months, 3 weeks ago

REPEAT TOO

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Repeated, but appreciate the revision!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago

the same question as question 5

upvoted 2 times

Question #20　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 2*

What is contained on the EFI System Partition?

    A. The Linux root file system

    B. The first stage boot loader

    C. The default swap space file

    D. The Linux default shell binaries

    E. The user home directories

  ☐ 👤 **cast7omadrid1** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 2 years, 2 months ago
    it is repeated
    upvoted 8 times

  ☐ 👤 **MartiFC** [ Most Recent ⊘ ] 6 months, 3 weeks ago
    REPEAT TOO
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
    Repeated, but appreciate the revision!
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago
    the same question as question 6
    upvoted 2 times

Question #21　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Topic 2*

The command dbmaint & was used to run dbmaint in the background. However, dbmaint is terminated after logging out of the system. Which alternative invocation lets dbmaint continue to run even when the user running the program logs out? dbmaint

    A. job ""b dmaint

    B. dbmaint &>/dev/pts/null

    C. nohup dbmaint &

    D. bg dbmaint

    E. wait dbmaint

  ☐ 👤 **Gotcha** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 2 years, 2 months ago
    it is repeated
    upvoted 7 times

  ☐ 👤 **MartiFC** [ Most Recent ⊘ ] 6 months, 3 weeks ago
    REPEAT TOO
    upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
    Repeated, but appreciate the revision!
    upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago
    the same question as question 7
    upvoted 2 times

**Question #22**                                                                              *Topic 2*

Which of the following files, located in a user's home directory, contains the Bash history?

    A. .bashrc_history

    B. .bash_histfile

    C. .history

    D. .bash_history

    E. .history_bash

⊟ 👤 **Gotcha** [ Highly Voted 👍 ] 2 years, 2 months ago
    it is repeated
    upvoted 9 times

⊟ 👤 **MartiFC** [ Most Recent ☉ ] 6 months, 3 weeks ago
    REPEAT TOO
    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Abdiaziz** 1 year ago
    Repeated
    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **iwkno6** 1 year, 1 month ago
    as CuriousLinucCat said :D
    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago
    Repeated, but appreciate the revision!
    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **claudiodz** 1 year, 5 months ago
    moderator, this it is repeated
    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago
    the same question as question 8
    upvoted 2 times