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Topic 1 - Single Topic

FILL BLANK -

Which command is used to set the hostname of the local system? (Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)

- Rini_Giannenzo

Highly Voted

1 year, 8 months ago

Anche hostnamectl lo fa [con meno sethostname
upvoted 6 times
- lucaverce

Most Recent

3 months ago

I took my exam today and I answer "systemctl"
Passed with 800/800 (100% correct)
upvoted 4 times
- ngotru97

2 months, 4 weeks ago

How change with "systemctl" bro
upvoted 2 times
- MaikyCR28

2 months, 2 weeks ago

Congrats bro. I'll take the exam in 3 weeks. I haven't almost found test exams to practice in Google. How did you got ready to take it?
upvoted 1 times
- lucaverce

3 months, 1 week ago

Using the hostnamectl is a better and permanent choice, but for name change is needed the sub-command "set-hostname" or "hostname" following the command.
example:
TestVM@Ubuntu-VM:~\$ hostnamectl set-hostname TestVM2
this other form is accepted
TestVM@Ubuntu-VM:~\$ hostnamectl hostname TestVM3

So we will enter two command followed by an argument.

MAN page for hostnamectl:
HOSTNAMECTL(1) hostnamectl HOSTNAMECTL(1)
NAME
hostnamectl - Control the system hostname
SYNOPSIS
hostnamectl [OPTIONS...] {COMMAND}

DESCRIPTION
hostnamectl may be used to query and change the system hostname and related settings.
upvoted 2 times
- lucaverce

3 months, 1 week ago

We can use the hostname command , but is not a permanent change, only 'til next reboot
Man page for hostname:
HOSTNAME(1) Linux Programmer's Manual HOSTNAME(1)
NAME
hostname - show or set the system's host name
...
DESCRIPTION
Hostname is used to display the system's DNS name, and to display or set its hostname or NIS domain name.
...
>> Note, that this is effective only until the next reboot.
>> Edit /etc/hostname for permanent change.
upvoted 1 times
- jedrek


4 months, 3 weeks ago

Both hostname and hostname can set the hostname so why ask for one command? How are users supposed to 'guess' what command they had in mind? Anyway, from manual pages:
man hostname
When called with one argument or with the --file option, the commands set the host name or the NIS/YP domain name. hostname uses the sethostname(2) function, while all of the three domainname, ypdomainname and nisdomainname use setdomainname(2). Note, that this is effective only until the next reboot. Edit /etc/hostname for permanent change.


man hostnamectl
set-hostname NAME
Set the system hostname to NAME.
upvoted 2 times
- jedrek

4 months, 3 weeks ago


hostnamectl, typoo in first sentence.
upvoted 1 times

-  **marengo** 5 months, 2 weeks ago


the machine’s hostname can also be defined with the hostnamectl command. When supplied with sub-command set-hostname, command hostnamectl will take the name given as an argument and write it in /etc/hostname, so in this case the question is without parameters, will be HOSTNAME the answer

upvoted 1 times
-  **Robert12** 6 months, 3 weeks ago


Most of all Linux systems run on systemd , the answer is hostnamectl with the set-hostname option which will change the contents of the /etc/hostname file which defines the hostname of the machine.

upvoted 1 times
-  **drliu1202** 4 weeks, 1 day ago


"The /etc/hostname file can be edited directly, but the machine’s hostname can also be defined with the hostnamectl command. When supplied with sub-command set-hostname, command hostnamectl will take the name given as an argument and write it in /etc/hostname:"
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/109/109.2/109.2_01/#:~:text=The%20etc/hostname%20file%20can%20be%20edited%20directly%2C%20but%20the%20machine%E2%80%99s%20hostname%20can%20also%20be%20defined%20with%20the%20hostnamectl%20command.%20When%20supplied%20with%20sub%2Dcommand%20set%2Dhostname%2C%20command%20hostnamectl%20will%20take%20the%20name%20given%20as%20an%20argument%20and%20write%20it%20in%20etc/hostname%3A

upvoted 1 times
-  **isaac_paul** 8 months, 2 weeks ago


hostname is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times
-  **drliu1202** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

"There is also a command hostname, with which you can show or set the system’s host name."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/010-160/2/2.1/2.1_01/#:~:text=There%20is%20also%20a%20command%20hostname%2C%20with%20which%20you%20can%20show%20or%20set%20the%20system%E2%80%99s%20host%20name.


upvoted 1 times
-  **dimasaburov** 9 months ago

hostnamectl work only on systemd Linux systems, hostname work in all Linux systems.


upvoted 2 times
-  **jegga** 9 months ago

The correct answer is hostnamectl


Check "man hostnamectl"

upvoted 1 times
-  **Janec20** 9 months, 3 weeks ago


According to LPIC-1 Linux Professional Institute Certification Study Guide Exam 101-500 and Exam 102-500, 5th Edition , Page 486
If you’re working with a Linux system that uses the systemd initialization method, use the hostnamectl program to set the host name value.

upvoted 1 times
-  **ca_tecnico** 11 months ago


systemctl

upvoted 1 times
-  **Raul_Andre** 1 year, 9 months ago


Hostname is the right answer for this question.

upvoted 2 times
-  **HieuNguyen887** 1 year, 3 months ago

you can use the hostnamectl instead

upvoted 2 times
-  **linder** 2 years, 3 months ago

It also could be hostnamectl



upvoted 3 times
-  **mustache** 1 year, 12 months ago

yes, but it has options, I guess hostname will be the correct one for this question



upvoted 4 times

Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address?



- A. 2001:db8:0g21::1
- B. 2001::db8:4581::1
- C. 2001:db8:3241::1
- D. 2001%db8%9990%%1
- E. 2001.db8.819f..1

-   **Janec20** 9 months, 3 weeks ago



According to LPIC-1 Linux Professional Institute Certification Study Guide Exam 101-500 and Exam 102-500, 5th Edition , Page 428
The IPv6 method uses hexadecimal numbers to identify addresses 0-9 & A-F
If one or more groups of four digits is 0000, that group or those groups may be omitted, leaving two colons:
However, only one group of zeroes can be compressed this way.

upvoted 2 times
-   **iwkno6** 1 year ago



Hex is A-F. Option C is correct

upvoted 2 times
-   **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago



I agree with C.
A is similar, but the problem is, there is no 'g' in hexadecimals that IPv6 uses.
Also, other answers are wrong because there is no '.', '%' as well as using double-columns twice (::)!

upvoted 3 times
-   **Chenar** 1 year, 4 months ago



Correct answer is C.

upvoted 3 times
-   **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 8 months ago



E' la c e muti gracias

upvoted 2 times
-   **hchavez** 2 years ago



Option B is a valid IPV6 too, right?

upvoted 2 times
-   **hchavez** 2 years ago

I was wrong: the double colon can be used only once in an IPv6 address. Correct answer, C.

upvoted 6 times
-   **[Removed]** 2 years ago

Option A is a valid IPV6 too


upvoted 1 times
-   **remco6** 2 years ago


No it is not! IPv6 is hexadecimal that uses 0-9 and A-F. Option A contains a G, so it isn't a valid IPv6 address!

upvoted 7 times


FILL BLANK -

What command, depending on its options, can display the open TCP connections, the routing tables, as well as network interface statistics?
(Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)

- 

 **939393**

Highly Voted



1 year, 4 months ago
- No, ss is not correct because it doesn't show routing tables, so only netstat is the correct answer.
- upvoted 7 times



 **SScott**

10 months, 1 week ago

That is correct and netstat is the answer

<https://computingforgeeks.com/netstat-vs-ss-usage-guide-linux/>

upvoted 1 times



 **ledlong**

Highly Voted



11 months, 1 week ago

Even though ss replaces netstat, it doesnt support a command to show the routing table. For netstat, to show the routing table, use option -r (for routing), to show all network interfaces, use option -i (for interfaces), to show statistics, use option -s (for statistics)

upvoted 5 times



 **lucaverce**

Most Recent



3 months, 2 weeks ago

From the Linux MAN:
NETSTAT(8) Linux System Administrator's Manual
NAME
netstat - Print network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships

upvoted 1 times



 **Janec20**

9 months, 3 weeks ago

Man of netstat
-Print network connections, routing tables , interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships.

upvoted 2 times



 **Gotcha**

1 year, 10 months ago

On the Linux LPIC 1 says "You can also use the netstat or ss command to display statistics for all listening network ports." I think both answers are correct.

upvoted 2 times



 **Thi_86**

2 years ago

"ss" command can do it as well.

upvoted 4 times

Question #4

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -

Which command included in NetworkManager is a curses application which provides easy acces to the NetworkManager on the command line?
(Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)

- shoei13

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

I think nmtui is correct because it is a curses application (curses is a terminal control library for Unix-like systems, enabling the construction of text user interface (TUI) applications.) which is accessible from the command line.

upvoted 7 times
- glorofarz

2 years, 1 month ago

yup, the question explicitly mentions "curses" nmtui is correct, nmcli has nothing to do with curses (got it wrong the first time around too, CURSES!)

upvoted 4 times
- scorpions

Most Recent

3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think nmtui is correct.
"LPI-Learning-Material-102-500-en" In the command line, NetworkManager itself provides two client programs: nmcli and nmtui. Both programs have the same basic features, but nmtui has a curses-based interface while nmcli is a more comprehensive command that can also be used in scripts.

upvoted 2 times
- Robert12

6 months, 3 weeks ago

The question specifies " on the command line" . nmtui is a gui whereas nmcli is command line.

upvoted 1 times
- Roger95

9 months, 2 weeks ago

nmtui is correct

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curses_\(programming_library\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curses_(programming_library))

upvoted 1 times
- Janec20

9 months, 3 weeks ago

According to LPIC-1 Linux Professional Institute Certification Study Guide Exam 101-500 and Exam 102-500, 5th Edition , Page 438
The Network Manager tool also provides two different types of command-line tools:
■ nmtui: Provides a simple text-based menu tool
■ nmcli: Provides a text-only command-line tool

upvoted 2 times
- Janec20

9 months, 3 weeks ago

nmtui is correct

upvoted 1 times
- iwkno6

11 months, 2 weeks ago

nmtui is correct

upvoted 2 times
- biggydanny

2 years ago

nmtui is a curses application

upvoted 3 times
- Boqon1234

2 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is "nmcli"

upvoted 3 times
- gerben

2 years, 3 months ago

wrong, nmtui is correct. <https://developer.gnome.org/NetworkManager/stable/nmtui.html>

upvoted 6 times
- Nerestro

2 years, 2 months ago

Both can achieve exactly the same things. the main difference is the interface. nmtui gives a simple gui to work with, while nmcli takes input in the command line.
As the question asks specificaly for the command line, I feel like nmcli is more correct....



upvoted 3 times

Question #5

Topic 1

Which if the following tools, used for DNS debugging, reports not only the response from the name sever but also details about the query?

- A. dnsq
- B. hostname
- C. dig
- D. dnslookup
- E. zoneinfo

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

>> dig is correct

```
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# dig google.com


; <<>> DiG 9.11.26-RedHat-9.11.26-3.el8 <<>> google.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 18335
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 6, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags;; udp: 512
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;google.com. IN A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
google.com. 102 IN A 142.250.4.100
google.com. 102 IN A 142.250.4.138
google.com. 102 IN A 142.250.4.102
google.com. 102 IN A 142.250.4.101
google.com. 102 IN A 142.250.4.113
google.com. 102 IN A 142.250.4.139

;; Query time: 47 msec
;; SERVER: 8.8.8.8#53(8.8.8.8)
;; WHEN: Sat Nov 20 04:41:02 EST 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 135

upvoted 2 times
```

  **Janec20** 9 months, 3 weeks ago



If you suspect issues with hostnames, you can use the host and dig commands to query the DNS server for host names.
upvoted 1 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago

dig is correct, as it provides query options
upvoted 2 times



Which of the following statements is valid in the file /etc/nsswitch.conf?

- A. multi on
- B. 192.168.168.4 dns-server
- C. namespaces: net mount procs
- D. include /etc/nsswitch.d/
- E. hosts: files dns

  **molotov** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

INFO: the hosts section in /etc/nsswitch.conf ist to define the search order for name resolution.
upvoted 1 times

  **Janec20** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

hosts: files dns myhostname
upvoted 2 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago

The closest example to which E will make sense in terms of structuring:



Here is an example /etc/nsswitch.conf file:


passwd: compat
group: compat
shadow: compat

hosts: dns [!UNAVAIL=return] files
networks: nis [NOTFOUND=return] files
ethers: nis [NOTFOUND=return] files
protocols: nis [NOTFOUND=return] files
rpc: nis [NOTFOUND=return] files
services: nis [NOTFOUND=return] files
upvoted 2 times

Which of the following connection types, as seen in nmcli connection show, may exist in NetworkManager? (Choose three.)

- A. tcp
- B. ethernet
- C. wifi
- D. ipv6
- E. bridge

  **Roger95**



Highly Voted 


 9 months, 2 weeks ago

[root@rhel8-02 ~]# nmcli device show | grep TYPE
GENERAL.TYPE: ethernet
GENERAL.TYPE: bridge
GENERAL.TYPE: loopback
GENERAL.TYPE: tun

if your machine is attaching wifi, it will be displayed here.

> > BCE is correct
upvoted 5 times



  **Lazylinux**

Most Recent 



 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **iwkno6** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

B, C and E are correct
upvoted 2 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answers are correct.
Support for IPv4 and IPv6 exists in nmcli, but the correct command is 'ip4' and 'ip6'.
Hence D is wrong.


Source: <https://manpages.debian.org/jessie/network-manager/nmcli.1.en.html>
(Section: add COMMON_OPTIONS TYPE_SPECIFIC_OPTIONS IP_OPTIONS)
upvoted 3 times


  **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 8 months ago

Concordo
upvoted 3 times


On a Linux workstation, the route command takes a long time before printing out the routing table. Which of the following errors does that indicate?


- A. The local routing information may be corrupted and must be re-validated using a routing protocol.
- B. One of the routers in the routing table is not available which causes the automatic router failure detection mechanism (ARF-D) to wait for a timeout.
- C. There may accidentally be more than one default router in which case a default router election has to be done on the network in order to choose one router as the default.
- D. The Linux Kernel Routing Daemon (LKRD) is not running and should be started using its init script or systemd unit.
- E. DNS resolution may not be working as route by default tries to resolve names of routers and destinations and may run into a timeout.


-  **vsudo_ganovo2417** 9 months, 1 week ago


I see this article said about DNS: <https://serverfault.com/questions/397380/listing-the-routing-table-takes-long-time-to-complete>
upvoted 1 times
-  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago


"The typical reason is that route tries to map the IP addresses in the table into their DNS names - and that can be quite slow because of the vagaries of the DNS system and your network."


- <https://serverfault.com/questions/397380/listing-the-routing-table-takes-long-time-to-complete>
upvoted 3 times
-  **PERjham** 1 year, 7 months ago


To bypass name resolution (that's default) you have to use "-n" options. Correct Answers D.
upvoted 1 times
-  **PERjham** 1 year, 7 months ago

Sorry E.
upvoted 2 times
-  **ilputto** 1 year, 9 months ago

you may have a DNS resolution issue causing the slowdown
upvoted 3 times
-  **Gotcha** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think the correct is B. But I'm not sure.
upvoted 1 times
-  **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 8 months ago

E allora che scrivi
upvoted 3 times
-  **Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago

This doesn't seem correct, routing tables use ip instead of dns?
upvoted 1 times
-  **Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago

Ah or it does a resolve name from ip?
upvoted 1 times

What is true about the Hop Limit field in the IPv6 header?

- A. The field is not changed during the transport of a package.
- B. The field is transmitted within a hop-by-hop extension header.
- C. Each router forwarding the packet increases the field's value.
- D. Each router forwarding the packet decreases the field's value.
- E. For multicast packages, the field's value is always 1.

yigido

Highly Voted

1 year, 12 months ago

Replaces the time to live field of IPv4. This value is decremented by one at each forwarding node and packet discarded if it becomes 0

upvoted 7 times

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 8 months ago

Grande

upvoted 5 times

ilbicelli

1 year, 5 months ago

Il tuo sarcasmo mi uccide :-)

upvoted 1 times

CuriousLinuxCat

1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed! TTL / Hop Limit is useful when you don't want packets looping around the network infinitely! Because, this will congest, slow and may crash if it cannot support the data load.

upvoted 2 times

jedrek

Most Recent

4 months, 3 weeks ago

What kind of question is this? Is it a real LPI 102-500 question? Ridiculous to ask this question to people.

upvoted 2 times

Roger95

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Hop Limit The Hop Limit field indicates the maximum number of links over which the IPv6 packet can travel before being discarded



The Hop Limit field is similar to the IPv4 TTL field except that there is no historical relation to the amount of time (in seconds) that the packet is queued at the router.



upvoted 1 times




Which of the following nmcli subcommands exist? (Choose two.)



- A. nmcli ethernet
- B. nmcli device
- C. nmcli wifi
- D. nmcli address
- E. nmcli connection



  **Rini_Giannenzo** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago
Esattamente
upvoted 6 times



  **maxmorphy** 1 year, 4 months ago
Italiano ... It is better to write in English. It is good for you too. Thanks :)
upvoted 4 times

  **pelatoelis** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
ma che voi Ao
upvoted 3 times

  **lucaverce** Most Recent  3 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: BE
B and E are correct.
DESCRIPTION
nmcli is a command-line tool for controlling NetworkManager and reporting network status.
It can be utilized as a replacement for nm-applet or other graphical clients.
nmcli is used to create, display, edit, delete, activate, and deactivate network connections, as well as control and display network device status.
upvoted 1 times


  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# nmcli <TAB>
agent connection device general help monitor networking radio
upvoted 1 times


  **iwkno6** 1 year ago
Agreed
upvoted 1 times


  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago
Tested on 20.04.1 - Ubuntu.
B and E correct.
upvoted 3 times


How many IP addresses can be used for unique hosts inside the IPv4 subnet 192.168.2.128/26?


- A. 6
- B. 14
- C. 30
- D. 62
- E. 126


-  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago


Correct. IP for this subnet is 192.168.2.128 ~ .191.
However, you need to remove the subnet address (.128) and broadcast address (.191)
...and you are left with 62 unique host addresses.
upvoted 4 times
-  **Jodelo** 1 year, 1 month ago


Each subnet mask has 32 bits which are sperate in network and host bits. In this case we have 28 network bits which means $32 - 28 = 6$ Host bits remain. $2^6 = 64$.. BUT every subnet has 1 network adress (the first IP address in that subnet) and 1 broadcast address (the last one in that subnet) so $64 - 2 = 62$ hosts in each subnet
upvoted 3 times
-  **Jodelo** 1 year, 1 month ago


EDIT: Sorry it's $32 - 26$ of course
upvoted 1 times
-  **ellen_AA** 1 year, 5 months ago


$2^{(32-26)} - 2 = 62$ is the formula to determine the number of hosts available on a given subnet.
upvoted 4 times
-  **phucpeta** 1 year, 6 months ago


$2^6 - 2$ because 2 ip for broadcast and subnet
upvoted 1 times
-  **Audio00_02** 1 year, 8 months ago

ambecilli
upvoted 3 times
-  **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Ma fateve na pera
upvoted 2 times
-  **Malvada** 1 year, 9 months ago

D is correct, 64 available, but network and broadcast address are not available.
upvoted 2 times
-  **rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 9 months ago



64 no, because the broadcast address and the net address doesn't count
upvoted 1 times
-  **Stefany** 1 year, 10 months ago

correct B
upvoted 1 times
-  **Stefany** 1 year, 10 months ago

Perdon 64
upvoted 2 times

Which of the following IPv4 networks are reserved by IANA for private address assignment and private routing? (Choose three.)

- A. 10.0.0.0/8
- B. 127.0.0.0/8
- C. 169.255.0.0/16
- D. 172.16.0.0/12
- E. 192.168.0.0/16

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ADE

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) has directed the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) to reserve the following IPv4 address ranges for private networks:

24-bit block 10.0.0.0 – 10.255.255.255 Host ID size 24 bits Mask bits 8

20-bit block 172.16.0.0 – 172.31.255.255 Host ID size 20 bits Mask bits 12



16-bit block 192.168.0.0 – 192.168.255.255 Host ID size 16 bits Mask bits 16
upvoted 1 times

  **SecurityGeek12** 10 months ago

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of the IP address space for private internets:

- 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255 (10/8 prefix)
- 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255 (172.16/12 prefix)
- 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 (192.168/16 prefix)

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1918#section-3>
upvoted 2 times

  **YaFoo** 10 months, 2 weeks ago



Private Address Ranges
Class A: 10.0. 0.0 to 10.255. 255.255.
Class B: 172.16. 0.0 to 172.31. 255.255.
Class C: 192.168. 0.0 to 192.168. 255.255.
upvoted 2 times

Question #13

Topic 1



Which of the following commands configure network interfaces based on the system's existing distribution-specific configuration files? (Choose two.)

- A. ifconf
- B. ifdown
- C. ifpause
- D. ifstart
- E. ifup



  **MrBean** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Basically, ifup and ifdown will bring the interfaces which were defined in /etc/network/interfaces.
upvoted 1 times

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Basically, ifup and ifdown will bring the interfaces which were defined in /etc/network/interfaces.
And this file is provide by default existing system distribution.
upvoted 1 times

  **YaFoo** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://ss64.com/bash/ifup.html>
upvoted 2 times

  **pablomarquess** 1 year, 1 month ago

Why B and E?
upvoted 1 times

  **pablomarquess** 1 year, 1 month ago



I read wrong, that's correct!
upvoted 1 times

Question #14

Topic 1

Which of the following information is stored in /etc/shadow for each user?

- A. The timestamp of the user's last login
- B. The user's private SSH keys
- C. The hashed password of the user
- D. The numerical user ID (UID)
- E. The path to the user's home directory

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

#man shadow

DESCRIPTION
shadow manipulates the contents of the shadow password file, /etc/shadow.
upvoted 3 times

Question #15

Topic 1

Which of the following commands shows all active systemd timers?

A. systemctl-timer show

B. timectl list

C. systemctl ""t

D. systemctl list-timers

E. timeq

jegga

10 months, 1 week ago

the answer systemctl list-timers is correct

upvoted 1 times

iwkno6

1 year ago

D. If no patterns are listed, all active systemd timers will be shown

upvoted 2 times

Question #16

Topic 1

Which of the following tasks can the date command accomplish? (Choose two.)

A. Set the system's date and time.

B. Set the system's date but not the time.

C. Calculate the time span between two dates.

D. Print a calendar for a month or a year.

E. Display time in a specific format.

Roger95

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

NAME

date - print or set the system date and time

upvoted 2 times

Question #17

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -

Which file, if present, must contain all users that are allowed to use the cron scheduling system? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

- baraja

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

/etc/cron.allow

upvoted 40 times
- Jodelo

1 year, 1 month ago

This is correct

upvoted 2 times
- bogvt

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

I believe the right answer is /etc/cron.allow.

upvoted 14 times
- lucaverce

Most Recent

3 months ago

I took my exam today and the answer is: /etc/cron.allow

Passed with 800/800 (100% correct)

upvoted 3 times
- MaikyCR28

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Did you use any specific dump doc? I haven't almost found for the 102-500

upvoted 1 times
- w3rr

3 months, 4 weeks ago

/etc/cron.allow

upvoted 1 times
- Lazylinux

4 months ago

surely /etc/cron.allow

upvoted 1 times
- mohamadbidabadi

4 months, 1 week ago

obviously /etc/cron.allow

upvoted 1 times
- Robert12

7 months ago

The question is ambiguous , it ask for a file whereas i see crontab as a command

The file i would choose is /etc/cron.allow

upvoted 1 times
- TheChild

7 months, 2 weeks ago

i would say that the right answer it is : /etc/cron.d/cron.allow , because its request the entire path and cron.allow should be configure inside of cron.d directory.

The crontab utility shall create, replace, or edit a user's crontab entry; a crontab entry is a list of commands and the times at which they shall be executed, this is the definition of crontab.

upvoted 1 times
- JaryWong

7 months, 4 weeks ago

If the /etc/cron.allow file exists, then you must be listed (one user per line) therein in order to be allowed to use this command. If the /etc/cron.allow file does not exist but the /etc/cron.deny file does exist, then you must not be listed in the /etc/cron.deny file in order to use this command.

upvoted 2 times
- Roger95

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Go through the simple lab you can see /etc/cron.allow is using for allow list of users who are allowed to use crontab, whereas /etc/cron.deny is using for deny list of users.

Note: /etc/cron.deny (default created by system normally)

/etc/cron.allow (root user can create later)

[root@rhel8-02 ~]# cat /etc/cron.allow

user1

[root@rhel8-02 ~]# su user1

[user1@rhel8-02 root]\$ crontab -l

no crontab for user1





















[user1@rhel8-02 root]\$ exit

exit

[root@rhel8-02 ~]# su user2

[user2@rhel8-02 root]\$ crontab -l

You (user2) are not allowed to use this program (crontab)
See crontab(1) for more information
upvoted 2 times


-   **iwkno6** 1 year ago
I believe crontab is the right choice as it states "if present" and on my Ubuntu 20.04.1 there is neither cron.allow, nor cron.deny in /etc.
upvoted 1 times
-   **iwkno6** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
CORRECTION: /etc/cron.allow is correct
upvoted 3 times
-   **mrsandey** 1 year ago
Right answer is /etc/cron.allow
upvoted 3 times
-   **mrsandey** 1 year ago
The file /etc/cron.allow is the first to be read, if a user is listed in cron.allow they are allowed to use it, regardless of whether they are also listed in cron.deny. An empty cron.allow file indicates that no user can use the service. The empty cron.deny file indicates that all users can use the service. If both files are blank, no user can use the resource. If neither file exists, all users can schedule tasks with cron.
upvoted 2 times
-   **Nacaboss** 1 year, 2 months ago
/etc/cron.allow
upvoted 1 times
-   **don_ve11** 1 year, 7 months ago
/etc/cron.allow
upvoted 2 times
-   **Audio00_02** 1 year, 8 months ago
ragazzi tutto apposto sto sulla casilina
upvoted 4 times
-   **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 8 months ago
E' senz'ombra di dubbio /etc/cron.allow
Yea
upvoted 5 times
-   **nicolas97** 1 year, 8 months ago
concordia
upvoted 3 times
-   **al3xunder** 1 year, 10 months ago
Can someone pls explain why the right answer is crontab and not /etc/crontab ? for what i know crontab does not contain any user. I've searched on multiple sites and they all suggested the right answer is crontab, without any path.. but why !?
upvoted 2 times

Question #18

Topic 1

What is true about the file /etc/localtime?



- A. It is a plain text file containing a string such as Europe/Berlin
- B. It is created and maintained by the NTP service based on the location of the system's IP address.
- C. It is a symlink to /sys/device/clock/ltime and always contains the current local time.
- D. After changing this file, newtzconfig has to be run to make the changes effective.
- E. It is either a symlink to or a copy of a timezone information file such as /usr/share/zoneinfo/Europe/Berlin.

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

[root@rhel8-02 ~]# stat /etc/localtime
File: /etc/localtime -> ../usr/share/zoneinfo/America/New_York

it links to /usr/share/zoneinfo///
upvoted 2 times

  **YaFoo** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

E. Correct
-It is a symbolic link to /usr/share/zoneinfo/*/*
-It is not plain text
upvoted 1 times

Question #19

Topic 1

Which of the following statements is true regarding systemd timer units?

- A. Timer units can only be defined within a service unit's file.
- B. The command executed by the timer is specified in the timer unit's [Cmd] section.
- C. A dedicated system service, systemd-cron, handles the execution of timer units.
- D. Timer units only exist in the system scope and are not available for users.
- E. Each systemd timer unit controls a specific systemd service unit.

  **Roger95** **Highly Voted**  9 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Timer units can only be defined within a service unit's file.
=> wrong, each timer unit file interacts with a specific services.
ls /etc/systemd/system/timers.target.wants/
B. The command executed by the timer is specified in the timer unit's [Cmd] section.
=> wrong [Timer] is correct. (cat /etc/systemd/system/timers.target.wants/*.timers)
C. A dedicated system service, systemd-cron, handles the execution of timer units.
=> Timers have built-in support for calendar time events, monotonic time events, and can be run asynchronously. Timers can be used as an alternative to cron.
D. Timer units only exist in the system scope and are not available for users.
=> wrong, it's available for user.
E. Each systemd timer unit controls a specific systemd service unit.
=> correct. each timer unit file interacts with a specific services.
upvoted 5 times

Which of the following fields are available in the standard format of both the global /etc/crontab file as well as in user-specific crontab files?
(Choose two.)

- A. Year
- B. Minute
- C. Username
- D. Effective group ID
- E. Command

  **bogvt** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

The right answers are B and E (Minute and Command). There is no such field as effective group ID in crontab.
upvoted 36 times

  **Jodelo** 1 year, 1 month ago

I checked both crontab files (user specific and system wide) and this is true
upvoted 2 times

  **Baldemar10** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago



B and E are the correct ones.
upvoted 8 times

  **KAYA2202** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BE
B and E
upvoted 1 times

  **thiagowarwick** 3 months ago



B e E is correct question
upvoted 1 times

  **Mr214** 7 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: BE
B and E
upvoted 3 times

  **Sergio_light** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B and E are correct
upvoted 1 times

  **TheChild** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE
We have Minute, Hour, Day of Month, Month of the Year, Day of Week and Command/Script to execute, those are all field available in crontab
upvoted 3 times

  **isaac_paul** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

B and E are correct
upvoted 1 times

  **anhcq** 9 months ago













Selected Answer: BE
6 fields parameters which are available in both user and system crontab:
The minute of the hour (0-59).
The hour of the day (0-23).
The day of the month (1-31).
The month of the year (1-12).
The day of the week (0-7 with Sunday=0 or Sunday=7).
The command to run.
upvoted 3 times

  **mrsandey** 1 year ago

Crontab has the following format:

[minutes] [hours] [days of the month] [month] [days of the week] [user] [command]

Therefore, the correct answers are B and E (Minute and Command)
upvoted 2 times



-   **pablomarquess** 1 year, 1 month ago
Could someone help?
I didn't quite understand the question!
upvoted 2 times
-   **georgerobel** 1 year, 6 months ago
The correct answer is B and E.
upvoted 3 times
-   **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 8 months ago
B-E it's corretto
upvoted 4 times
-   **Thi_86** 2 years ago
I think it's "B,E".
upvoted 3 times
-   **3glag** 2 years, 5 months ago
minute and command shown as m and command in a commented line
so B and E are correct answer
upvoted 4 times
-   **aianovskii** 2 years, 6 months ago
I second that
no group ID in cron tab
upvoted 3 times

Which of the following commands should be executed when starting a login shell in order to change the language of messages for an internationalized program to Portuguese (pt)?



- A. export LANGUAGE="pt"
- B. export LC_MESSAGES="pt"
- C. export UI_MESSAGES="pt"
- D. export MESSAGE="pt"
- E. export ALL_MESSAGES="pt"

  **thiagowarwick** 3 months ago



B is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
[root@xxxxxxx ~]# locale | grep MESSAGES
LC_MESSAGES="en_US.UTF-8"
upvoted 1 times

  **Sergio_light** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

```
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# locale -k LC_MESSAGES
yesexpr="^[+1yY]"
noexpr="^-0nN]"
yesstr="yes"
nostr="no"
messages-codeset="UTF-8"



LANG=en_US.UTF-8
LC_CTYPE=UTF-8
LC_NUMERIC="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_TIME="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_COLLATE="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_MONETARY="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_MESSAGES="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_PAPER="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_NAME="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_ADDRESS="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_TELEPHONE="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_MEASUREMENT="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_IDENTIFICATION="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_ALL=
upvoted 4 times
```

Question #22

Topic 1

Which of the following files assigns a user to its primary group?

- A. /etc/pgroup
- B. /etc/shadow
- C. /etc/passwd
- D. /etc/group
- E. /etc/gshadow



  **thiagowarwick** 3 months ago
C is correct
upvoted 1 times



Question #23



Topic 1



Which of the following steps prevents a user from obtaining an interactive login session?

- A. Setting the UID for the user to 0.
- B. Running the command `chsh ""s /bin/false` with the user name.
- C. Removing the user from the group staff.
- D. Adding the user to `/etc/noaccess`.
- E. Creating a `.nologin` file in the user's home directory.



  **bogvt** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
it is `chsh -s /bin/false username`
upvoted 13 times



  **Jodelo** 1 year, 1 month ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times



  **lucaverce** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct, but there must be a bad typo in that ""s
Running the command `chsh -s /bin/false` with the user name.
upvoted 1 times



  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
`chsh -s /bin/false user1`
`chsh -s /sbin/nologin`
=> same behaviour, but different.
`false` -> reject to execute
`nologin` -> pam check and reject to login, then execute the message as below examples.



```
=====
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# grep user1 /etc/passwd
user1:x:1001:1001::/home/user1:/sbin/nologin
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# su user1
This account is currently not available.
[root@rhel8-02 ~]#
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# chsh -s /bin/false user1
Changing shell for user1.
chsh: Warning: "/bin/false" is not listed in /etc/shells.
Shell changed.
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# grep user1 /etc/passwd
user1:x:1001:1001::/home/user1:/bin/false
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# su user1
[root@rhel8-02 ~]#
upvoted 2 times
```

  **ledlong** 11 months ago
if we use `nologin`, it should be place in `/etc` folder and it will reject all users except root from logging in the system. But the question asks for "a user" not for all users, so we can change the path of bash shell in `/etc/passwd` file to `/bin/false` by using the command: `chsh -s /bin/false username`
upvoted 3 times

  **georgerobel** 1 year, 6 months ago
`chsh -s /bin/false username`
upvoted 3 times



  **EnemyTurret** 1 year, 8 months ago
its supposed to be `/usr/sbin/nologin`
upvoted 2 times



  **rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 9 months ago
but supposing that the shell is in this file, the option is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **rjlg2centos8** 1 year, 9 months ago
"`chsh -s /bin/false`" is not correct, because `chsh` only cans change to a shell that is in the `/etc/shells` file, and `/bin/false` is not in this file, so if you execute this command you probably will get an error
upvoted 1 times

  **Negator** 1 year, 2 months ago

from the NOTE section of the chsh man page ...
"The only restriction placed on the login shell is that the command name must be listed in /etc/shells, unless the invoker is the superuser, and then any value may be added."
So if the invoker is superuser or sudo is used this works. I have tried this with sudo and it works as intended.
upvoted 1 times



  **3glag** 2 years, 5 months ago
correct answer is E
nologin file
upvoted 3 times


  **katieK** 2 years, 2 months ago
yes, but in the /etc directory, not in the /home. so correct answer is chsh -s /bin/false
upvoted 4 times

Question #24



Topic 1


FILL BLANK -
Which command included in systemd supports selecting messages from the systemd journal by criteria such as time or unit name? (Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)

  **hossem1998**



Highly Voted 

 2 years ago
journalctl
upvoted 6 times

  **lucaverce**

Most Recent 

 3 months, 2 weeks ago
From the MAN pages:
JOURNALCTL(1) journalctl
NAME journalctl - Query the systemd journal
DESCRIPTION
journalctl may be used to query the contents of the systemd(1) journal as written by systemd-journald.service(8).
If called without parameters, it will show the full contents of the journal, starting with the oldest entry collected.
upvoted 1 times

  **Audio00_02** 1 year, 8 months ago
DAJE DAJE DAJE
upvoted 3 times

Which of the following statements about systemd-journald are true? (Choose three.)

- A. It is incompatible with syslog and cannot be installed on a system using regular syslog.
- B. It only processes messages of systemd and not messages of any other tools.
- C. It can pass log messages to syslog for further processing.
- D. It maintains metadata such as _UID or _PID for each message.
- E. It supports syslog facilities such as kern, user, and auth.

  **ellen_AA** 1 year, 1 month ago

Why B is not correct? what other data systemd-journal can provide?
upvoted 1 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago

According to: <https://www.freedesktop.org/software/systemd/man/systemd-journald.service.html>

It can provide these kinds of data:
Kernel log messages, via kmsg

Simple system log messages, via the libc syslog(3) call

Structured system log messages via the native Journal API, see sd_journal_print(3) and Native Journal Protocol

Standard output and standard error of service units. For further details see below.

Audit records, originating from the kernel audit subsystem
upvoted 6 times

Question #26

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -
Which command must be run after adding a new email alias to the configuration in order to make this change effective? (Specify the command without any path but including all required parameters.)

hossem1998

Highly Voted

2 years ago

newaliases
upvoted 21 times

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 8 months ago

Capitan ovvio minchia
upvoted 5 times

Jodelo

1 year, 1 month ago

Obviously it wasn't obvious to the 10 people who upvoated it. It's good that people confirm whether answers are in fact correct or not.
upvoted 6 times

CarlMart

Most Recent

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

JaryWong

7 months, 4 weeks ago

Can I use the command: sendmail -bi
upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

Newaliases is same as sendmail -bi so in work environment you can use any as you like but for the exam i would use newaliases - same goes for sendmail -bp same as mailq but in exam i would use mailq from the LPIC giude
upvoted 1 times

Roger95

9 months, 2 weeks ago

answers: newaliases

DESCRIPTION
The newaliases utility makes changes to the mail aliases file visible to smtpd(8). It should be run every time the aliases(5) file is changed. The location of the alias file is defined in smtpd.conf(5), and defaults to /etc/mail/aliases.
upvoted 2 times

iwkno6

1 year ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #27

Topic 1

Which of the following commands is used to rotate, compress, and mail system logs?

A. logrotate

B. striplog

C. syslogd ""-rotate

D. rotatelog

E. logger



iwkno6


1 year ago

A. literal description from the manpage
upvoted 2 times

Why is the correct configuration of a system's time zone important?

- A. Because the timezone is included in checksum calculations and timezone changes invalidate existing checksums.
- B. Because the time zone is saved as part of the modification times of files and cannot be changed after a file is created.
- C. Because the environment variables LANG and LC_MESSAGES are, by default, set according to the time zone.
- D. Because NTP chooses servers nearby based on the configured time zone.
- E. Because the conversion of Unix timestamps to local time relies on the time zone configuration.

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
<https://www.epochconverter.com/clock>
upvoted 1 times

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E
- The unix time stamp is the time in seconds from January 1st, 1970.
- Local time is calculated by using a time-zone offset (usually provided through the IANA time zone database).
upvoted 2 times

FILL BLANK -

What is the top-level directory which contains the configuration files for CUPS? (Specify the full path to the directory.)

- aianovskii**

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

/etc/cups/ is the top level directory that contains all

upvoted 28 times
- MIU**

Highly Voted

1 year, 9 months ago

/etc/cups/

Don't forget to add the last "/" when you are asked to enter directory name, or it would be a file name without the last "/".

upvoted 26 times
- Jodelo**

1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks! That's a good tip

upvoted 2 times
- Lazylinux**

Most Recent

4 months ago

agreed /etc/cups

upvoted 1 times
- jedrek**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is incorrect. The question is about a directory, not the file. The correct answer is /etc/cups

upvoted 1 times
- iwkno6**

1 year ago

/etc/cups is correct. I believe including the .conf file would be incorrect as it is not the top level directory.

upvoted 1 times
- Jodelo**

1 year, 1 month ago

The directoy is: /etc/cups/

The configuration files are:

cups-files.conf - file and directory configuration file for cups

cupsd.conf - server configuration file for cups

Just in case someone encounters a question regarding the name of the cups config files and their purpose

upvoted 3 times
- georgerobel**

1 year, 6 months ago

/etc/cups/ is enough to answer this question

upvoted 1 times
- al3xunder**

1 year, 10 months ago

why are 2 answers ? cups-files.conf what's the file got to do with the top directory... ?

upvoted 1 times
- hossem1998**

2 years ago

/etc/cups

upvoted 1 times
- shoei13**

2 years, 2 months ago

top level directory: /etc/cups

upvoted 2 times

Question #30

Topic 1

Which of the following commands lists all queued print jobs?

A. lpd

B. lpr

C. lp

D. lsq

E. lpq

Roger95

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

DESCRIPTION

lpq shows the current print queue status on the named printer

upvoted 2 times

Question #31

Topic 1

Which of the following entries in /etc/syslog.conf writes all mail related events to the file /var/log/maillog and sends all critical events to the remote server logger.example.com?

A. mail.* /var/log/maillog mail,crit @logger.example.org

B. mail.* /var/log/maillog mail.crit syslog://logger.example.org

C. mail /var/log/maillog mail.crit @logger.example.org

D. mail.* /var/log/maillog mail.crit @logger.example.org

E. mail * /var/log/maillog mail crit @logger.example.org

Jodelo

Highly Voted

1 year, 1 month ago

For your interest, in newer distributions of Ubuntu the configuration file is:

/etc/rsyslog.d/50-default.conf

upvoted 7 times

iwkno6

1 year ago

thanks :)

upvoted 1 times

FILL BLANK -

Which option in the /etc/ntp.conf file specifies an external NTP source to be queried for time information? (Specify only the option without any values or parameters.)

- Thi_86**

Highly Voted

2 years ago

I think the answer "pool" it's ok too.

upvoted 6 times
- Rini_Giannenzo**

1 year, 7 months ago

I think it too but to quote h. potter....pearson vue likes to change!

upvoted 2 times
- schinderhannes**

1 year ago

no "pool" is not the option.

upvoted 2 times
- pstree**

Most Recent

3 weeks ago

Specify one or more NTP servers. <- <- <- <- They are servers

Use servers from the NTP Pool Project. Approved by Ubuntu Technical Board

on 2011-02-08 (LP: #104525). See <http://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html> for

more information.

pool 0.ubuntu.pool.ntp.org iburst

pool 1.ubuntu.pool.ntp.org iburst

pool 2.ubuntu.pool.ntp.org iburst

pool 3.ubuntu.pool.ntp.org iburst

upvoted 1 times
- drliu1202**

3 weeks ago

Answer is server

"server 0.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst"

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.1/108.1_02/#:~:text=server%200.centos.pool.ntp.org%20iburst

upvoted 1 times
- schinderhannes**

1 year ago

a possible entry in the config-file looks like this:

server 0.europe.pool.ntp.org

upvoted 2 times
- schinderhannes**

1 year ago

it is the option „server“ 100%. „pool“ is only the possible entry related to the server option.

upvoted 3 times
- CuriousLinuxCat**

1 year ago

It is either pool or server.

What is the difference?

pool is more of the improved version of server because:

- 'server' resolved DNS only during the initial connection.
 - 'server' would continue using the initial, replied DNS (IP Addressses)
 - The DNS could be dead, but 'server' would keep contacting it again until it was restarted.

Pool allowed IP addresses to be added dynamically on the fly, so if one dies, it can switch to another one. Pool allows several servers to be queried successfully (for redundancy).

https://kb.meinbergglobal.com/kb/time_sync/ntp/configuration/ntp_pool_usage

upvoted 2 times
- Jodelo**

1 year, 1 month ago

The magic of the pool mechanism is in round-robin DNS: as ntpd resolves the pool name through DNS, the response from the DNS query is a single node, which may be different every time resolution is asked. Unless the question is more specified "server" and "pool" are both correct. Personally I would chose the newer, better "pool" command though.

"The pool scheme is configured using one or more pool commands with DNS names indicating the pool from which to draw. The pool command can be used more than once; duplicate servers are detected and discarded. In principle, it is possible to use a configuration file containing a single line pool pool.ntp.org. The NTP Pool Project offers instructions on using the pool with the server command, which is suboptimal but works with older versions of ntpd predating the pool command. With recent ntpd, consider replacing the multiple server commands in their example with a single pool command."

upvoted 2 times
- McLaba**

1 year, 4 months ago

in ubuntu I've found pool ... but on all examples they use server



upvoted 1 times

Question #33

Topic 1

Which of the following protocols is related to the term open relay?

- A. SMTP
- B. POP3
- C. NTP
- D. IMAP
- E. LDAP

  **Sergio_light** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #34

Topic 1

Which of the following commands displays all environment and shell variables?

- A. getargs
- B. lsenv
- C. ls
- D. env
- E. lsshell

- bogvt**

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

Wrong answers, "env" displays only environment variables.
"set" would be the right answer but is not present as a possible answer option.
upvoted 11 times
- Erwinator**

1 year, 11 months ago

"displays all environment and shell variables" is in the question
upvoted 2 times
- Jodelo**

1 year, 1 month ago

Yeah, and that's the wrong answer since "env", like bogvt already said, only displays environment variables, NOT shell variables.

If you want to list both, you have to use "set".
upvoted 1 times
- CuriousLinuxCat**

1 year ago

I agree with "set".
Since the question asks for ALL environment and shell variables, you NEED to use "set".
"env" will only see environment variables.
upvoted 2 times
- drlu1202**

Most Recent

3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The better answer is 'set'. In these four options, I choose 'env'.
"set outputs all of the currently assigned shell variables and functions."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/105/105.1/105.1_02/#:~:text=set%20outputs%20all%20of%20the%20currently%20assigned%20shell%20variables%20and%20functions.
upvoted 1 times

thiagowarwick

3 months ago

the correct is "set"
upvoted 1 times

lucaverce

3 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer, that's definitely "set" , is not listed between possible answers.
So, answer "env" may be the best worst answer?
Or it's just a wrong transcription from the dump???
upvoted 1 times

isaac_paul

8 months, 2 weeks ago

env correct answer as it is verified in the exam too :)
upvoted 1 times

MIU

1 year, 9 months ago

"The commands env , set , and printenv display all environment variables and their values."
If you can see environment variables, it means you can see both of environment and variables. So, the answer is env.
upvoted 4 times

Timfdklfajlksdjlkf

1 year, 1 month ago

No, it's not! It never was and it never will. That answer of yours is WRONG. Read the man pages properly dude and stop spreading false information man. Bogvt is right
upvoted 4 times
- <https://www.examtopycs.com/exams/lpi/102-500/custom-view/>
- 33/113

Question #35

Topic 1

What information is provided by the echo \$\$ command?

A. The process ID of the current shell.

B. The process ID for the following command.

C. The process ID of the last command executed.

D. The process ID of the last command which has been placed in the background.

E. The process ID of the echo command.

Roger95

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

[root@rhel8-02 ~]# ps -p `echo \$\$`
PID TTY TIME CMD
1837 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
upvoted 3 times

Question #36

Topic 1

Which command makes the shell variable named VARIABLE visible to subshells?

A. export \$VARIABLE

B. env VARIABLE

C. set \$VARIABLE

D. set VARIABLE

E. export VARIABLE

iwkno6

1 year ago

export VARIABLE is correct. (without \$ to create and export, while with \$ to call it with echo)
upvoted 4 times

CuriousLinuxCat

1 year ago

Tested on Ubuntu 20.04.
Answer E is correct.
upvoted 3 times

ellen_AA

1 year, 5 months ago

how is that correct?
upvoted 1 times

McLaba

1 year, 4 months ago

export VARIABLE -> the command 'export' create a variable (named VARIABLE) and you can see the value in all sub shell with echo \$VARIABLE
upvoted 5 times

Jodelo

1 year, 1 month ago



Exactly
upvoted 1 times

Question #37

Topic 1

Which of the following configuration files should be modified to globally set shell variables for all users?

- A. /etc/profile
- B. /etc/bashrc
- C. ~/.bash_profile
- D. /etc/.bashrc
- E. /etc/shellenv



  **Sergio_light** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #38

Topic 1

What output does the command seq 10 produce?



- A. A continuous stream of numbers increasing in increments of 10 until the command is stopped.
- B. It creates no output because a second parameter is missing.
- C. The number 0 through 9 with one number per line.
- D. The number 10 to standard output.
- E. The numbers 1 through 10 with one number per line.



  **lucaverce** 3 months, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: E

```
[root@test ~]# seq 10
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
[root@test ~]#
```

upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago
tested in RedHat (RHEL 8)
upvoted 1 times

  **hamdyaea** 12 months ago
ok tested in Manjaro
upvoted 1 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago
E. tested on Ubuntu
upvoted 3 times

Question #39

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -

What command list the aliases defined in the current Bash shell? (Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 7 months ago

i think it's ls

upvoted 1 times

cyborg8311

1 year, 5 months ago

Its alias. Is lists the files and directories in the current working directory, alias lists active all defined aliases in the current shell

upvoted 12 times

iwkno6

1 year ago

correct :)

upvoted 1 times

Question #40

Topic 1

Which of the following commands can be used to limit the amount of memory a user may use?

A. umask

B. usermod

C. passwd

D. ulimit

E. chage

phatad94

10 months, 3 weeks ago

ulimit is correct!

upvoted 3 times

Bernardo

1 year, 4 months ago

ulimit is the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

iwkno6

1 year ago

Exactly :)

ulimit used to display and set defined user limit while chage used to change password expiry info for users.

upvoted 1 times

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 7 months ago

It's chage bruh...

upvoted 1 times

cyborg8311

1 year, 6 months ago

It's ulimit. chage changes the aging information of a specific user not the limit of memory a user can use.

upvoted 7 times

Jodelo

1 year, 1 month ago

This guy Rini_Giannenzo made the most useless comments here. What silly noodle. "ulimit" is the correct answer of course.

upvoted 4 times

YaFoo

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, please flag his comments. All of them are useless and are making all of us waste time.

upvoted 1 times

NuzzleTCG

1 year, 4 months ago

cringe

upvoted 6 times

What is a purpose of an SSH host key?

- A. It must be sent by any SSH client in addition to a user key in order to identify the client's host.
- B. It is root key by which all user SSH keys must be signed.
- C. It provides the server's identity information to connecting SSH clients.
- D. It authenticates any user that logs into a remote machine from the key's host.
- E. It is used by system services like cron, syslog or a backup job to automatically connect to remote hosts.

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Hosts Keys=> It provides the server's identity information to connecting SSH clients and are stored in the /etc/ssh directory of the server, basically they are the finger prints presented to the connecting party (client) to accept the identity of the host server and connection is established once the client accepts the presented finger-prints/host keys.
upvoted 2 times

  **ledlong** 11 months, 1 week ago

I think the answer is D. The main purpose of using SSH key is that instead of using the password for every command employing SSH, we can use a key. To do so, in the client, you need to generate a pair of ssh keys for example id_rsa and id_rsa.pub and then we use ssh-copy-id to securely transfer the public key to the server and also to store this public key into a file named ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
upvoted 1 times

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

The correct answer is C. Ledlong is talking about ssh authentication keys.
upvoted 1 times

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Reference
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.3/110.3_01/
upvoted 1 times

  **anhcq** 9 months ago

But this question is asking for ssh hostkey, it's server identity and stored in ~/.ssh/known_hosts on client
Correct answer is C
upvoted 3 times

  **Jodelo** 1 year, 1 month ago

~/.ssh/authorized_keys: Holds a list of authorized public keys for servers. When the client connects to a server, the server authenticates the client by checking its signed public key stored within this file

~/.ssh/known_hosts: Contains DSA host keys of SSH servers accessed by the user. This file is very important for ensuring that the SSH client is connecting the correct SSH server.
upvoted 4 times

  **demarko** 1 year, 5 months ago

is this correct?
upvoted 1 times

  **thelmasmorgan2** 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes, because the first time the system ask you to accept and store the server's public key. In order to avoid man in the middle attacks. This public key is different from user's public key, beware
upvoted 6 times

Question #42

Topic 1



What is the purpose of TCP wrapper?

- A. Manage and adjust bandwidth used by TCP services.
- B. Bind a network service to a TCP port.
- C. Encapsulate TCP messages in IP packets.
- D. Add SSL support to plain text TCP services.
- E. Limit access to a network service.

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

TCP Wrappers (also known as tcp_wrappers) is a host-based networking ACL system, used to filter network access to Internet Protocol servers on (Unix-like) operating systems such as Linux or BSD. It allows host or subnetwork IP addresses, names and/or ident query replies, to be used as tokens on which to filter for access control purposes.
upvoted 2 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago

E is correct. Also, config files in relation to this are /etc/hosts.allow & /hosts.deny
upvoted 4 times

Question #43

Topic 1

Given the following excerpt of the sudo configuration:
jane ANY=NOPASSWD: /bin/kill, /bin/id, PASSWD: /sbin/fdisk
Which of the following statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Jane can run /bin/id only after specifying her password.
- B. Jane can run /sbin/fdisk after specifying root's password.
- C. Jane can run /sbin/fdisk after specifying her password.
- D. Jane can run /bin/kill without specifying a password.
- E. Jane can run /bin/id without specifying her password.

  **lucaverce** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

C D E are correct
upvoted 1 times



Which configuration file contains the default options for SSH clients?

- A. /etc/ssh/sshd_config
- B. /etc/ssh/ssh
- C. /etc/ssh/ssh_config
- D. /etc/ssh/client
- E. /etc/ssh/ssh_client

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: C

They ask for ssh clients.
A. refer to sshd ,the ssh deamon server, (where you connect to)
C. is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct.
[root@rhel8-02 ~]# cat /etc/ssh/ssh_config
\$OpenBSD: ssh_config,v 1.34 2019/02/04 02:39:42 dtucker Exp \$

This is the ssh client system-wide configuration file. See
ssh_config(5) for more information. This file provides defaults for
users, and the values can be changed in per-user configuration files
or on the command line.
upvoted 2 times

  **Guillem** 1 year, 3 months ago



/etc/ssh/ssh_config it's an include to /etc/ssh/ssh_config.d/*.conf, so it's correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **nicolas97** 1 year, 8 months ago

approvato
upvoted 3 times

  **DeborahC** 2 years ago

Isn't the right answer A ("/etc/ssh/sshd_config") ?
-> https://www.ssh.com/ssh/sshd_config/ : "The OpenSSH server reads a configuration file when it is started. Usually this file is /etc/ssh/sshd_config, but the location can be changed using the -f command line option when starting sshd."
upvoted 1 times


  **lucaverce** 3 months, 1 week ago

no, they ask for ssh clients.
A refer to sshd ,the ssh deamon server, where you connect to
Right answer is C
upvoted 1 times

  **DeborahC** 2 years ago

Nevermind, I'm used to configure server ssh so I use the file sshd_config. But the question ask about the client file, so it is ssh_config
-> <https://serverfault.com/questions/343533/changing-ssh-port-should-i-modify-only-sshd-config-or-also-ssh-config>
"The sshd_config is the ssh daemon (or ssh server process) configuration file. As you've already stated, this is the file you'll need to modify to change the server port.



Whereas, the ssh_config file is the ssh client configuration file. The client configuration file only has bearing on when you use the ssh command to connect to another ssh host. So, in this case, you don't need to modify it. It will be other client machines connecting to your server."
upvoted 7 times



  **Nata4a** 2 years, 1 month ago



/etc/ssh/ssh_config
upvoted 4 times



Depending on a system's configuration, which of the following files can be used to enable and disable network services running on this host?



- A. /etc/profile
- B. /etc/xinetd.conf
- C. /etc/ports
- D. /etc/services
- E. /etc/host.conf



  **serbal** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago
D is wrong answer, /etc/services just has port mapping and that it is, to disable or enable network services I think in Linux we should use /etc/xinetd.conf.
upvoted 28 times



  **3glag** 2 years, 5 months ago
yes you right
upvoted 4 times



  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago
Agreed, the TCP Wrapper of xinetd should be used to enable and disable network services that are running on the host.
upvoted 4 times



  **Admingui** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago
yes cat /etc/services its just a port list. in the xinetd.conf there are disable yes/no options. B is the right answer
upvoted 9 times



  **drliu1202** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
/etc/services is a file to define TCP/IP ports.
upvoted 1 times



  **drliu1202** 3 weeks ago
"In this section we will use xinetd to intercept connections to the sshd daemon and start this daemon on request to demonstrate how the superdaemon was used."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.2/110.2_01/#:~:text=In%20this%20section%20we%20will%20use%20xinetd%20to%20intercept%20connections%20to%20the%20sshd%20daemon%20and%20start%20this%20daemon%20on%20request%20to%20demonstrate%20how%20the%20superdaemon%20was%20used.
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
Is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **amindiashvili** 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: D
Answer is D. /etc/services
upvoted 1 times

  **drliu1202** 3 weeks ago
Option D is wrong.
"On a Linux system, standard service ports are listed in the /etc/services file"
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/109/109.1/109.1_02/#:~:text=On%20a%20Linux%20system%2C%20standard%20service%20ports%20are%20listed%20in%20the%20/etc/services%20file
upvoted 1 times



  **serlan** 7 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B IS CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

  **med01947** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
B IS CORRECT !
upvoted 3 times

  **anhcq** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

xinetd is one of superdaemon which listen for incoming network connections and start the appropriate service on demand
ref: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.2/110.2_01/
upvoted 5 times

  **Thi_86** 2 years ago

"B" is correct.
upvoted 7 times

  **edgarchaa** 2 years, 1 month ago



can confirm B is correct
upvoted 8 times

Question #46

Topic 1

Which of the following commands can identify the PID of a process which opened a TCP port?

- A. ptrace
- B. strace
- C. debug
- D. lsof
- E. nessus

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

It's D for sure.
You can use this command to show all open files from your actual shell
lsof -p `echo \$\$`
upvoted 1 times



  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Guillem** 1 year, 4 months ago

lsof is correct
upvoted 4 times

  **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago

PID of?
upvoted 1 times

  **Kole82** 1 year, 7 months ago

PID of
upvoted 6 times

  **NuzzleTCG** 1 year, 4 months ago



overdose
upvoted 5 times

Question #47

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -

When using X11 forwarding in SSH, what environment variable is automatically set in the remote shell in order to help applications to connect to the correct X11 server? (Specify only the environment variable without any additional commands or values.)

  **Roger95** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

On the server side, X11Forwarding yes must be specified in /etc/ssh/sshd_config

DISPLAY and XAUTHORITY will automatically be set to their proper values.

upvoted 3 times

FILL BLANK -

The presence of what file will temporarily prevent all users except root from logging into a system? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

- bogvt**

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

Wrong answer. The right answer is /etc/nologin

upvoted 37 times
- mustache**

2 years ago

it is a symbolic link to /sbin/nologin...

upvoted 4 times
- drliu1202**

3 weeks ago

/etc/nologin is not a symbolic link.

"What happens on login, when the file /etc/nologin contains this line of text login currently is not possible only?

The message login currently is not possible will be shown, and a login is prevented."

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.2/110.2_01/#:~:text=logins%20are%20prevented.-,What%20happens%20on%20login%2C%20when%20the%20file%20/etc/nologin%20contains,not%20possible%20will%20be%20shown%2C%20and%20a%20login%20is%20prevented.,-May%20an%20ordinary

upvoted 1 times
- aianovskii**

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

yep /etc/nologin NOT /sbin/nologin

upvoted 16 times
- KAYA2202**

Most Recent

1 month ago

/etc/nologin

upvoted 1 times
- w3rr**

3 months, 4 weeks ago

/etc/nologin

upvoted 1 times
- Lazylinux**

4 months, 1 week ago

yep /etc/nologin

upvoted 2 times
- marenc**

5 months, 1 week ago

To prevent all users except the root user from logging into the system temporarily, the superuser may create a file named /etc/nologin. This file may contain a message to the users notifying them as to why they can not login (for example, system maintenance notifications). so the answer is /etc/nologin

upvoted 3 times
- anhcq**

9 months ago

To prevent all users except the root user from logging into the system temporarily, the superuser may create a file named /etc/nologin. This file may contain a message to the users notifying them as to why they can not login (for example, system maintenance notifications). For details see man 5 nologin.

ref: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.2/110.2_01/

upvoted 3 times
- iwkno6**

1 year ago

Agreed that it is /etc/nologin, as the sbin one is always there. To confirm create a nologin file in /etc and lock and try to log back in.

upvoted 4 times
- McLaba**

1 year, 4 months ago

When /sbin/nologin is set as the shell, if user with that shell logs in, they'll get a polite message saying 'This account is currently not available.' This message can be changed with the file /etc/nologin.txt.

upvoted 2 times
- McLaba**

1 year, 3 months ago

/etc/nologin is right

upvoted 2 times
- georgerobel**

1 year, 6 months ago



The right answer is /etc/nologin

upvoted 1 times
- Erwinator**

1 year, 11 months ago

Just test it, if you create /etc/nologin you can only login with root

upvoted 6 times

  **Vendo** 1 year, 11 months ago

The question is a bit too general...



/etc/nologin. creating this we could write the reason as a message

/sbin/nologin. is always there, but not active until you change the shell of a user

and then



/run/nologin for SSH connections. does exactly that what the question asks

upvoted 2 times

  **Thi_86** 2 years ago

"/etc/nologin" it's correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **hossem1998** 2 years ago

/etc/nologin

upvoted 2 times

  **Vano1** 2 years ago

/sbin/nologin exist all time on the system and this not prevent regular user to login.

Correct anwer is /etc/nologin.

upvoted 2 times

Question #49

Topic 1

Which of the following commands preloads and manages existing SSH keys that are used for automatic authentication while logging in to order machines using SSH?

- A. sshd
- B. ssh-keyring
- C. ssh-keygen
- D. ssh-pki
- E. ssh-agent

asma_22

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

the right answer is ssh-agent

upvoted 30 times

3glag

Highly Voted

2 years, 5 months ago

ssh-agent is right answer

and this question was in lpic2-201(400)

upvoted 15 times

w3rr

Most Recent

3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

ssh-agent

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

ssh-agent- commands preloads and manages existing SSH keys that are used for automatic authentication while logging in, it loads the key into memory i.e. if you have passphrase protecting a key instead of keep putting it in every time you try to connect to server, you only put it once and the ssh-agent will remember it for all subsequent logins

upvoted 3 times

Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E for sure used for managing ssh keys for automatic subsequent auth

upvoted 1 times

jedrek

4 months, 3 weeks ago

What does it even mean to preload SSH key?

upvoted 1 times

serlan

6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E: ssh-agent

upvoted 1 times

Robert12

6 months, 2 weeks ago

The question says preloads and manages. What does preload actually mean ?

ssh -keygen - generates keys but does it manage the keys?, if so whats the purpose of having ssh-agent ? I would naturally choose ssh-agent with this question.

upvoted 1 times

serlan

7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E: ssh-agent

upvoted 1 times

Sergio_light

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

ssh-agent is correct

upvoted 2 times

anhcq

9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Correct answer is E: ssh-agent. The authentication agent needs to spawn its own shell and will hold your private keys — for public key authentication — in memory for the remainder of the session.
ref: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.3/110.3_01/
upvoted 4 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago

Correct answer is E, ssh-agent.

From the man pages itself:
"...the agent can be located and automatically used for authentication when logging in to other machines using ssh(1)."
upvoted 4 times

  **comanchero** 1 year, 8 months ago



I think that the right answare is C: key-gen. In man page for ssh-keygen: ssh-keygen generates, manages and converts authentication keys for ssh(1). ssh-keygen can create keys for use by SSH. protocol version 2.
upvoted 1 times

  **comanchero** 1 year, 8 months ago



C: ssh-keygen
upvoted 1 times

  **SanjiDiableJambe** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

No , its ssh-agent .the question it clearly states that the SSH exists already ! so ssh-keygen is off the table
upvoted 3 times

  **ilputto** 1 year, 9 months ago

the correct answer is D
upvoted 1 times

  **ilputto** 1 year, 9 months ago

sorry E, ssh-agent
upvoted 2 times

  **nicolas97** 1 year, 8 months ago

grande
upvoted 4 times

  **mustache** 1 year, 12 months ago

this is from the man page:
ssh-keygen — authentication key generation, management and conversion
so the answer here should be right, ssh-keygen...
upvoted 2 times

  **Thi_86** 2 years ago

"E" it's correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **Admingui** 2 years, 2 months ago

ssh-keygen is to create a key. they are asking how to manage EXISTING keys. so its E
ssh-agent
upvoted 11 times

Question #50

Topic 1

On a machine running several X servers, how do programs identify the different instances of the X11 server?

A. By a fixed UUID that is defined in the X11 configuration file.

B. By a display name like: 1.

C. By the name of the user that runs the X server like x11:bob.

D. By a device name like /dev/X11/xservers/1.

E. By a unique IPv6 address from the fe80::/64 subnet.

ledlong

Highly Voted

11 months, 1 week ago

The X server runs as the given display number, which by default is 0. If multiple X servers are to run simultaneously on a host, each must have a unique display number.

From the user’s perspective, every X server has a display name of the form:

hostname:displaynumber.screennumber

upvoted 5 times

Question #51

Topic 1

The X11 configuration file xorg.conf is grouped into section. How is the content of the section SectionName represented?

A. It is placed in curly brackets as in Section SectionName {"I"}.

B. It is placed between the tags <Section name="SectionName"> and </Section>.

C. It is placed between a line containing Section "SectionName" and a line containing EndSection.

D. It is placed after the row [SectionName].

E. It is placed after an initial unindented Section "SectionName" and must be indented by exactly one tab character.

Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

I C Correct

upvoted 1 times

ledlong

11 months, 1 week ago

It's C

upvoted 1 times

aianovskii

1 year, 1 month ago

The correct answer is C

Section "SectionName" and a line containing EndSection.

upvoted 1 times

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 7 months ago

. /dev/tty12

upvoted 1 times

Jodelo



1 year, 1 month ago

So.. what? You put that in your rsyslogd config to redirect all log messages to the terminal. Just another dumb comment from Rini Giannenzo. I've seen several of your comments here. You should get slapped.



upvoted 15 times



Which of the following features are provided by SPICE? (Choose two.)



- A. Connecting local USB devices to remote applications.
- B. Accessing graphical applications on a remote host.
- C. Replacing Xorg as local X11 server.
- D. Downloading and locally installing applications from a remote machine.
- E. Uploading and running a binary program on a remote machine.



  **edgarchaa** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago
can confirm that A and B are correct
upvoted 10 times

  **ilputto** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago
A and B in my opinion
upvoted 5 times



  **lucaverce** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: AB
SPICE surely supports USB devices
and its main purpose is to access graphical applications on a remote host
so I agree with A B.
upvoted 2 times



  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: AB
Agreed AB
upvoted 1 times



  **anhcq** 9 months ago
Selected Answer: AB
Simple Protocol for Independent Computing Environments (Spice) comprises a suite of tools aimed at accessing the desktop environment of virtualised systems, either in the local machine or in a remote location. In addition to that, the Spice protocol offers native features to integrate the local and remote systems, like the ability to access local devices (for example, the sound speakers and the connected USB devices) from the remote machine and file sharing between the two systems.
ref: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/106/106.2/106.2_01/
upvoted 3 times



  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago
In my opinion, A and B.


A - Definitely supports USB redirection.
B - SPICE main purpose is to access graphical applications on a remote host.
upvoted 4 times

  **Thi_86** 2 years ago
The question it's poor elaborate.
upvoted 3 times



  **glorofarz** 2 years, 1 month ago
this is a headscratcher, B is obviously correct but not unique to spice.
A, the USB thing is a specific Feature of Spice, definetly correct.
D. ? well, yeah maybe, but...
This is a really silly question
upvoted 2 times



  **lanc** 2 years, 3 months ago
about usb redirection,
USB Redirection
Spice can be used to redirect USB devices that are plugged in the client to the guest OS.
upvoted 2 times

  **lanc** 2 years, 2 months ago
From what I understood after reading this page, <https://www.spice-space.org/features.html>
the answer seems to be A and B. If anyone knows the answer, please help.
upvoted 5 times

  **kejdimemo** 2 years, 3 months ago

Right answer is B and D as it runs graphical applications and also downloads and installs apps remotely
upvoted 2 times

  **hendridevries** 2 years, 6 months ago
any proof for this anwser?
upvoted 3 times



  **nicolas97** 1 year, 8 months ago
netacad
upvoted 2 times

Question #53

Topic 1

What is the systemd journal stored?

- A. /var/jlog/ and /var/jlogd/
- B. /proc/log/ and /proc/klog/
- C. /run/log/journal/ or /var/log/journal/
- D. /var/log/syslog.bin or /var/log/syslog.jrn
- E. /etc/systemd/journal/ or /usr/lib/systemd/journal/

  **iwkno6** Highly Voted 1 year ago
agreed. Confirmed /var/log/journal for Ubuntu
upvoted 6 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** Highly Voted 1 year ago
C is correct.

"...stores log data either persistently below /var/log/journal or in a volatile way below /run/log/journal..."



- From system-journald.service(8) man pages
upvoted 5 times

Question #54



Topic 1

Which of the following is true regarding the command sendmail?

- A. With any MTA, the sendmail command must be run periodically by the cron daemon.
- B. When using systemd, sendmail is an alias to relayctl.
- C. The sendmail command prints the MTA's queue history of which mails have been sent successfully.
- D. It is only available when the sendmail MTA is installed.
- E. All common MTAs, including Postfix and Exim, provide a sendmail command.

  **CuriousLinuxCat** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago
Since Sendmail was a very popular MTA for a long time, Postfix (and I assume Exim too, correct me if I'm wrong) wanted to maintain its compatibility with it, so they created an emulation layer that allows interaction with the Sendmail commands.

It's akin to the 'newaliases' command!
upvoted 6 times

  **Guillem** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago
the sendmail command can be used in sendmail, postfix and exim. Tested
upvoted 3 times

Question #55

Topic 1

Which file inside the CUPS configuration directory contains the settings of the printers?

- A. cups-devices.conf
- B. snmp.conf
- C. printers.conf
- D. printcap.conf
- E. cupsd.conf

  **rennanlopes** 1 year ago

C is correct
take a look at <https://linux.die.net/man/5/printers.conf>
upvoted 2 times

  **ellen_AA** 1 year, 1 month ago

why not cupsd.conf, the file exists by default under /etc/cups. printers.conf doesn't
upvoted 2 times

  **Timfdklfajlksdjlkf** 1 year, 1 month ago

Because the answer is wrong. Simple, as, that. Printers.conf doesn't exist on your linux machine because you silly goose never added or deleted a printer, otherwise cupsd would've created that file automatically. The correct answer is and always was printers.conf.
upvoted 4 times

FILL BLANK -
Which file is processed by newaliases? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

- Thi_86

Highly Voted

2 years ago

The correct answer is "/etc/aliases"

upvoted 16 times
- QuickVick1982

1 year, 10 months ago

/etc/aliases is a symbolic link to /etc/mail/aliases

upvoted 2 times
- EnemyTurret

1 year, 8 months ago

on my disto it isn't (kubuntu)

upvoted 3 times
- Jodelo

1 year, 1 month ago

Yeah it's /etc/aliases on my ubuntu too. Not a symbolic link.

upvoted 2 times
- lucaverce

3 months, 1 week ago

You didn't understand the question, they ask "Which file is processed by newaliases?" Not which alias file you can edit.

upvoted 1 times
- lucaverce

Most Recent

3 months, 2 weeks ago

They ask "Which file is processed by newaliases?", the correct answer is /etc/mail/aliases.

You can edit the text-based /etc/aliases file with your new aliases , but only when you invoke the newaliases command it will update the binary file (newaliases update the /etc/mail/aliases db file).

DESCRIPTION. newaliases rebuilds the random access data base for the mail aliases file /etc/mail/aliases. It is run automatically by sendmail(1M) (in the default configuration) whenever /etc/mail/aliases is newer than /etc/mail/aliases.

upvoted 1 times
- Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

As per LPIC-2 page 357

By default, the email accounts on a Linux system are associated with the standard system accounts. For example, If user Carol has the login name carol on the host lab2.campus then her email address will be carol@lab2.campus. This one-to-one association between system accounts and mailboxes can be extended by standard methods provided by most Linux distributions, in particular the email routing mechanism provided by the /etc/aliases file.

so answer would be /etc/aliases

upvoted 2 times
- wvdw1962

6 months, 1 week ago

according my studyguide LPIC-1, Breshnahan/Blum, page 381: "The /etc/aliases.db is a binary file. Thus you want to edit the text-based /etc/aliases file with your new aliases and run the newaliases command to update the binary file.

upvoted 3 times
- wvdw1962

5 months, 4 weeks ago

but, according the man-page it should be /etc/mail/aliases

upvoted 2 times
- Robert12

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Throughout my studies i never come across /etc/mail/aliases it's always been /etc/aliases
Therefore i would naturally choose /etc/aliases believing 100% that it is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times
- shiine

8 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it's /etc/mail/aliases as described in the man page:

"The newaliases utility makes changes to the mail aliases file visible to smtpd(8). It should be run every time the aliases(5) file is changed. The location of the alias file is defined in smtpd.conf(5), and defaults to /etc/mail/aliases."



<https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/newaliases.8.html>



upvoted 2 times
- petkov



8 months, 3 weeks ago

/etc/aliases

upvoted 1 times

  **jegga** 9 months ago
the correct answer is.
/etc/aliases
upvoted 1 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago
I agree looks like /etc/aliases is the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago
The correct answer is "/etc/aliases".



First you edit /etc/aliases, the run the newaliases command, which will update the aliases database called /etc/aliases.db!



The aliases.db is a binary file so it is recommended to update the /etc/aliases file.



Example:

```
# grep ^hostmaster /etc/aliases
hostmaster: root
#
# nano /etc/aliases
#
# grep ^hostmaster /etc/aliases
hostmaster: christine,rich
#
# newaliases
#
```

upvoted 1 times

  **AonDuine** 1 year, 2 months ago
According to the study guide, the /etc/aliases is the correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

  **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago
I think this varies depending on your distribution.
/etc/mail/aliases or /etc/aliases.
upvoted 2 times

  **drliu1202** 3 weeks ago
I agree with you. But the official guide says /etc/aliases .
"After modifying the /etc/aliases file, the command newaliases should be executed to update the MTA’s aliases database and make the changes effective."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.3/108.3_01/#:~:text=After%20modifying%20the%20/etc/aliases%20file%2C%20the%20command%20newaliases%20should%20be%20executed%20to%20update%20the%20MTA%E2%80%99s%20aliases%20database%20and%20make%20the%20changes%20effective.
upvoted 1 times

Question #57

Topic 1


Which of the following are syslog facilities? (Choose two.)

- A. local5
- B. accounting
- C. mail
- D. postmaster
- E. remote

  **drliu1202** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

"Each log message is given a facility number and keyword that are associated with the Linux internal subsystem that produces the message."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.2/108.2_01/#:~:text=Each%20log%20message%20is%20given%20a%20facility%20number%20and%20keyword%20that%20are%20asociated%20with%20the%20Linux%20internal%20subsystem%20that%20produces%20the%20message%3A
upvoted 1 times

  **Sergio_light** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A and C are correct
upvoted 1 times



Question #58



Topic 1



Which of the following parameters are used for journalctl to limit the time frame of the output? (Choose two.)

- A. --since=
- B. --from=
- C. --until=
- D. --upto=
- E. --date=



  **Rini_Giannenzo** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago
Ma mannaggia le vostre anime
upvoted 7 times



  **sebbaslv** 1 year, 7 months ago
audio_02
upvoted 3 times

  **Audio00_02** 1 year, 7 months ago
che m'hai chiamato?
upvoted 2 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** Highly Voted 1 year ago
A and C is correct.

Source: man journalctl(1)
upvoted 6 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago
spot on ;)
upvoted 1 times

  **molotov** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago
FYI how it worked:
journalctl --since now|today|yesterday|tomorrow --until YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS
hf
upvoted 2 times

Which of the following commands display a list of jobs in the print queue? (Choose two.)

- A. cups --list
- B. lprm -l
- C. lpstat
- D. lpr -q
- E. lpq

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE is correct..READ MAN PAGE and you will agree!!
upvoted 1 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago

C & E are correct
upvoted 3 times

  **McLaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

print queue: lpq or lpstat
upvoted 2 times

  **McLaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

lpstat -o [destination(s)]
Shows the jobs queued on the specified destinations. If no destinations are specified all jobs are shown.
upvoted 2 times

  **AmayaBF** 1 year, 5 months ago

C is incorrect: " lpstat - print cups status information"
D is a correct answer: lpr -q "Queue the print job but do not start the spooling daemon."

Then, solution is DE
upvoted 2 times

  **AmayaBF** 1 year, 5 months ago

Sorry. My mistake. My tests were wrong and I didn't read the whole man.
upvoted 3 times

Question #60

Topic 1

On a system using systemd-journald, which of the following commands add the message Howdy to the system log? (Choose two.)

- A. append Howdy
- B. logger Howdy
- C. systemd-cat echo Howdy
- D. echo Howdy > /dev/journal
- E. journalctl add Howdy

  **hossem1998** Highly Voted 2 years ago

sorry b and c
upvoted 9 times

  **nicolas97** 1 year, 8 months ago

bravo ragazzo
upvoted 4 times

  **drliu1202** Most Recent 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
"while we send a log manually from our Debian clien"
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.2/108.2_01/#:~:text=while%20we%20send%20a%20log%20manually%20from%20our%20Debian%20client
upvoted 1 times

  **drliu1202** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
"Just like how the logger command is used to send messages from the command line to the system log (as we saw in the previous lesson), the systemd-cat command serves a similar — but more well-rounded — purpose with the system journal."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.2/108.2_02/#:~:text=Just%20like%20how%20the%20logger%20command%20is%20used%20to%20send%20messages%20from%20th
e%20command%20line%20to%20the%20system%20log%20(as%20we%20saw%20in%20the%20previous%20lesson)%2C%20the%20systemd%2Dc
at%20command%20serves%20a%20similar%E2%80%89%E2%80%94%E2%80%89but%20more%20well%2Drounded%E2%80%89%E2%80%94%E2
%80%89purpose%20with%20the%20system%20journal.
upvoted 1 times

  **TITI** 1 month ago

correct are B and C
upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
B and C - tested on Red Hat and worked.
E is WRONG, give error:
[root@xxxx ~]# journalctl add TEST
Failed to add match 'add': Invalid argument
Failed to add filters: Invalid argument
upvoted 1 times



  **amindiashvili** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
B and C
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: B
BC are correct below is why
systemd-cat and logger commands: are used to send messages from the command line to the system log.



The systemd-cat command serves a similar — but more well-rounded — purpose with the system journal. It allows us to send standard input (stdin), output (stdout) and error (stderr) to the journal.
If invoked with no parameters, it will send everything it reads from stdin to the journal. Once you are done, press Ctrl+C:.
The logger command comes in handy for shell scripting or for testing purposes. logger will append any message it receives to /var/log/syslog (or to /var/log/messages when logging to a remote central log server as you will see later in this lesson):
upvoted 1 times



  **jedrek** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
This answer is incorrect. It says select two but only one is provided as correct answer
Correct answer is B and C



Test it:
1. On one tab listen to journal logs
journalctl -f
2. On another tab do
logger Howdy
systemd-cat echo Howdy

Both will appear in the output of journalctl -f command
Hence the correct answer is B,C
upvoted 1 times

  **wvdw1962** 6 months, 1 week ago
I have tested on Ubuntu, its answer B + C.
"journalctl add" : 'add' -Invalid argument
upvoted 1 times



  **Robert12** 6 months, 1 week ago
In the first 60 questions of this test there is approximately 8 questions that can cause confusion when choosing the correct options. This one is the worst , it asks you to choose 2 options but only reports 1 answer. The answer it reports is way out.
upvoted 2 times

  **Robert12** 6 months, 1 week ago
There is no -add option within the man page for journalctl so option D must be incorrect.
systemd-cat is definitely correct. The question asks for 2 choices so the only other option left for me is logger . My answers would be B & C
upvoted 2 times

  **serlan** 6 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: B



B and C
upvoted 1 times



  **petkov** 8 months, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: B

B and C
upvoted 1 times

  **Janec20** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
B&C
Manual journal entries are created using the systemd-cat utility,
and if the configuration for rsyslog meets certain criteria, the logger command as well.
upvoted 2 times

  **claudiodz** 1 year, 5 months ago
Is correct: B, C
Font: <https://quizlet.com/vn/563499788/lpi-102-500-update-flash-cards/>
upvoted 4 times

  **claudiodz** 1 year, 5 months ago
Is correct B and E, Moderator please update.
upvoted 2 times

  **EnemyTurret** 1 year, 8 months ago
'journalctl add Howdy' returns:
Failed to add match 'add': Invalid argument

The answer is definitely C. adn you can't use logger for systemd journal btw.
upvoted 2 times

Which of the following options in the chrony configuration file define remote time sources? (Choose two.)

- A. source
- B. clock
- C. remote
- D. pool
- E. server

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: DE


The answer is DE.
Reference
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.1/108.1_02/
upvoted 1 times

  **thiagowarwick** 3 months ago

"A" is correct.
pool and server is from /etc/ntp.conf file
upvoted 1 times

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

"chrony source" is a command, not an entry in "chrony.con"
upvoted 1 times

  **jegga** 9 months ago

D,E is correct
upvoted 2 times

Question #62

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -
Which command is used to sync the hardware clock to the system clock? (Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)

sigi63

Highly Voted

1 year, 9 months ago

hwclock
Specify only the command WITHOUT any path or parameters !
upvoted 14 times

yigido

Highly Voted

1 year, 12 months ago

hwclock —hcosys

https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/Fedora/23/html/System_Administrators_Guide/sect4-synchronizing-date-time-hwclock.html
upvoted 7 times

Lazylinux

Most Recent

4 months, 1 week ago

hwclock is correct
upvoted 1 times

Raul_Andre

1 year, 9 months ago

the right answer is hwclock --hctosys
upvoted 3 times

hossem1998

2 years ago

hwclock
upvoted 1 times

mustache

2 years ago

hwclock is used to set the hw time, not to sync it
hctosys schould be the write answer
upvoted 4 times

mustache

1 year, 12 months ago

update: I meant systohc
upvoted 1 times

EnemyTurret

1 year, 8 months ago

hwclock --systohc syncs the clock meaning that hwclock IS the right answer
upvoted 4 times

Question #63

Topic 1

If an alias ls exists, which of the following commands updates the alias to point to the command ls -l instead of the alias's current target?

A. set ls='ls -l'

B. alias ls='ls -l'

C. alias --force ls='ls -l'

D. alias --update ls ls='ls -l'

E. realias ls='ls -l'

drliu1202

3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B



"alias alias_name=command(s)"
[https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/105/105.1/105.1_03/#:~:text=alias%20alias_name%3Dcommand\(s\)](https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/105/105.1/105.1_03/#:~:text=alias%20alias_name%3Dcommand(s))
upvoted 1 times



https://www.examtopycs.com/exams/lpi/102-500/custom-view/



59/113

Which of the following commands puts the output of the command date into the shell variable mydate?

- A. mydate="date"
- B. mydate="exec date"
- C. mydate="\$((date))"
- D. mydate="\$(date)"
- E. mydate="\${date}"

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago
Another legacy and easy way is
\$ mydate=`date`
but is not between listed answers, just FYI
upvoted 1 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago
Sure, it is correct.
See here: <https://www.tecmint.com/assign-linux-command-output-to-variable/>
upvoted 2 times

  **Guillem** 1 year, 3 months ago
correct. tested
upvoted 4 times

Question #65

Topic 1

What information is shown by the echo \$? command?

- A. The process ID of the echo command.
- B. The exit value of the command executed immediately before echo.
- C. The process ID which will be used for the next command.
- D. The exit value of the echo command.
- E. The process ID of the current shell.

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago

B is correct. To test, type a common command and then echo \$? and check the output, then type some gibberish and do echo \$? and check the output again. it should display the exit code depending on the previous command
upvoted 2 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago

Correct Answer: B  is correct.

What does the 'echo \$?' command do?
It shows the most recently exit code.
The command's exit code right before you entered 'echo \$?'.

Examples:
true
echo \$?
0



false
echo \$?
1

ls -fasjfhslakfjh
echo \$?
2
(The two here represents "Misuse of Shell Built-in")

See more:
<https://www.baeldung.com/linux/status-codes>
<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/501128/what-does-echo-do>
upvoted 3 times

Which of the following files is not read directly by a Bash login shell?

- A. ~/.bashrc
- B. ~/.bash_profile
- C. ~/.bash_login
- D. ~/.profile
- E. /etc/profile

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

It is read as part of interactive non-login shell and hence to directly referenced
Read from the BIBLE :)
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/105/105.1/105.1_01/
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

i mean by saying hence NOT directly referenced
upvoted 1 times

  **HieuNguyen887** 1 year, 3 months ago

The correct answer is A
upvoted 2 times

  **claudiodz** 1 year, 5 months ago

(A) is definitely correct, see source:
https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/Bash-Startup-Files.html
upvoted 3 times

  **McLaba** 1 year, 4 months ago

infact bash read the config files in this order..
/etc/profile -> ~/.bash_profile -> ~/.bash_login -> ~/.profile,
at the exit -> ~/.bash_logout
upvoted 7 times

  **Jodelo** 1 year, 1 month ago

This is absolutely true
upvoted 4 times

  **MaikyCR28** 2 months, 4 weeks ago



Well done. Just mention that ~/.profile is only read if ~/.bash_profile and ~/.bash_login aren't present.
upvoted 1 times

  **t33h9ck** 1 year, 5 months ago

When Bash is invoked as an interactive login shell, or as a non-interactive shell with the --login option, it first reads and executes commands from the file /etc/profile, if that file exists. After reading that file, it looks for ~/.bash_profile, ~/.bash_login, and ~/.profile, in that order, and reads and executes commands from the first one that exists and is readable. The --noprofile option may be used when the shell is started to inhibit this behavior.

When an interactive login shell exits, or a non-interactive login shell executes the exit builtin command, Bash reads and executes commands from the file ~/.bash_logout, if it exists.

So the correct Answer is A which read with a bash non-login shell
upvoted 2 times

  **sigi63** 1 year, 9 months ago

B (if available) + E are only read in when logging on to the system.
C is an alternative of B and is only read if B is not present.
D is only read at logon if neither B nor C is present.
A is the correct answer!
Book page 299 Harald Maaßen "LPIC-1 Secure for successful Linux certification".
upvoted 4 times

  **ismael_1_** 1 year, 11 months ago

the correct is E
upvoted 1 times


  **lindoswinux** 1 year, 11 months ago

answer is A



upvoted 3 times

  **germanb** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct answer, "/home/user/.bashrc executes (sourced from the user's .bash_profile or .profile)" it's not read from bash_login
upvoted 1 times

  **kullstone** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct, ~/.bashrc read directly from Interactive shell, not Bash Login Shell.
https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/Bash-Startup-Files.html
upvoted 6 times

  **yigido** 1 year, 12 months ago

correct answer is D
upvoted 2 times

What is true about the file .profile in a user's home directory?

- A. It must be executable.
- B. It must call the binary of the login shell.
- C. It must use a valid shell script syntax.
- D. It must start with a shebang.
- E. It must be readable for its owner only.

  **Vendo** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

The .profile was the original profile configuration for the Bourne shell (a.k.a., sh). bash, being a Bourne compatible shell will read and use it. Any shell providing bourne compatibility will read .profile. and thus, I believe is C true.
upvoted 7 times

  **chris12aug** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

-rw-r--r-- 1 ubuntu ubuntu 807 Jan 6 16:23 .profile

- A. It must be executable. (Wrong it is not)
 - B. It must call the binary of the login shell. (No it is not necessary)
 - C. It must use a valid shell script syntax. (correct)
 - D. It must start with a shebang. (Wrong it does not start by shebang, it is called from /etc/profile file)
 - E. It must be readable for its owner only. (Wrong it is not)
- upvoted 1 times

  **NetOps_Dave** 3 months, 1 week ago

E is correct imho: The .profile file does not start with a !# so it does not follow shell scripting syntax. It does not need to be executable. The standard permissions are set to -rw-r--r-- so actually it is readable for everyone, but because it is in the users directory only the user is able to read it. I think that, because of the other answers are definitively not right, E is the most sane answer. Still an annoyingly confusing question though..
upvoted 1 times


  **MaikyCR28** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

So, should the "others" be part of the group to have read access to it?
upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C



C is right "it must use a valid shell script syntax" obvious always respect the shell syntax
E is wrong because the permission normally are 644
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C



C is correct ...E is wrong because ALL have Read permission check yourself on linux box
D is WRONG as it doesnt not need to start with SHE Bang!!! oops typo Shebang..below is cut/paste of the actual file
root@Debian:~# cat .profile
~/.profile: executed by Bourne-compatible login shells.
if ["\$BASH"]; then
if [-f ~/.bashrc]; then
. ~/.bashrc
fi
fi

mesg n 2> /dev/null || true
upvoted 2 times



  **dspaula** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

C is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **Robert12** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I dont think C is correct , the .profile file does not have a shebang
upvoted 1 times

  **shahab** 1 year, 6 months ago



C is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **sigi63** 1 year, 9 months ago

The rights for the file are 644
shebang is not available
C is the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

  **rb1353** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think I am misunderstanding something then, wouldn't valid shell script syntax include a shebang, so that would mean if c is true, then d must be true as well?

upvoted 3 times

  **soullessone** 7 months ago



I think all are misunderstanding the question.
Everywhere the answer is C, but I think it is wrong and the permission is asked here.
It must be r for all or user!
I would go with E
And
Syntax is meant # !/bin/bash or what ever.

upvoted 1 times

  **soullessone** 7 months ago

shell scripts have a specific syntax:
#!/interpreter [optional-arg]

upvoted 1 times

  **ilputto** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

What is true regarding the statement beginning with #! that is found in the first line of script? (Choose two.)

- A. It prevents the scripts from being executed until the ! is removed.
- B. it triggers the installation of the script's interpreter.
- C. It specifies the path and the arguments of the interpreter used to run the script.
- D. It defines the character encoding of the script.
- E. It is a comment that is ignored by the script interpreter.

  **CuriousLinuxCat** Highly Voted 1 year ago

I agree with C and E.

C - The shebang does define the path (and if you choose, optional arguments) to the interpreter to run the script.

E - It is true that if you place a #, it is ignored by the interpreter. However, before the interpretation takes place, something else happens before that.

"The unix kernel's program loader is responsible for doing this. When exec() is called, it asks the kernel to load the program from the file at its argument. It will then check the first 16 bits of the file to see what executable format it has. If it finds that these bits are #! it will use the rest of the first line of the file to find which program it should launch, and it provides the name of the file it was trying to launch (the script) as the last argument to the interpreter program.

The interpreter then runs as normal, and treats the #! as a comment line."
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3009192/how-does-the-shebang-work>
upvoted 6 times

  **feidhlimx** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago



The question asks "What is true regarding the statement beginning with #! ..."
E is incorrect, as the statement itself is not a comment ignored by the script interpreter!

- B. it triggers the installation of the script's interpreter.
- C. It specifies the path and the arguments of the interpreter used to run the script.



... are the correct answers here
upvoted 3 times

  **amindiashvili** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

C and E are correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC
E is wrong: the first line -ONLY THE FIRST LINE- expect a hash bang sign (also called "shebang") to tell wich kind of shell we'll intend to use and its path.
Absolutely it is NOT a comment.
So C for sure.
B is correct for the same, because the #! in the first line trigger the script interpreter, the word "installation" is ambiguous, maybe a trick or a type mistake.
upvoted 2 times

  **TedM** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE
C and E are correct answers
upvoted 1 times



  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC
I would go for BC in the exam
here is snippet... Except for the first line, all other lines starting with the hash character # will be ignored, so they can be used to place reminders and comments. Blank lines are also ignored..
This means #! is exempted from the rule and hence BC is answer for sure...i cannot see how E can be right at all as questions clearly says the FIRST LINE ONLY it did NOT mention any other lines
Read here: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/105/105.2/105.2_01/#:~:text=the%20default%20interpreter,are%20also%20ignored.
upvoted 3 times

  **alitosdavila** 5 months ago



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shebang_\(Unix\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shebang_(Unix))
The shebang line is usually ignored by the interpreter, because the "#" character is a comment marker in many scripting languages; some language

interpreters that do not use the hash mark to begin comments still may ignore the shebang line in recognition of its purpose
upvoted 1 times

  **SScott** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC



Fairly sure a typo is present. Replace installation with parsing and B makes more sense than a simple REM # in E
upvoted 2 times

  **SScott** 5 months, 1 week ago

This question is poorly worded. LPIC is placing emphasis on the # comment as well. Changing my answer to C and E.
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/105/105.2/105.2_01/#:~:text=the%20default%20interpreter,are%20also%20ignored.
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago



I think U read it WRONG...here is snippet... Except for the first line, all other lines starting with the hash character # will be ignored, so they can be used to place reminders and comments. Blank lines are also ignored..
This means #! is exempted from the rule and hence BC is answer for sure...i cannot see how E can be right at all as questions clearly says the FIRST LINE ONLY it did NOT mention any other lines
upvoted 2 times

  **marenc** 5 months, 1 week ago

It's B and C, the reason is #! is the shebang, so if you want to ignore it you need to use just # that's why it is not the C, just after the characters #! (known as shebang). In a script with instructions for the Bash shell, the first line should be #!/bin/bash. By indicating this line, the interpreter for all the instructions in the file will be /bin/bash. Except for the first line, all other lines starting with the hash character # will be ignored, so they can be used to place reminders and comments. Blank lines are also ignored.

```
#!/bin/bash
# A very simple script
```

upvoted 2 times

  **Ibellic** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC



assuming that #! in this case is the shebang and not a part of a comment.
B C i think is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **Robert12** 6 months ago



While it formally looks like a comment, the fact that it's the very first two bytes of a file marks the whole file as a text file and as a script. The script will be passed to the executable mentioned on the first line after the shebang.
upvoted 1 times

  **Robert12** 6 months ago



interpreter is generally an absolute path to an executable program.
upvoted 2 times

  **dspaula** 6 months, 1 week ago

I agree with C and E
upvoted 1 times



  **Robert12** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I think BC is correct .
interpreter is a computer program that directly executes instructions written in a programming or scripting language, shebang or a "bang" line. It is nothing but the absolute path to the Bash interpreter.
upvoted 2 times

  **Darano** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

I agree with C and E
upvoted 2 times



  **Mr214** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

C and E
upvoted 3 times

  **ledlong** 11 months ago

B and C
upvoted 2 times

  **clavex** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



Not B. execute instead of install.
upvoted 1 times



Question #69

Topic 1

What output does the command seq 1 5 20 produce?



- A. 1
- B. 1
- C. 1
- D. 2
- E. 5



  **minajahan** Highly Voted 2 years ago
Correct answer should be:
1
6
11
16
upvoted 28 times



  **MIU** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago
Typo options....the correct options are



A. 1 5 10 15
B. 1 6 11 16
C. 1 234
D. 2 345
E. 5 10 15 20



so the answer is B.
upvoted 16 times

  **claudiodz** 1 year, 5 months ago
Font: <https://vceguide.com/what-output-will-the-command-seq-1-5-20-produce/>
upvoted 1 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago
cheers, B indeed.
upvoted 2 times

  **thienn458** Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago
output will be 1+5 and it starts from 1 - don't go over 20
1
1+5=6
6+5=11
11+5=16
16+5=21 (over 20)
correct :
1
6
11
16
upvoted 1 times

  **phucpeta** 1 year, 4 months ago
seq – seq [OPTION]... FIRST INCREMENT LAST
Print numbers from FIRST to LAST, in steps of INCREMENT.
output like that
1
6
11
16
upvoted 3 times

  **sugisho** 1 year, 9 months ago
[root@centos7 ~]# seq 1 5 20
1
6
11
16
upvoted 1 times

Question #70

Topic 1

Which of the following commands lists all defines variables and functions within Bash?

A. env

B. export

C. env -a

D. set

E. echo \$ENV

drliu1202

3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

"set outputs all of the currently assigned shell variables and functions."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/105/105.1/105.1_02/#:~:text=set%20outputs%20all%20of%20the%20currently%20assigned%20shell%20variables%20and%20functions.
upvoted 1 times

jegga

9 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #71

Topic 1

What information related to a user account is modified using the chage command?

A. Default ownership for new files

B. Group membership

C. Set of commands available to the user

D. Password expiry information

E. Default permissions for new files

drliu1202

3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D


"As root, you can pass chage the -l (or --list) switch followed by a username to have that user’s current password and account expiry information printed on the screen"
[https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.1/110.1_01/#:~:text=As%20root%2C%20you%20can%20pass%20chage%20the%20%2Dl%20\(or%20%2D%2Dlist\)%20switch%20followed%20by%20a%20username%20to%20have%20that%20user%E2%80%99s%20current%20password%20and%20account%20expiry%20information%20printed%20on%20the%20screen](https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.1/110.1_01/#:~:text=As%20root%2C%20you%20can%20pass%20chage%20the%20%2Dl%20(or%20%2D%2Dlist)%20switch%20followed%20by%20a%20username%20to%20have%20that%20user%E2%80%99s%20current%20password%20and%20account%20expiry%20information%20printed%20on%20the%20screen)
upvoted 1 times

Question #72

Topic 1

Which command is used to set restrictions on the size of a core file that is created for a user when a program crashes?


- A. core
- B. edquota
- C. quota
- D. ulimit
- E. ktrace

 **cloudbased**

2 months ago

could somebody tell us what's the option for the ulimit command?


upvoted 1 times

 **lo_01234_ol**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

-c the maximum size of core files created


upvoted 1 times

 **drliu1202**

3 weeks ago

"-c
maximum core file size (in 512-byte blocks)"
<https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19683-01/816-0210/6m6nb7mo3/index.html#:~:text=%2Dc,512%2Dbyte%20blocks>

upvoted 1 times

 **Sergio_light**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct


upvoted 1 times

Question #73

Topic 1

How do shadow passwords improve the password security in comparison to standard no-shadow password?

- A. Regular users do not have access to the password hashes of shadow passwords.
- B. Every shadow password is valid for 45 days and must be changed afterwards.
- C. The system's host key is used to encrypt all shadow passwords.
- D. Shadow passwords are always combined with a public key that has to match the user's private key.
- E. Shadow passwords are stored in plain text and can be checked for weak passwords.

 **CuriousLinuxCat**

1 year ago

Sure, I can agree with A.

From the man 5 shadow:
"This file must not be readable by regular users if password security is to be maintained."

upvoted 4 times

What is true regarding public and private SSH keys? (Choose two.)

- A. For each user account, there is exactly one key pair that can be used to log into that account.
- B. The private key must never be revealed to anyone.
- C. Several different public keys may be generated for the same private key.
- D. To maintain the private key's confidentiality, the SSH key pair must be created by its owner.
- E. To allow remote logins, the user's private key must be copied to the remote server.

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

Option A is wrong. For example.

##

```
halof:~ # tree /etc/ssh
/etc/ssh
├── moduli
├── ssh_config
├── ssh_host_dsa_key
├── ssh_host_dsa_key.pub
├── ssh_host_ecdsa_key
├── ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub
├── ssh_host_ed25519_key
├── ssh_host_ed25519_key.pub
├── ssh_host_rsa_key
├── ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
└── sshd_config
```

0 directories, 11 files

##


Option B is an answer. The private key must be not readable by anyone except the owner and root. Otherwise, SSH will throw a warning.
Option C is wrong. Only one public key is paired with one private key. Both of them are generated at the same time by their owner via SSH-gen.
Option D is correct. As explained above.
Option E is wrong. The public key should be copied to the remote SSH server. The private key must be kept private.

upvoted 1 times

  **drliu1202** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.3/110.3_01/

upvoted 1 times

  **amindiashvili** 4 months, 1 week ago

B and C

upvoted 1 times

Question #75

Topic 1

Which of the following commands finds all files owned by root that have the SetUID bit set?

A. find / -user root -perm -4000

B. find / -user 0 -mode +s

C. find / -owner root -setuid

D. find / -owner 0 -permbits 0x100000000

E. find / --filter uid=1 --filter pers=u+s

iwkno6

Highly Voted

1 year ago

A is correct, 4000 being the suid
upvoted 5 times

drliu1202

Most Recent

1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Option A is correct. Reference :
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/101-500/104/104.7/104.7_01/
upvoted 1 times

Question #76

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -
What command is used to add OpenSSH private keys to a running ssh-agent instance? (Specify the command name only without any path.)

hossem1998

Highly Voted

2 years ago

ssh-add
upvoted 7 times

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 7 months ago

e basta
upvoted 3 times

Jodelo

1 year, 1 month ago

Rini Giavianzono is an idiot
upvoted 12 times

CuriousLinuxCat

Highly Voted

1 year ago

"ssh-add" adds private key identities to the OpenSSH authentication agent, ssh-agent(1)"

Source: me knowing how to use 'man ssh-add' on Linux, yay I feel smart.
EDIT: Ok I forgot to add a word in the quote whoopsie.
upvoted 6 times

CuriousLinuxCat

Most Recent

1 year ago

"ssh-add" adds private key identities to the OpenSSH authentication agent."

Source: me knowing how to use 'man ssh-add' on Linux, yay I feel smart.
upvoted 2 times

Question #77

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -

Which directory holds configuration files for xinetd services? (Specify the full path to the directory.)

- hossem1998

Highly Voted

2 years ago

/etc/xinetd.d

upvoted 5 times
- phucpeta

1 year, 4 months ago

directory !!! must have "/"

upvoted 4 times
- drliu1202

Most Recent

1 month ago

/etc/xinetd.d

Reference:
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.2/110.2_01/

upvoted 1 times
- Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

yes it is /etc/xinetd.d/

upvoted 1 times
- Amed

1 year, 3 months ago

I think the answer can be /etc/xinetd.conf or /etc/xinetd.d because, /etc/xinetd.d is included in the configuration file /etc/xinetd.conf but to be secure I'll choose etc/xinetd.d

upvoted 2 times

Question #78

Topic 1

Which mechanism does ssh use to interact with the SSH agent?

- A. Connecting to port 2222 which is used by the system-wide SSH agent.
- B. Using the fixed socket .ssh-agent/ipc.
- C. Creating an alias replacing ssh with calls to ssh-agent.
- D. Starting ssh-agent as a child process for each ssh invocation.
- E. Evaluating environment variables such as SSH_AUTH_SOCK.

- SScott

5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

The environment variable SSH_AUTH_SOCK is correct.
[https://docstore.mik.ua/oreilly/networking_2ndEd/ssh/ch06_03.htm#:~:text=Automatic%20agent%20loading%20\(subshell%20method\)](https://docstore.mik.ua/oreilly/networking_2ndEd/ssh/ch06_03.htm#:~:text=Automatic%20agent%20loading%20(subshell%20method))

upvoted 2 times
- Roger95

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

<https://www.ssh.com/academy/ssh/agent>

The SSH_AUTH_SOCK environment variable is set to point to a unix-domain socket used for communicating with the agent

upvoted 3 times

FILL BLANK -

Which parameter of the ssh command specifies the location of the private key used for login attempts? (Specify only the option name without any values or parameters.)

  **Vendo** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

-i
(identity_file)

Selects a file from which the identity (private key) for public key authentication is read. The default is ~/.ssh/id_dsa, ~/.ssh/id_ecdsa, ~/.ssh/id_ecdsa_sk, ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, ~/.ssh/id_ed25519_sk and ~/.ssh/id_rsa.

Identity files may also be specified on a per-host basis in the configuration file. It is possible to have multiple -i options (and multiple identities specified in configuration files).

If no certificates have been explicitly specified by theCertificateFile directive, ssh will also try to load certificate information from the filename obtained by appending -cert.pub to identity filenames.


upvoted 11 times

  **Thi_86** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago



I think that correct is "ssh -i"
upvoted 7 times

  **drliu1202** Most Recent 1 month ago

Answer is :
-i
<https://man.openbsd.org/ssh#i>
upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 1 week ago

from MAN page for ssh
OPTIONS
-i identity_file
Selects a file from which the identity (private key) for public key authentication is read. You can also specify a public key file to use the corresponding private key that is loaded in ssh-agent(1) when the private key file is not present locally. The default is ~/.ssh/id_rsa, ~/.ssh/id_ecdsa,
....
upvoted 1 times



  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

From the MAN pages of SSH:

-i identity_file
Selects a file from which the identity (private key) for public key authentication is read. You can also specify a public key file to use the corresponding private key that is loaded in ssh-agent(1) when the private key file is not present locally.
....
So my answer is -i
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months ago

yep -i stands for identity_file ==> full command ssh -i think if i stand for insert to remember easy
upvoted 1 times

  **gaber** 1 year, 5 months ago

so, ssh -i, or identity_file, or -i?
upvoted 3 times

  **McLaba** 1 year, 3 months ago


sh -i ~/.ssh/mykey user@host
upvoted 1 times

  **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 8 months ago

-i commentotroppobrevedaje
upvoted 2 times

  **Timfdklfajlksdjlakf** 1 year, 1 month ago


You comment to be a noodle muncher
upvoted 3 times

-  **MIU**

1 year, 9 months ago


(Specify only the option name without any values or parameters.)

So, the answer is simply IdentifyFile.

upvoted 2 times
-  **lollo1234**


1 year, 10 months ago

The option is "IdentityFile"! Use with ssh -o "IdentityFile=\$HOME/.ssh/id_rsa" user@host
<https://linux.die.net/man/1/ssh>

upvoted 2 times
-  **HotSpotLTE**


1 year, 12 months ago

Are you sure guys? Because the question is talking about the parameter and not the command or the command's option.

upvoted 3 times
-  **yigido**

1 year, 12 months ago

ssh-keygen -f

upvoted 1 times
-  **yigido**

1 year, 12 months ago

Sorry, correct answer is ssh -i (identity_file)


upvoted 3 times

Question #80

Topic 1

Which of the following is true about IPv6?


- A. IPv6 no longer supports broadcast addresses.
- B. With IPv6, the TCP port numbers of most services have changed.
- C. IPv4 addresses can be used without any change with IPv6.
- D. IPv6 no longer supports multicast addresses.
- E. For IPv6, UDP and TCP have been replaced by the Rapid Transmission Protocol RTP.

-  **drliu1202**

1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Option A is correct.
Reference :
IPv6 does not implement the broadcast feature exactly as it exists in IPv4. However the same result can be achieved by sending the packet to the address ff02::1, reaching all hosts on the local network. Something similar to using 224.0.0.1 on IPv4 for multicasting as a destination.
"IPv6 does not implement the broadcast feature exactly as it exists in IPv4. However the same result can be achieved by sending the packet to the address ff02::1, reaching all hosts on the local network. Something similar to using 224.0.0.1 on IPv4 for multicasting as a destination."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/109/109.1/109.1_02/

upvoted 1 times
-  **Lewatos**

9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

IPv6 does not support broadcast addresses, but instead uses multicast addresses in this role.

Multicast addresses support 16 different types of address scope, including node, link, site, organization, and global scope.

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/subscriber-management-dual-stack-ipv6-address-types.html#:~:text=IPv6%20does%20not%20support%20broadcast,,%20organization,%20and%20global%20scope.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the commands below might have produced the following output?

```
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 40997
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; ENDS: version: 0, flags;; udp:1280
;; QUESTION SECTION:
; www.example.org.      IN      NS

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.org.      3600 IN      SOA  sns.dns.icann.org noc.dns.icann.org.
2016110776 7200 3600 1209600 3600

;; Query time: 144 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.1 1#53(127.0.1.1)
;; WHEN: Sat Apr 01 21:22:46 BST 2017
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 114
```

- A. dig -t mx www.example.org
- B. dig www.example.org
- C. dig -t ns www.example.org
- D. dig -t a www.example.org
- E. dig -t soa www.example.org

yigido Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago
Correct Answer is "C" tested B and E all wrong
QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.org. IN NS
upvoted 15 times

hchavez 1 year, 11 months ago
yep, that's right.
upvoted 2 times

felipemelom Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago
The correct answer is :
dig -t ns www.example.org
as shown in the printed output, just look at
"QUESTION SECTION: www.example.org. IN NS"
upvoted 5 times

lucaverce Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
C is right , I tested on Ubuntu:
\$ dig -t ns www.google.com
the result is correct
upvoted 1 times



amindiashvili 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
Tested on both Debian and Centos 7, it should n ot matter what Linux distro as the DIG command us common across all distros
upvoted 1 times



marenc 5 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
C is the right answer
upvoted 1 times

dspaula 6 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C

the correct answer is C. Tested on Centos 7
upvoted 1 times

  **mrh84** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
Tested in Debian
upvoted 1 times

  **lugaid** 7 months, 1 week ago

the correct answer is C
upvoted 1 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago

C is correct, tested them all and each output yielded depended on the type mnemonic (NS or AAAA). check man page -t type section to confirm :)
upvoted 1 times

  **Mokdad** 1 year ago

C is correct

Man dig



-t type

This option indicates the resource record type to query, which can be any valid query type. If it is a resource record type supported in BIND 9, it can be given by the type mnemonic (such as NS or AAAA). The default query type is A, unless the -x option is supplied to indicate a reverse lookup. A zone transfer can be requested by specifying a type of AXFR. When an incremental zone transfer (IXFR) is required , set the type to ixfr=N. The incremental zone transfer contains all changes made to the zone since the serial number in the zone's SOA record was N. All resource record types can be expressed as TYPEnn, where nn is the number of the type. If the resource record type is not supported in BIND 9, the result is displayed as described in RFC 3597.

upvoted 1 times

  **t33h9ck** 1 year, 5 months ago

The correct Answer is C
upvoted 2 times



  **kbugeja** 1 year, 10 months ago

This was in the exam. All questions are valid, These dumps helped a lot
upvoted 2 times

  **Jorro99404** 1 year, 11 months ago



Definitely "C". Look at the line:
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.org. IN NS

"NS" is the key
upvoted 4 times

  **Vendo** 1 year, 11 months ago

use the @ Google to respond to query...
then I found out after a long research that:
dig @8.8.8.8 -t NS www.example.com
gives that exactly what in the picture

The local caching resolver seams to gives another answeare. Tricky question.
upvoted 2 times



  **Thi_86** 1 year, 12 months ago



Correct is "E".
upvoted 1 times

  **mustache** 2 years ago

B is wrong! we see on the output SOA reccord...
dig -t soa www.example.org
upvoted 3 times

FILL BLANK -
Which parameter is missing in the command
ip link set ____ dev eth0
to activate the previously inactive network interface eth0? (Specify the parameter only without any command, path or additional options.)

  **SScott** 5 months, 1 week ago
ip link set up dev eth0 (is correct)
also sudo ip link set dev eth0 up (will work) followed by sudo ifup eth0 (to reactivate the interface)
upvoted 1 times

  **Lewatos** 9 months, 1 week ago
up, but in this order:

ip link set { DEVICE | dev DEVICE | group DEVGROUP }
[{ up | down }]
[type TYPE ARGS]
[arp { on | off }]
[dynamic { on | off }]
[multicast { on | off }]
[allmulticast { on | off }]
[promisc { on | off }]
[trailers { on | off }]
[carrier { on | off }]
[txqueuelen PACKETS]
[name NEWNAME]
[address LLADDR]
[broadcast LLADDR]
[mtu MTU]
[netns { PID | NAME }]
[link-netns NAME | link-netnsid ID]
upvoted 3 times

Which of the following states can NetworkManager show regarding the system's network connectivity? (Choose two.)



- A. up
- B. portal
- C. full
- D. login-required
- E. firewalled

  **yigido** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago

none: the host is not connected to any network.
portal: the host is behind a captive portal and cannot reach the full Internet.
limited: the host is connected to a network, but it has no access to the Internet.
full: The host is connected to a network and has full access to the Internet.
unknown: The connectivity status cannot be found out.
upvoted 7 times

  **lucaverce** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC
B e C , the command is
user@Ubuntu-VM:~\$ nmcli network connectivity
full
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC
BC as per comments
upvoted 1 times

  **Mokdad** 1 year ago

Correct.
Man nmcli
connectivity [check]
Get network connectivity state. The optional check argument tells NetworkManager to re-check the connectivity, else the most recent known connectivity state is displayed without re-checking. Possible states are:
None: the host is not connected to any network.
Portal: the host is behind a captive portal and cannot reach the full Internet.
Limited: the host is connected to a network, but it has no access to the Internet.
Full: the host is connected to a network and has full access to the Internet.
Unknown: the connectivity status cannot be found out.
upvoted 1 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year, 1 month ago



Correct.
<https://www.thegeekdiary.com/how-to-configure-and-manage-network-connections-using-nmcli/>

or from 'man NetworkManager' itself:

"CONNECTIVITY_STATE
The network connectivity state, which can take the values defined by the NMConnectivityState type, from the org.freedesktop.NetworkManager D-Bus API: unknown, none, portal, limited or full. Note: this variable will only be set for connectivity-change actions."
upvoted 2 times

  **comanchero** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct answere are B) and C) man NetworkManager search word portal :
CONNECTIVITY_STATE
The network connectivity state, which can take the values defined by the NMConnectivityState type, from the org.freedesktop.NetworkManager D-Bus API: unknown, none, portal, limited or full. Note: this variable will only be set for connectivity-change actions.
upvoted 1 times

  **Thi_86** 1 year, 12 months ago

I don't see this value "Portal" in anyplace.
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following are valid host addresses for the subnet 203.0.113.64/28? (Choose two.)

- A. 203.0.113.64
- B. 203.0.113.78
- C. 203.0.113.65
- D. 203.0.113.80
- E. 203.0.113.81

CuriousLinuxCat

Highly Voted

1 year, 1 month ago

/28 is counting in 16.
So it will range from .64 ~ .79
You need to use valid host addresses so the actual range is: .65 ~ .78

Why you ask?
.64 is used to call the actual subnet.
.79 is used for a Broadcast Address.

Answer is B and C because .78 and .65 fall in the ranges mentioned above.
upvoted 5 times

lucaverce

Most Recent

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Network: 203.0.113.64/28 11001011.00000000.01110001.0100 0000 (Class C)
Broadcast: 203.0.113.79 11001011.00000000.01110001.0100 1111
HostMin: 203.0.113.65 11001011.00000000.01110001.0100 0001
HostMax: 203.0.113.78 11001011.00000000.01110001.0100 1110
Hosts/Net: 14
upvoted 2 times

iwkno6

1 year ago

203.0.113.64/28
203.0.113.0100|0000 <-- 28 bits

.64 is the network address
so the range would be the remaining 15 (00001111), hence B & C are correct
upvoted 1 times

phucpeta

1 year, 4 months ago

jump= 2^4=16=> 16 ip/subnet
=> ip from .64 to .79
except .64 because it is ip subnet
upvoted 2 times

salimzaza

1 year, 6 months ago

.65 .78
upvoted 1 times

Audio00_02

1 year, 8 months ago

64+14=78 (sennò me scordo)
upvoted 2 times

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 7 months ago



sto ad albano un paesino prima di genzano
upvoted 1 times

Question #85



Topic 1



Which of the following keywords can be used in the file /etc/resolv/conf? (Choose two.)

- A. substitute
- B. lookup
- C. search
- D. nameserver
- E. method

  **phucpeta** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago
mistake on question , i think file is /etc/resolv.conf but answer is correct
upvoted 7 times


  **tranhoangson** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago
root@son:~# cat /etc/resolv.conf | tail -n3
nameserver 127.0.0.53
options edns0
search mshome.net
root@son:~#
upvoted 6 times



  **DHGY13** Most Recent 6 months, 4 weeks ago
The question should /etc/resolv.conf
not /etc/resolv/conf
upvoted 1 times



  **georgerobel** 1 year, 6 months ago
The answer is correct.
upvoted 4 times



Which of the following commands display the number of bytes transmitted and received via the eth0 network interface? (Choose two.)



- A. route -v via eth0
- B. ip stats show dev eth0
- C. netstat -s -i eth0
- D. ifconfig eth0
- E. ip -s link show eth0



  **yigido** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago
Correct answer is " D, E "
upvoted 14 times



  **Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago
please proof if you say something like that
upvoted 1 times



  **Thuanvd** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago
[thuan@rhel7 ~]\$ ip -s link show ens33
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:29:fa:d9:ce brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
RX: bytes packets errors dropped overrun mcast
1726384 1291 0 0 0 0
TX: bytes packets errors dropped carrier collsns
26453 273 0 0 0 0
D and E correct
upvoted 12 times



  **drliu1202** Most Recent 1 month ago
Selected Answer: DE
<https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/ip.8.html>
upvoted 1 times



  **lucaverce** 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: DE
I have tried all the given commands: A B and C only return errors.
D is correct
E is correct
You can try it, just change the name of the network card
upvoted 2 times


  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: DE
DE for sure..Just test them on any Linux distro and look for RX and TX
upvoted 2 times

  **mrh84** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: DE
Tested in Debian
upvoted 2 times

  **TheChild** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: DE
Only those two commands display the number of bytes transmitted and received via the eth0 network interface. My answer its also D and E
upvoted 2 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago
D and E are correc tanswers, tested all commands on a different eth device
upvoted 2 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago
Agreed. The correct answer is D and E.

Why?
 A simple entering of the commands allowed me to discern which were the correct answers. The commands on A,B,C are invalid when entered in a bash prompt running on Ubuntu 20.04.
upvoted 2 times

- georgerobel

1 year, 6 months ago

D & E Correct answer.

upvoted 1 times
- Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 8 months ago

D e E provato su macchina virtuale todo bien aloha

upvoted 3 times
- jchavarria12

1 year, 10 months ago

D and E are the correct, other commands do not work:

\$ ifconfig enp0s3

enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500

inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255

inet6 fe80::67a:5b4c:48bd:1f76 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>

ether 08:00:27:d7:92:97 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)

RX packets 119434 bytes 94919173 (90.5 MiB)

RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0

TX packets 71324 bytes 13441351 (12.8 MiB)

TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

\$ ip -s link show enp0s3

2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000

link/ether 08:00:27:d7:92:97 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

RX: bytes packets errors dropped overrun mcast

94919173 119434 0 0 0 5430

TX: bytes packets errors dropped carrier collsns

13441351 71324 0 0 0 0

\$

upvoted 4 times

Question #87

Topic 1

Which of the following commands will delete the default gateway from the system's IP routing table? (Choose two.)

- A. ifconfig unset default
- B. route del default
- C. ip route del default
- D. netstat -r default
- E. sysctl ipv4.default_gw=0

- iwkno6




1 year ago

B and C are correct




upvoted 4 times



FILL BLANK -



What command enables a network interface according to distribution-specific configuration, such as /etc/network/interfaces or /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0? (Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)



  **Thi_86** Highly Voted  1 year, 12 months ago
"ifup" is the correct.
upvoted 13 times



  **Rini_Giannenzo** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago
Ifup commentotroppobreveciao
upvoted 7 times

  **drlu1202** Most Recent  1 month ago
ifup
https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/6/html/deployment_guide/s1-networkscripts-control
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago
ifup is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

  **georgerobel** 1 year, 6 months ago
ifup eth0
upvoted 3 times

  **jaime212121** 1 year, 9 months ago
Yes its ifup
upvoted 3 times

  **dooku** 2 years ago
Is correct answer not "ifup"?
upvoted 6 times

Question #89

Topic 1

What is true about NetworkManager on a Linux system that uses its distribution's mechanisms to configure network interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A. NetworkManager reconfigures all network interfaces to use DHCP unless they are specifically managed by NetworkManager.
- B. NetworkManager must be explicitly enabled for each interface it should manage.
- C. NetworkManager by default does not change interfaces which are already configured.
- D. NetworkManager disables all interfaces which were not configured by NetworkManager.
- E. NetworkManager can be configured to use the distribution's network interface configuration.

  **drliu1202** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: BC

"By default, the NetworkManager daemon controls the network interfaces not mentioned in the /etc/network/interfaces file. It does so to not interfere with other configuration methods that may be present as well, thus modifying the unattended interfaces only."

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/109/109.2/109.2_02/#:~:text=By%20default%2C%20the%20NetworkManager%20daemon%20controls%20the%20network%20interfaces%20not%20mentioned%20in%20the%20etc/network/interfaces%20file.%20It%20does%20so%20to%20not%20interfere%20with%20other%20configuration%20methods%20that%20may%20be%20present%20as%20well%2C%20thus%20modifying%20the%20unattended%20interfaces%20only.

upvoted 1 times

  **drliu1202** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Sorry.
The answer is C & E.
NetworkManager will auto detect network interfaces.

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

BC is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #90

Topic 1

Which standardized TCP port is used by HTTPS services?

- A. 25
- B. 80
- C. 8080
- D. 443
- E. 636

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/109/109.1/109.1_02/
upvoted 1 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago

port443
upvoted 1 times

Question #91

Topic 1

Which of the following commands sets the system's time zone to the Canadian Eastern Time?

- A. localegen -t -f /usr/share/zoneinfo/Canada/Eastern > /etc/locate.tz
- B. tzconf /etc/localtime
- C. sysctl -w clock.tz='Canada/Eastern'
- D. modprobe tz_ca_est
- E. ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/Canada/Eastern /etc/localtime

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E


https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.1/108.1_01/
upvoted 1 times


  **iwkno6** 1 year ago

E is correct
upvoted 3 times

FILL BLANK -

What option to useradd creates a new user's home directory and provisions it with a set of standard files? (Specify only the option name without any values or parameters.)

 **fantomas3239**

Highly Voted 


1 year, 7 months ago


-m is correct because the main point in the description is - in the skeleton directory:

-m, --create-home
Create the user's home directory if it does not exist. The files and directories contained in the skeleton directory (which can be defined with the -k option) will be copied to the home directory.

From the question we have - and provisions it with a set of standard files?

upvoted 10 times

 **yigido**


Highly Voted 


1 year, 11 months ago

can be "-m"

If you use -d you need to specify a home directory

upvoted 5 times

 **drliu1202**

Most Recent 

2 weeks, 6 days ago

Answer is - m

"-m

Create a new user account with its home directory (if it does not exist)."

[https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/107/107.1/107.1_01/#:~:text=option%20is%20specified\).-,%2Dm,account%20with%20its%20home%20directory%20\(if%20it%20does%20not%20exist\).,-%2DM](https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/107/107.1/107.1_01/#:~:text=option%20is%20specified).-,%2Dm,account%20with%20its%20home%20directory%20(if%20it%20does%20not%20exist).,-%2DM)


-D is wrong

"-D

Display the default values"

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E88353_01/html/E72487/useradd-8.html#:~:text=on%20/home/%20username.-,%E2%80%93D,Display%20the%20default%20values,-for%20group%2C%20base_dir

upvoted 1 times

 **lucaverce**

3 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is -m

From the MAN pages of useradd:

...

OPTIONS

-D, --defaults

See below, the subsection "Changing the default values".

...

Changing the default values

When invoked with only the -D option, useradd will display the current default values.


....

-m, --create-home

Create the user's home directory if it does not exist. The files and directories contained in the skeleton directory (which can be defined with the -k option) will be copied to the home directory.

By default, if this option is not specified and CREATE_HOME is not enabled, no home directories are created.

upvoted 1 times

 **KiddyLitty**


3 months, 3 weeks ago

-D is just print or change default values (not create any folder)

-m will surely create home directory even if not existed, and that folder will include all standard files or folder from SKEL folder.

Answer should be - "-m"

upvoted 1 times

 **KiddyLitty**


3 months, 3 weeks ago

useradd -D userX will not create any "user or home directory"

but,

useradd -m userX will create userX with standard home directory

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux**

4 months, 1 week ago

Definitely -m creates Home directory - see below options as per man page and for those say -D obviously have no clue as it prints out the default values that will be assigned to the user once created..What they should have said is NOT -D but -d, when using -d yes you create home directory for user BUT only used when you want to specify home directory for user NOT in traditional location i.e. /home and not with username, so something like /usr/MaxHome then you can use the -d but the question did not say that and said home directory and hence -m

upvoted 1 times

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

-D, --defaults print or change default useradd configuration
-e, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE expiration date of the new account
-f, --inactive INACTIVE password inactivity period of the new account
-g, --gid GROUP name or ID of the primary group of the new account
-G, --groups GROUPS list of supplementary groups of the new account
-k, --skel SKEL_DIR use this alternative skeleton directory
-K, --key KEY=VALUE override /etc/login.defs defaults
-l, --no-log-init do not add the user to the lastlog and faillog databases
-m, --create-home create the user's home directory
-M, --no-create-home do not create the user's home directory
-N, --no-user-group do not create a group with the same name as the user
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **wvdw1962** 6 months, 1 week ago

-D, --defaults print or change default useradd configuration
-d, --home-dir HOME_DIR home directory of the new account
-m, --create-home create the user's home directory
So, in my opinion, it should be "-m"
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Robert12** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I don't agree with -D , the man page just says See below, the subsection "Changing the default values". So it seems you have to have another parameter with the -D and the list given doesn't mention anything about adding a set of standard files. I think it could be -md
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TheChild** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

When invoked without the -D option, the useradd command creates a new user account using the values specified on the command line plus the default values from the system.
Right answer it is -D
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago

If, we can assume that the configuration file of useradd (/etc/defaults/useradd) has not been edited, then we must FORCE useradd to create a home directory by default by using the '-m' option to OVERRIDE defaults.

```
$ sudo useradd -m test
```

If the Linux administrator has defined the defaults in the (/etc/defaults/useradd), where the admin wishes to create a home directory for every user, then it is safe to use the -D option.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chenar** 1 year, 2 months ago

-d is the correct answer.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 8 months ago

In pratica è -m poichè -d non crea la cartella se non esiste HOME_DIRE.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **sugisho** 1 year, 9 months ago

```
# useradd --heip  
-d, --home-dir HOME_DIR home directory of the new account  
-D, --defaults print or change default useradd configuration  
-m, --create-home create the user's home directory  
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago

-m seems more logical
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Erwinator** 1 year, 11 months ago

-m will create the default home dir
-d PATH will create it but you have to specify the dir

So this question is not good, there are multiple solutions
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 7 months ago

-m by default it makes the user's home dir outta by the conf in /etc/skel
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **badalandabad23** 1 year, 12 months ago

I think the correct answer is "-d"
-D - To view the default options used for account creation.
-d - Set home directory for the new user.
upvoted 3 times

Question #93

Topic 1

How can a specific user be prevented from scheduling tasks with at?

A. By adding the specific user to the /etc/at.allow file.

B. By adding the specific user to the [deny] section in the /etc/atd.conf file.

C. By adding the specific user to the nojobs group.

D. By adding the specific user to the /etc/at.deny file.

E. By executing the atd --deny [user] command.

drliu1202

1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Configure Access to Job Scheduling

Authorization for ordinary users to schedule at jobs is determined by the /etc/at.allow and /etc/at.deny files. If /etc/at.allow exists, only non-root users listed within it can schedule at jobs. If /etc/at.allow does not exist but /etc/at.deny exists, only non-root users listed within it cannot schedule at jobs (in this case an empty /etc/at.deny file means that each user is allowed to schedule at jobs). If neither of these files exist, the user's access to at job scheduling depends on the distribution used.
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/107/107.2/107.2_02/
upvoted 1 times

Question #94

Topic 1

Which file contains the data of the last change of a user's password?

A. /etc/gshadow

B. /etc/passwd

C. /etc/pwdlog

D. /var/log/shadow

E. /etc/shadow

Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

As per
<https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/understanding-etcshadow-file/>
upvoted 1 times

iwkno6

1 year ago

/etc/shadow contains the date of last password change
upvoted 2 times

Question #95

Topic 1

Which of the following sections exists in a systemd timer unit?

- A. [Events]
- B. [Timer]
- C. [cron]
- D. [Schedule]
- E. [Trigger]

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

A timer includes a [Timer] section that specifies when scheduled jobs should run.
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/107/107.2/107.2_01/
upvoted 1 times

Question #96

Topic 1

Which of the following getent invocations lists all existing users?

- A. getent homes
- B. getent uids
- C. getent passwd
- D. getent users
- E. getent logins

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://man.openbsd.org/getent.1>
upvoted 1 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago

Correct answer is C.
All the other answers do not exist in the 'getent' command.
Tested on Ubuntu 20.04.

Getent allows the user to get entries from important text files called databases.
It is a common way to look up user details on Linux.

See here for more examples:
<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/getent-command-in-linux-with-examples/>
upvoted 2 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago

Correct answer is C.
All the other answers do not exist in the 'getent' command.
Tested on Ubuntu 20.04.

Getent allows the user to get entries from important text files called databases.
It is a common way to look up user details on Linux.

See here for more examples:
<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/getent-command-in-linux-with-examples/>
upvoted 1 times

Question #97

Topic 1

Given the following user's crontab entry:
15 14 * * 1-5 /usr/local/bin/example.sh
When will the script /usr/local/bin/example.sh be executed?



- A. At 14:15 local time, January till May.
- B. At 15:14 local time, 1st to 5th day of month.
- C. At 14:15 local time, February till June.
- D. At 14:15 local time, 1st to 5th day of month.
- E. At 14:15 local time, Monday to Friday

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

Therefore, each line in a system crontab contains seven fields separated by a space:



- The minute of the hour (0-59).
 - The hour of the day (0-23).
 - The day of the month (1-31).
 - The month of the year (1-12).
 - The day of the week (0-7 with Sunday=0 or Sunday=7).
 - The name of the user account to be used when executing the command.
 - The command to run.
- https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/107/107.2/107.2_01/
upvoted 1 times



  **Sergio_light** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



E is correct
upvoted 1 times



If neither cron.allow nor cron.deny exist in /etc/, which of the following is true?

- A. Without additional configuration, all users may create user specific crontabs.
- B. Without additional configuration, only root may create user specific crontabs.
- C. The cron daemon will refuse to start and report missing files in the system's logfile.
- D. When a user creates a user specific crontab the system administrator must approve it explicitly.
- E. The default settings of /etc/crond.conf define whether or not user specific crontabs are generally allowed or not.

  **yigido** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago
Answer is B, tested.
upvoted 11 times

  **Jorro99404** 1 year, 11 months ago
I am also for "B"
"If neither cron.allow nor cron.deny exists, superuser privileges are required to run the crontab command."
upvoted 3 times



  **Thi_86** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago
I think that is "A" correct.
upvoted 9 times



  **pstree** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago



Selected Answer: B

"If neither cron.allow nor cron.deny exists, superuser privileges are required to run the crontab command."



<https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19253-01/817-0403/sysrescron-23/index.html>
upvoted 1 times

  **TITI** 1 month ago
The answer is B
upvoted 1 times

  **RoyRoyRoyRoy** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Answer is B, tested on Rocky 8.4
When /etc/cron.deny is missing, other users cannot use crontab
upvoted 1 times



  **MaikyCR28** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
This question is badly planned. I've already tested by deleting the two files (/etc/cron.allow and /etc/cron.deny). After that, I tested with different users and the OS allowed them to create crontabs.

So, based on my test I could say the right answer is A. But also, I can see that other guys have tested and they have obtained different results. So, according to this last point, I think it depends on which distro you're using.
Each time I feel more uncomfortable with this certification exams which bring to us badly planned questions, and this open the possibilities to fail the exam.
upvoted 2 times

  **MaikyCR28** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
I found this on the LPIC-1 book:
"f /etc/cron.allow does not exist but /etc/cron.deny exists, only non-root users listed within this file cannot schedule cron jobs using the crontab command (in this case an empty /etc/cron.deny means that each user is allowed to schedule cron jobs with crontab). If neither of these files exist, the user's access to cron job scheduling depends on the distribution used."
Ref: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/107/107.2/107.2_01/

Finally, it depends on the distro you're using.

Can someone who took already the exam tell us if this question was listed?
upvoted 2 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer E is correct. That's why, just read the MAN page:

If the /etc/cron.allow file exists, then you must be listed (one user per line) therein in order to be allowed to use this command. If the /etc/cron.allow file does not exist but the /etc/cron.deny file does exist, then you must not be listed in the /etc/cron.deny file in order to use this command.

>>>> If neither of these files exists, then depending on site-dependent configuration parameters, only the super user will be allowed to use this

command, or all users will be able to use this command. <<<<



If both files exist then /etc/cron.allow takes precedence. Which means that /etc/cron.deny is not considered and your user must be listed in /etc/cron.allow in order to be able to use the crontab.

upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 1 week ago

Reading the LPIC-1 manual, it says:
If neither of these files exist (cron.allow and cron.deny), the user’s access to cron job scheduling depends on the distribution used.

So depending on the distribution, A or B are correct answers.
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Here is why B

ron.allow and Cron.deny:

Running cron jobs can be allowed or disallowed for different users. For this purpose, use the cron.allow and cron.deny files. If the cron.allow file exists, a user must be listed in it to be allowed to use cron If the cron.allow file does not exist but the cron.deny file does exist, then a user must not be listed in the cron.deny file in order to use cron.



To allow or deny access to specific users, crontab uses the files /etc/cron.allow and /etc/cron.deny. Based on the existence of /etc/cron.allow and /etc/cron.deny files, crontab decides whom to give access to cron in following order.

If cron.allow exists – only the users listed in the file cron.allow will get an access to crontab.



If cron.allow does not exist – all users except the users listed into cron.deny can use crontab

If neither of the file exists – only the root can use crontab *****



If a user is listed in both cron.allow and cron.deny – that user can use crontab.
upvoted 1 times

  **jedrek** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

man crontab
Running cron jobs can be allowed or disallowed for different users. For this purpose, use the cron.allow and cron.deny files. If the cron.allow file exists, a user must be listed in it to be allowed to use cron If the cron.allow file does not exist but the cron.deny file does exist, then a user must not be listed in the cron.deny file in order to use cron. If neither of these files exists, only the super user is allowed to use cron.
upvoted 1 times



  **DHGY13** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

first /etc/crond.conf this file is not exist, and second even the regular users can have ability to create their specific crontabs, so why not A.
upvoted 1 times

  **TheChild** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

My chosen answer it is A but for RedHat it's B correct(only for RedHat).
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

In correct as you are still a CHILD!!
no difference in flavors ..CRON is CRON across
upvoted 1 times

  **MaikyCR28** 2 months, 3 weeks ago



In my case, I tested, and based on my experience I could say that the correct answer is A. Also, I see other guys saying that the correct answer is B
If there isn't a difference in cron among the different distros, could you please explain to me why they get other results totally different that mine?

I consider it's due the distros.



Thanks.
upvoted 1 times

  **sagusugar** 1 year ago



B is the answer
<https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19253-01/817-0403/sysrescron-23/index.html>
upvoted 3 times



  **SScott** 5 months, 1 week ago

That's right
upvoted 1 times

  **mrsandey** 1 year ago
Answer is B.

The file /etc/cron.allow is the first file to be read, if a user is listed in cron.allow they are allowed to use it, regardless of whether they are also listed in cron.deny. An empty cron.allow file indicates that no user can use the service. An empty cron.deny file indicates that all users can use the service. If both files are blank, no users can use the resource. If neither file exists, all users can schedule tasks with cron.
upvoted 1 times

  **mrsandey** 1 year ago
Sorry I wanted to say...Answer is A.
upvoted 3 times



  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago
For Ubuntu 20.04, B was false.

Process:
① Created a user called 'squirrel' with no sudoers permissions.
② Ran crontab -e with nano editor.
③ Did simple 'touch 123.txt /home/squirrel' for every minute.
④ Successfully using user-specific crontabs.

Again, according to the man pages of crontabs, it really depends if your work environment supports crontabs for all users if allow/deny files are not provided.



For standard Debian environments, all users are able to use the crontabs.



And with this mini-experiment, it seems like Ubuntu 20.04 also supports all users to user the crontab.
upvoted 2 times

  **AmayaBF** 1 year, 5 months ago
Maybe "A" and "B" are correct answers.



man os crontab: "crontab is the program used to install, deinstall or list the tables used to drive the cron(8) daemon in Vixie Cron. Each user can have their own crontab, and though these are files in /var/spool/cron/crontabs, they are not intended to be edited directly.
[..]
If neither of these files exists (/etc/cron.allow, /etc/cron.deny), then depending on site-dependent configuration parameters, only the super user will be allowed to use this command, or all users will be able to use this command".



I tried with a regular user without root's permission and user's crontab was stored in /var/spool/cron/crontabs (in Debian's).
upvoted 2 times



  **phucpeta** 1 year, 4 months ago
this mean B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Timfdklfajlksdjlakf** 1 year, 1 month ago
Did you even read what Amaya posted dude?

Depending on the configuration either ALL or ONLY ROOT are allowed.
upvoted 1 times

  **Scipions** 1 year, 8 months ago
Ricordamose che è la B, amo visto sul manuale.
upvoted 3 times

  **Rini_Giannenzo** 1 year, 8 months ago
It's B daje daje daje it's the output
upvoted 1 times

  **fabrii** 1 year, 8 months ago
If both the cron.allow and the cron.deny files do not exist, the default on current Ubuntu and other Debian-based systems is to allow all users to use the crontab command. (netacad)
upvoted 3 times

Question #99

Topic 1

What is the purpose of the iconv command?

- A. It converts bitmap images from one format to another such as PNG to JPEG.
- B. It verifies that the root directory tree compiles to all conventions from the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS).
- C. It converts files from one character set to an other.
- D. It changes the mode of an inode in the ext4 filesystem.
- E. It displays additional meta information from icon files ending in .ico.

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/107/107.3/107.3_01/
upvoted 1 times

Question #100

Topic 1

What does the term Braille Display refer to?

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

  **drliu1202** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D

"Braille Display"
<https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/106/106.3/#:~:text=Screen%20Reader,-,Braille%20Display,->
upvoted 1 times

Question #101

Topic 1

FILL BLANK -

Which environment variable is used by an X11 client to determine the X Server to connect to? (Specify only the variable name without any preceding commands or values.)

Audio00_02

Highly Voted

1 year, 8 months ago

anfami

upvoted 6 times

Timfdklfajlksdjlakf

Highly Voted

1 year, 1 month ago

The noodle munchers in the comments section again.

upvoted 5 times

drliu1202

Most Recent

1 month ago

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/106/106.1/106.1_01/

upvoted 1 times

hossem1998

2 years ago

DISPALY

upvoted 2 times

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 8 months ago

DISPLAY a sgrammaticato

upvoted 5 times

Question #102

Topic 1

Which of the following tasks are handled by a display manager like XDM or KMD? (Choose two.)

A. Configure additional devices like new monitors or projectors when they are attached.

B. Start and prepare the desktop environment for the user.

C. Create an X11 configuration file for the current graphic devices and monitors.

D. Lock the screen when the user was inactive for a configurable amount of time.

E. Handle the login of a user.

drliu1202

1 month ago

Selected Answer: BE

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/106/106.1/106.1_01/

upvoted 1 times



Topic 2 - More Questions.



https://www.examtopycs.com/exams/lpi/102-500/custom-view/

97/113



FILL BLANK -

Which command, available with all sendmail-compatible MTAs, is used to list the contents of the MTA's mail queue? (Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)

  **lanc** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago
mailq
Behave as if the option -bp were present before any other options. The -bp option requests a listing of the contents of the mail queue on the standard output
upvoted 10 times



  **brrbrr** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago
mailq is the right answer
upvoted 6 times



  **drliu1202** Most Recent 1 month ago
mailq
According to Japanese LPI official guide.
upvoted 1 times



  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago
SENDMAIL - Yes it does meet the requirements to be the answer - as question clearly said DO NOT include any parameters meaning they know the required command does require parameters otherwise would not state it and would rather state Just write the command..so correct answer is SENDMAIL but i believe if either SENDMAIL or mailq were answered you still get the credit for it as both answers are correct



Question with answer from LPIC study guide
Which command can the root user execute to list the undelivered messages that originated on the local system? The command mailq or sendmail -bp. from page 372



Also the following comments
The command mailq is equivalent to sendmail -bp, and they should be present regardless of the MTA installed in the system. To ensure backward compatibility, most MTAs provide these traditional mail administration commands.
upvoted 1 times



  **Dolus** 2 years ago
Think the answer is wrong, it should be sendmail (without the parameters -bp)
see this site: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.3/108.3_01/
upvoted 2 times

  **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago
if it is without the parameter, it doesn't meet the requirement, and this question is asking no options. So the answer is mailq.
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
Yes it does meet the requirements - as question clearly said DO NOT include any parameters meaning they know the required command does require parameters otherwise would not state it and would rather state Just write the command..so correct answer is SENDMAIL but i believe if either SENDMAIL or mailq were answered you still get the credit for it as both answers are correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Boqon1234** 2 years, 4 months ago
answer is wrong, correct is " sendmail -bp"
upvoted 1 times

  **biggydanny** 2 years, 1 month ago
they both do the same thing
upvoted 1 times

  **Timfdklfajlksdjlkf** 1 year, 1 month ago
Brah. They asked about a command, not a command with options. You are wrong!

Yeah mailq and sendmail -bp both work. The latter one includes options though and they asked about a command.
upvoted 1 times

Question #2

Topic 2



What output is produced by the following command sequence?



```
echo "~1 2 3 4 5 6" | while read a b c; do
echo result $c $b $a;
done
```



- A. result: 6 5 4
- B. result: 1 2 3 4 5 6
- C. result: 3 4 5 6 2 1
- D. result: 6 5 4 3 2 1
- E. result: 3 2 1



  **mustache** Highly Voted 2 years ago



Answer C:
a is assigned the value 1, b is assigned the value 2, and c gets the rest of the line "3 4 5 6". You print out c (3 4 5 6), then b (2), then a (1), giving you output you see
upvoted 23 times



  **jegga** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
thanks man
upvoted 2 times



  **MaikyCR28** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
I'm not understanding why C gets the rest of the values (3456) :(
upvoted 3 times

  **iwkno6** 1 year ago
Thanks for the explanation :)
upvoted 2 times

  **thanux** 1 month, 1 week ago
Thanks for the explanation :)
upvoted 1 times

  **brrbrr** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago
\$ echo '1 2 3 4 5 6' | while read a b c; do echo result \$c \$b \$a; done
result 3 4 5 6 2 1
upvoted 5 times

  **lucaverce** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct, I tested it
upvoted 1 times

  **claudiodz** 1 year, 5 months ago
adjust:
echo '1 2 3 4 5 6' | while read a b c; do
echo result \$c \$b \$a;
done
upvoted 1 times

Question #3

Topic 2

Which of the following changes may occur as a consequence of using the command ip? (Choose three.)

- A. Network interfaces may become active or inactive.
- B. New name servers may be added to the resolver configuration.
- C. The system's host name may change.
- D. IP addresses may change.
- E. The routing table may change.

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ADE

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/109/109.3/109.3_01/
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ADE

Is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **jedrek** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Another malformed and confusing question. Running ip command without any options DOES NOT DO ANYTHING! Hence the given answers are WRONG! Please restate the question.
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago


No sure where the confusion is..it is straight forward questions and as easy as they can get. It clearly said using the IP command meaning with options/flags, how many times have you used LINUX commands without flags/options to get real work done?
on other hand if you were using the BSOD Windows!! i would agree with you because such OS is as lame as anything can get
upvoted 1 times

Question #4

Topic 2

Which of the following statements is true if the UID of a regular user is identical to the GID of a group?

- A. UID have precedence over GIDs, therefore the user is available while the group doesn't.
- B. The user as well as the group are not available to avoid ambiguity due to the ID conflict.
- C. UIDs and GIDs are independent of each other, therefore the user as well as the group are still available.
- D. The user is the only member of the group, even if the group configuration contains other members.
- E. GIDs have precedence over UIDs, therefore the group is available while the user isn't.

  **drliu1202** 2 weeks, 6 days ago


Selected Answer: C

On Linux the superuser account is root, which always has UID 0.
The default group for the superuser has the GID 0 and is also named root.
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/010-160/5/5.1/5.1_01/
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

I C is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Sergio_light** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct
upvoted 2 times

Question #5

Topic 2

What can be specified with useradd? (Choose two.)

A. Commands the user can run using sudo.

B. The absolute path to the user's home directory.

C. Which printers are available for the new user.

D. The SSH keys used to login to the new account.

E. The numeric user ID (UID) of the user.

drliu1202

1 month ago

Selected Answer: BE

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/010-160/5/5.2/5.2_01/
upvoted 1 times

Question #6

Topic 2

Which option in the chrony configuration file changes the initial interval of polls to a NTP server in order to speed up the initial synchronization?

A. iburst

B. quickstart

C. fast

D. fsync

E. flood

Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

BURST and IBURST in NTP is useful for initially and quickly calibrating a system clock. Note that the packet spacing is about 2s in NIOS's NTP for both BURST and IBURST, unlike the traditional 16s (for IBURST) in default NTP, this is to further hasten the synchronization of clocks. BURST sends a burst of eight packets when the server is reachable, and is used to accurately measure jitter with long poll intervals. IBURST sends a burst of eight packets when the server is unreachable (tries to find out if a host is reachable), and then shorten the time until the first sync. We specify the NTP IBURST for faster clock synchronization. This option is considered “aggressive” by some public NTP servers. If an NTP server is unresponsive, the IBURST mode continues to send frequent queries until the server responds and time synchronization starts
upvoted 1 times

Sergio_light

7 months, 2 weeks ago



A is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #7

Topic 2

Which of the following comparison operators for test work on elements in the file system? (Choose two.)

- A. ""z
- B. ""eq
- C. ""d
- D. ""f
- E. ""lt

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

Answer is C and D operators -d and -f.
To check directory or regular file
upvoted 1 times

  **RockFer** 1 year ago



It's talking about comparison operators, I think is:
-eq (equal) and -lt(less than).
upvoted 2 times

  **RockFer** 1 year ago

ok, I correct myself. These operators only works with variables. -d and -f is correct.
upvoted 3 times

  **ellen_AA** 1 year ago


yes, -d checks it the file is a directory. -f checks if the file is a regular file
upvoted 2 times

  **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago

Is this correct????
upvoted 1 times

  **Rikardofortran** 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes, d checks if object is directory and f if it's a regular file.
upvoted 4 times

  **McLaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/unix/unix-file-operators.htm>
-d file Checks if file is a directory; if yes, then the condition becomes true. [-d \$file] is not true.
-f file Checks if file is an ordinary file as opposed to a directory or special file; if yes, then the condition becomes true. [-f \$file] is true.
upvoted 3 times

Question #8

Topic 2

What is the purpose of a screen reader?

- A. It manages virtual keyboards on touch screen displays.
- B. It reads the parameters of the attached monitors and creates an appropriate X11 configuration.
- C. It displays lines and markers to help people use speed reading techniques.
- D. It manages and displays files that contain e-books.
- E. It reads displayed text to accommodate the needs of blind or visually impaired people.

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #9

Topic 2

What is true regarding the file ~/.forward?

- A. When configured correctly ~/.forward can be used to forward each incoming mail to one or more other recipients.
- B. After editing ~/.forward the user must run newaliases to make the mail server aware of the changes.
- C. Using ~/.forward, root may configure any email address whereas all other users may configure only their own addresses.
- D. As ~/.forward is owned by the MTA and not writable by the user, it must be edited using the editaliases command.
- E. By default, only ~/.forward files of users in the group mailq are processed while all other user's ~/.forward files are ignored.

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.3/108.3_01/
upvoted 1 times

Question #10

Topic 2



Which of the following situations is observed and corrected by an NTP client?

- A. The skew in time between the system clock and the computer's hardware clock.
- B. The physical location and the timezone configuration.
- C. Changes in the time zone of the current computer's location.
- D. Adjustment needed to support Daylight Saving Time.
- E. The skew in time between the system clock and the reference clock.

  **drliu1202** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: E

"ntpd will allow a machine to not only be a time consumer (that is, able to sync its own clock from an outside source)," [https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.1/108.1_02/#:~:text=ntpd%20will%20allow%20a%20machine%20to%20not%20only%20be%20a%20time%20consumer%20\(that%20is%2C%20able%20to%20sync%20its%20own%20clock%20from%20an%20outside%20source\)%2C](https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/108/108.1/108.1_02/#:~:text=ntpd%20will%20allow%20a%20machine%20to%20not%20only%20be%20a%20time%20consumer%20(that%20is%2C%20able%20to%20sync%20its%20own%20clock%20from%20an%20outside%20source)%2C)
upvoted 1 times

  **maleni22** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer correct is D
upvoted 1 times

  **MaikyCR28** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Sorry, you're wrong. NTP uses UTC as its time source, which has no Daylight Savings Time period. If you have NTP time servers, you do not need to do anything to them. What you need to do is adjust the time on your computer system (manually), if you do not already have it set to change the time automatically.

Take a look at the reference: <https://www.galsys.co.uk/news/just-ntp-time-servers-deal-daylight-savings-time-changeovers/#:~:text=NTP%20uses%20UTC%20as%20its,to%20change%20the%20time%20automatically.>
upvoted 1 times

After editing the TCP wrapper configuration to grant specific hosts access to a service, when do these changes become effective?

- A. The new configuration becomes effective after restarting the respective service.
- B. The new configuration becomes effective at the next system reboot.
- C. The new configuration becomes effective when the last established connection to the service is closed.
- D. The new configuration becomes effective after restarting the tcpd service.
- E. The new configuration becomes effective immediately for all new connections.

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

"The changes take effect immediately, there is no need to restart any service."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.2/110.2_01/#:~:text=The%20changes%20take%20effect%20immediately%2C%20there%20is%20no%20need%20to%20restart%20any%20service.
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E for sure and below is summary for all..just quick not this service is being phased out and replaced with firewall/iptables and not all services support it
Controlling Access with TCP Wrappers:
Two files control access to a TCP Wrapper service via IP address
/etc/hosts.allow - allows access to IPs on the list
/etc/hosts.deny - Blocks access to IPs on the list
This is how the access is granted or denied based on the above two files when is service request comes in and order is as per below
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Hosts.allow is checked for IP address of requester
If IP is found then access is granted and nothing further needed or checked
If IP not found in hosts.allow file then hosts.deny file is checked for the IP
If IP is found then Access is DENIED
If NOT found then access is GRANTED-ALLOWED
If IP is NOT found in either files I.e. Allow and DENY then access is GRANTED
As Note: use the ALL wild card in the /etc/hosts.deny ALL:ALL and ONLY necessary if using hosts.allow
TCP-wrapped services do not cache the rules from the hosts access files, so any changes to hosts.allow or hosts.deny take effect immediately, without restarting network services.
upvoted 1 times

  **engine104** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

"TCP-wrapped services do not cache the rules from the hosts access files, so any changes to hosts.allow or hosts.deny take effect immediately, without restarting network services. "
source:
https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/6/html/security_guide/sect-security_guide-tcp_wrappers_and_xinetd-tcp_wrappers_configuration_files
upvoted 2 times

  **drliu1202** 1 month ago

"The changes take effect immediately, there is no need to restart any service."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/110/110.2/110.2_01/#:~:text=The%20changes%20take%20effect%20immediately%2C%20there%20is%20no%20need%20to%20restart%20any%20service.
upvoted 1 times



  **jegga** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

E is the correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

  **felipemelom** 1 year, 7 months ago

E is correct indeed:
"Any changes in either files (/etc/hosts.allow and /etc/hosts.deny) will come to effect immediately without restarting the network services."

source:
<https://ostechnix.com/restrict-access-linux-servers-using-tcp-wrappers/>
upvoted 2 times

  **Akam** 1 year, 9 months ago

It should be A
upvoted 1 times



Question #12



Topic 2



What is true about the following command?



nmcli device wifi connect WIFlol



- A. NetworkManager opens a new public hotspot with the SSID WIFlol.
- B. NetworkManager creates an unconfigured new virtual network interface named WIFlol.
- C. NetworkManager creates a new wifi connection WIFlol and activates it.
- D. NetworkManager returns an error in case the connection WIFlol does not exist.
- E. NetworkManager returns an error because WIFlol is an invalid wifi device.



  **Thuanvd** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago
D is the correct one
upvoted 10 times



  **drliu1202** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago
Selected Answer: D
"nmcli dev wifi connect SSID-Name password wireless-password"
https://access.redhat.com/documentation/ja-jp/red_hat_enterprise_linux/8/html/configuring_and_managing_networking/connecting-to-a-wi-fi-network-with-nmcli_managing-wi-fi-connections#:~:text=nmcli%20dev%20wifi%20connect%20SSID%2DName%20password%20wireless%2Dpassword
upvoted 1 times



  **thanux** 1 month, 1 week ago
D is the correct one, tested on RHEL7.9
[root@zmail ~]# nmcli device wifi connect WIFlol
Error: No Wi-Fi device found.
upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Yes D for sure.
upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months ago
Yes D is the correct answer, Thuanvd you're right.
D. NetworkManager returns an error in case the connection WIFlol does not exist.
upvoted 1 times

  **lucaverce** 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: E
The SSID name "WIFlol" make me laugh .
I suppose that it does NOT exist in any environment (because not previously explicated)
So the command in C is correct, but it result in an error because the WIFlol will never respond and even if it does exist it should ask for a password before to connect and activate.
That's why my choice is E
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
I C... I am more inclined to go with C and here is why but must first admit this is crab question..i think it is there to make sure no one gets 100% Reason i say C, i had tested it on local laptop and prompts me with password and once entered correctly it activates and establishes WIFI connections
BUT also those who say D are correct too because if the WIFI connection or the SSID does NOT exist then it will throw error such as "Error: No network with SSID xxxx found" where xxx can be any fictitious name you make up. Those who are saying D is ONLY because they are assuming the SSID does not exist? How do they know?! it is like chicken and the Egg which one came first SSID exists and ready or NOT
upvoted 1 times

  **Mokdad** 1 year ago
C is correct
Man nmcli

wifi connect (B)SSID [password password] [wep-key-type {key | phrase}] [ifname ifname] [bssid BSSID] [name name] [private {yes | no}] [hidden {yes | no}] Connect to a Wi-Fi network specified by SSID or BSSID. The command finds a matching connection or creates one and then activates it on a device. This is a command-line counterpart of clicking an SSID in a GUI client. If a connection for the network already exists, it is possible to bring up (activate) the existing profile as follows: nmcli con up id name. Note that only open, WEP and WPA-PSK networks are supported if no previous connection exists. It is also assumed that IP configuration is obtained via DHCP.
upvoted 2 times

- exco

1 year, 1 month ago

The only correct answer is D, not C
Just tested it on Ubuntu on my wifi adapter:
root@ubuntu:~# nmcli device wifi connect WIFloL
Error: No network with SSID 'WIFloL' found.
upvoted 2 times
- wvdw1962

6 months, 1 week ago

replace SSID 'WIFloL' with a SSID which is in your environment :-)
upvoted 2 times
- acamp

1 year, 5 months ago

Checked the man page. It should be C. If it's throwing an error it might be something specific to your computer or distro. See here:
<https://developer.gnome.org/NetworkManager/stable/nmcli.html>
upvoted 3 times
- Jcob

1 year, 5 months ago

D should be correct because I try it on debian and recieve reply
"Error: No network with SSID 'Tardino' found."
upvoted 3 times
- demarko

1 year, 5 months ago

[user@localhost~]\$ nmcli device wifi connect WIFloL
Error: No Wi-Fi device found.
upvoted 1 times
- Scipions

1 year, 8 months ago

The command finds a matching connection or creates one and then activates it on a device.
Te do na' man... è la C
upvoted 4 times
- Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 7 months ago

tutto bene sulla casilina ?
upvoted 3 times
- Audio00_02

1 year, 7 months ago

pure british
upvoted 3 times
- inittab_ah_no

1 year, 7 months ago

google traslate
upvoted 2 times
- MIU

1 year, 9 months ago

this is C
upvoted 2 times

Question #13

Topic 2

How does the ping command work by default?

- A. Is sends an ICMP Echo Request to a remote host and waits to receive an ICMP Echo Response in return.
- B. It sends an ARP request to a remote host and waits to receive an ARP response in return.
- C. It sends a TCP SYN packet to a remote host and waits to receive an TCP ACK response in return.
- D. Is sends a broadcast packet to all hosts on the net and waits to receive, among others, a response from the target system.
- E. It sends a UDP packet to port 0 of the remote host and waits to receive a UDP error response in return.

- drliu1202

4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

"The ping and ping6 commands can be used to send an ICMP echo request to an IPv4 or IPv6 address, respectively."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/109/109.3/109.3_02/#:~:text=The%20ping%20and%20ping6%20commands%20can%20be%20used%20to%20send%20an%20ICMP%20echo%20request%20to%20an%20IPv4%20or%20IPv6%20address%2C%20respectively.
upvoted 1 times
- <https://www.examtopycs.com/exams/lpi/102-500/custom-view/>
- 107/113

Question #14

Topic 2

Which of the following environment variables can be defined in locale.conf? (Choose two.)

A. LC_ALL

B. LC_USERNAME

C. LC_UTF8

D. LC_GEOGRAPHY

E. LC_TIME

drliu1202

4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: AE

"System wide locale settings are configured in the file /etc/locale.conf."
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/107/107.3/107.3_01/#:~:text=System%20wide%20locale%20settings%20are%20configured%20in%20the%20file%20/etc/locale.conf.
upvoted 1 times

Question #15

Topic 2

Which of the following fields can be found in the /etc/group file? (Choose two.)

A. The home directory of the group.

B. The list of users that belong to the group.

C. The name of the group.

D. The default group ACL.

E. The description of the group.

drliu1202

2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: BC

"/etc/group"
https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/010-160/5/5.2/5.2_01/#:~:text=File%20/etc/group-,/etc/group,-is%20a%20world
upvoted 1 times

iwkno6

1 year ago

correct :)

upvoted 2 times

CuriousLinuxCat

1 year ago

BC is true.

These are the fields in /etc/group...

group_name:password:GID:user_list

group_name
the name of the group.

password
the (encrypted) group password. If this field is empty,
no password is needed.

GID the numeric group ID.



user_list
a list of the usernames that are members of this group,
separated by commas.
Source: man 5 group
upvoted 2 times

Question #16

Topic 2

Which character in the password field of /etc/passwd is used to indicate that the encrypted password is stored in /etc/shadow?

- A. *
- B. -
- C. s
- D. #
- E. x

  **drliu1202** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: E

"an x if shadow passwords are used)."
[https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/010-160/5/5.2/5.2_01/#:~:text=encrypted%20password%20\(or-,an%20x%20if%20shadow%20passwords%20are%20used\),-User%20ID%20\(UID](https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/010-160/5/5.2/5.2_01/#:~:text=encrypted%20password%20(or-,an%20x%20if%20shadow%20passwords%20are%20used),-User%20ID%20(UID)
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

CAT the file yourself and you will get E
upvoted 1 times

  **CuriousLinuxCat** 1 year ago

E is correct.

From man pages passwd(5):
"If the password field is a lower-case "x", then the encrypted password is actually stored in the shadow(5) file instead; there MUST be a corresponding line in the /etc/shadow file..."
upvoted 1 times

Question #17

Topic 2

Which of the following protocols is designed to access the video card output of a virtual machine?

- A. KDE
- B. X11
- C. Xfce
- D. SPICE
- E. XDMCP

  **drliu1202** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

"Simple Protocol for Independent Computing Environments (Spice) comprises a suite of tools aimed at accessing the desktop environment of virtualised systems, either in the local machine or in a remote location."
[https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/106/106.2/106.2_01/#:~:text=Simple%20Protocol%20for%20Independent%20Computing%20Environments%20\(Spice\)%20comprises%20a%20suite%20of%20tools%20aimed%20at%20accessing%20the%20desktop%20environment%20of%20virtualised%20systems%2C%20either%20in%20the%20local%20machine%20or%20in%20a%20remote%20location.](https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/106/106.2/106.2_01/#:~:text=Simple%20Protocol%20for%20Independent%20Computing%20Environments%20(Spice)%20comprises%20a%20suite%20of%20tools%20aimed%20at%20accessing%20the%20desktop%20environment%20of%20virtualised%20systems%2C%20either%20in%20the%20local%20machine%20or%20in%20a%20remote%20location.)
upvoted 1 times

Question #18

Topic 2

Which of the following changes may occur as a consequence of using the command ip? (Choose three.)

A. Network interfaces may become active or inactive.

B. New name servers may be added to the resolver configuration.

C. The system's host name may change.

D. IP addresses may change.

E. The routing table may change.

Alb_Kos

Highly Voted

1 year, 5 months ago

repeated question

upvoted 5 times

iwkno6

Most Recent

1 year ago

question repeated but thx fore revision :D

upvoted 3 times

Question #19

Topic 2

Which of the following statements is true if the UID of a regular user is identical to the GID of a group?

A. UID have precedence over GIDs, therefore the user is available while the group doesn't.

B. The user as well as the group are not available to avoid ambiguity due to the ID conflict.

C. UIDs and GIDs are independent of each other, therefore the user as well as the group are still available.

D. The user is the only member of the group, even if the group configuration contains other members.

E. GIDs have precedence over UIDs, therefore the group is available while the user isn't.

babamalik

Highly Voted

1 year, 6 months ago

repeated question

upvoted 7 times

Timfdklfajlksdjlakf

1 year, 1 month ago

Every time I view diskussion I expect useful information. Instead it's just babamalik the retard crying loudly "repeated question" ... dude, shut up!

upvoted 4 times

Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

Well no offence Charlie but Baba is right and if you want useful info then refer to the original question and so that you know as answer C says that user and groups ID are independent of each other and hence makes no difference if they are they same




upvoted 2 times




Question #22



Topic 2

Which of the following comparison operators for test work on elements in the file system? (Choose two.)

- A. ""z
- B. ""eq
- C. ""d
- D. ""f
- E. ""lt

  **babamalik** Highly Voted  1 year, 6 months ago
repeated question
upvoted 5 times

  **Chenar** Most Recent  1 year, 4 months ago
Correct Answer :
C. -d
D. -f
upvoted 2 times

  **MIU** 1 year, 9 months ago
the same question as question number 7
upvoted 4 times

What is the purpose of a screen reader?

- A. It manages virtual keyboards on touch screen displays.
- B. It reads the parameters of the attached monitors and creates an appropriate X11 configuration.
- C. It displays lines and markers to help people use speed reading techniques.
- D. It manages and displays files that contain e-books.
- E. It reads displayed text to accommodate the needs of blind or visually impaired people.

testplayer975

Highly Voted

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Good luck in your exam to whoever might read this :)
upvoted 9 times

thanux

1 month, 1 week ago

I will take the exam next Friday, wish me luck
upvoted 2 times

kiennnd16

1 month, 1 week ago

Remember comeback and review the exams :D
upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux

4 months, 1 week ago

Thank U Homie...
upvoted 1 times

babamalik

Highly Voted

1 year, 6 months ago

repeated question
upvoted 7 times

SanjiDiableJambe

Most Recent

9 months, 3 weeks ago

definitely you are not a robot :D ! Good luck in your exam ^^
upvoted 5 times

Rini_Giannenzo

1 year, 8 months ago

E' la stessa di prima but first let me take a selfie
upvoted 2 times

Giuseppe_001

1 year, 7 months ago

daje daje daje
upvoted 2 times

MIU

1 year, 9 months ago

the same question as question number 8
upvoted 4 times