



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

Which of the following commands erases the contents of the /dev/sdb3 partition?

- A. rm /dev/sdb3
- B. dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sdb3
- C. dd of=/dev/zero if=/dev/sdb3
- D. umount /dev/sdb3

**Suggested Answer: B**

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Armina** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct ,  
if =input data file which is here /dev/zero and has no data

Of =output data file which is here /dev/sdb3  
Then the "if" will be write on the "of" by "dd" command  
dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sdb3  
upvoted 6 times

 **debloid** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct.

dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sdb3  
upvoted 1 times

 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

B - 100%  
upvoted 3 times

Which of the following files will be looked for and used by GNU make, if one of them exists, unless a different file is specified on the command line when trying to compile software from source code? (Choose two.)

- A. configure
- B. config.h.in
- C. makefile
- D. Makefile
- E. Makefile.in

**Suggested Answer:** CD

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer:** CD

C and D.

Makefile and makefile  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **chiaseed** 1 year, 4 months ago

**Selected Answer:** CD

Agree with C and D.

reference: 3.2 What Name to Give Your Makefile

<https://www.gnu.org/software/make/manual/make.html#Introduction>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

C, D - 100%

upvoted 1 times

FILL BLANK -

What command is used to send messages to all users currently logged in? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

**Suggested Answer:** `wall`

🗨️ 👤 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

It is command wall.

Example: # wall "Hello Word"

Mensagem de broadcast de root@ubuntul-pi2 (pts/4) (Tue Jul 16 07:10:27 2024):

Hello Word

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **serlan** 2 years ago

it is: wall

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **WoodooMalibu** 2 years, 7 months ago

DESCRIPTION

wall displays a message, or the contents of a file, or otherwise its standard input, on the terminals of all currently logged in users.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

wall - 100%

upvoted 3 times

Which of the following commands restores only those files containing lpi in their name from the archive lpifiles.tar.gz?

- A. `tar xvzf lpifiles.tar.gz --wildcards '*lpi*'`
- B. `tar xvzwf lpifiles.tar.gz '*lpi*'`
- C. `tar -xvzf lpifiles.tar.gz --deep '*lpi*'`
- D. `tar -xvzf lpifiles.tar.gz --subdirs '*lpi*'`
- E. `tar xvzf lpifiles.tar.gz --globbing '*lpi*'`

**Suggested Answer: A**

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗳️ **debloid** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

100% A

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **chiaseed** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Agree with A!

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **CEF** 2 years, 9 months ago

Confirm, the answere is "A". `tar xvzf lpifiles.tar.gz --wildcards '*lpi*'`

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **preto29** 3 years, 4 months ago

`tar xvzf lpifiles.tar.gz --wildcards '*lpi*'`

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago



A - 100%

upvoted 1 times

A regular user has just run -  
./configure && make && make install  
to build and install a program. However, the installation fails. What could be done to install the program? (Choose two.)

- A. Install the binaries manually with suinstall
- B. Run make install with root privileges
- C. Do not run ./configure in order to maintain the default configuration for correct installation
- D. Rerun ./configure with a --prefix option where the user has permissions to write
- E. Run make install\_local to install into /usr/local/

**Suggested Answer:** *BD*

  **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

B and D.

You need to be an administrator to install a progra

Running in your home.

upvoted 1 times

  **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

B, D - 100%

upvoted 2 times


The following command has just been run successfully:

```
Cd /opt; tar xvf /dev/nst0;
```

What will happen if the command sequence is run again?

- A. An error saying that there is no tape present is generated because the tape has been ejected after being used
- B. The contents of /opt will be restored again
- C. The entire contents of /opt will be replaced with the contents of the next file on the tape
- D. The contents of /opt will have additional content added from the next file on the tape

**Suggested Answer:** D

  **serlan** 2 years ago

I think is B.

```
# cd /; tar cvf /tmp/sue.tar sue
```

By default the tar utility uses (scsi) tape as medium. As can be seen in the example above scsi tape devices can be found in /dev/st\* or /dev/nst\*. The latter one is a NON rewinding tape, this means that the tape does not rewind automatically after each operation. This is an important feature for backups, because otherwise when using multiple tar commands for backups any backup but the last would be overwritten by the next backup.

upvoted 1 times

  **serlan** 2 years ago

mmm... Ok, my mistake

I I also read:

"The major difference is after perform a task, /dev/st0 will rewind to beginning of tape, but the /dev/nst0 won't."

The answer is: D

upvoted 3 times

  **antonio76** 3 years, 5 months ago

Take exam 201-450 today 5th June 2021, only 10-15 question out of 60 was from this dump.

upvoted 1 times

  **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

D - 100%

upvoted 1 times

  **dummy92** 3 years, 10 months ago

Do you know if this dump cover all the program of exam? Is it valid?

upvoted 2 times

  **schinderhannes** 3 years, 3 months ago

no it don't cover all lpi exam questions but it is still one of the best sources.

upvoted 1 times

FILL BLANK -

What command discards unused blocks on a mounted file system in order to support SSD devices? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

**Suggested Answer:** *fstrim*

🗨️ 👤 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

fstrim.

fstrim is used on a mounted filesystem to discard (or "trim") blocks which are not in use by the filesystem. This is useful for solid-state drives (SSDs) and thinly-provisioned storage.

By default, fstrim will discard all unused blocks in the filesystem. Options may be used to modify this behavior based on range or size, as explained below.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **serlan** 2 years, 1 month ago

fstrim

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

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

fstrim - 100%

upvoted 1 times



Which single command simulates a failed device within a RAID 5 array?

- A. mdadm --remove /dev/md0 /dev/sdd1
- B. mdadm --zero-superblock /dev/sdf3
- C. mdadm --force-fault /dev/md2 /dev/sde2
- D. mdadm --fail /dev/md0 /dev/sdc1
- E. mdadm /dev/md0 --offline /dev/sdc1

**Suggested Answer:** D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **debloid** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

mdadm --manage /dev/md0 --fail /dev/sdb1

Possibly D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **kachou** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

-f, --fail : The former will cause any device that has been detached from the system to be marked as failed. It can then be removed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D

Here from the man page;

-f, --fail

Mark listed devices as faulty. As well as the name of a device file, the word detached or a set name like set-A can be given.

The former will cause any device that has been detached from the system to be marked as failed. It can then be removed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **t33h9ck** 2 years, 1 month ago

The answer is D. There is no --force-faulty option, but we have --set-faulty which works the same way as --fail option

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **serlan** 2 years, 1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Robert12** 2 years, 2 months ago

The man page for mdadm states -f --force. There is no --fail .

|

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **jccastiyo** 1 year, 11 months ago

Not true. Both --force and --fail exist, but --force doesn't do what the question suggest. D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **starout** 2 years, 11 months ago



Anyone who can give an opinion on the questions of this site. There may be another source to learn or purchase a paid version?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **basywolf** 3 years, 2 months ago


Do you know if this dump cover all the program of exam? Is it valid?

upvoted 3 times

  **DAOC** 3 years, 8 months ago

Is correct D

upvoted 2 times

  **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

D - 100%

upvoted 2 times


What is the minimum number of disks required in a fully redundant RAID5 array?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

**Suggested Answer: C**

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

3 disk.

Speed gain 2x read speed, no write speed gain

Fault tolerance 1-drive failure

upvoted 1 times

 **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago


**Selected Answer: C**

The answer is C :)

In order for RAID to provide any kind of redundancy to logical disks, there must obviously be at the very least two physical block devices (three for RAID5) in the array to establish redundancy, ergo protection.

<https://lpic2book.github.io/src/lpic2.204.1/?h=mdadm#mdadm>

upvoted 1 times

 **jccastiyo** 1 year, 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

3, so C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **WoodooMalibu** 2 years, 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C - 3 is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

C - 100%

upvoted 2 times

A system has one hard disk and one CD writer which are both connected to SATA controllers. Which device represents the CD writer?

- A. /dev/hdb
- B. /dev/sdd
- C. /dev/scd1
- D. /dev/sr0
- E. /dev/sr1

**Suggested Answer: D**

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

drive name: sr0

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **wvdw1962** 7 months ago

according my book (Bresnhan/Blum):

SATA disk drives are denoted by /dev/sd\*

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

D - 100%

upvoted 1 times

What action should be performed after increasing the size of a logical volume?

- A. Run vgresize
- B. Increase the size of the filesystem used for the logical volume
- C. Run lvresize
- D. Remount the logical volume

**Suggested Answer: B**

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

after expand a logical volume, you need extend the filesystem. Example in xfs.

```
[root@srvrh143 ~]# lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/rhel2/dados
```

Size of logical volume rhel2/dados changed from <4,00 TiB (1048575 extents) to <5,00 TiB (1310719 extents).

Logical volume rhel2/dados successfully resized.

```
[root@srvrh143 ~]# xfs_growfs /dev/mapper/rhel2-dados
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **serlan** 2 years, 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **WoodooMalibu** 2 years, 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

B - 100%

upvoted 1 times

What information is found in the following excerpt from the file /proc/mdstat? (Choose two.)

```
Personalities : [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]
md0 : active raid5 sdb1[3] (S) sdc1[7] sda1[4] (S) sdd1[6] sde1[5]
      1046528 blocks super 1.2 level 5, 512k chunk, algorithm 2 [3/2] [UU_]
      [====>.....] recovery = 15.9% (83808/523264) finish=0.1min
      speed=71880K/sec
unused devices: <none>
```

- A. One of the disks in /dev/md0 has failed and a spare disk is used to recreate full redundancy
- B. The spare disk /dev/sda1 is used to restore full redundancy after the current recovery
- C. The information [UU\_] means, that the raid is missing one disk and is not fully redundant
- D. The device is using version 1.2 metadata to allow LILO and GRUB Legacy to use /dev/md0 as the boot partition. This would not have been necessary with GRUB2
- E. The information [3/2] means that 3 RAID disks belong to the array and 2 disks are spare. Together they equal the number of available disks

**Suggested Answer:** AC

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

 **Brunfthuf** 1 year, 5 months ago

It is A, C and E. A is correct, because we see a ongoing recovery process. C is correct, because [UU\_] indicates two active disks and one missing, so no full redundancy. E is correct, too, since the notation of [3/2] is saying that this RAID 5 has three active disks and 2 spare disks.


upvoted 1 times

 **serlan** 2 years, 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: AC**

A, C - OK

upvoted 1 times

 **serlan** 2 years, 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: AC**

A, C - OK

upvoted 1 times

 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

A, C - 100%

upvoted 1 times

FILL BLANK -



What command will remove a physical volume from a volume group? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

**Suggested Answer:** `vgreduce`

  **watanabechin** 1 year, 6 months ago

`vgreduce`

upvoted 1 times


  **mira\_** 3 years, 1 month ago

`VGREDUCE(8) System Manager's Manual VGREDUCE(8)`

NAME

`vgreduce` - Remove physical volume(s) from a volume group

upvoted 2 times

  **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

`vgreduce` - 100%

upvoted 1 times

Which command is used to make an exact copy, at a single point in time, of a logical volume while still allowing the original logical volume to be updated?

- A. lvclone
- B. lvcreate
- C. lvm2
- D. lvsnap
- E. lvsnapshot

**Suggested Answer:** B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

lvcreate -L size -s -n snapname origlv  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I vote for B. There are no lvclone, lvm2, lvsnap, lvsnapshot commands.  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **castor** 1 year, 7 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **serlan** 2 years ago

LVM Snapshots

Snapshots One of the nicest features of LVM is the possibility of taking snapshots of volumes. A snapshot is a virtual copy of the volume to enable easy backups. LVM snapshots use a strategy called "copy on write". This means that the snapshot logical volume only saves data blocks from the original logical volume that are changed in the original logical volume. To do so the logical volume manager first reads the (unchanged) data block on the original and then writes the data block to the snapshot. On filesystems with many changes (e.g. databases) this can lead to performance issues.

The -s option in the lvcreate command specifies that the newly created logical volume is a snapshot.

```
# lvcreate -L 50M -s -n snapshot0 /dev/volume01/lvol0
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **RSV4** 3 years, 5 months ago

I'm a bit confused about this, because to do a full clone of a LV you can use:

```
lvcreate --snapshot --name <the-name-of-the-snapshot> --size <the size> /dev/<volume-group>/<logical-volume>
```

This will create a Snapshot but to clone it on another LV would need the "dd" command additionally.... So to create a snapshot (if this is meant by "Clone") you might use lvcreate. Anyone here with knowhow in GV/ LV/ PV?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mira\_** 3 years, 1 month ago

there is no needed for `dd`. LVM, Logical Volume Management, was instructed with `--snapshot` to also deal with content on the PE, Physical Extent.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

B - 100%

upvoted 1 times



Which of the following commands creates a Btrfs subvolume named volume in/mnt?

- A. `btrfs subvolume add ""n volume /mnt`
- B. `btrfs create subvolume /mnt volume`
- C. `btrfs-subvolume create /mnt/volume`
- D. `btrfs subvolume new volume /mnt`
- E. `btrfs subvolume create /mnt/volume`

**Suggested Answer:** E

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

🗉 👤 **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer:** E

man btrfs-subvolume

---

`create [-i <qgroupid>] [<dest>]/<name>`

Create a subvolume name in dest.

If dest is not given, subvolume name will be created in the current directory.

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

\*in the current directory

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

E - 100%

upvoted 1 times

FILL BLANK -

What keyword is missing in the following line from /etc/fstab in order to grant the user fred write access to the files in the vfat file system on /dev/sdb1:

```
/dev/sdb1 /mnt/usbflash vfat defaults, _____=fred, umask=022, 0 0
```

(Specify ONLY the option name without any path or parameters.)

**Suggested Answer:** *uid*

 **Brunfthuf** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

it must be "user". "uid" is a numerical value, "user" a string  
upvoted 5 times

 **debloid** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

uid=fred  
upvoted 1 times

 **A2AudioAddict** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

'uid' seems to be correct.  
<https://serverfault.com/questions/43634/how-to-mount-external-vfat-drive-as-user>  
upvoted 1 times

 **jchavarria12** 11 months, 1 week ago

user is right answer  
upvoted 3 times

 **rmmichael95** 1 year, 3 months ago

uid can be a str or num in this case. The user option allows normal users to mount the drive and does not indicate write permissions  
upvoted 1 times

 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

uid - 100%  
upvoted 3 times

Due to extreme system use, a Linux system requires some additional swap space. To initialize 5 GB of additional swap space, which combination of commands should be used?

- A. `dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/swapfile bs=1024 count=5120000; mkswap /tmp/swapfile; mount /tmp/swapfile`
- B. `dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/swapfile bs=1024 count=5120000; swapon /tmp/swapfile`
- C. `dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/swapfile bs=1024 count=5120000; mkswap /tmp/swapfile; swapon /tmp/swapfile`
- D. `touch -5G /tmp/swapfile; swapon /tmp/swapfile`
- E. `mkswap /tmp/swapfile 512000; swapon /tmp/swapfile`

**Suggested Answer:** C

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

It's C.

<https://lpic2book.github.io/src/lpic2.203.1/?h=swapon#swap>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

C - 100%

upvoted 2 times

What is the purpose of a system mount unit?

- A. It is used by the command `systemd-mount` and allows users to mount partitions to mount points of their choice
- B. It is used only to mount network file systems to local mount points. It cannot be used for local media
- C. It is created by the command `systemd-fstab-generator` to integrate entries from `/etc/fstab` into the system boot process
- D. It is used by the command `mount` when using `systemd` to mount and unmount file systems

**Suggested Answer: A**

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **jchavarria12** 11 months ago

The `systemd-fstab-generator`, which generates mount units for file systems based on `/etc/fstab` entries during the system boot process. However, it doesn't create individual "system mount units" as units specifically named or labeled for mounting.

The primary purpose of a system mount unit is indeed to allow the command `mount` (utilizing `systemd`) to manage and handle the mounting and unmounting of file systems within the `systemd` environment. These units define how and where file systems should be mounted or unmounted when triggered by the `mount` command.

The more accurate representation of the purpose of a system mount unit aligns closely with option D. `Systemd` uses unit files, including system mount units, to manage the mounting and unmounting of file systems when instructed by the `mount` command. Therefore, the primary interaction with these units occurs through the `mount` command in `systemd` for file system operations.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

I think it's C.

<https://www.linux.org/docs/man8/systemd-fstab-generator.html>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Brunfthuf** 1 year, 5 months ago

It is definitely C! "`systemd-fstab-generator` is a generator that translates `/etc/fstab` (see `fstab(5)` for details) into native `systemd` units early at boot and when configuration of the system manager is reloaded. This will instantiate mount and swap units as necessary."

<https://www.freedesktop.org/software/systemd/man/systemd-fstab-generator.html>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

A - 100%

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Brunfthuf** 1 year, 5 months ago

It is not A. "`systemd-mount` may be used to create and start a transient `.mount` or `.automount` unit of the file system `WHAT` on the mount point `WHERE`." <https://www.freedesktop.org/software/systemd/man/systemd-mount.html#>

upvoted 2 times

FILL BLANK -

What command ensures that the file systems are written to disk after a lot of write operations? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

**Suggested Answer:** `sync`

🗉 👤 **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

`sync`

<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/linux-sync>

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

`sync - 100%`

upvoted 2 times



What component of a system does smartd monitor?

- A. CPU
- B. RAM
- C. Hard drives
- D. Ethernet traffic

**Suggested Answer: C**

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago



**Selected Answer: C**

smartd - SMART Disk Monitoring Daemon  
upvoted 1 times

  **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The answer is C;  
<https://pic2book.github.io/src/lpic2.203.2/?h=smartd#smartmontools-smartd-and-smartctl>  
"smartd smartctl Two utility programs, smartctl and smartd (available when the smartmontools package is installed) can be used to monitor and control storage systems using the Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology System (SMART). SMART is built into most modern ATA and SCSI harddisks and solid-state drives. The purpose of SMART is to monitor the reliability of the hard drive and predict drive failures, and to carry out different types of drive self-tests."  
upvoted 1 times

  **ppnghia** 1 year, 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C-100%  
upvoted 2 times

  **ppnghia** 1 year, 12 months ago

smart will generate ATA (smart) commands and then package them in the SAT defined ATA PASS THROUGH SCSI commands.  
upvoted 1 times

  **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

C - 100%  
upvoted 2 times


How can the label root be added to the ext4 filesystem on /dev/sda1?

- A. relabel /dev/sda1 root
- B. tune2fs ""L root /dev/sda1
- C. echo "root" > /proc/fs/sda1/label
- D. labelfs --device /dev/sda1 root

**Suggested Answer: B**

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

e2label /dev/sda1 root

or

tune2fs -L root /dev/sda1

upvoted 1 times

 **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**


tune2fs -L root /dev/sda1 (I checked the man page)

upvoted 1 times

 **Brunfthuf** 1 year, 5 months ago

Nowadays we use e2label /dev/sda1 root, but our ancestors had to use B. tune2fs -L root /dev/sda1 . wtf ""?? Idunno

upvoted 2 times

 **benny1102** 3 years ago

B - but need some correction. "tune2fs ""L root /dev/sda1"

upvoted 2 times

 **benny1102** 3 years ago

tune2fs -L root /dev/sda1

upvoted 6 times

 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

B - 100%

upvoted 1 times

Which sub command to cryptsetup shows information about an encrypted LUKS partition?

- A. luksDump
- B. luksInfo
- C. luksDebug
- D. luksLS
- E. luksShow

**Suggested Answer: A**

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗉 **Brunfthuf** 1 year, 5 months ago

cryptsetup luksDump <device>

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **jccastiyo** 1 year, 11 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

luksDump <device>

Dump the header information of a LUKS device.

upvoted 2 times

🗉 **serlan** 2 years, 1 month ago

A - OK

upvoted 2 times

🗉 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

A - 100%

upvoted 2 times




Which of the following is a CD-ROM filesystem standard?

- A. OSI 9660
- B. ISO 9660
- C. SR0FS
- D. ISO 8859
- E. ROM-EO

**Suggested Answer:** B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer:** B

ISO 9660 is the standard file system for CD-ROMs. It is also widely used on DVD and BD media and may as well be present on USB sticks or hard disks.

upvoted 1 times

 **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer:** B

B is correct :)

<https://lpic2book.github.io/src/lpic2.203.3/?h=iso9#creating-an-image-for-a-cd-rom>

upvoted 1 times

 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

B - 100%

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following init systems comes along with an own UEFI boot loader?

- A. systemd
- B. SysVinit
- C. Upstart
- D. OpenRC
- E. launchd

**Suggested Answer: A**

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

🗉 👤 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The init system that comes with its own UEFI boot loader is systemd.

systemd and UEFI Boot Loader

systemd includes a boot loader called systemd-boot (formerly known as gummiboot). systemd-boot is a simple UEFI boot manager that provides a straightforward way to manage UEFI boot entries.

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

A - 100%

upvoted 2 times

What effect does the ""f option to the update-rc.d command have on files in the /etc/rcX.d/ and /etc/init.d/ directories?

- A. It will force the removal of the symlinks in /etc/rcX.d/ even when the links are read only
- B. It will remove both the symlinks in /etc/rcX.d/ and the init script in /etc/init.d/
- C. It will remove the init script in /etc/init.d/ and the symlinks in /etc/rcX.d/ and update the package information of installed files
- D. It will force the removal of symlinks in /etc/rcX.d/ even if the corresponding init script still exists in /etc/init.d/

**Suggested Answer:** D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **chiaseed** 1 year, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

It's D. Checked the man page :)

man update-rc.d

Option -F

Force removal of symlinks even if /etc/init.d/name still exists.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Brunfthuf** 1 year, 5 months ago

systemctl ;-)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **[Removed]** 1 year, 5 months ago

Per the man page:

<https://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/xenial/man8/update-rc.d.8.html>

-f Force removal of symlinks even if /etc/init.d/name still exists.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

D - 100%

upvoted 2 times

Which command is used to install a GRUB boot loader into the master boot record?

- A. grub-install
- B. grub-mkconfig
- C. grub-install-mbr
- D. grub-glue-mbr
- E. grub-mbr-setup

**Suggested Answer: A**

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)




 **debloid** 4 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

grub-install

upvoted 1 times

 **DAOC** 3 years, 8 months ago

Is correc - A

upvoted 1 times

 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

A - 100%

upvoted 1 times


If the file containing the Linux kernel is deleted, what happens when the system boots?

- A. The system starts normally since the bootloader copies the kernel to the master boot record of the hard disk
- B. Instead of the kernel, the initramfs is loaded and instructed to mount the root filesystem and reinstall the kernel from the original package or from source
- C. The bootloader mounts the root filesystem read-only and launches /bin/sh directly in order to allow the administrator to reinstall the kernel
- D. Without a kernel system cannot boot and, depending on the bootloader, an error is displayed

**Suggested Answer:** D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **debloid** 4 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer:** D

Depending on the boot loader being used, you might see different error messages. Here are a few examples:

GRUB: You might see an error like:


vbnet

Copy code

error: file '/boot/vmlinuz-linux' not found.

Press any key to continue...

upvoted 1 times

 **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

D - 100%

upvoted 1 times

FILL BLANK -

Which directory contains system-specific systemd unit files? (Specify the full path to the directory.)

**Suggested Answer:** `/lib/systemd/system`

SDXIN 8 months, 1 week ago

`[/usr]/lib/systemd/system/`

The expectation is that `/lib/systemd/system`` is a directory that should only contain systemd unit files which were put there by the package manager (YUM/DNF/RPM/APT/etc).

Files in `/etc/systemd/system` are manually placed here by the operator of the system for ad-hoc software installations that are not in the form of a package. This would include tarball type software installations or home grown scripts.

<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/206315/whats-the-difference-between-usr-lib-systemd-system-and-etc-systemd-system>  
upvoted 1 times

SDXIN 8 months, 1 week ago

The directory that contains system-specific systemd unit files is `/etc/systemd/system/`. This directory is reserved for unit files created or customized by the system administrator.

The `/lib/systemd/system/` directory, on the other hand, is for unit files provided by installed packages. These files should not be edited directly, as they may be overwritten by package updates. Instead, administrators can override these unit files by creating corresponding files in the `/etc/systemd/system/` directory.

upvoted 1 times

rmmichael95 1 year, 3 months ago

`/lib/systemd/system` for system specific files and `/etc/sytemd/system` for user files

upvoted 1 times

Brunfthuf 1 year, 5 months ago

the preferred path is `/etc/system/systemd "+ 100 %"`

upvoted 1 times

Brunfthuf 1 year, 5 months ago

`sry /etc/systemd/system :-)`

upvoted 2 times

bluepenguin 2 years, 8 months ago

`/usr/lib/systemd/system` should be correct, too.

upvoted 2 times

milan92stankovic 3 years, 10 months ago

`/lib/systemd/system - 100%`

upvoted 2 times

Brunfthuf 1 year, 5 months ago

minus 100 %, yeah.

upvoted 1 times



A Linux server running systemd booted to rescue.target for maintenance. Which commands are used to restore the server to its usual target? (Choose two.)

- A. telinit 0
- B. systemctl default
- C. sync
- D. systemctl emergency
- E. systemctl reboot

**Suggested Answer:** AB



Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

  **ryopi614** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer is B,E



upvoted 12 times

  **consciousness** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer is B,E

telinit only halts/shuts down the server

upvoted 8 times

  **debloid** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

A. telinit 0 - shutdown server

B. systemctl default - command is used to switch the system to the default target

C. sync - synchronizes data corresponding to the file in volatile memory and permanent storage, forcing pending reads and writes to be executed immediately.

D. systemctl emergency ??

E. systemctl reboot - reboot and start normaly

upvoted 1 times

  **SDXIN** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

B. systemctl default: This command will return the system to its default target, which is typically the multi-user target or the graphical target.

E. systemctl reboot: This command will reboot the system. Upon reboot, the system will

start <https://www.examtopycs.com/exams/lpi/201-450/view/2/#t> up in its default target unless otherwise specified.

upvoted 1 times

  **serlan** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: BE

Answer is B,E

upvoted 1 times

  **KAYA2202** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is B,E

upvoted 1 times

  **bluepenguin** 2 years, 8 months ago


telinit 0 is a shutdown and the wrong answer. So B, E should be correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

B,E - 100%

upvoted 4 times

 **edhideki** 4 years, 10 months ago

Talvez seja B e E



upvoted 6 times



FILL BLANK -

Which is the main configuration file for the SystemV init process? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

**Suggested Answer:** `/etc/inittab`

  **milan92stankovic** 3 years, 10 months ago

`/etc/inittab` - 100%

upvoted 2 times