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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which of the following can the chage command NOT change?
A. The number of days since January 1, 1970 after which the user's account will no longer be accessible.
B. The number of days since January 1, 1970 since the password was last changed.
C. The number of days of inactivity after a password has expired before the account is locked.
D. The number of days since January 1, 1970 after which the password can change.
E. The maximum number of days during which a password is valid.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
Which of the following IPv4 networks are reserved by IANA for private address assignment and private routing? (Choose THREE correct answers.)
A. 127.0.0.0/8
B. 10.0.0.0/8
C. 169.255.0.0/16
D. 172.16.0.0/12
E. 192.168.0.0/16
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the RFC 19181, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of the IPv4 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)
These address blocks are not globally routable and are intended for use within private networks, such as home, office, or campus networks. They can be assigned to any device that does not need to communicate directly with the public internet, or that can use network address translation (NAT) to do so. Private addresses allow for more efficient use of the limited IPv4 address space and reduce the need for public addresses.

The other options are not reserved for private use by IANA. Option A, 127.0.0.0/8, is reserved for loopback addresses, which are used to refer to the local host. Option C, 169.255.0.0/16, is a typo and should be 169.254.0.0/16, which is reserved for link-local addresses, which are used for automatic address configuration on a local network segment. Option F, 224.0.0.0/4, is reserved for multicast addresses, which are used for one-to-many communication.
Reference:
RFC 1918: Address Allocation for Private Internets - RFC Editor
IANA IPv4 Special-Purpose Address Registry
Private network - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION: 3
On a dual boot system, every time the system is booted back into Linux the time has been set backward by one day. Which of the following commands will correct the problem?
A. date -d '+ 1 day'
B. hwclock --systohc --localtime
C. ntpdate pool.ntp.org
D. time hwclock
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The command that will correct the problem of the time being set backward by one day on a dual boot system is hwclock --systohc --localtime. This command will set the hardware clock (RTC) to the current system time and use the local time standard instead of UTC12. This will prevent the time inconsistency issue that occurs when dual booting Linux and Windows, as Windows assumes that the hardware clock is using local time while Linux assumes that it is using UTC34. By using the same time standard for both operating systems, the time will be displayed correctly on both Linux and Windows.
The other commands are either invalid or ineffective for solving the problem. The date -d '+ 1 day' command will display the date and time one day ahead of the current system time, but it will not change the system time or the hardware clock5. The ntpdate pool.ntp.org command will synchronize the system time with an NTP server, but it will not affect the hardware clock or the time standard6. The time hwclock command will measure the time taken by the hwclock command, which will display the hardware clock time, but it will not change anything7.

NEW QUESTION: 4
In which file, if present, must all users be listed that are allowed to use the cron scheduling system? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:
/etc/cron.allow

NEW QUESTION: 5
With IPv6, how many bits have been used for the interface identifier of an unicast address?
(Specify the number using digits only.)
Answer:
64

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which crontab entry could be used to set the system time at regular intervals?

A. 1 0 * * * date $d $t $24
B. 1 0 * * * ntpdate ntp1.digex.net
C. 1 0 * * * date ntp1.digex.net
D. 1 0 * * * runcron date ntp1.digex.net
E. 1 0 * * * settime $d $t $24
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The crontab entry that could be used to set the system time at regular intervals is the one that uses the ntpdate command to synchronize the system clock with a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server. The ntpdate command takes one or more NTP server names or IP addresses as arguments and adjusts the system clock accordingly12. The crontab entry B specifies that the ntpdate command should be executed at the first minute of the zeroth hour (i.e., 00:01) of every day of every month of every weekday, using the NTP server ntp1.digex.net34. This will ensure that the system time is updated daily with a reliable source.
The other crontab entries are either invalid or ineffective for setting the system time at regular intervals. The date command can be used to display or set the system date and time, but it requires a specific format for the argument, not an NTP server name5. The runcron and settime commands are not standard Linux commands and their functionality is unknown. The $d, $t, and $24 variables are also undefined and meaningless in this context.

NEW QUESTION: 7
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.)
Answer:
server
Explanation:
The server option is used to configure a persistent association with a remote server or peer. It takes an argument that is either a host name or a numeric IP address of the NTP server. The ntpd daemon will periodically send NTP packets to the specified server and adjust the local clock according to the received responses. Multiple server options can be used to specify more than one NTP source. For example, the following lines in the /etc/ntp.conf file configure four external NTP sources:
server 0.asia.pool.ntp.org
server 0.oceania.pool.ntp.org
server 0.europe.pool.ntp.org
server 0.north-america.pool.ntp.org
Reference:
https://docs.ntpsec.org/latest/ntp_conf.html
https://vceguide.com/which-option-in-the-etc-ntp-conf-file-specifies-an-external-ntp-source-to-be-queried-for-time-information-2/
https://vceguide.com/which-option-in-the-etcntp-conf-file-specifies-an-external-ntp-source-to-be-queried-for-time-information/

NEW QUESTION: 8
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.)
Answer:
nmtui

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which command is used to set the hostname of the local system? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)
Answer:
hostname
Explanation:
The hostname command is used to set the hostname of the local system. The hostname command can take a single argument, which is the new hostname to be assigned to the system. For example, to set the hostname to linux, one can run:
hostname linux
The hostname command can also be used without any arguments to display the current hostname of the system. For example, to show the current hostname, one can run:
hostname
The hostname command only changes the hostname temporarily, meaning that the original hostname will be restored after a reboot. To change the hostname permanently, one has to edit the configuration files that store the hostname information, such as /etc/hostname, /etc/hosts, /etc/sysconfig/network, etc. The exact files and commands may vary depending on the Linux distribution and the system initialization process. For more details, please refer to the web search results1 or the question answering results2. References:

NEW QUESTION: 10
What command should be used to print a listing of email in the system's mail queue?
A. lpq
B. mailq
C. mlq
D. sendmail -l
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The mailq command prints the list of messages that are in the mail queue. The mail queue is where outgoing mail is stored until a receiving server connection is available. The mailq command is the same as the sendmail -bp command, which also prints the mail queue. The mailq command is part of the topic 108.3: Mail transfer agent (MTA) basics, which is one of the objectives of the LPI Linux Administrator - 102 exam12. Reference: 1: https://learning.lpi.org/en/learning-materials/102-500/ 2: https://www.lpi.org/our-certifications/exam-102-objectives/

NEW QUESTION: 11
Which command can be used to investigate the properties for a particular window in X by clicking that window? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)
Answer:
/usr/bin/xwininfo, xwininfo
Explanation:
The command that can be used to investigate the properties for a particular window in X by clicking that window is xwininfo. xwininfo is a command-line tool that provides information about X windows. When executed, it opens a small window and waits for the user to select a window by clicking on it. Then, it displays various characteristics about the window in question, such as its geometry, position, size, depth, class, name, id, and more. xwininfo is part of the X Window System, which is a graphical user interface system for Unix-like operating systems. xwininfo can be useful for debugging, testing, or scripting purposes. References:
https://bing.com/search?q=command+to+investigate+properties+of+a+window+in+X

https://www.exam-answer.com/linux-foundation-certified-system-administrator-lfcs-simulation-investigate-wind

NEW QUESTION: 12
Which file contains the date of the last change of a user's password?
A. /etc/gshadow
B. /etc/passwd
C. /etc/pwdlog
D. /etc/shadow
E. /var/log/shadow
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The /etc/shadow file contains the encrypted passwords and other information for each user account on a Linux system. The third field in each line of this file is the date of the last password change, expressed as the number of days since Jan 1, 1970. This information is used by the system to determine when a user must change their password, based on the password aging policy. The /etc/shadow file can be viewed and modified by the root user or by using the chagecommand123. The other files listed in the options do not store the date of the last password change. The /etc/gshadow file contains the encrypted passwords for group accounts4. The
/etc/passwd file contains the basic information for each user account, such as the user name, user ID, group ID, home directory, login shell, etc., but not the password5. The /etc/pwdlog file does not exist by default on most Linux systems, and it is not related to the password change date. The /var/log/shadow file also does not exist by default on most Linux systems, and it is not related to the password change date.
References: https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/password-changes-chage-command
https://www.golinuxcloud.com/check-last-password-change-expiration-linux/

NEW QUESTION: 13
Which of the following words is used to restrict the records that are returned from a SELECT SQL query based on a supplied criteria for the values in the records?
A. CASE
B. FROM
C. WHERE
D. IF
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The SQL WHERE clause is used to restrict the records that are returned from a SELECT SQL query based on a supplied criteria for the values in the records12. The WHERE clause follows the SELECT and FROM clauses and contains one or more conditions that must be true for a record to be included in the result set. The general syntax of the WHERE clause is:
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
The condition can be a comparison, a logical operation, a pattern matching, a subquery, or a combination of these using various operators12. For example, the following query selects all the records from the customers table where the country is 'USA':
SELECT * FROM customers
WHERE country = 'USA';
The other words listed in the question are not used to filter records based on values. They have different meanings and purposes in SQL:

CASE: This is a conditional expression that returns a value based on a set of conditions3. It can be used in SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, or WHERE statements. For example, the following query uses a CASE expression to assign a rating to each customer based on their credit limit: SELECT customer_name, credit_limit, CASE WHEN credit_limit > 10000 THEN 'High' WHEN credit_limit > 5000 THEN 'Medium' ELSE 'Low' END AS rating FROM customers; FROM: This is a clause that specifies the table (s) or view (s) from which the data is retrieved. It follows the SELECT clause and precedes the WHERE clause. For example, the following query selects the customer name and order date from the customers and orders tables:
SELECT customer_name, order_date FROM customers JOIN orders ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id; IF: This is a control flow statement that executes a block of code based on a condition. It can be used in stored procedures, functions, triggers, or batch files. For example, the following code snippet uses an IF statement to check if a variable is positive or negative:
DECLARE @num INT; SET @num = -10; IF @num > 0 BEGIN PRINT 'Positive'; END ELSE BEGIN PRINT 'Negative'; END

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which of Ihe following commands sets the system's time zone to the Canadian Eastern Time?

A.
```
modprobe tz ca est
```

B.
```
localegen -t -f /usr/share/zoneinfo/Canada/Eastern > /etc/locale.tz
```

C.
```
sysctl -w clock.tz='Canada/Eastern'
```

D.
```
tzconf /etc/localtime
ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/Canada/Eastern /etc/localtime
```

E.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15
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.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 16
Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address?
A. 2001:db8:0g41::1
B. 2001.db8.819f..1
C. 2001::db8:4581::1
D. 2001%db8%9990%%1
E. 2001:db8:3241::1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
On a Linux system with shadow passwords enabled, which file in the file system contains the password hashes of all local users? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:
/etc/shadow
Explanation:
On a Linux system with shadow passwords enabled, the file that contains the password hashes of all local users is /etc/shadow. This file is a replacement for the password field in /etc/passwd, which is a world-readable file that contains basic information about users. The /etc/shadow file is not readable by regular users, and it stores the encrypted passwords (or hashes) of each user, along with other information such as password expiration dates, minimum and maximum password ages, and password warning periods. The /etc/shadow file has nine colon-delimited fields for each user:
* Username: The name used when the user logs into the system.
* Password: The encrypted password of the user, or a special character that indicates the password status.
For example, an asterisk (*) means the account is locked, and an exclamation mark (!) means the password is expired.
* Last Password Change: The date of the last password change, expressed as the number of days since January 1, 1970.
* Minimum Password Age: The minimum number of days required between password changes. A zero means the password can be changed anytime.
* Maximum Password Age: The maximum number of days the password is valid. After this number of days, the password must be changed. A zero means the password never expires.
* Password Warning Period: The number of days before the password expires that the user will be warned. A zero means no warning is given.
* Password Inactivity Period: The number of days after the password expires that the account will be disabled. A negative value means the account is never disabled.
* Account Expiration Date: The date when the account will be disabled, expressed as the number of days since January 1, 1970. A zero means the account never expires.
* Reserved Field: A field for future use.
The /etc/shadow file can be modified by using the commands passwd and chage, which are used to change the password and the password aging information of a user, respectively. The /etc/shadow file should not be edited directly, but always through the tools provided by the distribution. For more details, see the shadow manual page.
References:
* LPIC-1 Exam 102 Objectives, Topic 110: Security, Subtopic 110.2: Use sudo to manage access to the root account, Weight: 2, Key Knowledge Areas: Configure sudo and sudoers. Use sudo to execute commands as another user.

* LPIC-1 Exam 102 Learning Materials, Topic 110: Security, Subtopic 110.2: Use sudo to manage access to the root account, Section 110.2.1: sudo and sudoers, Page 3-5.

NEW QUESTION: 18
With X11 forwarding in ssh, what environment variable is automatically set in the remote host shell that is not set when X11 forwarding is not enabled? (Specify only the environment variable without any additional commands or values.)
Answer:
DISPLAY

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which command makes the shell variable named VARIABLE visible to subshells?
A. export $VARIABLE
B. export VARIABLE
C. set $VARIABLE
D. set VARIABLE
E. env VARIABLE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The export command makes the shell variable named VARIABLE visible to subshells. This means that any child process that is spawned from the current shell will inherit the value of VARIABLE. The export command does not need a dollar sign ($) before the variable name, as that would expand the variable to its value. The set command only affects the current shell and does not export the variable to subshells. The env command can be used to run a command in a modified environment, but it does not export the variable to subshells either. References:
* [LPI Linux Essentials - Topic 105: Shells, Scripting and Data Management]
* [LPI Linux Administrator - Exam 102 Objectives - Topic 105: Shells and Shell Scripting]

NEW QUESTION: 20
X is running okay but you're concerned that you may not have the right color depth set. What single command will show you the running color depth while in X?
A. cat /etc/X11
B. xcd
C. xcdepth
D. xwininfo
E. xcolordepth
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21
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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 22
What word is missing from the following SQL statement?
_____ count(*) from tablename;
(Please specify the missing word using lower-case letters only.)
Answer:
select

NEW QUESTION: 23
After issuing:
function myfunction { echo $1 $2 ; }
in Bash, which output does:
myfunction A B C
Produce?
A. A B
B. A B C
C. A C
D. B C
E. C B A
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Bash, a function is a block of code that can be invoked by its name. A function can take arguments, which are passed to the function as positional parameters. The $1 variable refers to the first argument, $2 to the second argument, and so on. The function can access the number of arguments passed to it by using the $# variable. In this case, the function myfunction simply echoes the first and second arguments to the standard output. Therefore, when the command myfunction A B C is executed, the output is A B, since the third argument C is ignored by the function. Reference:
[LPI Linux Essentials - Topic 103: Command Line Basics]
[Bash Functions]

NEW QUESTION: 24
Which file contains a set of services and hosts that will be allowed to connect to the server by going through a TCP Wrapper program such as tcpd? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:
/etc/hosts.allow

NEW QUESTION: 25
In case neither cron.allow nor cron.deny exist in /etc/, which of the following is true?
A. Without additional configuration, no users may have user specific crontabs.
B. Without additional configuration, all users may have 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.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The /etc/cron.allow and /etc/cron.deny files are used to control access to the crontab command and cron jobs for individual users. If neither of these files exists, then depending on site-dependent configuration parameters, only the superuser (root user) will be allowed to use this command, or all users will be able to use this command1. The default behavior of most Linux distributions is to allow all users to use the crontab command and have user specific crontabs if neither /etc/cron.allow nor /etc/cron.deny exists23. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. The other options are not true because:
Option A is false because it contradicts the default behavior of most Linux distributions.
Option C is false because the cron daemon will not refuse to start or report missing files in the system's logfile if neither /etc/cron.allow nor /etc/cron.deny exists. The cron daemon will start normally and use the default configuration parameters1.
Option D is false because the system administrator does not need to approve user specific crontabs explicitly. The user can create, edit, display, or remove their own crontab files without any intervention from the system administrator1. Reference:
How cron.allow and cron.deny can be used to limit access to crontab for a particular user | The Geek Search crontab(1) - cron - Debian bullseye - Debian Manpages Controlling Access to crontab (System Administration Guide: Basic Administration) - Oracle
/etc/cron.allow - Linux Bash Shell Scripting Tutorial Wiki - nixCraft

NEW QUESTION: 26
Which of the following tasks can be accomplished using the command date? (Choose TWO correct answers.)
A. Output date and time in different formats.
B. Synchronize the hardware and system clocks.
C. Set the system clock.
D. Update the time via NTP.
E. Set the hardware clock.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27
What command will display the group names and GIDs to which a user belongs? (Provide only the command name with or without path information)
Answer:
id, /usr/bin/id
Explanation:
The id command will display the user ID (uid), the primary group ID (gid), and the supplementary groups (groups) of a user. The output will show the names and the numerical IDs of the groups.
For example:
id linuxize
The command will show the user ID (uid), the user's primary group (gid), and the user's secondary groups (groups) uid=1001(linuxize) gid=1001(linuxize) groups=1001(linuxize),27(sudo)
To print only the names instead of the numbers use the -n option.
id -nG linuxize
The command will show only the names of the groups
linuxize sudo

The id command is part of the GNU coreutils package and is available on all Linux systems. The full path of the command is /usr/bin/id.
References:
* id(1) - Linux manual page
* How to List Groups in Linux | Linuxize

NEW QUESTION: 28
The presence of what file will temporarily prevent all users except root from logging into the system? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:
/etc/nologin

NEW QUESTION: 29
What entry can you add to syslog.conf file to have all syslog messages generated by your system go to virtual console 12?
A. *.* /dev/tty12
B. /var/log/messages | /dev/tty12
C. | /dev/tty12
D. syslog tty12
E. mail.* /dev/tty12
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The syslog.conf file is the main configuration file for the syslogd daemon, which logs system messages on Linux systems. This file specifies rules for logging, using a selector field and an action field. The selector field consists of a facility and a priority, separated by a period. The facility indicates the subsystem that produced the message, such as mail, auth, or kern. The priority indicates the severity of the message, such as debug, info, or emerg. An asterisk (*) stands for all facilities or all priorities, depending on where it is used. The action field specifies where the message should be logged, such as a file, a user, or a device.
To have all syslog messages generated by the system go to virtual console 12, which is represented by the device file /dev/tty12, the following entry can be added to the syslog.conf file:
. /dev/tty12
This means that any facility and any priority (.) should be logged to the device /dev/tty12. This will redirect all the messages that would normally go to /var/log/messages to the console 12. To see the messages, the user can press Ctrl-Alt-F12 to switch to that console.
Reference:
syslog.conf (5) - Linux man page
Beginner's Guide to Syslogs in Linux [Real World Examples]
Configuration Formats - rsyslog 8.33-20180109-54df0f2 documentation

NEW QUESTION: 30
Which of the following fields can be found in the /etc/group file? (Choose THREE correct answers.)
A. The home directory of the group.
B. The list of users that belong to the group.
C. The password of the group.
D. The name of the group.
E. The description of the group.

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31
What is true regarding the command sendmail?
A. It is only available when the sendmail MTA is installed.
B. All MTAs, including Postfix and Exim, provide a sendmail command.
C. The sendmail command prints the MTAs queue history of which mails have been sent successfully.
D. With any MTA, the sendmail command must be run periodically by the cron daemon.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32
Which of the following can the chage command NOT change?
A. The number of days since January 1, 1970 after which the user's account will no longer be accessible.
B. The number of days since January 1, 1970 after which the password can change.
C. The number of days since January 1, 1970 since the password was last changed.
D. The maximum number of days during which a password is valid.
E. The number of days of inactivity after a password has expired before the account is locked.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The chage command can change the following parameters related to user password expiry and aging:
The last password change date (-d or --lastday option)
The password expiry date (-E or --expiredate option)
The minimum number of days between password changes (-m or --mindays option) The maximum number of days during which a password is valid (-M or --maxdays option) The number of days of warning before password expires (-W or --warndays option) The chage command cannot change the number of days of inactivity after a password has expired before the account is locked. This parameter is controlled by the -I or --inactive option of the usermod command, which modifies the user account information. The chage command only displays the current value of this parameter, but does not allow changing it. Reference:
chage command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks
10 chage command examples in Linux [Cheat Sheet] - GoLinuxCloud
How to Use the Chage Command in Linux - TecAdmin
How to Manage User Password Expiration and Aging in Linux - Tecmint

NEW QUESTION: 33
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. ssh-keygen
B. ssh-agent
C. sshd
D. ssh-pki
E. ssh-keyring
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
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.)
Answer:
DISPLAY

NEW QUESTION: 35
Given the following routing table:

```
Kernel IP routing table
Destination     Gateway         Genmask         Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
0.0.0.0         192.168.178.1   0.0.0.0         UG    0      0        0 wlan0
192.168.1.0     0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   U     0      0        0 eth0
192.168.2.0     192.168.1.1     255.255.255.0   U     0      0        0 eth0
192.168.178.0   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   U     9      0        0 wlan0
```


How would an outgoing packet to the destination 192.168.2.150 be handled?
A. It would be passed to the router 192.168.1.1 on eth0.
B. It would be directly transmitted on the device eth0.
C. It would be directly transmitted on the device wlan0.
D. It would be passed to the default router 192.168.178.1 on wlan0.
E. It would be passed to the default router 255.255.255.0 on eth0.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36
What command should be used to print a listing of email in the system's mail queue?
A. sendmail -l
B. mailq
C. mlq
D. lpq
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37
What command is used to add OpenSSH private keys to a running ssh-agen . instance? (Specify the command name only without any path.)

Answer:
sshadd

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which crontab entry could be used to set the system time at regular intervals?
A. 1 0 * * * date $d $t $24
B. 1 0 * * * ntpdate ntp1.digex.net
C. 1 0 * * * date ntp1.digex.net
D. 1 0 * * * runcron date ntp1.digex.net
E. 1 0 * * * settime $d $t $24
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The crontab entry that could be used to set the system time at regular intervals is the one that uses the ntpdate command to synchronize the system clock with a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server. The ntpdate command takes one or more NTP server names or IP addresses as arguments and adjusts the system clock accordingly12. The crontab entry B specifies that the ntpdate command should be executed at the first minute of the zeroth hour (i.e., 00:01) of every day of every month of every weekday, using the NTP server ntp1.digex.net34. This will ensure that the system time is updated daily with a reliable source.
The other crontab entries are either invalid or ineffective for setting the system time at regular intervals. The date command can be used to display or set the system date and time, but it requires a specific format for the argument, not an NTP server name5. The runcron and settime commands are not standard Linux commands and their functionality is unknown. The $d, $t, and $24 variables are also undefined and meaningless in this context.
References: 1: Linux At, Batch, Atq, Atrm Command Help and Examples - Computer Hope 2: How to set a cron job to run at a exact time? - Stack Overflow 3: 107.2 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs 4: How to setup a crontab to execute at specific time - Stack Overflow 5: Writing a specific format of time in a text file every minute using ... - Ask Ubuntu

NEW QUESTION: 39
Why is the correct configuration of a system's time zone important?
A. Because the conversion of Unix timestamps to local time relies on the time zone configuration.
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.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct configuration of a system's time zone is important because it affects how the system displays and interprets the local time from the Unix timestamps. A Unix timestamp is a number that represents the number of seconds that have elapsed since January 1, 1970 (UTC)1. Unix timestamps are independent of time zones and are the same for all systems1. However, when a system needs to display or interpret the local time from a Unix timestamp, it needs to know the offset from UTC, which is determined by the time zone configuration23. If the time zone configuration is incorrect, the system may display or interpret the local time incorrectly, which can cause problems with scheduling tasks, logs, and other applications45.
For example, suppose a system has a Unix timestamp of 1638374400, which corresponds to December 1, 2021, 12:00:00 UTC6. If the system's time zone is configured correctly as UTC, it will display the local time as December 1, 2021, 12:00:00. However, if the system's time zone is configured incorrectly as EST (Eastern Standard Time), which is 5 hours behind UTC, it will display the local time as December 1, 2021, 07:00:00, which is 5 hours earlier than the actual local time6. This can lead to confusion and errors for the system and the user.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. Because the conversion of Unix timestamps to local time relies on the time zone configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 40
Which file, when using Sendmail or a similar MTA system, will allow a user to redirect all their mail to another address and is configurable by the user themselves?
A. /etc/alias
B. ~/.alias
C. /etc/mail/forwarders
D. ~/.forward
E. ~/.vacation
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The ~/.forward file is a file that users can create in their home directories to redirect mail or send mail using sendmail or a similar MTA system. The file contains a list of recipient addresses, which can be email addresses, file names, program names, or :include: files. The file must be owned by the user and have the read permission bit set for the owner. The file cannot be a symbolic link or have more than one hard link. The file is processed by sendmail when a recipient address selects a delivery agent with the F=w flag set. If the file contains a backslash, further processing is disabled and the message is delivered to the user's mail-spooling directory. If the file does not exist or cannot be read, it is silently ignored. The ~/.forward file is different from the /etc/aliases file, which is a system-wide file that maps aliases to one or more recipient addresses. The
/etc/aliases file is maintained by the system administrator and requires running the newaliases command after any changes. The ~/.alias file is not a valid file for sendmail or similar MTA systems. The /etc/mail/forwarders file is not a standard file for sendmail or similar MTA systems. The ~/.vacation file is a file that contains a vacation message that is sent to the sender when the user is away. The ~/.vacation file is used in conjunction with the vacation program, which can be invoked from the ~/.forward file. References:

NEW QUESTION: 41
Which file contains a set of services and hosts that will be allowed to connect to the server by going through a TCP Wrapper program such as tcpd? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:
https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/-5cd-clmKnbk/AAAAAAAAAAI/AAAAAAAAADM/-SXesH19Ido/s4/etc/hosts.allow

NEW QUESTION: 42
Which of the following words is used to restrict the records that are returned from a SELECT query based on a supplied criteria for the values in the records?
A. LIMIT
B. FROM
C. WHERE
D. IF
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct keyword for restricting the records that are returned from a SELECT query based on a supplied criteria for the values in the records is WHERE. The WHERE clause is used to filter records based on one or more conditions. The syntax of the WHERE clause is:
SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition;

The condition can be a logical expression that evaluates to true, false, or unknown. The condition can also use comparison operators, logical operators, and wildcards to specify the criteria. For example, the following query selects all the records from the employees table where the salary is greater than 50000:
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000;
The other options are incorrect because they have different purposes in SQL:
* LIMIT is used to specify the maximum number of records to return from a query. For example, the following query returns only the first 10 records from the employees table:
SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 10;
* FROM is used to specify the table or tables from which to retrieve data. For example, the following query selects all the columns from the employees table:
SELECT * FROM employees;
* IF is used to execute a block of code conditionally. For example, the following query updates the salary of an employee based on their performance:
UPDATE employees SET salary = IF(performance = 'excellent', salary * 1.1, salary) WHERE employee_id =
123; References:
https://bing.com/search?q=SQL+statements+restrict+records+based+on+criteria
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11611931/sql-query-to-select-records-based-on-criteria

NEW QUESTION: 43
Which of the following lines is an example of a correct setting for the DISPLAY environment variable?
A. hostname/displaynumber
B. hostname
C. hostname/displayname
D. hostname:displayname
E. hostname:displaynumber
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44
If an alias 1s exists, which of the following commands updates the alias to point to the command 1s -1 instead of the alias's current target?
A. Alias -update is is-'1s-1'
B. Alias 1s='s'1a -1'
C. Realias 1s='1s -1'
D. Alias -force 1s='1s -1'
E. Sot is='ls -1'
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45
What 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.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The echo command is a built-in Linux feature that prints out arguments as the standard output1. The echo command can take various options and arguments to display different types of information. One of the arguments that can be used with the echo command is $$, which represents the process ID (PID) of the current shell2. A process ID is a unique number that identifies a running process in the system. The current shell is the shell that is executing the echo command. For example, if you are using the Bash shell and run the following command:
echo $$
The output will show the PID of the Bash shell, such as:
1234
The echo commandcanbeusefultocheckwhichshellyouareusing,ortofindoutthePIDofthecurrentshellfordebuggingormonitoringpurposes.Theecho command is different from the following commands:
echo $!: This command displays the PID of the last command executed in the background2. A background command is a command that runs without blocking the shell, allowing you to continue using the shell while the command executes. For example, if you run the following command:
sleep 10 &
This command will put the sleep command, which pauses the execution for 10 seconds, in the background. The output will show the PID of the sleep command, such as:
1 2345
If you then run the following command:
echo $!
The output will show the same PID of the sleep command, such as:
2345
echo $?: This command displays the exit status of the last command executed2. The exit status is a number that indicates whether the command was successful or not. A zero exit status means the command was successful, while a non-zero exit status means the command failed or encountered an error. For example, if you run the following command:
ls /home
This command will list the contents of the /home directory. If the command succeeds, the output will show the files and directories in the /home directory, such as:
alice bob charlie
If you then run the following command:
echo $?
The output will show the exit status of the ls command, which is zero, meaning the command was successful:
0
echo $0: This command displays the name of the current shell or script2. The name of the current shell is the name of the executable file that runs the shell, such as bash, zsh, ksh, etc. The name of the current script is the name of the file that contains the script, such as script.sh, script.py, etc. For example, if you are using the Bash shell and run the following command:
echo $0
The output will show the name of the current shell, such as:
bash

Reference:
2

NEW QUESTION: 46
Which of the following commands sets the system's time zone to the Canadian Eastern Time?
A. ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/Canada/Eastern /etc/localtime
B. modprobe tz_ca_est
C. sysctl -w clock.tz='Canada/Eastern'
D. localegen -t -f /usr/share/zoneinfo/Canada/Eastern > /etc/locate.tz
E. tzconf /etc/localtime
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 47
Each entry in a crontab must end with what character?
A. Tab
B. Space
C. Backslash
D. Newline
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Each entry in a crontab file consists of six fields, specifying in the following order: minute, hour, day, month, weekday, and command1. Any of these fields can be set to an asterisk (*), which stands for "first through last." So, for example, to run a job every hour, put * in the hour field1. Each entry in a crontab file must end with a newline character (\n), which indicates the end of a line2. A newline character is created by pressing the Enter key on the keyboard. The other options are not valid characters for ending a crontab entry. A tab or a space is used toseparate each field, and a backslash is used to escape special characters or continue a long command to the next line2. References:
* How to Use the Cron Job Format to Schedule Task in Linux
* Syntax of crontab File Entries - Oracle.

NEW QUESTION: 48
Which directory holds the files that configure the xinetd service when using several configuration files instead of an integrated configuration file? (Specify the full path to the directory.)
Answer:
/etc/xinetd.d/, /etc/xinetd.d

NEW QUESTION: 49

A French user has installed the French language pack, but currencies are still being displayed with a leading '$' sign in his spreadsheets. What must be done to fix this?

A. Alter the locale.

B. Set the timezone correctly.

C. Edit /etc/currency.

D. Reinstall the French language pack.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The locale is a set of environmental variables that defines the language, country, and character encoding settings for the applications and shell session on a Linux system. The locale affects things such as the time/date format, the first day of the week, numbers, currency and many other values formatted in accordance with the language or region/country you set on a Linux system1. The currency sign (¤) is a character used to denote an unspecified currency2. To display the correct currency symbol for a specific region, the locale must be set accordingly. For example, to display the euro symbol (€) for France, the locale can be set to fr_FR.UTF-81. Setting the timezone correctly, editing /etc/currency, or reinstalling the French language pack will not affect the currency symbol displayed in the spreadsheets. Reference: 1: How to Change or Set System Locales in Linux - Tecmint 2: decimal.ToString ("C") produces ¤ currency symbol on Linux - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which TWO statements about crontab are true?

A. Changing a crontab requires a reload/restart of the cron daemon.

B. A cron daemon must run for each existing crontab.

C. hourly is the same as "0 * * * *".

D. Every user may have their own crontab.

E. The cron daemon reloads crontab files automatically when necessary.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which of the following fields can be found in the /etc/group file? (Choose two.)

A. The name of the group.

B. The home directory of the group.

C. The description of the group.

D. The list of users that belong to the group.

E. The default group ACL.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

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

A. /etc/passwd

B. /etc/gshadow

C. /etc/shadow

D. /var/log/shadow

E. /etc/pwdlog

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53
On a Linux system with shadow passwords enabled, which file in the file system contains the password hashes of all local users? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:
/etc/shadow

NEW QUESTION: 54
Which keyword must be listed in the hosts option of the Name Service Switch configuration file in order to make host lookups consult the /etc/hosts file?
Answer:
files
Explanation:
The keyword files must be listed in the hosts option of the Name Service Switch configuration file in order to make host lookups consult the /etc/hosts file. The files service specifies that the local files, such as /etc/hosts, should be used as a source of information. The order of the services on the line determines the order in which those services will be queried, in turn, until a result is found. For example, if the hosts option is set to:
hosts: files dns
then the /etc/hosts file will be searched first, and if no match is found, the DNS server will be queried next. If the hosts option is set to:
hosts: dns files
then the DNS server will be queried first, and if no match is found, the /etc/hosts file will be searched next. Reference:
LPI 102-500 Exam Objectives, Topic 110: Network Fundamentals, Weight: 4, 110.3 Basic network troubleshooting LPI 102-500 Study Guide, Chapter 10: Network Fundamentals, Section 10.3: Basic Network Troubleshooting, Page 125-126 nsswitch.conf: Name Service Switch configuration file

NEW QUESTION: 55
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/maillogmail.crit@logger.example.org
B. mail/var/log/maillogmail.crit@logger.example.org
C. mail.*/var/log/maillogmail.critsyslog://logger.example.org
D. mail */var/log/maillogmail crit@logger.example.org
E. mail.*/var/log/maillogmail,crit@logger.example.org
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56
What entry can be added to the syslog.conf file to have all syslog messages generated by a system displayed on console 12?
A. *.* /dev/tty12
B. /var/log/messages | /dev/tty12
C. | /dev/tty12
D. syslog tty12

E. mail.* /dev/tty12
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The entry that can be added to the syslog.conf file to have all syslog messages generated by a system displayed on console 12 is A. . /dev/tty12. This entry consists of a selector field and an action field, separated by a space or a tab. The selector field specifies the pattern of facilities and priorities that match the action. The action field specifies the destination where the matching messages are sent. In this case, the selector field is ., which means all facilities and all priorities. The action field is /dev/tty12, which is the device file for the console 12. This means that any syslog message generated by the system will be displayed on the console 12, regardless of its facility or priority. This can be useful for debugging or monitoring purposes, but it can also be very noisy and distracting, as it will show all kinds of messages, including debug, info, notice, warning, err, crit, alert, and emerg12.
The other options are not correct. Option B. /var/log/messages | /dev/tty12 is invalid, as it uses a pipe (|) character in the selector field, which is not allowed. The pipe character can only be used in the action field to indicate that the matching messages are piped to an external program1. Option C. | /dev/tty12 is also invalid, as it has an empty selector field, which is not allowed. The selector field must specify at least one facility and one priority1. Option D. syslog tty12 is also invalid, as it has a missing period (.) between the facility and the priority in the selector field, and a missing slash (/) before the device file in the action field. The correct syntax for this option would be syslog.* /dev/tty12, which would display only the messages with the syslog facility and any priority on the console 121. Option E. mail.* /dev/tty12 is valid, but it would not display allsyslog messages generated by a system, but only the messages with the mail facility and any priority on the console 12. This would exclude the messages from other facilities, such as auth, cron, daemon, kern, user, etc1.
References: 1: syslog.conf (5) - Linux man page 2: Beginner's Guide to Syslogs in Linux [Real World Examples]

NEW QUESTION: 57
Which of the following keywords can be used in the file /etc/nsswitch.conf to specify a source for host name lookups? (Choose TWO correct answers.)
A. files
B. remote
C. resolv
D. dns
E. hosts
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
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
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
The commands ifdown and ifup are used to configure network interfaces based on the system's existing distribution-specific configuration files. These files are typically located in /etc/network/interfaces or

/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts, depending on the Linux distribution. The ifdown command shuts down a network interface, while the ifup command brings up a network interface. These commands can be used to apply changes made to the configuration files without rebooting the system12.
The other commands are not related to network interface configuration. The ifconf command does not exist in Linux. The ifpause and ifstart commands are not standard Linux commands, but they may be aliases or scripts defined by some users or distributions. References: 1: NetworkConfigurationCommandLine - Community Help Wiki. 2: [How to Configure Network Static IP Address on RHEL/CentOS 8/7/6].

NEW QUESTION: 59
An administrator wants to determine the geometry of a particular window in X, so she issues the _____
-metric command and then clicks on the window.
Answer:
/usr/bin/xwininfo, xwininfo

NEW QUESTION: 60
Which of the following commands display a list of jobs in the print queue? (Choose two.)
A. cups --list
B. lpr -q
C. lpq
D. lprm -l
E. lpstat
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 61
What output will the command seq 10 produce?
A. A continuous stream of numbers increasing in increments of 10 until stopped.
B. The numbers 1 through 10 with one number per line.
C. The numbers 0 through 9 with one number per line.
D. The number 10 to standard output.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The seq command in Linux is used to print a sequence of numbers, which can be piped to other commands or used in for loops and bash scripts1. The command can generate a list of integers or real numbers, with options to control the start, end, and increment of the sequence. The general syntax of the command is seq [options] specification1.
If you launch seq with a single number as a command-line parameter, it counts from one to that number. It then prints the numbers in the terminal window, one number per line2. For example, seq 10 will produce the following output:
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

8
9
10
Therefore, the correct answer is B. The numbers 1 through 10 with one number per line.

NEW QUESTION: 62
FILL BLANK
What command enables a network interface according to distribution-specific configuration, such as /etc/network/interfacesor /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0?
(Specify only the command without any path or parameters.)
Answer:
up

NEW QUESTION: 63
Which of the following are valid host addresses for the subnet 203.0.113.64/28? (Choose TWO correct answers.)
A. 2030.113.64
B. 203.0.113.80
C. 203.0.113.65
D. 203.0.113.81
E. 2030.113.78
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64
Why is /etc/shadow not world readable if the passwords are stored in an encrypted fashion?
A. This is just for historical reasons.
B. There is other information in the file that needs to be kept secret.
C. The encrypted passwords are still subject to brute force attacks.
D. The passwords can be decrypted by anyone with root access.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65
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. D. fsync
E. flood
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The option in the chrony configuration file that changes the initial interval of polls to a NTP server in order to speed up the initial synchronization is iburst. The iburst option allows chronyd to send four requests to the server at intervals of 2 seconds or less, instead of the interval specified by the minpoll option, which is usually 64 seconds. This way, chronyd can make the first update of the clock shortly after start1. The iburst option is recommended for all servers, especially if the network connectivity is not reliable1.
The other options are not valid or do not have the same effect as iburst. The quickstart option does not exist in the chrony configuration file. The fast option is used to specify a fast initial correction of the system clock, but it does not change the polling interval1. The fsync option is used to enable or disable synchronization of the system clock to the real-time clock (RTC) every 11 minutes1. The flood option is used to enable a mode of operation where chronyd sends a burst of requests to the server at a high rate, which can be useful for testing or initial synchronization of a very inaccurate clock1.
Reference:
LPI Linux Essentials: 1.4. Using sudo
LPI Linux Administrator: 102.5. Use Debian package management
LPI Linux Engineer: 201.1. Measure and Troubleshoot Resource Usage
LPI Linux Professional Certification Program
1

NEW QUESTION: 66
What is the purpose of the Sticky Keys feature in X?
A. To ignore brief keystrokes according to a specified time limit
B. To repeat the input of a single character
C. To assist users who have difficulty holding down multiple keys at once
D. To prevent repeated input of a single character if the key is held down
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
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.
Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
The ip command is a versatile tool that can be used to configure and manage various aspects of the network interfaces, such as IP addresses, routes, tunnels, and more. Depending on the options and arguments used, the ip command can cause different changes to the network configuration. Some of the possible changes are:

Network interfaces may become active or inactive. The ip command can be used to bring up or down a network interface, which means to activate or deactivate its connection to the network. For example, the command ip link set eth0 up will bring up the interface eth0, while the command ip link set eth0 down will bring it down. This can affect the network connectivity and performance of the system.
IP addresses may change. The ip command can be used to assign or remove IP addresses to a network interface, which are the numerical identifiers that allow the system to communicate with other hosts in the network. For example, the command ip addr add 192.168.1.100/24 dev eth0 will assign the IP address 192.168.1.100 with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 to the interface eth0, while the command ip addr del 192.168.1.100/24 dev eth0 will remove it. This can affect the network reachability and routing of the system.
The routing table may change. The ip command can be used to add or delete routes to the routing table, which is a data structure that stores the information about how to reach different network destinations. For example, the command ip route add 10.0.0.0/8 via 192.168.1.1 dev eth0 will add a route to the network 10.0.0.0/8 through the gateway 192.168.1.1 using the interface eth0, while the command ip route del 10.0.0.0/8 via 192.168.1.1 dev eth0 will delete it. This can affect the network traffic and efficiency of the system.
The ip command does not affect the following settings:
New name servers may be added to the resolver configuration. The resolver configuration is a file that specifies the name servers that the system uses to resolve domain names to IP addresses. The resolver configuration file is usually /etc/resolv.conf, and it is not modified by the ip command. To add or remove name servers, the file has to be edited manually or by another tool, such as resolvconf or NetworkManager.
The system's host name may change. The host name is a human-readable name that identifies the system in the network. The host name is usually stored in the file /etc/hostname, and it is not changed by the ip command. To change the host name, the file has to be edited manually or by another tool, such as hostnamectl or nmtui.
Reference:
LPIC-1 Exam 102 Objectives, Topic 109: Networking Fundamentals, Subtopic 109.2: Persistent network configuration, Weight: 2, Key Knowledge Areas: Query and modify the behavior of network interfaces. Objective: Use the ip command to configure and modify the behavior of network interfaces.
LPIC-1 Exam 102 Learning Materials, Topic 109: Networking Fundamentals, Subtopic 109.2: Persistent network configuration, Section 109.2.2: ip, Page 17-19.

NEW QUESTION: 68
What benefit does an alias in bash provide?
A. It hides what command you are running from others.
B. It allows a string to be substituted for the first word of a simple command.
C. It provides faster lookups for commands in the system directory.
D. It creates a local copy of a file from another directory.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69
What can be specified with useradd? (Choose two.)
A. The SSH keys used to login to the new account.
B. Commands the user can run using sudo.
C. The absolute path to the user's home directory.
D. The numeric user ID (UID) of the user.
E. Which printers are available for the new user.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70
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.)
Answer:
newaliases

NEW QUESTION: 71
Which command allows you to make a shell variable visible to subshells?
A. export $VARIABLE
B. set $VARIABLE
C. export VARIABLE
D. set VARIABLE
E. env VARIABLE
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Which of the following fields are available in both the global /etc/crontab file as well as in user-specific crontab files? (Select TWO correct answers)
A. Year
B. Minute
C. Username
D. Command
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The crontab file format consists of six fields: minute, hour, day of month, month, day of week, and command.
The user-specific crontab files have the same format as the global /etc/crontab file, except that they do not have the username field. The username field is only present in the system-wide crontab files and specifies which user will run the cron job. The year field is not a valid crontab field and is not supported by cron. References:
* Scheduling Cron Jobs with Crontab | Linuxize
* Crontab Explained in Linux [With Examples]

NEW QUESTION: 73
Which of the following commands is used on the command line to send messages to the syslog systems?
A. logger
B. lastlog
C. klog
D. syslog
E. slog
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74
How many IP-addresses can be used for unique hosts inside the IPv4 subnet 192.168.2.128/28? (Specify the number only without any additional information.)
Answer:
14
Explanation:
To find the number of IP-addresses that can be used for unique hosts inside an IPv4 subnet, we need to calculate the number of bits that are used for the host part of the IP address. The host part is the part that is not used for the network prefix, which is indicated by the slash notation (/) followed by a number. The number after the slash represents the number of bits that are used for the network prefix, out of the total 32 bits of an IPv4 address. The remaining bits are used for the host part. For example, in the subnet 192.168.2.128/28, the number 28 means that the first 28 bits are used for the network prefix, and the last 4 bits are used for the host part.
The number of IP-addresses that can be used for unique hosts is equal to 2^n - 2, where n is the number of bits in the host part. The -2 is because the first and the last IP addresses in a subnet are reserved for the network address and the broadcast address, respectively, and cannot be assigned to hosts. Therefore, in the subnet 192.168.2.128/28, the number of IP-addresses that can be used for unique hosts is 2^4 - 2, which is 14.
Reference:
IPv4 - Subnetting - Online Tutorials Library
IP Subnet Calculator

NEW QUESTION: 75
Which of the following is a legacy program provided by CUPS for sending files to the printer queues on the command line?
A. lpd
B. lpp
C. lpq
D. lpr
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The lpr command is a legacy program provided by CUPS for sending files to the printer queues on the command line. It is one of the Berkeley (lpr) printing commands that CUPS supports for compatibility with other Unix-like systems. The lpr command accepts one or more filenames asarguments and sends them to the default or specified printer. It also supports several options to control the printing process, such as the number of copies, the page size, the orientation, and the priority. The lpr command is equivalent to the lp command, which is one of the System V (lp) printing commands that CUPS also supports. However, the lp command has more options and features than the lpr command, and is recommended for use with CUPS. References:
* Command-Line Printing and Options - CUPS
* Command-Line Printer Administration - CUPS
* Linux cups tutorial for beginners - Linux Tutorials - Learn Linux ...
* CUPS Command-Line Utilities - Configuring and Managing ... - Oracle

NEW QUESTION: 76
On a Linux system with shadow passwords enabled, which file in the file system contains the password hashes of all local users? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:

etcshadow
Explanation:
On a Linux system with shadow passwords enabled, the file that contains the password hashes of all local users is /etc/shadow. This file is a replacement for the password field in /etc/passwd, which is a world-readable file that contains basic information about users. The /etc/shadow file is not readable by regular users, and it stores the encrypted passwords (or hashes) of each user, along with other information such as password expiration dates, minimum and maximum password ages, and password warning periods. The /etc/shadow file has nine colon-delimited fields for each user:
Username: The name used when the user logs into the system.
Password: The encrypted password of the user, or a special character that indicates the password status. For example, an asterisk (*) means the account is locked, and an exclamation mark (!) means the password is expired.
Last Password Change: The date of the last password change, expressed as the number of days since January 1, 1970.
Minimum Password Age: The minimum number of days required between password changes. A zero means the password can be changed anytime.
Maximum Password Age: The maximum number of days the password is valid. After this number of days, the password must be changed. A zero means the password never expires.
Password Warning Period: The number of days before the password expires that the user will be warned. A zero means no warning is given.
Password Inactivity Period: The number of days after the password expires that the account will be disabled. A negative value means the account is never disabled.
Account Expiration Date: The date when the account will be disabled, expressed as the number of days since January 1, 1970. A zero means the account never expires.
Reserved Field: A field for future use.
The /etc/shadow file can be modified by using the commands passwd and chage, which are used to change the password and the password aging information of a user, respectively. The /etc/shadow file should not be edited directly, but always through the tools provided by the distribution. For more details, see the shadow manual page.
Reference:
LPIC-1 Exam 102 Objectives, Topic 110: Security, Subtopic 110.2: Use sudo to manage access to the root account, Weight: 2, Key Knowledge Areas: Configure sudo and sudoers. Use sudo to execute commands as another user.
LPIC-1 Exam 102 Learning Materials, Topic 110: Security, Subtopic 110.2: Use sudo to manage access to the root account, Section 110.2.1: sudo and sudoers, Page 3-5.

NEW QUESTION: 77
Which keyword must be listed in the hosts option of the Name Service Switch configuration file in order to make host lookups consult the /etc/hosts file?
Answer:

files

NEW QUESTION: 78
What is the main difference between the batch and at commands?
A. The batch command will run multiple times.The at command will only run once.
B. The batch command will run when system load is low. The at command runs at a specific time.
C. The at command reads commands from standard input. The batch command requires a command line argument.
D. The at command e-mails results to the user. The batch command logs results to syslog.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The batch command is similar to the at command, except that it executes commands when the system load levels permit; in other words, when the load average drops below 1.5, or the value specified in the invocation of atd1. The at command allows us to schedule jobs using any of two commands: at and batch. While at runs commands at our specified time, batch runs commands when our system's load average is below 0.82. Both commands read commands from standard input or a specified file, and both commands send the output of the commands to the user by mail1. Therefore, the main difference between them is the time of execution: at runs at a fixed time, while batch runs when the system is idle. References: 1: Linux At, Batch, Atq, Atrm Command Help and Examples - Computer Hope 2: The "at" Command in Linux | Baeldung on Linux

NEW QUESTION: 79
Which of the following commands should be added to /etc/bash_profile in order to change the language of messages for an internationalized program to Portuguese (pt)?
A. export LANGUAGE="pt"
B. export MESSAGE="pt"
C. export UI_MESSAGES="pt"
D. export LC_MESSAGES="pt"
E. export ALL_MESSAGES="pt"
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The LC_MESSAGES environment variable specifies the language to use in diagnostic messages for an internationalized program. It can be set to any value supported by the installation, such as pt for Portuguese, en for English, fr for French, etc. The LC_MESSAGES variable can be set either globally in a shell profile file, such as /etc/bash_profile, or locally in a shell session. For example, to set the language of messages to Portuguese for the current shell session, one can use the following command:
export LC_MESSAGES=pt
To verify the change, one can run an internationalized program, such as man, and see the output in Portuguese. The LC_MESSAGES variable can also be used to run a single command with a different language without affecting the system's language. For example, to run the man command with the Spanish language, one can use the following syntax:
LC_MESSAGES=es man
The LC_MESSAGES variable is useful for testing how programs behave in different languages or for displaying messages in different languages1234. Reference:
Locale Environment Variables in Linux | Baeldung on Linux
Linux / UNIX: TZ Environment Variable - nixCraft
Changing your locale on Linux and UNIX systems - IBM
Selecting message language in gcc and g++ - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION: 80
Which of the following commands puts the output of the command date into the shell variable mydate?
A. mydate="$((date))"
B. mydate="${date}"
C. mydate="exec date"
D. mydate="date"
E. mydate="$(date)"
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81
Which of the following lines would you find in the file /etc/resolv.conf?
A. 192.168.168.4 dns-server
B. order hosts,bind
C. hosts: files,dns
D. domain mycompany.com
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82
An administrator wants to determine the geometry of a particular window in X, so she issues the _____ -metric command and then clicks on the window.
Answer:
/usr/bin/xwininfo, xwininfo
Explanation:
The xwininfo command is a utility for displaying information about windows in X. It can show various attributes of a window, such as its location, size, depth, border width, visual class, colormap, map state, and event masks. The -metric option specifies that all dimensions should be displayed in metric units (millimeters) rather than pixels. By issuing the xwininfo -metric command and then clicking on a window, the administrator can determine the geometry of that window, including the decorations, in millimeters. References:
* xwininfo(1) - Arch manual pages
* [command line -

NEW QUESTION: 83
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 provides the server's identity information to connecting SSH clients.
C. It is the root key by which all user SSH keys must be signed.
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.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An SSH host key is a cryptographic key used for authenticating computers in the SSH protocol. Host keys are key pairs, typically using the RSA, DSA, or ECDSA algorithms. Public host keys are stored on and/or distributed to SSH clients, and private keys are stored on SSH

servers. Each host (i.e., computer) should have a unique host key. Host keys are used for authentication towards the connecting client, analogous to user SSH keys. Host keys are generated using asymmetric encryption algorithms like RSA, DSA, or ECDSA algorithms12. When a client connects to the host, the host sends its public host key to the client, and the client verifies that the host key matches the one stored in its known hosts file. If the host key is unknown or has changed, the client will display a warning and prompt the user to accept or reject the host key. This is to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks, where an attacker intercepts the connection and pretends to be the legitimate host. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant to the purpose of an SSH host key. References:
* What is an SSH Host Key & How are They Configured?, What are SSH Host Keys? section
* SSH Host Key Management Demystified, What are SSH host keys? section
* What is SSH host key - omnisecu.com, first paragraph

NEW QUESTION: 84
Which of the following files, when existing, affect the behavior of the Bash shell? (Choose TWO correct answers.)
A. ~/.bashdefaults
B. ~/.bash_profile
C. ~/.bashrc
D. ~/.bashconf
E. ~/.bash_etc
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85
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.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
SPICE is a protocol that allows users to access graphical applications on a remote host, such as a virtual machine or a server, using a client program. SPICE also supports connecting local USB devices to remote applications, such as printers, scanners, or flash drives, using a feature called USB redirection. SPICE does not replace Xorg as the local X11 server, nor does it allow downloading and locally installing applications or uploading and running binary programs from a remote machine. These are features that are provided by other tools, such as SSH, SCP, or RDP. Reference:
Features - spice-space.org
SPICE - Wikipedia
SPICE Model ＜What is SPICE?＞ | Electronics Basics | ROHM

NEW QUESTION: 86
What is the conventional purpose of Linux UIDs that are lower than 100?
A. They are reserved for super user accounts.
B. They are reserved for the system admin accounts.
C. They are reserved for system accounts.

D. They are unused, aside from 0, because they are targets of exploits.
E. They are used to match with GIDs in grouping users.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Linux UIDs (user identifiers) are numbers that are used to identify users and groups on a Linux system. Each user and group has a unique UID and GID (group identifier) respectively. The UID 0 is always reserved for the root or superuser account, which has full privileges to access and modify the system. The UIDs lower than 100 (or 1000 on some modern systems) are typically reserved for system accounts, which are used by various services and daemons that run on the system. These accounts are not meant for human users, but for specific purposes such as managing files, processes, network, security, etc. For example, some common system accounts are bin, daemon, mail, sshd, etc. The UIDs higher than 100 (or 1000) are usually allocated for regular user accounts, which have limited privileges and can be created and deleted by the system administrator. The system accounts are defined in the /etc/passwd file, which contains the username, UID, GID, home directory, shell, and other information for each account12345. Reference: 1: Linux User Management - Tecmint 2: What are the well-known UIDs? - Stack Overflow 3: user ID less than 1000 on CentOS 7 - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange 4: Recommended GID for users group in Linux (100 or 1000)? - Unix & Linux Stack Exchange 5: What is the conventional purpose of Linux UIDs that are lower than 100? - VCE Guide

NEW QUESTION: 87
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.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Hop Limit field in the IPv6 header is similar to the Time to Live (TTL) field in the IPv4 header. It specifies the maximum number of hops (routers) that a packet can traverse before reaching its destination.
Each router that receives the packet decrements the Hop Limit field by one and forwards the packet. If the Hop Limit field reaches zero, the packet is discarded and an ICMPv6 error message is sent back to the source. This mechanism prevents packets from loopingindefinitely in the network12 References: 1: IPv6 packet - Wikipedia 2: IP Time to Live (TTL) and Hop Limit Basics - Packet Pushers

NEW QUESTION: 88
Which of the following tasks are handled by a display manager like XDM or KMD? (Choose two.)
A. Lock the screen when the user was inactive for a configurable amount of time.
B. Start and prepare the desktop environment for the user.
C. Handle the login of a user.
D. Create an X11 configuration file for the current graphic devices and monitors.
E. Configure additional devices like new monitors or projectors when they are attached.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Which of the following parameters are used for journalctl to limit the time frame of the output?
(Choose two.)
A. --date=

B. --since=
C. --from=
D. --until=
E. --upto=
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 90
Given the following routing table:

```
Kernel IP routing table
Destination     Gateway         Genmask         Flags   Metric    Ref       Use  I
0.0.0.0         192.168.178.1   0.0.0.0         UG      0         0           0  w
192.168.1.0     0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   U       0         0           0  e
192.168.2.0     192.168.1.1     255.255.255.0   U       0         0           0  e
192.168.178.0   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   U       9         0           0  w
```


How would an outgoing packet to the destination 192.168.2.150 be handled?
A. It would be directly transmitted on the device wlan0.
B. It would be passed to the default router 192.168.178.1 on wlan0.
C. It would be passed to the router 192.168.1.1 on eth0.
D. It would be directly transmitted on the device eth0.
E. It would be passed to the default router 255.255.255.0 on eth0.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91
Which of the following commands can identify the PID od a process which opened a TCP port?
A. ptrace
B. strace
C. debug
D. lsof
E. nessus
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The lsof command, meaning list open files, is a command-line utility in the Linux system to display information about files that are opened by processes1. The lsof command can take various options and arguments to filter and format the output. One of the options that can be used to identify the PID of a process which opened a TCP port is the -i option, which selects the listing of files whose Internet address matches the specified address. The address can be specified as a port number, a host name, or a combination of both. For example, to list the processes that are listening on TCP port 80, one can run:
lsof -i TCP:80
The output shows the command name, the PID, the user name, the file descriptor, the type, the device, the size/off, the node, and the name for each process. The name column shows the local and remote addresses and port numbers for the TCP connection. For example, the output may look like:

COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME httpd 1234 root 4u IPv4 12345 0t0 TCP *:80 (LISTEN) httpd 2345 www-data 4u IPv4 12345 0t0 TCP *:80 (LISTEN) httpd 3456 www-data 4u IPv4 23456 0t0 TCP 192.168.1.10:80->192.168.1.20:1234 (ESTABLISHED) This shows that the httpd command, which is the Apache web server, is listening on TCP port 80 with the PID 1234 and 2345, and has an established connection with the remote address 192.168.1.20 and port 1234 with the PID 3456. To kill the process by PID, one can use the kill command with the -SIGTERM option, which sends a termination signal to the process. For example, to kill the process with the PID 3456, one can run:
kill -SIGTERM 3456
The other options are not correct because:
* ptrace: This is not a command, but a system call that allows a process to trace and control the execution of another process. It is used by debuggers and other tools that need to monitor and manipulate the behavior of other processes2. It does not display the PID of a process which opened a TCP port.
* strace: This is a command that traces the system calls and signals of a process. It can be used to diagnose, debug, and monitor the interaction between a process and the kernel3. It does not display the PID of a process which opened a TCP port.
* debug: This is not a command, but a general term that refers to the process of finding and fixing errors
* in a program or system. There are various tools and methods that can be used for debugging, such as debuggers, loggers, profilers, etc4. It does not display the PID of a process which opened a TCP port.
* nessus: This is a command that runs the Nessus vulnerability scanner, which is a tool that scans a network or a system for security flaws and potential attacks5. It does not display the PID of a process which opened a TCP port. References:
https://www.howtogeek.com/28609/how-can-i-tell-what-is-listening-on-a-tcpip-port-in-windows/
https://bing.com/search?q=identify+PID+of+process+that+opened+a+TCP+port

NEW QUESTION: 92
The correct crontab entry to execute the script chklog three times per month between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.:
A. * 3,4,5 1 * * chklog
B. 3 3,4,5 1 * * chklog
C. 3 15,16,17 * * * chklog
D. 0 15,16,17 1 * * chklog
E. * 15,16,17 1 * * chklog
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct crontab entry to execute the script chklog three times per month between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. is:
3 15,16,17 * * * chklog
The crontab entry has five fields that specify the time and frequency of the job, followed by the command or script to be executed. The fields are:
Minute: the minute of the hour when the job should run, from 0 to 59

Hour: the hour of the day when the job should run, from 0 to 23 (in 24-hour format) Day of month: the day of the month when the job should run, from 1 to 31 Month: the month of the year when the job should run, from 1 to 12 Day of week: the day of the week when the job should run, from 0 to 6 (where 0 and 7 are Sunday) The asterisk (*) means any value, and the comma (,) means a list of values. Therefore, the crontab entry above means:
Run the job at the 3rd minute of the hour
Run the job at the 15th, 16th, and 17th hour of the day (which are 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 5 p.m.) Run the job on any day of the month Run the job on any month of the year Run the job on any day of the week This will execute the script chklog three times per day, every day of the month, and every month of the year, which is equivalent to three times per month.
The other options are incorrect because:
A . This will run the job at any minute of the hour, but only at the 3rd, 4th, and 5th hour of the day (which are 3 a.m., 4 a.m., and 5 a.m.), and only on the 1st day of the month.
B . This will run the job at the 3rd minute of the hour, but only at the 3rd, 4th, and 5th hour of the day (which are 3 a.m., 4 a.m., and 5 a.m.), and only on the 1st day of the month.
D . This will run the job at the 0th minute of the hour (which is the top of the hour), but only at the 15th, 16th, and 17th hour of the day (which are 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 5 p.m.), and only on the 1st day of the month.
E . This will run the job at any minute of the hour, but only at the 15th, 16th, and 17th hour of the day (which are 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 5 p.m.), and only on the 1st day of the month.
Reference:
Crontab Explained in Linux [With Examples]
'crontab' in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks
Linux Crontab Command Help and Examples - Computer Hope
Crontab in Linux with 20 Useful Examples to Schedule Jobs - TecAdmin
Linux crontab tutorial with Examples - Linux Tutorials - Learn Linux ...

NEW QUESTION: 93
Which command can be used to delete a group from a Linux system?
A. groupdel
B. groupmod
C. groups
D. groupedit
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The groupdel command is used to delete a group from a Linux system. It removes the group name from the /etc/group and /etc/gshadow files, but not the group's configuration files, entries, or account files. The groupdel command requires root or sudo privileges and does not accept any options except for one for chroot.
The groupdel command does not print any output on success, but it will display an error message if the group does not exist or if it is the primary group of an existing user. The groupdel command is part of the shadow-utils package, which provides tools for managing user and group accounts. The groupdel command is also compatible with the Linux Standard Base (LSB) specification, which defines a common set of commands and utilities for Linux distributions. References: 1234

NEW QUESTION: 94
Which of the following commands can be used to customize all kernel compilation options?

(Choose Three)
A. make configure
B. make config
C. make menuconfig
D. make xconfig
E. make kernelconfig
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95
What is true regarding a default route?
A. The default route is always used first. When the default route is not available more specific routes are tried.
B. When a default route is set, all other routes are disabled until the default route is deleted.
C. The default route is only used if there is not a more specific route to a destination host or network.
D. Without a default route, no network communication even in directly attached networks is possible.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A default route is a special type of route that specifies where to send packets when there is no explicit route for the destination in the routing table. A default route is usually configured on a router or a gateway that connects to another network, such as the internet. A default route is often represented by the destination 0.0.0.0/0, which means any IP address.
A default route is not always used first. It is only used as a last resort, when there is no more specific route for the destination. For example, if a host wants to send a packet to 192.168.1.10, and the routing table contains the following entries:
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 eth0
0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 UG 0 0 0 eth0
The host will use the first entry, which is more specific, and send the packet directly to 192.168.1.10 via eth0 interface. The second entry, which is the default route, will not be used in this case. However, if the host wants to send a packet to 8.8.8.8, which is not in the same network, the host will use the default route and send the packet to 192.168.1.1, which is the gateway to the internet.
Setting a default route does not disable other routes. It only adds an entry to the routing table that can be used when no other route matches the destination. Other routes are still valid and can be used if they are more specific.
Without a default route, network communication in directly attached networks is still possible, as long as there are routes for those networks in the routing table. However, network communication to other networks that are not directly connected will not be possible, unless there are specific routes for those networks in the routing table.
References:
* How to Set the Default Gateway in Linux - How-To Geek
* Linux setup default gateway with route command - nixCraft
* How to set a default route permanently in Linux - Xmodulo

NEW QUESTION: 96
Which of the following configuration files should be modified to set default shell variables for all users?
A. /etc/bashrc
B. /etc/profile
C. ~/.bash_profile
D. /etc/.bashrc

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The /etc/profile file is a configuration file that is read by the Bash shell when a user logs in. It contains commands and settings that apply to all users of the system, such as environment variables, PATH information, terminal settings, and security commands. Environment variables are variables that affect the behavior of programs and processes. For example, the PATH variable defines the directories where the shell looks for executable files, and the JAVA_HOMEvariable defines the location of the Java installation. The
/etc/profile file can also source other files from the /etc/profile.d/ directory, which can contain additional scripts for setting environment variables or other system-wide settings. The /etc/profile file is the best option for setting default shell variables for all users, as it is executed before any user-specific files. The other options are not suitable for this purpose, because:

* /etc/bashrc is a configuration file that is read by the Bash shell when it is started as an interactive non-login shell. It contains commands and settings that apply to all interactive shells of the system, such as aliases, functions, and prompt settings. It is not executed when the shell is started as a login shell, which is the case when a user logs in. Therefore, it is not a good place to set default shell variables for all users.
* ~/.bash_profile is a configuration file that is read by the Bash shell when it is started as a login shell for a specific user. It contains commands and settings that apply only to that user, such as environment variables, PATH information, and startup programs. It can also source other files, such as ~/.bashrc, which is read by the shell when it is started as an interactive non-login shell for that user. It is not a good place to set default shell variables for all users, as it only affects the user who owns the file.
* /etc/.bashrc is not a valid configuration file for the Bash shell. The dot (.) at the beginning of the file name indicates that it is a hidden file, which means that it is not visible by default in the file system. The Bash shell does not look for this file when it is started, and it does not execute any commands or settings from it. Therefore, it is not a good place to set default shell variables for all users.

References:

1 2

NEW QUESTION: 97

The _____ command is used to add a group to the system.

Answer:

groupadd, /usr/sbin/groupadd

Explanation:

The groupadd command creates a new group using the options specified on the command line and the default values from the /etc/login.defs file. It adds an entry for the new group to the /etc/group and /etc/gshadow files.

Only the root user or a user with sudo privileges can create new groups using this command. The general syntax for the groupadd command is as follows:

groupadd [OPTIONS] GROUPNAME

Some of the common options for the groupadd command are:

* -g, --gid GID: Specify the numeric group ID for the new group. If not given, the system will assign the next available GID from the range of group IDs specified in the login.defs file.
* -r, --system: Create a system group with a GID chosen from the range of system group IDs specified in the login.defs file. System groups are usually used for some special system operation purposes, like creating backups or doing system maintenance.
* -f, --force: Suppress the error message if the group already exists and exit successfully. This option is useful for scripts that need to ensure the existence of a group.
* -K, --key KEY=VALUE: Override the default values from the /etc/login.defs file. The valid keys are GROUP_MIN_ID, GROUP_MAX_ID, SYS_GROUP_MIN_ID, SYS_GROUP_MAX_ID, and GID_INCREMENT.

References: https://www.makeuseof.com/linux-file-ownership-groups-guide/

https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-create-groups-in-linux/
https://linuxhandbook.com/groupadd-command/

NEW QUESTION: 98
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.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The date command is used to display or set the system's date and time. The date command has the following syntax:
date [options] [+format] [time]
The options can modify the behavior of the date command, such as setting the time zone, printing the date in RFC 3339 format, or updating the hardware clock. The +format argument can specify the output format of the date command, using various conversion specifiers that represent different components of the date and time, such as %Y for the year, %m for the month, %d for the day, %H for the hour, %M for the minute, and %S for the second. The time argument can set the system's date and time, using the format MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss], where MM is the month, DD is the day, hh is the hour, mm is the minute, CC is the century, YY is the year, and ss is the second.
Therefore, the date command can accomplish the following tasks:
* A. Set the system's date and time. For example, to set the system's date and time to November 8, 2023, 18:30:00, the command would be:
date 110818302023.00
* E. Display time in a specific format. For example, to display the current date and time in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS, the command would be:
date +%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S
The other options in the question are not correct for this task. The date command cannot set the system's date but not the time, as the time argument requires both the dateand the time components. The date command cannot calculate the time span between two dates, as it can only display or set the current date and time. The date command cannot print a calendar for a month or a year, as that is the function of the cal command.
References:
* LPI 102-500 Exam Objectives, Topic 105.1: Customize and use the shell environment
* LPI 102-500 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Customizing Shell Environments, Section 5.1: Working with the Shell
* date man page

NEW QUESTION: 99
Which configuration file would be edited to change the default options for outbound SSH sessions?
A. /etc/ssh/ssh
B. /etc/ssh/ssh_config
C. /etc/ssh/sshd_config
D. /etc/ssh/client
E. /etc/ssh/ssh_client

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100
Which of the following steps prevents a user from obtaining an interactive login session?
A. Running the command chsh -s /bin/false with the user name.
B. Adding the user to /etc/noaccess.
C. Setting the UID for the user to 0.
D. Creating a .nologin file in the user's home directory.
E. Removing the user from the group staff.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 101
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
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 102
In order to bypass print filters using lpr, which of following switches should be used:
A. lpr -o raw
B. lpr -l
C. lpr -o nofilter
D. lpr -r
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 103
FILL BLANK
Which directory holds configuration files for xinetd services? (Specify the full path to the directory.)
Answer:
/etc/xinetd.d/

NEW QUESTION: 104
Which of the following files is not read directly by a Bash login shell?
A. /etc/profile

B. -/.bash_login
C. -/.bashrc
D. -/.bash_profile
E. -/.profile
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105
Which directory holds the files that configure the xinetd service when using several configuration files instead of an integrated configuration file? (Specify the full path to the directory.)
Answer:
etcxinetddetcxinetdd
Explanation:
The /etc/xinetd.d/ directory holds the files that configure the xinetd service when using several configuration files instead of an integrated configuration file. Each file in this directory corresponds to a specific service that is managed by xinetd, such as telnet, ftp, ssh, etc. The name of the file matches the name of the service. The files in this directory contain service-specific options that override or supplement the global options defined in the /etc/xinetd.conf file. The files are read only when the xinetd service is started, so any changes require a restart of the service. The /etc/xinetd.d/ directory allows for a modular and flexible configuration of the xinetd service, as well as easier management and maintenance of the individual service files. Reference:
How to configure xinetd ? - Red Hat Customer Portal
Understanding /etc/xinetd.d directory under Linux
xinetd - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION: 106
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
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The option in the chrony configuration file that changes the initial interval of polls to a NTP server in order to speed up the initial synchronization is iburst. The iburst option allows chronyd to send four requests to the server at intervals of 2 seconds or less, instead of the interval specified by the minpoll option, which is usually
64 seconds. This way, chronyd can make the first update of the clock shortly after start1. The iburst option is recommended for all servers, especially if the network connectivity is not reliable1.
The other options are not valid or do not have the same effect as iburst. The quickstart option does not exist in the chrony configuration file. The fast option is used to specify a fast initial correction of the system clock, but it does not change the polling interval1. The fsync option is used to enable or disable synchronization of the system clock to the real-time clock (RTC) every 11 minutes1. The flood option is used to enable a mode of operation where chronyd sends a burst of requests to the server at a high rate, which can be useful for testing or initial synchronization of a very inaccurate clock1.

References:
* LPI Linux Essentials: 1.4. Using sudo
* LPI Linux Administrator: 102.5. Use Debian package management
* LPI Linux Engineer: 201.1. Measure and Troubleshoot Resource Usage
* LPI Linux Professional Certification Program
* 1

NEW QUESTION: 107
Which configuration file would be edited to change default options for the OpenSSH server?
A. /etc/ssh/ssh
B. /etc/ssh/ssh_server
C. /etc/ssh/server
D. /etc/ssh/sshd_config
E. /etc/ssh/ssh_config
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108
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
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The command systemctl list-timers shows all active systemd timers, which are units that can be used to schedule the execution of other units at specific times or after certain intervals. The output of the command includes the following columns:
NEXT: The next time the timer will trigger.
LEFT: The time left until the next trigger.
LAST: The last time the timer triggered.
PASSED: The time passed since the last trigger.
UNIT: The name of the timer unit.
ACTIVATES: The name of the unit that is activated by the timer.
For example, the following output shows two active timers: apt-daily.timer and apt-daily-upgrade.timer, which are used to perform automatic updates on Debian-based systems.

NEXT LEFT LAST PASSED UNIT ACTIVATES Mon 2021-11-15 06:00:00 UTC 9h left Sun 2021-11-14 06:00:01 UTC 20h ago apt-daily.timer apt-daily.service Mon 2021-11-15 06:23:51 UTC 9h left Sun 2021-11-14 06:23:51 UTC 20h ago apt-daily-upgrade.timer apt-daily-upgrade.service 2 timers listed.
The other commands in the options are either invalid or unrelated to systemd timers:
systemctl-timer show is not a valid command. To show the details of a specific timer unit, the command systemctl show unit.timer can be used, where unit is the name of the unit that is activated by the timer.
timectl list is not a valid command. To list the available time zones, the command timedatectl list-timezones can be used. To list the current time and date settings, the command timedatectl can be used without any arguments.
systemctl -t is not a complete command. To list all units of a specific type, the command systemctl -t type can be used, where type is the name of the unit type, such as service, timer, socket, etc.
timeq is not a valid command. It may be confused with the time command, which measures the time taken by a command or program to execute.
Reference:
LPIC-1 Exam 102 Objectives, Topic 107: Administrative Tasks, Subtopic 107.2: Automate system administration tasks by scheduling jobs, Weight: 4, Key Knowledge Areas: Use cron and systemd timers to run jobs at regular intervals and to use anacron to manage system cron jobs. Objective: Use systemd timers to run jobs at regular intervals and to use anacron to manage system cron jobs.
LPIC-1 Exam 102 Learning Materials, Topic 107: Administrative Tasks, Subtopic 107.2: Automate system administration tasks by scheduling jobs, Section 107.2.3: systemd timers, Page 21-22.

NEW QUESTION: 109
Which of the following statements is valid in the file /etc/nsswitch.conf?
A. 192.168.168.4 dns-server
B. include /etc/nsswitch.d/
C. namespaces: net mount procs
D. multi on
E. hosts: files dns
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 110
What entry can you add to syslog.conf file to have all syslog messages generated by your system go to virtual console 12?
A. syslog tty12
B. mail.* /dev/tty12
C. /var/log/messages | /dev/tty12
D. *.* /dev/tty12
E. | /dev/tty12
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 111
X is running okay but you're concerned that you may not have the right color depth set. What single command will show you the running color depth while in X?
A. xcd

B. xcdepth
C. xwininfo
D. xcolordepth
E. cat /etc/X11
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The xwininfo command is a utility for displaying information about windows on an X server. One of the information it displays is the depth of the window, which is the number of bits per pixel used to represent the color of the window. The depth of the root window, which is the background window of the X server, is the same as the color depth of the X server. To display the depth of the root window, one can use the command xwininfo -root and look for the line that says "depth of root window". Alternatively, one can use the command xdpyinfo, which displays information about the X server, and look for the line that says "depths of root window". References:
* xwininfo(1) - Linux man page
* xdpyinfo(1) - Linux man page
* [LPI Linux Certification/Configure the X Window System, Xorg and ...]

NEW QUESTION: 112
The system's timezone may be set by linking /etc/localtime to an appropriate file in which directory? (Provide the full path to the directory, without any country information)
Answer:
/usr/share/zoneinfo/

NEW QUESTION: 113
Given the following user's cronlab entry:
15 14 * * 1-5 /usr/local/bin/example.sh be executed?
When will the script /usr/local/bin/example.sh be executed?
A. At 15:14 local time, 1st to 5th day of month.
B. At 14:15 local time, February till June.
C. At 14:15 local time, Monday to Friday.
D. At 14:15 local time. January till May.
E. At 14:15 local time, 1st to 5th day of month.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114
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::/64subnet.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 115
In which file, if present, must all users be listed that are allowed to use the cron scheduling system? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:
/etc/cron.allow
Explanation:
The /etc/cron.allow file is a file that contains a list of users who are allowed to use the cron scheduling system.
The cron scheduling system is a way of running commands or scripts at specified times or intervals. Users can create their own cron jobs by using the crontab command, which edits a file called crontab that stores the user's scheduled tasks. However, not all usersmay have access to the crontab command or the cron system.
The access is controlled by two files: /etc/cron.allow and /etc/cron.deny. If the /etc/cron.allow file exists, then only the users listed in this file can use the crontab command and the cron system. The file should have one user name per line. If the /etc/cron.allow file does not exist, then the /etc/cron.deny file is checked. If this file exists, then the users listed in this file are denied access to the crontab command and the cron system. If neither file exists, then the access depends on the configuration of the cron daemon, which is the program that runs the cron jobs. By default, only the root user can use the cron system if no files exist. The root user can always use the cron system regardless of the existence or content of these files. To create or edit the
/etc/cron.allow file, the root user needs to use a text editor such as vi, nano, or emacs. For example, to allow the users alice and bob to use the cron system, the root user can use the following command:
sudo vi /etc/cron.allow
And then add the following lines to the file:
alice bob
And then save and exit the file. References:
* How cron.allow and cron.deny can be used to limit access to crontab for ...
* /etc/cron.allow - Linux Bash Shell Scripting Tutorial Wiki
* Linux / UNIX Restrict at / cron Usage To Authorized Users

NEW QUESTION: 116
Given the following routing table:

```
Kernel IP routing table
Destination     Gateway         Genmask         Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
0.0.0.0         192.168.178.1   0.0.0.0         UG    0      0        0 wlan0
192.168.1.0     0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   U     0      0        0 eth0
192.168.2.0     192.168.1.1     255.255.255.0   U     0      0        0 eth0
192.168.178.0   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   U     9      0        0 wlan0
```


How would an outgoing packet to the destination 192.168.2.150 be handled?
A. It would be passed to the default router 192.168.178.1 on wlan0.
B. It would be directly transmitted on the device eth0.
C. It would be passed to the default router 255.255.255.0 on eth0.
D. It would be directly transmitted on the device wlan0.
E. It would be passed to the router 192.168.1.1 on eth0.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
The routing table shows how the kernel will route packets to different destinations based on the destination IP address, the gateway, the netmask, the flags, the metric, and the interface. The kernel will try to find the most specific route that matches the destination IP address, which means the route with the longest netmask. If there are multiple routes with the same netmask, the kernel will use the route with the lowest metric. If there is no matching route, the kernel will use the default route, which is the route with the destination 0.0.0.0.
In this case, the destination IP address is 192.168.2.150, which belongs to the network 192.168.2.0/24. The routing table has a specific route for this network, which is the second entry. The gateway for this route is
0.0.0.0, which means that the packet will be directly transmitted on the interface eth0, without passing through any router. The netmask for this route is 255.255.255.0, which means that the network has 256 possible hosts.
The flags for this route are U, which means that the route is up, and G, which means that the route is to a gateway. The metric for this route is 0, which means that it has the highest priority. Therefore, the kernel will use this route to handle the outgoing packet to the destination 192.168.2.150.
References:
* How To Display Routing Table In Linux - RootUsers
* route command in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks
* Understand the basics of Linux routing | TechRepublic

NEW QUESTION: 117
Which of the following SQL statements will select the fields name and address from the contacts table?
A. SELECT (name, address) FROM contacts;
B. SELECT (name address) FROM contacts;
C. SELECT name, address FROM contacts;
D. SELECT name address FROM contacts;
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct syntax for selecting specific columns from a table in SQL is to use the SELECT keyword followed by a comma-separated list of column names and then the FROM keyword followed by the table name.
Therefore, the only option that follows this syntax is C. SELECT name, address FROM contacts; The other options are incorrect because they either use parentheses around the column names, which are not needed, or they omit the comma between the column names, which causes a syntax error. References:
https://www.sqltutorial.org/sql-select/
https://www.w3schools.com/mysql/mysql_select.asp

NEW QUESTION: 118
To prevent a specific user from scheduling tasks with at, what should the administrator do?
A. Add the specific user to [deny] section in the /etc/atd.conf file.
B. Add the specific user to /etc/at.deny file.
C. Add the specific user to nojobs group.
D. Add the specific user to /etc/at.allow file.
E. Run the following: atd --deny [user].
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119
Which of the following fields are available in both the global /etc/crontab file as well as in user-specific crontab files? (Select TWO correct answers)
A. Year
B. Minute
C. Username
D. Command
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The crontab file format consists of six fields: minute, hour, day of month, month, day of week, and command. The user-specific crontab files have the same format as the global /etc/crontab file, except that they do not have the username field. The username field is only present in the system-wide crontab files and specifies which user will run the cron job. The year field is not a valid crontab field and is not supported by cron.
Reference:
Scheduling Cron Jobs with Crontab | Linuxize
Crontab Explained in Linux [With Examples]

NEW QUESTION: 120
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.)
Answer:
nmtui
Explanation:
The command nmtui is a curses application that provides easy access to the NetworkManager on the command line. It is included in the networkmanager package, along with nmcli, which is another command line interface for NetworkManager. nmtui allows the user to view, edit, activate and deactivate network connections, as well as set the system hostname. It has a simple and user-friendly interface that can be navigated with the keyboard or mouse12. Reference: 1: Wireless Network Manager command line ncurses GUI. 2: NetworkManager - ArchWiki.

NEW QUESTION: 121
Which of Ihe following slates can NetworkManager show regarding the system's network connectivity? (Choose TWO correct answers.)
A. Login-required
B. firewalled
C. Up
D. full
E. Portal
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 122
In an xinetd configuration file, which attribute specifies the network address that will be used to provide the service?
Answer:
bind, interface
Explanation:
The bind attribute in an xinetd configuration file specifies the network address that will be used to provide the service. It can be either an IP address or a hostname. If the bindattribute is not specified, xinetd will listen on all available addresses on the system. The bind attribute can be used to restrict the service to a specific interface or network. For example, bind = 192.168.1.100 will only allow the service to be accessed from the
192.168.1.0/24 network. The bind attribute can also be used to provide different configurations for the same service on different addresses. For example, one can have two telnet configuration files, one with bind =
192.168.1.100 and another with bind = 192.168.2.100, to offer different access rules or options for the telnet service on each address.
References:
* xinetd - Wikipedia
* 17.4. xinetd Configuration Files - Red Hat Customer Portal
* How to configure xinetd ? - Red Hat Customer Portal

NEW QUESTION: 123
What entry can be added to the syslog.conf file to have all syslog messages generated by a system displayed on console 12?
A. mail.* /dev/tty12
B. *.* /dev/tty12
C. | /dev/tty12
D. /var/log/messages | /dev/tty12
E. syslog tty12
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124
What is the lowest numbered unprivileged TCP port? (Specify the number in digits only.)
Answer:
1024

NEW QUESTION: 125
Your senior administrator asked you to change the default background of his machine, which uses XDM. Which file would you edit to achieve this?
A. /etc/X11/xdm/Xsetup
B. /etc/X11/xdm.conf
C. /etc/X11/xdm/Defaults
D. /etc/X11/defaults.conf

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The file /etc/X11/xdm/Xsetup contains commands that are executed by XDM before displaying the login screen. This file can be used to set the background image, color, or run other programs on the X display. The other files are either not related to XDM or do not exist by default.
Reference:
XDM - ArchWiki
Customizing the XDM Login Screen | Linux Journal

NEW QUESTION: 126
Which of the following crontab entries will execute myscript at 30 minutes past every hour on Sundays?
A. 0 * * * 30 myscript
B. 30 * * * 6 myscript
C. 30 0 * * 0 myscript
D. 30 0-23 * * 0 myscript
E. 0 0-23 * * 30 myscript
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct crontab entry for executing myscript at 30 minutes past every hour on Sundays is D. 30 0-23 * * 0 myscript. This is because the crontab format consists of six fields: minute, hour, day of month, month, day of week, and command. The values for each field can be:
* A single number, such as 5 or 10.
* A range of numbers, such as 1-5 or 10-15.
* A list of numbers separated by commas, such as 1,3,5 or 10,12,14.
* An asterisk (*), which means all possible values for that field.
* A step value, which means every nth value for that field, such as */5 or 10-20/2.
The day of week field can be either a number from 0 to 6, where 0 and 7 are Sunday, or a three-letter abbreviation, such as SUN or MON.
The month field can be either a number from 1 to 12, or a three-letter abbreviation, such as JAN or FEB.
In this case, the crontab entry D. 30 0-23 * * 0 myscript means:
* 30: Execute the command at the 30th minute of every hour.
* 0-23: Execute the command for every hour from 0 (midnight) to 23 (11 PM).
* *: Execute the command for every day of the month, regardless of the month.
* *: Execute the command for every month, regardless of the year.
* 0: Execute the command only on Sundays.
The other options are either incorrect or do not match the requirement. For example, option A. 0 * * * 30 myscript means:
* 0: Execute the command at the 0th minute of every hour.
* *: Execute the command for every hour of the day.
* *: Execute the command for every day of the month, regardless of the month.
* *: Execute the command for every month, regardless of the year.
* 30: Execute the command only on the 30th day of the week, which is invalid.
References:
* Crontab Explained in Linux [With Examples]
* 'crontab' in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks
* Crontab Syntax on Linux + Useful Examples - Hostinger

NEW QUESTION: 127
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.)
Answer:
server

NEW QUESTION: 128
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
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 129
Which command, available with all MTAs, is used to list the contents of the MTA's mail queue? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.) mailq, /usr/bin/mailq, sendmail -bp, /usr/sbin/sendmail -bp, /usr/lib/sendmail -bp, sendmail,
Answer:
/usr/sbin/sendmail, /usr/lib/sendmail

NEW QUESTION: 130
After configuring printing on a Linux server, the administrator sends a test file to one of the printers and it fails to print. What command can be used to display the status of the printer's queue? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)
Answer:
lpq, /usr/bin/lpq, lpstat, /usr/bin/lpstat

NEW QUESTION: 131
Which of the following is a valid IPv6 address?
A. 2001::db8:4581::1
B. 2001%db8%9990%%1
C. 2001:db8:0g21::1
D. 2001.db8.819f..1
E. 2001:db8:3241::1

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 132
Which of the following configuration files should be modified to set default shell variables for all users?
A. /etc/bashrc
B. /etc/profile
C. ~/.bash_profile
D. /etc/.bashrc
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The /etc/profile file is a configuration file that is read by the Bash shell when a user logs in. It contains commands and settings that apply to all users of the system, such as environment variables, PATH information, terminal settings, and security commands. Environment variables are variables that affect the behavior of programs and processes. For example, the PATH variable defines the directories where the shell looks for executable files, and the JAVA_HOME variable defines the location of the Java installation. The /etc/profile file can also source other files from the /etc/profile.d/ directory, which can contain additional scripts for setting environment variables or other system-wide settings.
The /etc/profile file is the best option for setting default shell variables for all users, as it is executed before any user-specific files. The other options are not suitable for this purpose, because:
/etc/bashrc is a configuration file that is read by the Bash shell when it is started as an interactive non-login shell. It contains commands and settings that apply to all interactive shells of the system, such as aliases, functions, and prompt settings. It is not executed when the shell is started as a login shell, which is the case when a user logs in. Therefore, it is not a good place to set default shell variables for all users.
~/.bash_profile is a configuration file that is read by the Bash shell when it is started as a login shell for a specific user. It contains commands and settings that apply only to that user, such as environment variables, PATH information, and startup programs. It can also source other files, such as ~/.bashrc, which is read by the shell when it is started as an interactive non-login shell for that user. It is not a good place to set default shell variables for all users, as it only affects the user who owns the file.
/etc/.bashrc is not a valid configuration file for the Bash shell. The dot (.) at the beginning of the file name indicates that it is a hidden file, which means that it is not visible by default in the file system. The Bash shell does not look for this file when it is started, and it does not execute any commands or settings from it. Therefore, it is not a good place to set default shell variables for all users.
Reference:
1 2

NEW QUESTION: 133
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.)
Answer:
server
Explanation:
The server option is used to configure a persistent association with a remote server or peer. It takes an argument that is either a host name or a numeric IP address of the NTP server. The ntpd daemon will periodically send NTP packets to the specified server and adjust the local clock according to the received responses. Multiple server options can be used to specify more than one NTP source. For example, the following lines in the /etc/ntp.conf file configure four external NTP sources:
server 0.asia.pool.ntp.org
server 0.oceania.pool.ntp.org

server 0.europe.pool.ntp.org
server 0.north-america.pool.ntp.org
References:
https://docs.ntpsec.org/latest/ntp_conf.html
https://vceguide.com/which-option-in-the-etc-ntp-conf-file-specifies-an-external-ntp-source-to-be-queried-for-tim
https://vceguide.com/which-option-in-the-etcntp-conf-file-specifies-an-external-ntp-source-to-be-queried-for-tim

NEW QUESTION: 134
What is the main difference between the batch and at commands?
A. The batch command will run multiple times.The at command will only run once.
B. The batch command will run when system load is low. The at command runs at a specific time.
C. The at command reads commands from standard input. The batch command requires a command line argument.
D. The at command e-mails results to the user. The batch command logs results to syslog.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The batch command is similar to the at command, except that it executes commands when the system load levels permit; in other words, when the load average drops below 1.5, or the value specified in the invocation of atd1. The at command allows us to schedule jobs using any of two commands: at and batch. While at runs commands at our specified time, batch runs commands when our system's load average is below 0.82. Both commands read commands from standard input or a specified file, and both commands send the output of the commands to the user by mail1. Therefore, the main difference between them is the time of execution: at runs at a fixed time, while batch runs when the system is idle. Reference: 1: Linux At, Batch, Atq, Atrm Command Help and Examples - Computer Hope 2: The "at" Command in Linux | Baeldung on Linux

NEW QUESTION: 135
Which environment variable should be set in order to change the time zone for the commands run from within the environment variable's scope? (Specify the variable name only.)
Answer:
TZ
Explanation:
The TZ environment variable is used to change the time zone for the commands run from within the environment variable's scope. It specifies the name of a time zone as defined in the /usr/share/zoneinfo directory or a custom time zone in the POSIX format12. The TZ variable can be set either globally in a shell profile file or locally in a shell session. For example, to set the time zone to America/New_York for the current shell session, one can use the following command:
export TZ=America/New_York
To verify the change, one can use the date command to display the current date and time according to the TZ variable. The TZ variable can also be used to run a single command with a different time zone without affecting the system's time zone. For example, to run the date command with the Asia/Tokyo time zone, one can use the following syntax:
TZ=Asia/Tokyo date
The TZ variable is useful for testing how applications behave in different time zones or for displaying the time in different locations34.
Reference:
How to Set or Change the Time Zone in Linux | Linuxize
Linux / UNIX: TZ Environment Variable - nixCraft

Get Current System Time Zone in Linux | Baeldung on Linux
Setting the TZ Environment Variable on Linux | InterSystems Developer

NEW QUESTION: 136
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 when the last established connection to the service is closed.
B. The new configuration becomes effective after restarting the tcpd service.
C. The new configuration becomes effective after restarting the respective service.
D. The new configuration becomes effective immediately for all new connections.
E. The new configuration becomes effective at the next system reboot.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 137
Which of the following looks like a correct entry in the /etc/hosts file?
A. localhost 127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain
B. localhost localhost.localdomain 127.0.0.1
C. localhost.localdomain 127.0.0.1 localhost
D. localhost.localdomain localhost 127.0.0.1
E. 127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 138
Which of the following commands display the number of bytes transmitted and received via the etho network interface? (Choose TWO correct answer.)
A. Ip stats show dev etho
B. Ifconfig etho
C. Netstat -s -I etho
D. Route -v via etho
E. Ip -s link show etho
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 139
FILL BLANK
What command is used to add OpenSSH private keys to a running ssh-agentinstance? (Specify the command name only without any path.)

Answer:
sh-add

NEW QUESTION: 140
What is pool.ntp.org?
A. A deprecated feature for maintaining system time in the Linux kernel
B. A website which provides binary and source packages for the OpenNTPD project
C. A virtual cluster of various timeservers
D. A community website used to discuss the localization of Linux
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
C). pool.ntp.org is indeed a virtual cluster of various timeservers. It provides a reliable and easy-to-use NTP (Network Time Protocol) service for millions of clients worldwide.
The pool.ntp.org project allows systems to synchronize their clocks with internet time servers, which are part of a large virtual cluster1.
References:
* pool.ntp.org: the internet cluster of ntp servers, which explains the purpose and functioning of the pool.ntp.org project.
* How do I setup NTP to use the pool?, which provides instructions on how to use pool.ntp.org for time synchronization.
* NTP pool - Wikipedia, which offers additional information about the NTP pool and its role in time synchronization across the internet.

NEW QUESTION: 141
With IPv6, how many bits have been used for the interface identifier of an unicast address? (Specify the number using digits only.)
Answer:
64
Explanation:
With IPv6, the interface identifier of an unicast address is typically a 64-bit value that is used to identify a host's network interface. The interface identifier can be derived from the MAC address of the network card, or it can be randomly generated or manually configured. The interface identifier is the rightmost 64 bits of the most commonly encountered address types, such as global unicast (2000::/3) and link-local (fe80::/10). The interface identifier is different from the network prefix, which is the leftmost bits of the address that indicate the network or subnet to which the host belongs. The network prefix can vary in length, depending on the address type and the subnetting scheme. The network prefix and the interface identifier are separated by a double colon (::) in the IPv6 address notation. For example, in the address 2001:db8:1234:5678:abcd:ef12:3456:7890, the network prefix is 2001:db8:1234:5678 and the interface identifier is abcd:ef12:3456:7890.
Reference: https://study-ccna.com/ipv6-interface-identifier/
https://networklessons.com/ipv6/ipv6-eui-64-explained

NEW QUESTION: 142
What is the purpose of a screen reader?
A. It reads text displayed on the screen to blind or visually impaired people.
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.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A screen reader is a form of assistive technology that renders text and image content as speech or braille output. Screen readers are essential to people who are blind, and are useful to people who are visually impaired, illiterate, or have a learning disability. Linux has several screen readers available, such as Orca, Speakup, and Emacspeak. These screen readers can help users interact with the graphical or console interface, read documents and web pages, and perform various tasks on the system. References:
* Screen reader - Wikipedia
* Orca Screen Reader - GNOME
* Accessibility in Linux is good (but could be much better)

NEW QUESTION: 143
What is the difference between the commands test -e path and test -f path?
A. They are equivalent options with the same behaviour.
B. The -f option tests for a regular file. The -e option tests for an executable file.
C. Both options check the existence of the path. The -f option also confirms that it is a regular file.
D. The -f option tests for a regular file. The -e option tests for an empty file.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 144
Which of the following commands lists all defined variables and functions within Bash?
A. env
B. set
C. env -a
D. echo $ENV
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The set command lists all defined variables and functions within Bash, including local, environment, and shell variables, as well as aliases and functions. The output of set can be very long, so it is often piped to less, grep, or other commands for filtering or paging. The set command can also be used to set or unset shell options and positional parameters. The -o posix option to set limits the output to only variables, as defined by the POSIX standard123.
The env command lists only the environment variables, which are a subset of the shell variables that are passed to child processes. The env command can also be used to run a command in a modified environment, or to print or set environment variables. The -a option to env is not valid in most implementations45.
The echo command prints a line of text to the standard output. The $ENV variable is not a predefined variable in Bash, but it can be set by the user or by other programs. If it is not set, echo $ENV will print a blank line1 . Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 145
Which of the following SQL queries counts the number of occurrences for each value of the field order_type in the table orders?
A. COUNT(SELECT order_type FROM orders);
B. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM orders ORDER BY order_type;
C. SELECT order_type,COUNT(*) FROM orders WHERE order_type=order_type;
D. SELECT AUTO_COUNT FROM orders COUNT order_type;
E. SELECT order_type,COUNT(*) FROM orders GROUP BY order_type;
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 146
Which of the following commands connects to the remote host example.com which has OpenSSH listening on TCP port 2222? (Choose TWO correct answers.)
A. ssh --port 2222 example.com
B. ssh -p 2222 example.com
C. ssh -o Port=2222 example.com
D. ssh -o GatewayPort=2222 example.com
E. ssh example.com:2222
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
T The ssh command is used to connect to a remote host using the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol, which provides encrypted and authenticated communication. The ssh command has the following syntax:
ssh [options] [user@]hostname [command]
The options can modify the behavior of the ssh command, such as specifying the port number, the identity file, the cipher, the compression, and the timeout. The user@hostname specifies the username and the hostname of the remote host to connect to. The command is an optional argument that specifies the command to execute on the remote host.
To connect to the remote host example.com which has OpenSSH listening on TCP port 2222, two possible options are:
B . ssh -p 2222 example.com: This option uses the -p flag to specify the port number of the remote host. The -p flag is a shortcut for the Port option, which can also be used with the -o flag.
C . ssh -o Port=2222 example.com: This option uses the -o flag to specify a configuration option for the ssh command. The -o flag can be followed by any option that is valid in the ssh_config file, such as Port, IdentityFile, Cipher, Compression, and ConnectTimeout. The Port option sets the port number of the remote host.
The other options in the question are not correct for this task. The --port option is not a valid option for the ssh command. The GatewayPort option is used to specify whether remote hosts are allowed to connect to local forwarded ports. The example.com:2222 syntax is not valid for the ssh command.
Reference:
LPI 102-500 Exam Objectives, Topic 110.1: Perform security administration tasks LPI 102-500 Study Guide, Chapter 10: Securing Your System, Section 10.1: Configuring SSH ssh man page opic 7, Misc Questions New

NEW QUESTION: 147
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. flood
C. fsync
D. fast
E. quickstart
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 148
Where are user specific crontabs stored?

A. In the database file /etc/crontab.db which is shared by all users.
B. As individual per-user files within /var/spool/cron.
C. As individual per-user files in /etc/cron.user.d.
D. In the .crontab file in the user's home directory.
E. In the file /var/cron/user-crontab which is shared by all users.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The user-specific crontab files are stored in the /var/spool/cron/crontabs directory, where each file is named after the username of the owner. These files are not meant to be edited directly, but rather through the crontab command. The other options are either incorrect or non-existent locations for user crontab files. References:
* Where is the user crontab stored?
* crontab running as a specific user
* Location of the crontab file
* Where is the User Crontab Stored?

NEW QUESTION: 149
On a system using systemd-journald, which of the following commands add the message Howdy to the system log? (Choose two.)
A. journalctl add Howdy
B. logger Howdy
C. echo Howdy > /dev/journal
D. systemd-cat echo Howdy
E. append Howdy
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 150
What is true regarding the command sendmail?
A. With any MTA, the sendmail command must be run periodically by the cron daemon.
B. All MTAs, including Postfix and Exim, provide a sendmail command.
C. The sendmail command prints the MTAs queue history of which mails have been sent successfully.
D. It is only available when the sendmail MTA is installed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The sendmail command is a generic interface to various mail transfer agents (MTAs), such as Sendmail, Postfix, Exim, Qmail, etc. The sendmail command is used to send emails from the command line or from other programs that need to deliver emails. The sendmail command accepts various flags and parameters to specify the sender, recipient, subject, body, and attachments of the email. The sendmail command also reads the standard input for the email content if no file is specified. The sendmail command is part of the sendmail package, which is the original and most widely used MTA for Unix-like systems. However, other MTAs, such as Postfix and Exim, also provide a sendmail command for compatibility reasons. The sendmail command provided by these MTAs may have slightly different syntax and options, but they all support the basic functionality of sending emails. Therefore, the statement that all MTAs, including Postfix and Exim, provide a sendmail command is true123.
The other statements are false. The sendmail command does not need to be run periodically by the cron daemon, as it is not a daemon itself, but a command-line tool. The sendmail command does not print the MTA's queue history, but rather sends the email to the MTA for delivery. The sendmail command is not only available when the sendmail MTA is installed, but also when other MTAs that provide a sendmail

command are installed. Reference: 1: Linux Sendmail Command Help and Examples - Computer Hope 2: Send Email in Linux from Command Line | DigitalOcean 3: 5 Ways To Send Email from Linux Command Line - TecAdmin

NEW QUESTION: 151
Which environment variable should be set in order to change the time zone for the commands run from within the environment variable's scope? (Specify the variable name only.)
Answer:
TZ
Explanation:
The TZ environment variable is used to change the time zone for the commands run from within the environment variable's scope. It specifies the name of a time zone as defined in the /usr/share/zoneinfo directory or a custom time zone in the POSIX format12. The TZ variable can be set either globally in a shell profile file or locally in a shell session. For example, to set the time zone to America/New_York for the current shell session, one can use the following command:
export TZ=America/New_York
To verify the change, one can use the date command to display the current date and time according to the TZ variable. The TZ variable can also be used to run a single command with a different time zone without affecting the system's time zone. For example, to run the date command with the Asia/Tokyo time zone, one can use the following syntax:
TZ=Asia/Tokyo date
The TZ variable is useful for testing how applications behave in different time zones or for displaying the time in different locations34.
References:
* How to Set or Change the Time Zone in Linux | Linuxize
* Linux / UNIX: TZ Environment Variable - nixCraft
* Get Current System Time Zone in Linux | Baeldung on Linux
* Setting the TZ Environment Variable on Linux | InterSystems Developer

NEW QUESTION: 152
What argument to the -type option of find will match files that are symbolic links?
(Specify only the argument and no other options or words.)
Answer:
l

NEW QUESTION: 153
Which configuration file would be edited to change default options for the OpenSSH server?
A. /etc/ssh/sshd_config

B. /etc/ssh/ssh
C. /etc/ssh/server
D. /etc/ssh/ssh_config
E. /etc/ssh/ssh_server
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The configuration file for the OpenSSH server is called sshd_config. It is typically located in /etc/ssh on most *NIX systems, but is /etc/sshd_config in the case of MacOS X and perhaps other systems. OpenSSH has two different sets of configuration files: one for client programs (ssh, scp, and sftp) and one for the server daemon (sshd). System-wide SSH configuration information is stored in the /etc/ssh/ directory1. References: 1: Where is the configuration file for OpenSSH server?

NEW QUESTION: 154
What is the default name of the configuration file for the Xorg X11 server? (Specify the file name only without any path.)
Answer:
xorgconf
Explanation:
The default name of the configuration file for the Xorg X11 server is xorg.conf. This file is used to store initial setup for X, such as settings for video cards, monitors, input devices, and other options. The Xorg X11 server is a display server that uses a configuration file called xorg.conf and files ending in the suffix .conf for its initial setup1. The xorg.conf file is typically located in /etc/X11/xorg.conf, but its location may vary across operating system distributions2. The xorg.conf file is not mandatory, as the Xorg X11 server can automatically configure most hardware and settings. However, it can be created and edited manually if needed3. Reference:
Xorg - ArchWiki
xorg.conf - Wikipedia
How to Configure X11 in Linux: 10 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

NEW QUESTION: 155
Which of the following keywords can be used in the file /etc/resolv.conf? (Choose TWO correct answers.)
A. substitute
B. nameserver
C. search
D. lookup
E. method
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The file /etc/resolv.conf is the configuration file for the DNS resolver, which translates domain names to IP addresses by querying the DNS servers. The file supports several keywords that provide various types of resolver information. Two of the keywords that can be used in /etc/resolv.conf are:
* nameserver: This keyword specifies the IP address of the DNS server that the resolver can query against.
Up to three nameservers can be configured, and the resolver will try them in order until one responds or all fail.
* search: This keyword specifies a list of search domains that the resolver will append to the domain name when performing a query. For example, if the search list is example.com example.net, and the resolver queries for host, it will try host.example.com and host.example.net in order. The search list can have up to six domains, with a maximum of 256 characters in total.

The other keywords in the question are not valid for /etc/resolv.conf. The file does not support any keywords for substitution, lookup, or method. However, there are other keywords that can be used, such as:
* domain: This keyword specifies the local domain name of the system. It is mutually exclusive with the search keyword, and only one instance of either can be used.
* options: This keyword specifies various options that modify the behavior of the resolver. For example, the option rotate can be used to rotate the nameservers in a round-robin fashion, instead of trying them in order. Multiple options can be specified, separated by spaces.
References:
* 3: The /etc/resolv.conf File | Baeldung on Linux
* 1: /etc/resolv.conf - QNX
* 4: Chapter 33. Manually configuring the /etc/resolv.conf file

NEW QUESTION: 156
Which of the following find commands will print out a list of files owned by root and with the SUID bit set in
/usr?
A. find /usr -uid 0 -perm +4000
B. find -user root +mode +s /usr
C. find -type suid -username root -d /usr
D. find /usr -ls *s* -u root
E. find /usr -suid -perm +4000
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This command will find all the files in the /usr directory that have the user ID (UID) of 0, which is the root user, and have the permission of 4000, which is the SUID bit. The SUID bit allows the file to be executed with the privileges of the file owner, regardless of who runs it. The -uid option tests for a specific UID, and the
-perm option tests for a specific permission. The + sign before the permission means that at least those bits are set; the - sign means that exactly those bits are set. The other options are either invalid or do not match the criteria. References:
* LPIC-1 Exam 102 Objectives, Topic 104: Devices, Linux Filesystems, Filesystem Hierarchy Standard,
104.4 Find system files and place files in the correct location, Key Knowledge Areas: Search for files by type, size, or time
* find manual page, -uid and -perm options description
* Find Command in Linux with Practical Examples, Example 8: Find Files with SUID and SGID Permissions

NEW QUESTION: 157
What is the purpose of the dig command?
A. It can be used for searching through indexed file content.
B. It can be used as a tool for querying DNS servers.
C. It can be used to ping all known hosts on the current subnet
D. It can be used to look for open ports on a system.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 158
Which configuration file does sudo read when determining if a user is permitted to run applications with root privileges?
A. /etc/sudoers

B. /etc/sudo.conf
C. /etc/audit.conf
D. /etc/shadow
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 159
What command can be used to generate syslog entries of any facility and priority? (supply just the command name without a path)
Answer:
logger

NEW QUESTION: 160
Which file is processed by newaliases? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)
Answer:
etcmailalia

NEW QUESTION: 161
Which of the following connection types, as seen in unroll connection show, may exist in Network Manager? (Choose THREE correct answers.)
A. tcp
B. Ethernet
C. wifi
D. ipv6
E. bridge
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The connection types, as seen in nmcli connection show, are the types of network configurations that Network Manager can manage. They are not the same as the network protocols or layers, such as TCP or IPv6, but rather the logical or physical ways of connecting to a network. According to the Network Manager reference manual1, some of the possible connection types are:
wifi: This connection type is for wireless network interfaces that use the IEEE 802.11 standard. It requires a wifi device and a wifi access point to establish a connection. The connection settings include the SSID, security, password, etc.
bridge: This connection type is for creating a network bridge, which is a device that connects two or more network segments and forwards packets between them. It requires a bridge device and one or more slave devices to be attached to the bridge. The connection settings include the bridge name, MAC address, STP, etc.
vpn: This connection type is for creating a virtual private network, which is a secure tunnel between two or more network endpoints. It requires a VPN plugin and a VPN service provider to establish a connection. The connection settings include the VPN type, service name, user name, password, etc.
The other options are not correct because:
tcp: This is not a connection type, but a network protocol that operates at the transport layer. It provides reliable, ordered, and error-checked delivery of data between applications. It is not a configuration option for Network Manager.
Ethernet: This is not a connection type, but a network technology that operates at the physical and data link layers. It defines the standards for wiring, signaling, and framing of data packets. It is not a configuration option for Network Manager, but rather a device type that can be used by other connection types, such as bridge or vpn.

ipv6: This is not a connection type, but a network protocol that operates at the network layer. It provides addressing and routing of data packets across networks. It is not a configuration option for Network Manager, but rather an IP configuration option that can be used by other connection types, such as wifi or vpn. Reference:
https://www.networkmanager.dev/docs/api/latest/nm-settings-nmcli.html

NEW QUESTION: 162
Which of the following commands displays all environment and shell variables?
A. getargs
B. lsenv
C. ls
D. env
E. lsshell
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The command that displays all environment and shell variables is env. The env command prints a list of the current environment variables, which are variables that are defined for the current shell and are inherited by any child shells or processes. The env command can also be used to run another program in a custom environment without modifying the current one1. The env command is part of the GNU coreutils package and is available on most Linux systems2.
The other commands are not valid or do not display all environment and shell variables. The getargs command does not exist in Linux. The lsenv command is a utility to list information about IBM Power Systems firmware, not environment variables. The ls command lists the files and directories in the current working directory, not environment variables. The lsshell command is a utility to list the available shells on a system, not environment variables.
References:
* LPI Linux Essentials: 1.4. Using sudo
* LPI Linux Administrator: 102.5. Use Debian package management
* LPI Linux Engineer: 201.1. Measure and Troubleshoot Resource Usage
* LPI Linux Professional Certification Program
* https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-set-and-list-environment-variables-on-linux
* https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-read-and-set-environmental-and-shell-variables
* https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/176001/how-can-i-list-all-shell-variables

NEW QUESTION: 163
What information related to a user account is modified using the chage command?
A. Group membership
B. Password expiry information
C. Set of commands available to the user
D. Default permissions for new files
E. Default ownership for new files
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 164
How does the ping command work by default?

A. It sends a TCP SYN packet to a remote host and waits to receive an TCPACK response in return.
B. It sends a broadcast packet to all hosts on the net and waits to receive, among others, a response from the target system.
C. It sends an ICMP Echo RequesI lo a remote host and warts to receive an ICMP Echo Response in return.
D. It sends a UDP packet to port 0 of the remote host and waits to receive a UDP error response in return.
E. It sends an ARP request to a remote host and waits to receive an ARP response in return.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165
On a system running the KDE Display Manager, when is the /etc/kde4/kdm/Xreset script automatically executed?
A. When KDM starts
B. When a user's X session exits
C. When KDM crashes
D. When X is restarted
E. When X crashes
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The /etc/kde4/kdm/Xreset script is a script that runs as root after a user's X session exits. It can be used to perform some cleanup tasks or other actions that need to be done when the user logs out of the graphical environment. For example, it can reassign the ownership of the console to root, or shut down the system if desired. The /etc/kde4/kdm/Xreset script is part of the KDE Display Manager (kdm), which is a graphical login manager for X. KDM can be configured to run this script by setting the Reset key in the [X-*-Core] section of the /etc/kde4/kdm/kdmrc configuration file. Reference:
kdm.options - configuration options for X display manager
kdm(1) - kdm - Debian jessie - Debian Manpages
debian - How to get system to shutdown when Xorg is quit? - Unix ...

NEW QUESTION: 166
What is pool.ntp.org?
A. A deprecated feature for maintaining system time in the Linux kernel
B. A website which provides binary and source packages for the OpenNTPD project
C. A virtual cluster of various timeservers
D. A community website used to discuss the localization of Linux
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
C . pool.ntp.org is indeed a virtual cluster of various timeservers. It provides a reliable and easy-to-use NTP (Network Time Protocol) service for millions of clients worldwide. The pool.ntp.org project allows systems to synchronize their clocks with internet time servers, which are part of a large virtual cluster1.
Reference:
pool.ntp.org: the internet cluster of ntp servers, which explains the purpose and functioning of the pool.ntp.org project.
How do I setup NTP to use the pool?, which provides instructions on how to use pool.ntp.org for time synchronization.
NTP pool - Wikipedia, which offers additional information about the NTP pool and its role in time synchronization across the internet.

NEW QUESTION: 167
You suspect that a gateway machine on your network has failed but you are unsure which machine. Which command will help locate the problem?
A. traceroute
B. ps
C. nslookup
D. netstat
E. ifconfig
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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