

LPI 101-500

LPIC-1 Exam 101, Part 1 of 2, version 5.0

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Question: 1

Which SysV init configuration file should be modified to disable the ctrl-alt-delete key combination?

- A. /etc/keys
- B. /proc/keys
- C. /etc/inittab
- D. /proc/inittab
- E. /etc/reboot

Answer: C

Explanation:

The /etc/inittab file is used by the SysV init system to configure the behavior of different runlevels and the actions to be taken when certain events occur. One of the events that can be configured is the ctrl-alt-delete key combination, which by default triggers a system reboot. To disable this feature, the /etc/inittab file should be modified to comment out or remove the line that starts with ca::ctrlaltdel:. LPI Linux Essentials - 1.101.2, LPI Linux Administrator - 101.1

Question: 2

During a system boot cycle, what program is executed after the BIOS completes its tasks?

- A. The bootloader
- B. The inetd program
- C. The init program
- D. The kernel

Answer: A

Explanation:

The bootloader is a program that is executed by the BIOS after it completes its tasks of initializing the hardware and performing the POST (Power-On Self Test). The bootloader is responsible for loading the kernel and other necessary files into memory and passing control to the kernel. The bootloader can be either installed in the Master Boot Record (MBR) of the disk or in a separate partition. Some examples of bootloaders are GRUB, LILO, and SYSLINUX. LPI Linux Essentials - 1.101.1, LPI Linux Administrator - 102.1

Question: 3

Which run levels should never be declared as the default run level when using SysV init?
(Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 5
- E. 6

Answer: A, E

Explanation:

Run levels are predefined modes of operation in the SysV init system that determine which processes and services are started or stopped. The default run level is the one that the system enters after booting. It is usually specified in the `/etc/inittab` file with a line like `id:5:initdefault:`. The run levels 0 and 6 should never be declared as the default run level because they are used to halt and reboot the system, respectively. If they are set as the default, the system will enter an endless loop of shutting down and restarting. The other run levels (1-5) have different meanings depending on the distribution, but they usually correspond to single-user mode, multi-user mode, network mode, graphical mode, etc. LPI Linux Essentials - 1.101.2, LPI Linux Administrator - 101.3

Question: 4

Which of the following statements is correct when talking about `/proc/`?

- A. All changes to files in `/proc/` are stored in `/etc/proc.d/` and restored on reboot.
- B. All files within `/proc/` are read-only and their contents cannot be changed.
- C. All changes to files in `/proc/` are immediately recognized by the kernel.
- D. All files within `/proc/` are only readable by the root user.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `/proc/` directory is a virtual filesystem that provides a view of the kernel's data structures and parameters. It contains information about processes, hardware, memory, modules, and other aspects of the system. The files in `/proc/` are not stored on disk, but are generated on the fly by the kernel when they are accessed. Therefore, any changes to files in `/proc/` are immediately recognized by the kernel and affect its behavior. For example, writing a value to

/proc/sys/kernel/hostname will change the system's hostname without rebooting. The files in /proc/ are not all read-only; some of them can be modified by the root user or by processes with the appropriate permissions. The files in /proc/ are readable by any user, unless restricted by the kernel or by the mount options. LPI Linux Essentials - 1.101.2, LPI Linux Administrator - 102.3

Question: 5

What of the following statements are true regarding /dev/ when using udev? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. Entries for all possible devices get created on boot even if those devices are not connected.
- B. Additional rules for udev can be created by adding them to /etc/udev/rules.d/.
- C. When using udev, it is not possible to create block or character devices in /dev/ using mknod.
- D. The /dev/ directory is a filesystem of type tmpfs and is mounted by udev during system startup.
- E. The content of /dev/ is stored in /etc/udev/dev and is restored during system startup.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

udev is a device manager that dynamically creates and removes device nodes in the /dev/ directory. It also handles device events, such as adding, removing, or changing the attributes of devices. udev uses rules to match devices and assign properties, permissions, names, symlinks, and other actions. The rules are stored in files under /lib/udev/rules.d/ and /etc/udev/rules.d/. The latter directory can be used to create additional or override existing rules. The /dev/ directory is not a regular directory on the root filesystem, but a virtual filesystem of type tmpfs that is mounted by udev during system startup. tmpfs is a filesystem that resides in memory and can grow and shrink dynamically. The content of /dev/ is not stored in /etc/udev/dev, but is created by udev based on the rules and the available devices. udev does not prevent the creation of block or character devices in /dev/ using mknod, but it may overwrite or remove them if they conflict with the rules or the device events. LPI Linux Essentials - 1.101.2, LPI Linux Administrator - 102.4

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