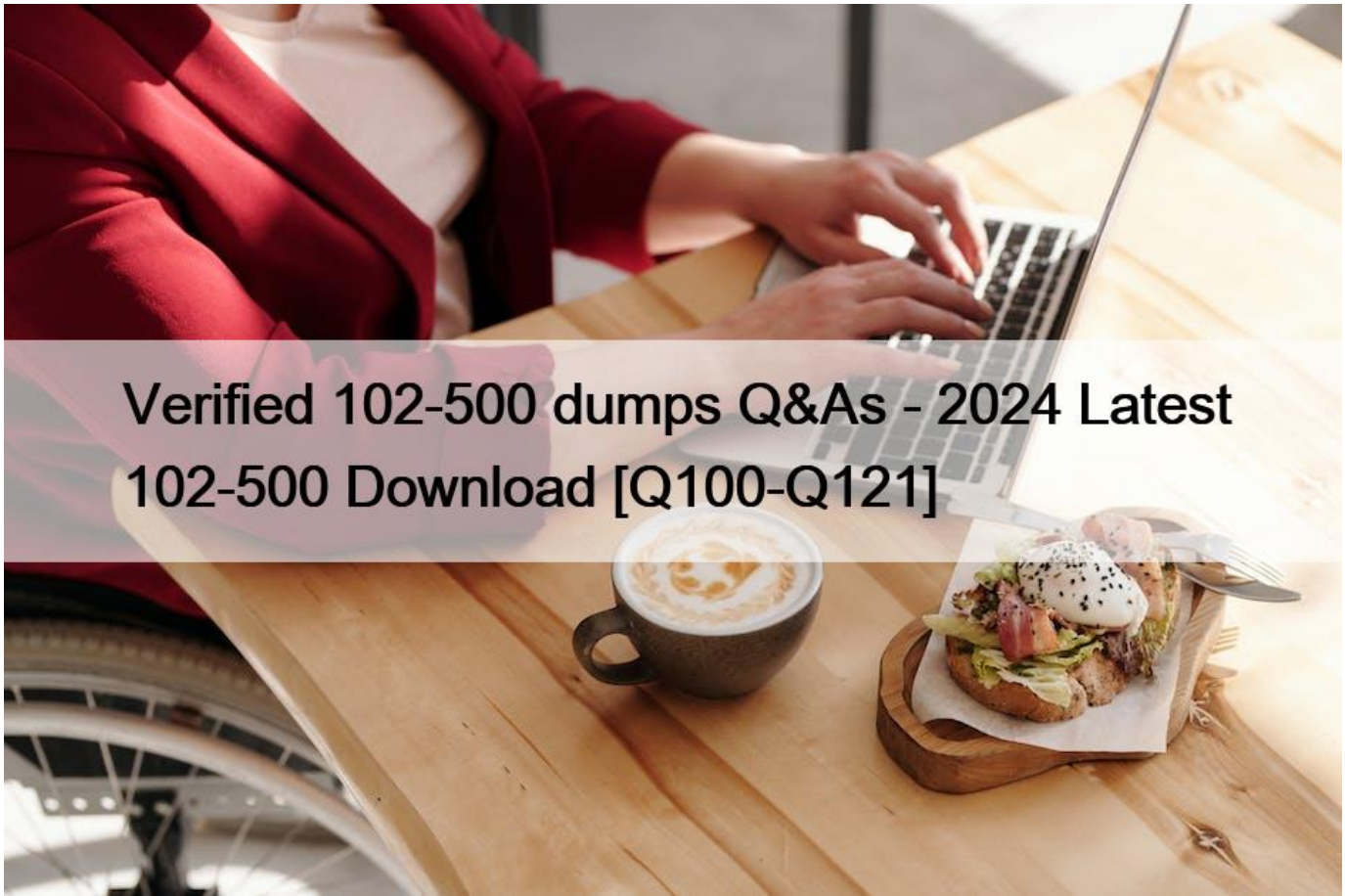


Verified 102-500 dumps Q&As - 2024 Latest 102-500 Download [Q100-Q121]



Verified 102-500 dumps Q&As - 2024 Latest 102-500 Download
Dumps Questions [2024] Pass for 102-500 Exam

Lpi 102-500 exam is a challenging but rewarding experience for Linux professionals who want to demonstrate their knowledge and skills to potential employers. It is a valuable certification that can help professionals advance their careers in the Linux industry. With proper preparation and study, candidates can pass the exam and become certified LPIC-1 professionals.

The LPIC-1 certification is an industry-standard certification that validates the candidate's knowledge and skills in Linux administration. LPIC-1 Exam 102, Part 2 of 2, version 5.0 certification is recognized globally and is highly sought after by employers. By passing the Lpi 102-500 exam, candidates demonstrate their ability to manage Linux systems effectively, which is an essential skill for IT professionals in various fields, including web development, software engineering, and system administration.

NEW QUESTION 100

Which bash option will prevent you from overwriting a file with a `“>”?`

- * set -o safe
- * set -o noglob
- * set -o noclobber
- * set -o append
- * set -o nooverwrite

NEW QUESTION 101

Which of the following commands will help identify a broken router between the local and the remote machine?

- * ps
- * netstat
- * nslookup
- * ifconfig
- * traceroute

NEW QUESTION 102

Which of the following programs uses the hosts.allow file to perform its main task of checking for access control restrictions to system services?

- * tcpd
- * inetd
- * fingerd
- * mouted
- * xinetd

NEW QUESTION 103

Why is the xhost program considered dangerous to use?

- * It makes it difficult to uniquely identify a computer on the network.
- * It allows easy access to your X server by other users.
- * It logs sensitive information to syslog.
- * It makes your computer share network resources without any authentication.
- * It is a graphical DNS tool with known exploits.

The xhost program is used to add and delete host names or user names to the list allowed to make connections to the X server¹. In the case of hosts, this provides a rudimentary form of privacy control and security. It is only sufficient for a workstation (single user) environment, although it does limit the worst abuses¹. However, if xhost is used to grant access to everyone, even if they aren't on the list (i.e., access control is turned off), then any user on the network can connect to your X server and monitor your keystrokes, capture your screen, or run malicious programs². This is why xhost is considered dangerous to use and should be avoided in favor of more secure methods, such as xauth or ssh²³. References:

- * [xhost linux command man page](#) – [commandlinux.com](#)
- * [Linux Xhost Command Help and Examples](#) – [Computer Hope](#)
- * [xhost\(1\)](#) – [Arch manual pages](#)

NEW QUESTION 104

Which of the following protocols is designed to access the video card output of a virtual machine?

- * KDE

- * X11
- * Xfce
- * SPICE
- * XDMCP

NEW QUESTION 105

To prevent a specific user from scheduling tasks with at, what should the administrator do?

- * Add the specific user to /etc/at.allow file.
- * Add the specific user to [deny] section in the /etc/atd.conf file.
- * Add the specific user to /etc/at.deny file.
- * Add the specific user to nojobs group.
- * Run the following: atd –deny [user].

The /etc/at.deny file is a file that contains a list of users who are not allowed to use the at command to schedule jobs. If the file exists, any user who is not in the /etc/at.allow file and is in the /etc/at.deny file will be denied access to the at command. To prevent a specific user from scheduling tasks with at, the administrator can simply add the user's name to the /etc/at.deny file. For example, to prevent the user bob from using the at command, the administrator can use the following command:

```
echo &#8220;bob&#8221; | sudo tee -a /etc/at.deny
```

The other options are not correct. The /etc/at.allow file is a file that contains a list of users who are allowed to use the at command. Adding a user to this file will not prevent them from scheduling tasks with at. The

/etc/atd.conf file is a configuration file for the at daemon, which does not have a [deny] section. Adding a user to this file will not affect their access to the at command. The nojobs group is not a predefined group in Linux, and adding a user to this group will not prevent them from scheduling tasks with at. The atd command does not have a –deny option, and running this command will not prevent a user from scheduling tasks with at.

References:

- * at Command in Linux with Examples – GeeksforGeeks
- * How to Use the Linux at Command {9 Examples} – phoenixNAP
- * at(1) – Linux man page

NEW QUESTION 106

Given the following 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?

- * It would be passed to the default router 192.168.178.1 on wlan0.
- * It would be directly transmitted on the device eth0.
- * It would be passed to the default router 255.255.255.0 on eth0.
- * It would be directly transmitted on the device wlan0.
- * It would be passed to the router 192.168.1.1 on eth0.

NEW QUESTION 107

Which command will set the local machine's timezone to UTC?

- * `cat UTC > /etc/timezone`
- * `ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/UTC /etc/localtime`
- * `date –timezone=UTC`
- * `mv /usr/timezone/UTC /etc`

The command `ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/UTC /etc/localtime` will create a symbolic link from the file

`/etc/localtime` to the file `/usr/share/zoneinfo/UTC`, which contains the binary time zone data for the UTC timezone. This will set the system's timezone to UTC, which is the Coordinated Universal Time, the primary time standard by which the world regulates clocks and time¹. The `/etc/localtime` file is used by various system programs and libraries to determine the local time according to the configured timezone². The

`/usr/share/zoneinfo` directory contains the time zone information files for different regions and cities around the world³. The other commands are either invalid or will not change the system's timezone permanently. The command `cat UTC > /etc/timezone` will overwrite the `/etc/timezone` file with the string `“UTC”`, which is not a valid timezone identifier. The `/etc/timezone` file is a plain text file that contains the name of the timezone, such as `“America/New_York”` or `“Europe/Paris”`⁴. The command `date –timezone=UTC` will display the current date and time in UTC, but will not change the system's timezone setting. The command `mv`

`/usr/timezone/UTC /etc` will move the file `/usr/timezone/UTC` to the `/etc` directory, but this file does not exist by default and has no effect on the system's timezone configuration. References: 1: Coordinated Universal Time – Wikipedia 2: `localtime(5)` – Linux manual page 3: `tz` database – Wikipedia 4: How to Change or Set System Locales in Linux – Tecmint : `date(1)` – Linux manual page : How do I change my timezone to UTC/GMT? – Ask Ubuntu

NEW QUESTION 108

FILL BLANK

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

`/etc/cups/ cups-files.conf`

NEW QUESTION 109

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.)

`/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 110

Which of the following options in the chrony configuration file define remote time sources?

(Choose two.)

- * source
- * clock
- * remote
- * pool
- * server

NEW QUESTION 111

What command is used to hold keys during a login session to be used for automatic authentication while logging in to other machines using ssh?

- * sshd
- * ssh-agent
- * ssh-keygen
- * ssh-add

NEW QUESTION 112

What is the main difference between the batch and at commands?

- * The batch command will run multiple times. The at command will only run once.
- * The batch command will run when system load is low. The at command runs at a specific time.
- * The at command reads commands from standard input. The batch command requires a command line argument.
- * The at command e-mails results to the user. The batch command logs results to syslog.

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 113

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

hwclock, /sbin/hwclock, /usr/sbin/hwclock

NEW QUESTION 114

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

- * core
- * edquota
- * quota
- * ulimit
- * ktrace

NEW QUESTION 115

Which of the following looks like a correct entry in the /etc/hosts file?

- * localhost 127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain
- * localhost.localdomain localhost 127.0.0.1
- * localhost localhost.localdomain 127.0.0.1
- * 127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost
- * localhost.localdomain 127.0.0.1 localhost

NEW QUESTION 116

What is the difference between the commands `test -e path` and `test -f path`?

- * They are equivalent options with the same behaviour.
- * The `-f` option tests for a regular file. The `-e` option tests for an empty file.
- * Both options check the existence of the path. The `-f` option also confirms that it is a regular file.
- * The `-f` option tests for a regular file. The `-e` option tests for an executable file.

The `test` command is used to perform checks and comparisons on files and values. The `-e` option tests if a given path exists, regardless of its type (file, directory, link, etc.). The `-f` option tests if a given path exists and is a regular file, not a directory or a special file. For example, if we have a directory named `dir` and a file named `file`, we can use the `test` command as follows:

```
test -e dir && echo &#8220;dir exists&#8221; ; dir exists test -f dir && echo &#8220;dir is a regular file&#8221; ; (no output) test -e file && echo &#8220;file exists&#8221; ; file exists test -f file && echo &#8220;file is a regular file&#8221; ; file is a regular file
```

References: <https://www.howtoforge.com/linux-test-command/>

<https://www.computerhope.com/unix/bash/test.htm>

NEW QUESTION 117

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

- * Without additional configuration, no users may have user specific crontabs.
- * Without additional configuration, all users may have user specific crontabs.
- * The cron daemon will refuse to start and report missing files in the `system’s` logfile.
- * When a user creates a user specific crontab the system administrator must approve it explicitly.

NEW QUESTION 118

What is the lowest numbered unprivileged TCP port? (Specify the number in digits only.)

1024

NEW QUESTION 119

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)

/usr/share/zoneinfo/

Explanation:

The /usr/share/zoneinfo directory contains the binary time zone files that are used by the system to determine the local time for any region. The files are organized in subdirectories by continent, country, or ocean. Some files represent the standard time zones, while others may have historical or political variations. To set the system's timezone, one can create a symbolic link from /etc/localtime to the appropriate file in the

/usr/share/zoneinfo directory. For example, to set the timezone to America/New_York, one can use the command `sudo ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/America/New_York /etc/localtime`. Alternatively, one can use the `timedatectl` command to set the timezone without creating the link manually. References:

- * [How to Set or Change the Time Zone in Linux | Linuxize](#)
- * [4 Ways to Change the Timezone in Linux – wikiHow](#)

NEW QUESTION 120

If an alias `ls` exists, which of the following commands updates the alias to point to the command `ls`

- l instead of the alias's current target?
- * `set ls=’ls -l’`
- * `alias ls=’ls -l’`
- * `alias –force ls=’ls -l’`
- * `alias –update ls ls=’ls -l’`
- * `realias ls=’ls -l’`

NEW QUESTION 121

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

- * /etc/profile
- * /etc/xinetd.conf
- * /etc/ports
- * /etc/host.conf
- * /etc/host.conf

Updated Lpi Study Guide 102-500 Dumps Questions: <https://www.validexam.com/102-500-latest-dumps.html>