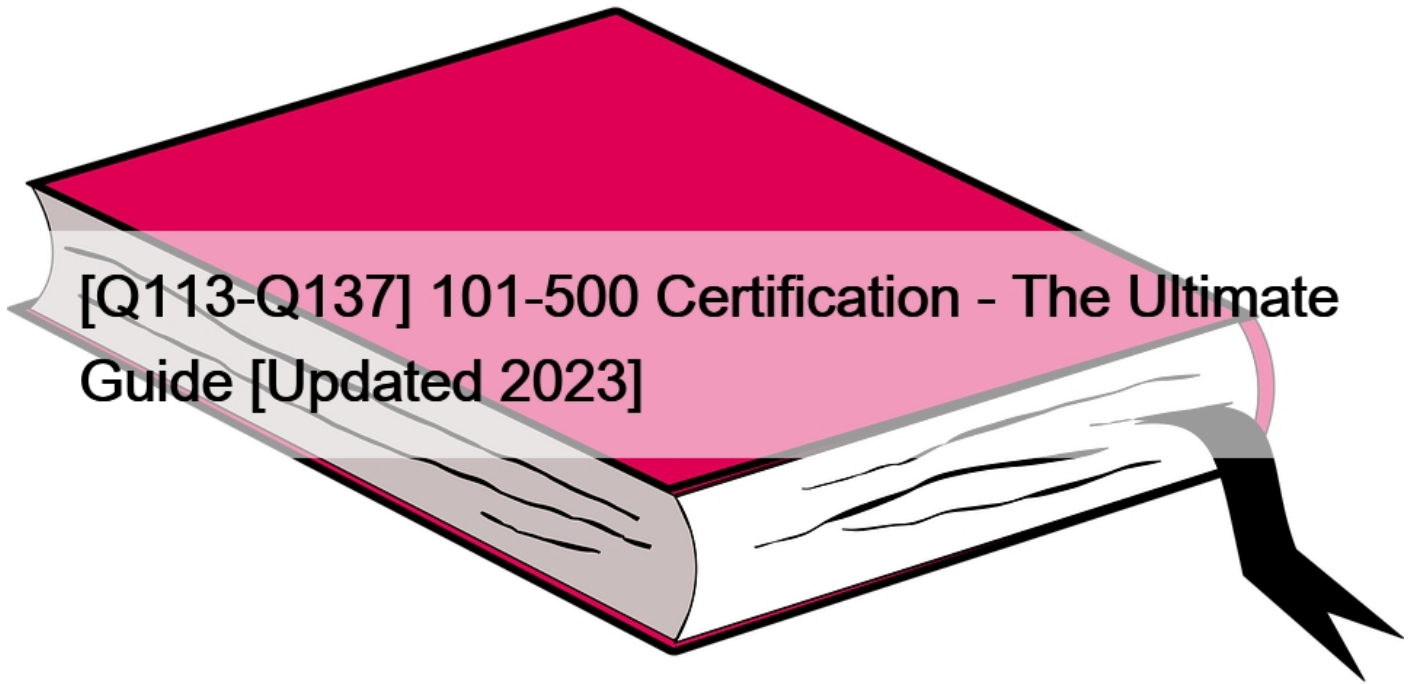


## [Q113-Q137] 101-500 Certification - The Ultimate Guide [Updated 2023]



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### QUESTION 113

Which of the following commands displays the contents of a gzip compressed tar archive?

- gzip archive.tar | tar xvf archive.tar;
- \* tar -fzt archive.tar
- \* gzip -d archive.tar | tar tvf archive.tar;
- \* tar cf archive.tar
- \* tar ztf archive.tar
- \*

### QUESTION 114

The USB device filesystem can be found under /proc/\_\_\_\_\_/usb/.

(Please fill in the blank with the single word only)

bus

### QUESTION 115

What is the default action of the split command on an input file?

- \* It will break the file into new files of 1,024 byte pieces each.
- \* It will break the file into new files of 1,000 line pieces each.
- \* It will break the file into new files of 1,024 kilobyte pieces each.
- \* It will break the file into new files that are no more than 5% of the size of the original file.

#### QUESTION 116

Instead of supplying an explicit device in /etc/fstab for mounting, what other options may be used to identify the intended partition? (Choose two.)

- \* LABEL
- \* ID
- \* FIND
- \* NAME
- \* UUID

#### QUESTION 117

What are the main differences between GPT and MBR partition tables regarding maximum number and size of partitions? (Choose two.)

- \* MBR can handle partition sizes up to 4 TB, whereas GPT supports partition sizes up to 128 ZB.
- \* By default, GPT can manage up to 128 partitions while MBR only supports four primary partitions.
- \* By default, GPT can manage up to 64 partitions while MBR only supports 16 primary partitions.
- \* MBR can handle partition sizes up to 2.2 TB, whereas GPT supports sizes up to 9.4 ZB.
- \* Both GPT and MBR support up to four primary partitions, each with up to 4096 TB.

#### QUESTION 118

FILL BLANK

Which command is used to start another command with a given nice level? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

nice

#### QUESTION 119

Which command will display messages from the kernel that were output during the normal boot sequence?

dmesg, /bin/dmesg

#### QUESTION 120

When redirecting the output of find to the xargs command, what option to find is useful if the filenames contain spaces?

- rep-space
- \* -printnul
- \* -nospace
- \* -ignore-space
- \* -print0
- \*

#### QUESTION 121

The installation of a local Debian package failed due to unsatisfied dependencies. Which of the following commands installs missing dependencies and completes the interrupted package installation?

- \* `dpkg --fix-all`
- \* `apt-get autoinstall`
- \* `dpkg-reconfigure --all`
- \* `apt-get all`
- \* `apt-get install -f`

#### QUESTION 122

When removing a package on a system using dpkg package management, which dpkg option ensures configuration files are removed as well?

- \* `--clean`
- \* `--purge`
- \* `--vacuum`
- \* `--remove`
- \* `--declare`

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 123

Which command displays the current disk space usage for all mounted file systems?

(Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

`du`

#### QUESTION 124

What does the command `mount -a` do?

- \* It ensures that all file systems listed with the option `noauto` in `/etc/fstab` are mounted.
- \* It shows all mounted file systems that have been automatically mounted.
- \* It opens an editor with root privileges and loads `/etc/fstab` for editing.
- \* It ensures that all file systems listed with the option `auto` in `/etc/fstab` are mounted.
- \* It ensures that all file systems listed in `/etc/fstab` are mounted regardless of their options.

#### QUESTION 125

Which command will disable swapping on a device? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

`swapoff, /sbin/swapoff`

#### QUESTION 126

How can the list of files that would be installed by the RPM package file `apache.xml.rpm` be previewed?

- \* `rpm -qp apache.xml.rpm`
- \* `rpm -qv apache.xml.rpm`
- \* `rpm -ql apache.xml.rpm`
- \* `rpm -qpl apache.xml.rpm`

#### QUESTION 127

What output will be displayed when the user fred executes the following command?

```
echo &#8216;fred $USER&#8217;  
* fred fred  
* fred /home/fred/  
* &#8216;fred $USER&#8217;  
* fred $USER  
* &#8216;fred fred&#8217;
```

### QUESTION 128

In a nested directory structure, which find command line option would be used to restrict the command to searching down a particular number of subdirectories?

```
-maxdepth  
* -dirmax  
* -maxlevels  
* -s  
* -n  
*
```

### QUESTION 129

Which command displays the contents of the Kernel Ring Buffer on the command line? (Provide only the command name without any options or path information)

```
dmesg, /bin/dmesg
```

### QUESTION 130

You are having some trouble with a disk partition and you need to do maintenance on this partition but your users home directories are on it and several are logged in. Which command would disconnect the users and allow you to safely execute maintenance tasks?

```
* telinit 1  
* shutdown -r now  
* killall -9 inetd  
* /bin/netstop &#8211;maint  
* /etc/rc.d/init.d/network stop
```

### QUESTION 131

Given the following input stream:

```
txt1.txt
```

```
atxt.txt
```

```
txtB.txt
```

Which of the following regular expressions turns this input stream into the following output stream?

txt1.bak.txt

atxt.bak.txt

txtB.bak.txt

- \* s/.txt/.bak/
- \* s/txt/bak.txt/
- \* s/txt\$/bak.txt/
- \* s/txt\$/.bak/
- \* s/[.txt]/.bak\$1/

### QUESTION 132

Which of the following commands can perform searches on file contents using regular expressions?

find

- \* locate
- \* grep
- \* reggrep
- \* pgrep
- \*

### QUESTION 133

Which of the following commands can be used to display the inode number of a given file? (Choose two.) inode

- \* ln
- \* ls
- \* cp
- \* stat
- \*

### QUESTION 134

What is the purpose of the xargs command?

- \* It passes arguments to an X server.
- \* It repeats the execution of a command using different parameters for each invocation.
- \* It reads standard input and builds up commands to execute.
- \* It asks a question, graphically, and returns the answer to the shell.
- \* It allows specifying long options (like --help) for commands that normally only accept short options (like -h)

### QUESTION 135

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Which System V init configuration file is commonly used to set the default run level? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

/etc/inittab

### QUESTION 136

Which RPM command will output the name of the package which supplied the file /etc/exports?

- \* rpm -F /etc/exports
- \* rpm -qf /etc/exports
- \* rpm -Kl /etc/exports
- \* rpm -qp /etc/exports
- \* rpm -qi /etc/exports

### QUESTION 137

When considering the use of hard links, what are valid reasons not to use hard links?

- \* Hard links are not available on all Linux systems because traditional filesystems, such as ext4, do not support them
- \* Each hard link has individual ownership, permissions and ACLs which can lead to unintended disclosure of file content
- \* Hard links are specific to one filesystem and cannot point to files on another filesystem
- \* If users other than root should be able to create hard links, su\_lh has to be installed and configured
- \* When a hard linked file is changed, a copy of the file is created and consumes additional space

### Exam Topics in Detail **Here's an in-depth review of the test objectives for 101-500 exam: System Architecture**

Under this domain, candidates should understand how to configure hardware systems like mass storage devices. Also, they must be familiar with system booting and changing boot targets, and reboot or shut down the systems. In particular, candidates must know how to work with integrated peripherals, SysVinit and systemd, and BIOS. Also, you must focus on developing skills in SysVinit runlevel, switching it, and terminating it properly.

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