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LINUX PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE CERTIFICATION

PRACTICE TESTS

Second Edition

EXAM 101-500 AND EXAM 102-500

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STEVE SUEHRING

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Linux Professional Institute Certification

Practice Tests

Second Edition

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Acknowledgments

Book writing tends to take attention away from other things in life. As I write this and look at the overgrown jungle that is my backyard, it's time to reflect and to find another project so I don't have to deal with whatever type of vine has taken over my shed and is creeping towards the house.

Thank you first to Kenyon Brown and Carole Jelen for this (and other) projects. Thank you also to the editors for this book, Kezia Endsley and David Clinton. Their expertise and diligence is essential in order to make the book the best it can be. Thank you to my family for their continued support. My colleagues at University of Wisconsin- Stevens Point help provide guidance and comic relief at times too.

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About the Author

Steve Suehring is an assistant professor of computing and new media technologies at University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point. Prior to joining the faculty in 2015, Steve gained 20 years of field experience in a variety of technical engineering, system and network administration, and system architectural roles. Steve has written several books and has served as an editor for *LinuxWorld* magazine.

Contents

Introduction

This book provides practice questions for the Linux Professional Institute LPIC-1 certification. Specifically, the book has been updated to reflect the objectives for exams 101-500 and 102-500. The book includes numerous multiple-choice questions related to the exam objectives found on the LPI website.

What Does This Book Cover?

Each chapter of the book connects directly to one of the objectives, and each objective is covered throughout the book. In addition, two practice exams are included in the book that you should find helpful in preparing for the exams.

The book does not require that you start at the beginning and read through in a linear, page-by-page manner. Rather, you may skip to objective areas that might be less familiar, and you can do so without losing any fidelity or missing something from a previous chapter.

Who Should Read This Book

It is assumed that you would have a companion text for this book in order to obtain deeper information on the given subjects for the exam. However, it is possible to use this book as a stand-alone means for preparation.

Here are some basic assumptions about the audience for this book:

- You have used Linux or are using the book to learn Linux.
- You have used a computer for basic operations.
- You will use the book as a means for practicing for the certification exams.

How to Use This Book

This book is best used as a tool for testing your knowledge in the objective domains specified for the exam. The book provides explanations for each question, including, where applicable, explanations as to why the other options were incorrect. Ideally, the book is used in conjunction with the companion text in order to fully explain the concepts.

Certification Exam Policies

The Linux Professional Institute outlines various policies related to certification and other similar matters. In addition, other policies applicable may be through the testing facility or organization. More information on some of the LPI policies can be found at `www.lpi.org/policies`.

Exam Objectives

The following lists contain the topics and weights for Exams 101 and 102. This list follows the sequence in which they are covered in the book. You can find more information about what is covered in each topic, including key knowledge areas and files, terms, and utilities, at the start of the applicable chapter.

Exam 101-500

Topic 101: System Architecture

- 101.1 Determine and configure hardware settings (weight 2).
- 101.2 Boot the system (weight 3).
- 101.3 Change runlevels/boot targets and shutdown or reboot system (weight 3).

Topic 102: Linux Installation and Package Management

- 102.1 Design hard disk layout (weight 2).
- 102.2 Install a boot manager (weight 2).
- 102.3 Manage shared libraries (weight 1).
- 102.4 Use Debian package management (weight 3).
- 102.5 Use RPM and YUM package management (weight 3).
- 102.6 Linux as a virtualization guest (weight 1)

Topic 103: GNU and UNIX Commands

- 103.1 Work on the command line (weight 4).
- 103.2 Process text streams using filters (weight 2).
- 103.3 Perform basic file management (weight 4).
- 103.4 Use streams, pipes, and redirects (weight 4).

- 103.5 Create, monitor, and kill processes (weight 4).
- 103.6 Modify process execution priorities (weight 2).
- 103.7 Search text files using regular expressions (weight 3).
- 103.8 Basic file editing 3

Topic 104: Devices, Linux Filesystems, Filesystem Hierarchy Standard

- 104.1 Create partitions and filesystems (weight 2).
- 104.2 Maintain the integrity of filesystems (weight 2).
- 104.3 Control mounting and unmounting of filesystems (weight 3).
- *104.4 Removed*
- 104.5 Manage file permissions and ownership (weight 3).
- 104.6 Create and change hard and symbolic links (weight 2).
- 104.7 Find system files and place files in the correct location (weight 2).

Exam 102-500

Topic 105: Shells and Shell Scripting

- 105.1 Customize and use the shell environment (weight 4).
- 105.2 Customize or write simple scripts (weight 4).

Topic 106: User Interfaces and Desktops

- 106.1 Install and configure X11 (weight 2).
- 106.2 Graphical desktops (weight 1)
- 106.3 Accessibility (weight 1)

Topic 107: Administrative Tasks

- 107.1 Manage user and group accounts and related system files (weight 5).
- 107.2 Automate system administration tasks by scheduling jobs (weight 4).
- 107.3 Localization and internationalization (weight 3)

Topic 108: Essential System Services

- 108.1 Maintain system time (weight 3).
- 108.2 System logging (weight 4)
- 108.3 Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) Basics (weight 3)
- 108.4 Manage printers and printing (weight 2).

Topic 109: Networking Fundamentals

- 109.1 Fundamentals of Internet protocols (weight 4)
- 109.2 Persistent network configuration (weight 4)
- 109.3 Basic network troubleshooting (weight 4)
- 109.4 Configure client-side DNS (weight 2).

Topic 110: Security

- 110.1 Perform security administration tasks (weight 3).
- 110.2 Set up host security (weight 3).
- 110.3 Securing data with encryption (weight 4)

Exam 101-500

PART I

Chapter 1

Topic 101: System Architecture

THE FOLLOWING EXAM OBJECTIVES ARE COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER:

✓ **101.1 Determine and configure hardware settings.**

- Key knowledge areas:
  - Enable and disable integrated peripherals.
  - Differentiate between the various types of mass storage devices.
  - Determine hardware resources for devices.
  - Tools and utilities to list various hardware information (e.g. `lsusb`, `lspci`, etc.)
  - Tools and utilities to manipulate USB devices
  - Conceptual understanding of `sysfs`, `udev`, and `dbus`
- The following is a partial list of the used files, terms, and utilities:
  - `/sys/`
  - `/proc/`
  - `/dev/`
  - `modprobe`
  - `lsmod`
  - `lspci`
  - `lsusb`

✓ **101.2 Boot the system.**

- Key knowledge areas:
  - Provide common commands to the boot loader and options to the kernel at boot time.
  - Demonstrate knowledge of the boot sequence from BIOS/UEFI to boot completion.

- Understand SysV `init` and `systemd`.
- Awareness of Upstart
- Check book events in the log files.

- The following is a partial list of the used files, terms, and utilities:
  - `dmesg`
  - `journalctl`
  - `BIOS`
  - `UEFI`
  - `bootloader`
  - `kernel`
  - `initramfs`
  - `init`
  - SysV `init`
  - `systemd`

✓ **101.3 Change runlevels/boot targets and shut down or reboot system.**

- Key knowledge areas:
  - Set the default runlevel or boot target.
  - Change between runlevels/boot targets including single-user mode.
  - Shut down and reboot from the command line.
  - Alert users before switching runlevels/boot targets or other major system events.
  - Properly terminate processes.
  - Awareness of `acpid`
- The following is a partial list of the used files, terms, and utilities:
  - `/etc/inittab`
  - `shutdown`
  - `init`
  - `/etc/init.d/`

- telinit
- systemd
- systemctl
- /etc/systemd/
- /usr/lib/systemd/
- wall

1. Which of the following commands is used to view kernel-related udev events in real time?
   - **A.** `udevls all`
   - **B.** `lsudev -f`
   - **C.** `udevmon -a`
   - **D.** `udevadm monitor`
2. Which command enables you to view the current interrupt request (IRQ) assignments?
   - **A.** `view /proc/irq`
   - **B.** `cat /proc/interrupts`
   - **C.** `cat /dev/irq`
   - **D.** `less /dev/irq`
3. Configuration of udev devices is done by working with files in which directory?
   - **A.** `/udev/devices`
   - **B.** `/devices/`
   - **C.** `/udev/config`
   - **D.** `/etc/udev`
4. Which command is used to automatically load a module and its dependencies?
   - **A.** `modprobe`
   - **B.** `lsmod`
   - **C.** `insmod`
   - **D.** `rmmod`
5. Which command is used to obtain a list of USB devices?
   - **A.** `usb-list`
   - **B.** `lsusb`
   - **C.** `ls-usb`
   - **D.** `ls --usb`
6. When working with hotplug devices, you need to gather more information about them through udevadm. Which udevadm command enables you to query the udev database for information on a device?
   - **A.** `query`
   - **B.** `info`
   - **C.** `getinfo`
   - **D.** `devinfo`

7. Which command can be used to view the kernel ring buffer in order to troubleshoot the boot process?
   - **A.** `lsboot`
   - **B.** `boot-log`
   - **C.** `krblog`
   - **D.** `dmesg`

8. During the initialization process for a Linux system using SysV `init`, which runlevel corresponds to single-user mode?
   - **A.** Runlevel *5*
   - **B.** Runlevel SU
   - **C.** Runlevel 1
   - **D.** Runlevel *6*

9. On a system using SysV `init`, in which directory are the startup and shutdown scripts for services stored?
   - **A.** `/etc/init-d`
   - **B.** `/etc/init`
   - **C.** `/etc/sysV`
   - **D.** `/etc/init.d`

10. Which command can be used to reboot a system?
    - **A.** `init 6`
    - **B.** `shutdown -h -t now`
    - **C.** `init 1`
    - **D.** `refresh-system`

11. When using an SysV `init`-based system, which command would you use if you make changes to the `/etc/inittab` file and want those changes to be reloaded without a reboot?
    - **A.** `init-refresh`
    - **B.** `init 6`
    - **C.** `telinit`
    - **D.** `reload-inittab`

12. Which command displays the current runlevel for a system?
    - **A.** `show-level`
    - **B.** `init --level`
    - **C.** `sudo init`
    - **D.** `runlevel`

13. Within which folder are `systemd` unit configuration files stored?
    - **A.** `/etc/system.conf.d`
    - **B.** `/lib/system.conf.d`
    - **C.** `/lib/systemd/system`
    - **D.** `/etc/sysconfd`

14. Which command is used with `systemd` in order to list the available service units?
    - **A.** `systemd list-units`
    - **B.** `systemctl list-units`
    - **C.** `systemd unit-list`
    - **D.** `systemctl show-units`

15. Which option to `lspci` is used to display both numeric codes and device names?
    - **A.** `-numdev`
    - **B.** `-n`
    - **C.** `-nn`
    - **D.** `-devnum`

16. Which command can be used to obtain a list of currently loaded kernel modules?
    - **A.** `insmod`
    - **B.** `modlist`
    - **C.** `ls --modules`
    - **D.** `lsmod`

17. Which option to the `modprobe` command shows the dependencies for a given module?
    - **A.** `--show-options`
    - **B.** `--list-deps`
    - **C.** `--show-depends`
    - **D.** `--list-all`

18. Which command can you use to send a message to all users who are currently logged into a system?
    - **A.** `cat`
    - **B.** `wall`
    - **C.** `tee`
    - **D.** `ssh`

19. Which of the following is a good first troubleshooting step when a hard disk is not detected by the Linux kernel?
    - **A.** Unplug the disk.
    - **B.** Check the system BIOS.

C. Restart the web server service.

D. Run the `disk-detect` command.

20. Within which directory is information about USB devices stored?

A. `/etc/usbdevices`

B. `/var/usb`

C. `/lib/sys/usb`

D. `/sys/bus/usb/devices`

21. If the kernel ring buffer has been overwritten, within which file can you look to find boot messages?

A. `/var/log/bootmessages`

B. `/var/log/mail.info`

C. `/var/adm/log/boot.info`

D. `/var/log/dmesg`

22. Which command and option can be used to determine whether a given service is currently loaded?

A. `systemctl --ls`

B. `telinit`

C. `systemctl status`

D. `sysctl -a`

23. Which command on a `systemd`-controlled system would place the system into single-user mode?

A. `systemctl one`

B. `systemctl isolate rescue.target`

C. `systemctl single-user`

D. `systemctl runlevel one`

24. Which command on a system controlled by Upstart will reload the configuration files?

A. `initctl reload`

B. `systemd reload`

C. `upstart --reload`

D. `ups -reload`

25. When working with a SysV system, which option to `chkconfig` will display all services and their runlevels?

A. `--reload`

B. `--list`

C. `--all`

D. `--ls`

26. A drive connected to USB is considered which type of device?

A. Medium

B. Coldplug

C. Hotplug

D. Sideplug

27. The system is using a temporary flash USB disk for data mounted at `/dev/sda1`. You need to remove the disk. Which of the following commands will enable the disk to be safely removed from the system?

A. `usbstop /dev/sda`

B. `umount /dev/sda1`

C. `unmount /dev/sda1`

D. `dev-eject /dev/sda1`

28. You have connected a USB disk to the system and need to find out its connection point within the system. Which of the following is the best method for accomplishing this task?

A. Rebooting the system

B. Viewing the contents of `/var/log/usb.log`

C. Connecting the drive to a USB port that you know the number of

D. Running `dmesg` and looking for the disk

29. Which of the following commands will initiate an immediate shutdown of the system?

A. `shutdown -c`

B. `halt`

C. `systemd stop`

D. `stop-system`

30. Which option within a `systemd` service file indicates the program to execute?

A. `StartProgram`

B. `ShortCut`

C. `ExecStart`

D. `Startup`

31. Which command will display the default target on a computer running `systemd`?

A. `systemctl defaults`

B. `update-rc.d defaults`

C. `systemctl runlevel`

D. `systemctl get-default`

32. Which option to the `systemctl` command will change a service so that it runs on the next boot of the system?

A. `enable`

B. `startonboot`

C. `loadonboot`

D. `start`

33. Which of the following best describes the `/proc` filesystem?

A. `/proc` contains information about files to be processed.

B. `/proc` contains configuration files for processes.

C. `/proc` contains information on currently running processes, including the kernel.

D. `/proc` contains variable data such as mail and web files.

34. Which command will retrieve information about the USB connections on a computer in a tree-like format?

A. `lsusb -tree`

B. `lsusb --tree`

C. `lsusb -t`

D. `usblist --tree`

35. What is one reason why a device driver does not appear in the output of `lsmod`, even though the device is loaded and working properly?

A. The use of `systemd` means that drivers are not required for most devices.

B. The use of `initramfs` means that support is enabled by default.

C. The system does not need a driver for the device.

D. Support for the device has been compiled directly into the kernel.

36. Which option to `rmmod` will cause the module to wait until it's no longer in use to unload the module?

A. `-test`

B. `-f`

C. `-w`

D. `-unload`

37. You are using a storage area network (SAN) that keeps causing errors on your Linux system due to an improper kernel module created by the SAN vendor. When the SAN sends updates, it causes the filesystem to be mounted as read-only. Which command and option can you use to change the behavior of the filesystem to account for the SAN bug?

A. `mount --continue`

B. `tune2fs -e continue`

C. `mkfs --no-remount`

D. `mount -o remount`

38. Within which directory are rules related to udev stored?

A. `/etc/udev.conf`

B. `/etc/udev.conf.d`

C. `/etc/udev/rules.d`

D. `/etc/udev.d`

39. Which option to `lspci` displays the kernel driver in use for the given Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) device?

A. `-t`

B. `-k`

C. `-n`

D. `-a`

40. Within which of the following directories will you find blacklist information for modules loaded with `modprobe`?

A. `/etc/blacklist`

B. `/etc/modprobe.d`

C. `/etc/blacklist.mod`

D. `/etc/modprobe`

41. When working with a CentOS 6 system, which command is used to create the initial RAM disk?

A. `mkinit`

B. `dracut`

C. `mkraminit`

D. `mkinitfs`

42. Within which file will you find a list of the currently available kernel symbols?

A. `/proc/kernelsyms`

B. `/etc/kernel.conf`

C. `/etc/lsyms`

D. `/proc/kallsyms`

43. Which of the following commands can be used to show the various information related to a currently loaded module, including core size and settings for options?

A. `systool -v -m <module>`

B. `modinfo -r <module>`

C. `lsmod <module>`

D. `infmod <module>`

44. Which directory contains various elements and configuration information about the kernel such as the release number, domain name, location of `modprobe`, and other settings?

A. `/proc/sys/kmod`

B. `/proc/sys/kernel`

C. `/proc/kernel`

D. `/proc/kernel/sys`

45. Within which directory should `systemd` unit files that you create be stored?

A. `/etc/system`

B. `/etc/systemd/system`

C. `/usr/share/systemd`

D. `/usr/share/system`

46. Which of the following commands should you execute after making changes to `systemd` service configurations in order for those changes to take effect?

A. `systemd reload`

B. `reboot`

C. `systemctl daemon-reload`

D. `systemctl reboot`

47. Which of the following files contains the runlevels for the system along with a reference to the corresponding `rc` file?

A. `/etc/runlevels`

B. `/etc/inittab`

C. `/etc/rc`

D. `/etc/runlevel`

48. Which boot loader can be used for File Allocation Table (FAT) filesystems and might be used for a rescue disk?

A. SYSBOOT

B. SYSLINUX

C. TIELINUX

D. FATLINUX

49. Which of the following is used to provide an early filesystem-based loading process for key drivers needed to continue the boot process?

A. `bootrd`

B. `driverload`

C. `initrd`

D. `initdrv`

50. When booting a system you receive an error similar to `"No init found"` and are then placed at an `initramfs` prompt. You need to check the hard drive for errors. Which of the following commands performs an error check on a hard drive partition in Linux?

A. `defrag`

B. `fsck`

C. `checkfs`

D. `chkfs`

51. Which of the following commands places the system in single-user mode?

A. `tellinit 1`

B. `chginit 1`

C. `telinet 1`

D. `telinit 1`

52. Which of the following commands changes the boot order for the next boot?

A. `efibootmgr -c`

B. `efibootmgr -b -B`

C. `efibootmgr -o`

D. `efibootmgr -n`

53. Which boot loader can be used with ISO9660 CD-ROMS?

A. ISOLINUX

B. EFIBOOT

C. ISOFS

D. BOOTISO

54. Within which directory are `systemd` user unit files placed by installed packages?

A. `/usr/lib/systemd/user`

B. `/usr/lib/systemd/system`

C. `/usr/systemd`

D. `/usr/system`

55. When using Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI), which of the following files can be used as a boot loader?

A. `shim.uefi`

B. `shim.efi`

C. `shim.fx`

D. `efi.shim`

56. Which directory on a SysV `init`-based system contains scripts that are used for starting and stopping services?

A. `/etc/rc.int`

B. `/etc/boot`

C. `/etc/bootscripts`

D. `/etc/init.d`

57. Which of the following commands is used to find overriding configuration files on a `systemd`-based system?

A. `diff`

B. `systemctl -diff`

C. `systemd-delta`

D. `systemctl configoverride`

58. Which of the following commands on a Red Hat system lists all of the SysV services set to be executed on boot along with their setting for each runlevel?

A. `rlevel`

B. `chkconfig --list`

C. `bootldr --list`

D. `init --bootlist`

59. Which of the following commands, executed from within the UEFI shell, controls the boot configuration?

A. `bootcfg`

B. `bcfg`

C. `grub-install`

D. `grcfg`

60. Which file must exist within `/tftpboot` on the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) server for a system that will use PXELINUX for its boot loader?

A. `pxelinux.tftp`

B. `pxelinux.boot`

C. `pxelinux.conf`

D. `pxelinux.0`

61. Which utility can you use on a Debian or Ubuntu system to manage SysV `init` scripts, such as setting them to run on boot?

A. `bootorder`

B. `bootloader`

C. `configchk`

D. `update-rc.d`

62. Which key, pressed during the operating system selection menu, is used to enable editing of the parameters related to boot with GRUB?

A. v

B. e

C. r

D. y

63. Which `systemctl` subcommand is used to switch runlevels?

A. `switch`

B. `move`

C. `runlevel`

D. `isolate`

64. When examining the `/etc/inittab` file, which option signifies the default runlevel to which the system will boot?

A. `default`

B. `defaultboot`

C. `initdefault`

D. `defaultlvl`

65. Which of the following is used instead of `initrd` to provide an early filesystem for essential drivers?

A. `initnext`

B. `initramfs`

C. `initialize`

D. `initfs`

66. Which of the following commands sets the default `systemd` target to multi-user?

A. `systemctl set-default multi-user.target`

B. `systemd set-default multi-user.target`

C. `systemctl set-def muser.target`

D. `systemd set-def muser.target`

67. When using a shim for booting a UEFI-based system, which of the following files is loaded after `shim.efi`?

A. `grubx64.cfg`

B. `grub.conf`

C. `grubx64.efi`

D. `efi.boot`

68. Within which hierarchy are files from `/etc/init.d` linked so that the files are executed during the various runlevels of a SysV system?

A. `/etc/rc.S`

B. `/etc/rc`

C. `/etc/boot/rc`

D. `/etc/rc.d`

69. What is the name of the unit to which a `systemd` system is booted in order to start other levels?

A. `default.target`

B. `init.target`

C. `initial.target`

D. `load.target`

70. When viewing information in `/dev/disk/by-path` using the command `ls -l`, which of the following filenames represents a logical unit number (LUN) from Fibre Channel?

A. `/dev/fc0`

B. `pci-0000:1a:00.0-fc-0x500601653ee0025f:0x0000000000000000`

C. `pci-0000:1a:00.0-scsi-0x500601653ee0025f:0x0000000000000000`

D. `/dev/fibre0`

71. You have purchased new solid-state drive (SSD) hardware that uses the NVMe (Non-Volatile Memory Express) protocol but cannot find the disks in the normal `/dev/sd*` location in which you have traditionally found such storage. In which location should you look for these drives?

A. `/dev/nd*`

B. `/dev/nvme*`

C. `/dev/nv*`

D. `/dev/nvme/*`

72. Which file contains information about the current `md` Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks (RAID) configuration such as the personalities?

A. `/proc/raidinfo`

B. `/proc/rhyinfo`

C. `/proc/mdraid`

D. `/proc/mdstat`

73. Which of the following directory hierarchies contains information such as the World Wide Name (WWN) for Fibre Channel?

A. `/sys/class/wwn`

B. `/sys/class/fc_host`

C. `/sys/class/fclist`

D. `/sys/class/fc/wwn`

74. Information about logical volumes can be found in which of the following directories?

A. `/dev/lvinfo`

B. `/dev/map`

C. `/dev/mapper`

D. `/dev/lvmap`

75. Which of the following commands will examine the PCI subsystem for NVMe-based devices?

A. `psnvme`

B. `lsnvme`

C. `lspci | grep scsi`

D. `lspci | grep -i nvme`

76. Which of the following devices is the location of the first Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) tape device detected at boot?

A. `/dev/st1`

B. `/dev/sd0`

C. `/dev/sd1`

D. `/dev/st0`

77. Which of the following files should be used to display a message to users prior to logging in locally?

A. `/etc/loginmesg`

B. `/etc/logmessage.txt`

C. `/etc/issue`

D. `/etc/banner`

78. Which file contains a message that is displayed after a successful login?

A. `/etc/loginbanner`

B. `/etc/issue`

C. `/etc/motd`

D. `/etc/message`