LPIC-1 102-500 Practice Questions

Shared by Boyd on 21-10-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your senior administrator asked you to change the default background of his machine, which uses XDM. Which file would you edit to achieve this?

Options:

A- /etc/X11/xdm/Xsetup
B- /etc/X11/xdm.conf
C- /etc/X11/xdm/Defaults
D- /etc/X11/defaults.conf

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

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

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Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What information related to a user account is modified using the change command?

Options:

A- Default ownership for new files
B- Group membership
C- Set of commands available to the user

D- Password expiry information
E- Default permissions for new files

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following commands should be executed when starting a login shell in order to change the language of messages for an internationalized program to Portuguese (pt)?

Options:

A- export LANGUAGE=''pt''
B- export LC_MESSAGES=''pt''
C- export UI_MESSAGES=''pt''
D- export MESSAGE=''pt''
E- export ALL_MESSAGES=''pt''

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The LC_MESSAGES environment variable is used to specify the language of messages for an internationalized program. Internationalization is the process of designing and developing a program that can adapt to different languages, cultures, and regions without requiring modifications. Localization is the process of translating and customizing a program for a specific language, culture, or region.

The LC_MESSAGES environment variable is one of the several locale categories that can affect the behavior of a program. A locale is a set of parameters that defines the user's language, country, and any special variant preferences that the user wants to see in their user interface. The locale categories are:

LC_CTYPE: Character classification and case conversion.

LC_NUMERIC: Numeric, monetary, and time formats.

LC_TIME: Date and time formats.

LC_COLLATE: Collation order.

LC_MONETARY: Monetary formats.

LC_MESSAGES: Formats of informative and diagnostic messages and interactive responses.

LC_PAPER: Paper size.

LC_NAME: Name formats.

LC_ADDRESS: Address formats and location information.

LC_TELEPHONE: Telephone number formats.

LC_MEASUREMENT: Measurement units (metric or other).

LC_IDENTIFICATION: Metadata about the locale information.

The locale categories can be set individually by using the export command, such as:

export LC_MESSAGES=''pt''

This will set the language of messages for an internationalized program to Portuguese (pt) for the current login shell and any child processes. Alternatively, the locale categories can be set collectively by using the LANG or LC_ALL environment variables, such as:

export LANG=''pt''

This will set the default locale for all the categories to Portuguese (pt) for the current login shell and any child processes, unless overridden by another LC_* variable.

The other options in the question are not correct for this task. The LANGUAGE environment variable is used to specify a priority list of languages for programs using the GNU gettext library. The UI_MESSAGES, MESSAGE, and ALL_MESSAGES environment variables are not valid locale categories.

LPI 102-500 Exam Objectives, Topic 105.3: Localization and internationalization

LPI 102-500 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Customizing Shell Environments, Section 5.3: Localization and Internationalization

Locale man page

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best changes may occur as a consequence of using the command ip? (Choose

three.)

Options:

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

Explanation:

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.

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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The correct crontab entry to execute the script chklog three times per month between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.:

Options:

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

Explanation:

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.

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 ...

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- hwclocksbinhwclockusrsbinhwclock

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The command that is used to sync the hardware clock to the system clock is:

hwclock --systohc

This command copies the current system time to the hardware clock, which runs even when the system is shut down.It is equivalent to the commandhwclock -w12.The hardware clock is also called the BIOS clock or the RTC (Real Time Clock)3.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about sytemd-journald are true? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- It is incompatible with syslog and cannot be installed on a system using regular syslog.
B- It only processes messages of systemd and not messages of any other tools.
C- It can pass log messages to syslog for further processing.
D- It maintains metadata such as _UID or _PID for each message.
E- It supports syslog facilities such as kern, user, and auth.

Answer:

C, D, E

Explanation:

systemd-journald is a system service that collects and stores logging data from various sources, such as kernel, user-mode programs, and services1.It creates and maintains structured, indexed journals that include metadata and binary data where necessary1.The journal format is secure and unfakeable1. systemd-journald is not incompatible with syslog and can coexist with it.It can forward log messages to a syslog daemon for further processing, filtering, or storage2.This can be enabled by setting the ForwardToSyslog option to yes in the /etc/systemd/journald.conf file2.systemd-journald does not only process messages of systemd, but also messages of any other tools that use the standard logging interfaces, such as syslog(3), sd_journal_print(3), or systemd-cat(1)1.systemd-journald also supports syslog facilities, such as kern, user, and auth, which are used to specify the type of program that is logging the message3.These facilities can be used to filter the journal entries by using the -p or --priority option of the journalctl command4.For example, to show only kernel messages, we can use journalctl -p kern4.Reference:

systemd-journald.service

Introduction to the Systemd journal

systemd/Journal

journalctl: Query the systemd Journal

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following configuration files should be modified to set default shell variables for all users?

Options:

A- /etc/bashrc
B- /etc/profile
C- ~/.bash_profile
D- /etc/.bashrc

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

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Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which mechanism does ggfe use to interact with the SSH agent?

Options:

A- Connecting to pod 2222 which is used by the system-wide SSH agent.
B- Using the fixed socket .BBh-ngant/ipe.
C- Creating an alias replacing anh with calls to ssh-agent.
D- Starting ssh-agent as a child process for each sir. invocation.
E- Evaluating environment variables such as SSH_AUTH_SOCK.

Answer:

E

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