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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which of the following commands have to be used in order to update FreeBSD? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. freebsd-update all
- B. freebsd-update resolvedeps
- C. freebsd-update fetch
- D. freebsd-update repouupdate
- E. freebsd-update install

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

To update FreeBSD, the freebsd-update fetch command is used to download available binary updates, and the freebsd-update install command is used to apply the downloaded updates to the system. These commands are part of the freebsd-update utility, which supports binary security and errata updates to the FreeBSD base system without the need for manual compilation and installation2.

References:

FreeBSD Handbook - freebsd-update

NEW QUESTION: 2

What command creates a new directory? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

mkdir

Explanation

The command mkdir (short for make directory) creates a new directory with the specified name. The command takes one or more arguments, which are the names of the directories to be created. If the name contains spaces or other special characters, it should be enclosed in quotes. For example, mkdir "My Documents" creates a directory named My Documents. The command also accepts some options, such as -p, which creates the parent directories if they do not exist, or -m, which sets the permissions of the new directory.

For example, mkdir -p -m 755 /usr/local/bin creates the directory /usr/local/bin and its parent directories /usr and /usr/local, and sets the permissions of /usr/local/bin to 755 (read, write and execute for the owner, read and execute for the group and others).

References:

[mkdir(1) - FreeBSD Manual Pages]

[How to Create a Directory in Linux - Linuxize]

NEW QUESTION: 3

What does S I represent in the following lines from a Bourne shell script:

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
cp SI 52
```

- A. A control operator.
- B. An environmental variable.
- C. A function.
- D. A positional parameter.
- E. The shebang.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command cp SI 52 in the Bourne shell script copies the file named by the value of SI to the file named 52.

The SI is a positional parameter that represents the first argument passed to the script when it is executed.

Positional parameters are numbered from 1 to 9, and can be accessed by using the dollar sign \$ followed by the number. For example, \$1 is the first positional parameter, \$2 is the second, and so on. Therefore, the SI in the script is equivalent to \$1, and it represents the first argument passed to the script. The correct answer is D.

A positional parameter. References:

[Positional Parameters - FreeBSD]

[Shell Scripting Tutorial - Positional Parameters]

NEW QUESTION: 4

What is the name of the NetBSD installation program?

- A. anaconda
- B. bsd.rd
- C. nbinsta11
- D. sysinst
- E. sysinsta11

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The name of the NetBSD installation program is sysinst. It is the standard installer used by NetBSD for setting up the system on a new machine. The sysinst program guides users through the installation process, including disk partitioning, package selection, and system configuration⁴⁵.

References:

NetBSD Guide - Example installation

NetBSD Guide - Installing NetBSD: Preliminary considerations and preparations

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which command sends the contents of the file myconfigfile by email to me@mycompany.com?

- A. mail me@mycompany.com > cat myconfigfile
- B. cat myconfigfile > me@mycompany.com
- C. mail myconfigfile -r me@mycompany.com
- D. cat myconfigfile | mail me@mycompany.com
- E. mail me@mycompany.com | cat myconfigfile

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

While in the csh or tcsh shell, which command changes the timezone environment variable to GMT?

- A. export TZ=GMT
- B. setenv TZ GMT
- C. env TZ=GMT
- D. TZ=GMT; export TZ
- E. environ TZ GMT

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The setenv command is used to set an environment variable in the csh or tcsh shell. The syntax is setenv VAR VALUE, where VAR is the name of the variable and VALUE is the value to assign to it. The TZ variable is used to specify the timezone for the shell and its subprocesses. To set the timezone to GMT (Greenwich Mean Time), the command is setenv TZ GMT. This will affect the output of commands like date and ls that display time

information. The other options are either invalid syntax or belong to other shells, such as bash or sh.

References:

setenv - Linux setenv command help and examples1

TZ - FreeBSD Environment Variables2

NEW QUESTION: 7

While using vi as superuser, the attempt to save a file while quitting the editor leads to an error indicating that the file is read-only. How can the file permissions be overridden to save the edits to the file and quit the editor?

- A. : fw!
- B. : fwq
- C. : ql
- D. : wq
- E. : wq!

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The wq! command is used to save a file and quit the vi editor, even if the file is read-only. The w command means write, the q command means quit, and the ! command means force. By combining these commands, the vi editor will override the file permissions and save the changes to the file, then exit the editor. The other options are either invalid syntax or do not force the write operation. For example, wq will save and quit only if the file is writable, ql will quit without saving, and fw! will force write but not quit. References:

[vi] - FreeBSD vi(1) Manual Page

[wq!] - How to save a file in vi / vim editor in Linux / Unix

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which command shows the current user's group memberships?

- A. group
- B. groups
- C. ident
- D. showuser
- E. who

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The groups command is used to show the current user's group memberships on BSD systems. The command prints the names of the primary and secondary groups that the user belongs to, separated by spaces. The primary group is the one that is assigned to new files and directories created by the user. The secondary groups are the ones that grant additional permissions or access to the user. For example, the output of groups for a user named alice might look like this:

alice wheel staff

This means that alice's primary group is alice, and her secondary groups are wheel and staff. The wheel group is typically used for granting administrative privileges, such as using the su or sudo commands. The staff group might be used for granting access to certain resources or directories that are shared by a group of users.

The other options are either invalid commands or do not show the user's group memberships. For example, group is not a valid command, ident is used to query an ident protocol server, showuser is not a valid command, and who is used to show who is logged on the system.

References:

groups - FreeBSD groups(1) Manual Page1

Group Management - FreeBSD Handbook2

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which directories contain start scripts for services on FreeBSD? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. /etc/red/
- B. /usr/rc.d/
- C. /var/boot/rc.d/
- D. /usr/local/etc/rc.d/
- E. /boot/red/

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The directories that contain start scripts for services on FreeBSD are /usr/rc.d/ and /usr/local/etc/rc.d/. The

/usr/rc.d/ directory contains the system-provided scripts for the base system services, such as cron, sshd, syslogd, etc. The /usr/local/etc/rc.d/ directory contains the scripts for the additional services installed from ports or packages, such as apache, mysql, nginx, etc.

These scripts follow the BSD rc.d framework, which allows for fine-grained control and customization of the startup process. The scripts are invoked by the main

/etc/rc script, which sources the /etc/rc.conf file for configuration options

<https://docs.freebsd.org/en/articles/rc-scripting/>

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which of the following commands is used to set the FreeBSD security level?

- A. security
- B. sysctl
- C. secleve1
- D. setleve1
- E. slct1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The `sysctl` command is used to set and get kernel state variables, including the FreeBSD security level. The security level is a variable named `kern.securelevel`, which can have values from -1 to 3, with higher values indicating more restrictions. The security level can only be increased, not decreased, unless the system is rebooted or in single-user mode. The security level affects various operations, such as loading kernel modules, changing immutable flags on files, and modifying device nodes¹² References: 1: <https://docs.freebsd.org/en/books/handbook/security/#security-basics-securelevels> 2: <https://www.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi?query=sysctl&sektion=8>

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which command can be used to display the local filesystems that are currently mounted'?

- A. `cat /etc/fstab`
- B. `df -h`
- C. `du -s`
- D. `mount -a`
- E. `rpcinfo`

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command `df -h` displays the disk space usage of all mounted filesystems in a human-readable format. It shows the size, used, available, and percentage of each filesystem, as well as the mount point. This command can be used to check the local filesystems that are currently mounted.

<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/24182/how-to-get-the-complete-and-exact-list-of-mounted-file-systems>

<https://www.tecmint.com/find-mounted-file-systems-in-linux/>

<https://itslinuxfoss.com/check-file-system-mounted-linux/>

NEW QUESTION: 12

What subnet mask is used on network 192.168.32.0 in the following output?

```
Fxp0: flags=8843 <UP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, SIMPLEX, MULTICAST> mtu 1500
options=8 inet 192.168.50.162 netmask 0xffffe000 broadcast 192.168.63.255 ether
00:09:6B:13:42:9f media: Ethernet autoselect (IObaseTX <full-duplex>) status: active
```

- A. 255.255.224.0
- B. 255.255.255.0
- C. 255.255.255.224
- D. /25
- E. /28

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The subnet mask 255.255.224.0 corresponds to the hexadecimal netmask 0xffffe000 shown in the output. This subnet mask indicates a subnet with 19 bits for the network

portion and 13 bits for the host portion, allowing for a large number of hosts within the subnet.

References:

BSD Specialist Exam 702 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute

FreeBSD Handbook - Networking

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which line in a cron job runs myscript once per hour?

- A. `***** /pathto/myscript`
- B. `0 * * * * /pathto/myscript`
- C. `* 0 * * * /pathto/myscript`
- D. `* * o * * /pathto/myscript`
- E. `* * * o * /pathto/myscript`

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The cron job syntax consists of five fields that specify the time and date of execution, followed by the command or script to run. The fields are: minute, hour, day of month, month, and day of week. Each field can have a specific value, a range, a list, a wildcard (), or a step value. The wildcard () means any possible value for that field. The option B sets the minute field to 0 and the hour field to *, which means the script will run at the 0th minute of every hour, regardless of the day, month, or weekday. This is equivalent to once per hour.

The other options are either invalid syntax or do not match the desired frequency. For example, option A sets all fields to *, which means the script will run every minute of every hour of every day, month, and weekday.

Option C sets the minute field to * and the hour field to 0, which means the script will run every minute of the

0th hour, or once per day at midnight. Option D has a typo (o instead of *) and option E sets the day of month field to o, which is not a valid value. References:

crontab - FreeBSD crontab(5) Manual Page1

Crontab Explained in Linux [With Examples] - Linux Handbook2

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which command finds all directories within the current user's home directory?

- A. `find - -type d`
- B. `find. -dir`
- C. `find / -d | home`
- D. `find -uid myname`
- E. `find -d home`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The find command is used to search for files and directories that match certain criteria. The -type option specifies the type of file to look for, and the d argument means directories. The . argument means the current directory. Therefore, the command find -type d searches for all directories within the current directory. The other options are either invalid or do not match the question. References: 1: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/a-core-1-220-1101-study-guide>, page 301 2: <https://www.howtogeek.com/771399/how-to-use-the-find-command-in-linux/>, section "The Linux find Command"

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which command sets 192.168.1.1 as the default gateway on a BSD system'?

- A. route add default 192.168.1.1
- B. route add gw 192.168.1.1
- C. route default 192.168.1.1
- D. route gateway 192.168.1.1
- E. route set 192.168.1.1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command route add default 192.168.1.1 is used to set the default gateway on a BSD system. This command adds a default route to the routing table, directing traffic to the specified gateway IP address when no other route matches.

References:

FreeBSD Handbook - Routing

OpenBSD Change, Add or Display Default Gateway

NEW QUESTION: 16

What symbol is used in the vi editor to start the forward search for a string? (Specify ONLY the single character symbol without any parameters)

Answer:

/

Explanation

The symbol / is used in the vi editor to start the forward search for a string. It is followed by the string to be searched and then Enter to execute the search. The vi editor highlights the first occurrence of the string after the cursor position. To find the next occurrence of the

string in the same direction, press n. To find the previous occurrence of the string in the opposite direction, press N. References:

How to Search to Find a Word in Vim or Vi Text Editor

How can I switch from forward to backward search in Vim?

How To Search in VI Editor

How to Search in Vim / Vi

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which of the following lines stems from an ARP table?

- A. ? (192.168.122.1) at 52:54:00: a3:4e: 0e on em0
- B. inet 192.168.122.11 netmask 0xfffff00 broadcast 192.168.122.255
- C. 127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.my.domain
- D. tcp4 0 0 192.168.122.11.22 192.168.122.1.38058 ESTABLISHED
- E. localhost link#2 UH lo0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

This line stems from an ARP table because it shows the association between an IP address (192.168.122.1) and a MAC address (52:54:00: a3:4e: 0e) on a network interface (em0). ARP stands for Address Resolution Protocol, which is used to map IP addresses to MAC addresses on a local network. An ARP table is a list of these mappings that is maintained by each host on the network. The other lines are not from an ARP table, but from different sources, such as:

B: inet 192.168.122.11 netmask 0xfffff00 broadcast 192.168.122.255: This line is from the output of the ifconfig command, which displays the configuration of network interfaces. It shows the IP address, netmask, and broadcast address of the interface.

C: 127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.my.domain: This line is from the /etc/hosts file, which is used to map hostnames to IP addresses. It shows that the loopback address (127.0.0.1) is associated with the hostname localhost and the fully qualified domain name localhost.my.domain.

D: tcp4 0 0 192.168.122.11.22 192.168.122.1.38058 ESTABLISHED: This line is from the output of the netstat command, which displays the status of network connections. It shows

that there is an established TCP connection between the local host (192.168.122.11) on port 22 and the remote host (192.168.122.1) on port 38058.

E: localhost link#2 UH lo0: This line is from the output of the route command, which displays the routing table. It shows that the destination localhost is reachable via the link layer interface lo0, which is the loopback interface. The UH flags indicate that the route is up and uses a host-specific gateway. References: 1:

<https://docs.freebsd.org/en/books/handbook/network-arp/> 2:

<https://www.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi?query=ifconfig&sektion=8> 3:

<https://www.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi?query=hosts&sektion=5> 4:

<https://www.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi?query=netstat&sektion=1> 5:

<https://www.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi?query=route&sektion=8>

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which statement about the difference between compiling an application from source code and installing a pre-compiled binary is true?

- A. Compiling source code is faster than installing a pre-compiled package.
- B. An application compiled from source code is more secure than a pre-compiled program
- C. Building an application from source code allows setting options which can not be changed when executing the application
- D. Pre-compiled binaries offer more configuration possibilities than those built from source.
- E. Applications that require the user to accept a license are only available as pre-compiled packages.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Compiling an application from source code allows for customization of the binary to a system's particular needs, including optimization for specific hardware and enabling or disabling certain features. Pre-compiled binaries are quick and easy to install but they don't allow for such customization.

References:

Understand the difference between a pre-compiled binary and compiling from source

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which of the following commands can be used to connect to a remote TCP service?

- A. portstat
- B. service
- C. listen
- D. netcat
- E. connect

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command netcat is a versatile networking utility that can be used to read from and write to network connections using TCP or UDP protocols. It is often used for debugging and investigating the network and can be used to connect to a remote TCP service.

References:

BSD Specialist Exam 702 Objectives - Linux Professional Institute

FreeBSD Handbook - Networking

NEW QUESTION: 20

How often does? match the preceding expression in a regular expression?

- A. Two or more times
- B. Exactly one time
- C. Any number of times
- D. Zero or one times
- E. One or more times

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The question mark (?) is a special character in regular expressions that modifies the preceding expression to match zero or one times. For example, the regular expression colour?r matches both color and colour, but not colourr or colr. The question mark is also used to make an expression non-greedy, meaning that it will match the shortest possible string instead of the longest. For example, the regular expression <.?> matches the first pair of angle brackets in a string, while <.> matches the entire string enclosed by the outermost pair of angle brackets. References:

Regular expression - Wikipedia, section "Basic concepts"

How to write Regular Expressions? - GeeksforGeeks, section "Special Characters"

NEW QUESTION: 21

When using the default TFTP server on a BSD system, which configuration file needs to be edited before the TFTP service will start?

- A. inetd.conf
- B. init.conf
- C. rc.conf
- D. tftpd.conf
- E. service, conf

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The inetd.conf file is the configuration file that needs to be edited before the TFTP service will start on a BSD system. The inetd daemon handles the TFTP service and other network services, and its configuration file contains settings that determine how these services are managed. To enable the TFTP service, the corresponding entry in inetd.conf must be uncommented and properly configured. References:

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following commands initializes ZFS on a number of block devices?

- A. zpool create
- B. newzfs
- C. zfs init
- D. mkfs -t zfs
- E. zfsload -i

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The zpool create command is used to initialize ZFS on one or more block devices and create a storage pool. A storage pool is a collection of devices that provide physical storage and data replication for ZFS datasets. The zpool create command takes the name of the pool and the devices to be added as arguments. For example, zpool create mypool c0t0d0 c0t1d0 c0t2d0 would create a pool named mypool with three devices. The other options are either invalid or do not initialize ZFS. References: 1:

<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/a-core-1-220-1101-study-guide>, page 302 2:

<https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19253-01/819-5461/gbchx/index.html>, section "Creating a ZFS Storage Pool"

NEW QUESTION: 23

Consider the following file legal file:

disclosure

non-disclosure

non-disclosure

Which line or lines in the file does the following command match? Note the space after the dash within the brackets.

```
grep "non [-] disclosure" legalfile
```

- A. disclosure only
- B. non-disclosure only
- C. non-disclosure only
- D. disclosure and non-disclosure only
- E. non-disclosure and non-disclosure Only

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command `grep "non [-] disclosure" legalfile` matches the lines in the file that contain the pattern `non [-] disclosure`, where the brackets indicate a character class that matches either a space or a dash. Therefore, the lines that contain `non-disclosure` or `non - disclosure` are matched by the command, while the line that contains `disclosure only` is not

matched. The file has two lines that contain non-disclosure, so the correct answer is E. non-disclosure and non-disclosure Only. References:

grep - IBM

Character Classes and Bracket Expressions - GNU

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following lines stems from the output of last?

A. 3:26PM up 1:58, 2 users, load averages: 0.49, 0.43, 0.40

B. May 11 19:34:24 fbsdlogin [793]: login on ttyv0as root

C. root ttyv0Sat May 18 13:35 still logged in

D. 763v1 ls+ 0:00-00/usr/libexec/getty Pc ttyv1

E. FreeBSD 12.0-RELEASE r341666 GENERIC

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The last command displays a list of the last logged in users on a BSD system. The output consists of several columns that show the user name, the terminal name, the login date and time, and the logout date and time or the current status. The option C is the only line that matches the format of the last command output. It shows that the user root logged in on the terminal ttyv0 on Saturday, May 18, 2023 at 13:35 and is still logged in. The other options are either invalid lines or belong to other commands or sources. For example, option A is the output of the uptime command, option B is a line from the /var/log/auth.log file, option D is a line from the ps command, and option E is the output of the uname -a command. References:

[last] - FreeBSD last(1) Manual Page

[How to use the last command in Linux] - Linuxize

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which of the following commands installs binary packages on OpenBSD?

A. pkgbin

B. port add

C. portinst

D. pkg install

E. pkg_add

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The command pkg_add is used to install binary packages on OpenBSD systems. It is a utility for installing and upgrading software packages from binary files. When using pkg_add, the system will fetch and install the specified package, along with any dependencies it may have¹²³.

References:

OpenBSD manual pages - packages(7)

nixCraft - OpenBSD install or add binary software package using pkg_add

NEW QUESTION: 26

When replacing the system MTA with another mail server program, which configuration file needs to be updated with the path to the new MTA?

- A. mail.conf
- B. mailer.conf
- C. mta.conf
- D. postfix.conf
- E. sendmail.conf

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

The mailer.conf file is used to configure the mailer programs on a BSD system. It allows the system administrator to replace the default mailer programs, such as sendmail, with alternative ones, such as postfix or exim. The mailer.conf file contains a series of entries, each consisting of a label, an equal sign, and a command. The label is the name of the default mailer program, and the command is the path to the alternative mailer program that will be executed instead. For example, to replace sendmail with postfix, the mailer.conf file should contain the following entries:

```
sendmail /usr/local/sbin/sendmail send-mail /usr/local/sbin/sendmail
```

```
mailq /usr/local/sbin/sendmail newaliases
```

```
/usr/local/sbin/sendmail hoststat /usr/local/sbin/sendmail purgestat /usr/local/sbin/sendmail
```

The mailer.conf file is read by the mailwrapper program, which is a binary that acts as a wrapper for the mailer programs. The mailwrapper program is installed as /usr/sbin/sendmail and /usr/libexec/sendmail/sendmail, and it invokes the appropriate mailer program based on the mailer.conf file. Therefore, to replace the system MTA with another mail server program, the mailer.conf file needs to be updated with the path to the new MTA.

References:

Chapter 31. Electronic Mail | FreeBSD Documentation Portal

DragonFlyBSD: mta

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