

**Exam Number/Code :** 117-102

**Exam Name:** Lpi Level 1 Exam 102

**Version :** Demo

**<http://cert24.com/>**

### QUESTION 1

Which of the following is NOT a Mail Transport Agent?

- A. exim
- B. postfix
- C. sendmail
- D. qmail
- E. mail

Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:

From wikipedia:

postfix is a free and open-source mail transfer agent (MTA) that routes and delivers electronic mail. It is intended as a fast, easier-to-administer, and secure alternative to the widely-used sendmail MTA.

sendmail is the [...] standard MTA under most variants of the Unix.

exim is a message transfer agent (MTA) developed at the University of Cambridge for use on Unix systems.

qmail is a mail transfer agent (MTA) that runs on Unix. It was written, [...] as a more secure replacement for the popular sendmail program.

mail is a command line e-mail client to send/create mails.

### QUESTION 2

The legacy program for sending files to the printer queues from the command line is:

- A. lpd
- B. lpr
- C. lpq
- D. lpp

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

From the man pages:

lpr submits files for printing. Files named on the command line are sent to the named printer (or the default destination if no destination is specified). If no files are listed on the command-line, lpr reads the print file from the standard input.

lpq - show printer queue status

lpd - the equivalent of the printserver

lpp - there is no command lpp

### QUESTION 3

What is pool.ntp.org?

- A. A deprecated feature for maintaining system time in the Linux kernel

- B. A website which provides binary and source packages for the OpenNTPD project
- C. A virtual cluster of various timeservers
- D. A community website used to discuss the localization of Linux

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

From <http://www.pool.ntp.org/en>:

The pool.ntp.org project is a big virtual cluster of timeservers providing reliable easy to use NTP service for millions of clients.

#### QUESTION 4

Which file, when using Sendmail or a similar MTA system, will allow a user to redirect all their mail to another address and is configurable by the user themselves?

- A. `/etc/alias`
- B. `/etc/mail/forwarders`
- C. `~/.alias`
- D. `~/.forward`

Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

From wikipedia:

`~/.forward` files

sendmail, the reference SMTP implementation in the early 1980s, provided for `~/.forward` files, which can store the target email-addresses for given users. One can configure some email-program filters to automatically perform forwarding or replying actions immediately after receiving. Forward files can also contain shell scripts, which have become a source of many security problems.

Email predates the formalization of client–server architectures in the 1990s.[11] Therefore, the distinction between client and server seems necessarily forced. The original distinction contrasted daemons and user-controlled programs which run on the same machine. The sendmail daemon used to run with root privileges so it could impersonate any user whose mail it had to manage. On the other hand, users can access their own individual mail-files and configuration files, including `~/.forward`. Client programs may assist in editing the server configuration-files of a given user, thereby causing some confusion as to what role each program plays.

#### QUESTION 5

What entry can you add to `syslog.conf` file to have all syslog messages generated by your system go to virtual console 12?

- A. `*.* /dev/tty12`

- B. /var/log/messages | /dev/tty12
- C. | /dev/tty12
- D. syslog tty12
- E. mail.\* /dev/tty12

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

The syntax of the syslogd.conf is basically  
selector action

where selector specifies what log messages and action can be programs, files, or an email address.

B,C,D miss the selector, and E only sends mail logs to console 12

#### QUESTION 6

Which configuration file does sudo read when determining if a user is permitted to run applications with root privileges?

- A. /etc/groups
- B. /etc/passwd
- C. /etc/sudoers
- D. /etc/sudo.conf

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

From the man pages:

sudo determines who is an authorized user by consulting the file @sysconfdir@/sudoers.  
(typically /etc/sudoers)

#### QUESTION 7

What is the purpose of the Sticky Keys feature in x?

- A. To assist users who have difficulty holding down multiple keys at once
- B. To prevent repeated input of a single character if the key is held down
- C. To ignore brief keystrokes according to a specified time limit
- D. To repeat the input of a single character

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

From wikipedia:

StickyKeys is an accessibility feature to aid users who have physical disabilities. It essentially serializes keystrokes instead of pressing multiple keys at a time: StickyKeys

allows the user to press a modifier key, such as Shift, Ctrl, Alt, or the Windows key, and have it remain active until another key is pressed.

#### QUESTION 8

On a system running the K Display Manager, when is the `/etc/kde4/kdm/Xreset` script automatically executed?

- A. When KDM starts
- B. When a users x session exits
- C. When KDM crashes
- D. When x is restarted
- E. When x crashes

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

From the man pages:

`/etc/kde4/kdm/Xreset` script to run as root after session exits

#### QUESTION 9

For accessibility assistance, which of the following programs is an on-screen keyboard?

- A. xkb
- B. atkb
- C. GOK
- D. xOSK

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

From the GOK homepage:

GOK is an on-screen keyboard that provides access to the GNOME desktop via dynamically generated keyboards, and text entry via one of the provided alphanumeric keyboards, or a dynamic keyboard created based on the users current system keyboard driver, or even a user made keyboard.

xOSK = seems to be nothing

atkb = seems to be nothing

xkb = In the X Window System, the X keyboard extension or XKB extends the ability to control the keyboard over what is offered by the X Window System core protocol.

#### QUESTION 10

What output will the command `$ seq 1 5 20` produce?

- A. 1 6 11 16
- B. 1 5 10 15

- C. 1 2 3 4
- D. 2 3 4 5
- E. 5 10 15 20

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

From the man pages:

seq - seq [OPTION]... FIRST INCREMENT LAST

Print numbers from FIRST to LAST, in steps of INCREMENT.

#### QUESTION 11

Which of the following words is used to restrict the records that are returned from a SELECT query based on a supplied criteria for the values in the records?

- A. LIMIT
- B. FROM
- C. WHERE
- D. IF

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified criterion.

Limit is used to limit your query results to those that fall within a specified range. You can use it to show the first X number of results, or to show a range from X - Y results. It is phrased as Limit X, Y and included at the end of your query. X is the starting point (remember the first record is 0) and Y is the duration (how many records to display).

#### QUESTION 12

Which of the following SQL statements will select the fields name and address from the contacts table?

- A. SELECT (name, address) FROM contacts;
- B. SELECT (name address) FROM contacts;
- C. SELECT name, address FROM contacts;
- D. SELECT name address FROM contacts;

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

see <http://www.sqlite.org/syntaxdiagrams.html#select-stmt> for a detailed description of the SQL select syntax.

### QUESTION 13

What output will the following command `$ seq 10` produce?

- A. A continuous stream of numbers increasing in increments of 10 until stopped
- B. The numbers 1 through 10 with one number per line
- C. The numbers 0 through 9 with one number per line
- D. The number 10 to standard output

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

if only one number is specified the following synopsis is used  
`seq [OPTION]... LAST`

### QUESTION 14

Which command will print the exit value of the previous command to the screen in bash?

- A. `echo $?`
- B. `echo $#`
- C. `echo $exit`
- D. `echo $status`
- E. `echo $&`

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

There are quite a few internal variables used in bash: see  
<http://tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/internalvariables.html>

Some of them are:

- `#!` PID of last job run in background
- `$?` Exit status of a command, function, or the script itself (see Example 24-7)
- `$$` PID of the script/process itself.

### QUESTION 15

Which of the following is the command used to deactivate a network interface?

- A. `ifdown`
- B. `ipdown`
- C. `net`
- D. `netdown`

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

From the man pages:

ifup - bring a network interface up

ifdown - take a network interface down

net - used for samba configuration

also correct would be ifconfig <interface> down