

# 117-202

## LPI

### *Linux-Linux Networking Administration*

*OfficialCerts.com is a reputable IT certification examination guide, study guides and audio exam provider. We ensure that you pass your 117-202 exam in first attempt and also get high scores to acquire LPI certification.*

*If you use OfficialCerts 117-202 Certification questions and answers, you will experience actual 117-202 exam questions/answers. We know exactly what is needed and have all the exam preparation material required to pass the exam. Our LPI exam prep covers over 95% of the questions and answers that may be appeared in your 117-202 exam. Every point from pass4sure 117-202 PDF, 117-202 review will help you take LPI 117-202 exam much easier and become LPI certified.*

*Here's what you can expect from the OfficialCerts LPI 117-202 course:*

- \* Up-to-Date LPI 117-202 questions as experienced in the real exam.*
- \* 100% correct LPI 117-202 answers you simply can't find in other 117-202 courses.*
- \* All of our tests are easy to download. Your file will be saved as a 117-202 PDF.*
- \* LPI 117-202 brain dump free content featuring the real 117-202 test questions.*

*LPI 117-202 certification exam is of core importance both in your Professional life and LPI certification path. With LPI certification you can get a good job easily in the market and get on your path for success. Professionals who passed LPI 117-202 exam training are an absolute favorite in the industry. You will pass LPI 117-202 certification test and career opportunities will be open for you.*

<http://news.ift.org/?newsid=exams.asp?examcode=117-202>



**Question: 1**

What is the minimum number of partitions you need to install Linux?

**Answer: 1.**

**Explanation:**

At a bare minimum, Linux requires just one partition to install and boot. This is the root partition, which is known as the / partition. However, a minimum of two partitions is recommended: one for the root partition and one for the swap partition.

**Reference:**

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: page 37.

**Question: 2**

What file contains the default environment variables when using the bash shell?

- A. ~/.profile
- B. /bash
- C. /etc/profile
- D. ~/bash

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The file */etc/profile* contains shell commands that are executed at login time for any user whose entry in */etc/passwd* has a shell specified in the shell field whose name ends in sh.

**Reference:**

<http://docsrv.caldera.com/cgi-bin/man/man?profile+4>

**Incorrect Answers**

- A: The *~/.profile* is the profile file stored in each user's home directory. This file contains settings that apply to that user only.
- B: The default environment variables are stored in the */etc/profile* file, not the */bash* file.
- D: The default environment variables are stored in the */etc/profile* file, not the *~/bash* file.

**Question: 3**

You need to delete the group *dataproject*. Which two of the following tasks should you do first before deleting the group?

- A. Check the */etc/passwd* file to make sure no one has this group as his default group.
- B. Change the members of the *dataproject* group to another group besides *users*.
- C. Make sure that members listed in the */etc/group* file are given new login names.
- D. Verify that no file or directory has this group listed as its owner.

- A. A and C
- B. A and D
- C. B and C
- D. B and D

**Answer: B.**

**Explanation:**

You can delete a group by editing the */etc/group* file and removing the relevant line for the group. It's generally better to use *groupdel*, though, because *groupdel* checks to see if the group is any user's

primary group. If it is, `groupdel` refuses to remove the group; you must change the user's primary group or delete the user account first. As with deleting users, deleting groups can leave "orphaned" files on the computer. It's usually best to delete the files or assign them other group ownership using the `chown` or `chgrp` commands.

**Reference:**

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: page 274.

**Incorrect Answers**

A: It is not necessary to assign new login names to the members listed in the `/etc/group` file.

C: It is not necessary to assign new login names to the members listed in the `/etc/group` file.

D: It is only necessary to change the users' default group if the default group is the `dataproc` group.

**Question: 4**

All groups are defined in the `/etc/group` file. Each entry contains four fields in the following order.

A. groupname, password, GID, member list

B. GID, groupname, password, member list

C. groupname, GID, password, member list

D. GID, member list, groupname, password

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A typical line in the `/etc/group` file looks like the following:

```
project1:x:501:sally,sam,ellen,george
```

Each field is separated from the others by a colon. The meanings of the four fields are as follows:

**Group name** The first field (`project1` in the preceding example) is the name of the group.

**Password** The second field (`x` in the preceding example) is the group password. Distributions that use shadow passwords typically place an `x` in this field; others place the encrypted password directly in this field.

**GID** The group ID number goes in this field.

**User list** The final field is a comma-separated list of group members.

**Reference:**

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: page 273.

**Incorrect Answers**

B: This is the incorrect order of fields.

C: This is the incorrect order of fields.

D: This is the incorrect order of fields.

**Question: 5**

You issue the following command

```
useradd -m bobm
```

But the user cannot logon. What is the problem?

A. You need to assign a password to `bobm`'s account using the `passwd` command.

B. You need to create `bobm`'s home directory and set the appropriate permissions.

C. You need to edit the `/etc/passwd` file and assign a shell to `bobm`'s account.

D. The username must be at least five characters long.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

When you add a user, the account is disabled until you specify a password for the account. You can use the `-p` option with the `useradd` command, but that requires you to enter an encrypted password. For this reason it is easier to use the `passwd` command. This enables you to enter a plain text password which will then be automatically encrypted.

**Reference:**

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: page 262.

**Incorrect Answers**

B: The home directory will be created automatically with the `useradd` command.

C: The user will use the default shell.

D: The username does not have to be five characters long.

**Question: 6**

You create a new user account by adding the following line to your `/etc/passwd` file. `Bobm:baddog:501:501:Bob Morris:/home/bobm:/bin/bash` Bob calls you and tells you that he cannot logon. You verify that he is using the correct username and password. What is the problem?

A. The UID and GID cannot be identical.

B. You cannot have spaces in the line unless they are surrounded with double quotes.

C. You cannot directly enter the password; rather you have to use the `passwd` command to assign a password to the user.

D. The username is too short, it must be at least six characters long.

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

The password saved in the `/etc/passwd` file is encrypted. For this reason, you cannot directly enter the password in this file. Rather, you must use the `passwd` command. The `passwd` command will take the plain text password and save it in encrypted form in the `/etc/passwd` file.

**Reference:**

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: page 262.

**Incorrect Answers**

A: The UID and the GID can be the same.

B: You can have spaces because each field is separated by a colon (:).

D: The username does not have to be at least six characters long.

**Question: 7**

Which field in the `passwd` file is used to define the user's default shell?

**Answer: command****Explanation:**

The last field, known as the command field or login command, is used to specify what shell the user will use when he/she logs in.

**Question: 8**

There are seven fields in the `/etc/passwd` file. Which of the following lists all the fields in the correct order?

A. username, UID, password, GID, home directory, command, comment

B. username, password, UID, GID, comment, home directory, command

- C. UID, username, GID, home directory, password, comment, command
- D. username, password, UID, group name, GID, home directory, comment

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The first field contains the username. The second field contains the encrypted password or an 'x' if a shadow password file is used. The third field is the User ID number. The fourth field is the primary Group ID number. The fifth field is the comments field. The sixth field is the home directory field. The seventh field is the command field which specifies the user's default shell.

**Reference:**

[http://www.unet.univie.ac.at/aix/files/aixfiles/passwd\\_etc.htm](http://www.unet.univie.ac.at/aix/files/aixfiles/passwd_etc.htm)

**Incorrect Answers**

- A: The order of these fields is not correct.
- C: The order of these fields is not correct.
- D: The order of these fields is not correct.

**Question: 9**

What file defines the levels of messages written to system log files?

**Answer: syslog.conf**

**Explanation:**

The file /etc/syslog.conf contains information used by the system log daemon, syslogd to forward a system message to appropriate log files and/or users.

**Reference:**

<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/cgi-bin/man-cgi?syslog.conf+4>

**Question: 10**

Which utility can you use to automate rotation of logs?

**Answer: logrotate**

**Explanation:**

The logrotate utility is used to manipulate log files. This includes the rotation of log files and the creation of new log files.

**Reference:**

<http://www.oreilynet.com/linux/cmd/l/logrotate.html>

**Question: 11**

What is the name and path of the main system log?

**Answer: /var/log/messages**

**Explanation:**

Most system log files are stored in subdirectories of the /var/log directory. The main system log is /var/log/messages. An example /var/log/messages file can be found here: <http://www.oss.fnl.gov/projects/fermilinux/611/adminclass/examples/messages.html>

**Reference:**

Roderick W. Smith. Sybex Linux + Study Guide: Page 293/613.

**Question: 12**

What is the name and path of the default configuration file used by the syslogd daemon?

**Answer: /etc/syslog.conf**

**Explanation:**

The file /etc/syslog.conf contains information used by the system log daemon, syslogd to forward a system message to appropriate log files and/or users.

**Reference:**

<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/cgi-bin/man-cgi?syslog.conf+4>

**Question: 13**

You want to ensure that your system is not overloaded with users running multiple scheduled jobs. A policy has been established that only the system administrators can create any scheduled jobs. It is your job to implement this policy. How are you going to do this?

- A. Create an empty file called /etc/cron.deny.
- B. Create a file called /etc/cron.allow which contains the names of those allowed to schedule jobs.
- C. Create a file called /etc/cron.deny containing all regular usernames.
- D. Create two empty files called /etc/cron.allow and /etc/cron.deny.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Cron has a built in feature of allowing you to specify who may, and who may not use it. It does this by the use of /etc/cron.allow and /etc/cron.deny files. These files work the same way as the allow/deny files for other daemons do. To stop a user using cron, just put their name in cron.deny, to allow a user put their name in the cron.allow.

**Reference:**

<http://sharedhosting.net/support/crontab/man.html>

**Incorrect Answers**

- A: An empty cron.deny file will not prevent users creating scheduled (cron) jobs.
- C: Creating a file called /etc/cron.deny containing all regular usernames is a long way of doing it. It would be much quicker to use a cron.allow file.
- D: An empty cron.allow file would not allow anyone (including the administrators) to create cron jobs.

**Question: 14**

When defining a cronjob, there are five fields used to specify when the job will run. What are these fields and what is the correct order?

- A. minute, hour, day of week, day of month, month.
- B. minute, hour, month, day of month, day of week.
- C. minute, hour, day of month, month, day of week.
- D. hour, minute, day of month, month, day of week.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The correct order for the five fields are:

## OfficialCerts.com Certification Exam Full Version Features;

- Verified answers researched by industry experts.
- Exams **updated** on regular basis.
- Questions, Answers are downloadable in **PDF** format.
- **No authorization** code required to open exam.
- **Portable** anywhere.
- 100% success **Guarantee**.
- **Fast**, helpful support 24x7.

View list of All exams we offer;  
<http://www.officialcerts.com/allexams.asp>

To contact our Support;  
<http://www.officialcerts.com/support.asp>

View FAQs  
<http://www.officialcerts.com/faq.asp>

Download All Exams Samples  
<http://www.officialcerts.com/samples.asp>

To purchase Full Version and updated exam;  
<http://www.officialcerts.com/allexams.asp>



Shop now using **PayPal**



3COM	CompTIA	Filemaker	IBM	LPI	OMG	Sun
ADOBE	ComputerAssociates	Fortinet	IISFA	McAfee	Oracle	Sybase
APC	CWNP	Foundry	Intel	McData	PMI	Symantec
Apple	DELL	Fujitsu	ISACA	Microsoft	Polycom	TeraData
BEA	ECCouncil	GuidanceSoftware	ISC2	Mile2	RedHat	TIA
BICSI	EMC	HDI	ISEB	NetworkAppliance	Sair	Tibco
CheckPoint	Enterasys	Hitachi	ISM	Network-General	SASInstitute	TruSecure
Cisco	ExamExpress	HP	Juniper	Nokia	SCP	Veritas
Citrix	Exin	Huawei	Legato	Nortel	See-Beyond	Vmware
CIW	ExtremeNetworks	Hyperion	Lotus	Novell	Google	

*You have made the*  
**Right Choice**

You are becoming member of most comprehensive, accurate, highest quality and lowest cost certification resource in the world.

