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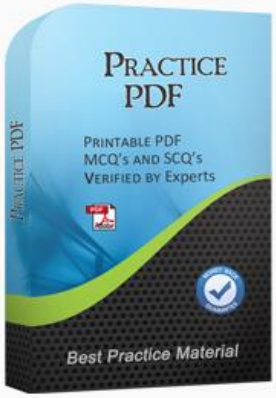

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Exam : **102-500J**

Title : LPIC-1 Exam 102, Part 2 of 2, version 5.0 (102-500日本語版)

Vendor : Lpi

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
次のうちどれがXDMやKDMのようなディスプレイマネージャによって処理されるタスクですか？（正しい答えを2つ選んでください。）
A.ユーザーのデスクトップ環境を起動して準備します。
B.新しいモニターやプロジェクターなどの追加デバイスを接続したときにそれらを追加設定します。
C.ユーザーのログインを処理します。
D.ユーザーが設定可能な時間非アクティブになったときに画面をロックします。
E.現在のグラフィックデバイスとモニタ用のX11設定ファイルを作成します。
Answer: A,C
Explanation:
The tasks that are handled by a display manager like XDM or KDM are to start and prepare the desktop environment for the user and to handle the login of a user. A display manager is a software component that manages the graphical user interface of an operating system. It provides a login screen where the user can enter their credentials and choose their preferred desktop environment or window manager. After the user is authenticated, the display manager launches the selected desktop environment or window manager and sets up the graphical session. The display manager also handles the logout, shutdown, and reboot of the system.
The other options are incorrect because they are not tasks handled by a display manager:
B . Configure additional devices like new monitors or projectors when they are attached. This task is handled by the X server, which is the core component of the X Window System. The X server is responsible for communicating with the hardware devices, such as the keyboard, mouse, monitor, and graphics card. The X server can detect and configure new devices dynamically using tools like xrandr or xorg.conf.
D . Lock the screen when the user was inactive for a configurable amount of time. This task is handled by the screensaver program, which is a utility that runs in the background and activates when the user is idle for a certain period of time. The screensaver can display various animations or images on the screen, or it can blank the screen entirely. The screensaver can also lock the screen and require the user to enter their password to resume the session. The screensaver can be configured by the user using tools like xscreensaver or gnome-screensaver.
E . Create an X11 configuration file for the current graphic devices and monitors. This task is handled by the X server, which is the core component of the X Window System. The X server can create an X11 configuration file, which is a text file that contains the settings for the X server and the devices it communicates with. The X11 configuration file is usually located at /etc/X11/xorg.conf or /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/. The X server can generate a default configuration file using the command Xorg -configure, or it can be edited manually by the user or the system administrator. Reference https://www.baeldung.com/linux/display-managers-explained
https://quizlet.com/185979426/lx0-104-flash-cards/

QUESTION NO: 2
ユーザー固有のcrontabはどこに保存されていますか？
A.データベースファイル/etc/crontab.db。これはすべてのユーザーによって共有されていま

す。
B./ var / spool / cron内の個々のユーザーごとのファイルとして。
C./etc/cron.user.d内の個々のユーザーごとのファイルとして。
D.ユーザーのホームディレクトリの.crontabファイルにあります。
E.すべてのユーザーによって共有されるファイル/ var / cron / user-crontab。
Answer: B
Explanation:
The user-specific crontab files are stored in the /var/spool/cron/crontabs directory, where each file is named after the username of the owner. These files are not meant to be edited directly, but rather through the crontab command. The other options are either incorrect or non-existent locations for user crontab files. Reference:
Where is the user crontab stored?
crontab running as a specific user
Location of the crontab file
Where is the User Crontab Stored?

QUESTION NO: 3
コマンド seq 1 5 20 はどのような出力を生成しますか?
A. 1
5
10
15
B. 1
6
11
16
C. 1
2
3
4
D. 2
3
4
5
E. 5
10
15
20
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 4
次のコマンドのうち、システムのタイムゾーンをカナダ東部時間に設定するものはどれですか?
A.

```
localegen -t -f /usr/share/zoneinfo/Canada/Eastern > /etc/locale.tz
```

B.

```
tzconf /etc/localtime
```

C.

```
sysctl -w clock.tz='Canada/Eastern'
```

D.

```
modprobe tz ca est
```

E.

```
ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/Canada/Eastern /etc/localtime
```

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 5
次の行のどれがDISPLAY環境変数の正しい設定の例ですか？
A.hostname：displayname
B.ホスト名：表示番号
C.ホスト名/表示名
D.ホスト名/表示番号
E.ホスト名
Answer: B
Explanation:
The correct format for the DISPLAY environment variable is hostname:displaynumber.screennumber, where hostname is the name of the computer where the X server runs, displaynumber is a sequence number (usually 0) that identifies a display, and screennumber is the number of the screen within that display (usually 0). The screennumber can be omitted if it is 0. For example, localhost:0 or myhost:1.0 are valid values for the DISPLAY variable. The other options are either missing the colon, using the wrong separator, or not specifying the display number. Reference:
X11 - DISPLAY (environment variable) - Datacadamia
x11 - How can I specify a display? - Stack Overflow
What is the $DISPLAY environment variable? - Ask Ubuntu

QUESTION NO: 6
sshでのX11転送で、X11転送が有効になっていないときに設定されない環境変数は、リモートホストシェルに自動的に設定されますか？
（追加のコマンドや値を付けずに環境変数のみを指定してください。）
Answer:
ISPLAYDISPLAY
Explanation:
With X11 forwarding in ssh, the environment variable that is automatically set in the remote

host shell is DISPLAY. This variable specifies the name of the X display to which X11 clients should connect. When X11 forwarding is enabled, the ssh server sets the DISPLAY variable to a value like localhost:10.0, which means that the X11 clients will connect to a proxy X11 display on the remote host. The proxy display will then forward the X11 protocol over ssh to the X server on the local host. This way, the X11 clients can display their graphical output on the local host, even though they are running on the remote host. If X11 forwarding is not enabled, the DISPLAY variable is not set by the ssh server, and the X11 clients will not be able to connect to any X display unless the user manually sets the DISPLAY variable to a valid value. However, this may not work if the X server on the local host does not allow remote connections or if there are firewall rules that block the X11 traffic.
Reference:
3: Built-in SSH X11 forwarding in PowerShell or Windows Command Prompt - X410
4: Understanding X11 Forwarding through SSH - start to finish steps
1: Why use ssh X11 forwarding with LSF; How to use ssh X11 forwarding - IBM

QUESTION NO: 7
Sendmailまたは同様のMTAシステムを使用しているときに、どのファイルがすべてのメールを別のアドレスにリダイレクトすることをユーザーに許可し、ユーザー自身が設定できるのでしょうか。
A./ etc / alias
B.〜/ .alias
C./ etc / mail / forwarders
D.〜/ .forward
E.〜/。休暇
Answer: D
Explanation:
The ~/.forward file is a file that users can create in their home directories to redirect mail or send mail using sendmail or a similar MTA system. The file contains a list of recipient addresses, which can be email addresses, file names, program names, or :include: files. The file must be owned by the user and have the read permission bit set for the owner. The file cannot be a symbolic link or have more than one hard link. The file is processed by sendmail when a recipient address selects a delivery agent with the F=w flag set. If the file contains a backslash, further processing is disabled and the message is delivered to the user's mail-spooling directory. If the file does not exist or cannot be read, it is silently ignored. The ~/.forward file is different from the /etc/aliases file, which is a system-wide file that maps aliases to one or more recipient addresses. The /etc/aliases file is maintained by the system administrator and requires running the newaliases command after any changes. The ~/.alias file is not a valid file for sendmail or similar MTA systems. The /etc/mail/forwarders file is not a standard file for sendmail or similar MTA systems. The ~/.vacation file is a file that contains a vacation message that is sent to the sender when the user is away. The ~/.vacation file is used in conjunction with the vacation program, which can be invoked from the ~/.forward file.
Reference:

QUESTION NO: 8
システムのタイムゾーンは、/ etc /

localtimeをどのディレクトリの適切なファイルにリンクすることによって設定できます。（国情報なしで、ディレクトリへのフルパスを入力してください）

Answer:

usrsharezoneinfo

Explanation:

The /usr/share/zoneinfo directory contains the binary time zone files that are used by the system to determine the local time for any region. The files are organized in subdirectories by continent, country, or ocean. Some files represent the standard time zones, while others may have historical or political variations. To set the system's timezone, one can create a symbolic link from /etc/localtime to the appropriate file in the /usr/share/zoneinfo directory. For example, to set the timezone to America/New_York, one can use the command sudo ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/America/New_York /etc/localtime. Alternatively, one can use the timedatectl command to set the timezone without creating the link manually. Reference:
How to Set or Change the Time Zone in Linux | Linuxize
4 Ways to Change the Timezone in Linux - wikiHow

QUESTION NO: 9

次のコマンドのどれがOpenSSHがTCPポート2222をリッスンしているリモートホストexample.comに接続しますか？（正しい答えを2つ選んでください。）

A.ssh --port 2222 example.com

B.ssh -p 2222 example.com

C.ssh -o Port = 2222 example.com

D.ssh -o GatewayPort = 2222 example.com

E.ssh example.com:2222

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

T The ssh command is used to connect to a remote host using the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol, which provides encrypted and authenticated communication. The ssh command has the following syntax:
ssh [options] [user@]hostname [command]
The options can modify the behavior of the ssh command, such as specifying the port number, the identity file, the cipher, the compression, and the timeout. The user@hostname specifies the username and the hostname of the remote host to connect to. The command is an optional argument that specifies the command to execute on the remote host.
To connect to the remote host example.com which has OpenSSH listening on TCP port 2222, two possible options are:
B . ssh -p 2222 example.com: This option uses the -p flag to specify the port number of the remote host. The -p flag is a shortcut for the Port option, which can also be used with the -o flag.
C . ssh -o Port=2222 example.com: This option uses the -o flag to specify a configuration option for the ssh command. The -o flag can be followed by any option that is valid in the ssh_config file, such as Port, IdentityFile, Cipher, Compression, and ConnectTimeout. The Port option sets the port number of the remote host.
The other options in the question are not correct for this task. The --port option is not a valid option for the ssh command. The GatewayPort option is used to specify whether remote

hosts are allowed to connect to local forwarded ports. The example.com:2222 syntax is not valid for the ssh command.
Reference:
LPI 102-500 Exam Objectives, Topic 110.1: Perform security administration tasks LPI 102-500 Study Guide, Chapter 10: Securing Your System, Section 10.1: Configuring SSH ssh man page opic 7, Misc Questions New

QUESTION NO: 10
次のsudo設定の抜粋を考えます。
jane ANY = NOPASSWD：/ bin / kill、/ bin / id、PASSWD：/ sbin / fdisk
次のうち、正しいものはどれですか？（3つ選択してください。）
A.ジェーンは、パスワードを指定した後にのみ/ bin / idを実行できます。
B.ジェーンは、ルートのパスワードを指定した後に/ sbin / fdiskを実行できます。
C.ジェーンは、パスワードを指定した後に/ sbin / fdiskを実行できます。
D.ジェーンはパスワードを指定せずに/ bin / killを実行できます。
E.ジェーンは、パスワードを指定せずに/ bin / idを実行できます。
Answer: C,D,E
Explanation:
The sudo configuration file (/etc/sudoers) defines the rules for granting privileges to users or groups to execute commands as another user, usually the superuser or root. The format of the sudo configuration file is as follows:
user_list host_list=effective_user_list tag_list command_list
The user_list specifies the users who can run the commands, the host_list specifies the hosts where the commands can be run, the effective_user_list specifies the user as whom the commands can be run, the tag_list specifies some options for the commands, and the command_list specifies the commands that can be run.
In this case, the user_list is jane, the host_list is ANY (meaning any host), the effective_user_list is not specified (meaning root by default), the tag_list is NOPASSWD or PASSWD (meaning whether a password is required or not), and the command_list is /bin/kill, /bin/id, or /sbin/fdisk.
Therefore, the sudo configuration file allows jane to run /bin/kill, /bin/id, or /sbin/fdisk as root on any host, but with different password requirements. Specifically:
Jane can run /bin/kill without specifying a password, because the tag_list is NOPASSWD for this command. This means that jane can execute sudo /bin/kill and the command will run as root without asking for any password. This makes option D true.
Jane can run /bin/id without specifying a password, because the tag_list is also NOPASSWD for this command. This means that jane can execute sudo /bin/id and the command will run as root without asking for any password. This makes option E true.
Jane can run /sbin/fdisk after specifying her password, because the tag_list is PASSWD for this command. This means that jane can execute sudo /sbin/fdisk and the command will ask for jane's password before running as root. This makes option C true.
The other options are false because:
Jane cannot run /bin/id only after specifying her password, because the tag_list is NOPASSWD for this command. This makes option A false.
Jane cannot run /sbin/fdisk after specifying root's password, because the password that is

required is jane's password, not root's password. This makes option B false.
Reference:
LPI Linux Essentials: 1.4. Using sudo
LPI Linux Administrator: 102.5. Use Debian package management
LPI Linux Engineer: 201.1. Measure and Troubleshoot Resource Usage
LPI Linux Professional Certification Program

QUESTION NO: 11
pool.ntp.orgとは何ですか？
A.Linuxカーネルでシステム時間を維持するための廃止予定の機能
B.OpenNTPDプロジェクト用のバイナリパッケージとソースパッケージを提供するWebサイト
C.さまざまなタイムサーバーの仮想クラスタ
D.Linuxの地域化について議論するために使用されていたコミュニティWebサイト
Answer: C
Explanation:
C . pool.ntp.org is indeed a virtual cluster of various timeservers. It provides a reliable and easy-to-use NTP (Network Time Protocol) service for millions of clients worldwide. The pool.ntp.org project allows systems to synchronize their clocks with internet time servers, which are part of a large virtual cluster1.
Reference:
pool.ntp.org: the internet cluster of ntp servers, which explains the purpose and functioning of the pool.ntp.org project.
How do I setup NTP to use the pool?, which provides instructions on how to use pool.ntp.org for time synchronization.
NTP pool - Wikipedia, which offers additional information about the NTP pool and its role in time synchronization across the internet.

QUESTION NO: 12
/ etc / hostsファイルで有効な行はどれですか。（正しい答えを2つ選んでください。）
A.2001：db8 :: 15 www.example.com www
B.www.example.com www 203.0.13.15
C.203.0.113.15 www.example.com www
D.www.example.com、www 203.0.13.15、2001：db8 :: 15
E.2003.0.113.15,2001：db8 :: 15 www.example.com www
Answer: A,C
Explanation:
The valid lines in the file /etc/hosts are A and C. The format of the /etc/hosts file is as follows12:
IP_address canonical_hostname [aliases...]
where IP_address is the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the host, canonical_hostname is the official name of the host, and aliases are optional alternative names for the host. Each field is separated by whitespace (spaces or tabs). The # character indicates the beginning of a comment, and the rest of the line is ignored.

The lines B, D, and E are invalid because they do not follow the format of the /etc/hosts file. Line B has the hostname and aliases before the IP address, which is incorrect. Line D has multiple IP addresses and hostnames separated by commas, which is also incorrect. Line E has two IP addresses for the same host, which is not supported by the /etc/hosts file. If a host has more than one IP address, it should have a separate line for each address3.
Reference:
1: hosts(5) - Linux manual page - man7.org
2: Format of /etc/hosts on Linux (different from Windows?)
3: hosts File Format for TCP/IP - IBM

QUESTION NO: 13
SPICEが提供する機能は次のうちどれですか？（2つ選択してください。）
A.ローカルUSBデバイスをリモートアプリケーションに接続します。
B.リモートホスト上のグラフィカルアプリケーションへのアクセス。
C. Xorgをローカル X11サーバーとして置き換える。
D.リモートマシンからアプリケーションをダウンロードしてローカルにインストールする。
E.バイナリプログラムをリモートマシンにアップロードして実行する。
Answer: A,B
Explanation:
SPICE is a protocol that allows users to access graphical applications on a remote host, such as a virtual machine or a server, using a client program. SPICE also supports connecting local USB devices to remote applications, such as printers, scanners, or flash drives, using a feature called USB redirection. SPICE does not replace Xorg as the local X11 server, nor does it allow downloading and locally installing applications or uploading and running binary programs from a remote machine. These are features that are provided by other tools, such as SSH, SCP, or RDP. Reference:
Features - spice-space.org
SPICE - Wikipedia
SPICE Model ＜What is SPICE?＞ | Electronics Basics | ROHM

QUESTION NO: 14
次のうち何コマンドifconfigで行うことができますか？
（正しい答えを2つ選んでください。）
A.ネットワークインターフェースを有効または無効にします。
B.ネットワークインタフェースで使用するカーネルモジュールを指定します。
C.一般ユーザーがネットワークインターフェースのネットワーク構成を変更できるようにします。
D.ネットワークインタフェースで使用されているネットマスクを変更します。
E.ネットワークインターフェースで利用できるネットワークサービスを指定します。
Answer: A,D
Explanation:
The command ifconfig can be used to set a network interface active or inactive by using the up or down options. For example, the following command will activate the eth0 interface:
sudo ifconfig eth0 up

The command ifconfig can also be used to change the netmask used on a network interface by specifying the netmask option followed by the desired netmask value. For example, the following command will change the netmask of the eth0 interface to 255.255.255.0:
sudo ifconfig eth0 netmask 255.255.255.0
The other options in the question are not possible with the ifconfig command. The command ifconfig cannot specify the kernel module to be used with a network interface. This is done by the modprobe command or the /etc/modules file. The command ifconfig cannot allow regular users to change the network configuration of a network interface. This is controlled by the sudoers file or the polkit framework. The command ifconfig cannot specify which network services are available on a network interface. This is done by the firewall rules or the /etc/services file. Reference:
[LPI Linux Administrator - Exam 102 Objectives - Topic 109: Networking Fundamentals] Linux ifconfig Command | Linuxize
15 Useful "ifconfig" Commands to Configure Network in Linux - Tecmint
ifconfig command in Linux with Examples - GeeksforGeeks

QUESTION NO: 15
コマンドipを使用した結果として、次の変更のうちどれが発生する可能性がありますか？（3つ選択してください。）
A.ネットワークインターフェイスはアクティブまたは非アクティブになる場合があります。
B.リゾルバーの構成に新しいネームサーバーを追加できます。
C.システムのホスト名は変更される場合があります。
D. IPアドレスは変更される場合があります。
E.ルーティングテーブルが変更される場合があります。
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.
Reference:
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 NO: 16
NetworkManager に含まれるコマンドのうち、コマンド ラインで NetworkManager に簡単にアクセスできる Curses アプリケーションはどれですか?
(パスやパラメータを指定せずにコマンドのみを指定します。)
Answer:
nmtui
Explanation:
The command nmtui is a curses application that provides easy access to the NetworkManager on the command line. It is included in the networkmanager package, along with nmcli, which is another command line interface for NetworkManager. nmtui allows the user to view, edit, activate and deactivate network connections, as well as set the system hostname. It has a simple and user-friendly interface that can be navigated with the keyboard or mouse12. Reference: 1: Wireless Network Manager command line ncurses GUI. 2: NetworkManager - ArchWiki.

QUESTION NO: 17
TCPラッパーの目的は何ですか？
A. TCPサービスが使用する帯域幅を管理および調整します。
B.ネットワークサービスをTCPポートにバインドします。
C. IPパケットにTCPメッセージをカプセル化します。
D. SSLサポートをプレーンテキストTCPサービスに追加します。
E.ネットワークサービスへのアクセスを制限します。
Answer: E
Explanation:

TCP wrapper is a security tool that allows you to restrict the access to a network service based on the source IP address or hostname of the client. TCP wrapper works by intercepting the incoming connection requests to a service and checking them against a set of rules defined in the /etc/hosts.allow and /etc/hosts.deny files. If the client is allowed, the connection is passed to the service. If the client is denied, the connection is rejected and an error message is logged. Reference:
LPI Linux Essentials: 1.5 Security and File Permissions: 1.5.3 Network Security LPIC-1: System Administrator: 102.5 Implement basic network security: 102.5.1 TCP Wrappers

QUESTION NO: 18
次のうちどれがすべての定義されたシェル変数を一覧表示するための最良の方法ですか？
A.env
B.設定
C.env -a
D.エコー$ ENV
Answer: B
Explanation:
The set command is used to display or modify the shell variables and functions in the current shell. When used without any arguments, it prints the names and values of all shell variables, including environment variables and user-defined variables, in alphabetical order. The output also includes the shell options and the positional parameters. The set command can be used in any POSIX-compliant shell, such as bash, zsh, ksh, etc123.
The other options are not correct because:
env is used to print or modify the environment variables, not the shell variables. It does not show the user-defined variables or the shell options. It can also be used to run a command in a modified environment45.
env -a is an invalid option for the env command. The -a option is not supported by the env command in any standard or common implementation45.
echo $ENV is used to print the value of the environment variable ENV, not the list of all shell variables. The ENV variable is usually set to the name of a file that contains commands or aliases to be executed by the shell. It is mainly used by the ksh and some versions of bash .

QUESTION NO: 19
どのコマンドが、VARIABLE という名前のシェル変数をサブシェルに表示しますか?
A. 環境変数
B. $VARIABLE をエクスポートする
C. 変数を設定する
D. 変数をエクスポートする
E. $VARIABLE を設定する
Answer: D
Explanation:
The export command makes the shell variable named VARIABLE visible to subshells. This means that any child process that is spawned from the current shell will inherit the value of VARIABLE. The export command does not need a dollar sign ($) before the variable name,

as that would expand the variable to its value. The set command only affects the current shell and does not export the variable to subshells. The env command can be used to run a command in a modified environment, but it does not export the variable to subshells either.
Reference:
[LPI Linux Essentials - Topic 105: Shells, Scripting and Data Management]
[LPI Linux Administrator - Exam 102 Objectives - Topic 105: Shells and Shell Scripting]

QUESTION NO: 20
次のコマンドのうち、アクティブなすべてのsystemdタイマーを表示するのはどれですか？
A. systemctl-timer show
B. timectl list
C. systemctl -t
D. systemctl list-timers
E. timeq
Answer: D
Explanation:
The command systemctl list-timers shows all active systemd timers, which are units that can be used to schedule the execution of other units at specific times or after certain intervals. The output of the command includes the following columns:
NEXT: The next time the timer will trigger.
LEFT: The time left until the next trigger.
LAST: The last time the timer triggered.
PASSED: The time passed since the last trigger.
UNIT: The name of the timer unit.
ACTIVATES: The name of the unit that is activated by the timer.
For example, the following output shows two active timers: apt-daily.timer and apt-daily-upgrade.timer, which are used to perform automatic updates on Debian-based systems.
NEXT LEFT LAST PASSED UNIT ACTIVATES Mon 2021-11-15 06:00:00 UTC 9h left Sun 2021-11-14 06:00:01 UTC 20h ago apt-daily.timer apt-daily.service Mon 2021-11-15 06:23:51 UTC 9h left Sun 2021-11-14 06:23:51 UTC 20h ago apt-daily-upgrade.timer apt-daily-upgrade.service 2 timers listed.
The other commands in the options are either invalid or unrelated to systemd timers:
systemctl-timer show is not a valid command. To show the details of a specific timer unit, the command systemctl show unit.timer can be used, where unit is the name of the unit that is activated by the timer.
timectl list is not a valid command. To list the available time zones, the command timedatectl list-timezones can be used. To list the current time and date settings, the command timedatectl can be used without any arguments.
systemctl -t is not a complete command. To list all units of a specific type, the command systemctl -t type can be used, where type is the name of the unit type, such as service, timer, socket, etc.
timeq is not a valid command. It may be confused with the time command, which measures the time taken by a command or program to execute.
Reference:
LPIC-1 Exam 102 Objectives, Topic 107: Administrative Tasks, Subtopic 107.2: Automate

system administration tasks by scheduling jobs, Weight: 4, Key Knowledge Areas: Use cron and systemd timers to run jobs at regular intervals and to use anacron to manage system cron jobs. Objective: Use systemd timers to run jobs at regular intervals and to use anacron to manage system cron jobs.
LPIC-1 Exam 102 Learning Materials, Topic 107: Administrative Tasks, Subtopic 107.2: Automate system administration tasks by scheduling jobs, Section 107.2.3: systemd timers, Page 21-22.

QUESTION NO: 21
次のコマンドについては何ですか?
Nmcliデバイスwifi接続WIFIo1
A. NetworkManager は SSID を持つ新しいパブリック ホットスポットを開きます...
B. NetworkManager は、WIFIc1 という名前の未構成の新しい仮想ネットワーク インターフェイスを作成します。
C. NetworkManager は新しい Wi-Fi 接続 MZTZol を作成し、アクティブ化します。
D. 接続 WIFIlol が存在しない場合は、NetworkManager はエラーを返します。
E. WiFIo1 は無効な Wi-Fi デバイスであるため、NetworkManager はエラーを報告します。
Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 22
/ etc / crontabのファイル形式は、通常のcrontabファイルとどう違うのですか？
（2つの正しい答えを選んでください）
A./ etc / crontabファイルは年フィールドを指定できます。
B.crontabコマンドで通常のcrontabファイルをインストールする必要があります。
C.通常のcrontabファイルは環境変数の置換を可能にします。
D./ etc / crontabファイルにはコマンド用のユーザーフィールドがあります。
Answer: B,D
Explanation:
The /etc/crontab file is the system-wide crontab file that can be edited only by root. It has a different format from the normal crontab files that can be edited by individual users using the crontab command. The differences are:
The /etc/crontab file can specify a year field as the sixth field in a cron entry. This allows for scheduling jobs that run only in specific years. The normal crontab files do not have a year field and assume the current year for all entries.
The /etc/crontab file has a user field as the seventh field in a cron entry. This allows for running commands as different users from the crontab owner (root). The normal crontab files do not have a user field and run commands as the crontab owner.
The /etc/crontab file does not need to be installed with the crontab command. It is read by the cron daemon automatically. The normal crontab files need to be installed with the crontab command to be recognized by the cron daemon.
The /etc/crontab file and the normal crontab files both allow for environment variable substitution. However, the /etc/crontab file sets some default environment variables such as SHELL, PATH, MAILTO, and HOME, which can be overridden by entries in the file. The normal crontab files inherit the environment variables from the cron daemon, which are

usually minimal.
Reference:
crontab(5) - Linux manual page
Linux Crontab Format
How to schedule a task using Linux crontab (/etc/crontab) file
/etc/crontab - Linux Bash Shell Scripting Tutorial Wiki

QUESTION NO: 23
どのファイルが存在すると、root以外のすべてのユーザーがシステムにログインできなくなりますか？ (パスを含むファイルのフルネームを指定してください。)
Answer:
etcnologin
Explanation:
The /etc/nologin file is used to prevent all users except root from logging into the system. This file is usually created by the system administrator when the system is going down for maintenance or reboot. The file can contain a message that is displayed to the users who try to log in, explaining the reason for the system shutdown. The file is automatically removed by the system when it boots up again. Reference:
LPI 102-500 Exam Objectives, Topic 104: Administrative Tasks, 104.5 Manage user accounts LPI 102-500 Study Guide, Chapter 4: User and Group Management, Section 4.3: Preventing Users from Logging In

QUESTION NO: 24
newaliases によって処理されるファイルはどれですか?
(パスを含むファイルの完全な名前を指定します。)
Answer:
etcmailalia