

Linux Foundation LFCS

LINUX FOUNDATION SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

LFCS

Linux Foundation Certified System Administrator (LFCS)
20-25 Questions Exam – 66% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your LFCS Certification Well:

The LFCS is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Linux Foundation System Administration. Before you start your LFCS preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial System Administrator materials like LFCS syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the LFCS PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the LFCS syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the LFCS exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the LFCS exam at the first attempt?

Passing the LFCS exam makes you Linux Foundation Certified System Administrator (LFCS). Having the System Administrator certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Linux Foundation LFCS System Administrator Certification Details:

Exam Name	Linux Foundation Certified System Administrator
Exam Code	LFCS
Exam Price	\$395 USD
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	20-25
Passing Score	66%
Recommended Training / Books	Linux System Administration Essentials
Schedule Exam	The Linux Foundation Training & Certification
Sample Questions	Linux Foundation LFCS Sample Questions
Recommended Practice	Linux Foundation Certified System Administrator (LFCS) Practice Test

LFCS Syllabus:

Section	Objectives	Weight
Essential Commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Log into local & remote graphical and text mode consoles - Search for files - Evaluate and compare the basic file system features and options - Compare and manipulate file content - Use input-output redirection (e.g. >, >>, , 2>) - Analyze text using basic regular expressions - Archive, backup, compress, unpack, and uncompress files - Create, delete, copy, and move files and directories - Create and manage hard and soft links - List, set, and change standard file permissions - Read, and use system documentation - Manage access to the root account 	25%
Operation of Running Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boot, reboot, and shut down a system safely - Boot or change system into different operating modes - Install, configure and troubleshoot bootloaders - Diagnose and manage processes - Locate and analyze system log files - Schedule tasks to run at a set date and time - Verify completion of scheduled jobs - Update software to provide required functionality and security - Verify the integrity and availability of resources - Verify the integrity and availability of key processes - Change kernel runtime parameters, persistent and non-persistent - Use scripting to automate system maintenance tasks - Manage the startup process and services (In Services Configuration) - List and identify SELinux/AppArmor file and process contexts - Manage Software - Identify the component of a Linux distribution that a file belongs to 	20%
User and Group Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create, delete, and modify local user accounts - Create, delete, and modify local groups and group memberships - Manage system-wide environment profiles - Manage template user environment - Configure user resource limits - Manage user privileges - Configure PAM 	10%
Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure networking and hostname resolution statically or dynamically 	12%

Section	Objectives	Weight
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure network services to start automatically at boot - Implement packet filtering - Start, stop, and check the status of network services - Statically route IP traffic - Synchronize time using other network peers 	
Service Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure a caching DNS server - Maintain a DNS zone - Configure email aliases - Configure SSH servers and clients - Restrict access to the HTTP proxy server - Configure an IMAP and IMAPS service - Query and modify the behavior of system services at various operating modes - Configure an HTTP server - Configure HTTP server log files - Configure a database server - Restrict access to a web page - Manage and configure containers - Manage and configure Virtual Machines 	20%
Storage Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List, create, delete, and modify physical storage partitions - Manage and configure LVM storage - Create and configure encrypted storage - Configure systems to mount file systems at or during boot - Configure and manage swap space - Create and manage RAID devices - Configure systems to mount file systems on demand - Create, manage and diagnose advanced file system permissions - Setup user and group disk quotas for filesystems - Create and configure file systems 	13%

Linux Foundation LFCS Sample Questions:

Question: 1

When the command `echo $$` outputs 12942, what is the meaning of 12942?

- a) It is the process ID of the echo command.
- b) It is the process ID of the current shell.
- c) It is the process ID of the last command executed.
- d) It is the process ID of the last command which has been placed in the background.

Answer: b

Question: 2

When using `rpm --verify` to check files created during the installation of RPM packages, which of the following information is taken into consideration?

(Choose Three.)

- a) Timestamps
- b) MD5 checksums
- c) Inodes
- d) File sizes
- e) GnuPG signatures

Answer: a, b, d

Question: 3

How can the current directory and its subdirectories be searched for the file named `MyFile.xml`?

- a) `find . -name MyFile.xml`
- b) `grep MyFile.xml | find`
- c) `grep -r MyFile.xml.`
- d) `less MyFile.xml`
- e) `search Myfile.xml/`

Answer: a

Question: 4

What information can the `lspci` command display about the system hardware?

(Choose Three.)

- a) Device IRQ settings
- b) PCI bus speed
- c) System battery type
- d) Device vendor identification
- e) Ethernet MAC address

Answer: a, b, d

Question: 5

How can the normal output of a command be written to a file while discarding the error output?

- a) `command >2>file 1&>/dev/null`
- b) `command < output > /dev/null`
- c) `command > discard-error > file`
- d) `command > /dev/null 2&>1 output`
- e) `command >file 2>/dev/null`

Answer: e

Question: 6

Why is the correct configuration of a system's time zone important?

- a) Because the conversion of Unix timestamps to local time relies on the time zone configuration.
- b) Because the time zone is saved as part of the modification times of files and cannot be changed after a file is created.
- c) Because the environment variables LANG and LC_MESSAGES are, by default, set according to the time zone.
- d) Because NTP chooses servers nearby based on the configured time zone.

Answer: a

Question: 7

Which utility would be used to change how often a filesystem check is performed on an ext2 filesystem without losing any data stored on that filesystem?

- a) mod2fs
- b) fsck
- c) tune2fs
- d) mke2fs
- e) fixe2fs

Answer: c

Question: 8

Which of the following programs can be used to determine the routing path to a given destination?

- a) dig
- b) netstat
- c) ping
- d) route
- e) traceroute

Answer: e

Question: 9

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

- a) CASE
- b) FROM
- c) WHERE
- d) IF

Answer: c

Question: 10

A user accidentally created the subdirectory `\dir` in his home directory. Which of the following commands will remove that directory?

- a) `rmdir '~\dir'`
- b) `rmdir ~\dir`
- c) `rmdir ~/dir'`
- d) `rmdir ~\dir`
- e) `rmdir "~\dir"`

Answer: b

Study Guide to Crack Linux Foundation System Administrator LFCS Exam:

- Getting details of the LFCS syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the LFCS exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Linux Foundation provided training for LFCS exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the LFCS sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on LFCS practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for LFCS Certification

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