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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/555/2021_2022_Linux_E8_81_8C_E4_B8_c103_555912.htm 19. conf.modules 和 modules.conf 没有任何区别。不同的Linux发布商使用不同的文件。 20. 内核通常使用linux-x.y.z命名，x.y.z代表版本号。 21. "make config" 提供一字符界面用于配置内核。 22. "make xconfig"提供一X图形界面用于配置内核。 23. "make dep" 用于建立内核文件的依赖关系。 编好新内核后，要修改/etc/lilo.conf，以使用新内核。 文本编辑，处理和打印 24. vi的方向键：h左l右j下k上 25. vi的命令：c-修改文本 d-删除文本 i-插入文本 o-在当前行下插入一新行 O-在当前行上插入一新行 p-将缓冲区内容插入 r-字符替换 R-替换模式 u-undo x-删除字符 y-拷贝入缓冲区 26. The lpc utility is the main one used to manage the print service, while lpq is the primary tool for looking at and interacting with the print queue. 27. The lpr command is used to submit jobs to the print service, and there are a wide number of options that can be used with it, including: -b to suppress a banner -K to specify a number of copies to print -# the same as -K -m to send error messages via mail -T to signify a title page -w to define the width 28. The /etc/printcap file is a database defining what each known printer is capable of. It is read once by lpd at startup. 29. The lpd.perms file holds the permissions for the lpd service and can affect the operation as such utilities as lpc and lpq. 30. The lpd.conf file is used to configure the actual lpd service. There are 180 options that can be configured. 31. The lprm command is used to remove print

jobs, and lprm -a will attempt to remove all spooled jobs. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com