PrepKing

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PrepKing LX0-101

Sections
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Exam A

QUESTION 1
User Joseph has successfully extracted and compiled a program from source code. Installing the binaries produces errors. What is the most likely reason?

A. The permissions set in the /usr/bin directory are wrong.
B. The source code was compiled for a different CPU.
C. The wrong prefix was used during configuration of the source code.
D. The binaries require root privileges to be installed

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The most likely reason would be to low privileges for the installation, although there might be a lot of other reasons. Best thing to do is to examine any logfiles realated to the installation attempt.

QUESTION 2
Which of the following commands will print the inode usage on each mounted filesystem?

A. df -i
B. lsfs -i
C. printfs -i
D. du -i

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Report filesystem disk space usage.
df -i list inode information instead of block usage.
du -i is an invalid option
lsfs and printfs do not exist

QUESTION 3
Which command would you use to apply a diff file to an original?

A. cat diff-file >> kernel
B. patch > diff-file
C. cat diff-file << kernel
D. patch < diff-file
E. patch << diff-file

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
patch takes a patchfile containing a difference listing produced by the diff program and applies those differences to one or more original files, producing patched versions. Normally the patched versions are put in

place of the originals. Running patch command by taking input from the diff-file

QUESTION 4
A system has one hard disk, configured as master and connected to the primary IDE controller, and one CD writer, configured as slave and connected to the secondary IDE controller. If the system is correctly configured, which device is used to represent the CD writer?

A. /dev/hdb
B. /dev/hdd
C. /dev/scd0
D. /dev/sr1
E. /dev/scd1

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
IDE Device Recognition
Primary Master/dev/hda
Primary Slave /dev/hdb
Secondary Master /dev/hdc
Secondary Slave /dev/hdd
According to question CD-ROM is connected as Secondary Slave so device named should be /dev/hdd.

QUESTION 5
Which of the following commands makes /bin/foo executable by everyone but writable only by its owner?

A. chmod o+rwx,a+rx/bin/foo
B. chown 557 /bin/foo
C. chmod 755 /bin/foo
D. chmod 557 /bin/foo

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
chmod 755 ecuals xxx x-x x-x meaning rwx, rx, rx.

QUESTION 6
You want the default permissions for your files to be.rw-r-- ---. How must you set umask?

A. 038
B. 037
C. 640

D. 027

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Umask	Created Files	Created Directories
000	666 (rw-rw-rw-)	777 (rwxrwxrwx)
002	664 (rw-rw-r--)	775 (rwxrwxr-x)
022	644 (rw-r--r--)	755 (rwxr-xr-x)
027	640 (rw-r-----)	750 (rwxr-x---)
077	600 (rw-------)	700 (rwx------)
277	400 (r--------)	500 (r-x------)

Source: Sybex Linux+ Complete Study Guide, CH4, Page 204

A) removes the directory permission g-x making the g+r permission pointless
B) would result in –x-wxrwx, which is not what we want
C) is not a octal number used for umask

QUESTION 7
A machine is running in single user mode and, as such, not all file-systems are accessible. What command must be run to make all of the other file-systems listed in /etc/fstab accessible?

A. mountfs -a
B. mount -all
C. mount -a
D. mountfs -all

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
man mount

QUESTION 8
To remove the patch patch-2.4.28.tar.bz2 from a kernel source tree, the command that must be used is:

A. bunzip2 -c ../patch-2.4.28.tar.bz2 | patch -Rp1
B. bunzip2 ../patch-2.4.28.tar.bz2 | patch -Rp1
C. bunzip2 ../patch-2.4.28.tar.bz2 | patch -rp1
D. bunzip2 -c ../patch-2.4.28.tar.bz2 | patch -rp1
E. bunzip2 ../patch-2.4.28.tar.bz2 | unpatch -p1
F. bunzip2 -c ../patch-2.4.28.tar.bz2 | unpatch -p1

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9
To allow a regular user account to mount and unmount a filesystem (for instance, a cdrom or floppy), which option need to be added to the corresponding line in /etc/fstab?

A. auto
B. user
C. nouidchk
D. alluser

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Answer C is correct. user options is used to allow an ordinary user to mount the file system. The name of the mounting user is written to mtab so that user can unmount the file system again.

QUESTION 10
Which file should be edited to select the network locations from which Debian installation package files are loaded?

A. /etc/apt/apt.conf.d
B. /etc/dp kg/dp kg. cfg
C. /etc/d p kg/d s e l e ct. cfg
D. /etc/apt/apt.conf
E. /etc/apt/sources.IIst

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11
The swap usage on a system needs to be checked. Which TWO commands can be used to display a swap usage summary?

A. swapshow
B. swapon -s
C. cat /etc/fstab
D. swapconfig
E. cat /proc/swaps

Correct Answer: BE
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
/proc/swaps file contains the size of virtual memory as well as using swapon -s command display the swap usages memory.

QUESTION 12

Which command will create an ext3 filesystem on /dev/hda2?

A. /sbin/mke2fs -d /dev/hda2
B. /sbin/mke2fs -c ext3 /dev/hda2
C. /sbin/mke2fs -j /dev/hda2
D. /sbin/mke2fs -m 3 /dev/hda2

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation/Reference:
mke2fs – create an ext2/3/4 filesystem
-j Create the filesystem with an ext3 journal.

If the -j option is not specified, the default journal parameters will be used to create an appropriately sized journal (given the size of the filesystem) stored within the filesystem. Note that you must be using a kernel, which has ext3 support in order to actually make use of the journal.

Alternatively use "mkfs -t ext3" to create a ext3fs partition.

QUESTION 13
Which of the following commands will send output from the program myapp to both standard output (stdout) and the file file 1 log?

A. myapp 0>S1 | cat>filel.log
B. tee myappfile1.log
C. myapp | cat > filel .log
D. cat < myapp | cat > filel .log
E. myapp | tee filel Jog

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14
Which command is used to dump files in octal format?

A. od
B. octdump
C. dumpoct
D. cat-o

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Answer A is correct. od command dump files in octal and other formats. Example: od test it will display the all contents of file in octal format.

QUESTION 15
You have a USB storage device that you cannot get working. You have enabled all appropriate USB options in the latest 2.2 kernel but still cannot get your device working.
What is most likely the source of the problem?

A. You are using the wrong kernel for this type of device.
B. You have not configured your usb.usermap properly.
C. There is a USB resource conflict.
D. The USB device is not USB 2.0 compliant.

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You'll need a 2.4.0 or in some cases a 2.2.18 kernel for USB to work.

QUESTION 16
What command should be used to find out what PCI devices can be seen, without querying the kernel?

A. lspci-b
B. lspci-s
C. lspci -x
D. lspci -p
E. lspci -v

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
lspci is a utility for displaying information about all PCI buses in the system and all devices connected to them, -b option is used to display the IRQ numbers and address without querying to the kernel.

lspci -v = verbose and display detailed information about all devices
lspci -x = Show hexadecimal dump of the standard part of the configuration space
lspci -b = bus-centric view. Show all IRQ numbers and addresses as seen by the cards on the PCI bus instead of as seen by the kernel

QUESTION 17
What command will uninstall a package but leave its configuration files in case a package is re installed?

A. dpkg -r pkgname
B. none, no command will do this
C. dpkg-L pkgname
D. dpkg-P pkgname
E. dpkg-s pkgname

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
To remove an installed package, use the command
dpkg --remove package or dpkg -r package
This command does not remove package configuration files, which may facilitate subsequent rE.installation of
the package. If you want to remove the configuration files as well, use the command:
dpkg --purge package

QUESTION 18
You have not run apt-get on a system for some time, but it has been run on the system before. What apt-get
command would you run to download the latest list of packages, but not the packages themselves?

A. apt-get update
B. apt-getbuilD.dep
C. apt-get upgrade
D. apt-get dist-upgrade
E. apt-get mirror-select

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To automatically upgrade all installed packages to the latest available version, issue the following command:
apt-get upgrade

QUESTION 19
All items are required to enable USB support on a Linux system EXCEPT:

A. A kernel that supports hot-pluggable devices.
B. A supported controller chip such as OHCI, UHCI, or EHCI.
C. A kernel that has USB driver support.
D. A USB 2.0 compatible device.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
What is the difference between the remove and the purge action with the dpkg command?

A. -remove removes a package, -purge also removes all packages dependent on it
B. -remove only removes the program, -purge only removes the config files
C. -remove removes the program, -purge also removes the config files
D. -remove removes only the package file itself, -purge removes all files related to the package

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
-r or -remove remove everything except configuration files. This may avoid having to reconfigure the package if

it is reinstalled later. (Configuration files are the files listed in the debian/conffiles control file).
-P or-purge removes everything, including configuration files. If-a or-pending is given instead of a package name, then all packages unpacked, but marked to be removed or purged in file /var/lib/dpkg/status, are removed or purged, respectively.

QUESTION 21
You are using quota on your system. How can you see disk quota details?

A. quotA. l
B. quotacheck
C. repquota
D. quotA. List
E. quota

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
repquota prints a summary of the disk usage and quotas for the specified file systems. For each user the current number of files and amount of space (in kilobytes) is printed, along with any quotas created with edquota.
Example: repquota /home 􀀀 prints the summary of disk usage and other information of all users.

QUESTION 22
Journalling doesn't appear to be working on an ext3 file-system. When booting, the following line appears:
VFS: Mounted root (ext2 filesystem) readonly.
What could be causing the problem?

A. The file-system is specified as ext2 in /etc/fstab.
B. The kernel does not contain ext3 support.
C. The system was not shut down cleanly.
D. An old version of e2fsprogs is installed.

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Main cause the that your kernel is not supporting the ext3 filesystem. To support ext3 filesystem kernel should load the ext3 module.

QUESTION 23
What command will print a list of usernames (first column) and their corresponding user id (uid, third column) from /etc/passwd?

A. chop -c 1,3 /etc/passwd
B. fmt -u /etc/passwd
C. tac 1-3/etc/passwd
D. cut -d: -f 1,3 /etc/passwd

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

From the man pages:
cut – remove sections from each line of files
/etc/passwd entries are seperated by ":", so use option "-d:" and use -f to only get specific columns.

QUESTION 24
You have created a really long letter and after you are done you notice that you used the name "Bob" many times but you forgot to capitalize it in many instances. Which command would replace "bob" with "Bob" in all instances and generate a new letter for printing?

A. sed 's/bob/Bob' letter > newletter
B. sed '/bob/Bob' letter > newletter
C. sed 's/bob. Bob/' letter > newletter
D. sed 's/bob/Bob/g' letter > newletter
E. sed s/bob/Bob/letter < newletter

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
sed is called the stream editor command, which is used to find and replace the string pattern.
Example:
#sed 's/cat/dog/' testfile >testfilel: Which replace the cat to dog from testfile and redirect the output into testfi lei file.
Similaly Answer C is correct.

QUESTION 25
Which of the following commands is run last during boot on a system with quotas enabled?

A. mount
B. quotaon
C. quotacheck
D. fsck

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
quotaon announces to the system that disk quotas should be enabled on one or more filesystems. The filesystem quota files must be present in the root directory of the specified filesystem and be named either aquota.user (for version 2 user quota), quota.user (for version 1 user quota), aquota.group (for version 2 group quota), or quota.group (for version 1 group quota).

QUESTION 26
What is the output when the following shell script executes?
cat << foobar
Hello foobar
Foobar

A. The contents of the file foobar.

B. Hello foobar
C. Hello foobar foobar
D. No output but a file named foobar is created.
E. Hello

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27
Which of the following find commands will print out a list of suid root files in /usr?

A. find /usr uid 0 perm +4000
B. find /usr suid perm +4000
C. find type suid username root d /usr
D. find user root +mode +s /usr
E. find /usr ls *s* u root

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Be carefull answering this question.
Both A & B works.
If any expert out there please comment on the board

QUESTION 28
A new PCMCIA network card is not functioning correctly. To troubleshoot this, the socket information should be checked. How can this be done?

A. cat/proc/pcmcia
B. cardctl info
C. cat/var/lib/pcmcia/stab
D. cardctl -s
E. cardmgr-s

Correct Answer: CD
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Cardmgr monitors PCMCIA sockets for card insertion and removal events. When a card is inserted, cardmgr looks up the card in a database of known cards. If the card can be identified, appropriate device drivers will be loaded and bound to the card. When a card is ejected, that cards drivers will be shut down and unloaded if possible. Based on the contents of the PCMCIA card configuration database, cardmgr may also execute arbitrary commands when appropriate cards are either inserted or removed. All insertion and removal events, device driver loads and unloads, and startup and shutdown commands are reported in the system log file. Warnings and errors will also be logged. Current card and device information for each socket is recorded in /var/lib/pcmcia/stab.
Cardctl is used to monitor and control the state of PCMCIA sockets. If a socket number is specified, the command will be applied to just one socket; otherwise, all sockets will be affected.

QUESTION 29
Which of the following directories contains additional information about installed packages?

A. /usr/packages/doc
B. /usr/local/share/documentation
C. /usr/share/doc
D. /usr/share/documentation
E. /usr/local/doc

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30
While editing a file in vi, an administrator realizes that the wrong file is being changed. Which of the following vi command sequences will allow the administrator to quit without saving any changes?

A. :wq!
B. :w!
C. :Q!
D. :q!

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
In compliance with the FHS, in which of the following places are man pages typically found?

A. /usr/local/man
B. /opt/man
C. /usr/share/man
D. /usr/doc/
E. /var/pkg/man

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32
The system is having trouble and the engineer wants to bypass the usual /sbin/init start up and run /bin/sh. Which of the following is the usual way to pass this change to the kernel from the boot loader?

A. Pass /bin/sh on the kernel parameter line.
B. Start in runlevel 1.

C. Pass init=/bin/sh on the kernel parameter line.
D. Pass start=/bin/sh on the kernel parameter line.

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33
Which of the following keys should an administrator press to switch to normal mode in vi?

A. Alt
B. Ctrl
C. Shift
D. Esc

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34
Which of the following configuration files should be modified to disable the ctrl-alt-delete key combination?

A. /proc/inittab
B. /etc/inittab
C. /etc/keys
D. /etc/reboot
E. /proc/keys

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation/Reference:
In Linux, this keystroke combination is recognized by the keyboard device driver in the kernel. In the absence of more specific instructions, which will usually only be during system initialization, the kernel directly initiates a soft reboot in response. More commonly, the kernel will send a signal to the init process, which will perform an administrator-configured task, such as running a script, or displaying an "end current session" box in KDE. However, Linux systems can be configured to ignore the keystroke combination. The setting is usually in the inittab(5) configuration file under the keyword "ca".

In newer Linux systems (using upstart) /etc/inittab is replaced by /etc/event.d/

QUESTION 35
An administrator is having some trouble with a disk partition and needs to do maintenance on this partition. The administrator's users home directories are on it and several are logged in. Which of the following commands would disconnect the users and allow the administrator to safely execute maintenance tasks?

A. shutdown -r now
B. /bin/netstop --maint

C. killall -9 inetd
D. telinit 1
E. /etc/rc.d/init.d/network stop

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36
For which of the following can the tee command be used?

A. Add line numbers to the output of a command.
B. Print the contents of a file in reverse order.
C. Pipe the output of one command into the input of another.
D. Send a command's output to stdout and a to file at the same time.
E. Use the output of one command as arguments to another.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
After modifying LILO's configuration file, which of the following commands should be run for the changes to take effect?

A. lilo-install
B. reboot
C. kill -HUP `pidof lilo`
D. lilo

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38
In the command `foo < bar | foobar`, which of the following statements is correct?

A. The stdout from the command foobar is saved to the file foo.
B. The stdout from the command foo is saved to the file foobar.
C. The command foobar receives its stdin from the stdout of foo.
D. The command bar receives its stdin from the contents of the file foobar.
E. The command foobar receives its stdin from the stderr of foo.

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39
Which of the following commands will allow an administrator to adjust the number of mounts after which an existing filesystem will be checked by e2fsck?

A. dumpe2fs
B. debugfs
C. tune2fs
D. mode2fs
E. mke2fs

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40
In the vi editor, which of the following commands will delete the current line at the cursor and the 16 lines following it (17 lines total)?

A. d17d
B. 17d
C. 17x
D. 16d
E. 17dd

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41
Which of the following is the default process priority when a process is started using the nice command?

A. -10
B. 0
C. 10
D. 20

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42
An administrator is writing text in vi. Now the administrator wants to save their changes and exit. Which of the

following sequence of inputs will accomplish this? (Select TWO).

A. ctrl :w!
B. esc zz
C. esc :wq!
D. esc ZZ
E. ctrl XX

Correct Answer: CD
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43
Which of the following is true when hard-linked files are present?

A. The output of stat will report "hard" instead of "regular file"
B. The hard-linked files may not be empty
C. Issuing a long directory listing with ls -l will indicate the link with ">"
D. The file permissions will be prefixed by an "h", eg. hrwxr-x-r-x
E. Both files will share the same inode

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44
Which of the following commands can be used to instruct the init process to switch runlevels? (Select TWO).

A. runlevel
B. initctl
C. init
D. reinit
E. telinit

Correct Answer: CE
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
From the man pages:
telinit – change system runlevel
init is not normally executed by a user process, and expects to have a process id of 1. If this is not the case, it will actually execute telinit(8) and pass all arguments to that.
runlevel – output previous and current runlevel
initctl – init daemon control tool
reinit command does not exist (on ubuntu or fedora)

QUESTION 45

Bob accidentally created the subdirectory \bobsdir in his home directory. He tried to remove the subdirectory with the command rmdir \bobsfile only to receive the error, "No such file or directory.". Which of the following commands will remove the directory?

A. rmdir ~bob/\bobsdir
B. rmdir ~bob/\\bobsdir
C. rmdir '~bob/\bobsdir'
D. rmdir ~bob/'bobsdir'
E. rmdir "~bob/\bobsdir"

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
Which of the following is the process ID number of the init program?

A. It is different with each reboot.
B. 0
C. 1
D. It is set to the current run level.
E. -1

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47
The message "Hard Disk Error" is displayed on the screen during Stage 1 of the GRUB boot process. Which of the following does this indicate?

A. The kernel was unable to execute /bin/init
B. The BIOS was unable to read the necessary data from the Master Boot Record to begin the boot process
C. One or more of the filesystems on the hard disk has errors and a filesystem check should be run
D. The next Stage cannot be read from the hard disk because GRUB was unable to determine the size and geometry of the disk

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
GRUB Stage 1 is before the Kernel is loaded, but after the BIOS started the bootloader.

QUESTION 48
Which of the following Linux filesystems pre-allocates a fixed number of inodes at filesystems make/creation time, and does NOT generate them as needed?

A. jfs
B. reiserfs
C. xfs
D. ext3

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
What are the advantages of ext3?Why do you want to migrate from ext2 to ext3? Four main reasons: availability, data integrity, speed, and easy transition.
 Availability After an unclean system shutdown (unexpected power failure, system crash), each ext2 file system cannot be mounted until its consistency has been checked by the e2fsck program. The amount of time that the e2fsck program takes is determined primarily by the size of the file system, and for today's relatively large (many tens of gigabytes) file systems, this takes a long time. Also, the more files you have on the file system, the longer the consistency check takes. File systems that are several hundreds of gigabytes in size may take an hour or more to check. This severely limits availability.
 By contrast, ext3 does not require a file system check, even after an unclean system shutdown, except for certain rare hardware failure cases (e.g. hard drive failures). This is because the data is written to disk in such a way that the file system is always consistent.
 The time to recover an ext3 file system after an unclean system shutdown does not depend on the size of the file system or the number of files; rather, it depends upon the size of the "journal" used to maintain consistency. The default journal size takes about a second to recover (depending on the speed of the hardware).
 Data Integrity
 Using the ext3 file system can provide stronger guarantees about data integrity in case of an unclean system shutdown. You choose the type and level of protection that your data receives. You can choose to keep the file system consistent, but allow for damage to data on the file system in the case of the unclean system shutdown; this can give a modest speed up under some but not all circumstances. Alternatively, you can choose to ensure that the data is consistence with the state of the file system; this means that you aill never see garbage data in recently-written files after a crash. The safe choice, keeping the data consistent with the state of the file system, is the default.
 Speed.
 Despite writing some data more than once, ext3 is often faster (higher throughput) than ext2 because ext3's journaling optimizes hard drive head motion. You can choose from three journaling modes to optimize speed, optionally choosing to trade off some data integrity.
 1. One mode,
 data=writeback, limits the data integrity guarantees, allowing old data to show up in files after a crash, for a potential increase in speed under some circumstances. (This mode, which is the default journaling mode for most journaling file systems, essentially provides the more limited data integrity guarantees of the ext2 file system and merely avoids the long file system check at boot time.)
 2. The second mode, data=ordered (the default mode), guarantees that the data is consistent with the file systems; recently-written files will never show up with garbage contents after a crash.
 3. The last mode, data=journal, requires a larger journal for reasonable speed in most cases and therefore takes longer to recover in case of unclean shutdown, but is sometimes faster for certain database operations.
 The default mode is recommended for general-purpose computing needs. To change the mode, add the data=something option to the mount options for that file system in the /etc/fstab file, as documented in the mount man page (man mount).
 Easy Transition
 It is easy to change from ext2 to ext3 and gain the benefits of a robust journaling file system, without reformatting. That's right, there is no need to do a long, tedious, and error-prone backup-reformat-restore operation in order to experience the advantages of ext3. There are two ways to perform the transition:
 1. The Red Hat Linux installation program offers to transition your file systems when you upgrade your system. All you have to do is select one checkbox per file system.
 The tune2fs program can add a journal to an existing ext2 file system. If the file system is already mounted while it is being transitioned, the journal will be visible as the file .journal in the root directory of the file system. If the file system is not mounted, the journal will be hidden and will not appear in the file system. Just run tune2fs -j /dev/hda1 (or whatever device holds the file system you are transitioning) and change ext2 to ext3 on the matching lines in /etc/fstab. If you are transitioning your root file system, you will have to use an initrd to boot.

Run the mkinitrd program as described in the manual and make sure that your LILO or GRUB configuration loads the initrd. (If you fail to make that change, the system will still boot, but the root file system will be mounted as ext2 instead of ext3 - you can tell this by looking at the output of the command cat

QUESTION 49
To ensure that a running process continue to execute after you log out, the process should be started with which of the following commands?

A. sh
B. live
C. nohup
D. fg

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
nohup command-name &
Where,
command-name : is name of shell script or command name. You can pass argument to command or a shell script.
& : nohup does not automatically put the command it runs in the background; you must do that explicitly, by ending the command line with an & symbol.

QUESTION 50
Which of the following commands will show the contents of a gzip compressed tar archive?

A. gzip archive.tgz | tar xvf -
B. tar ztf archive.tgz
C. tar cf archive.tgz
D. gzip -d archive.tgz | tar tvf -

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51
What command line redirection characters instruct the shell to read from the current input source until a specific word, on a separate line and without and trailing spaces, is reached?

A. <<
B. &<
C. !<
D. $<

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Example:

```
$ echo <Hello
foobar
Hello
```

QUESTION 52
Which command will list all the files installed from the RPM package file named, vorbis-tools-1.1 .i386.rpm?

A. rpm -qlp vorbis-tools-1.1.1386.rpm
B. rpm -pf vorbis-tools-1.1 .i386.rpm
C. rpm -ql vorbis-tools-1.1.1386.rpm
D. rpm -qf vorbis-tools-1.1 .i386.rpm
E. rpm -F vorbis-tools-1.1 .i386.rpm

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53
You wish to kill a process with a PID of 123. Select the command which exiting.

A. kill-9 123
B. kill-17 123
C. kill-1 123
D. kill-15 123

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To terminate the process we use kill command. But we should know the process ID. In questions PID is specified to 123.
Syntax of kill command is: kill signal PID
To tell a process to quit "at the earliest convinience" use the signal SIGTERM (15). If the process captures signals it can then either ignore it or "clean up" and terminate itself

QUESTION 54
What would the following line accomplish if run as root?
```
chown -R bert /home/bert/*
```

A. Nothing, this command is invalid.
B. It would set the group ownership of the directory/home/bert to bert.
C. It would change user ownership of all files in /home/bert to bert.
D. It would set ownership of all files and subdirectories in /home/bert to bert.
E. It would revoke belt's ownership from his home directory to root.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

-R Recursively change file user and group IDs. For each file operand that names a directory, chown shall change the user ID (and group ID, if specified) of the directory and all files in the file hierarchy below it. Unless A.H, -L, or - P option is specified, It is unspecified which of these options will be used as the default.

QUESTION 55
What happens when the Linux kernel can't mount the root filesystem when booting?

A. An error message is shown and the system reboots after a keypress.
B. An error message is shown and the system boots in maintainence mode.
C. An error message is shown, stating that the corresponding kernel module couldn't be loaded.
D. An error message is shown, showing which device couldn't be mounted or informing that init couldn't be found.
E. An error message is shown and the administrator is asked to specify a valid root filesystem to continue the boot process.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Some Required information to Boot loader is boot partition, root partition, kernel file, initrd image file. If Kernel unable to mount the /filesystem, it shows error like mount: error 15 mounting ext3
mount: error 2 mounting none
switchroot: mount failed: 22
umount/initrd/dev/: 2
Kernel Panic: no syncing: Attempted to kill init!
This error occurred in your system before showing welcome redhat linux. That means problem in grub boot loader.

QUESTION 56
The Linux kernel is loaded successfully by the boot loader. However, straight after the kernel mounts the root filesystem, the boot process stops and an error message regarding init is shown. Which of the following actions is the best one to be used in order to identify and fix the problem?

A. The administrator reboots the system with a recovery disk and installs a new kernel.
B. The administrator reboots the system and tells the kernel, through the boot loader prompt, to use /bin/bash as the initial process.
C. The administrator reboots the system and tells init, through the boot loader prompt, to use a different runlevel.
D. The administrator reboots the system with a recovery disk and restores from a backup.
E. The administrator reboots the system with a recovery disk and checks the root file system for errors with fsck.

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57
How do you get a list of files that have been installed from a dpkg package?

A. dpkg -C pkgname
B. dpkg -L pkgname

C. dpkg -s pkgname
D. dpkg -I pkgname
E. dpkg -S pkgname

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58
What single command (no options or arguments) can be used to fully extract a file called abc.tar.bz2?)

A. gunzip
B. gzip
C. tar
D. bz2unzip

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59
You have run out of disk space on a partition. Which of the following would be an easy way to move data to a new partition without reconfiguring the path to the data in existing applications?

A. Use a hard link.
B. Use the loopback device.
C. Run ext2fs ACL.
D. Use a symbolic link.
E. Create a block device offset.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A Symbolic link points to another file and the contents of link file is referenced file. So, symbolic linked file occupied the very less space the original file.

QUESTION 60
According to the File System Hierarchy Standard, the lost+found directory is used for:

A. unknown binary files found by find.
B. unlinked files found by fsck.
C. files with unknown owners.
D. missing device files found by/proc.

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61
Which of the following best describes the format of the /etc/fstab file?

A. device name; mount point; filesystem type; mount options; dump filesystem; fsck order
B. mount point; filesystem type; device name; mount options; dump filesystem; fsck order
C. device name; filesystem type; mount point; mount options; dump filesystem; fsck order
D. device name; mount point; mount options; filesystem type; dump filesystem; fsck order"
E. mount point; device name; filesystem type; mount options; dump filesystem; fsck order

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The file fstab contains descriptive information about the various file systems, fstabisonly read by programs, and not written; it is the duty of the system administrator to properly create and maintain this file. Each filesystem is described on a separate line; fields on each line are separated by tabs or spaces. Lines starting with #are comments. The order of records in fstab is important because sequentially iterate through fstab doing their thing. Pattern of /etc/fstab is:
device mount point filesystem mountoption dump fsck order
Example
/dev/hdal/boot ext3 defaults 11

QUESTION 62
Which of the following sed commands will replace all instances of the string foo with the string foobar changing the file file1.txt in place?

A. sed 's/foo/foobar/g' file1.txt
B. sed 's/foo/foobar/g' file1.txt > file1.txt
C. sed 's/foo/foobar/g' file1.txt | file1.txt
D. sed -i 's/foo/foobar/g' file1.txt
E. sed -i 's/foo/foobar/g' file1.txt > file1.txt

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
sed called Stream Editor, usually used to search and replace the string pattern in file.
Syntax: sed 's/whattofind/replacewith/globally' filename
Example: sed 's/cat/dog/g' test CI will replace all cat occuranee to dog fron test file.

QUESTION 63
Which Debian package system command will list all partially installed packages and suggest how to get them correctly installed?

A. apt-get-y
B. dpkg-Dh
C. dpkg-l

D. apt-get-u

E. dpkg-G

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64
You have just added a CD.ROM drive (/dev/hdd) to your system and have added it to yourfstab. Typically you can use which of the following commands to mount media in that drive to /mnt/cdrom?

A. mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom

B. mount /mnt/cdrom

C. mount/dev/cdrom

D. automount /mnt/hdd /mnt/cdrom

E. mount -t cdrom /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
/mnt/cdrom or /media/cdrom is the mount point for cdrom specified in /etc/fstab. /dev/hdd /media/cdrom auto pamconsole,exec,noauto,managed 0 0 /dev/hdc /media/cdrecorder auto pamconsole,exec,noauto,managed 0 0 So we need to mount just typing mount /media/cdrom command.

QUESTION 65
You are experimenting with a binary in `/tmp/foo.d` that expects its configuration file at/etc/foo.conf. You don't want to save it there, but use a symbolic link to `/tmp/foo.d/foo.conf` instead. Which command would accomplish that?

A In -s /tmp/foo.d/foo.conf/etc/foo.conf

A. In -s /tmp/foo.d/foo.conf /etc/foo.conf

B. In /tmp/foo.d/foo.conf/etc/foo.conf

C. In -s /etc/foo.conf /tmp/foo.d/foo.conf

D. In /etc/foo.conf /tmp/foo.d/foo.conf

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
. There are two types of link a. Soft link b. Hard link.
a. Soft link Etan create for directory also, can span multiple partitions but available until and unless Original Files remain.
Syntax for Soft link In-s original file linkfile
b. Hard link Q)ne separate Physical File, can't create for directory, can't span multiple file but remains the link file if original file removed.
Syntax for Hard link In original file linkfile

QUESTION 66
Where can lilo place boot information?

A. The MBR on a hard drive
B. The boot RAM
C. The /boot partition
D. The boot ROM

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
lilo command installs the bootloader on MBR (Master Boot Record) and activated on next boot time.

QUESTION 67
Which of the following commands can be used to access the content of a ramdisk file (/boot/initrd) used by the kernel at boot time?

A. cp /boot/initrd /tmp/initrd.gz; mount /tmp/initrd /mnt/ -o loop
B. mount /boot/initrd /mnt/ -o loop; cat /mnt
C. mkintird -d /boot/initrd; mount /boot/initrd /mnt/ -o loop
D. cp /boot/initrd /tmp/initrd.gz; gunzip initrd.gz; mount /tmp/initrd /mnt/ -o loop
E. cp /boot/initrd /tmp/initrd.gz; gunzip initrd.gz; mount /tmp/initrd /mnt/

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68
To restore the kernel source to the previous, unpatched, version, which of the following commands could be used?

A. patch -restore
B. patch -undo
C. patch -U
D. patch -remove
E. patch -R

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
patch takes a patch file patchfile containing a difference listing produced by the diff program and applies those differences to one or more original files, producing patched versions
-R or-reverse :Assume that this patch was created with the old and new files swapped. Patch attempts to swap each hunk around before applying it. Rejects come out in the swapped format. The -R option does not work with ed diff scripts because there is too little information to reconstruct the reverse operation.

QUESTION 69

Which RPM command will output the name of the package which installed the file /etc/exports?

A. rpm -qp /etc/exports
B. rpm -F /etc/exports
C. rpm -qf /etc/exports
D. rpm -Kl /etc/exports
E. rpm -qi /etc/exports

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Use the -q, –query option in combination with -f to get the package that contains a specified file.
dpkg -S /etc/exports would do the same on debian systems.

QUESTION 70
Which file is used by ld.so to find libraries quickly without actually having to search the directories in its library path?

A. /etc/ld.so.cache
B. /var/.cache
C. /etc/ld.so
D. /var/ld/cache
E. /etc/ld.so.conf

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation/Reference:
B) is used by ldconfig to create /etc/ld.so.cache
C) is the program itself
D) does not exist (on fedora or ubuntu)
E) does not exist

QUESTION 71
While using the vi editor, you wish to move ahead one page. You should press the control key and:

A. U
B. F
C. A
D. D

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To move screen in vi Editor,
^F go forward one full screen
^B go back one full screen
D go down half screen

U go up half screen

QUESTION 72
Which of the following is the best way to list all defined shell variables?

A. echo $ENV
B. env
C. env a
D. set

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73
An installed package is broken. In order to go back to previous version of the same package which RPM option should be used?

A. -replacepkgs
B. -replacefiles
C. -oldpackage
D. -nodeps

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74
What command can be used on an existing (formatted) partition, to configure the interval between disk checks when mounting partitions?

A. mke2fs
B. tune2fs
C. config2fs
D. e2fsck
E. e2fsckconfig

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
using -i option with tune2fs command cat set the interval between disk checks.

QUESTION 75
Which of the following commands will display the last 30 lines of /var/log/bigd.log as well as new content as it is appended to the file by another process?

A. taC.30/var/log/bigd.log

B. cat-r-n 30/var/log/bigd.log
C. cut-30-v/var/log/bigd.log
D. tail-f-n 30/Var/log/bigd.log
E. heaD.30-e/var/log/bigd.log

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Exam B

QUESTION 1
Before compiling a new kernel, what needs to be done?

A. Compile kernel modules.
B. Delete old kernel sources.
C. Change to runlevel 1.
D. All of the above.
E. Configure the kernel options.

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2
Which utility would you use to change how often a filesystem check was performed over an EXT2 filesystem (without losing any data stored on that filesystem)?

A. tune2fs
B. mke2fs 3
C. fixe2fs
D. mod2fs
E. fsck

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

fsck is used to check and optionally repair one or more Linux file systems. filesys can be a device name (e.g. /dev/hdc1, /dev/sdb2), a mount point (e.g. /, /usr,/home).Normally, the fsck program will try to run file systems on different physical disk drives in parallel to reduce total amount time to check all of the file systems

QUESTION 3
You are running an email server configured with the default settings. In which directory will you commonly find the delivered mail for the user foo?

A. /home/foo/mail
B. /var/mail/spool
C. /var/users/mail
D. /var/spool/mail

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
UNIX has traditionally delivered mail into a central spool directory, /var/spool/mail.

QUESTION 4

George is planning a partition scheme for a new Linux installation. Which THREE directories should he consider for separate partitions? (Select three)

A. /tmp
B. /home
C. /etc
D. /lib
E. /var

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
In order to append the output of *ls* to a file called bazz, which of the following command lines would you use?

A. ls &> bazz
B. ls >& bazz
C. ls &> bazz
D. ls >> bazz

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

> Creates a new file containing standard output. If the specified file exist, it's overwritten
>> Appends standard output to the existing file. If the specified file doesn't exist, it's created.
2> Creates a new file containing standard error. If the specified file exists, it's overwritten.
2>> Appends standard error to the existing file. If the specified file doesn't exists, its created.
&> Creates a new file containing both standard output and standard error. If the specified file exists, it's overwritten.
< Sends the contents of the specified file to be used as a standard input
<< Accepts text on the following lines as standard input
<> Causes the specified file to be used for both standard input and standard output.

QUESTION 6
Identify the proper device for the third partition, on the second hard disk, on the first IDE controller on a PC system.

A. /dev/hdlb3
B. Zdev/hdcld2p3
C. /dev/hddb3
D. /dev/hdb3

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
Harddisk Recognization
Primary Master /dev/hda
Primary Slave /dev/hdb
Secondary Master/dev/hdc
Secondary Slave /dev/hdd
According To question. Device name is/dev/hdb and paratition number is 3.
/dev/hdb3

QUESTION 7
What tool can you use to print shared library dependencies?

A. Idev
B. Idconfig
C. libdep
D. libpath
E. Idd

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Idd command prints the shared libraries required by each program or shared library specified on the command line.

Example: Idd libdb.so.3
libc.so.6 =>/lib/tls/libc.so.6 (0x00237000)
/lib/ID.Iinux.so.2 (0x0021e000)

QUESTION 8
What does the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard enable? (Select TWO answers)

A. users to predict how the filesystem should be formatted according to need
B. users to predict the location of installed files and directories
C. software to predict the location of installed files and directories
D. software to predict the ownership and access rights to files and directories

Correct Answer: BC
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
This standard enables:
* Software to predict the location of installed files and directories, and
* Users to predict the location of installed and directories.
This is done by:
* Specifying guiding principles for each of the filesystem.
* Specifying the minimum files and directories required,
* Enumerating exceptions to the principles, and
* Enumerating specific cases where there has been historical conflict.

QUESTION 9
Which command will print line numbers before each line in a file?

A. cat -n

B. numline

C. nl

D. ln

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Syntax: cat [option] filename.
Options: -n, -b Display the line number before each line
-A Show all characters including control characters.
-s Squeeze multiple adjacent blank lines into one line

QUESTION 10
During which stage of the boot process would this message be seen?
ide0: BM-DMA at 0xff00-0xff07, BIOS settings: hda:DMA, hdb:DMA

A. Boot loader start and hand off to kernel.

B. Hardware initialization and setup.

C. Daemon initialization and setup.

D. Kernel loading.

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Note: On the original Lord's .VCE, answer was D) Kernel Loading. After doing some research, I find it was wrong. Correct answer is B.

You can use the BIOS to enable and disable key hardware components, but once Linux is booted, you may need to manage this hardware using Linux utilities. Key components managed by the BIOS (and, once it's booted, Linux) include interrupts, I/O addresses, DMA addresses, the real-time clock, and *Advanced Technology Attachment* (ATA) hard disk interfaces. (*Sybex Linux+ Complete study guide, CH 3, Page 106, Configuring the BIOS and Core Hardware*)

The following are the 6 high level states of a typical Linux boot process
BIOS - Basic Input/Output System executes MBR
MBR - Master Boot Record executes GRUB
GRUB - Grand Unified Bootloader executes Kernel
Kernel - Kernel executes /sbin/init
Init - Init executes runlevel programs
Runlevel - Runlevel programs are executed from /etc/rc.d/rc*.d/

QUESTION 11
The sticky bit is usually set on

A. /var/log

B. /home

C. log files

D. /tmp

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The sticky bit is usually used on publicly writable directories. The directory /tmp is such a place. All the users should be able to write to this directory in order to save temporary files. May programs assume they can write their temporary files to /tmp. For this to work, the directory must be world writable. However, as we've seen before, any user can delete and rename any file of any other user in a world writable directory. It is here where the sticky bit comes into play. If the sticky bit is applied to a directory, a file in that directory can only be deleted or renamed if the user has write permission to the directory itself and in addition to this he is either the owner of the file, the owner of the directory itself or the superuser (root). So the sticky bit makes your files stick to you and prevents users to delete and rename other users' files in publicly writable directories.

Source: *http://kurt.www.pinboard.com/techwritings/d83/*

QUESTION 12
You installed a beta rpm package, but are experiencing some problems with it. How can you remove this package?

A. rpm -r rpmname
B. rpm -qe rpmname
C. rpm -ev rpmname
D. rpm -d rpmname
E. rpm -v -remove rpmname

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

On the original Lord's .VCE, answer is D)
However, there is no *-d* option listed on the RPM Man pages
Correct answer is C)

To uninstall the package, we use the *rpm -ev rpmname or rpm --erase rpmname* To install package:
rpm -ivh rpmname : where -I means install, -v means verbose, -h means display the Hash marks.
To Upgrade rpm: rpm -Uvh rpmname: where -U means Upgrade.
To Freshen Upgrade : rpm -Fvh rpmname

QUESTION 13
You are looking for an executable file foo. Select the command that would search for foo within directories set in the shell variable, PATH.

A. query
B. locate
C. whereis
D. which
E. find

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

QUESTION 14
How can you update a package only if an earlier version is currently installed on the system?

A. rpm -u rpmname
B. rpm -U rpmname
C. rpm -force rpmname
D. rpm -F rpmname
E. rpm -update rpmname

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Upgrades, but only if the package installed.

QUESTION 15
What RPM command would show you detailed information for a package called openssh-3.6.i386.rpm?

A. rpm -verify openssh-3.6.i386.rpm
B. rpm -query -info -package openssh-3.6.i386.rpm
C. rpm -showinformation openssh-3.6.i386.rpm
D. rpm -showdetails -package openssh-3.6.i386.rpm

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
-qi option queried and display the information about the package.

Comment:
I assume the correct way to ask this question would be
rpm -qi openssh-3.6.i386.rpm

QUESTION 16
You are preparing a new set of shared libraries in /usr/local/applib and you have written and compiled some code that uses these libraries. You have already performed an ldconfig, however the system still cannot find the shared libraries. What is most likely the cause of this?

A. You forgot to put the library path in ld.so.conf.
B. You did not update your PATH variable.
C. You compiled the code with wrong library.
D. You used the wrong compil|er.

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
/etc/ld.so.conf File containing a list of colon, space, tab, newline, or comma spearated directories in which to search for libraries. So you should specify the path the libraries in/etc/ld.so.conf file.

QUESTION 17
A system is running out of swap space. To initialise 5GB of additional swap space, which combination of commands should be used?

A. dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/swapfile bs=1024 count=5120000; mkswap/tmp/swapfile; mount/tmp/swapfile
B. dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/swapfile bs=1024 count=5120000; mkswap /tmp/swapfile; swapon /tmp/swapfile
C. mkswap /tmp/swapfile 512000; swapon /tmp/swapfile
D. dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/swapfile bs=1024 count=5120000; swapon /tmp/swapfile
E. touch -5G /tmp/swapfile; swapon /tmp/swapfile

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
By Creating the image file, we can use as a Virtual Memory.
To use as a swap space:
1. Create the image file using dd command where if means input from and of means output filename, bs means byte sector and count means how many times to read.
2. mkswap command creates the swapfilesystem
3. Toon/off the swap memory: swapon swapfile and to off swapoff swapfile
4. Verify using free command

QUESTION 18
What does the command mount -a do?

A. It mounts the floppy disk for all users.
B. It shows all mounted file systems.
C. It opens /etc/fstab to edit.
D. It mounts all file systems listed in /etc/fstab.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19
Which system administration command you can use to update Id.so.cache after the installation of new shared libraries?

A. Idconfig
B. libpath
C. newlibs
D. Idd

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
ldconfig creates the necessary links and cache to the most recent shared libraries found in the directories specified on the command line, in the file /etc/ld.so.conf, and in the trusted directories (/lib and /usr/lib). The cache is used by the run-time linker, ld.so or lD.linux.so. ldconfig checks the header and file names of the libraries it encounters when determining which versions should have their links updated.

QUESTION 20
Consider the following excerpt from an RPM spec file: Summary:
Complete Web authoring system for linux Name:
nvu Version: 0.50 Release: 5 Source0:%{name}-%{version}.tar.bz2 PatchO: nvu-freetype2. patch. bz2 Patchl: nvu-mozilla-l.l-system-myspell-dicts.patch.bz2 Patch2:
nvu-mozilla-1.7-spellcheck-full-langname.patch.bz2 License: MPL/LGPL/GPi-Group:
Development/Other Url: http://www.nvu.com
BuildRoot:%{_tmppath}/%{name}-buildroot
BuildRequires: libjpeg-devel libpng-devel liblDL-devel B
uildRequires: ziptcsh BuildRequires: gtk+2-devel >= 2.2.0
Which TWO of the following sentences are true about this package?

A. The macro %_tmppath must be defined in system-wide or in local configuration files.
B. Package gtk+2-devel version 2.2.0 or higher needs to be present in the system before this nvu package may be installed.
C. The nvu-0.50.tar.bz2 file contains pristine sources for nvu.
D. The nvu-0.50.tar.bz2 will be unpacked into %{_tmppath}/%{name}-buildroot.
E. The file nvu-freetype2.patch.bz2 must be present in the SOURCES/PATCHES directory.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21
The command mkfs -t ext3 -T largefile /dev/hdb1 creates what size of inode?

A. 4 megabyte
B. 2 megabyte
C. 1 megabyte
D. 4 kilobyte

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
-T fs-type : Specify how the filesystem is going to be used, so that mke2fs can choose optimal filesystem parameters for that use. Some Filesystem type are:
news : One inode per 4kb block
largerfile : one inode per megabyte
largerfile4 : one inode per 4 megabytes

QUESTION 22
During which stage of the boot process would this message be seen?
```
ide_setup:hdc=ide=scsi
```

A. Boot loader start and hand off to kernel.
B. Kernel loading.
C. Hardware initializiation and setup.
D. Daemon initialization and setup.

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
On the Lord's original answer was B) Kernel Loading

I am not 100% sure but the correct answer should be A)

Source: http://docs.redhat.com/docs/en-US/Red_Hat_Enterprise_Linux/5/html/Installation_Guide/s1-boot-init-shutdown-process.html

QUESTION 23
A pre-compiled module has been moved to /lib/modules/<kernel-version>, but 'modprobe -a <modulename>' fails to load it. What needs to be done to enable usage of this module?

A. The kernel must be re-compiled.
B. The system must be rebooted.
C. make modules_install must be run.
D. depmod must be run.
E. modules.conf or modprobe.conf must be edited.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
While we load the modules, it checks the dependency whether loaded or not ? For dependency it checks the modules.dep file that file should generate by running the depmod command. Most probably unable to load the modules is due to dependencies.
-a or --all
Insert all modules matching the given wildcard. This option is provided for backwards compatibility:

QUESTION 24
To what environment variable will you assign or append a value if you need to tell the dynamic linker to look in a build directory for some of a program's shared libraries?

A. LD RUN PATH
B. LD_SHARE_PATH
C. LD_LIBRARY_PATH
D. LD_UB_PATH
E. LD_LOAD_PATH

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environmental variable set the path for added libraries. You can display environmental variable using env command.

QUESTION 25
After changing the default runlevel in the init configuration file, the system boots in a different than the intended runlevel. Where else could be this different runlevel be defined?

A. In the /etc/rc.d/rc.local file.
B. Nowhere. The init configuration file wasn't properly modified.
C. In the boot loader configuration file.
D. In the initrd image file.
E. In /etc/runlevel under default.

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26
Which of the following commands will find the string foo in the file filel M, regardless of foo being in upper or lower case letters?

A. grep -i foo | file 1 .txt
B. grep -n filel.txt < foo
C. grep -n foofile1.txt
D. cat file1.txt > grep-n foo
E. cat filel.txt | grep-ifoo

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27
You want to preview where the package file, apachE.xml.i386.rpm, will install its files before installing it. What command do you issue?

A. rpm -ql apache.xml.i386.rpm
B. rpm -qv apache.xml.i386.rpm
C. rpm -qpl apache.xml.I386.rpm
D. rpm -qp apache.xml.i386.rpm

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Syntax of rpm command
rpm [options]
package -i Install

-U Upgrade package if lower version is installed otherwise install the new package.
-F Upgrade package if only lower version is installed.
-l List all files belongs to package
-p Package Name
-q Query
To preview the package files location store after installation, rpm -qpl package.

QUESTION 28
How can you turn off the group quota in /pub?

A. quotadown /pub
B. quotaoff -gv /pub
C. quotaoff /pub
D. rm /pub/quota.group

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29
In GRUB'S configuration file you find the line root (hd1,4) What is corresponding device name on a Linux system?

A. /dev/hdb4
B. /dev/hda4
C. /dev/hda5
D. /dev/hdb5

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation/Reference:
Grub starts counting harddrives and partitions at zero, thus (hd1,4) is the 5th partition on the second harddrive / dev/sdb5 or /dev/hdb5

Explanation:
Hd0 Primary Master hda
Hd1 primary Slave hdb
hd2 secondary Master hdc
hd3 Secondary Slave hdd
Similarly partition number starts from 0 like array index in programming.

QUESTION 30
After a minor security incident you are instructed by your lead sys-admin to verify the RPMs installed on a running system. Which command will create a complete report that you can analyze for changes that may be security-related?

A. rpm -Va > report
B. rpm -checkfiles > report
C. rpm -VA.nofiles > report
D. rpm -Vqt -nomd5 > report

E. rpm -Qavy > report

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Verifying a package compares information about the installed files in the package with information about the files taken from the package metadata stored in the rpm database. Among other things, verifying compares the size, MD5 sum, permissions, type, owner and group of each file. Any discrepancies are displayed.
To verify the package:
rpm -Va or -verify -a packagename

QUESTION 31
What information does the file modules.dep provide?

A. A list of all modules available to the kernel.
B. A list of modules the kernel needs to run.
C. A list of devices and their module name.
D. A list of modules required by each module.
E. A list of all modules compiled for this kernel.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The modules.dep as generated by module-init-tools depmod, lists the dependencies for every module in the directories under /lib/modules/version.

QUESTION 32
Which command will print out the attributes of the file foobar?

A. printattr foobar
B. Is -attr foobar
C. Isattr foobar
D. fileattr foobar

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
lsattr - list file attributes on a Linux second extended file system

QUESTION 33
What command should be invoked to give the user sally read and write, but not execute, access to the file strategy.txt using Extended ACL entries?

A. setfacl -m user:sally; rw strategy.txt
B. setfacl -m user::sally+rw strategy.txt
C. setfacl -setperm sally:rw strategy.txt
D. setfacl -setperm user:sally+rw strategy.txt

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34
Which command is used to display user resource limits?

A. ulimit
B. limit a
C. uname
D. usrlmt

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35
Which chown command will change the ownership to foo and the group to bar on a file named biglist?

A. chown foo/bar biglist
B. chown foo:bar biglist
C. chown-user foo-group bar biglist
D. chown-u foo-g bar biglist

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
chown command is used to change the user owner and group owner of file or directory.
Syntax: chown user:group file/directory
OR
chown user.group file/directory

QUESTION 36
What command is used to permanently set the options in the kernel when making a boot disk?

A. dd
B. rdev
C. lilo
D. kconfig
E. blockdev

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
System administration command. If invoked with no arguments, show the current root filesystem in /etc/mtab syntax. Otherwise, change the values in the kernel image that specify the RAM disk size (by default located at decimal byte offset 504 in the kernel), VGA mode (default 506), and root device (default 508). You must specify the kernel image to be changed, and may specify a new value and a different offset. Using rdev to change these values directly in an image file is discouraged. These values can all be set by a boot loader such as lilo or grub.
Options:
```
-r Behave like ramsize.
-v Behave like vidmode.
-R Behave like rootflags
```

QUESTION 37
What command must be used to create an ext3 file-system?

A. mke2fs
B. mke3fs
C. mkext3fs
D. mkext2fs
E. mkjfs

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38
Which of the following commands will list the quota for a specific user, foobar?

A. lsquota foobar
B. printquota foobar
C. repquotafoobar
D. quota foobar

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
quotA. display disk usage and limits. Quota displays user's disk usage and limits. By default only the user quotas are printed.
Either quota-u username
Or
quota username
To display group quota:
quota -g groupname

QUESTION 39
You have read/write permission on an ordinary file foo. You have just run In foo bar.
What would happen if you ran rm foo?

A. foo would be removed while bar would remain accessible.
B. foo and bar would both be removed.
C. You would be asked whether bar should be removed.

D. Both foo and bar would remain accessible.

E. foo would be removed, bar would still exist but would be unusable.

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The In command is used to create the link. There are two types of link a. Soft link b. Hard link.
a. Soft link Can create for directory also, can span multiple pratations but available until and unless Original Files remain.
Syntax for Soft link In -s originalfile linkfile
b. Hardlink Can separate Physical File, can't create for directory, can't span multiple file but remains the link file if original file removed.
Syntax for Hardlink In originalfile linkfile
In Questions, created the bar hardlink of foo. That means bar is on separate physical file. The file bar is accessible after removing the foo file also.

Softlink = create a shortcut of a file like in windows
Hardlink = create a copy version of the file like in windows

QUESTION 40
Which command will print the exit value of the previous command to the screen in bash?

A. echo $?

B. echo $status

C. echo $#

D. echo $&

E. echo $exit

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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 41
What command is used to force a file-system check, when rebooting?

A. shutdown -F -r now

B. reboot -f

C. shutdown -f now

D. shutdown -c -r now

E. fsck -r

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
-F option is used to forcely checks the file system on reboot and -r option reboot the system by now.

QUESTION 42
Which command displays information about connected USB devices?

A. cat /proc/hotplug/usb
B. cat /proc/bus/usb/devices
C. cat /proc/usb/devices
D. cat /proc/usbbus/devices
E. cat /proc/usbdevices

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
/proc/bus/usb An interface to USB devices provided by the post-2.3.15 Linux kernels. Contains per-bus subdirectories with per-device files and a devices file containing a list of all USB devices. This interface is also support by some 2.2 Linux kernels.
Or
Use the lsusb command

QUESTION 43
You want to install a new software package, but it is only available in RPM format and you are running Debian Linux. Which of the following would help you to install it on your system?

A. alien
B. dselect
C. apt-conf
D. cpio

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
alien is a program that converts between Redhat rpm, Debian deb, Stampede slp, Slackware tgz, and Solaris pkg file formats. If you want to use a package from another linux distribution than the one you have installed on your system, you can use alien to convert it to your preferred package format and install it. It also supports LSB packages.

QUESTION 44
A Linux server is running in single user mode, but the problem that existed before is now fixed. What command is most appropriate to restore the server to service?

A. telinit 3
B. telinit 2
C. reboot
D. shutdown -h now
E. shutdown -r now

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
man telinit

QUESTION 45
What entry can you add to syslog.conf file to have all syslog messages generated by your system go to virtual console 12?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
What script is included with the kernel source to patch a kernel?

A. patch-kernel
B. update-kernel
C. patch
D. apply-patch

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The linux/scripts/patch-kernel is a Perl program that attempts to automate this process, patch-kernel will deduce the current source version number and compare this to the patch files found in the current directory. If higher-version patch files are found, the script will step through these sequentially upgrading the sources. Frankly, I have never had much luck with this script, but your mileage may vary.

QUESTION 47
In bash, inserting 1 >& 2 after a command redirects

A. standard output to standard error.
B. standard error to standard output.
C. standard input to standard error.
D. standard output to standard input.
E. standard error to standard input.

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Standard Input use < symbol and 0 is the integer value Standard Output use > symbol and 1 is the integer value
Standard Erroruse 2> symbol and 2 is the integer value

Example:
find / – name passwd >allresult 1>&2 : Redirects all standard output as well as standard error to allresult
file. Where & is the logical operator.

QUESTION 48
What information is displayed by the command cat/proc/dma?

A. which DMA mode is in use
B. general information about DMA on the machine
C. whether DMA is enabled
D. which DMA channels are in use

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
/proc/dma
This file contains a list of the registered ISA direct memory access (DMA) channels in use. A sample/proc/dma
files looks like the following:
4: cascade
It shows whether DMA is enabled or not.

QUESTION 49
Which of the following programs is typically used to query installed debian packages? (Please select TWO that
apply).

A. apt-conf
B. apt-cache
C. dpkg
D. dselect

Correct Answer: CD
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
dselect - console Debian package handling frontend
dpkg - package manager for Debian

QUESTION 50
CORRECT TEXT
You are formatting a single hard disk for a Linux install. What is the maximum number of primary partitions you
can create?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2

D. 3

E. 4

F. 5

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Generally in one System we can connect four Physical Harddisks. Asa Primary Master, Primary Slave, Secondary Master, Secondary Slave.
In One System: Either four Primary partitions or 1 Primary or 2 Primary or 3 Primary + 1 extended and all logical partitions will be create under extended partations.
Hardisk device recognized as follows
Primary Master: /dev/hda
Primary Slave: /dev/hdb
Secondary Master: /dev/hdc
Secondary Slave: /dev/hdd
Suppose you have only single harddisk and going to install Linux, Maximum you can create 4 primary partitions. If you create four primary partitions you can't create extended partitions that mean no logical partitions can create.

QUESTION 51
Pressing the Ctrl-C combination on the keyboard while a command is executing in the foreground sends which of following signal codes?

A. 2(SIGINT)

B. 9(SIGKILL)

C. 15(SIGTERM)

D. 3(SIGQUIT)

E. 1 (SIG HUP)

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52
If the current directory is /root and the kernel source is located in /usr/src/linux, which of the following commands should be used to apply the patch /tmp/foopatch?

A. cat /tmp/foopatch | patch -p0

B. cd /usr/src/linux; patch -p1 < /tmp/foopatch

C. cd /usr/src/linux; cat /tmp/foopatch | patch -p0

D. cd /usr/src/linux; patch -p1 > /tmp/foopatch

E. cd /usr/src/linux; cat /tmp/foopatch | patch

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

patch takes a patch file patchfile containing a difference listing produced by the diff program and applies those differences to one or more original files, producing patched versions. Normally the patched versions are put in place of the originals.

Answer D: is correct because first changes the directory and running patch command by taking input from the /tmp/foopatch.

QUESTION 53
Which of the following configuration lines will export /usr/local/share/ to nfsclient with read-write access, ensuring that all changes are written straight to the disk?

A. /usr/local/share nfsclient(rw)
B. /usr/local/share nfsclient(rw,sync)
C. /usr/local/share nfsclient:rw:sync
D. nfsclient:/usr/local/share/:rw,sync
E. nfsclient(rw,sync) /usr/local/share

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A too, if 2 answers possible

QUESTION 54
When reading man pages, a lot of extra characters are shown on screen. Which of the following commands can help to deal with this problem?

A. grep
B. pg
C. more
D. row
E. col

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55
Where should the LILO code reside, on a system with only one installation of Linux and no other operating systems?

A. In the /boot directory.
B. At the start of the kernel.
C. In the boot sector.
D. In the master boot record.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
LILO called Linux Loader resides on MBR (Master Boot Record) and configuration if is/etc/lilo.conf. Every time of modifying the /etc/lilo.conf should update on MBR using the lilo command.

QUESTION 56
What command is used to mount a floppy disk image under /mnt/floppy?

A. mount root.img /mnt/floppy
B. mount -loop root.img /mnt/floppy
C. mount -l root.img /mnt/floppy
D. mount -o loop root.img /mnt/floppy
E. mount root.img

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To mount the image file, there is one option loop should use as mounting option. Some Mounting Options are: ro, rw, user, nouser, auto, noauto, suid, nosuid, loop etc all there options should give with -o option.

QUESTION 57
What output will the following command $ seq 10 produce?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58
Using vi, you want to save changes to the file my file with :w!, but vi complains it cannot write to the file. Therefore, you want to check the write permissions on the file. To do this without leaving vi, you type:

A. :\ls -l myfile
B. :!ls -l myfile
C. esc :ls -l myfile
D. :?ls -l myfile

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You can execute the external commands in vi editor using:! command. Example:!ls-l displays all contents of current directory.

QUESTION 59

A 2.6.9-ac1 kernel would be

A. an unstable kernel.
B. an alpha kernel.
C. a stable kernel.
D. someone's patch to an unstable kernel.
E. someone's patch to a stable kernel.

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
This file is the patch file for security bugs of 2.6.9 version kernel.
This bug fixes the following bugs:
Security Fixes o Set VMJO on areas that are temporarily marked PageReserved (Serious bug)
o Lock ide-proc against driver unload Bug Fixes Working IDE locking And a great deal of review by Bartiomiejo Handle E7xxx boxes with USB legacy flaws Functionality
o Allow booting with "irqpoN" or "irqfixup"on systems with broken IRQ tables. oSupportforsetuid core dumping in some environments (off by default) o Support for drives that don't report geometry o IT8212 support (raid and passthrough) o Allow IDE to grab all unknown generic IDE devices (boot with "all-generic-ide")o Restore PWC driver
o Small pending tty clean-up to moxa
o Put VIA Velocity (tm) adapters under gigabit

QUESTION 60
When building an RPM package, which rpmbuild option is used to unpack sources and apply patches before proceeding with the next steps?

A. -bp
B. -ba
C. -be
D. -bs
E. -bb

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamB
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
man rpm

QUESTION 61
Please enter the complete path to the main configuration file for syslogd, which logs system messages on Linux systems?

Correct Answer: /etc/syslog.conf
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62
Which mount option must be used in the example /etc/fstab entry below, to ensure that a specific

filesystem is not mounted when the system is booted?
```
/dev/hdd/media/cdrom iso9660_____,ro 0 0
```

Correct Answer: noauto
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Exam C

QUESTION 1
The _____ partition is used for virtual memory

Correct Answer: swap
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Swap space in Linux is used when the amount of physical memory (RAM) is full. If the system needs more memory resources and the RAM is full, inactive pages in memory are moved to the swap space. While swap space can help machines with a small amount of RAM, it should not be considered a replacement for more RAM. Swap space is located on hard drives, which have a slower access time than physical memory. Swap space can be a dedicated swap partition (recommended), a swap file, or a combination of swap partitions and swap files. The size of your swap should be equal to twice your computer's physical RAM for up to 2 GB of physical RAM. For physical RAM above 2 GB, the size of your swap should be equal to the amount of physical RAM above 2 GB. The size of your swap should never less than 32 MB. Using this basic formula, a system with 2 GB of physical RAM would have 4 GB of swap, while one with 3 GB of physical RAM would have 5 GB of swap.

QUESTION 2
In which subdirectory of /proc is information about PC Cards, which are connected and recognized by a 2.6 kernel stored? Please enter the complete path

Correct Answer: /proc/bus/pccard/
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3
Consider the following/etc/fstab file:
/dev/hdal swap swap defaults 0 0
/dev/hda2 / ext2 defaults 11
/dev/hda3 /home ext2 defaults 12
none /proc proc defaults 0 0
/dev/fdO /media/floppy vfat user,noauto 0 0
What command can an ordinary (non-root) user use to mount a floppy disk in this system? (Please enter the command with all parameters and/or options)

Correct Answer: mount /media/floppy
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
See the output that mount option of /dev/fd0 is user that means ordinary user can mount the filesystem. To disallow to normal users to mount use the nouser option. The mount point for /dev/fd0 is specified /media/floppy so can directly mount the floppy device just using :
mount /media/floppy

QUESTION 4
Please enter the complete path to the main init process configuration file.

Correct Answer: /etc/inittab

QUESTION 5
You are not sure whether the kernel has detected a piece of hardware in your machine. WHat command, without options or parameters, should be run to present the contents of the kernel ring-buffer?

Correct Answer: dmesg
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/bin/dmesg
dmesg is used to examine or control the kernel ring buffer

QUESTION 6
You have configured a workstation to boot in runlevel 4, but you now find that the X server will not start correctly and the machine will not allow local access. What would be the most effective command to run at the LILO prompt to regain local access to the machine, when the last known working kernel image was linux?

Correct Answer: linux1
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
linux1, linux2, linux3, linuxsingle, linuxs

QUESTION 7
You have installed some new libraries, but these are not available to programs and are not listed by `ldconfig -p`. What file should the path to the libraries be added to, before running ldconfig?

Correct Answer: /etc/ld.so.conf
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
ldconfig creates the necessary links and cache to the most recent shared libraries found in
the directories specified on the command line, in the file /etc/ld.so.conf, and in the trusted
directories (/lib and /usr/lib).
The cache is used by the run-time linker, ld.so or ld-linux.so. ldconfig checks the header
and file names of the libraries it encounters when determining which versions should
have their links updated.
Some files:
/lib/ld.so run-time linker/loader
/etc/ld.so.conf File containing a list of colon, space, tab, newline, or comma spearated
directories in which to search for libraries.
/etc/ld.so.cache File containing an ordered list of libraries found in the directories
specified in
/etc/ld.so.conf.

QUESTION 8
An administrator has added the following line to /etc/inittab in order to disable the ability to reboot a Debian system by pressing the Control + Alt + Delete keys simultaneously:
ca:12345:_____:/bin/echo "Rebooting disabled"

Correct Answer: ctrlaltdel

Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9
With which command can the reserved blocks count for a file-system be seen? (Please enter only the command without the path or any parameters or options)

Correct Answer: tune2fs
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
tune2fs allows the system administrator to adjust various tunable filesystem parameters
on Linux ext2/ext3 filesystems.

QUESTION 10
After a crash, the system needs to be booted into runlevel 1. Which options(s) must be typed at the LILO prompt to achieve this assuming that the working kernel image is called 'linux'?

Correct Answer: linux 1
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
`linux single` also acceptable

QUESTION 11
Which command (without options) would you use to display how much space is available on all mounted partitions?

Correct Answer: df
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/bin/df

QUESTION 12
To prevent users from being able to fill up the / partition, the _____ directory should be on a separate partition if possible because it is world writeable

Correct Answer: /tmp
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
/home and /var also should located be on a separate partition

If you do not restrict the space that /tmp can use (either by making it an extra partition or by quota use), users can fill up the partition /tmp is in (root-Directory per default) making it impossible to create new files on that partition.

QUESTION 13
Which keyword is used in the /etc/inittab file to define the default system runlevel?

Correct Answer: initdefault
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
man inittab

QUESTION 14
What command with all options and/or parameter will send the signal USR1 to any executing process of program apache2?

Correct Answer: killall -s SIGUSR1 apache2
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
or alternatively: `killall –10 apache2`
From the man pages:
killall – kill processes by name

QUESTION 15
Because of a bad BIOS LBA translation, a booting system displays an error instead of a LILO prompt. Complete the error message with the error number:

Correct Answer: 01
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16
You suspect that a new ethernet card might be conflicting with another device. Which file should you check within the /proc tree to learn which IRQs are being used by which kernel drivers?

Correct Answer: interrupts
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
The Linux/proc Directory is a Virtual Filesystem provided by linux kernel, /proc contains files and directories that let system administrators and programmers access system information.
The file/proc/interrupts file contains information on interrupts and IRQs. First Ethernet card device name is ethO, second Ethernet card device name is ethl..., to identify that dev will conflict or not, see the contains of file. Already ethO is appeared or not? Here is the output of /proc/interrupts
CPUO
0:380893 XT-PIC timer
1:843 XT-PIC 18042
2:0 XT-PIC cascade
5:0 XT-PIC uhcijicd

8:1 XT-PIC rtc
11: 48 XT-PIC Intel 82801A
A. ICH, ethO
14: 6086 XT-PIC ideO
NMI:0
ERR:0
For a multi-processor machine, this _le may look slightly different:
CPU0CPU1
0:1366814704 0XT-PIC timer
1:128 340 IO-APICedge keyboard
2:0 0 XT-PIC cascade
8:01 IO-APICedge rtc
12: 5323 5793 IO-APICedge PS/2 Mouse
13:10 XT-PIC fpu
16:1118429415940594 IO-APICIevel Intel EtherExpress Pro 10/100 Ethernet
20: 8450043 11120093 IO-APICIevel megaraid
30:10432 10722 IO-APICIevel aic7xxx
31: 23 22 IO-APICIevel aic7xxx
NMI:0
ERR:0
Appeared Number of CPU, Number of Ethernet card

QUESTION 17
Consider the following output:
`$ myapp`
`[1]+ Stopped myapp`
This output was the result of the user pressing the keyboard combination of the `Ctrl` key and what letter key?
Enter only the single (1) letter as your answer.

Correct Answer: z
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18
Which environment variable you have to set up to use shared libraries that are not in the standard search path?

Correct Answer: ld_library_path
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19
You have written a custom tool on your local system. Following the File Hierarchy Standard (FHS), where should you install the binaries to be available to all users on your system?

Correct Answer: /usr/local/bin
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
What argument to the name flag of find will match files or directories beginning with a '.' (period)?

Correct Answer: .*
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Regular Expression

QUESTION 21
Which program finds only files that are in your Path?

Correct Answer: which
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
/usr/bin/which
From the man pages:
`which` returns the pathnames of the files (or links) which would be executed <u>in the current environment</u>, had its arguments been given as commands in a strictly POSIX-conformant shell. It does this by searching the PATH for executable files matching the names of the arguments. It does not follow symbolic links.

QUESTION 22
With which command can the reserved blocks on `/dev/hda1` be displayed? (Enter the command with all parameters and/or options)

Correct Answer: tune2fs -l /dev/hda1
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23
What command can put suspended jobs into the background?

Correct Answer: bg
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24
USB fax/modems that conform to this subclass of the Communication Device Class (CDC) vendor neutral standard are Linux compatible (answer is a 3 letter acronym).

Correct Answer: acm
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Abstract Control Model

QUESTION 25
Which e2fsck option is used to automatically repair an ext2 filesystem?

Correct Answer: -p

Explanation/Reference:
From Man Pages:
-p automatically repair ("preen") the file system. This option will cause 22fsck to automatically fix any filesystem problems that can be safely fixed without human intervention.

QUESTION 26
An administrator has issued the following command:
`# grub-install –root-directory=/custom-grub /dev/sda`
In which directory will the new `menu.lst` file be found?
(Provide the full directory path only without the filename)

Correct Answer: /custom-grub/boot/grub

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
`menu.lst` is per default in `/boot/grub`, but `–root-directory` adds `/custom-grub` in front of the original path

QUESTION 27
The /etc/_____ file lists currently mounted devices.

Correct Answer: mtab

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28
An administrator has sent their current vi process with a PID of 1423 to the background on the command line. Assuming no other processes are in the background, what single command with no options or parameters will bring the vi process to the foreground?

Correct Answer: fg

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29
To change the priority of a running process, an administrator should use the _____ command. (Specify command only with no options.)

Correct Answer: renice

Explanation/Reference:
/usr/bin/renice

QUESTION 30
In the vi editor, what vi command will copy (but not paste) from the current line at the cursor and the following 16 lines (17 lines total)?

Enter the correct vi command without spaces.

Correct Answer: 17yy
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
What is the name of the main configuration file for GRUB?
(Please specify the file name with no path information).

Correct Answer: grub.cfg
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Alternative:
menu.lst
grub.conf

QUESTION 32
_____ /dev/sda3 will create a swap area on the device /dev/sda3.

Correct Answer: mkswap
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
alternatively /sbin/mkswap

QUESTION 33
Upon booting a Linux box, an administrator notices a message scrolling by that does not look right, but it goes
by so fast, the administrator does not have a chance to read it. What command could the administrator use to
view that message after the boot process completes?
(Please enter only a single command and do not enter duplicate answers in this field.)

Correct Answer: dmesg
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/bin/dmesg

QUESTION 34
The USB device filesystem can be found under `/proc/_____/usb/`.
(Please fill in the blank with the single word only).

Correct Answer: bus
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35
What umask value will result in the default access permissions of 600 (rw-------) for files and 700 (rwx------) for
directories?

(Provide only the numerical umask value).

Correct Answer: 077
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36
In which directory must definition files be placed to add additional repositories to yum?

Correct Answer: /etc/yum.repos.d
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
YUM-Repositories are all files matching /etc/yum.repos.d/*.repo
apt repositories are stored in /etc/apt/sources.list or /etc/apt/sources.list.d/*.list
Answer: /ETC/YUM.REPOS.D
Answer: /ETC/YUM.REPOS.D/
Answer: YUM.REPOS.D
Answer: YUM.REPOS.D/

QUESTION 37
The dpkg-____ command will ask configuration questions for a specified package, just as if the package were being installed for the first time.

Correct Answer: reconfigure
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38
An administrator has downloaded an image file of a boot floppy disk to a hard drive. What is the BEST utility to create a boot floppy from the disk image?
(Specify a single command without options.)

Correct Answer: dd
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/bin/dd

QUESTION 39

Which command will disable paging and swapping on a device?
(Provide only the command with no additional options or parameters).

Correct Answer: swapoff
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/sbin/swapoff

QUESTION 40
What command will print the shared libraries for the file `/usr/lib/libpng12.so`?
(Provide the full command with library name but without any other options or parameters).

Correct Answer: ldd /usr/lib/libpng12.so0
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
From Man Pages
ldd - print shared library dependencies

QUESTION 41
The priority of any process can range from -20 to _____. (Provide only the numerical value).

Correct Answer: 19
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
there are 20 negative and 20 positive values for the priority (from -1 to -20 and 0 to 19)
Source: Sybex Linux+ Complete Study Guide, CH 2, Page 92 *Managing Processs Priorities*

QUESTION 42
What option, when passed to the yum command, will update the entire system?
(Specify ONLY the option name with no additional parameters).

Correct Answer: update
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43
Which command is used to enable disk quotas on a particular filesystem?
(Provide only the command, with no options or parameters)

Correct Answer: quotaon
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/sbin/quotaon

QUESTION 44
Which command, with options, could be used to change an ext2 file system on /dev/hda1 to an ext3 file system?

Correct Answer: tune2fs -j /dev/hda1
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
tune2fs allows the system administrator to adjust various tunable filesystem parameters on Linux ext2/ext3 filesystems.

-j Add an ext3 journal to the filesystem. If the -J option is not specified, the default journal parameters will be used to create an appropriately sized journal stored within the filesystem. Note that you must be using a kernel which has ext3 support in order to actually make use of the journal.

QUESTION 45
On a system with separate partitions for `/, /usr, /var & /tmp`, which filesystem(s) can safely be mounted read-only?

Correct Answer: /usr
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The /usr partition contains common executables and documents such as man pages (help files), all of which should not be changed by users. Therefore, this partition should be mounted as read only.
Reference:
http://www.redhat.com/docs/manuals/linux/RHL-6.0-Manual/install-guide/manual/doc084.html

QUESTION 46
You are building a server that will be the file server for all users on your 100 user network. The server may have many hardware and operating system upgrades. Which directory should have its own mount point and/or hard drive.

Correct Answer: /home
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/home is called typical user's home directory. All user's home directory will be created on /home. So, it should own mount point.

QUESTION 47
Please enter, separated with a space but without paths, the TWO archive programs needed in addition to gzip, to extract files from a .deb file without using the Debian package manager

Correct Answer: ar tar
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48
You want to display all currently mounted file systems. Which command would you see?
(Please enter only the command without arguments or options)

Correct Answer: mount
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49
Which directory contains the PCMCIA configuration files?

Correct Answer: /etc/pcmcia
Section: ExamC

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/etc/pcmcia directory contains the configuration file for PCMCI
A.
Some Configuration files are:
bluetooth config.opts ieeel394.opts parport serial wireless.opts
bluetooth .confide isdn parportopts serial.opts
cis ide.opts network scsi shared
configieeel394 network.opts scsi.opts wireless

QUESTION 50
What file contains kernel level logging information such as output from a network driver module when it is loaded?

Correct Answer: /var/log/messages
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Kernel logging is different from distribution to distribution, but typically its /var/log/messages
Debian uses /var/log/syslog

QUESTION 51
In the vi editor, which of the following commands will delete the current line at the cursor and the 16 lines following it (17 lines total)?

Correct Answer: 17dd
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
in vi you can prefix every command with the number of repetitions you need to do. in this example the command is "dd" (delete line) and since you want to delete 17 lines, you just prefix dd with 17.

QUESTION 52
Which option must be listed in /etc/fstab to activate user quotas automatically?

Correct Answer: usrquota
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
mount uses usrquota and grpquota as mount parameters (column 4 in fstab) to enable quotas for a partition.

QUESTION 53
Which user-level program, when manually executed by the root user, is used to change the runlevel of the system? (Provide only the command with no additional options or parameters)

Correct Answer: init
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
when using init as a command, init itself just runs telinit to send the new runlevel to the init process (with the PID 1)

QUESTION 54
Which command will convert an RPM package file to a cpio archive?

(Provide only the command with no options or parameters)

Correct Answer: rpm2cpio
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55
You are formatting a single hard disk for a Linux install.

What is the maximum number of primary partitions you can create?

Correct Answer: 4 -or- four
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56
Which utility can be used to convert a . rpm package to .deb package format?
(Enter command without any arguments)

Correct Answer: alien
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57
What command is used to display a file in octal format?

Correct Answer: od
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58
You wish to execute two commands, one after the other. However, you only want the second command to execute if the first is successful.

Which character(s) do you put between the commands on the command line to accomplish this?

Correct Answer: &&
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
&& logical and (execute cmd2 ONLY if cmd1 was successful)
|| logical or (execute cmd2 only if cmd1 was NOT successful)

QUESTION 59
What program would you use to increase or decrease the priority of a command before it is executed?

Correct Answer: nice
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
use renice for already running processes, and nice to start processes with a specific priority.

QUESTION 60
You wish to send the output of a command to standard output (stdout) and save it to a file. The command to use is _____.

Do not specify any arguments.

Correct Answer: tee
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61
What command returns the first few lines of a given file?

Correct Answer: head
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62
You have a text file with tab-separated values, but your application needs them space-separated. What command would you use from the Bash shell to achieve this?

Please fill in the command only, without any options.

Correct Answer: expand
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
From the man pages:
expand - convert tabs to spaces

QUESTION 63
You want a process to keep running after you have logged out. What command to use ?

Correct Answer: nohup
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
nohup - run a command immune to hangups, with output to a non-tty

QUESTION 64
What is the name of the grub config file? (Provide only the filename)

Correct Answer: menu.lst

Explanation/Reference:
Configuring grub v1
The configuration file is /boot/grub/menu.lst Under Debian, the grub configuration file is updated automatically, when you install a new kernel. This is done automatically by update-grub. You can edit the settings in /boot/grub/menu.lst.Make sure you read the update-grub(8) manpage from your distribution.

Configuring grub v2
The configuration file is /boot/grub/grub.cfg, but you shouldn't edit it directly. This file is generated by grub v2's update-grub(8), based on:
  1. The script snippets in /etc/grub.d/
  2. The configuration file /etc/default/grub
To configure grub "v2", you should edit /etc/default/grub, then run update-grub. Advanced configuration are achieved by modifying the snippets in /etc/grub.d/.

QUESTION 65
You have not run apt-get on a system for some time, but it has been run on the system before. What apt-get command would you run to download the latest list of packages, but not the packages themselves?

A. apt-get update

B. apt-getbuilD.dep

C. apt-get upgrade

D. apt-get dist-upgrade

E. apt-get mirror-select

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To automatically upgrade all installed packages to the latest available version, issue the following command:
apt-get upgrade

QUESTION 66
How do you get a list of files that have been installed from a dpkg package?

A. dpkg -C pkgname

B. dpkg -L pkgname

C. dpkg -s pkgname

D. dpkg -I pkgname

E. dpkg -S pkgname

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamA
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Exam D

QUESTION 1
For accessibility assistance, which of the following programs is an onscreen keyboard?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
GOK = GNOME Onscreen Keyboard

QUESTION 2
What needs to be done to enable 32 bit I/O transfer mode for (E)IDE disks, on a system running a 2.4 series Linux kernel?

A. The sysctl utility must be used.
B. The Linux kernel must be recompiled.
C. This feature isn't supported in 2.4 series kernels.
D. This feature is enabled by default in 2.4 series kernels.
E. The hdparm utility must be used.

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

hdparm provides a command line interface to various hard disk ioctls supported by the stock Linux ATA/IDE device driver subsystem. Some options may work correctly only with the latest kernels.
-d Disable/enable the "using_dma" flag for this drive. This option now works with most combinations of drives and PCI interfaces which support DMA and which are known to the IDE driver. It is also a good idea to use the appropriate -X option in combination with -dl to ensure that the drive itself is programmed for the correct DMA mode, although most BIOSs should do this for you at boot time.

Using DMA nearly always gives the best performance, with fast I/O throughput and low CPU usage. But there are at least a few configurations of chipsets and drives for which DMA does not make much of a difference, or may even slow things down (on really messed up hardware!). Your mileage may vary.

QUESTION 3
Which of these commands allows you to use shared libraries that are in `/usr/local/lib`?

A. export LD_PRELOAD=/usr/local/lib
B. export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib
C. ldconfig /usr/local/lib
D. ldd /usr/local/lib

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
ld.so searches for shared libraries in LD_LIBRARY_PATH before looking in the standard directories.
Alternatively you can specify the directory in the /etc/ld.so.conf and running ldconfig.

QUESTION 4
When Human Interface Device (HID) is being used, which of the following represents a USB mouse connected to the PC?

A. /dev/psaux
B. /dev/ttyS0
C. /dev/input/mice
D. /dev/usb/mouse0
E. /dev/ttyUSB0

Correct Answer: CD
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

/dev/psaux (for the PS/2 mouse port)
/dev/ttyS0 (the first RS-232 serial port mouse)

QUESTION 5
Which of the following commands will provide localespecific information about your system and its environment?

A. tzconfig
B. tzselect
C. locale
D. getlocale
E. loconfig

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6
What command is used to create an ISO9660 filesystem that can be properly accessed from a Windows 95/98 machine?

A. mkisofs -j -T -o backup.iso /home/joe
B. mkisofs -J -T -r -o backup.iso /home/joe
C. mkisofs -l -o backup.iso /home/joe
D. mkisofs -D -T -o backup.iso /home/joe
E. mkisofs -d -T -r -o backup.iso /home/joe

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
mkisofs - create an hybrid ISO9660/JOLIET/HFS filesystem with optional Rock Ridge attributes.
-D Do not use deep directory relocation, and instead just pack them in the way we see them. If ISO9660:1999 has not been selected, this violates the ISO9660 standard, but it happens to work on many systems. Use with caution.
-T Generate a file TRANS.TBL in each directory on the CDROM, which can be used on non-Rock Ridge capable systems to help establish the correct file names. There is also information present in the file that indicates the major and minor numbers for block and character devices, and each symlink has the name of the link file given. -r This is like the -R option, but file ownership and modes are set to more useful values. The uid and gid are set to zero, because they are usually only useful on the authorâs system, and not useful to the client. All the file read bits are set true, so that files and directories are globally readable on the client. If any execute bit is set for a file, set all of the execute bits, so that executables are globally executable on the client. If any search bit is set for a directory, set all of the search bits, so that directories are globally searchable on the client. All write bits are cleared, because the CD-Rom will be mounted read-only in any case. If any of the special mode bits are set, clear them, because file locks are not useful on a read-only file system, and set-id bits are not desirable for uid 0 or gid 0. When used on Win32, the execute bit is set on all files. This is a result of the lack of file permissions on Win32 and the Cygwin POSIX emulation layer.

QUESTION 7
Keyboards and mice are members of which class of USB devices?

A. Mass Storage Device Class
B. Human Interface Device Class
C. Communication Device Class
D. Data Interface Device Class

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8
Messages from programs are not appearing in the user's native language. What environment variable must be set for this to happen?

A. MESSAGES
B. LANG
C. I18N
D. MSGS
E. LC_MSGS

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
LANG is the environmental variable, which carrying value of default Language.
You can check: echo $LANG

QUESTION 9

Which bash option will prevent you from overwriting a file with ">" ?

A. set o append
B. set o safe
C. set o noclobber
D. set o noglob
E. set o nooverwrite

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10
A Makefile typically contains which targets?

A. clean, install, uninstall
B. PATHS, DESTDIR, LIBS, LDFLAGS
C. prefix, exec_prefix, bindir, mandir
D. CFLAGS, CPPFLAGS, LIBS, LDFLAGS

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
While makefiles can contain every one of the above targets, commonly clean, install, and uninstall are used in makefiles.

QUESTION 11
What command is used to re-add a partition to a software RAID setup?

A. addraid
B. raidadd
C. raidaddhot
D. raidhotadd

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
raidhotadd command is used to add the new disk on RAID array or as a RAID spare disk.
Example: raidhotadd /dev/hda13 /dev/md0

QUESTION 12
One of the IDE hard drives in a server is transferring data very slowly. What command must be run to enable DMA on it?

A. hdparm -dma /dev/hda1
B. hdparm -dma /dev/hda

C. hdparm -d 1 /dev/hda
D. hdparm -d /dev/hda1
E. hdparm -d /dev/hda

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
hdparm provides a command line interface to various hard disk ioctls supported by the stock Linux ATA/IDE device driver subsystem. Some options may work correctly only with the latest kernels.
-d Disable/enable the "using_dma" flag for this drive. This option now works with most combinations of drives and PCI interfaces which support DMA and which are known to the IDE driver. It is also a good idea to use the appropriate-X option in combination with-dl to ensure that the drive itself is programmed for the correct DMA mode, although most BIOSs should do this for you at boottime. Using DMA nearly always gives the best performance, with fast I/O throughput and low CPU usage. Butthere are at least a few configurations of chipsets and drives for which DMA does not make much of a difference, or may even slow things down (on really messed up hardware!). Your mileage may vary.

QUESTION 13
When bash is invoked as an interactive login shell, which of the following sentences is true?

A. It first reads and executes commands in /etc/profile and then does the same for ~/.bash_profile,~/.bash_login and ~/.profile.
B. It first reads and executes commands in /etc/bashrc and then does the same for /etc/profile.
C. It reads and executes commands in ~/.bashrc only if /etc/profile or another initialisation script calls it.
D. It ignores /etc/profile and only reads and executes commands in ~/.bashrc.
E. It first reads and executes commands in /etc/profile and then does same for ~/.bash_profile and~/.bashrc.

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Startup Scripts:
For Login shell provided users:
i. /etc/profile which calls /etc/profile.d/*.sh
ii. ~./bash_profile
iii. ~/.bashrc
iv. /etc/bashrc
For non-Login Shell provided users
1. ~/.bashrc
2. /etc/bashrc which calls /etc/profile.d/*.sh

QUESTION 14
You have finished updating and resolving dependencies for some source code. What command should you run before recompiling the code into binary form?

A. make clean
B. make dep
C. make all
D. make install

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15
You need to install a fax server. Which type of fax/modem should you install to ensure Linux compatibility?

A. Internal PCI Fax/Modem
B. External USB Fax/Modem
C. External Serial Fax/Modem
D. Internal ISA Fax/Modem

Correct Answer: AC
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
An internal PCI Plug and Play Fax/modem will be the easiest to install and configure.

Older kernels do not support USB, and internal modems need drivers which might not always be available. But a serial driver is active in all linux kernels, making a serial modem the most compatible.

QUESTION 16
What key combination is used to forcibly halt the X server in the event of the graphical session becoming unusable (eg., desktop manager or fullscreen application hanging)?

A. press CTRL+ALT+BACK_SPACE
B. press CTRL+ALT+DEL twice
C. press CTRL+ALT+DEL
D. press CTRL+ALT+F1 then run

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17
You are running Linux 2.0.36 and you need to add a USB mouse to your system. Which of the following statements is true?

A. USB support is not available in Linux.
B. You need to rebuild the kernel.
C. You need to upgrade the kernel
D. You need to load the USB modules for your existing modular kernel.

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation/Reference:
USB support started in Kernel 2.2 (for USB1.0; full support for USB2.0 since Kernel 2.4.; USB3.0 since 2.6.31

You'll need a 2.4.0 or in some cases a 2.2.18 kernel for USB to work.

QUESTION 18
What command can be used to configure the baud rate on a serial port?

A. setty
B. ttyconfig
C. setserial
D. serialmode
E. serialconfig

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19
Which command allows you to make a shell variable visible to subshells?

A. export $VARIABLE
B. set VARIABLE
C. export VARIABLE
D. set $VARIABLE
E. env VARIABLE

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
The command used to determine a file's type is

A. file
B. find
C. type
D. ls

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21
Which THREE statements concerning automounter are true?

A. The autofs service does not need to be restarted after changing automounter map files.
B. The automounter service does not rely on the kernel configuration.
C. Only one entry in master map can refer to each map file.
D. For each entry in auto.master, a separate automounter daemon is started.
E. Changes to auto.master require automounter to reload its configuration.

Correct Answer: ADE
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
http://linux.about.com/library/cmd/blcmdl8_autofs.htm

QUESTION 22
Which TWO of the following options are valid, in the /etc/exports file?

A. uid
B. norootsquash
C. rootsquash
D. rw
E. ro

Correct Answer: DE
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23
A French user has installed the French language pack, but currencies are still being displayed with a leading '$' sign in his spreadsheets. What must be done to fix this?

A. Reinstall the French language pack.
B. Set the timezone correctly.
C. Edit /etc/currency.
D. Alter the locale.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24
What should the permission settings be for `/etc/passwd` and `/etc/shadow`?

A. `/etc/passwd: -rw- r-- r-- /etc/shadow: -r-- --- ---`
B. `/etc/passwd: -r-- --- --- /etc/shadow: -rw- r-- r--`
C. `/etc/passwd: -rw- r-- r-- /etc/shadow: -rw- r-- r--`
D. `/etc/passwd: -r-- --- --- /etc/shadow: -r-- --- ---`

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation/Reference:
shadow is a file which contains the password information for the systems accounts and optional aging information. This file must not be readable by regular users if password security is to be maintained. The passwd file should be world-readable.

QUESTION 25
You enter the command date +%M. What does the output show you?

A. the current hour
B. the current minute
C. the current month
D. the current second
E. the current year

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
date command displays the current date and time information as well as we can set new date and time to system by supplying-s option.
To display time: date+%T
To display Minute: date +%M
To display Month : date+%m
%% a literal %
%a locale's abbreviated weekday name (Sun..Sat)
%A locale's full weekday name, variable length (Sunday.-Saturday) %b locale's abbreviated month name (Jan..Dec)
%B locale's full month name, variable length (January..December) %c locale's date and time (Sat Nov 04 12:02:33 EST 1989)
%C century (year divided by 100 and truncated to an integer) [00-99]
%d day of month (01..31)
%Ddate(mm/dd/yy)
%e day of month, blank padded (1.31)
%F same as %Y-%m-%d
%g the 2-digit year corresponding to the %V week number
%G the 4-digit year corresponding to the %V week number
%h same as %b
%H hour (00. .23)
%I hour (01.. 12)
%jdayofyear(001..366)
%khour(0..23)
%lhour(1..12)
%m month (01..12)
%M minute (00..59)
%n a newline
%N nanoseconds (000000000..999999999)
%p locale's upper case AM or PM indicator (blank in many locales) %P locale's lower case am or pm indicator (blank in many locales) %r time, 12-hour (hh:mm:ss [AP]M)
%R time, 24-hour (hh:mm)
%s seconds since *?"00:00:00 1970-01-01 UTCSC" (a GNU extension) %S second (00..60); the 60 is

necessary to accommodate a leap seC.
ond
%t a horizontal tab %Ttime, 24-hour (hh:mm:ss) %u day of week (1..7); 1 represents Monday %U week number of year with Sunday as first day of week (00..53) %V week number of year with Monday as first day of week (01. .53) %w day of week (0..6); 0 represents Sunday %W week number of year with Monday as first day of week (00..53) %x locale's date representation (mm/dd/yy) %X locale's time representation (%H:%M:%S) %y last two digits of year (00..99) %Y year (1970...) %z RFC.2822 style numeric timezone (-0500) (a nonstandard extension) %L time zone (e.g., EDT), or nothing if no time zone is determinable

QUESTION 26
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 ignore brief keystrokes according to a specified time limit
C. To repeat the input of a single character
D. To prevent repeated input of a single character if the key is held down

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27
What benefit does an alias provide?

A. It creates a local copy of a file from another directory.
B. It prevents having to type long commands
C. It provides faster lookups for commands.
D. It hides what command you are running from others.

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation/Reference:
aliases substitute long commands (including options!) with shorter commands.

QUESTION 28
Which pseudo-file contains information on the status of software RAID devices?

A. /proc/raidstat
B. /proc/mdstatus
C. /proc/mdstat
D. /proc/raid/status
E. /proc/raidstatus

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
/proc/mdstat file contains the status of software RAID devices.

Another Way is:
lsraid -a /dev/md? If raid tools is used
mdadm --detail /dev/md ? If mdadm is used for software RAID.

QUESTION 29
What is the minimum number of disks required in a RAID5 array?

A. 5
B. 2
C. 1
D. 3
E. 4

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
For RAID Level 1 minimum Required Disks is 2 and for RAID Level 5 required number of disks is 3.

QUESTION 30
Which command should be added to /etc/bash_profile to change the language of messages from an internationalised program to Portuguese (pt)? (Select TWO correct answers)

A. export ALL_MESSAGES=upt"
B. export MESSAGE="pt"
C. export LC_MESSAGES="pt"
D. export LANG="pt"
E. export LANGUAGEs,lpt"

Correct Answer: CD
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
You ran out of space and added a eighth disk to your SCSI-1 system. When you try to start, the system no longer boots. What is most likely the cause of this problem?

A. SCSI-1 supports only 6 disks per adaptor.
B. There is a SCSI-ID conflict that causes that problem.
C. You forgot to set the SCSI-ID #8 for the new disk.
D. SCSI-1 supports only 8 devices including the adaptor.

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The controller is counted as one device.

QUESTION 32

You logged in as user tuxl, but now you want to switch users to tux2 with tux2's environment. How would you do this?

A. su-etux2
B. su-ftux2
C. su - tux2
D. su tux2
E. su -m tux2

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
su means switch user. To switch from one user to another user with another user's environment and home directory use - option. Here switching to tux2, then su - tux2 is answer.

QUESTION 33
Which of the following is the purpose of the Bash built-in export command?

A. To allow disks to be mounted remotely.
B. To make the command history available to sub-shells.
C. To run a command as a process in a sub-shell.
D. To share NFS partitions for use by other systems on the network.
E. To setup environment variables for applications.

Correct Answer: E
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Without export, a variable will only be visible in the process that defined it. Exported variables are also visible in all child processes that are created after the export.

QUESTION 34
How can DMA be enabled for the device /dev/hda?

A. hdparm -d 1 /dev/hda
B. sysctl -w dev.ide.dma=l
C. insmod dma dev=/dev/had
D. echo "1" >/proc/ide/hda/dma
E. dma add /dev/hda

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35
What is the purpose of the dig command?

A. To perform hostname lookups
B. To adjust a file's hidden permissions
C. To adjust a directory's hidden permissions
D. To search for files on the filesystem
E. To ping all known hosts on the current subnet

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36
Which of the following commands will change all CR-LF pairs in an imported text file, userlist.txt, to Linux standard LF characters and store it as newlist.txt?

A. tr 'rn' '' <userlist.txt> newlist.txt
B. tr -c 'nr' '' <newlist.txt> userlist.txt
C. tr -d 'r' <userlist.txt> newlist.txt
D. tr 'r' 'n' userlist.txt newlist.txt
E. tr -s '^M''^J' userlist.txt newlist.txt

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
How many SCSI ids for peripherals can SCSI-1 support?

A. 5
B. 8
C. 6
D. 7

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SCSI-1 support total 7 peripherals. There are several different types of SCSI devices. The original SCSI specification is commonly referred to as SCSI-1. The newer specification, SCSI-2, offers increased speed and performance, as well as new commands. Fast SCSI increases throughput to more than 10MB per second. Fast-Wide SCSI provides a wider data path and throughput of up to 40MB per second and up to 15 devices. There there are UltrA. SCSI and UltrA. WidE.SCSI

QUESTION 38
Which command line option would you use to restrict the GNU find command to searching a particular number of subdirectories?

A. -n

B. -max-dirs

C. -S

D. -maxdepth

E. -dirmax

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Descend at most levels (a non-negative integer) levels of directories below the command line arguments.

Restrict search depth If you want to search a directory and, perhaps, some limited number
of subdirectories, you can use the -maxdepth *levels* expression to limit the search.

QUESTION 39
Which RAID level provides the most redundancy?

A. RAID0

B. RAID4

C. RAID1

D. RAID5

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

On the original Test King the correct answer was C) RAID1,
However, based on my experiences and research on the internet, RAID 5 is the best reduncancy provided.
Source: http://www.mytechsupport.ca/content/view/35/199/

RAID Level 1 is called mirroring and also requires two RAID Partitions. The resulting RAID device is virtual
partition the size of the smallest of the member RAID partitions. All RAID partitions which are members of the
RAID device contain identical data. IF any disk in the RAID device fails, the RAID device continues to function
without losing data. This is useful for fault tolerance, but is costly terms of disk space.

QUESTION 40
Which shell built-in command can be used to create a shortcut or pseudonym for a longer command? Assume
a modern bournE.like shell, such as bash.

A. alias

B. shortcut

C. In

D. sudo

E. link

Correct Answer: A
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Alias command is used to create like shortcut of long command.

Example: alias back="tar -cvf mytar.tar /root/*", here back will be the alias (shortcut) of complete "tar -cvf mytar.tar/root/*" command.

QUESTION 41
On a system using shadowed passwords, the correct permissions for /etc/passwd are ___ and the correct permissions for /etc/shadow are ___.

A. -rwr --- ---, -r-- --- ---
B. -rwr r-- ---, r-- r-- r--
C. -rwr r-- ---, -r-- --- ---
D. -rwr rw- --- , -r-- r-- ---
E. -rw- --- --- , -r-- --- ---

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation/Reference:
/etc/passwd must be readable by all, while /etc/shadow should be readable only by the superuser.

QUESTION 42
Considering that a 2.4 series Linux kernel is being used, which kernel module must be loaded to enable CD burning with an IDE CD writer?

A. ide-cdrw
B. ide-cdb
C. ide-scsi
D. ide-cd
E. None of the above.

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
ide-scsi module should be loaded to enable CD burning with an IDE CD Writer. Verify either loaded or not using lsmod command

QUESTION 43
Which of the following entries are NOT valid in /etc/raidtab?

A. chunk-size
B. nr-raid-disks
C. superblock-persistent
D. nr-spare-disks

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44
In order to save and restore your sound card's configuration between sessions, the ALSA sound system uses what program?

A. setalsa
B. alsactl
C. soundctl
D. setsound
E. alsaset

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Definition: ALSA: The ALSA sound driver was originally written as a replacement for the Linux kernel sound for Gravis UltraSound (GUS) cards. As this GUS replacement proved to be a success, the author started the ALSA project for a generic driver for several sound chips, with fully modularized design. It is compatible with the OSS/ Free and OSS/Linux sound drivers (the drivers in the kernel), but has its own interface that is even better than the OSS drivers. A list of features can be found at http:// www.alsa-project.org/intro.html. The main page of the ALSA project is http://www.alsa-project.org/ From ALSA-HOWTO The ALSA sound drivers have proven to be such a success that they have replaced the OSS drivers in the Linux kernel.

QUESTION 45
Which command will set the local machine's timezone to UTC?

A. cat UTC > /etc/timezone
B. ln s /usr/share/zoneinfo/UTC /etc/localtime
C. date timezone=UTC
D. mv /usr/timezone/UTC /etc

Correct Answer: B
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
While installing from source code you don't see the configuration script.
What command can you run to compile the code?

A. make configure
B. install
C. install makefile
D. make

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
there is typically no "make configure" command, as opposed to a ./configure.sh script which creates the makefile.
if you already have a makefile use "make" or "make install" to build the binaries.

QUESTION 47
Which command would run "make" in the background?

A. make && bg
B. make ; bg
C. make &
D. nohup make

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
append & to any command to run it in the background (alternatively use CTRL+Z and bg)

QUESTION 48
Many people like the vi text editor but the default bash command line editor recognizes emacs keystrokes.

What command entered into a bash initialization file will have bash recognize vi keystrokes after login?

A. history -p vi
B. alias emacs=vi
C. HISTCMD=vi
D. set -o vi
E. unset emacs

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
You can switch the internal bash commandline editor by using the set -o command either directly in the command line or in the .bashrc file (or any other start script).

QUESTION 49
An administrator has downloaded an image file of a boot floppy disk to a hard drive. What is the BEST utility to create a boot floppy from the disk image?
(Specify a single command without options.)

Correct Answer: dd
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/bin/dd

QUESTION 50
Which utility can be used to convert a . rpm package to .deb package format?
(Enter command without any arguments)

Correct Answer: alien
Section: ExamC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Exam E

QUESTION 1
What command can be used to generate log entries of any facility and priority?
_____
(Supply just the command name without a path)

Correct Answer: logger
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
`logger [-p facility.priority] [-t tag] message`

QUESTION 2
The _____ command allows you to view or change serial port configuration

Correct Answer: setserial
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

setserial command helps to set or get the Linux Serial Port Information, setserial is a
program designed to set and/or report the configuration information associated with a
serial port. This information includes what I/O port and IRQ a particular serial port is
using, and whether or not the break key should be interpreted as the Secure Attention
Key, and so on.

QUESTION 3
Please enter the complete path to the main configuration file for syslogd, which logs system messages on Linux
systems?

Correct Answer: /etc/syslog.conf
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4
You are compiling some software from source. After running ./configure with the appropriate arguments and no
errors, what is the next command to run?

Correct Answer: make
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
The purpose of the make utility is to determine automatically which pieces of a large
program need to be recompiled, and issue the commands to recompile them. example C
programs, since they are most common, but you can use make with any programming
language whose compiler can be run with a shell command. In fact, make is not limited to
programs. You can use it to describe any task where some files must be updated
automatically from others whenever the others change.
To prepare to use make, you must write a file called the makefile that describes the
relationships among files in your program, and the states the commands for updating each
file. In a program, typically the executable file is updated from object files, which are in
turn made by compiling source files.

QUESTION 5
Your newly-compiled kernel can not find any modules it needs to load. What command was missed when compiling and installing the kernel?

Correct Answer: make modules_install
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
make modules_ install must be run as a root user because it creates the directory under /lib/modules/kernel-version and places all modules to load by kernel. If you forget at kernel-recompile time, your new kernel doesn't get the modules to load.

QUESTION 6
Please specify the directory containing the configuration files for the CUPS printing system.
(Provide the full path to the directory)

Correct Answer: /etc/cups
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
From the man pages:
The cupsd.conf file configures the CUPS scheduler, cupsd(8). It is normally located in the /etc/cups directory.

QUESTION 7
The _____ command displays ISA plug-and-play devices resource information

Correct Answer: pnpdump
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
pnpdump will scan all the ISA PnP cards, dumping their resource data to stdout. The resource data is supposed to be a description of the resources (10 ports, interrupts, DMA channels) that the card would like, or needs, to use to work. It is stored in a small ROM on the card, which can be read as part of the Plug and Play configuration process.

QUESTION 8
The _____ command is used to add a group to the system

Correct Answer: groupadd
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/usr/sbin/groupadd

QUESTION 9
After configuring a new 2.4 series kernel, all dependencies, such as include files, need to be created. How can this be achieved? Please enter the complete command

Correct Answer: make dep
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

make dep = makes and build the dependencies
make clean = clean any unnecessary files used to build the previous steps

Source: http://www.linuxdocs.org/HOWTOs/Kernel-HOWTO-5.html

QUESTION 10
The _____ command is used to print out the current date and time on the system

Correct Answer: date
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
/bin/date

QUESTION 11
What command is used to create a file-system to be burned to a CD?
(Please enter the command without the path or any options or parameters)

Correct Answer: mkisofs
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
mkisofs - create an hybrid ISO9660/JOUET/HFSfilesystem with optional Rock Ridge attributes.

QUESTION 12
Which file contains the software RAID configuration?
(Please enter the file-name without the path)

Correct Answer: raidtab
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
/etc/raidtab file contains the RAID configuration and /proc/mdstat file contains the status of RAID device.

QUESTION 13
Which program lists information about files opened by processes and produces output that can be parsed by other programs?

Correct Answer: lsof
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14
After configuring printing on a Linux server, the administrator sends a test file to one of the printers and it fails to print. What command can be used to print the status of the printer's queue? (Provide only the command, without any options or parameters)

Correct Answer: lpq
Section: ExamE
Explanation

QUESTION 15
What is the correct parameter to pass to the kernel at boot time to force it to use only one of the available processors?

Correct Answer: maxcpus=0
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
maxcpus=NUMBER

Specify maximum number of processors that an SMP kernel should make use of. For example if you have four cpus and would like to use 2 CPU then pass 2 as a number to maxcpus (useful to test different software performances and configurations).

If test questions are multiple choice and one of the option is NOSMP, that is also correct answer.

QUESTION 16
Which file contains configuration data for automount? Please enter the complete path.

Correct Answer: /etc/auto.master
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
autofs will consult a configuration file /etc/auto.master . The auto.master map is consulted when the autofs script is invoked to set up the necessary mount points for the automounter. Each line in this file describes a mount point and points to another file describing the file systems to be mounted under this mountpoint. The access to those maps is governed by a key.

QUESTION 17
A new kernel version needs to be compiled to use a new feature. If the old kernel configuration file is available, which make target will only update the configuration file for the new kernel version? (Please enter only the make target)

Correct Answer: oldconfig
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Not make oldconfig. Would only make the target.
oldconfig will read the defaults from an existing .config and rewrite necessary links and files. Necessary means what new features are added then the running kernel. Use this option if you've made minor changes to source files or need to script the rebuild process. Note that oldconfig will only work within the same major version of the kernel. You cannot, for example, use a 2.4.x .config with the 2.6.x kernel

QUESTION 18
Which file the /proc filesystem lists parameters passed from the bootloaderto the kernel?

Correct Answer: cmdline
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
The Linux/proc Directory is a Virtual Filesystem provided by linux kernel, /proc contains files and directories that let system administrators and programmers access system information. If you misconfigured the bootloader, you can't load the Linux. We have different Boot loader like lilo, grub etc. If you try to load the Linux using misconfigured bootloader you will get kernel panic, no init found or Kernel Panic - Not Suyncing: Attempt to kill init etc Error. At this time you can boot the system by passing different parameters from the bootloader. If you are using LILO bootloader press ctrl+x. If you are using grub, press a or e and editor pass the different parameter.
Before passing kernel parameter, you should know whatto pass, thefile /proc/cmdline contains the parameter can pass from bootloader.
For Grub
Contains of/proc/cmdline
ro root=LABEL=/ rhgb queit
or
/proc/cmdline
ro root=/dev/hda2
This file shows the parameters passed to the kernel at the time it is started .This tells us that the kernel is mounted reaD.only (signi_ed by (ro))off of the second partition on the first IDE device (/dev/hda2).
For LILO
BOOT_IMAGE=linux ro BOOT_FILE=/boot/vmlinuz-2.6.9-5.EL rhgb quiet
root=LABEL=/l

QUESTION 19
Which mount option must be used in the example `/etc/fstab` entry below, to ensure that a specific filesystem is not mounted when the system is booted?
`/dev/hdd/media/cdrom iso9660_____,ro 0 0`

Correct Answer: noauto
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
Which program can be used to adjust the DMA settings of an IDE hard drive? Please enter it without path, parameters or arguments.

Correct Answer: hdparm
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21
What word is missing from the following SQL statement?
`Update tablename_____ fieldname ='value' where id =909;`

Correct Answer: set
Section: ExamE
Explanation

QUESTION 22
You are logged in as root. What command do you run to find out what groups user bruno belongs to?

Correct Answer: groups
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
bruno
/usr/bin/groups

QUESTION 23
Which option, when passed to the gpg command, will enter an interactive menu enabling the user to perform key management related tasks?
Provide only the option

Correct Answer: --edit-key
Section: ExamE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
From the man pages:
Present a menu which enables you to do most of the key management related tasks. It expects the specification of a key on the command line.

QUESTION 24
Which command allows you to make a shell variable visible to subshells?

A. export $VARIABLE
B. set VARIABLE
C. export VARIABLE
D. set $VARIABLE
E. env VARIABLE

Correct Answer: C
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25
What is the purpose of the dig command?

A. To perform hostname lookups
B. To adjust a file's hidden permissions
C. To adjust a directory's hidden permissions
D. To search for files on the filesystem
E. To ping all known hosts on the current subnet

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26
While installing from source code you don't see the configuration script.
What command can you run to compile the code?

A. make configure
B. install
C. install makefile
D. make

Correct Answer: D
Section: ExamD
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
there is typically no "make configure" command, as opposed to a ./configure.sh script which creates the makefile.
if you already have a makefile use "make" or "make install" to build the binaries.