

**Vendor: LPI** 

Exam Code: 117-201

**Exam Name: Linux Advanced Administration** 

**Version: Demo** 

In capacity planning exercises, which tools assist in listing and identifying processes of interest? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. acpid
- B. Isof
- C. pstree
- D. telinit

**Correct Answer: BC** 

### **QUESTION 2**

Which of the following tools are used to measure memory usage? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

- A. mpstat
- B. pstree
- C. sar
- D. top
- E. vmstat

**Correct Answer: CDE** 

## **QUESTION 3**

In the following output from top, which processes contribute to the percentage of time that the CPU spends in the state of wa?

Tasks: 193 total, 1 running, 190 sleeping, 2 stopped, 0 zombie

Cpu(s): 0.5%us, 0.3%sy, 0.0%ni, 98.2%id, 1.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st

- A. Processes waiting for user interaction.
- B. Processes that were already closed and are waiting to be launched again.
- C. Processes that have not been scheduled yet because they haven't been fully loaded into RAM or are in swap.
- D. Processes waiting for IO operations to complete.

**Correct Answer: D** 

Which of the following is a side effect of extensive usage of swap space?

- A. The root filesystem may become full because swap space is always located on the system root partition.
- B. The overall system performance may degrade because of heavy hard disk use and memory reorganization.
- C. Since processes always exist completely in either RAM or swap, regular RAM may become unused if the kernel does not move processes back from the swap space to memory.
- D. The memory may become fragmented and slow down the access to memory pages. However, this can be kept to a minimum by the regular use of memfrag -d.
- E. Applications need to restart because their virtual memory addresses change to reflect memory relocation to the swap address area.

**Correct Answer: B** 

#### **QUESTION 5**

In the below example output, which columns detail the percent of time the CPU spent running non-kernel code and the percent of time the CPU spent running kernel code? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

# vmstat 1 100
procsmemoryswapiosystemcpu
r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa
0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 100 0
0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1007 359 0 0 100 0
0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1117 577 0 0 100 0
0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 1007 366 0 0 100 0
A. id
B. us
C. wa

**Correct Answer: BD** 

D. sy

In this example output, which descriptions match the purpose of the free, buff and cache columns? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

# vmstat 1 100

procs -----memory-------swap-- ----io---- --system-- ----cpu----

r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1007 359 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1117 577 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1007 366 0 0 100 0

- A. Used swap space
- B. RAM available for filesystem buffers
- C. Available free RAM
- D. RAM used for buffers
- E. RAM used for filesystem cache

**Correct Answer: CDE** 

### **QUESTION 7**

In the following output, what percentage of time was the CPU waiting for pending I/O?

# vmstat 1 100

procs -----memory------swap-- ----io---- --system-- ----cpu----

r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1007 359 0 0 100 0

 $0\ 0\ 0\ 282120\ 134108\ 5797012\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1117\ 577\ 0\ 0\ 100\ 0$ 

 $0\ 0\ 0\ 282120\ 134108\ 5797012\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1007\ 366\ 0\ 0\ 100\ 0$ 

- A. 0
- B. 100
- C. 35.9
- D. 57.7
- E. 36.6

**Correct Answer: A** 

In the following output, what is the 5 minute load average for the system?

### # uptime

12:10:05 up 18 days, 19:00, 2 users, load average. 0.47, 24.71, 35.31

- A. 0.47
- B. 24.71
- C. 35.31
- D. There is no 5 minute interval. It is some value between 0.47 and 24.71.
- E. There is no 5 minute interval. It is some value between 24.71 and 35.31.

#### **Correct Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION 9**

Which commands below are useful to collect data about remote filesystem connections? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. pidstat
- B. nfsiostat
- C. sadf
- D. cifsiostat

### **Correct Answer: BD**

### **QUESTION 10**

In the following output, the load averages represent the system load averages for what time frames?

### # uptime

12:10:05 up 18 days, 19:00, 2 users, load average. 0.47, 24.71, 35.31

- A. 1, 5 and 15 minutes
- B. 1, 15 and 30 minutes
- C. 1, 15, and 30 seconds
- D. 15, 30 and 60 minutes
- E. 15, 30 and 60 seconds

#### **Correct Answer: A**

Which of the following commands will provide the PIDs of the processes sorted by which are using the most CPU cycles on the Linux system?

- A. top
- B. uptime
- C. ps aux
- D. vmstat
- E. freemem

**Correct Answer: A** 

#### **QUESTION 12**

Which command will report information on memory usage, paging and block input/output?

- A. free
- B. memshow
- C. ps
- D. top
- E. vmstat

**Correct Answer: E** 

## **QUESTION 13**

When planning a web server which of the following choices will impact system sizing? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

- A. How many concurrent users are expected?
- B. Which hardware vendor has better Linux support?
- C. What type of content will be served?
- D. What scripting languages will the web server support?
- E. Will the OS install be CD, DVD or network based?

**Correct Answer: ACD** 

# **QUESTION 14**

When is historical data of resource usage important? (Select THREE correct answers.)

- A. Predicting when resources will need to be increased.
- B. Selecting a computer vendor.
- C. Identifying processes killed during out of memory occurrences.

D. Diagnosing capacity problems.

E. Troubleshooting a software problem.

**Correct Answer: ADE** 

#### **QUESTION 15**

Which of the following terms are used to describe 3.x kernel releases? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

A. beta

B. final

C. long-term

D. prerelease

E. stable

**Correct Answer: CE** 

#### **QUESTION 16**

What is a key difference between a zImage and bzImage kernel image?

A. zImage is compressed using gzip, bzImage is compressed using bzip2.

B. zImage is for 2.6 series kernels, bzImage is for 3.x series kernels.

C. zImage is limited to 64k, bzImage has no such restriction.

D. zImage gets loaded completely into low memory. bzImage will load into high memory once low memory is full.

**Correct Answer: D** 

### **QUESTION 17**

According to the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), what is the path to the Linux kernel source and may be a symbolic link to the real Linux source code? (Please specify the full path with no version information.)

Correct Answer: /usr/src/linux, /usr/src/linux/

### **QUESTION 18**

After installing a compiled kernel, it cannot find any modules that are needed to be loaded. What make target was likely missed while installing the kernel?

**Correct Answer:** make modules\_install, modules\_install

Which of the following command sequences can be used to extract files contained in a initramfs file (/boot/initramfs) which is used by the kernel at boot time?

- A. cp /boot/initramfs /tmp/initramfs.gz; gzip -c /tmp/initramfs.gz; mkdir /tmp/initramfs.dir; cd /tmp/initramfs.dir; cpio -i < /tmp/initramfs
- B. cp /boot/initramfs /tmp/initramfs.gz; gunzip /tmp/initramfs.gz; mkdir /tmp/initramfs.dir; cd /tmp/initramfs.dir; cpio -i < /tmp/initramfs
- C. cp /boot/initramfs /tmp/initramfs.gz; gunzip /tmp/initramfs.gz; mount /tmp/initramfs /mnt/ -o loop -t initramfs
- D. cp /boot/initramfs /tmp/initramfs.gz; gunzip /tmp/initramfs.gz; mkdir /tmp/initramfs.dir; cd /tmp/initramfs.dir; cpio -e /tmp/initramfs
- E. cp /boot/initramfs /tmp/initramfs.gz; gunzip /tmp/initramfs.gz; mount /tmp/initramfs /mnt/ -o loop -t initrd

**Correct Answer: B** 

### **QUESTION 20**

A new kernel version needs to be compiled to use a new feature. If the old kernel configuration file is available, which make target creates a configuration file for the new kernel based on the configuration of the old kernel?

Correct Answer: oldconfig, make oldconfig

# **QUESTION 21**

On a server running the 3.4.50-11 Linux kernel, which file in the /boot directory contains the kernel configuration parameters?

- A. config-linux-3.4.50-11
- B. config-3.4.50-11
- C. system-3.4.50-11
- D. vmlinuz-3.4.50-11
- E. rc.config-3.4.50-11

**Correct Answer: B** 

#### **QUESTION 22**

After configuring a new kernel, what file under /usr/src/linux/ contains the configuration?

Correct Answer: /usr/src/linux/.config, .config

Which archive format is used to create an initramfs image?

- A. gzip
- B. tar
- C. RAR
- D. cpio
- E. bzip2

**Correct Answer: D** 

#### **QUESTION 24**

How can the kernel parameter for the maximum size of the shared memory segment (shmmax) be changed to 2GB (2147483648 Bytes) on a running system? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. Edit /etc/shmmax and set the parameter to 2147483648.
- B. sysctl shmmax=2147483648
- C. sysctl kernel.shmmax=2147483648
- D. echo 2147483648 > /proc/sys/kernel/shmmax
- E. export kernel.shmmax=2147483648

**Correct Answer: CD** 

## **QUESTION 25**

A database application requires a maximum shared memory segment (shmmax) of 2GB (2147483648 Bytes). Which configuration file should be modified to set this kernel parameter permanently? (Specify the full name of the file, including path.)

Correct Answer: /etc/sysctl.conf

### **QUESTION 26**

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

- A. An error message is shown and the administrator is asked by the kernel to specify a valid root filesystem to continue the boot process.
- B. An error message is shown and the system reboots after a keypress.
- C. An error message is shown and the system boots in maintenance mode.
- 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 stating that the corresponding kernel module couldn't be loaded.

#### **Correct Answer: D**

### **QUESTION 27**

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

- A. maxcpus=1
- B. usecpus=1
- C. smpcpus=1
- D. vcpumx=1

#### **Correct Answer: A**

### **QUESTION 28**

What information does the file modules.dep provide?

- A. A list of all modules, compiled or not, that are available to the kernel.
- B. A list of modules trusted by the installed kernel.
- C. A list of devices and their module name.
- D. A list of all compiled modules and their dependencies.
- E. A list of modules the kernel needs to run.

### **Correct Answer: D**

### **QUESTION 29**

Which commands are used to load modules into the Linux kernel? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. insmod
- B. loadmod
- C. kernload
- D. modprobe
- E. probemod

**Correct Answer: AD** 

Which command is used to unload a single module currently loaded by the kernel without unloading any modules that it depends upon? (Specify the command with or without path

information)

Correct Answer: rmmod, /sbin/rmmod

**QUESTION 31** 

Which directory contains the system-specific udev rule files? (Specify the absolute path including

the directory name)

Correct Answer: /etc/udev/rules.d, /etc/udev/rules.d/

**QUESTION 32** 

What is the purpose of the command udevadm monitor?

A. It listens to kernel events produced by a udev rule and print information to the console.

B. It monitors the /dev directory for new devices.

C. It monitors the udev process and prints performance statistics to the console.

D. It communicates with D-Bus to setup new devices.

**Correct Answer: A** 

**QUESTION 33** 

Which keyword is used in the /etc/inittab file to define the SysV-init default system runlevel?

Correct Answer: initdefault

**QUESTION 34** 

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

Correct Answer: /etc/inittab

**QUESTION 35** 

Which option to the update-rc.d command will cause the removal of all symlinks to /etc/rcX.d/\*test2 even when the script /etc/init.d/test2 still exists?

A. -d

B. -f

C. -n

D. -r

**Correct Answer: B** 

### **QUESTION 36**

What is the full path to the directory which contains the scripts (or links to the original scripts) to run while the system boots to SysV-init runlevel 2?

Correct Answer: /etc/rc2.d, /etc/rc2.d/, /etc/init.d/rc2.d, /etc/init.d/rc2.d/

#### **QUESTION 37**

If all of the following files and/or symlinks exist in a SysV-init runlevel directory, which of the following will be executed first when booting the system directly into the runlevel?

- A. S99lpi
- B. K99lpi
- C. PRE-S99lpi
- D. S98lpi
- E. S99a-lpi

**Correct Answer: D** 

# **QUESTION 38**

A system with SysV-init has a service installed called apache2. Which file controls the start and stop of this service and is referenced by the various runlevel directories?

- A. /etc/init.d/apache2
- B. /etc/rc2.d/70apache2
- C. /etc/rc2.d/apache2
- D. /etc/rc2.d/apache2.start

**Correct Answer: A** 

# **QUESTION 39**

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

- A. In the /etc/sysctl.conf.
- B. In the boot loader configuration file.

- C. In the /etc/runlevel file.
- D. In the /boot/initramfs file.
- E. In the /etc/rc.d/rc.local file.

**Correct Answer: B** 

### **QUESTION 40**

Why is the root file system mounted read-only during boot and remounted with write permission later on?

- A. Because if problems with the root file system are detected during the boot, fsck can be run, without risk of damage.
- B. Because this way crackers cannot collect information about root with boot sniffers.
- C. To avoid writing to the disk, unless the root password is known.
- D. To avoid other operating systems overwriting the Linux root partition.
- E. Because the disk has its own write protection that cannot be changed by the operating system.

**Correct Answer: A** 

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300-208 640-864	CLO-001 SK0-003	<u>1Z0-474</u>	VCP5-DCV	RedHat
<u>350-018</u> <u>642-467</u>	ISS-001 SY0-301	<u>1Z0-482</u>	VCP510PSE	EX200
<u>352-001</u> <u>642-813</u>	JK0-010 SY0-401	<u>1Z0-485</u>		EX300
<u>400-101</u> <u>642-832</u>	JK0-801 PK0-003	<u>1Z0-580</u>		
<u>640-461</u> <u>642-902</u>		<u>1Z0-820</u>		

