Test 3

1.In case a computer is equipped with a UEFI firmware is it possible to load the kernel directly without GRUB or other intermediator bootloaders?

A. No, because UEFI only support FAT18/ FAT32 filesystem, which are not native to Linux.

B. Yes, if there are no windows or other non -Linux operating system installed to the same disk.

Answer. D no idea

**Yes, its possible.**

2. Besides the DNS server, where do we store IP address – hostname pairs?

A. /etc/nsswitch.conf

B. /etc/hostname

C. /etc/resolv.conf

D. /etc/hosts

Answer. D

3. The IPv4 address of the lookback interface is

A. 127.0.0.1

B. 128.0.0.0

C. 192.168.0.0

D. 255.255.255.0

E. 192.168.0.1

Answer. A

4. TCP wrapper filter connections based on what?

A. User name and host address (name)

B. Service name first, then user name

C. User name first, than service name

D. Host address (name) service name

Answer. A

5.From which file does the operating system know, which DNS serves to use when querying hostname <-> IP address?

A. /etc/networks

B. /etc/resolv.conf

C. /etc/route

D. /etc/hostname

Answer: B..Not Sure

6.After issuing the following command, how many other computer can be on the same network? Ifconfig etho 192.168.68.1/30

A. 2

B. 256

C. 1

D. 30

Answer. A

7. Which configuration file belongs to TCP wrapper.

A. /etc/hostname

B. /etc/hosts.allow

C. /etc/tcp deny

D. /etc/hosts

Answer. B Allow

8.What command would you use to print the routing table?

A.That would be impossible, since Linux is not a router

B. iplist

C. ip route

D. if config

Answer. C

9. How much space does the first stage of the bootloader take up from the hard drive.

A. 512 bytes

B. 258 bytes

C. 512 MB

D. 512 KB

Answer. A

10.What is the purpose of the line starting with initrd in the GRUB configuration File?

A. It lots GRUB know where to find the initial RAM disk, which holds some essential files and kernel modules.During the boot of the kernel, the initial-RAM disk (initrd) that was loaded into memory by the stage 2 boot loader is copied into RAM and mounted. This initrd serves as a temporary root file system in RAM and allows the kernel to fully boot without having to mount any physical disks. Since the necessary modules needed to interface with peripherals can be part of the initrd, the kernel can be very small, but still support a large number of possible hardware configurations. After the kernel is booted, the root file system is pivoted (via pivot\_root) where the initrd root file system is unmounted and the real root file system is mounted.

B. IT lets the kernel know, what process to start first usually it is init

C.IT lets GRUB know what partition to mount first to load the kernel from.

D. It lets the kernel know, that the root filesystem user the reduced disk compression format.

Answer. A

11. During the boot process which binary file is the FIRST process executed from?

A. /bin/bash

B. /boot/grub

C. /sbin/getty

D. /sbin/init

Answer.D

12. Which of the following would prevent the system from booting.

A. Deletion of the yum package manager binary

B. All three operations

C. Deletion of the root directory

D. Deletion of the kernel image.

Answer.D

13. In which directory is the linux kernel usually stored.

A /proc/kernel

B. /boot

C. /sys/MBR

D. /etc

Answer. B

14. Which process is the ancestor of all processes?

A. kernel

B. Init [linux - init process: ancestor of all processes?](https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/13290/init-process-ancestor-of-all-processes)

C. Initrd

D. boot

Answer. B

15. what does the MBR hold?

A. A part of the BIOS

B. Boot code

C. Partition table and boot code

D. Partition table

Answer. C