

## Exam Report: 10.1.10 Practice Questions

Date: 4/3/28 6:23:20 pm  
Time Spent: 2:20

Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew  
Login: mGarsteck

## Overall Performance

Your Score: 20%



View results by: ☐ Objective Analysis ☒ Individual Responses

## Individual Responses

## ▼ Question 1:

**Incorrect**

During the process of troubleshooting a resource issue on a server, the technician entered the following command and received the output showing zombie processes.

```
[user@centos7]#ps aux |grep Z
```

```
USER PID %CPU %MEM VSZ RSS TTY STAT START TIME  
COMMAND  
ljenkins 2346 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? Z 08:44 0:02 [kdmflush]  
ljenkins 3365 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? Z 08:64 0:14 [bioset]  
ljenkins 3812 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? Z 09:31 0:05 [bioset]  
ljenkins 4957 0.1 0.0 0 0 ? Z 10:16 0:35 [email-client]  
ljenkins 5276 0.1 0.0 0 0 ? Z 12:04 0:45 [email-client]
```

What should the technician do NEXT to resolve the issue with zombie processes?

- ➡ ☐ Kill the parent process.
- ☒ Nothing. The systemctl process will clean up the processes automatically each week.
- ☐ Kill any child processes.
- ☐ Kill each of the PIDs listed in the command output.

## Explanation

A zombie process has finished executing and exited, but its parent wasn't notified that the child process was finished and hasn't released the child process's PID number. Zombie processes can linger in the system, consuming resources and PIDs. A zombie process may eventually clear up on its own. If it doesn't, you may need to manually kill the parent process.

Killing any child processes doesn't fix the problem.

Killing each of the PIDs doesn't fix the problem.

systemctl does not automatically clean up processes each week.

## References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes  
[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_LP5\_ZOMBIE]

## ▼ Question 2:

**Incorrect**

You want to view all currently-running processes that include *getty* in the process name.

Which command would you use?

- ☒ ~~ps -a | grep getty~~
- ☐ **ps -A | find getty**

➡ ☐ **ps -A | grep getty**

☐ **ps -a | find getty**

## Explanation

Use **ps -A | grep getty**. Use the **-A** option to search all processes. Use **grep** to search the output of a command.

Use **-a** to search only processes in the current session that are not owned by the current user. Use **find** to search files.

## References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_CF\_LP5\_04]

### ▼ Question 3: Correct

You have recently answered calls from a number of users who cannot access the mail server.

Which utility would you use to quickly see if the sendmail service is running?

☐ **uptime**

☐ **ifconfig**

➡ ☒ **ps**

☐ **netstat**

## Explanation

Use the **ps** utility to show the running processes and see if the sendmail service is running.

**netstat** will check to see if the sendmail service is *listening* for traffic. **uptime** displays how long the system has been running. **ifconfig** creates and views IP configuration for network interfaces.

## References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_CF\_LP5\_05]

### ▼ Question 4: Incorrect

Which command would you use to look for a potential resource hog on a workstation?

☒ **uptime**

☐ **renice**

☐ **free**

➡ ☐ **top**

## Explanation

Use the **top** utility to see the current state of the system and sort the output by CPU utilization (or memory). This lets you find a resource hog.

**uptime** displays how long the system has been running. **free** displays amount of free and used memory in the system. **renice** assigns a new priority to a process that has already started using the process's PID.

## References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_CF\_LP5\_06]

### ▼ Question 5: Incorrect

You need to see a listing of running processes and system status such as memory and CPU usage. Which command will produce the listing?

- ☒ **top**
- ☐ **systat -al**
- ☐ **cpustat -a**
- ☐ ~~**ps -A**~~

### Explanation

The **top** command produces a interactive listing of the top running processes plus the status of memory and CPU usage.

The **ps -A** command produces a listing of all running processes, but no information about memory or CPU. There are no **systat** or **cpustat** commands.

### References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_CF\_LP5\_07]

#### ▼ Question 6: Incorrect

Which command displays the PPID?

- ☐ **ps -A**
- ☒ **ps -f**
- ☐ **ps -u**
- ☐ ~~**ps**~~

### Explanation

The **ps -f** command shows all possible details for processes, including the PPID (parent process ID, the PID from which another process has been spawned).

When used alone, **ps** returns process information associated with the current user and terminal. The **-u** option returns process information by user ID. The **-A** option shows all the processes.

### References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_CF\_LP5\_PS\_01]

#### ▼ Question 7: Incorrect

A user calls with a concern about the display he is seeing after running **ps -ef**. There are a number of processes that display *getty*, and he is afraid that an unauthorized user is attached to the system.

How should you respond?

- ☒ ~~Check the log files to see what *getty* has been accessing.~~
- ☒ **Assure the user that this is normal.**
- ☐ Check the `/etc/passwd` file to see if there is a user named *getty* allowed on the system.
- ☐ Immediately terminate all processes associated with *getty*.

### Explanation

A *getty* process represents a terminal that does not currently have a user. It is normal to see many *getty* processes on a system that is configured for more than one terminal.

### References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_CF\_LP5\_PS\_02]

▼ Question 8: Incorrect

Which command displays all the processes that are running in the most detail?

- ➡ ☐ **ps -ef**
- ☐ **ps -a**
- ☒ **ps -A**
- ☐ **ps -e**

**Explanation**Use the **-ef** option with **ps** to show all the processes that are running in the most detail.The **-a** option removes obvious items (such as your shell) from the display. The **-A** and **-e** options work the same way to display all processes, but not in the most detail.**References**

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_CF\_LP5\_PS\_03]

▼ Question 9: CorrectMario, a technician, executed **pgrep -u sally** and received the following result:

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Which of the following describes the result?

- ☐ The UID for the user sally located by searching the entire file system for active processes.
- ➡ ☒ The process ID of the process that was executed by the user sally.
- ☐ The permission ID for the user Sally.
- ☐ The PID for the process named sally.

**Explanation****pgrep -u sally** returns the number of any processes that the user Sally started.

The other options do not describe the results.

**References**

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_LP5\_PGREGP]

▼ Question 10: Incorrect

This question includes an image to help you answer the question.

Close

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
1960	admin	20	0	317260	3632	2784	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.02	gnome-keyring-d
1972	admin	20	0	910052	10880	6216	S	0.0	0.6	0:00.22	gnome-session-b
1981	admin	20	0	58860	964	468	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.00	dbus-launch
1982	admin	20	0	69240	2684	1180	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.28	dbus-daemon
2053	admin	20	0	389652	3980	3276	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.04	imsettings-daem
2057	admin	20	0	388600	5924	3024	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.02	gvfsd

2062	admin	20	0	417772	3384	2696	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.00	gvfsd-fuse
2150	admin	20	0	72384	776	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	ssh-agent
2168	admin	20	0	346728	5668	2980	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.01	at-spi-bus-laun
2173	admin	20	0	68368	2460	1852	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.02	dbus-daemon
2177	admin	20	0	233036	5968	3164	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.04	at-spi2-registr
2211	admin	20	0	3536452	225376	54128	S	0.0	12.5	0:14.78	gnome-shell
2222	admin	9	-11	1204840	4804	3304	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.05	pulseaudio
2235	admin	20	0	526692	5332	3296	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.10	ibus-daemon
2240	admin	20	0	375812	3488	2896	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.00	ibus-dconf
2244	admin	20	0	484452	13292	8408	S	0.0	0.7	0:00.09	ibus-x11
2246	admin	20	0	375808	3296	2728	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.02	ibus-portal

A user is experiencing some slowness and wants to view an interactive listing of running processes to see if there is a process that is causing the problem.

Which of the following commands displays an interactive listing of running processes? (See exhibit.)

☐ **uptime**

☒ **free**

☒ **top**

☐ **pstree**

## Explanation

The **top** command displays an interactive listing of running processes.

**free** displays the amount of free and used memory, but is not interactive.

**pstree** displays processes in a tree format, but is not interactive.

**uptime** displays information about how long the system has been active or running.

## References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes

[e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_LP5\_TOP]