4/27/2020 TostOut LabCin

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Exam Report: 10.5.10 Practice Questions	
Date: 4/3/28 5:55:43 pm Time Spent: 1:30	Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew Login: mGarsteck
Overall Performance	
Your Score: 7%	
	Passing Score: 80%
View results by: Objective Analysis Individual I	Responses
Individual Responses	
▼ Question 1: <u>Incorrect</u>	
For what purpose would you edit the /etc/localtimefile?	
Change the value of the time zone (TZ) environments	onment variable.
Set the hardware clock time.	
Set the current time zone.	
Set the system date and time.	
Explanation	
Use /etc/localtime (found typically on RPM distribution to see the current time zone and change the time zone. Zone file used on the system. This is a symbolic link to directory. Replacing this link changes the time zone.	Γhe /etc/localtime file identifies the current time
Use date to view and manually set the system date and clock time and synchronize the hardware clock and the the time zone (TZ) environment variable.	
References	
Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_ZONE_LP5_01]	
▼ Question 2: <u>Incorrect</u>	
You need to create a symbolic link to the /usr/share/zon the time zone for the system.	einfo/EST time zone file that permanently alters
What should you enter at the command prompt to accor	nplish this task?
	ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/EST /etc/localtime

Explanation

Use one of the following commands to create a symbolic link to the /usr/share/zoneinfo/EST time zone file that permanently alters the time zone for the system:

- ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/EST /etc/localtime
- cp -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/EST /etc/localtime

The /etc/localtime file identifies the current time zone file used on the system. This is a symbolic link to a time zone file in the /usr/share/zoneinfo directory. The /usr/share/zoneinfo directory contains a set of timezone configuration files, with each file identifying a specific time zone.

• Files are typically organized in subfolders based on continent (such as Australia) or major country (such as United States).

• Individual files identify a major city in the time zone (such as Perth) or a specific region (either a division of the country order for the title of the country rules for daylight savings time.

• Depending on the distribution, time zone files might be located at /usr/lib/zoneinfo.

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Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_ZONE_LP5_02] Question 3: **Incorrect** Which command should you use to change the time zone (TZ) environment variable? (Select TWO). netdate **tzconfig** tzselect date **Explanation**

Use **tzselect** or **tzconfig** to change the value of the time zone (TZ) environment variable. When executed, the utility prompts you to select a region, then a country, and so on until it has enough information to determine the time zone. The tzconfig command is used on Ubuntu Linux distributions in place of **tzselect**.

netdate sets the system time to match the time on a time server on the network. **date** manually sets the system time.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_ZONE_LP5_04]

Question 4:

Incorrect

What is the full path and filename for the file on a Debian Linux distribution that displays the time zone settings?

/etc/timezone

Explanation

Use /etc/timezone todisplay the time zone settings on Debian computers. /etc/timezone identifies the current time zone by region and zone.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_ZONE_LP5_06]

▼ Question 5:

Incorrect

You need to set the system date and time using the **date** command.

Which date option should you use?

— -utc

Explanation

Use date -s to set the date and time. Use date to view and manually set the system time. Be aware of the

other date options:

- -d shows the current date and time. date assumes -d if no options are used.
- -u, utc specifies UTC time.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_ZONE_LP5_07]

Question 6:

Incorrect

What is the full path and filename of the file you should use to configure the hardware clock to use UTC automatically?

/etc/sysconfig/clock

Explanation

Use /etc/sysconfig/clock to Configure the hardware clock to use UTC or local time automatically. The file acts as a configuration file that sets the HWCLOCK setting to control whether the clock uses local or Coordinated Universal Time (UTC):

- **HWCLOCK** -**u** specifies that the system use UTC.
- **HWCLOCK** --localtime specifies that the system use local time.

Managing a large group of computers in different time zones is less complex if HWCLOCK is set to use UTC.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_SYST_TIME_LP5_01]

Question 7:

Incorrect

You want to use thedate command to set the system time UTC time. Which date option should you use?

- -g



Explanation

Use date -u or date --utc to manually set the system time to UTC time. Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), is a method for identifying a common time between devices regardless of their physical location in the world.

Other date options include the following:

- -d shows the current date and time. (date assumes -d if no options are used.)
- -s sets the date and time.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_SYST_TIME_LP5_02]

▼ Question 8:

Incorrect

Which **hwclock** option sets the system time to the current hardware clock time?

Explanation

hwclock -s or hwclock --hctosys sets the system time to the current hardware clock time. Use hwclock to view and set the hardware clock time and synchronize the hardware clock and the system time. Other

hwclock options include the following:

- -a, --adjust adds or subtracts time from the hardware clock to account for systematic drift since the last time the clock was set or adjusted.
- -r, --show displays the current hardware clock time. hwclock assumes -r if no options are used.
- --set--date sets the hardware clock time and date.
- -w, --systohc sets the hardware clock based on the system time.
- --localtime sets the hardware clock to local time.
- -u sets the hardware clock to UTC time.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_SYST_TIME_LP5_04]

▼ Question 9:

Incorrect

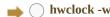
You need to set the hardware clock to the same value as the system clock.

Which command should you use?

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hwclock -s





Explanation

hwclock -w or hwclock --systohc sets the hardware clock time to the current system time. Use hwclock to view and set the hardware clock time and synchronize the hardware clock and the system time. Other **hwclock** options include the following:

- -a, --adjust adds or subtracts time from the hardware clock to account for systematic drift since the last time the clock was set or adjusted.
- -r, --show displays the current hardware clock time. hwclock assumes -r if no options are used.
- --set--date sets the hardware clock time and date.
- -s, --hctosys sets the system time to the current hardware clock time.
- --localtime sets the hardware clock to local time.
- -u, --utc sets the hardware clock to UTC time.

References

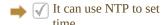
Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_SYST_TIME_LP5_05]

▼ Question 10:

Correct

A Linux system can determine the time and date in which of the following ways? (Select TWO).

It can use NNTP to set the time.



It can set the system clock to the local time.

Explanation

Linux systems can determine the local time in different ways. They can follow the traditional PC method of setting the system clock to the local time. One of the best ways to set the time and date is to use NTP (network time protocol) to automatically synchronize the date and time with time servers on the network/internet.

NNTP (network news transfer protocol) and Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) are not used to set the time.

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Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_NTP_LP5_01]

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Incorrect

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You want to configure the NTP daemon to receive time from pool.ntp.org.

What entry should you place in the /etc/ntp.conf file?

server pool.ntp.org

Explanation

server pool.ntp.org configures the NTP daemon to synchronize the time with the cluster of time servers at pool.ntp.org. Use the /etc/ntp.conf to configure the time providers on the NTP client.

- Each entry in the file begins with server and then the address of the time provider.
- server 127.127.1.0 represents the local host address and sets the system time to the hardware clock if no other time providers are available.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_NTP_LP5_02]

▼ Question 12:

<u>Incorrect</u>

Which of the following NTP configuration utilities is deprecated and should be avoided when possible?

\rightarrow	ntpdate
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ntpd (

ntptrace

ntpq (

Explanation

ntpdate is deprecated; use **ntpd** in its place. **ntpdate** updates the current time on a computer. **ntpdate**:

- Must be run as root.
- Will not function if **ntpd** is currently running.

ntpd manages the NTP daemon from the command line. **ntpq** queries the status of the NTP daemon. **ntptrace** displays the next stratum up from the time provider.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_NTP_LP5_03]

▼ Question 13:

Incorrect

You are managing system time on your Linux computer, and you need to change the settings to point to a local NTP server IP address.

What is the full path and filename of the file you should edit?

	/etc/ntp.con

Explanation

Use /etc/ntp.conf to configure the time providers on the NTP

 $\stackrel{client}{\bullet} \text{Each entry in the file begins with server and then the address of the time provider. For example,}$ server 0.fedora.pool.ntp.org synchronizes the time with the Fedora time server pool.

• The 127.127.1.0 server represents the local host address and sets the system time to the hardware clock if no other time providers are available.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_NTP_LP5_06]

▼ Question 14:

Incorrect

Which of the following commands manages the NTP daemon from the command line?

ntpd

ntpdate

insserve ntp

ntpq

Explanation

Use **ntpd** to manage the NTP daemon from the command line. **ntpd** options include the following:

- -q does a one-time synchronization with a time provider. It is similar to **ntpdate**.
- -g allows the NTP daemon to ignore insane time restrictions for the first synchronization.
- -c changes the default configuration file.

insserv ntp configures the NTP daemon to start at boot time on BSD systems only. ntpdate updates the current time on a computer. **ntpq** queries the status of the NTP daemon.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_NTP_LP5_07]

▼ Question 15:

Incorrect

Your system time is over thirty minutes different than the time on the NTP time provider. When you use the **ntpd** command, the time is not updated.

-g

Which **ntpd** option should you include?

Explanation

NTP does not adjust times when time discrepancies are larger than 17 minutes. This is known as insane time. Use **ntpd** -g to allow the NTP daemon to ignore insane time restrictions for the first synchronization. Other **ntpd** options include the following:

- -q does a one-time synchronization with a time provider. It is similar to **ntpdate**.
- -c specifies the name and path of the configuration file. The default is /etc/ntp.conf.

References

Linux Pro - 10.5 System Time Configuration [e_ntp_lp5.exam.xml Q_TIME_NTP_LP5_08]