# 4/27/2020 TestOut LabSim Exam Report: 10.1.10 Practice Questions Date: 4/3/28 6:23:20 pm Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew Time Spent: 2:20 Login: mGarsteck **Overall Performance** Your Score: 20% Passing Score: 80% 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 systemetl 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?

nc	-	aron	antty
Po	u	S. ch	Serie

ps -A | find getty

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<b>&gt;</b>	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
<b>→</b>	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?

<del>uptime</del>
renice
free

### **Explanation**

top (

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.

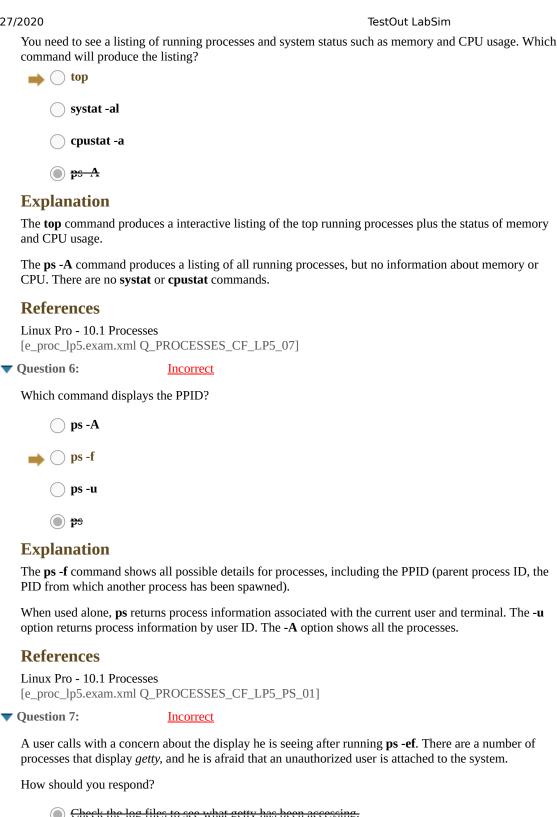
### References

Linux Pro - 10.1 Processes [e\_proc\_lp5.exam.xml Q\_PROCESSES\_CF\_LP5\_06]

Question 5:

**Incorrect** 

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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

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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?

<b></b>	ps -ef
	ps -a
	<del>ps A</del>

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: Correct

Mario, 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**

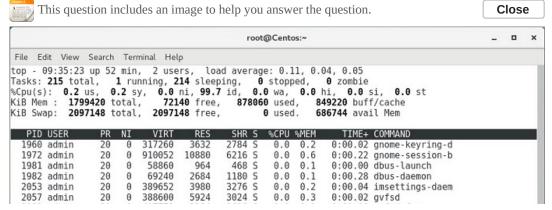
pgrep -u sally returns the number of any processes that the user Sally started.

The other options do not describe the results.

### References

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

**▼** Question 10: **Incorrect** 



2	2062	admin	20	0	417772	3384	2696	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.00 gvfsd-fuse
2	150	admin	20	0	72384	776	Θ	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01 ssh-agent
2	2168	admin	20	0	346728	5668	2980	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.01 at-spi-bus-laun
2	173	admin	20	0	68368	2460	1852	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.02 dbus-daemon
2	177	admin	20	0	233036	5968	3164	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.04 at-spi2-registr
2	211	admin	20	0	3536452	225376	54128	S	0.0	12.5	0:14.78 gnome-shell
2	2222	admin	9	-11	1204840	4804	3304	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.05 pulseaudio
2	235	admin	20	0	526692	5332	3296	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.10 ibus-daemon
2	240	admin	20	0	375812	3488	2896	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.00 ibus-dconf
2	244	admin	20	0	484452	13292	8408	S	0.0	0.7	0:00.09 ibus-x11
2	246	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]