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Exam Report: 10.2.11 Practice Questions Date: 4/3/28 5:33:37 pm Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew Time Spent: 1:00 Login: mGarsteck **Overall Performance** Your Score: 27% Passing Score: 80% View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses **Individual Responses ▼** Question 1: **Incorrect** A developer calls you with a problem. He was trying to debug a new daemon and mistakenly placed it on the production machine instead of on a lab machine. To ensure that the CPU gives preference to other processes, you need to lower the daemon's priority. The PID number is 2345. Which command would you use to decrease the daemon's priority? nenice -n -10 2345 nice -n 0 2345 renice n 0 2345 renice -n 10 2345 **Explanation** Use renice -n 10 2345 to decrease the priority of process 2345. The renice command assigns a new priority to a process that has already started using the process's PID. Be aware of the following: • Values range from 19 (lowest priority) to -20 (highest priority). The higher the number, the lower priority the job receives in the system. • Zero (0) is the default nice value for processes not executed with the **nice** command. Use the **nice** command to start a process with a higher or lower priority. References Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PSTREE_LP5_01] **Question 2: Incorrect** You need to determine the priority of several processes. Which command should you enter to identify the process ID and nice value for each process? jobs

Explanation

nice

renice

top displays an interactive listing of processes with Process ID (PID), uptime, load, CPU status, memory, and **nice** value information.

jobs displays the active jobs and their job ID numbers. nice starts a command with a higher or lower

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priority. **renice** assigns a new priority to a process that has already started.

References

Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PSTREE_LP5_03]

▼ Question 3: **Incorrect**

What would you enter at the command prompt to start the **gedit** process with the highest priority possible?

nice -n -20 gedit

Explanation

nice -n -20 gedit starts the gedit process with a highest priority possible. The nice command starts a command with a higher or lower priority.

- Nice values range from 19 (lowest priority) to -20 (highest priority). The higher the number, the lower priority the job receives.
- Use -n to specify the priority value. If no value is specified, the process starts with 10 as the default.
- Zero (0) is the default nice value for processes not executed with the **nice** command.

References

Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PSTREE_LP5_04]

Question 4:

Incorrect

What is the default nice value for a process not executed with the **nice** command?

Explanation

Zero (0) is the default nice value for processes not executed with the **nice** command. To start a command with a higher or lower priority, use **nice**. To assign a new priority to a process that has already started, use renice.

0

References

Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PSTREE_LP5_05]

Question 5: Correct

Which of the following commands starts the **gedit** program with a priority one above the default nice priority?

nice -n 1 gedit

nice -n -1 gedit

nice -n -20 gedit

nice -n -19 gedit

Explanation

nice -n -1 gedit starts the gedit process with a priority one above the default. Zero (0) is the default nice value for processes not executed with the **nice** command. The **nice** command starts a command with a higher or lower priority.

- Nice values range from 19 (lowest priority) to -20 (highest priority). The higher the number, the lower priority the job receives in the system.
- Use -**n** to specify the priority value. If no value is specified, the process starts with 10 as the default.

References

Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management

TestOut LabSim [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PSTREE_LP5_06] Question 6: **Incorrect** What command would you enter at the command prompt to start the gedit program in the background? gedit & **Explanation** gedit & starts the gedit program in the background. The ampersand (&) symbol starts a process in the background, leaving the shell available for other commands. References Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PSTREE_LP5_08] **▼** Question 7: **Incorrect** You have several processes running in the background, as shown by the **jobs** command below: [1]+ Running gedit & [2]+ Stopped crontab e Which command will bring the **gedit** program to the foreground? bg 1 fg [1] fg edit **→** (fg 1 **Explanation** Use the **fg** command followed by the job ID (1, 2, 3, etc.) to bring a job to the foreground. The job ID is shown within brackets from the jobs command output. Use the **bg** command to send processes to the background. References Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PSTREE_LP5_09] Question 8: **Incorrect** You have a gedit process with a job ID of 6. Which command would you enter at the command prompt to send the process to the background? bg 6 **Explanation bg** 6 sends the process with job ID 6 to the background. References Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PSTREE_LP5_10] **▼** Question 9: **Incorrect**

While editing a script using gedit, you discover that you no longer have access to your current terminal session and need to check the values of some variables the script is using.

Which of the following commands will send the gedit process to the background so you can regain access to the current terminal?

Ctrl+C

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Ctrl+Alt+F2			
Ctrl+Z			
o bg			
Explanation			
Ctrl+Z will pause the ge	dit process and send it to the background, allowing access to terminal.		
Ctrl+C will send a break signal to the process to terminate.			
Ctrl+Alt+F2 will switch	to a virtual terminal tty2. This will not accomplish the desired task.		
bg will send a process to command line to enter the	the background; however, in this case, there is no access to the terminal ne command.		
References			
Linux Pro - 10.2 Process [e_procman_lp5.exam.x	s Management ml Q_PSTREE_LP5_CTRL_Z]		
Question 10:	<u>Incorrect</u>		
What is the result of the	nohup gedit & command?		
gedit will start	in the background and terminate after logging out of the shell.		
gedit will start	after logging out of the shell.		
gedit will start	in the background and persist in the background after logging out of the shell.		
gedit will start	in the foreground and terminate after logging out of the shell.		
Explanation			
nohup gedit & starts the shell. nohup :	e gedit process in the background and leaves it running after logging out of the		
shell.	or shell script to continue running in the background after logging out from a ally put the command it runs in the background. Use the ampersand (&) symbol ne background.		
References			
Linux Pro - 10.2 Process [e_procman_lp5.exam.x	s Management ml Q_PS_KILL_LP5_02]		
Question	<u>Correct</u>		
11: You need to manage a present to the process?	rocess in the foreground by pressing Ctrl+C on the keyboard. Which signal code is		
○ SICKII I			

Explanation

○ SIGHUP

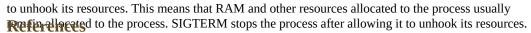
SIGTERM

→ SIGINT

The Ctrl+C key sequence sends a SIGINT interrupt signal to the process.

SIGHUP stops and restarts the process with the same process ID number. This also causes the process to reload its configuration file. SIGKILL invokes a hard kill of the process that may not allow the process

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Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PS_KILL_LP5_04]

▼ Question 12:

Correct

A developer calls you with a problem. She was trying to debug a new daemon and mistakenly placed it on the production machine instead of on a lab machine. It has now entered runaway mode. The PID number is 2345. She attempted to stop the process with the standard **kill** command, but it had no effect.

Which command would you use to assure that the process will terminate?

kill -9 2345

kill 2345 -NOW

kill-NOW 2345

kill 2345 -9

Explanation

Use kill -9 2345 to terminate PID 2345 with the strongest signal possible (-9). The other choices presented do not have the syntax required to terminate the runaway process.

References

Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PS_KILL_LP5_05]

▼ Question 13:

Incorrect

A service specialist from your company calls you from a customer's site. He is attempting to install an upgrade to the software, but it will not install; instead, it he receives messages stating that he cannot install the program until all non-core services are stopped. You cannot remotely access the machine, but the representative tells you that there are only four processes running, and their PID numbers are 1, 10, 100, and 1000.

With no further information available, which command would you recommend the representative run?

🔵 kill 1

kill 10

kill 100

() kill 1000

Explanation

As a system starts, it assigns PID numbers to the processes that are spawned and increments the numbers. The first processes to start have the lowest PID numbers. A PID of 1000 indicates that many other processes came before it, and it probably isn't a critical application. Lower PID numbers are likely to be critical processes.

References

Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PS_KILL_LP5_06]

▼ Question 14: Correct

After a severe lightning strike nearby, a number of processes seem to be running on the server in runaway mode. Which utility terminates these processes by name, and not just by process ID number?

down



7	killall
	closeproc
	endall

Explanation

Use the **killall** utility to terminate processes by name.

down, endall, and closeproc are not actual Linux commands.

References

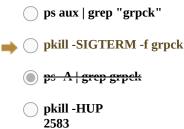
```
Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management
[e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PS_KILL_LP5_07]
```

▼ Question 15:

Incorrect

The /sbin/grpck process is not responding and needs to be killed. There are multiple instances that were spawned and need to be terminated.

Which of the following commands will terminate all instances of the grpck process?



Explanation

pkill searches for processes that match the search criteria specified and then send them a kill signal. **pkill -SIGTERM -f grpck** will send the terminate signal to all processes named grpck.

ps -**A** | **grep grpck** displays all processes that include the name *grpck*.

pkill -HUP 2583 will force the reload of a configuration file for process ID

ps aux | **grep** "**grpck**" will list process information for any process that includes the term *grpck*.

References

Linux Pro - 10.2 Process Management [e_procman_lp5.exam.xml Q_PS_KILL_LP5_PKILL]