

Exam Report: 4.5.8 Practice Questions

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Time Spent: 1:20

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Overall Performance

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Individual Responses

▼ Question 1: Correct

You are experiencing a problem with a SysV init network server. You want to bring the system down and try reseating the cards within it before restarting it.

Which command completely shuts down the system in an orderly manner?

- ➡ ☒ **init 0**
- ☐ **init 1**
- ☐ **init 5**
- ☐ **init 6**

Explanation

On a SysV init system, use the **init** utility to change runlevels.

- Runlevel 0 will shut the system completely down and require a manual reboot.
- Runlevel 1 places the system in single-user mode.
- Runlevel 5 places the system in the X Windows environment.
- Runlevel 6 forces an automatic system reboot.

References

Linux Pro - 4.5 System Shutdown

[e_halt_lp5.exam.xml Q_SHUTDOWN_LP5_01]

▼ Question 2: Correct

You have just finished installing an updated kernel on your email server that has been patched to solve a security vulnerability and wish to reboot as soon as possible. This is a busy time of day, and you do not want the server down any longer than necessary.

Which option prevents **fsck** from running after the reboot and allows the system to boot faster?

- ☐ **shutdown -h**
- ☐ **shutdown -k**
- ➡ ☒ **shutdown -f**
- ☐ **shutdown -F**

Explanation

Use the **-f** option of **shutdown** to tell the system to skip the **fsck** (file system check) on reboot, speeding up the reboot time.

The **-F** option forces **fsck** to run on reboot. The **-h** option halts the server. The **-k** option sends out a warning message to all users (without rebooting).

References

Linux Pro - 4.5 System Shutdown
[e_halt_lp5.exam.xml Q_SHUTDOWN_LP5_02]

▼ Question 3: Correct

You need to shut down the system immediately and send a message to logged in users to allow running processes to close gracefully.

Which of the following is the BEST to use?

☐ **shutdown -hk now**

☐ **shutdown -m now**

➡ ☒ **shutdown -h now**

☐ **shutdown -r**

☐ **shutdown -s**

Explanation

Use the **shutdown -h now** command. The **-h** switch tells the system to halt (turn off). The **now** keyword means to start the process immediately. Regardless of the switches used, shutdown will notify users and terminate processes gracefully.

You must include a time parameter with the shutdown command, or it will not work. **-r** reboots the system. **-k** sends a message that the system will shut down, but does not actually turn off the system (even if **-k** is used with the **-h** switch).

References

Linux Pro - 4.5 System Shutdown
[e_halt_lp5.exam.xml Q_SHUTDOWN_LP5_03]

▼ Question 4: Correct

You have informed users that you need to bring the machine down at the end of the day to perform routine maintenance. However, prior to shutting the system down, you want to send a message to users to give them fifteen minutes to save data and exit the system.

Which of the following is the BEST command to use?

☐ **shutdown -r +15 It is time for a shutdown!**

☐ **init 0 It is time for a shutdown!**

➡ ☒ **shutdown -h +15 It is time for a shutdown!**

☐ **halt It is time for a shutdown!**

Explanation

Use **shutdown -h +15 It is time for a shutdown!** to send a message to logged in users, wait 15 minutes, and shut down the system.

Use **shutdown -r** to shut the system down immediately and reboot. Use **halt** or **init 0** to shut the system down immediately without notification.

References

Linux Pro - 4.5 System Shutdown
[e_halt_lp5.exam.xml Q_SHUTDOWN_LP5_04]