Kernel Modules and Device Management

Quiz, 5 questions

4/5 points (80%)

Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item

1 / 1 point

1.
Which statements are true?

- [ ] It is possible to unload a kernel module being used by another module if you use the **-f** option to either **rmmod** or **modprobe -r**

Un-selected is correct

- [ ] It is impossible to unload a kernel module being used by an application.

Correct
Doing so would almost certainly crash the application and possibly the system.

- [ ] It is possible to unload a kernel module being used by an application if you use the **-f** option to either **rmmod** or **modprobe -r**

Un-selected is correct

- [ ] It is impossible to unload a kernel module being used by another module

Correct
Doing so would likely crash the system, as it would try to execute code that has been removed from memory.

1 / 1 point

2.
The **lsmod** utility shows for each loaded module (select all correct answers):

- [ ] What other modules are using it

Correct
This is important to make sure it is not removed and pulls the rug out from other modules.

- [ ] When the module was loaded

Un-selected is correct

- [ ] How many processes depend on it

Correct
You don't want to remove a module that is being used by a process. However, sometimes this number is not accurate, such as for network drivers.

- [ ] Its size in bytes

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This indicates how much memory is consumed by loading, but not how much memory it might be using to do its work

- [x] Which user loaded the module

Un-selected is correct

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1 / 1 point

3.
Udev (select all correct answers):

- [x] Is designed to control which users can use a particular device

Un-selected is correct

- [x] Stands for Deviant User

Un-selected is correct

- [x] Loads and unloads device drivers and other kernel modules as needed

Correct
This is its basic purpose.

- [x] Stands for **U**ser **Dev**ice

Correct
That is indeed the name origin.

- [x] Is responsible for populating the **/dev** directory once the system is up and running.

Correct
Device nodes are created on the fly.

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0 / 1 point

4.
Which command will ensure the **httpd** service (Apache) starts at system boot?

- [ ] **sudo systemctl start httpd.service**

This should not be selected
The **start** subcommand would start the service, not enable at boot.

- [ ] **sudo systemctl init httpd.service**
- [ ] **sudo systemctl status httpd.service**
- [ ] **sudo systemctl enable httpd.service**

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1 / 1 point

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5.

How could you ensure the **httpd** service (Apache) is restarted if it is already running, say to absorb a revised configuration file (select all correct answers)?

- [x] **sudo systemctl restart httpd**

Correct
You don't really need to say **httpd.service** and this is true for most services.

- [ ] **sudo restart httpd**

Un-selected is correct

- [x] **sudo systemctl stop httpd && sudo systemctl start httpd**

Correct
You don't have to do this in two steps, but it works. Note the use of **&&** instead of **;** This makes sure the second command does not run if the first fails.

- [ ] **sudo killall httpd && sudo startall httpd**

Un-selected is correct