QUIZ • 10 MIN

Kernel Modules and Device Management

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1. Which statements are true? **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] 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**
- [x] 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**
- [x] 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.

2. The **lsmod** utility shows for each loaded module (select all correct answers): **1 / 1 point**

- [x] 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.

- [ ] When the module was loaded
- [x] 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.

- [ ] Which user loaded the module
- [x] Its size in bytes

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

3. Udev (select all correct answers): **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Is designed to control which users can use a particular device
- [ ] Stands for Deviant User
- [x] Is responsible for populating the **/dev** directory once the system is up and running.

Correct
Device nodes are created on the fly.

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

Correct
That is indeed the name origin.

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

Correct
This is its basic purpose.

4. Which command will ensure the **httpd** service (Apache) starts at system boot? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) **sudo systemctl enable httpd.service**
- ( ) **sudo systemctl start httpd.service**
- ( ) **sudo systemctl status httpd.service**
- ( ) **sudo systemctl init httpd.service**

Correct
The **enable** subcommand ensures the service will start at boot.

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)? **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] **sudo killall httpd && sudo startall httpd**
- [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 restart httpd**
- [x] **sudo systemctl restart httpd**

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