

# 10.1.10 Practice Questions

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**Score: 100%**

Passing Score: 80%



## ▼ Question 1:

✓ Correct

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 any child processes.
- ☐ Nothing. The systemctl process will clean up the processes automatically each week.
- ☒ Kill the parent process.
- ☐ 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

 10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_processes\_lp5\_zombie.question.fex

▼ Question 2: ✓ Correct

You want to view all currently-running processes that include *getty* in the process name. Which command would you use?

- ➡ ☒ **ps -A | grep getty**
- ☐ **ps -A | find getty**
- ☐ **ps -a | find getty**
- ☐ **ps -a | grep 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

 10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_processes\_cf\_lp5\_04.question.fex

## ▼ 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?

- ➡ ☒ **ps**
- ☐ **netstat**
- ☐ **uptime**
- ☐ **ifconfig**

**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****10.1.9 Process Display Facts**

q\_processes\_cf\_lp5\_05.question.fex

## ▼ Question 4:

✓ Correct

Which command would you use to look for a potential resource hog on a workstation?

- ☐ **renice**
- ☐ **uptime**
- ☐ **free**
- ☒ **top**

#### Explanation

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

 10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_processes\_cf\_lp5\_06.question.fex

## ▼ Question 5:

✓ Correct

You need to see a listing of running processes and system status such as memory and CPU usage. Which command will produce the listing?

☐ **cpustat -a**☐ **ps -A**☐ **systat -al**☒ **top**

## Explanation

The **top** command produces a interactive listing of the top running processes plus the status of memory and CPU usage.

The **ps -A** command produces a listing of all running processes, but no information about memory or CPU. There are no **systat** or **cpustat** commands.

## References

**10.1.9 Process Display Facts**

q\_processes\_cf\_lp5\_07.question.fex

## ▼ Question 6:

✓ Correct

Which command displays the PPID?

- ☐ **ps -A**
- ➡ ☒ **ps -f**
- ☐ **ps -u**
- ☐ **ps**

#### Explanation

The **ps -f** command shows all possible details for processes, including the PPID (parent process ID, the PID from which another process has been spawned).

When used alone, **ps** returns process information associated with the current user and terminal. The **-u** option returns process information by user ID. The **-A** option shows all the processes.

#### References

 10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_processes\_cf\_lp5\_ps\_01.question.fex

▼ Question 7: ✓ Correct

After running **ps -ef**, you notice a number of processes that display *getty*. You are not familiar with that process and want to make sure it is not malicious, so you check the man pages and find that is a valid Linux process that manages physical or virtual terminals (TTYs). What should you do NEXT?

- ☐ Check the log files to see what *getty* has been accessing.
- ☐ Immediately terminate all processes associated with *getty*.
- ➡ ☒ Determine the process is not a concern.
- ☐ Check the `/etc/passwd` file to see if there is a user named *getty* allowed on the system.

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

 10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_processes\_cf\_lp5\_ps\_02.question.fex



## ▼ Question 8:

✓ Correct

Which command displays all the processes that are running in the most detail?

- ☐ **ps -A**
- ➡ ☒ **ps -ef**
- ☐ **ps -a**
- ☐ **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**

 10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_processes\_cf\_lp5\_ps\_03.question.fex

## ▼ Question 9:

✓ Correct

Mario, a technician, executed **pgrep -u sally** and received the following result:

1036

Which of the following describes the result?

- ☐ The PID for the process named sally.
- ☐ The UID for the user sally located by searching the entire file system for active processes.
- ☐ The permission ID for the user Sally.
- ☒ The process ID of the process that was executed by the user 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

 10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_processes\_lp5\_pgrep.question.fex

## ▼ Question 10: ✓ Correct



This question includes an image to help you answer the question.

**View  
Image**

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.)

- ☐ **pstree**
- ☒ **top**
- ☐ **free**
- ☐ **uptime**

#### 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



10.1.9 Process Display Facts

q\_processes\_lp5\_top.question.fex