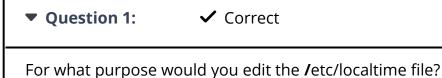
10.5.10 Practice Questions

Candidate: Ethan Bonavida (suborange)

Date: 12/6/2022 1:02:40 am • Time Spent: 02:25

Score: 93% Passing Score: 80%



- Set the current time zone.
 - Set the hardware clock time.
 - Change the value of the time zone (TZ) environment variable.
 - Set the system date and time.

Explanation

Use /etc/localtime (found typically on RPM distributions or /etc/timezone for Debian based distributions) to see the current time zone and change the time zone. The /etc/localtime file identifies the current time zone file used on the system. This is a symbolic link to a time zone file in the /usr/share/zoneinfo directory. Replacing this link changes the time zone.

Use **date** to view and manually set the system date and time. Use **hwclock** to view and set the hardware clock time and synchronize the hardware clock and the system time. Use **tzselect** to change the value of the time zone (TZ) environment variable.

References

10.5.3 Time Zone Facts

q_time_zone_lp5_01.question.fex

X Incorrect **▼** Question 2:

You need to create a symbolic link to the Just/share/zoneinfo/EST time zone file that permanently alters the time zone for the system.

What should you enter at the command prompt to accomplish this task?

In -s /user/share/zoneinfo/EST /etc/localtin

In -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/EST /etc/localtime

Explanation

Use one of the following commands to create a symbolic link to the /usr/share/zoneinfo/EST time zone file that permanently alters the time zone for the system:

- In -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/EST /etc/localtime
- cp -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/EST /etc/localtime

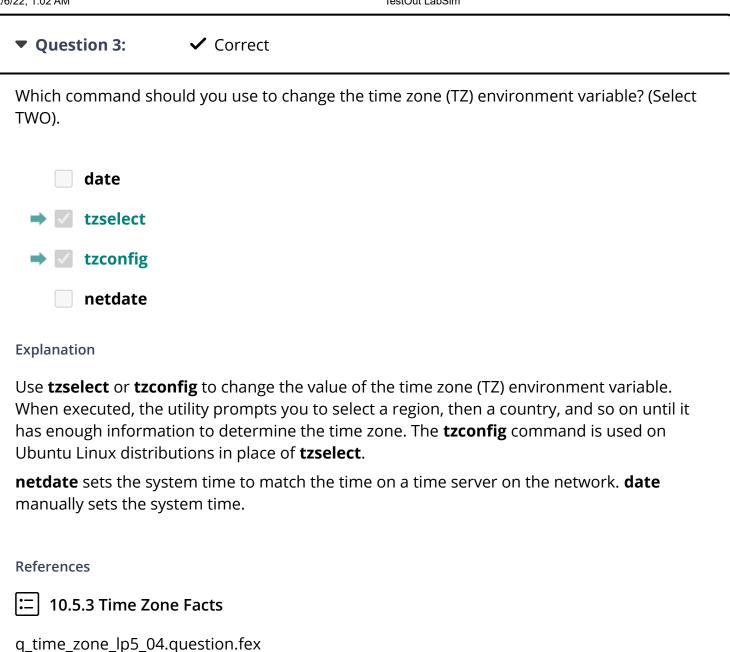
The /etc/localtime file identifies the current time zone file used on the system. This is a symbolic link to a time zone file in the /usr/share/zoneinfo directory. The /usr/share/zoneinfo directory contains a set of timezone configuration files, with each file identifying a specific time zone.

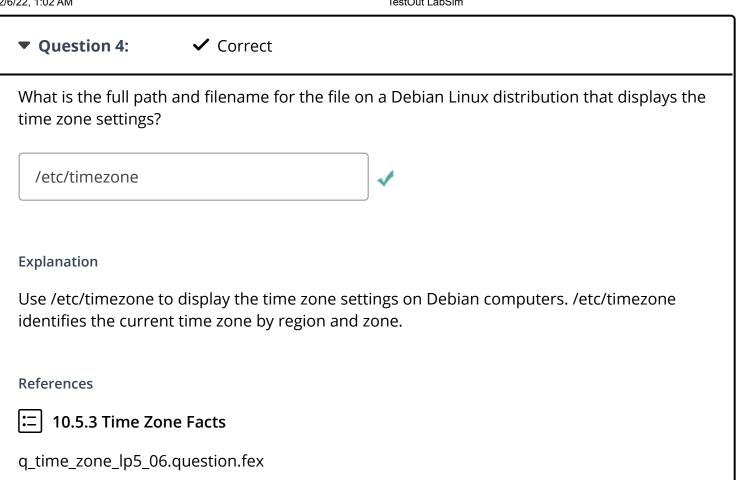
- Files are typically organized in subfolders based on continent (such as Australia) or major country (such as United States).
- Individual files identify a major city in the time zone (such as Perth) or a specific region (either a division of the country or a country within the continent).
- Information in the file identifies the UTC offset and any rules for daylight savings time.
- Depending on the distribution, time zone files might be located at /usr/lib/zoneinfo.

References

10.5.3 Time Zone Facts

q_time_zone_lp5_02.question.fex







You need to set the system date and time using the **date** command.

Which date option should you use?

- -d

Explanation

Use date -s to set the date and time. Use date to view and manually set the system time. Be aware of the other date options:

- -d shows the current date and time. date assumes -d if no options are used.
- -u, utc specifies UTC time.

References

10.5.3 Time Zone Facts

q_time_zone_lp5_07.question.fex

▼ Question 6:

✓ Correct

What is the full path and filename of the file you should use to configure the hardware clock to use UTC automatically?

/etc/sysconfig/clock



Explanation

Use /etc/sysconfig/clock to Configure the hardware clock to use UTC or local time automatically. The file acts as a configuration file that sets the HWCLOCK setting to control whether the clock uses local or Coordinated Universal Time (UTC):

- **HWCLOCK -u** specifies that the system use UTC.
- **HWCLOCK** --localtime specifies that the system use local time.

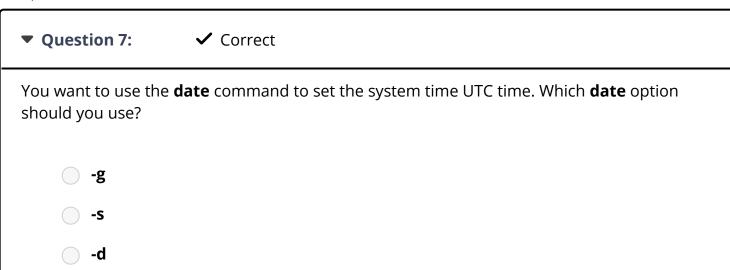
Managing a large group of computers in different time zones is less complex if **HWCLOCK** is set to use UTC.

References



10.5.6 Time Maintenance Facts

q_syst_time_lp5_01.question.fex



Explanation

Use date -u or date --utc to manually set the system time to UTC time. Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), is a method for identifying a common time between devices regardless of their physical location in the world.

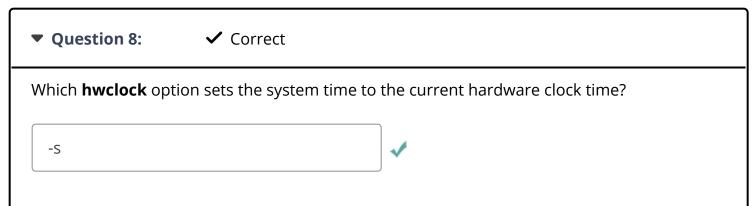
Other date options include the following:

- -d shows the current date and time. (date assumes -d if no options are used.)
- -s sets the date and time.

References

10.5.6 Time Maintenance Facts

q_syst_time_lp5_02.question.fex



Explanation

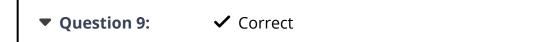
hwclock -s or **hwclock --hctosys** sets the system time to the current hardware clock time. Use **hwclock** to view and set the hardware clock time and synchronize the hardware clock and the system time. Other **hwclock** options include the following:

- -a, --adjust adds or subtracts time from the hardware clock to account for systematic drift since the last time the clock was set or adjusted.
- -r, --show displays the current hardware clock time. hwclock assumes -r if no options are used.
- **--set--date** sets the hardware clock time and date.
- **-w**, **--systohc** sets the hardware clock based on the system time.
- **--localtime** sets the hardware clock to local time.
- **-u** sets the hardware clock to UTC time.

References

10.5.6 Time Maintenance Facts

q_syst_time_lp5_04.question.fex



You need to set the hardware clock to the same value as the system clock.

Which command should you use?

- hwclock -a
- hwclock -w
 - hwclock -s
 - hwclock -r

Explanation

hwclock -w or **hwclock --systohc** sets the hardware clock time to the current system time. Use **hwclock** to view and set the hardware clock time and synchronize the hardware clock and the system time. Other **hwclock** options include the following:

- -a, --adjust adds or subtracts time from the hardware clock to account for systematic drift since the last time the clock was set or adjusted.
- -r, --show displays the current hardware clock time. hwclock assumes -r if no options are used.
- --set--date sets the hardware clock time and date.
- **-s**, **--hctosys** sets the system time to the current hardware clock time.
- **--localtime** sets the hardware clock to local time.
- -u, --utc sets the hardware clock to UTC time.

References

10.5.6 Time Maintenance Facts

q_syst_time_lp5_05.question.fex

6/22, 1:02 AM TestOut LabSim		
▼ Question 10: ✓ Correct		
A Linux system can determine the time and date in which of the following ways? (Select TWO).		
→ ✓ It can set the system clock to the local time.		
→ It can use NTP to set time.		
It can use SMTP to set the time.		
It can use NNTP to set the time.		
Explanation		
Linux systems can determine the local time in different ways. They can follow the traditional PC method of setting the system clock to the local time. One of the best ways to set the time and date is to use NTP (network time protocol) to automatically synchronize the date and time with time servers on the network/internet.		
NNTP (network news transfer protocol) and Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) are not used to set the time.		
References		
1.1.4 Server Roles Facts		
D 10.5.1 Time Zone Settings		
D 10.5.4 Time Maintenance		
D 10.5.7 Network Time Protocol (NTP)		
10.5.8 Synchronize Time with NTP		
10.5.9 NTP Facts		
q_time_ntp_lp5_01.question.fex		





You want to configure the NTP daemon to receive time from pool.ntp.org.

What entry should you place in the /etc/ntp.conf file?

server pool.ntp.org



Explanation

server pool.ntp.org configures the NTP daemon to synchronize the time with the cluster of time servers at pool.ntp.org. Use the /etc/ntp.conf to configure the time providers on the NTP client.

- Each entry in the file begins with server and then the address of the time provider.
- *server 127.127.1.0* represents the local host address and sets the system time to the hardware clock if no other time providers are available.

References

- 1.1.4 Server Roles Facts
- D 10.5.1 Time Zone Settings
- D 10.5.4 Time Maintenance
- 10.5.7 Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- 🔽 10.5.8 Synchronize Time with NTP
- 10.5.9 NTP Facts

q_time_ntp_lp5_02.question.fex

12/6/22, 1:02 AM	TestOut LabSim
▼ Question 12: ✓	' Correct
Which of the following NT possible?	P configuration utilities is deprecated and should be avoided when
ntpd	
ntptrace	
ntpq	
ntpdate	
Explanation	
ntpdate is deprecated; us computer. ntpdate :	se ntpd in its place. ntpdate updates the current time on a
Must be run as root.	
Will not function if ntpo	I is currently running.
_	aemon from the command line. ntpq queries the status of the NTP ys the next stratum up from the time provider.
References	
∷ 1.1.4 Server Roles Fa	cts
D 10.5.1 Time Zone Set	tings
D 10.5.4 Time Mainten	ance
D 10.5.7 Network Time	Protocol (NTP)
10.5.8 Synchronize T	ime with NTP
∷ 10.5.9 NTP Facts	
q_time_ntp_lp5_03.questi	on.fex

TestOut LabSim 12/6/22, 1:02 AM

▼ Question 13:

✓ Correct

You are managing system time on your Linux computer, and you need to change the settings to point to a local NTP server IP address.

What is the full path and filename of the file you should edit?

/etc/ntp.conf



Explanation

Use /etc/ntp.conf to configure the time providers on the NTP client.

- Each entry in the file begins with server and then the address of the time provider. For example, server 0.fedora.pool.ntp.org synchronizes the time with the Fedora time server pool.
- The 127.127.1.0 server represents the local host address and sets the system time to the hardware clock if no other time providers are available.

References



10.5.1 Time Zone Settings

10.5.4 Time Maintenance

10.5.7 Network Time Protocol (NTP)

10.5.8 Synchronize Time with NTP

10.5.9 NTP Facts

q_time_ntp_lp5_06.question.fex

12/6/22, 1:02 AM

TestOut LabSim **▼** Question 14: ✓ Correct Which of the following commands manages the NTP daemon from the command line? ntpd ntpdate insserve ntp ntpq **Explanation** Use **ntpd** to manage the NTP daemon from the command line. **ntpd** options include the following: **-q** does a one-time synchronization with a time provider. It is similar to **ntpdate**. **-g** allows the NTP daemon to ignore insane time restrictions for the first synchronization. • -c changes the default configuration file. insserv ntp configures the NTP daemon to start at boot time on BSD systems only. **ntpdate** updates the current time on a computer. **ntpq** queries the status of the NTP daemon. References 1.1.4 Server Roles Facts 10.5.1 Time Zone Settings 10.5.4 Time Maintenance 10.5.7 Network Time Protocol (NTP) 10.5.8 Synchronize Time with NTP **10.5.9 NTP Facts**

q_time_ntp_lp5_07.question.fex

▼ Question 15: ✓ Correct		
Your system time is over thirty minutes different than the time on the NTP time provider. When you use the ntpd command, the time is not updated. Which ntpd option should you include?		
-g ✓		
Explanation		
NTP does not adjust times when time discrepancies are larger than 17 minutes. This is known as insane time. Use ntpd -g to allow the NTP daemon to ignore insane time restrictions for the first synchronization. Other ntpd options include the following:		
• -q does a one-time synchronization with a time provider. It is similar to ntpdate .		
• -c specifies the name and path of the configuration file. The default is /etc/ntp.conf.		
References		
1.1.4 Server Roles Facts		
D 10.5.1 Time Zone Settings		
D 10.5.4 Time Maintenance		
D 10.5.7 Network Time Protocol (NTP)		
10.5.8 Synchronize Time with NTP		
10.5.9 NTP Facts		
q_time_ntp_lp5_08.question.fex		

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