

4.4.10 Practice Questions

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Score: 100%

Passing Score: 80%



▼ Question 1: ✓ Correct

Your system is currently running the multi-user.target.

What would you enter at the command prompt to find out whether the atd.service is configured to start every time the multi-user.target is loaded?

systemctl is-enabled atd.service



Explanation

Use the **is-enabled** option to determine whether a service is enabled to start when the current target is started. For example, if the current target is a multi-user.target, enter **systemctl is-enabled atd.service** to determine whether the atd.service is enabled to run when multi-user.target is loaded.

This command checks for a symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/atd.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/atd.service.

References



4.4.3 System Service Facts

q_services_lp5_01.question.fex

▼ **Question 2:** ✓ Correct

You are working on a Linux distribution that uses systemd.

Which file in the `/usr/lib/systemd/system/` directory is text-based and used to start the services that support multiple users and support networking?

- ☐ **init.d**
- ➡ ☒ **multi-user.target**
- ☐ **rc-sysinit.conf**
- ☐ **default.target**
- ☐ **graphical.target**

Explanation

The `/usr/lib/systemd/system/multi-user.target` file is text-based and used to start the services that support multiple users and networking.

The `graphical.target` file in the `/usr/lib/systemd/system/` directory is used to start the services necessary for multiple users, networking, and graphical display on a system running systemd. The `default.target` file is in the `/etc/systemd/system` directory and is a symlink to the target file in the `/usr/lib/systemd/system/` directory that is the default boot target. The `rc-sysinit.conf` file is used to set the default runlevel on a system running Upstart. The `init.d` directory is used to set the default runlevel on a SysV init system.

References

 **4.4.3 System Service Facts**

q_services_lp5_02.question.fex

▼ Question 3:

✓ Correct

After making changes to the configuration of `anaconda.service`, you must make those changes take effect.

Which single command should you enter to make this service use the new configuration? (Note that there is no reload option with this service.)

systemctl restart anaconda.service



Explanation

Any time configuration changes are made on a service, that service needs to be restarted to make the changes take effect. Another option is to stop the service and then start it again. Either way, as the service starts back up, it uses the configuration file to set its parameters. Because you were required to use one command, you needed to use the restart option. The correct syntax for the command is **systemctl restart anaconda.service** or **systemctl restart anaconda**.

References



4.4.3 System Service Facts

q_services_lp5_03.question.fex

▼ **Question 4:** ✓ Correct

What would you enter at the command prompt to find out whether cups.service is running?

systemctl status cups.service



Explanation

You would use the systemctl command with the status option as follows:

systemctl status cups.service or **systemctl status cups**

References



4.4.3 System Service Facts

q_services_lp5_04.question.fex

▼ Question 5:

✓ Correct

After getting calls about users not being able to print, you check the status of cups.service and find that it is not running.

What would you enter at the command prompt to run cups.service?

**Explanation**

Enter **systemctl start cups.service** to run cups.service.


References**4.4.3 System Service Facts**

q_services_lp5_05.question.fex

▼ Question 6: ✓ Correct

You are working on a systemd-based Linux distribution.

Which command can you use to manage the services and targets?

- ☐ **initctl**
- ☐ **insserv**
-  ☒ **systemctl**
- ☐ **telinit**

Explanation

Use **systemctl** to manage services and targets on a system using systemd.

systemctl combines the functionality of both **service** and **chkconfig**.

The **initctl** command manages jobs on a system using Upstart. The **insserv** command configures default runlevels for a daemon on a BSD distribution. **telinit** may be used to change the system runlevel on a system using Upstart or a System V distribution.

References

 4.4.3 System Service Facts

q_services_lp5_06.question.fex

▼ Question 7:

✓ Correct

Your system is currently running the multi-user.target. You want to enable bluetooth.service to run when graphical.target is loaded. There are two commands you must enter from a command prompt to accomplish this task.

Drag the commands on the left to the appropriate step number on the right. Not all of the commands on the left will be used.

Step One

✓ **systemctl isolate graphical.target**

Step Two

✓ **systemctl enable bluetooth.service**

Explanation

To enable a service, you must be currently running the target you want the service to start with. In this case, you want bluetooth.service to run when graphical.target is loaded. Since you are currently running the multi-user.target, you have to change to graphical.target before you enable bluetooth.service. To do this, enter **systemctl isolate graphical.target** followed by **systemctl enable bluetooth.service**. This command sequence creates a symlink from /etc/systemd/system/graphical.target.wants/bluetooth.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/bluetooth.service.

References

☰ 4.4.3 System Service Facts

q_services_lp5_07.question.fex

▼ Question 8:

✓ Correct

Anna, a system administrator, wants to prevent users from pressing the Ctrl+Alt+Delete key combination to reboot the server. Which configuration file should be modified to change this setting?

- ☐ /etc/init.d/rc5
- ➡ ☒ /etc/inittab
- ☐ /sbin/shutdown
- ☐ /etc/securetty



Explanation

The **/etc/inittab** file is used to configure the Ctrl+Alt+Delete key sequence and the command that should be run. For example, the line in the file is *ca::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/shutdown -r -t 4 now*. **/etc/securetty** is used by the pam_securetty module to decide which virtual terminals (tty#) root is allowed to log in from.

/sbin/shutdown is the shutdown command.

/etc/init.d/rc5 is a SysV init command that switches to runlevel 5.

References

-  15.12.1 Security Best Practices
-  15.12.2 Security Best Practices Facts

q_runlvl_lp5_ctrl_alt_del.question.fex