9.1.7 Practice Questions

Candidate: Ethan Bonavida (suborange) **Date:** 12/3/2022 10:21:31 pm • **Time Spent:** 01:53

Passing Score: 80% **Score: 100%**

✓ Correct **▼** Question 1:

As a network administrator, you have had several users ask for a way in which they could connect their phones to their Linux computer, without the use of wires.

Which of the following device types would BEST meet these user's needs?

HBA

Bluetooth

USB

PCI

GPIO

Explanation

Bluetooth allows a device such as a phone to be connected to a Linux computer, as if the device were plugged in using a wire. However, Bluetooth is only a short-range solution.

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) requires a physical connection to the computer. However, you may use a USB device to provide Bluetooth capabilities.

GPIO is a type of pin found on an integrated circuit that does not have a specific function. The function of a GPIO pin is customizable and can be controlled by software.

A PCI device is any piece of computer hardware that plugs directly into a PCI slot on a computer's motherboard.

A Host bus adapter (HBA) is a hardware device, such as a circuit board or integrated circuit adapter, that provides I/O processing and physical connectivity between a host system, such as a server, and a storage device.

References

9.1.2 Device Types Facts

q_device_types_facts_lp5_bluetooth.question.fex

✓ Correct **▼** Question 2:

The hard disk in your Linux laptop has almost reached its maximum storage capacity. You would like to add more hard disk storage but there is no room internal to the computer.

Which of the following device types is BEST to use if you want to achieve the fastest throughput?

- PCI
- Bluetooth
- USB
 - **GPIO**

Explanation

A USB disk lets you connect your new hard disk to the computer via an external wire. USB connections generally have a higher throughput than a Bluetooth device.

A PCI device is any piece of computer hardware that plugs directly into a PCI slot on a computer's motherboard.

GPIO is a type of pin found on an integrated circuit that does not have a specific function. The function of a GPIO pin is customizable and can be controlled by software.

References

9.1.2 Device Types Facts

q_device_types_facts_lp5_usb.question.fex

✓ Correct **▼** Question 3:

You have been currently using a cable to connect your Linux laptop to the company network. You are now, however, required to attend several meeting a week in other parts of the building and you would like to be able to bring your laptop with you, but still need access to the network while in the meeting.

Which of the following device types would BEST meet your needs?

WiFi

SCSI

SATA

HBA

Explanation

WiFi (wireless fidelity) is a technology that uses radio waves to provide network connectivity. A WiFi connection is established using a wireless adapter to create hotspots - areas in the vicinity of a wireless router that are connected to the network and allow users to access internet services.

Small Computer System Interface (SCSI), is a set of standards for physically connecting and transferring data between computers and peripheral devices. SCSI is most commonly used for hard disk drives and tape drives.

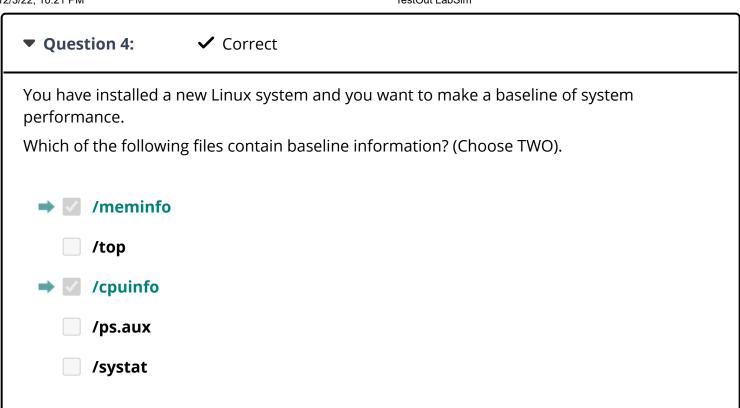
A Host bus adapter (HBA) is a hardware device, such as a circuit board or integrated circuit adapter, that provides I/O processing and physical connectivity between a host system, such as a server, and a storage device.

Serial ATA (SATA) is a computer bus interface that connects host bus adapters to mass storage devices such as hard disk drives.

References

9.1.2 Device Types Facts

q_device_types_facts_lp5_wifi.question.fex



Explanation

The cpuinfo and meminfo files located in the /proc directory should be recorded as part of a system baseline. Cpuinfo contains information about the CPU such as model, CPU speed, cache, etc. Meminfo contains information such as total memory, free memory, etc. Dmesg displays a snapshot of information about the hardware that is controlled by the kernel, and that output can be redirected to a file for use in system baseline documentation.

Top is a display of running system statistics but is not a file. Ps.aux and systat do not exist.

References

▷ 8.4.3 Swap Area Management

q_device_driv_f_lp5_01.question.fex

✓ Correct **▼** Question 5:

Which of the following commands will display which boot options were given to the kernel at boot time?

- cat /proc/modules
- cat /proc/mounts
- cat /proc/cmdline
 - cat /proc/version

Explanation

Use cat /proc/cmdline command to display the boot options given to the kernel at boot time.

The /proc directory contains information about the system state and processes. Be aware of the following files and directories in the **/proc** directory:

- mounts lists the currently mounted filesystems.
- modules lists the kernel modules that the computer is currently using.
- version gives information about the current kernel version.
- cpuinfo has information about the computer's CPU.
- devices displays a list of hardware installed on the computer.

References

9.1.5 Device Driver Facts

q_device_driv_f_lp5_02.question.fex



Which of the following is the full path and filename of the file that contains information about which interrupt request (IRQ) channels are being used by each hardware device on the system?

- /proc/interrupts
 - /proc/dma
 - /proc/devices
 - /proc/irqs

Explanation

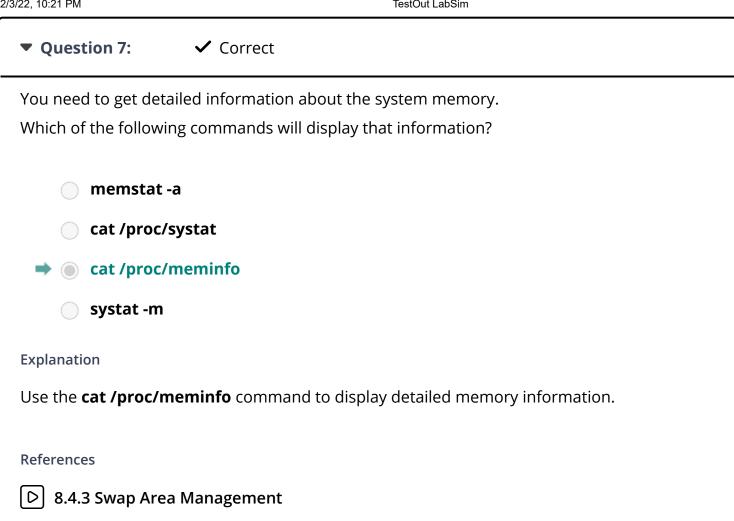
The full path and filename of the file that contains information about which interrupt request (IRQ) channels are being used by each hardware device on the system is /proc/interrupts.

References

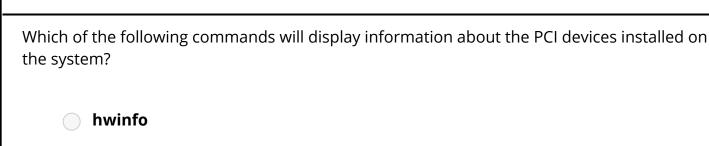


q_device_driv_f_lp5_03.question.fex

q_device_driv_f_lp5_04.question.fex



✓ Correct



Isusb

▼ Question 8:

Ismod

Ispci

Explanation

Use the Ispci command to display information for all PCI devices installed on the system. Be aware of the following options:

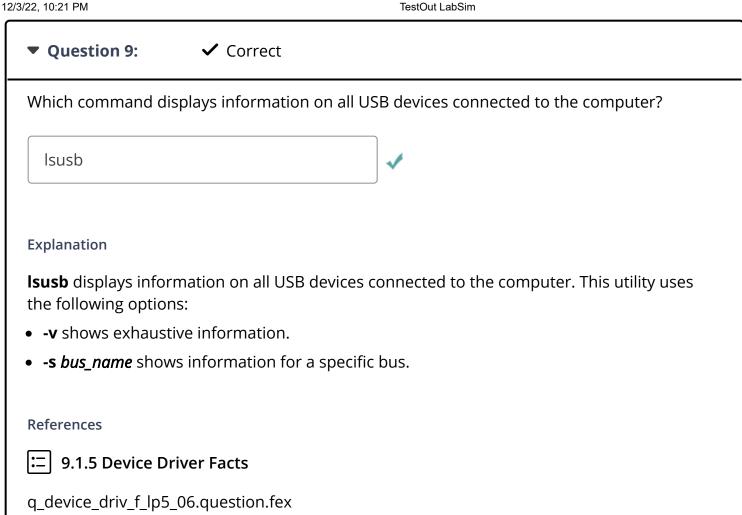
- **-k** shows the kernel drivers that support the device.
- -t displays a tree diagram that shows connections between all busses, bridges, and devices.

Isusb displays information on all USB devices connected to the computer. **hwinfo** displays information about hardware on the computer. **Ismod** displays information about all loaded modules on the system.

References

9.1.5 Device Driver Facts

q_device_driv_f_lp5_05.question.fex



▼ Question 10: ✓ Correct
Which of the following commands will display information about the RAID devices on the computer?
→ hwinfolistmd
○ Ispci
modprobe -r
☐ Isusb
Explanation
hwinfolistmd displays information about the RAID devices on the computer.
Ispci displays information for all PCI devices connected to the system. Isusb displays information about all the USB devices connected to the system. modprobe -r removes kernel modules from the system.
References
9.1.5 Device Driver Facts
q_device_driv_f_lp5_07.question.fex

▼ Question 11:	✓ Correct
What is the full path processes?	to the directory that contains information about the system state and

Explanation

/proc

The **/proc** directory contains information about the system state and processes. Its contents are created dynamically. Be aware of the following files and directories in the **/proc** directory:

- cpuinfo has information about the computer's CPU.
- *devices* displays a list of hardware installed on the computer.
- dma shows all the direct memory access assignments for the computer. Direct memory
 access gives hardware devices direct access the computer's memory independent of the
 CPU.
- *interrupt* lists the interrupt request (IRQ) channels the computer uses. Interrupt requests are signals sent to the CPU that inform it that it needs to process input from a hardware device.
- *iomem* contains a mapping of the memory allocated to each device and the input/output port assignments for the memory.
- modules lists the kernel modules that the computer is currently using.
- version gives information about the current kernel version.
- /scsi contains a file or directory for each SCSI device attached to the computer.
- /bus contains a file or directory for each USB device attached to the computer.
- /ide contains a file for the IDE devices attached to the computer, including the internal hard drives and other devices that attach to an IDE ribbon.

References

9.1.5 Device Driver Facts

q_device_driv_f_lp5_08.question.fex

▼ Question 12:

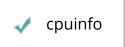
✓ Correct

Match the correct **/proc** directory content on the left with the description on the right.

Displays the boot options that were given to the kernel at boot time



Displays information about the computer's CPU



Displays information about the current kernel version



Displays all the direct memory access assignments for the computer



Explanation

The **/proc** directory contains information about the system state and processes. Be aware of the following files and directories in the **/proc** directory:

- cpuinfo has information about the computer's CPU.
- cmdline displays the boot options that were given to the kernel at boot time.
- *dma* shows all the direct memory access assignments for the computer. Direct memory access gives hardware devices direct access the computer's memory independent of the CPU.
- version gives information about the current kernel version.

Other files and directories in the /proc directory include:

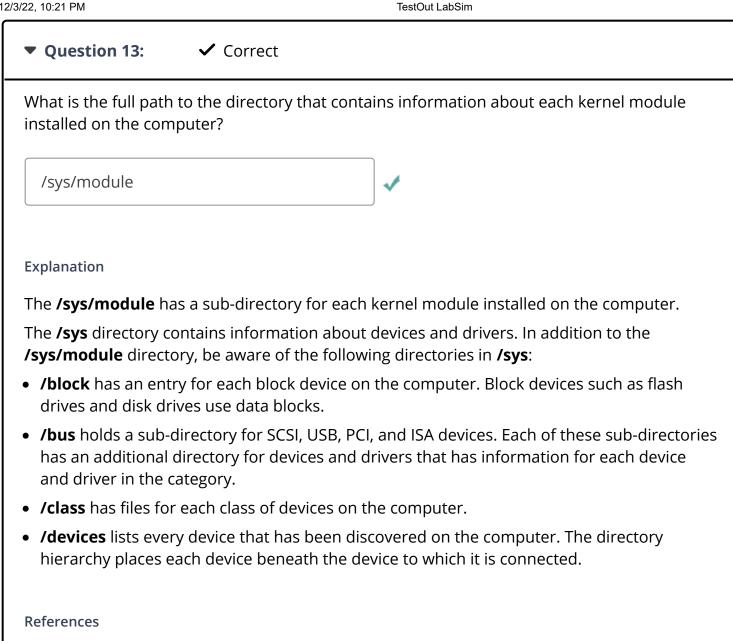
- *devices* displays a list of hardware installed on the computer.
- *interrupt* lists the interrupt request (IRQ) channels the computer uses. Interrupt requests are signals sent to the CPU that inform it that it needs to process input from a hardware device.
- *iomem* contains a mapping of the memory allocated to each device and the input/output port assignments for the memory.
- modules lists the kernel modules that the computer is currently using.
- /scsi contains a file or directory for each SCSI device attached to the computer.
- /bus contains a file or directory for each USB device attached to the computer.
- /ide contains a file for the IDE devices attached to the computer, including the internal hard drives and other devices that attach to an IDE ribbon.

References



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9.1.5 Device Driver Facts

q_device_driv_f_lp5_10.question.fex