9.2 Kernel Module Management

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- Which commands can you use to view modules that are currently loaded?
- How would you generate a list of module dependencies?
- What is the advantage of using **modprobe** to load a module into the kernel instead of **insmod**?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Insert a module into the kernel.
- Remove a module from the kernel.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Linux kernel	The lowest level of easily replaceable software that interfaces with the hardware in your computer. The kernel's job is to talk to the hardware and software and manage the system's resources.
Kernel module	Kernel modules are pieces of code that can be loaded and unloaded into the kernel upon demand. They extend the functionality of the kernel without rebooting the system.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
TestOut Linux Pro	1.4 Manage system processes • Manage kernel modules

CompTIA Linux+	1.2 Given a scenario, install, configure, and monitor kernel modules.
	• Commands
	  ◦ lsmod
	  ◦ insmod
	  ◦ modprobe
	  ◦ modinfo
	  ◦ rmmod
	  ◦ depmod
	• Locations
	  ◦ /usr/lib/modules/kernel-version
	  ◦ /etc/modprobe.conf
	  ◦ /etc/modprobe.d/