4.2.9 Practice Questions

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Score: 90% Passing Score: 80%

Question 1: ✓ Correct

You have GRUB2 installed on your Linux workstation. You need to make changes to the boot menu.

Which files and scripts can you edit to modify the menu entries and behavior of the boot menu? (Select TWO.)

- [x] /etc/grub.d/40_custom
- [ ] /boot/grub.conf
- [ ] /etc/lilo.conf
- [x] /etc/default/grub
- [ ] /boot/grub2/grub.cfg

Explanation

You should never edit /boot/grub2/grub.cfg directly. You can make changes to /etc/default/grub and to the scripts in the /etc/grub.d directory. After making changes to these files and scripts, you write the changes to /boot/grub2/grub.cfg with the **grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg** command.

References

4.2.3 GRUB Legacy Facts

q_grub_lp5_01.question.fex

Question 2: ✔ Correct

After updating the settings in the /etc/default/grub file, you know the changes must be written to the grub.cfg file before they will be used.

What would you enter at the command prompt to write the changes to the grub.cfg file?

grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg ✔

Explanation

The **grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg** command generates and writes changes to the /boot/grub2/grub.cfg file. Specifically, this command uses the /etc/default/grub file and the scripts in the /etc/grub.d/ directory to generate the **/**boot/grub2/grub.cfg configuration file. Changes made in the configuration files will not take effect until the **grub2-mkconfig** command is executed.

References

4.2.6 GRUB2 Bootloader Facts

q_grub2_lp5_01.question.fex

Question 3: ✔ Correct

You are editing the /etc/default/grub file. Which option should you use to set the default operating system?

- **GRUB_SAVEDEFAULT=**
- **GRUB_DISABLE_OS_PROBER=**
- **GRUB_TIMEOUT=**
- **GRUB_DEFAULT=**

Explanation

The **GRUB_DEFAULT** option sets the default menu entry (operating system) in the /etc/default/grub file. Typical **GRUB_DEFAULT** entries include:

- Numeric (0, 1, 2, etc.)
- Complete menu entry quotation ("Ubuntu, Linux 2.6.31-9-generic")

References

4.2.6 GRUB2 Bootloader Facts

q_grub2_lp5_02.question.fex

Question 4: ✔ Correct

Which of the following commands will help you to determine which version of GRUB is installed on your Linux system?

- [ ] **grub1.98-install -V**
- [ ] **update-grub**
- [x] **grub2-install --version**
- [x] **grub-install -v**

Explanation

Use the **grub-install -v** command for GRUB Legacy versions and the **grub2-install --version** command for GRUB 2 versions to determine which version is installed. GRUB 2 is any version of GRUB 1.98 or later.

References

4.2.6 GRUB2 Bootloader Facts

q_grub2_lp5_03.question.fex

Question 5: ✔ Correct

You have a dual-boot system with a Linux and Windows operating systems. You need to configure the GRUB 2 bootloader to display the menu for 12 seconds before it automatically boots the default operating system.

Which of the following is the BEST first step to configure the bootloader?

- Edit the timeout parameter in the /boot/grub2/grub.cfg file to say **TIMEOUT=12**.
- ➡ Edit the timeout parameter in the /etc/default/grub file to say **GRUB_TIMEOUT=12**.
- Edit the timeout parameter in the /etc/grub.d/40_custom script to say **GRUB_TIMEOUT=12**.
- Edit the timeout parameter in the /boot/grub2/grub.cfg file to say **GRUB_TIMEOUT=12**.
- Insert a timeout parameter in the /etc/default/grub file that says **TIMEOUT=12**.

Explanation

The first step is to edit the GRUB_TIMEOUT= entry in the /etc/default/grub file to specify 12 seconds by changing it to GRUB_TIMEOUT=12. The GRUB_TIMEOUT= line sets the number of seconds GRUB 2 waits before automatically booting the default operating system.

The next step is to run the **grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg** command to write the changes to the grub.cfg file.

References

4.2.6 GRUB2 Bootloader Facts

q_grub2_lp5_04.question.fex

Question 6: ✕ Incorrect

What is the full path and filename of the GRUB 2 file that is used for editing the default behavior of the bootloader menu?

~~/boot/grub2/grub.cfg~~ /etc/default/grub

Explanation

To modify the default behavior of the boot loader menu used by GRUB 2, you can edit the settings in the /etc/default/grub file. After editing this file, you run the **grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg** command to write the changes to the grub.cfg file.

You should not edit the /boot/grub2/grub.cfg file directly.

References

4.2.6 GRUB2 Bootloader Facts

q_grub2_lp5_05.question.fex

Question 7: ✔ Correct

Drag the GRUB 2 file or directory on the left to the correct description on the right.

The GRUB2 configuration file (non-editable).

✔ /boot/grub2/grub.cfg

The GRUB2 directory for script files.

✔ /etc/grub.d/

The GRUB2 configuration file (editable).

✔ /etc/default/grub

The script that identifies kernels on the root device and creates menu entries.

✔ 10_linux

The script file that allows menu entries to be modified.

✔ 40_custom

Explanation

GRUB2, the updated version of the Grand Unified Boot Loader (GRUB) utility, is any version of GRUB 1.98 or later. GRUB2 uses **/**boot/grub/grub.cfg as the configuration file, but should not be edited directly. Instead, GRUB2 uses the **update-grub** command to read the /etc/default/grub file and the scripts in /etc/grub.d/ directory to generate the /boot/grub/grub.cfg configuration file. Both the /etc/default/grub file and the scripts in the /etc/grub.d/ directory are meant to be edited directly.

Earlier versions of GRUB are sometimes known as GRUB Legacy. GRUB Legacy uses /boot/grub/menu.lst as the configuration file. This file is meant to be edited directly.

References

4.2.6 GRUB2 Bootloader Facts

q_grub2_lp5_06.question.fex

Question 8: ✔ Correct

Which directory contains the configuration file for GRUB 2? (Choose two.)

- [ ] /etc/grub.d/
- [ ] /boot/
- [ ] /etc/
- [x] /boot/grub2/
- [x] /etc/default/

Explanation

The configuration files for GRUB2 are **/boot/grub/grub.cfg** or **/boot/grub2/grub.cfg** (depending upon the distribution). Depending on the distribution, the update-grub or grub2-mkconfig commands generate the /boot/grub2/grub.cfg or /boot/grub/grub.cfg files. Specifically, these commands use the **/etc/default/**grub file and the scripts in the /etc/grub.d/ directory to generate the /boot/grub2/grub.cfg or /boot/grub/grub.cfg configuration files.

The /etc/grub.d/ directory holds script files that are read when the **update-grub** or the **grub2-mkconfig** commands are used.

/boot/ and /etc/ does not contain the GRUB2 configuration file.

References

4.2.6 GRUB2 Bootloader Facts

q_grub2_lp5_07.question.fex

Question 9: ✔ Correct

If an attacker boots into single user mode, they are logged in automatically as the root user without being required to enter the root password.

Which of the following is the BEST measure should you take to prevent this event from happening?

- Encrypt the root user's password with md5crypt.
- Encrypt the /boot partition.
- ➡ Set a bootloader password.
- Change the file and directory permission of /boot to only allow root access.

Explanation

Setting a bootloader password will prevent a non-root user from changing the boot menu.

The other options will not prevent a user from changing the boot menu.

References

15.12.1 Security Best Practices

15.12.2 Security Best Practices Facts

q_grub2_lp5_bootloader_pwd.question.fex

Question 10: ✔ Correct

Which of the following will prevent a user from booting a computer, booting from removable devices, and changing UEFI/BIOS settings?

- ➡ Set a UEFI/BIOS password.
- Password protect the GRUB bootloader.
- Disable the systemctl target named graphical.target.
- Encrypt the /boot partition.

Explanation

Setting a UEFI/BIOS password will prevent a user from booting a computer, booting from removable devices, and changing UEFI/BIOS settings.

The other options will not prevent a user from completing all of the listed tasks.

References

15.12.1 Security Best Practices

15.12.2 Security Best Practices Facts

q_grub2_lp5_uefi_bios.question.fex