



Try again once you are ready.

Required to pass: 80% or higher

You can retake this quiz up to 3 times every 8 hours.

Back to Week 4

Retake



1. Which statements are true?

0 / 1 point



It is possible to unload a kernel module being used by another module if you use the **-f** option to either **rmmod** or **modprobe -r**

This should not be selected

Doing so would likely crash the system, as it would try to execute code that has been removed from memory.



It is impossible to unload a kernel module being used by an application.

Correct

Doing so would almost certainly crash the application and possibly the system.



It is impossible to unload a kernel module being used by another module

Correct

Doing so would likely crash the system, as it would try to execute code that has been removed from memory.



It is possible to unload a kernel module being used by an application if you use the **-f** option to either **rmmod** or **modprobe -r**

Un-selected is correct



2. The **lsmod** utility shows for each loaded module (select all correct answers):

1 / 1 point



What other modules are using it

Correct

This is important to make sure it is not removed and pulls the rug out from other modules.



When the module was loaded

Un-selected is correct



Which user loaded the module

Un-selected is correct



Its size in bytes

Correct

This indicates how much memory is consumed by loading, but not how much memory it might be using to do its work



How many processes depend on it

Correct

You don't want to remove a module that is being used by a process. However, sometimes this number is not accurate, such as for network drivers.



3. Udev (select all correct answers):

1 / 1 point



Loads and unloads device drivers and other kernel modules as needed

Correct

This is its basic purpose.



Stands for Deviant User

Un-selected is correct



Is designed to control which users can use a particular device

Un-selected is correct



Is responsible for populating the **/dev** directory once the system is up and running.

Correct

Device nodes are created on the fly.



Stands for **U**ser **D**evice

Correct

That is indeed the name origin.



4. Which command will ensure the **httpd** service (Apache) starts at system boot?

0 / 1 point



sudo systemctl init httpd.service



sudo systemctl enable httpd.service



sudo systemctl status httpd.service

This should not be selected

The **status** subcommand shows the state of the service.



sudo systemctl start httpd.service



5. How could you ensure the **httpd** service (Apache) is restarted if it is already running, say to absorb a revised configuration file (select all correct answers)?

1 / 1 point



sudo systemctl restart httpd

Correct

You don't really need to say **httpd.service** and this is true for most services.



sudo killall httpd && sudo startall httpd

Un-selected is correct



sudo systemctl stop httpd && sudo systemctl start httpd

Correct

You don't have to do this in two steps, but it works. Note the use of **&&** instead of **;** This makes sure the second command does not run if the first fails.



sudo restart httpd

Un-selected is correct