



Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item



1. Which statements are true?

1 / 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**

☐

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**

☒

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

Correct

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



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

1 / 1 point

☐

Which user loaded the module

Un-selected is correct

☒

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.

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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.

☐

When the module was loaded

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



3. Udev (select all correct answers):

1 / 1 point

☐

Is designed to control which users can use a particular device

Un-selected is correct

☒

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

Correct

That is indeed the name origin.

☒

Loads and unloads device drivers and other kernel modules as needed

Correct

This is its basic purpose.

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

Correct

Device nodes are created on the fly.

☐

Stands for Deviant User

Un-selected is correct



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

1 / 1 point

☐

sudo systemctl status httpd.service

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sudo systemctl enable httpd.service

Correct

The **enable** subcommand ensures the service will start at boot.

☐

sudo systemctl init httpd.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 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 systemctl restart httpd

Correct

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

☐

sudo restart httpd

Un-selected is correct