✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

[Next Item]

✓

1. What is the proper order of system initialization stages on most x86-based systems?

1 / 1 point

⦿ **BIOS -> GRUB -> init (PID 1)**

Correct
The system starts with BIOS, then moves to GRUB, and then starts first user process, init.

◯ **GRUB -> BIOS -> init (PID 1)**

◯ **init (PID 1) -> BIOS -> GRUB**

✓

2. Which files need to be in the **/boot** directory for the system to boot up (select all that apply)?

1 / 1 point

☐ **config**

Un-selected is correct

☑ **initramfs**

Correct
This is the initial ram filesystem, which contains essential drivers for hardware and filesystems.

☐ **System.map**

Un-selected is correct

☑ **vmlinuz**

Correct
This is the compressed Linux kernel.

✓

3. Using GRUB lets you (Select all correct answers):

1 / 1 point

☑ Choose between operating systems or different Linux distributions

Correct
One can have a multiple boot system, with multiple versions of Linux, Microsoft Windows, etc

☑ Choose various options for booting up the system

Correct
One can change many parameters that the system starts with

☑ Choose which Linux kernel to user for boot

Correct
One can either have different options in the menu, or add one at run time

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✓

4. Select the order in which the following system initialization methods were introduced:

1 / 1 point

◯ SysVinit -> systemd -> Upstart

◯ systemd -> SysVinit -> Upstart

⦿ SysVinit -> Upstart -> systemd

Correct
SysVinit goes back many years and systemd is the most recent

✓

5. Which runlevel is multiple user with no graphical desktop?

1 / 1 point

◯ 1

◯ 5

⦿ 3

Correct
Runlevel 3 is multiple user with network, but only text login

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