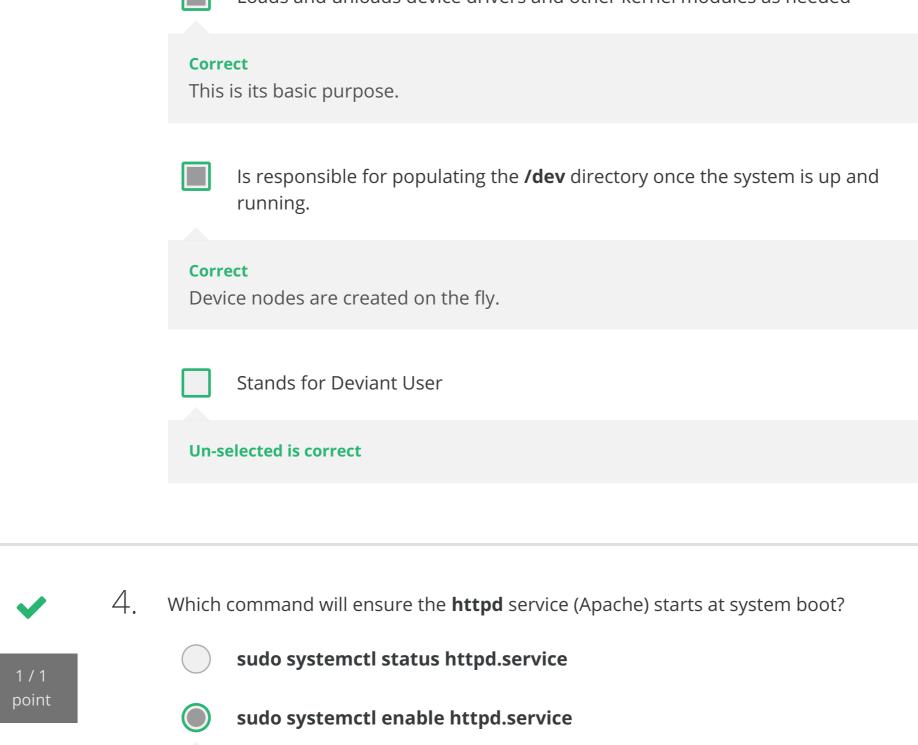


Kernel Modules and Device Management **Congratulations! You passed!** Next Item Which statements are true? It is possible to unload a kernel module being used by another module if you use the **-f** option to either **rmmod** or **modprobe -r** point **Un-selected is correct** It is possible to unload a kernel module being used by an application if you use the **-f** option to either **rmmod** or **modprobe -r Un-selected is correct** 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. The **Ismod** utility shows for each loaded module (select all correct answers): Which user loaded the module point **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. 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): Is designed to control which users can use a particular device point **Un-selected is correct** Stands for **U**ser **Dev**ice **Correct** That is indeed the name origin. Loads and unloads device drivers and other kernel modules as needed Correct This is its basic purpose. Is responsible for populating the /dev directory once the system is up and running. Correct Device nodes are created on the fly.



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)? sudo killall httpd && sudo startall httpd point **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





