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**QUESTION: 1**

When is the most important time to restore a file from your backup?

- A. On a regular scheduled basis to verify that the data is available.
- B. When the system crashes.
- C. When a user inadvertently loses a file.
- D. When your boss asks to see how restoring a file works.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** According to 'best practice', you should regularly restore files to verify that your backup procedures are working. It's no good backing up files regularly if you are unable to restore files when needed.

**Incorrect Answers:**

B: When the system crashes, you may need to restore your whole system. However, this shouldn't be the only time you restore files.

C: When a user loses a file, it will need to be restored. However, you should prepare for this eventuality by regularly testing your backup/restore process to ensure you are able to restore a file when needed.

D: When your boss asks to see how restoring a file works, you want it to work when you show him. This is why you should test your backup/restore processes.

**QUESTION: 2**

Which one of the following factors does not play a role in choosing the type of backup media to use?

- A. How frequently a file changes.
- B. How long you need to retain the backup.
- C. How much data needs to be backed up.
- D. How frequently the backed up data needs to be accessed.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Your choice of backup media will depend on its capacity, its shelf life and the time it takes to access the data. The frequency of file changes is irrelevant.

**Incorrect Answers:**

B: Different backup media can be kept for varying periods of time. You should find out from the manufacturers how long a backup media can be kept without losing its data.

C: Obviously, your choice of backup media will depend on the amount of data to be backed up. For example, a CD-ROM can hold around 700MB of data while tapes can hold up to hundreds of gigabytes of data.

D: Your choice of backup media will also depend on the time it takes to retrieve data from the media. Reading data from a CD-ROM or DVD is much quicker than reading data from a tape.

**QUESTION: 3**

You need to search the entire directory structure to locate a specific file. How could you do this and still be able to run other commands while the find command is still searching for your file?

- A. find / -name filename &
- B. find / -name filename
- C. bg find / -name filename
- D. &find / -name filename &

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The find command is used to locate files. / is the root directory, so searching from / will search the entire directory tree. The -name <filename> enables you to search for a file named <filename>. The ampersand character (&) is used to return control of the shell returning you to the command prompt, without have to wait for the command to execute.

Reference: <http://www.oreillynet.com/linux/cmd/f/find.html>

**Incorrect Answers**

- B: With no ampersand (&) following the command, you will not be able to run other commands until the find command has completed its search.
- C: The bg command is used to run a suspended job in the background if job control is enabled. However, the program or command would have to started and then suspended for this to work.
- D: The ampersand (&) must follow the command, not precede it.

**QUESTION:** 4

You have recently decided to convert from using a monolithic kernel to using a modular kernel. You have made the appropriate changes in your kernel configuration. Next you wish to compile your new kernel and modules and copy the modules to their proper location. What would you type to do this?

- A. make modules modules\_install
- B. make bzImage modules modules\_install
- C. make mrproper modules modules\_install
- D. make dep clean modules modules\_install
- E. make dep clean bzImage modules modules\_install

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:** This command consists of multiple make commands on the same line: The first part of the command, make dep, actually takes your configuration and builds the corresponding dependency tree. This process determines what gets compiled and what doesn't. The next step, make clean, erase all previous traces of a compilation so as to avoid any mistakes in which version of a feature gets tied into the kernel. The next step, make bzImage does the full compilation of the kernel. The next two steps, make modules and make modules\_install will compile the modules and copy them to their appropriate location.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A: This command will compile the modules, but not the kernel.
- B: You need the make dep command to build the dependency tree.
- C: Make mrproper is similar to make clean except that it doesn't delete any binaries. However, there is no kernel image specified in this command.
- D: There is no kernel image specified in this command.

**QUESTION: 5**

On an ext2 filesystem, a running daemon has created a large logfile that is beginning to fill the disk. After deleting the file with an "rm-f" command as root, "df" shows that the space is still in use even though the file is not shown using "ls". To reclaim this space you must:

- A. Restart the daemon.
- B. Unmount and remount the filesystem.
- C. Use sync.
- D. Recreate the file.
- E. Run fsck.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** If you have a daemon which writes a log file and keeps that file open for writing then removing the file will not free up the disk space. The filesystem still sees the program as having a reference to it. Therefore the filesystem will not free up that disk space. The only way to free the space is to restart the daemon

**Incorrect Answers:**

- B: Unmounting and remounting the filesystem is unnecessary and may not free the space.
- C: Sync is used to write the buffers to disk. It will not free the space.
- D: Recreating the file will not free the space because the daemon has a reference to the old file.
- E: Fsck is a file system checking tool. It won't free the space because it won't recognize it as corrupted.

**QUESTION: 6**

While checking the log files on your log server, you notice that all client machines are showing up by IP address rather than by hostname, although DNS is configured and running. How would you ensure that host entries show by name rather than by IP?

- A. Restart named and then syslogd on the log server.
- B. Add the central logging server to all inbound logging hosts' /etc/hosts.
- C. Recompile syslogd to add remote logging support.
- D. Restart syslogd on the inbound logging clients to force DNS resolution.
- E. Add all inbound logging hosts to /etc/hosts on the log server, then restart syslogd.

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:** I don't know why the DNS resolution isn't working for the syslog daemon. It could be that there are lots of log entries and that the DNS requests are timing out. Therefore, adding the inbound logging hosts to /etc/hosts on the log server will enable local hostname resolution, thus negating the need to use DNS.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A: The question states that DNS is configured and running and therefore does not need to be restarted.
- B: This won't work. The clients are able to contact the logging server. Adding the central logging server to all inbound logging hosts' /etc/hosts files won't affect how the logging server records the log entries.

C: Remote logging support is already enabled because the IP addresses are being logged.

D: DNS resolution needs to be forced on the server, not the clients.

**QUESTION: 7**

You are covering for another system administrator and one of the users asks you to restore a file for him. You locate the correct tarfile by checking the backup log but you do not know how the directory structure was stored. What command can you use to determine this?

- A. tar fx tarfile dirname
- B. tar tvf tarfile filename
- C. tar ctf tarfile
- D. tar tvf tarfile

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** You can list the contents of a 'tarball' with the tar tvf tarfile command. The t option is used to list the files and directories. The v option runs the command in verbose mode. The f option allows you to specify the name of the tarball (a tarball is a common name for an archive created with the tar utility) with the f <filename> option.

**Incorrect Answers**

A: The syntax of this command is wrong. The x must come before the f. This also does not list the contents of the file.

B: This command would list the path to 'filename'. Although this would be required information to restore a file, the question states that you want to view the directory structure.

C: The c option is used to create a tarball which isn't required in this question.

**QUESTION: 8**

You have created a local ext2 file system on the third partition of your first IDE disk drive. You want to facilitate easy manual mounting but you DO NOT wish the filesystem to be automatically mounted at a boot. What is the correct /etc/fstab entry?

- A. /dev/hda3/newfilesystem ext2 noboot 0 1
- B. /newfilesystem /dev/hda3 ext2 defaults 0 1
- C. /newfilesystem ext2 /dev/hda3 user 0 1
- D. /dev/hda3/newfilesystem ext2 noauto 0 1
- E. /dev/hda3 ext2 /newfilesystem defaults 0 -1

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** /dev/hda3 indicates the 3rd partition on the first IDE hard disk (hda). Ext2 indicates the filesystem type. Noauto means that the filesystem will not be automatically mounted. The first '0' means that the filesystem shouldn't be backed up and the 1 means that the filesystem should be checked for errors when the machine boots.

**Incorrect Answers**

A: Noboot is an incorrect option.

B: The syntax of this command (the path of the filesystem) is incorrect.

C: The syntax of this command (the path of the filesystem) is incorrect.

E: The defaults option will use the default fstab options. The default is to automatically mount the filesystem at boot time.

**QUESTION: 9**

How would you find out the version of the kernel in /usr/src/linux?

- A. cat /usr/src/linux/.version
- B. cat /usr/src/linux/VERSION
- C. Look in the README
- D. head -4 /usr/src/linux/Makefile

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The head command is used to display the first few lines of a file. The default is 10 lines but you can specify a number (in this case 4). The makefile is a script the tells the make utility how to build a program or programs (in this case, the kernel). Most makefiles contain comments at the top of the file which describe the program and version information.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A: .version doesn't usually exist as a subdirectory of file. Rather, it is usually a directory /usr/src/linux.version or /usr/src/linux[VERSION] containing the kernel source.
- B: VERSION doesn't usually exist as a subdirectory of file. Rather, it is usually a directory /usr/src/linux.version or /usr/src/linux[VERSION] containing the kernel source.
- C: There usually isn't a README file containing version information.

**QUESTION: 10**

You suspect malicious behavior by one of your console session users. Which of the following methods could be used so that you will be notified whenever the suspect user is logged in? The method should not tip off the suspect user or affect overall system integrity or performance to a noticeable degree.

- A. Pipe the btmp file to a filter and launch a notification script if the user logs on.
- B. Insert into the suspect user's profile a script to notify you.
- C. Configure syslogd to pipe all auth log messages to a script which checks for the suspect user and then notifies you via email.
- D. Modify the user's login script to inform you of his presence and then exec itself with the real shell.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Syslogd (the system log daemon) can be configured via the syslog.conf file. This file specifies where log entries should be written. You can configure syslogd to send authentication log messages to a script which checks for the suspect user and then notifies you via email.

**Incorrect Answers**

- A: The btmp file is used to record failed logon attempts. This won't work because the user is able to log on successfully.
- B: Inserting a script into the users profile file won't work because the user may notice the script if he/she looks at the profile file.
- D: Modifying the users login script won't work because the user may notice the modification if he/she

looks at the script.