

LPI Level 2 RPM (Exam 201)

1

You have just tested an experimental kernel patch and have found problems with it. Now you wish to back it out of your kernel source tree while leaving untouched other previously applied good patches. How will you proceed?

- A. Reload a fresh kernel source and then apply the good patches again.
- B. Use `patch -r` with the last patch.
- C. Use `patch -R` with all patches, starting from the last one.
- D. Use `patch -R` with the last patch.
- E. Use `patch --undo` with the last patch.

2

When installing a module, `modprobe` calls what command to load kernel modules?

(Please type your answer in the text field below.)

Answer:

3

How would you find the configuration of the kernel you just built in `/usr/src/linux` (for example, to include in bug reports)?

- A. Run `make showconfig`.
- B. Use `/usr/src/linux/.config`.
- C. Run `make config` again and cut and paste the output.
- D. Use `/lib/modules/config`.

4

The `kmod` kernel thread uses `/sbin/modprobe` to automatically load modules. If you need to use a `modprobe` from a different directory (`/usr/local/sbin/modprobe`, for example), what should be done to make sure `kmod` continues to work?

- A. Reboot the system. `kmod` searches your `PATH` at bootup.
- B. Write the full path to `modprobe` into `/proc/sys/kernel/modprobe`.
- C. Write a 0 to `/proc/sys/kernel/kmod`, forcing `kmod` to search a compiled in `PATH`.
- D. Update the kernel `Makefile` and recompile.
- E. Run `kmod -u` with the full path to `modprobe`.

5

You have just built and installed some third party kernel modules in `/lib/modules`. What else do you need to do before you can use them?

- A. Add the names to `/etc/conf.modules`.
- B. Reboot.
- C. Run `depmod -a`.
- D. You don't have to do anything.

6

If your kernel image is very large, you may have to make `bzImage` rather than `zImage`. Why are `bzImages` more suited for use with large images?

- A. A `bzImage` is smaller, because it is compressed with `bzip2` instead of `gzip`.
- B. A `bzImage` uses a different loading algorithm which allows the image to be larger.
- C. The `bzImage` Makefile target does NOT check for images which are too large.
- D. A `bzImage` image is split into multiple smaller pieces.
- E. The `bzImage` Makefile target builds more drivers as modules and attaches them to the end of the image.

7

Your routing configuration relies on `eth0` being a `3com` card that requires the `3c59x` module. What line must be added to modules configuration file, to ensure that `eth0` always uses this module?

- A. `eth0=3c59x`
- B. `alias eth0=3c59x`
- C. `alias eth0 3c59x`
- D. `set eth0 3c59x`
- E. `set eth0=3c59x`

8

Which command would you use to apply a diff file to an original?

- A. `patch > diff-file`
- B. `patch < diff-file`
- C. `patch << diff-file`
- D. `cat diff-file >> kernel`
- E. `cat diff-file << kernel`

9

What information does the `/proc/cmdline` file give you?

- A. The format of the command line.
- B. A listing of modules that have been loaded by the system.
- C. A listing of users who have Linux shells running.
- D. A listing of all the current user level processes.
- E. Parameters passed to the kernel at boot time.

10

After booting your machine from a rescue floppy or CD, you remount your root `/` filesystem in read-write mode. What should you do before you shut the machine down, if you've made changes to the root `/` filesystem?

- A. Run `sync`.
- B. Remount the root `/` filesystem in read-only mode.
- C. Run `lilo`.
- D. Run `fsck` on the root filesystem `/`.
- E. Do nothing and just shutdown.

11

Which of the following lines in the file `/etc/inittab` contains an **ERROR**?

- A. `si::sysinit:/etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit`
- B. `s3:3:wait:/etc/rc.d/rc 3`
- C. `ca::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/shutdown -t3 -r now`
- D. `1:2345:respawn:/sbin/mingetty tty1`
- E. `init:5:initdefault`

12

What command will change the default root device hardcoded into a kernel image?

- A. `mount`
- B. `tune2fs`
- C. The kernel must be recompiled.
- D. `lilo`
- E. `rdev`