



117-102
General Linux, Part 2

Exam number/code: 117-102
Exam name: General Linux, Part 2
Questions & Answers: 576 Q&A
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Exam: 117-102 Certification Questions & Answers

Question 1:

In what file can you configure your name server resolution queries to use the localhost first? Type the full path and name of the file.

Answer: /etc/nsswitch.conf

Question 2:

What word is missing from the following SQL statement?
select count(*) _____ tablename;

Answer: from
Answer: FROM

Question 3:

You have a job scheduled to run at 16:30 using the AT scheduler. When you type atq it displays the following information

```
[root@localhost root]# atq
2 2003-03-14 16:00 a root
[root@localhost root]#
```

Type in the command to remove only this job:

Answer: atrm 2

Question 4:

What configuration files on a Linux Server can be configured to share file systems with clients? Choose Two.

- A. /etc/nmbd
- B. /etc/smbd
- C. /etc/smb/samba.conf
- D. /etc/smb.conf
- E. /etc/samba/smb.conf

Answer: D,E

Question 5:

On your system exists a file that is described as a map file that is used to update the MBR or first sector of the partition with the appropriate booting information. Type the full path and name of the file:

Answer: /etc/lilo.conf

Question 6:

What system file contains definitions of well known ports, their associated services and protocols?

- A. /etc/services
- B. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
- C. /etc/services.conf
- D. /etc/inet/hosts
- E. None of the other alternatives apply

Answer: A

Explanation:

/etc/services file contains the port of services. You can find out the details of protocol, port number of services.

```
tcpmux 1/tcp
tcpmux 1/udp
rje 5/tcp
rje 5/udp
echo 7/tcp
echo 7/udp
```

Question 7:

In what file are the mail aliases kept for Sendmail? (Provide the complete path)

- A. /etc/aliases
- B. /etc/mailaliases
- C. /etc/sendmail.aliases
- D. /etc/sendmail/aliases
- E. /var/spool/mail/aliases

Answer: A

Explanation:

The /etc/aliases file contains the required aliases for the sendmail command. Do not change these defaults, as they are required by the system. The file is formatted as a series of lines in the form:

```
name:name_1,name_2,name_3,...
```

The name: is the name of the alias, and the name_n are the aliases for that name. Lines beginning with white space are continuation lines. Lines beginning with a # (pound sign) are comments.

Aliasing occurs only on local names. System-wide aliases are used to redirect mail. For example, if you receive mail at three different systems, you can use the /etc/aliases file to redirect your mail to one of the systems. As an individual user, you can also specify aliases in your .mailrc file.

Aliases can be defined to send mail to a distribution list. For example, you can send mail to all of the members of a project by sending mail to a single name.

The sender of a message is not included when the sendmail command expands an alias address. For example, if amy sends a message to alias D998 and she is defined as a member of that alias, the sendmail command does not send a copy of the message to amy. The /etc/aliases file is a raw data file; the actual aliasing information is placed into a binary format in the /etc/aliasesDB/DB.dir and /etc/aliasesDB/DB.pag files by using the newaliases command. The newaliases command must be executed each time the aliases file is modified.

Question 8:

You have replaced inetd with xinetd.

What must be done after installing to ensure that your machine will work correctly?

- A. You must add a symbolic link from inetd.conf to xinetd.conf.
- B. You don't have to do anything because they are compatible.
- C. You must create a new configuration file for xinetd.
- D. You must run xinetd-configure first.

Answer: C

Explanation:

'inetd' and 'xinetd' use differently named and formatted configuration files.

Question 9:

Which of the following information is NOT provided in any output from the netstat utility?

- A. routing tables
- B. broadcast services
- C. masquerading connections
- D. network connections
- E. interface statistics

Answer: B

Question 10:

To prevent a specific user from scheduling tasks with at, what should the administrator do?

- A. Add the specific user to /etc/at.allow file.
- B. Add the specific user to nojobs group.
- C. Run the following: atd deny [user].
- D. Add the specific user to [deny] section in the /etc/atd.conf file.
- E. Add the specific user to /etc/at.deny file.

Answer: E

Question 11:

What command option of rmmmod specifies that all outputs be sent to syslog?

- A. -a
- B. -i
- C. -s
- D. -d

Answer: C

Explanation:

rmmmod unloads loadable modules from the running kernel. -s: Output everything to syslog instead of the terminal.

Syntax:

Rmmmod -s or --syslog modulename

Where -s or --syslog à Send errors to the syslog, instead of standard error.

Question 12:

You have just added new modules to your system. What command would you execute to rebuild the modules.dep file?

- A. depmod --rebuild
- B. update-dependencies
- C. depmod -a
- D. insmod -dependencies

Answer: C

Explanation:

depmod creates a list of module dependencies, by reading each module under /lib/modules/version and determining what symbols it exports, and what symbols it needs. By default this list is written to modules.dep in the same directory.

Question 13:

Exhibit:

```
$ netstat -nr
Kernel IP routing table
Destination      Gateway          Genmask         Flags         Iface
192.168.165.0    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0  U             eth0
127.0.0.0        0.0.0.0         255.0.0.0      U             lo
0.0.0.0          192.168.165.1  0.0.0.0        UG            eth0
```

Consider the following command and an abbreviated version of its output. Please refer to the exhibit.

What is the default gateway for the network?

- A. 192.168.165.1
- B. 255.0.0.0
- C. 255.255.255.0
- D. 0.0.0.0
- E. 192.168.165.0

Answer: A

Explanation:

when you use the netstat -nr or route -n command it prints the routing table configured in your linux system.
 0.0.0.0 192.168.165.1 UG 0 0 eth0 Where 192.168.165.1 is the default gateway for all network and packets goes through eth0 interface.

Question 14:

The command "echo \$\$" outputs 14292 to the screen. What does the output mean?

- A. the PID of your active shell
- B. the PID of
- C. the PID of the last command
- D. the PID of the last backgrounded command

Answer: A

Explanation:

\$\$ evaluates to the pid of the current shell

Question 15:

Select all of the protocols that are supported by the Linux implementation of ppp.

- A. chap
- B. mschap
- C. pap
- D. spap
- E. eap

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

PAP PAP is the less secure of the two methods. Passwords are sent in clear text, and PAP is

only performed upon the initial link establishment. When the PPP link is first established, the remote node sends the username and password back to the sending router until authentication

is acknowledged. That's it.

CHAP CHAP is used at the initial startup of a link and at periodic checkups on the link to make sure the router is still communicating with the same host.

After PPP finishes its initial phase, the local router sends a challenge request to the remote device. The remote device sends a value calculated using a one-way hash function called MD5.

The local router checks this hash value to make sure it matches. If the values don't match, the link is immediately terminated.

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