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**LPI**

# 201-450

LPIIC-2 Exam 201, Part 1 of 2, version 4.5

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**Question: 842**

Which command displays the dependencies of a kernel module named xfs before attempting to load it?

- A. `/bin/dmesg | grep xfs`
- B. `/sbin/lspci -k xfs`
- C. `/sbin/lsmmod | grep xfs`
- D. `/sbin/modinfo xfs`
- E. `/sbin/modinfo -r xfs`

Answer: D

Explanation: The `/sbin/modinfo xfs` command displays the dependencies of the xfs module, listed under the “depends” field. `/bin/dmesg | grep xfs` shows kernel logs, not dependencies. `/sbin/lspci -k xfs` is invalid, as `lspci` does not accept module names. `/sbin/lsmmod | grep xfs` shows loaded modules, not dependencies of unloaded modules. `/sbin/modinfo -r xfs` is invalid, as `modinfo` does not support `-r`.

**Question: 843**

To list all kernel modules not used in the past hour, which method is reliable?

- A. `lsmod | grep unused`
- B. `dmesg --unused-modules`
- C. Combine `lsmod` with process monitoring (no direct command)
- D. `grep "not used" /proc/modules`
- E. `modprobe --show-unused`

Answer: C

Explanation: No direct command exists; combine `lsmod` with `lsdf` or `ps` to track module usage over time.

**Question: 844**

When installing a newly compiled kernel on a Red Hat-based system, which command ensures that the `initramfs` image is generated and the GRUB bootloader is updated to include the new kernel?

- A. `dracut -f /boot/initramfs-5.15.img 5.15; update-grub`
- B. `mkinitramfs -o /boot/initrd.img-5.15 5.15; grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg`

- C. `mkinitrd /boot/initrd.img-5.15 5.15; update-grub2`
- D. `dracut /boot/initramfs-5.15.img 5.15; grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg`
- E. `mkinitrd -f /boot/initramfs-5.15.img 5.15; grub-mkconfig`

Answer: D

Explanation: On Red Hat-based systems, dracut is the standard tool for generating initramfs images, and `dracut /boot/initramfs-5.15.img 5.15` creates an initramfs for kernel version 5.15. The `grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg` command updates the GRUB configuration to include the new kernel. The `-f` option in dracut is optional for overwriting, but not strictly necessary here. The other options are incorrect because `mkinitramfs` is typically used on Debian-based systems, `update-grub` is a Debian-specific script, and `grub-mkconfig` alone is not the correct command on Red Hat systems.

### Question: 845

Which `ps` option shows PIDs and states?

- A. `-p`
- B. `-s`
- C. `-c`
- D. `-g`
- E. `-u`

Answer: A

Explanation: `ps -p` displays PIDs. States aren't shown by default; combine with `ps` for state data.

### Question: 846

While troubleshooting a USB device that intermittently disconnects, you need to identify the specific device's details by its vendor and product ID (e.g., 1234:5678). Which command achieves this?

- A. `lsusb -v`
- B. `lsusb -d 1234:5678`
- C. `lsusb -t`
- D. `lsusb --device 1234:5678`
- E. `lsusb --vendor 1234`

Answer: B

Explanation: The `lsusb -d 1234:5678` command filters the USB device list to show only the device with the specified vendor and product ID, making it ideal for pinpointing specific device details. The `lsusb -v` command is too verbose, `lsusb -t` shows the hierarchy, and `lsusb --device` and `lsusb --vendor` are not valid options.

**Question: 847**

You need to check if ext4 module supports `fsync()`. Which command reveals module parameters?

- A. `lspci -k | grep ext4`
- B. `lsmod -p ext4`
- C. `dmesg | grep ext4`
- D. `modinfo -F parm ext4`
- E. `insmod --show-params ext4.ko`

Answer: D

Explanation: `modinfo -F parm` lists parameters a module accepts, indicating supported features.

**Question: 848**

What is the effect of running `make oldconfig` with a `.config` file from an older kernel version?

- A. Builds the kernel with the old configuration
- B. Installs modules using the old configuration
- C. Discards the old `.config` and creates a new one
- D. Prompts for new options and updates `.config`
- E. Generates a graphical configuration interface

Answer: D

Explanation: The `make oldconfig` command reads the existing `.config` file and prompts for new options introduced in the current kernel version, updating `.config` accordingly. It does not build the kernel, discard the `.config`, install modules, or launch a graphical interface.

**Question: 849**

Which command and options allow you to measure disk I/O throughput in megabytes per second for a specific device (e.g., /dev/sdb)?

- A. `dstat -cd --disk /dev/sdb`
- B. `iostat -o -d /dev/sdb`
- C. `iostat -m /dev/sdb 2`
- D. `sar -d -p /dev/sdb 2`
- E. `vmstat -p /dev/sdb`

Answer: C

Explanation: `iostat -m /dev/sdb 2` displays disk I/O throughput in megabytes per second for /dev/sdb, updated every 2 seconds. `dstat -cd --disk /dev/sdb` is not valid. `iostat -o -d /dev/sdb` focuses on processes, not device throughput. `sar -d -p /dev/sdb 2` provides disk stats but not in MB/s by default. `vmstat -p /dev/sdb` shows partition stats, not throughput.

**Question: 850**

Which make target builds the kernel and all modules?

- A. `all`
- B. `bzImage`
- C. `modules`
- D. `vmlinux`
- E. `install`

Answer: A

Explanation: `make all` builds both the kernel image and modules.

**Question: 851**

A server's disk space usage:

Filesystem Size Used Avail Use%

/dev/sda1 100G 80G 20G 80%

If daily growth is 1.5GB with variance  $\pm 0.2$ GB, what is the earliest day capacity could exceed 95%?

- A. Day 15
- B. Day 13
- C. Day 10
- D. Day 18

Answer: C

Explanation: Free space needed:  $100\text{G} \times 0.15 = 15\text{GB}$ ) Max growth/day =  $1.5 + 0.2 = 1.7\text{GB}$ ) Days =  $15 / 1.7 \approx 8.8$   
→ 9 days. Earliest: 9 days from now.

### Question: 852

You are tasked with increasing the maximum number of open files on a Linux server to 500,000 to support a high-traffic database application. Which command and configuration file should you use to make this change persistent across reboots?

- A. `echo 500000 > /proc/sys/fs/file-max; edit /etc/sysctl.conf`
- B. `sysctl -w fs.file-max=500000; edit /etc/sysctl.d/99-custom.conf`
- C. `sysctl fs.file-max=500000; edit /proc/sys/fs/file-max`
- D. `echo fs.file-max=500000 > /etc/sysctl.conf; sysctl -p`
- E. `sysctl -w fs.file-max=500000; edit /etc/sysctl.conf`

Answer: B, E

Explanation: To set the maximum number of open files, `sysctl -w fs.file-max=500000` applies the change immediately. For persistence, you can edit either `/etc/sysctl.conf` or a custom file in `/etc/sysctl.d/` (e.g., `99-custom.conf`) with the line `fs.file-max=500000`. Both approaches are valid, as `/etc/sysctl.d/` files are processed alongside `/etc/sysctl.conf`, with the latter taking precedence if conflicts exist.

### Question: 853

Which command displays the description and author of the loop module?

- A. `depmod -d loop`
- B. `rmmod --info loop`
- C. `modinfo -F description -F author loop`

- D. sysctl -a | grep loop
- E. udevadm info loop

Answer: C

Explanation: The modinfo -F description -F author loop command extracts the description and author fields from the loop module's metadata. The other options are invalid or unrelated to module metadata extraction.

### Question: 854

An administrator needs to identify the kernel module parameters for a loaded module named i915. Which command displays this information?

- A. /bin/dmesg | grep i915
- B. /sbin/lspci -k i915
- C. /sbin/lsmmod | grep i915
- D. /usr/bin/lsdev i915
- E. /sbin/modinfo i915

Answer: E

Explanation: The /sbin/modinfo i915 command displays detailed information about the i915 module, including its available parameters and their descriptions. /bin/dmesg | grep i915 shows kernel logs but not parameter details. /sbin/lspci -k i915 is invalid, as lspci does not accept module names. /sbin/lsmmod | grep i915 lists loaded modules but not their parameters. /usr/bin/lsdev i915 is invalid, as lsdev does not accept module names.

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