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Question: 1

How would you send a command into the background?

- A. You can find a command brief information using: `whatis <command>`
- B. You can use the command `ac` in order to get login information about users - `ac -p`
- C. You need to use the command `chsh -s /bin/sh tom`.
- D. Add Ampersand in the end of the command: i.e. `./run_file_exec &`

Answer: D

Question: 2

How can you display your server routing table (IP view)?

- A. You can get a display of your current routing table without resolving for faster results, by using the command `route -n`.
- B. You can use the service command to stop/start and get information about the services - `service --status-all`.
- C. If you want to allow a user to run superuser commands without having superuser (or root) access, you can add him specific (or all) access using sudoers file.
- D. You need to use an external application "ntfs-3g" also called "mount.ntfs" in order to mount ntfs.

Answer: A

Question: 3

On a default Linux installation, your root UMASK value is 022 - what does it mean?

You can use the eval command to use variables literally - `eval ps aux $pipeline grep root` will be the same as `eval ps aux | grep root`.

Edit ssh configuration on `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` and enable Root by changing "PermitRootLogin" to "yes". UMASK is the file creation permissions mask, by having 022 it means that a new file will be created as 644 and a directory with 755.

You can identify the path where the PID was executed by running `pwdx 44556` and you will get the command executing path as an output.

Answer: C

Question: 4

Where can you find information about your Linux server CPU?

- A. On a Linux system, your server information is kept on /proc/
You can find the CPU information in /proc/cpuinfo.
- B. In order to change the Message Of The Day, you need to edit /etc/motd.
- C. In order to find the last users logged in to your system you can use "last".
- D. You need to manipulate the ip configuration files - echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/icmp_echo_ignore_all

Answer: A

Question: 5

How can you find all lines starting with the word "Error" in the log file "mylog.log", with a single command?

- A. The Linux command look allows you to find only lines beginning with the provided string - look Error mylog.log
- B. The badblocks application gives you information about the HD bad blocks - badblocks -s /dev/sda
- C. The most common network statistics tool is called mrtg (Multi Router Traffic Grapher) and is the most recommended open-source tool.
- D. Running the tool "ldd /bin/vi" will show you the shared libraries needed to run the binary application /bin/vi.

Answer: A

Question: 6

You have a DNS server and you have updated your configuration - how do you tell the named to reload the configuration with the DNS admin tool?

- A. You can use the shred tool to overwrite the file X times so it will not be able to recover - shred -n 10 -z TOP-SECRET.txt.
- B. The DNS admin tool is the rndc - you can use it to reload the configuration with - rndc reload
- C. You can run over the file and count unique names with: uniq myfriends.txt | wc -l
- D. You can use the mysqldump command to dump a database -
mysqldump -u username -p mySQLDB > mySQLDB.sql

Answer: B

Question: 7

What is the difference between "kill <PID>" and "kill -9 <PID>"?

- A. You can get a display of your current routing table without resolving for faster results, by using the command route -n.
- B. apachectl restart will force the Apache to stop all its processes and restart the service, the apachectl graceful will "advise" the httpd processes to restart only after they finish their current work.
- C. When running the first command, you will move to the /tmp folder, and stay there when the command ends, unlike when running the second command, where you go back to the starting directory.
- D. When adding "-9" to the kill command, it tells the PID to exit immediately instead of exiting in the correct way - cleaning children/temp/sockets.

Answer: D

Question: 8

You want to create network statistics and graphs for your server, which tool would you use (most common)?

- A. The most common network statistics tool is called mrtg (Multi Router Traffic Grapher) and is the most recommended open-source tool.
- B. First you need to find the files using find, then delete them using rm - find /home/ -name '*.tmp' | xargs rm -rf.
- C. PERL has its management console cpan that allows you to install new modules using the command "install Group::Module".
- D. The Linux command look allows you to find only lines beginning with the provided string - look Error mylog.log

Answer: A

Question: 9

How can you use variables as a part of your command? For example, set pipeline="|" and run ps aux \$pipeline grep root

- A. You can find the user that you are logged in with, using the commands "who am I" or "whoami".
- B. You can get a display of your current routing table without resolving for faster results, by using the command route -n.
- C. If you want to send a message to all of the connected users, you can use the command "wall Hello everyone".

D. You can use the eval command to use variables literally - eval ps aux \$pipeline grep root will be the same as eval ps aux | grep root.

Answer: D

Question: 10

How would you see the contents of a gzip compressed contents without decompressing it first?
Use du to get the size of each top level dir, and sort it

- A. du -k --max-depth=1 | sort -nr
- B. Using the passwd command with the destination username - passwd john
- C. Find . -name "*.txt" | xargs grep "FindMe"
- D. Using zcat with the following command: zcat <filename>.gz

Answer: D

Question: 11

How can you change the system library paths?

- A. In order to find differences, we will use sdiff, and in order to see only the differences, we will use the -s argument: sdiff -s myconfig.new myconfig.old
- B. In order to eject the cdrom drive, you can use the command eject.
- C. In order to change the system library paths, you need to edit the file /etc/ld.so.conf and then run ldconfig to reload the changes.
- D. In order to add a command that will run after the system finish its initialization, you can add the command to /etc/rc.local.

Answer: C

Question: 12

Given the directory "myImportantFiles" how can you create a tar file "myImportantTar.tar" containing this folder?

- A. You need to use the link tool "ln" in order to create links - ln -s /bin/runme /bin/runmetoo.
- B. You need to use the chown command on the directory - chown user2:user2 /home/user1 -R.
- C. You need to use the tar command to create a tar file - tar -cf myImportantTar.tar myImportantFiles.
- D. You need to change the PS1 environment variable: export PS1='[\u][\h]{\w}# '

Answer: C

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