

ISLEVER

# 117-201

Lpi Level 2 Exam 201

DEMO

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

In capacity planning exercises, which tools assist in listing and identifying processes of interest? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. acpid
- B. lsof
- C. pstree
- D. telinit

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Which of the following tools are used to measure memory usage? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

- A. mpstat
- B. pstree
- C. sar
- D. top
- E. vmstat

**Answer: C,D,E**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 3**

In the following output from top, which processes contribute to the percentage of time that the CPU spends in the state of wa?

Tasks: 193 total, 1 running, 190 sleeping, 2 stopped, 0 zombie

Cpu(s): 0.5%us, 0.3%sy, 0.0%ni, 98.2%id, 1.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st

- A. Processes waiting for user interaction.
- B. Processes that were already closed and are waiting to be launched again.
- C. Processes that have not been scheduled yet because they haven't been fully loaded into RAM or are in swap.

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D. Processes waiting for IO operations to complete.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 4**

Which of the following is a side effect of extensive usage of swap space?

- A. The root filesystem may become full because swap space is always located on the system root partition.
- B. The overall system performance may degrade because of heavy hard disk use and memory reorganization.
- C. Since processes always exist completely in either RAM or swap, regular RAM may become unused if the kernel does not move processes back from the swap space to memory.
- D. The memory may become fragmented and slow down the access to memory pages. However, this can be kept to a minimum by the regular use of memfrag -d.
- E. Applications need to restart because their virtual memory addresses change to reflect memory relocation to the swap address area.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 5**

In the below example output, which columns detail the percent of time the CPU spent running non-kernel code and the percent of time the CPU spent running kernel code? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

```
# vmstat 1 100

procs -----memory----- ---swap-- -----io----- --system-- ----cpu----

r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1007 359 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1117 577 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1007 366 0 0 100 0
```

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- A. id
  - B. us
  - C. wa
  - D. sy

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 6**

In this example output, which descriptions match the purpose of the free, buff and cache columns?  
(Choose THREE correct answers.)

```
# vmstat 1 100

procs -----memory----- ---swap-- -----io----- --system-- ----cpu----

r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1007 359 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1117 577 0 0 100 0

0 0 0 282120 134108 5797012 0 0 0 0 1007 366 0 0 100 0
```

- A. Used swap space
- B. RAM available for filesystem buffers
- C. Available free RAM
- D. RAM used for buffers
- E. RAM used for filesystem cache

**Answer: C,D,E**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 7**

In the following output, what percentage of time was the CPU waiting for pending I/O?

```
# vmstat 1 100
```