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PRACTICE QUESTIONS



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Exam : EX342

Title : Red Hat Certified Specialist
in Linux Diagnostics and
Troubleshooting exam

Version : DEMO

1.You are asked to troubleshoot a hardware-related issue on a RHEL server. As part of the initial diagnosis, you need to collect detailed hardware information including CPU, memory, motherboard, and BIOS version.

What commands will you use and how?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Open a terminal and gain root access: `sudo -i`

Run lshw to list hardware: `lshw -short` (install with `yum install lshw` if missing).

Use dmidecode for BIOS and memory info:

`dmidecode -t system` (system info)

`dmidecode -t memory` (RAM info)

`dmidecode -t bios` (BIOS details)

For CPU and cores: `lscpu`

Save output to file for reporting: `lshw > /tmp/hw_info.txt`

2.You are troubleshooting a performance issue and need to collect information about all block devices and their attributes including mount points and sizes.

How can you achieve this?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Open a terminal and become root: `sudo -i`

Use `lsblk -f` to list block devices with filesystems and mount points.

For detailed device attributes: `udevadm info --query=all --name=/dev/sda`

To get device sizes: `fdisk -l` or `lsblk -o NAME,SIZE,MOUNTPOINT`

Redirect all output to a file: `lsblk -f > /tmp/disk_info.txt`

3.You want to identify what kernel version your system is running and compare it against the latest available from Red Hat.

What steps will you follow?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Display current kernel version: `uname -r`

Check installed kernels: `rpm -q kernel`

Enable RHEL repos (if not already): `subscription-manager repos --enable=*`

Check available kernel updates: `yum list kernel --showduplicates`

Use `dnf upgrade kernel` to upgrade if needed (on RHEL 8+)

4.You suspect that a faulty driver module is causing issues.

How can you list all currently loaded kernel modules and gather more info about a specific one?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Run lsmod to list all loaded kernel modules.

Identify the suspected module name, e.g., e1000e.

Check module info: modinfo e1000e

Inspect dependencies: lsmod | grep e1000e

Log results: modinfo e1000e > /tmp/e1000e_info.txt

5.A user reports slow system performance. You are tasked to analyze CPU and memory usage for the last hour.

How can you collect this data?

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use sar from sysstat package: install with yum install sysstat

Enable data collection: systemctl enable --now sysstat

View CPU usage: sar -u -s 08:00 -e 09:00

View memory usage: sar -r -s 08:00 -e 09:00

Save reports: sar -u -s 08:00 -e 09:00 > /tmp/cpu_usage.txt