Y1.7.1 – Quiz – Configuration Files

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Seat 99 (Grade level 13)
Digital Forensics

1. What are the typical steps involved in updating configuration files?
A. Open the file, make changes, and save.
B. Create a backup, locate the file, review existing settings, modify as needed, save changes, and restart the service.
C. Test the changes, monitor for issues, and create documentation.
D. All of the above.
Answer:

2. Why is it important to create a backup of the current configuration file before making changes?
A. To test changes
B. To monitor for issues
C. To avoid overwriting user changes
Answer:

3. If a configuration file is modified and the package includes an update in RPM-based systems, what extension might be used for the new version?
A. .rpmbackup
B. .rpmupdate
C. .rpmsave
D. .rpmnew
Answer:

4. In RPM-based systems, what extension might be used for the original configuration file if it has been modified?
A. .rpmbak
B. .rpmsave
C. .rpmold

D. .rpmorig

5. Which directory contains individual repository configuration files in YUM-based systems, with each file corresponding to a specific repository?
A. /etc/apt/sources.list.d
B. /etc/yum.repos.d
C. /etc/dnf
D. /etc/apt.conf

6. What is the purpose of the /etc/yum.conf configuration file in RPM-based systems?
A. Define user permissions
B. Manage individual repository configurations
C. Include global settings for package management
D. Configure version control systems

7. In APT-based systems, where can additional configuration files for software repositories be found?
A. /etc/yum.repos.d
B. /etc/apt.conf
C. /etc/dnf
D. /etc/apt/sources.list.d