[LINUX Interview Questions (FAQs)](#)

Kernel Modules

1.   What is the advantage of modular kernel approach in Linux?

Ans.

Most components of the Linux kernel can be compiled as dynamically loadable modules. This increases the functionality of the kernel without increasing the size of the kernel loaded at boot time.

2.   Where does the kernel modules reside?

Ans.   In /lib/modules/

3.   Specify the commands used to control the modules?

Ans.   lsmod   >   lists the modules currently reside in the kernel

              insmod   >   inserts module (Also used modprob)

              rmmod   >   unloads module

depmod   >   module dependency database is generates

4.   What is the advantage of modprob over insmod?

Ans.

modprob is used to load the kernel modules with three improvements over insmod:
It will load any underlying modules required by a given module.
It will consult /etc/modules.conf for default module parameters.
It can try a list of modules, and when it loads a module successfully, it will cease trying others in the list.

5.   Which thread is responsible for executing the modprob as needed?

Ans.   kmod.

6.   In which file modules are configured?

Ans.   /etc/modules.conf

7.   How to see the module information?

Ans.   By the command:
                    # modinfo -p

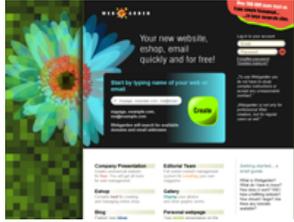8.   What is Initial RAM Disk (initrd)? What is its function?

Ans.

An initrd is a compressed image of a filesystem, which contains modules that may be necessary prior to kernel mounting the root filesystem.

9.   Which command is used to create the initrd?

Ans.   mkinitrd

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