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### CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q801-Q806):

#### NEW QUESTION # 801

A systems administrator is editing a service file for the web server. In order to continue testing, all web server processes must be shut down. The administrator accomplishes this with the following commands:

Based on the command output above, which of the following BEST explains how this was accomplished?

- A. Killing the parent process with -15 gives it a chance to kill all of the child processes.
- B. The -15 signal tells the killcommand to kill all processes matching the Apache string.
- **C. The -15 signal gracefully kills the process and all its parent and child processes.**
- D. The -15 signal will allow the killcommand to automatically seek out all child processes and kill them as well.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 802

A Linux administrator modified the SSH configuration file. Which of the following commands should be used to apply the configuration changes?

- A. `systemctl mask sshd`
- B. `systemctl start sshd`
- **C. `systemctl reload sshd`**
- D. `systemctl stop sshd`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The `systemctl reload sshd` command can be used to apply the configuration changes of the SSH server daemon without restarting it. This is useful to avoid interrupting existing connections. The `systemctl stop sshd` command would stop the SSH server daemon, not apply the changes. The `systemctl mask sshd` command would prevent the SSH server daemon from being started, not apply the changes. The `systemctl start sshd` command would start the SSH server daemon if it is not running, but it would not apply the changes if it is already running. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12: Secure Shell (SSH), page 415.

#### NEW QUESTION # 803

A Linux administrator needs to expand a volume group using a new disk. Which of the following options presents the correct sequence of commands to accomplish the task?

- A. `partprobe`  
`vgcreate`  
`lvextend`
- B. `lvcreate`  
`fdisk`  
`partprobe`
- C. `fdisk`  
`partprobe`  
`mkfs`
- **D. `fdisk`**  
**`pvcreeate`**

vgextend

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The correct sequence of commands to expand a volume group using a new disk is fdisk, pvcreate, vgextend.

The fdisk command can be used to create a partition on the new disk with the type 8e (Linux LVM). The pvcreate command can be used to initialize the partition as a physical volume for LVM. The vgextend command can be used to add the physical volume to an existing volume group. The partprobe command can be used to inform the kernel about partition table changes, but it is not necessary in this case. The vgcreate command can be used to create a new volume group, not expand an existing one. The lvextend command can be used to extend a logical volume, not a volume group. The lvcreate command can be used to create a new logical volume, not expand a volume group. The mkfs command can be used to create a filesystem on a partition or a logical volume, not expand a volume group. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 14: Managing Disk Storage, pages 462-463.

#### NEW QUESTION # 804

A Linux server needs to be accessed, but the root password is not available.

Which of the following would BEST allow an administrator to regain access and set a new known password at the same time?

- A. Boot into a single-user mode and reset the password via the chage command.
- B. Boot into a single-user mode and reset the password by editing the /etc/passwd file.
- **C. Boot into a single-user mode and reset the password via the passwd command.**
- D. Boot into a single-user mode and reset the password by editing the /etc/shadow file.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Boot into single-user mode and reset the password via the passwd command.

Summary of below link.

1. Boot to single user mode.
2. remote drive.
3. change password using passwd.
4. restart

<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/how-to-change-root-password-linux>

#### NEW QUESTION # 805

A systems administrator detected corruption in the /data filesystem. Given the following output:

Which of the following commands can the administrator use to best address this issue?

- **A. umount /data xfs repair /dev/ sdcl mount /data**
- B. umount /data pvs /dev/sdcl mount /data
- C. umount /data mkfs . xfs /dev/sccl mount /data
- D. umount /data fsck /dev/ sdcl mount / data

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The xfs repair command is used to check and repair an XFS filesystem, which is the type of filesystem used for the /data partition, as shown in the output. The administrator needs to unmount the /data partition before running the xfs repair command on it, and then mount it back after the repair is done. For example: umount /data; xfs\_repair /dev/sdcl; mount /data. The mkfs.xfs command is used to create a new XFS filesystem, which would erase all the data on the partition. The fsck command is used to check and repair other types of filesystems, such as ext4, but not XFS. The pvs command is used to display information about physical volumes in a logical volume manager (LVM) setup, which is not relevant for this issue.

#### NEW QUESTION # 806

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