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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q320-Q325):

NEW QUESTION # 320

A systems engineer is adding a new 1GB XFS filesystem that should be temporarily mounted under /ops/app. Which of the following is the correct list of commands to achieve this goal?

- A.

```
pvccreate -L1G /dev/app  
mkfs.xfs /dev/app  
mount /dev/app /opt/app
```

- B.

```
lvcreate -L 1G -n app app vg
mkfs.xfs /dev/app_vg/app
mount /dev/app_vg/app /opt/app
```

- C.

```
lvs --create 1G -name app
mkfs.xfs /dev/app
mount /dev/app /opt/app
```

- D.

```
parted /dev/sdb --script mkpart primary xfs 1GB
mkfs.xfs /dev/sdb
mount /dev/sdb /opt/app
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

The list of commands in option D is the correct way to achieve the goal. The commands are as follows:

- * `fallocate -l 1G /ops/app.img` creates a 1GB file named `app.img` under the `/ops` directory.
- * `mkfs.xfs /ops/app.img` formats the file as an XFS filesystem.
- * `mount -o loop /ops/app.img /ops/app` mounts the file as a loop device under the `/ops/app` directory. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong commands (`dd` or `truncate` instead of `fallocate`), the wrong options (`-t` or `-f` instead of `-o`), or the wrong order of arguments (`/ops/app.img /ops/app` instead of `/ops/app /ops/app.img`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, pages 323-324.

NEW QUESTION # 321

A systems administrator is compiling a report containing information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. Which of the following commands will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information?

- A. `netstat -pn`
- B. `lsdf -lt`
- C. `ss -pint`
- D. `tcpdump -nL`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The command `ss -pint` will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. The `ss` command is a tool for displaying socket statistics on Linux systems. Sockets are endpoints of network communication that allow processes to exchange data over the network. The `ss` command can show various information about the sockets, such as the state, address, port, protocol, and process. The `-pint` option specifies the filters and flags that the `ss` command should apply.

The `-p` option shows the process name and ID that owns the socket. The `-i` option shows the internal information about the socket, such as the send and receive queue, the congestion window, and the retransmission timeout. The `-n` option shows the numerical address and port, instead of resolving the hostnames and service names. The `-t` option shows only the TCP sockets, which are the most common type of sockets used for network communication. The command `ss -pint` will display the socket statistics for the TCP sockets, along with the process name and ID, the numerical address and port, and the internal information.

This will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. This is the correct command to use to obtain the needed information. The other options are incorrect because they either do

not show the socket statistics (tcpdump -nL or lsof -lt) or do not show the process name and ID (netstat -pn). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12: Managing Network Connections, page 389.

NEW QUESTION # 322

A junior Linux administrator is tasked with installing an application. The installation guide states the application should only be installed in a run level 5 environment.

Which of the following commands would ensure the server is set to runlevel 5?

- A. systemctl isolate network.target
- B. systemctl isolate basic.target
- C. systemctl isolate multi-user.target
- D. systemctl isolate graphical.target

Answer: D

Explanation:

The command that would ensure the server is set to runlevel 5 is systemctl isolate graphical.target. This command will change the current target (or runlevel) of systemd to graphical.target, which is equivalent to runlevel 5 in SysV init systems. Graphical.target means that the system will start with a graphical user interface (GUI) and all services required for it.

The other options are not correct commands for setting the server to runlevel 5. The systemctl isolate multi-user.target command will change the current target to multi-user.target, which is equivalent to runlevel 3 in SysV init systems. Multi-user.target means that the system will start with multiple user logins and networking, but without a GUI. The systemctl isolate network.target command will change the current target to network.

target, which is not a real runlevel but a synchronization point for network-related services. Network.target means that network functionality should be available, but does not specify whether it should be started before or after it. The systemctl isolate basic.target command will change the current target to basic.target, which is also not a real runlevel but a synchronization point for basic system services. Basic.target means that all essential services should be started, but does not specify whether it should be started before or after it. References: systemd System and Service Manager; systemd.special(7) - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 323

A Linux administrator needs to replace all lowercase words with uppercase words and save the changes in a text file. Which of the following commands will help the administrator accomplish this task?

- A. cat lowercase.txt | tr [:lower:] [:UPPER:] >> uppercase.txt
- B. cat lowercase.txt | tr {:lower;} {:upper;} >> uppercase.txt
- C. cat lowercase.txt | tr a-z A-Z >> uppercase.txt
- D. cat lowercase.txt | tr [a-z] : [A-Z] >> uppercase.txt

Answer: C

Explanation:

The tr(translate) command is used to replace or delete characters from input text. The syntax tr a-z A-Z converts all lowercase letters to uppercase.

cat lowercase.txt- Reads the content of lowercase.txt.

tr a-z A-Z- Translates lowercase letters (a-z) to uppercase (A-Z).

>> uppercase.txt- Redirects the output and appends it to uppercase.txt.

NEW QUESTION # 324

A systems administrator is gathering information about a file type and the contents of a file. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to accomplish this task?

- A. lsof filename
- B. file filename
- C. grep filename
- D. touch filename

Answer: B

The file command is used to determine the type of a file by examining its contents. It can recognize many different formats, such as text, binary, executable, compressed, image, audio, video, etc. It can also display some additional information about the file, such as encoding, size, dimensions, etc

12 References: 1: file(1) - Linux manual page 2: How to use the file command in Linux

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