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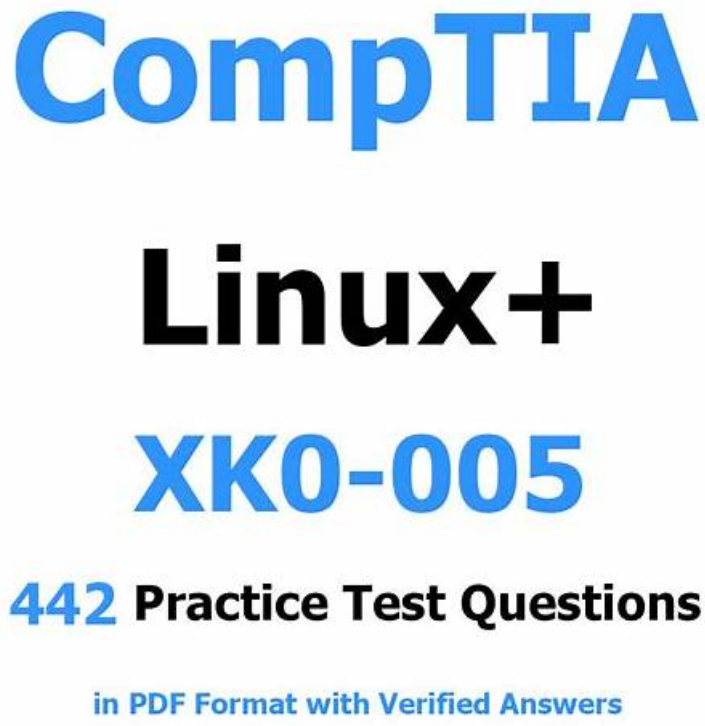

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CompTIA XK0-005 Exam is a valuable certification for IT professionals seeking to validate their skills and knowledge in Linux systems. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification is vendor-neutral and covers various Linux distributions, making it ideal for professionals working with different Linux-based technologies. With the CompTIA Linux+ certification, candidates can expand their career opportunities and demonstrate their expertise in managing, configuring, and troubleshooting Linux systems.

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CompTIA XK0-005 Exam covers a wide range of topics related to Linux administration, including system architecture, Linux installation and package management, GNU and Unix commands, devices, file systems and storage, security, and more. It is designed to test the candidate's ability to perform tasks related to Linux administration, including installation, configuration, management, and troubleshooting.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q450-Q455):

NEW QUESTION # 450
An administrator transferred a key for SSH authentication to a home directory on a remote server. The key file was moved to .ssh/authorized_keys location in order to establish SSH connection without a password.
However, the SSH command still asked for the password. Given the following output:
Which of the following commands would resolve the issue?

- A. restorecon .ssh/authorized_keys
- B. chown root:root .ssh/authorized_keys
- C. chmod 600 .ssh/authorized_keys
- D. ssh_keygen -t rsa -o .ssh/authorized_keys

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The command that would resolve the issue is chmod 600 .ssh/authorized_keys. This command will change the permissions of the .ssh/authorized_keys file to 600, which means that only the owner of the file can read and write it. This is necessary for SSH key authentication to work properly, as SSH will refuse to use a key file that is accessible by other users or groups for security reasons.
The output of ls -l shows that currently the
.ssh/authorized_keys file has permissions of 664, which means that both the owner and group can read and write it, and others can read it.
The other options are not correct commands for resolving the issue. The restorecon .ssh/authorized_keys command will restore the default SELinux security context for the .ssh/authorized_keys file, but this will not change its permissions or ownership. The ssh_keygen -t rsa -o .ssh/authorized_keys command is invalid because ssh_keygen is not a valid command (the correct command is ssh-keygen), and the -o option is used to specify a new output format for the key file, not the output file name. The chown root:root .ssh/authorized_keys command will change the owner and group of the .ssh/authorized_keys file to root, but this will not change its permissions or make it accessible by the user who wants to log in with SSH key authentication. References: How to Use Public Key Authentication with SSH; chmod(1) - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 451
A Linux engineer has been notified about the possible deletion of logs from the file /opt/app/logs. The engineer needs to ensure the log file can only be written into without removing previous entries.
Which of the following commands would be BEST to use to accomplish this task?

- A. chattr +d /opt/app/logs
- B. chattr +a /opt/app/logs
- C. chattr +c /opt/app/logs
- D. chattr +i /opt/app/logs

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The command chattr +a /opt/app/logs will ensure the log file can only be written into without removing previous entries. The chattr command is a tool for changing file attributes on Linux file systems. The +a option sets the append-only attribute, which means that the file can only be opened in append mode for writing. This prevents the file from being modified, deleted, or renamed. This is the best command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either set the wrong attributes (+d, +i, or +c) or do not affect the file at all (-a). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 11: Managing Files and Directories, page 357.

NEW QUESTION # 452
A Linux engineer needs to download a ZIP file and wants to set the nice of value to -10 for this new process. Which of the following commands will help to accomplish the task?

- A. $ nice -10 wget https://foo.com/installation.zip
- B. $ renice -10 wget https://foo.com/installation.zip

- C. $ renice -v -10 wget https://foo.com/installation.2ip
- D. $ nice -v -10 wget https://foo.com/installation.zip

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 453
A systems administrator is implementing a new service task with systems at startup and needs to execute a script entitled test.sh with the following content:
The administrator tries to run the script after making it executable with chmod +x; however, the script will not run. Which of the following should the administrator do to address this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Add #!//bin/bash to the top of the script.
- B. Restart the computer to enable the new service.
- C. Shut down the computer to enable the new service.
- D. Create a unit file for the new service in /etc/init.d with the name helpme.service in the location.
- E. Add #!/bin/bash to the bottom of the script.
- F. Create a unit file for the new service in /etc/systemd/system/ with the name helpme.service in the location.

Answer: A,F

Explanation:
The administrator should do the following two things to address the issue:
Add #!/bin/bash to the top of the script. This is called a shebang line and it tells the system which interpreter to use to execute the script. Without this line, the script will not run properly. The shebang line should be the first line of the script and should start with #! followed by the path to the interpreter. In this case, the interpreter is bash and the path is /bin/bash. The other option (A) is incorrect because the shebang line should be at the top, not the bottom of the script.
Create a unit file for the new service in /etc/systemd/system/ with the name helpme.service in the location.
This is necessary to register the script as a systemd service and enable it to run at startup. A unit file is a configuration file that defines the properties and behavior of a service, such as the description, dependencies, start and stop commands, and environment variables. The unit file should have the extension .service and should be placed in the /etc/systemd/system/ directory. The other option (E) is incorrect because /etc/init.d is the directory for init scripts, not systemd services.
References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 14: Managing Processes and Scheduling Tasks, pages 429-430.

NEW QUESTION # 454
One leg of an LVM-mirrored volume failed due to the underlying physical volume, and a systems administrator is troubleshooting the issue. The following output has been provided:
Given this scenario, which of the following should the administrator do to recover this volume?

- A. Replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror.
- B. Reboot the server. The volume will revert to stripe mode.
- C. Recreate the logical volume.
- D. Reboot the server. The volume will automatically go back to linear mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume. The LVM (Logical Volume Manager) is a tool for managing disk space on Linux systems.
The LVM allows the administrator to create logical volumes that span across multiple physical volumes, such as hard disks or partitions. The LVM also supports different types of logical volumes, such as linear, striped, or mirrored. A mirrored logical volume is a type of logical volume that creates a copy of the data on another physical volume, providing redundancy and fault tolerance. The output shows that the logical volume is mirrored and that one leg of the mirror has failed due to the underlying physical volume. This means that one of the physical volumes that contains the data of the logical volume is damaged or missing. This can cause data loss and performance degradation. The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume.
The administrator should identify the failed physical volume by using commands such as pvdisplay, vgdisplay, or lvdisplay. The administrator should then remove the failed physical volume from the volume group by using the vgreduce command. The administrator should then install a new drive and create a new physical volume by using the pvcreate command. The administrator should then add the new physical volume to the volume group by using the vgextend command. The administrator should then

reconfigure the mirror by using the lvconvert command. The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume.

NEW QUESTION # 455
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