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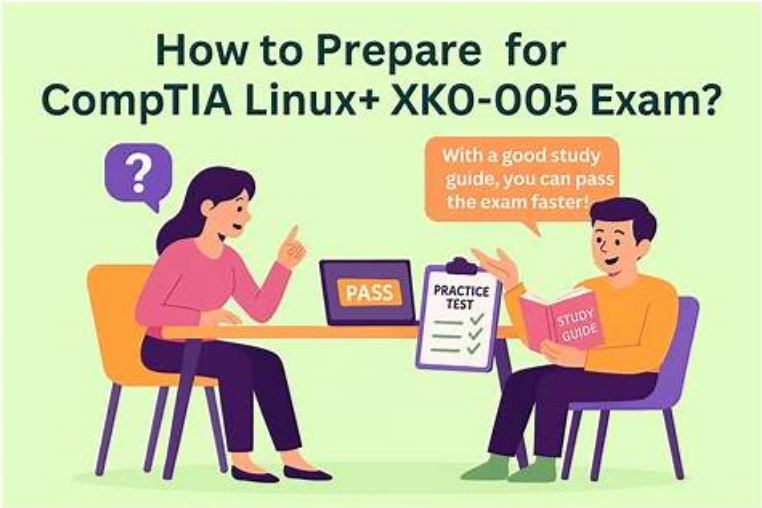

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CompTIA XK0-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Troubleshooting: It includes analyzing and troubleshooting storage issues, network resource issues, CPU and memory issues, and user access and file permissions. The topic also focuses on using systemd to diagnose and resolve common problems with a Linux system given a scenario.
Topic 2	• Scripting, Containers, and Automation: The topic involves creating simple shell scripts to automate common tasks given a scenario, performing basic container operations given a scenario, performing basic version control using. Moreover, the topic summarizes common infrastructure as code technologies, container, cloud, and orchestration concepts.
Topic 3	• System Management: This topic includes summarizing Linux fundamentals, managing files and directories given a scenario, configuring and managing storage using appropriate tools given a scenario, configuring and using appropriate processes and services given a scenario, and using appropriate networking tools given a scenario.
Topic 4	• Security: It covers summarizing security best practices in a Linux environment, implementing identity management given a scenario, configuring and executing remote connectivity given a scenario, and applying appropriate access controls given a scenario.

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q369-Q374):

NEW QUESTION # 369
A systems administrator is creating new user accounts on several Linux machines and wants to automate the process from a Linux system used for operations. In this operations system, the list of servers is located in the /home/user/serverslist file and the list of user accounts is located in the /home/user/userslist file. Which of the following scripts will help accomplish this task?

- A. bash
  for server in $(cat /home/user/serverslist)
  do
  ssh -i user@$server "for user in $(cat /home/user/userslist)
  do
  sudo useradd $user
  done; exit"
  done
- B. bash
  for server in $(cat /home/user/serverslist)
  do
  scp /home/user/userslist user@$server:/tmp
  ssh -i user@$server "for user in $(cat /tmp/userslist)
  do
  sudo useradd $user
  done; exit"
  done
- C. bash
  for server in $(cat /home/user/serverslist)
  do
  for user in $(cat /home/user/userslist)
  do
  sudo useradd $user
  done
  done
- D. bash
  ssh user@$(cat /home/user/serverslist) "sudo useradd $(cat /home/user/userslist); exit"

Answer: A

Explanation:
The script in option B performs the task by SSH-ing into each server listed in serverslist and then adding each user listed in userslist. This is an effective way to remotely create user accounts without manually logging into each server. The ssh command allows the execution of the useradd commands on the remote machines.

NEW QUESTION # 370
While trying to access a website hosted on the server, the systems administrator receives the following error message:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>403 Forbidden</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Forbidden</h1>
<p>You don't have permission to access /website/index.html
on this server.</p>
</body><html>
```


The administrator then performs some diagnostics:

```
/var/www/html:
drwxr-xr-x. root root unconfined_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0 website
/var/www/html/website:
-rw-r--r--. root root unconfined_u:object_r:default_t:s0 index.html

SELinux status: enabled
SELinuxfs mount: /sys/fs/selinux
SELinux root directory: /etc/selinux
Loaded policy name: targeted
Current mode: enforcing
Mode from config file: enforcing
Policy MLS status: enabled
Policy deny_unknown status: allowed
Max kernel policy version: 31
```

Which of the following commands should the administrator use to fix the issue?

- A. chown -R www:www /var/www/website
- B. restorecon /var/www/html/website/index.html
- C. chmod -R 777 /var/www/website
- D. chcon -t httpd_sys_content_t /etc/httpd

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 371
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:

```
Partial mode. Incomplete volume groups will be activated read-only
```

LV	VG	Attr	LSize	Origin	Snap%	Move	Log	Copy%	Devices
linear	vg	-wi-a-	40.00G						unknown device(0)
stripe	vg	-wi-a-	40.00G						unknown device(5120),/dev/sda1(0)

Given this scenario, which of the following should the administrator do to recover this volume?

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

Answer: C

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. This is the correct answer to the question. The other options are incorrect because they either do not recover the volume (reboot the server. The volume will automatically go back to linear mode or reboot the server. The volume will revert to stripe mode) or do not preserve the data of the volume (recreate the logical volume). Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, pages 333-334.

NEW QUESTION # 372
A Linux administrator cloned an existing Linux server and built a new server from that clone. The administrator encountered the following error after booting the cloned server:

```
Device mismatch detected
```

The administrator performed the commands listed below to further troubleshoot and mount the missing filesystem:

```
#ls -al /dev/disk/by-uuid/
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 2 root 220 Jul 08:59 .
drwxr-xr-x 2 root 160 Jul 08:59 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root 26 Jul 11:10 2251a54-6c14-9187-df8629373 -> ../../sdb
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root 26 Jul 11:10 4211c54-2a13-7291-bd8629373 -> ../../sdc
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root 26 Jul 11:10 3451b54-6d10-3561-ad8629373 -> ../../sdd
```

Which of the following should administrator use to resolve the device mismatch issue and mount the disk?

- A. mount disk by-blkid
- B. fsck -A
- C. mount disk by device-id
- D. mount disk by-label

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The administrator should use the command mount disk by device-id to resolve the device mismatch issue and mount the disk. The issue is caused by the cloned server having a different device name for the disk than the original server. The output of blkid shows that the disk has the device name /dev/sdb1 on the cloned server, but the output of cat /etc/fstab shows that the disk is expected to have the device name /dev/sda1. The command mount disk by device-id will mount the disk by using its unique identifier (UUID) instead of its device name. The UUID can be obtained from the output of blkid or lsblk -f. The command will mount the disk to the specified mount point (/data) and resolve the issue. The other options are incorrect because they either do not mount the disk (fsck -A), do not use the correct identifier (mount disk by-label or mount disk by-blkid), or do not exist (mount disk by-blkid). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, pages 318-319.

NEW QUESTION # 373
A Linux administrator is working on a system and notices that some of the packages are not at the latest version. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to correct this issue?

- A. apt update
- B. rpm --update
- C. dpkg --update
- D. dnt update

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
* The apt update command updates the package lists for repositories but does not upgrade installed packages.
* After apt update, the administrator should run apt upgrade to install the latest versions of all packages.
* rpm --update is incorrect because RPM does not have an --update option for updating repositories. RPM package management requires yum or dnf on RHEL-based systems.
* dnt update is not a valid command (probably a typo for dnf update, which would be used on Fedora /RHEL systems).
* dpkg --update is incorrect because dpkg is used for managing individual .deb packages and does not update repositories.
Reference: CompTIA Linux+ Official Study Guide, Chapter on Package Management

NEW QUESTION # 374

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