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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q336-Q341):

NEW QUESTION # 336
A cloud engineer needs to block the IP address 192.168.10.50 from accessing a Linux server.
Which of the following commands will achieve this goal?

- A. iptables -i INPUT --ipv4 192.168.10.50 -z DROP
- B. iptables -F INPUT -j 192.168.10.50 -m DROP

- C. iptables -j INPUT 192.168.10.50 -p DROP
- D. iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.10.30 -j DROP

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct command to block the IP address 192.168.10.50 from accessing a Linux server is iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.10.50 -j DROP. This command appends a rule to the INPUT chain that matches the source address 192.168.10.50 and jumps to the DROP target, which discards the packet. The other commands are incorrect because they either have invalid syntax, wrong parameters, or wrong order of arguments.

NEW QUESTION # 337
A Linux engineer needs to create a custom script, cleanup.sh, to run at boot as part of the system services.
Which of the following processes would accomplish this task?

- A. Create a unit file in the /etc/systemd/system/ directory.systemctl enable cleanupsystemctl is-enabled cleanup
- B. Create a unit file in the /etc/ske1/ directory.systemctl enable cleanupsystemctl is-enabled cleanup
- C. Create a unit file in the /etc/default/ directory.systemctl enable cleanupsystemctl is-enabled cleanup
- D. Create a unit file in the /etc/sysctl.d/ directory.systemctl enable cleanupsystemctl is-enabled cleanup

Answer: A

Explanation:
The process that will accomplish the task of creating a custom script to run at boot as part of the system services is:
Create a unit file in the /etc/systemd/system/ directory. A unit file is a configuration file that defines the properties and behavior of a systemd service. The systemd is a system and service manager that controls the startup and operation of Linux systems. The /etc/systemd/system/ directory is the location where the administrator can create and store custom unit files. The unit file should have a name that matches the name of the script, such as cleanup.service, and should contain the following sections and options:
[Unit]: This section provides the general information about the service, such as the description, dependencies, and conditions. The administrator should specify the following options in this section:
Description: A brief description of the service, such as "Custom cleanup script".
After: The name of another unit that this service should start after, such as "network.target".
ConditionPathExists: The path of the file or directory that must exist for the service to start, such as "/opt /scripts/cleanup.sh".
[Service]: This section defines how the service should be started and stopped, and what commands should be executed. The administrator should specify the following options in this section:
Type: The type of the service, such as "oneshot", which means that the service will run once and then exit.
ExecStart: The command that will start the service, such as "/bin/bash /opt/scripts/cleanup.sh".
RemainAfterExit: A boolean value that indicates whether the service should remain active after the command exits, such as "yes".
[Install]: This section defines how the service should be enabled and under what circumstances it should be started. The administrator should specify the following option in this section:
WantedBy: The name of another unit that wants this service to be started, such as "multi-user.target", which means that the service will be started when the system reaches the multi-user mode.
Run the command systemctl enable cleanup. This command will enable the service and create the necessary symbolic links to start the service at boot.
Run the command systemctl is-enabled cleanup. This command will check the status of the service and confirm that it is enabled.
This process will create a custom script, cleanup.sh, to run at boot as part of the system services. This is the correct process to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong directory for the unit file (/etc/default/, /etc/skel/, or /etc/sysctl.d/) or do not create a unit file at all. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing System Services, pages 457-459.

NEW QUESTION # 338
A developer has been unable to remove a particular data folder that a team no longer uses. The developer escalated the issue to the systems administrator. The following output was received:
Which of the following commands can be used to resolve this issue?

- A. chown -R data/
- B. chattr -R -i data/
- C. chgrp -R 755 data/

- D. chmod -R 777 data/

Answer: B

Explanation:
The command that can be used to resolve the issue of being unable to remove a particular data folder is chattr - R -i data/. This command will use the chattr utility to change file attributes on a Linux file system. The -R option means that chattr will recursively change attributes of directories and their contents. The -i option means that chattr will remove (unset) the immutable attribute from files or directories. When a file or directory has the immutable attribute set, it cannot be modified, deleted, or renamed.
The other options are not correct commands for resolving this issue. The chgrp -R 755 data/ command will change the group ownership of data/ and its contents recursively to 755, which is not a valid group name. The chgrp command is used to change group ownership of files or directories. The chmod -R 777 data/ command will change the file mode bits of data/ and its contents recursively to 777, which means that everyone can read, write, and execute them. However, this will not remove the immutable attribute, which prevents deletion or modification regardless of permissions. The chmod command is used to change file mode bits of files or directories. The chown -R data/ command is incomplete and will produce an error. The chown command is used to change the user and/or group ownership of files or directories, but it requires at least one argument besides the file name. References:
CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 7:
Managing Disk Storage; chattr(1) - Linux manual page; chgrp(1) - Linux manual page; chmod(1) - Linux manual page; chown(1) - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 339
A cloud engineer needs to launch a container named web-01 in background mode. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task"

- A. docker load --name web-01 httpd
- B. docker run -d --name web-01 httpd
- C. docker ps -a --name web-01 httpd
- D. docker builder -f --name web-01 httpd

Answer: B

Explanation:
The docker run -d --name web-01 httpd command will launch a container named web-01 in background mode. This command will create and start a new container from the httpd image, assign it the name web-01, and run it in detached mode (-d), which means the container will run in the background without attaching to the current terminal. The docker builder -f --name web-01 httpd command is invalid, as builder is not a valid docker command, and -f and --name are not valid options for docker build. The docker load --name web-01 httpd command is invalid, as load does not accept a --name option, and httpd is not a valid file name for load. The docker ps -a -- name web-01 httpd command is invalid, as ps does not accept a --name option, and httpd is not a valid filter for ps.

NEW QUESTION # 340
A Linux system is having issues. Given the following outputs:
dig @192.168.2.2 mycomptiahost
; << >> DiG 9.9.4-RedHat-9.9.4-74.el7_6.1 << >> @192.168.2.2 mycomptiahost
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
nc -v 192.168.2.2 53
Ncat: Version 7.70 (https://nmap.org/ncat)
Ncat: Connection timed out.
ping 192.168.2.2
PING 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=4.94 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=117 time=10.5 ms
Which of the following best describes this issue?

- A. The name mycomptiahost does not exist in the DNS.
- B. The Linux engineer is using the wrong DNS port.
- C. The DNS host is down.

- D. The DNS service is currently not available or the corresponding port is blocked.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The ping command shows that the Linux system can reach the DNS server at 192.168.2.2, so the DNS host is not down. The dig and nc commands show that the Linux system cannot connect to the DNS server on port
53, which is the standard port for DNS queries. This means that either the DNS service is not running on the DNS server, or there is a firewall or network device blocking the port 53 traffic. Therefore, the DNS service is currently not available or the corresponding port is blocked.References1: How To Troubleshoot DNS Client Issues in Linux - RootUsers2: 6 Best Tools to Troubleshoot DNS Issues in Linux - Tecmint3: How To Troubleshoot DNS in Linux - OrcaCore4: Fixing DNS Issues in Ubuntu 20.04 | DeviceTests

NEW QUESTION # 341
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