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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q313-Q318):

NEW QUESTION # 313

A new drive was recently added to a Linux system. Using the environment and tokens provided, complete the following tasks:

- * Create an appropriate device label.
 - * Format and create an ext4 file system on the new partition.
- The current working directory is /.

The screenshot shows the `parted` utility running on a 10G disk. The user is prompted to create a new partition. The partition is created with the following settings:

Property	Value
File system	ext4
Label	data

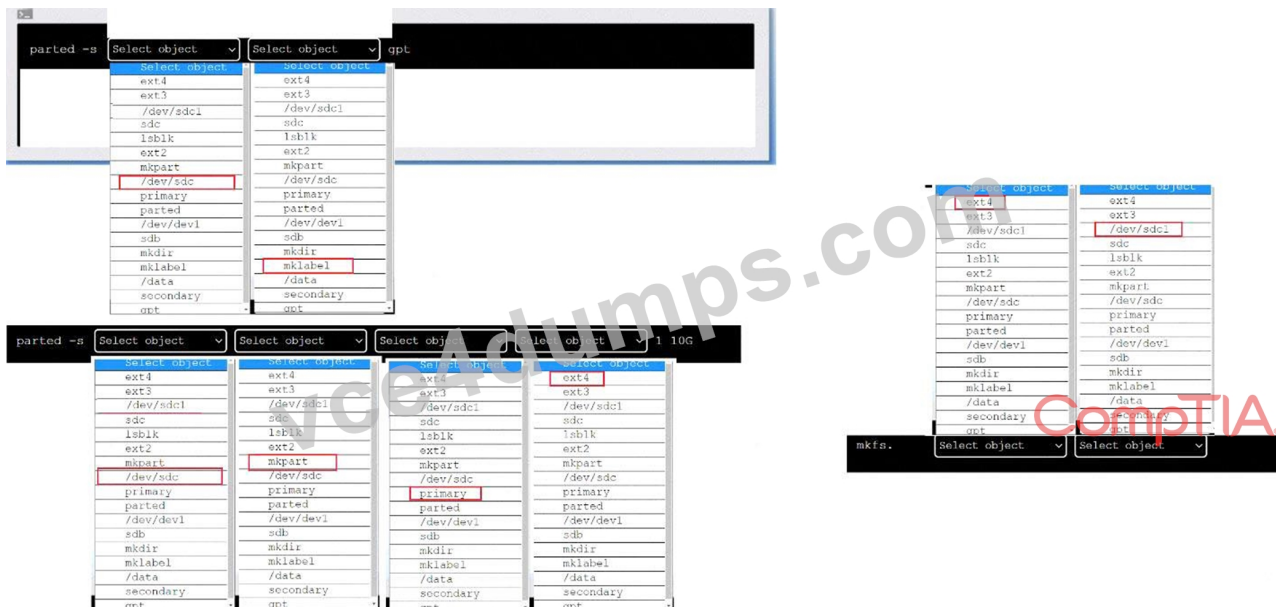
Answer:

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the `parted` utility running on a 10G disk. The user is prompted to create a new partition. The partition is created with the following settings:

Property	Value
File system	ext4
Label	data

Explanation:



To create an appropriate device label, format and create an ext4 file system on the new partition, you can use the following commands:

* To create a GPT (GUID Partition Table) label on the new drive /dev/sdc, you can use the parted command with the -s option (for script mode), the device name (/dev/sdc), the mklabel command, and the label type (gpt). The command is:

```
parted -s /dev/sdc mklabel gpt
```

* To create a primary partition of 10 GB on the new drive /dev/sdc, you can use the parted command with the -s option, the device name (/dev/sdc), the mkpart command, the partition type (primary), the file system type (ext4), and the start and end points of the partition (1 and 10G). The command is:

```
parted -s /dev/sdc mkpart primary ext4 1 10G
```

* To format and create an ext4 file system on the new partition /dev/sdc1, you can use the mkfs command with the file system type (ext4) and the device name (/dev/sdc1). The command is:

```
mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdc1
```

You can verify that the new partition and file system have been created by using the lsblk command, which will list all block devices and their properties.

NEW QUESTION # 314

A Linux administrator was tasked with deleting all files and directories with names that are contained in the sobelete.txt file. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

- A. cat toDelete.txt | rm -frd
- B. xargs -f cat toDelete.txt -rm
- C. cat toDelete.txt | xargs rm -rf
- D. rm -d -r -f toDelete.txt

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The command cat toDelete.txt | xargs rm -rf will delete all files and directories with names that are contained in the toDelete.txt file. The cat command reads the file and outputs its contents to the standard output.

The | operator pipes the output to the next command. The xargs command converts the output into arguments for the next command. The rm -rf command removes the files and directories recursively and forcefully. This is the correct way to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong options (-f instead of -a for xargs), the wrong arguments (toDelete.txt instead of toDelete.txt filename for rm), or the wrong commands (rm instead of xargs). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 11: Managing Files and Directories, pages 349-350.

NEW QUESTION # 315

A development team asks an engineer to guarantee the persistency of journal log files across system reboots. Which of the following commands would accomplish this task?

- A. `journalctl --list-boots && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service`
- B. `grep -i auto /etc/systemd/journald.conf && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service`
- C. `cat /etc/systemd/journald.conf | awk '(print $1,$3)'`
- D. `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i 'persistent/s/#//q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i 'persistent/s/#//q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf` will accomplish the task of guaranteeing the persistency of journal log files across system reboots. The `sed` command is a tool for editing text files on Linux systems. The `-i` option modifies the file in place. The `s` command substitutes one string for another. The `g` flag replaces all occurrences of the string. The `&&` operator executes the second command only if the first command succeeds. The `q` command quits after the first match. The `/etc/systemd/journald.conf` file is a configuration file for the `systemd-journald` service, which is responsible for collecting and storing log messages. The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf` will replace the word `auto` with the word `persistent` in the file. This will change the value of the `Storage` option, which controls where the journal log files are stored. The value `auto` means that the journal log files are stored in the volatile memory and are lost after reboot, while the value `persistent` means that the journal log files are stored in the persistent storage and are preserved across reboots. The command `sed -i 'persistent/s/#//q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf` will remove the `#` character at the beginning of the line that contains the word `persistent`. This will uncomment the `Storage` option and enable it. The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i 'persistent/s/#//q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf` will guarantee the persistency of journal log files across system reboots by changing and enabling the `Storage` option to `persistent`. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either do not change the value of the `Storage` option (`grep -i auto /etc/systemd/journald.conf && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service` or `cat /etc/systemd/journald.conf | awk '(print $1,$3)'`) or do not enable the `Storage` option (`journalctl --list-boots && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 16: Managing Logging and Monitoring, page 489.

NEW QUESTION # 316

An administrator is reviewing the boot logs on a system that is having intermittent issues when trying to access certain directories and files. The following errors appear in `dmesg`:

mathematica

CopyEdit

I/O error, dev sda1, sector 456788

Buffer I/O error on device sda1, logical block 378994

Which of the following actions should the administrator take to resolve the issue?

- A. Use `dd` to copy and reformat the disk
- B. Use `fsck /dev/sda1` in GRUB recovery
- C. Use `gddrescue` to copy the disk, edit `/etc/fstab`, replace the disk
- D. Boot a recovery disk, run `fsck` on unmounted drive

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 317

An administrator wants to execute a long-running script in the terminal while troubleshooting another issue.

Which of the following options will achieve this goal?

- A. `bash script.sh &`
- B. `nice -10 ./script.sh`
- C. `sh script.sh | jobs`
- D. `source script.sh`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Running a command with `&` at the end sends it to the background, allowing the administrator to continue using the terminal for other

- [illegible]

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