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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q422-Q427):

NEW QUESTION # 422

An administrator needs to generate a list of services that are listening on TCP and/or UDP ports.

Which of the following tools should the administrator use?

- A. portmap
- B. route
- C. netstat
- D. ethtool

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.tecmint.com/find-open-ports-in-linux/>

NEW QUESTION # 423

An administrator added the port 2222 for the SSH server on myhost and restarted the SSH server. The administrator noticed issues during the startup of the service. Given the following outputs:

```
$ ssh -p 2222 myhost
ssh:connect to host myhost on port 2222: Connection refused

$ nmap -p 2222 myhost
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-17 21:12 EEST
Nmap scan report for myhost (10.7.3.26)
Host is up (0.00027s latency).
rDNS record for 10.7.3.26: myhost
PORT      STATE SERVICE
2222/tcp  closed EtherNetIP-1
MAC Address: 52:54:00:F5:DF:F8 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.57 seconds

$ systemctl status sshd
● sshd.service - OpenSSH server daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sshd.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2022-10-17 19:40:07 CEST; 36min ago
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
           man:sshd_config(5)
  Main PID: 13186 (sshd)
    Tasks: 1 (limit: 12373)
   Memory: 1.1M
   CGroup: /system.slice/sshd.service
           └─13186 /usr/sbin/sshd -D -oCiphers=aes256-gcm@openssh.com

Oct 17 19:40:07 myhost systemd[1]: Starting OpenSSH server daemon...
Oct 17 19:40:07 myhost sshd[13186]: error: Bind to port 2222 on 0.0.0.0 failed: Permission denied.
Oct 17 19:40:07 myhost systemd[1]: Started OpenSSH server daemon.
Oct 17 19:40:07 myhost sshd[13186]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
```

Which of the following commands will fix the issue?

- A. `chcon system_uobject_rssh_home_t /etc/ssh/*`
- B. `iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -- dport 2222 -j ACCEPT`
- C. `semanage port -a -t ssh_port_t -p tcp 2222`
- D. `firewall-cmd -- zone=public -- add-port=2222/tcp`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is A. `semanage port -a -t ssh_port_t -p tcp 2222`

This command will allow the SSH server to bind to port 2222 by adding it to the SELinux policy. The `semanage` command is a utility for managing SELinux policies. The `port` subcommand is used to manage network port definitions. The `-a` option is used to add a new record, the `-t` option is used to specify the SELinux type, the `-p` option is used to specify the protocol, and the `tcp 2222` argument is used to specify the port number. The `ssh_port_t` type is the default type for SSH ports in SELinux.

The other options are incorrect because:

B: `chcon system_uobject_rssh_home_t /etc/ssh/*`

This command will change the SELinux context of all files under `/etc/ssh/` to `system_uobject_rssh_home_t`, which is not correct.

The `ssh_home_t` type is used for user home directories that are accessed by SSH, not for SSH configuration files. The correct type for SSH configuration files is `sshd_config_t`.

C: `iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 2222 -j ACCEPT`

This command will add a rule to the iptables firewall to accept incoming TCP connections on port 2222.

However, this is not enough to fix the issue, as SELinux will still block the SSH server from binding to that port. Moreover, iptables may not be the default firewall service on some Linux distributions, such as Fedora or CentOS, which use firewalld instead.

D: firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=2222/tcp

This command will add a rule to the firewalld firewall to allow incoming TCP connections on port 2222 in the public zone. However, this is not enough to fix the issue, as SELinux will still block the SSH server from binding to that port. Moreover, firewalld may not be installed or enabled on some Linux distributions, such as Ubuntu or Debian, which use iptables instead.

References:

How to configure SSH to use a non-standard port with SELinux set to enforcing Change SSH Port on CentOS/RHEL/Fedora With SELinux Enforcing How to change SSH port when SELinux policy is enabled

NEW QUESTION # 424

A systems administrator is tasked with configuring a repository on an RPM-based Linux system. Which of the following need to be reviewed and modified? (Select two).

- A. /etc/apt/sources.list.d
- B. /etc/yum.conf
- C. /etc/pam.d
- D. /etc/apt.conf
- E. /etc/ssh/ssh_config
- F. /etc/yum.repos.d

Answer: B,F

Explanation:

On RPM-based systems like Red Hat or CentOS, repository configuration is handled via yum or dnf. The main configuration file is /etc/yum.conf, while individual repository files are stored in /etc/yum.repos.d/.

These files dictate where packages are fetched from.

NEW QUESTION # 425

A Linux administrator created a new file system. Which of the following files must be updated to ensure the filesystem mounts at boot time?

- A. /etc/sysctl
- B. /etc/filesystems
- C. /etc/nfsmount.conf
- D. /etc/fstab

Answer: D

Explanation:

The file that must be updated to ensure the filesystem mounts at boot time is /etc/fstab. This file contains information about the filesystems that are mounted automatically by the mount -a command, which is usually invoked during the system startup. The /etc/fstab file has six fields for each filesystem: device name, mount point, filesystem type, mount options, dump frequency, and pass number. To add a new filesystem to the /etc/fstab file, you need to specify these fields correctly and make sure the mount point directory exists.

The other options are not correct files for controlling persistent mount points of filesystems. The /etc/sysctl file is used to configure kernel parameters at runtime. The /etc/filesystems file is used to specify the order of filesystem types used by mount when no filesystem type is given. The /etc/nfsmount.conf file is used to set options for mounting NFS filesystems. Reference: Persistently mounting file systems; fstab(5) - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 426

The application team has reported latency issues that are causing the application to crash on the Linux server.

The Linux administrator starts

troubleshooting and receives the following output:

```

# netstat -s
15762 packets pruned from receive queue because of socket buffer over
690 times the listen queue of a socket overflowed
690 SYNs to LISTEN sockets ignored
2150128 packets collapsed in receive queue due to low socket buffer
TCPBacklogDrop: 844165

# ethtool -S eth0
rx_fw_discards: 4487

```

Which of the following commands will improve the latency issue?

- A. # echo 'net.core.rmem_max = 12500000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'net.core.wmem_max = 12500000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
sysctl -p
- B. # ifdown eth0
ip link set dev eth0 mtu 800
ifup eth0
- C. # echo 'net.core.net_backlog = 5000000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
sysctl -p
systemctl daemon-reload
- D. # systemctl stop network
ethtool -g eth0 512
systemctl start network

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The best command to use to improve the latency issue is D. # echo 'net.core.rmem_max = 12500000' >>

/etc/sysctl.conf# echo 'net.core.wmem_max = 12500000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf# sysctl -p. This command will increase the size of the receive and send buffers for the network interface, which can improve the network performance and reduce packet loss. The sysctl command will apply the changes to the kernel parameters without rebooting the system.

The other commands are either incorrect or not suitable for this task. For example:

A: # echo 'net.core.net_backlog = 5000000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf# sysctl -p # systemctl daemon-reload will try to increase the backlog queue for incoming connections, but this is not relevant for the latency issue. The systemctl daemon-reload command is also unnecessary, as it only reloads the systemd configuration files, not the kernel parameters.

B: # ifdown eth0 # ip link set dev eth0 mtu 800 # ifup eth0 will try to change the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the network interface to 800 bytes, but this is too low and may cause fragmentation and performance degradation. The default MTU for Ethernet is 1500 bytes, and it should not be changed unless there is a specific reason.

C: # systemctl stop network # ethtool -g eth0 512 # systemctl start network will try to change the ring buffer size of the network interface to 512, but this is too small and may cause packet drops and latency spikes. The default ring buffer size for Ethernet is usually 4096 or higher, and it should be increased if there is a high network traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 427

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