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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q706-Q711):

NEW QUESTION # 706

A user is asking the systems administrator for assistance with writing a script to verify whether a file exists.

Given the following:

Which of the following commands should replace the <CONDITIONAL> string?

- A. `if [-f "$filename"]; then`
- B. `if [-f "$filename"] then`
- C. `if [-f "$filename"]; while`
- D. `if [-d "$filename"]; then`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command `if [-f "$filename"]; then` checks if the variable `$filename` refers to a regular file that exists.

The `-f` option is used to test for files. If the condition is true, the commands after `then` are executed. This is the correct way to replace the `<CONDITIONAL>` string. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong option (`-d` tests for directories), the wrong syntax (missing a semicolon after the condition), or the wrong keyword (`while` is used for loops, not conditions).

References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 16: Writing and Executing Bash Shell Scripts, page 493.

NEW QUESTION # 707

A systems administrator is troubleshooting a connectivity issue pertaining to access to a system named `db.example.com`. The system IP address should be `192.168.20.88`. The administrator issues the `dig` command and receives the following output:

□ The administrator runs `grep db.example.com /etc/hosts` and receives the following output:

□ Given this scenario, which of the following should the administrator do to address this issue?

- A. Modify the `/etc/hosts` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.88`.
- B. Modify the `/etc/hosts` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.89`.
- C. Modify the `/etc/network` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.89`.
- D. Modify the `/etc/network` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.88`.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The administrator should modify the `/etc/hosts` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.88` to address the issue. The `/etc/hosts` file is a file that maps hostnames to IP addresses on Linux systems. The file can be used to override the DNS resolution and provide a local lookup for hostnames. The `dig` output shows that the DNS returns the IP address `192.168.20.88` for the hostname `db.example.com`, which is the correct IP address of the system. The `grep` output shows that the `/etc/hosts` file contains an entry for `db.example.com` with the IP address `192.168.20.89`, which is the wrong IP address of the system. This can cause a conflict and prevent the system from being accessed by the hostname. The administrator should modify the `/etc/hosts` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.88`, which is the correct IP address of the system. This will align the `/etc/hosts` file with the DNS and allow the system to be accessed by the hostname. The administrator should modify the `/etc/hosts` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.88` to address the issue. This is the correct answer to the question. The other options are incorrect because they either do not modify the `/etc/hosts` file (modify the `/etc/network` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.88` or modify the `/etc/network` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.89`) or do not change the IP address to the correct one (modify the `/etc/hosts` file and change the `db.example.com` entry to `192.168.20.89`). References:

CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12:

Managing Network Connections, page 378.

NEW QUESTION # 708

A Linux administrator has physically added a new RAID adapter to a system. Which of the following commands should the Linux administrator run to confirm that the device has been recognized? (Choose two.)

- A. `lshw -class disk`
- B. `rmdir /dev`
- C. `pvdisplay`
- D. `rmmmod`
- E. `dmesg`
- F. `ls -ll /etc`

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

The following commands can help you confirm that the new RAID adapter has been recognized by the Linux system:

`dmesg`: This command displays the kernel messages, which can show the information about the newly detected hardware device.

You can use `dmesg | grep -i raid` to filter the output for RAID-related messages.

`lsblk -class disk`: This command lists the disk devices on the system, including the RAID controller and its model name. You can use `lsblk -class disk | grep -i raid` to filter the output for RAID-related information.

NEW QUESTION # 709

A Linux systems administrator receives reports from various users that an application hosted on a server has stopped responding at similar times for several days in a row. The administrator logs in to the system and obtains the following output:

Output 1:

Output 2:

Output 3:

Which of the following should the administrator do to provide the BEST solution for the reported issue?

- A. Configure more CPU cores to allow for the server to allocate more processing and prevent the Java process from consuming all of the available resources.
- **B. Configure memory allocation policies during business hours and prevent the Java process from going into a zombie state while the server is idle.**
- C. Configure a different nice value for the Java process to allow for more users and prevent the Java process from restarting during business hours.
- D. Configure the swap space to allow for spikes in usage during peak hours and prevent the Java process from stopping due to a lack of memory.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 710

A Linux administrator is tasked with adding users to the system. However, the administrator wants to ensure the users' access will be disabled once the project is over. The expiration date should be 2021-09-30. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

- **A. `sudo useradd -e 2021-09-30 Project_user`**
- B. `sudo useradd -c 2021-09-30 Project_user`
- C. `sudo modinfo -F 2021-09-30 Project_user`
- D. `sudo useradd -m -d 2021-09-30 Project_user`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command that will accomplish this task is `sudo useradd -e 2021-09-30 Project_user`. This command will create a new user account named `Project_user` with an expiration date of 2021-09-30. The `-e` option of `useradd` specifies the date on which the user account will be disabled in YYYY-MM-DD format.

The other options are not correct commands for creating a user account with an expiration date. The `sudo useradd -c 2021-09-30 Project_user` command will create a new user account named `Project_user` with a comment of 2021-09-30. The `-c` option of `useradd` specifies a comment or description for the user account, not an expiration date. The `sudo modinfo -F 2021-09-30 Project_user` command is invalid because `modinfo` is not a command for managing user accounts, but a command for displaying information about kernel modules.

The `-F` option of `modinfo` specifies a field name to show, not an expiration date. The `sudo useradd -m -d 2021-09-30 Project_user` command will create a new user account named `Project_user` with a home directory of 2021-09-30. The `-m` option of `useradd` specifies that the home directory should be created if it does not exist, and the `-d` option specifies the home directory name, not an expiration date. References: `useradd(8)` - Linux manual page; `modinfo(8)` - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 711

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