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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q534-Q539):

NEW QUESTION # 534

An administrator transferred a key for SSH authentication to a home directory on a remote server. The key file was moved to .ssh/authorized_keys location in order to establish SSH connection without a password.

However, the SSH command still asked for the password. Given the following output:

```
[admin@linux ~]$ ls -lhZ .ssh/authorized_keys
-rw-r--r--. admin unconfined_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0 .ssh/authorized_keys
```

Which of the following commands would resolve the issue?

- A. `chown root:root .ssh/authorized_keys`
- B. `restorecon .ssh/authorized_keys`
- C. `chmod 600 .ssh/authorized_keys`
- D. `ssh-keygen -t rsa -o .ssh/authorized_keys`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that would resolve the issue is `chmod 600 .ssh/authorized_keys`. This command will change the permissions of the `.ssh/authorized_keys` file to 600, which means that only the owner of the file can read and write it. This is necessary for SSH key authentication to work properly, as SSH will refuse to use a key file that is accessible by other users or groups for security reasons. The output of `ls -l` shows that currently the `.ssh/authorized_keys` file has permissions of 664, which means that both the owner and group can read and write it, and others can read it.

The other options are not correct commands for resolving the issue. The `restorecon .ssh/authorized_keys` command will restore the default SELinux security context for the `.ssh/authorized_keys` file, but this will not change its permissions or ownership. The `ssh_keygen -t rsa -o .ssh/authorized_keys` command is invalid because `ssh_keygen` is not a valid command (the correct command is `ssh-keygen`), and the `-o` option is used to specify a new output format for the key file, not the output file name. The `chown root:root .ssh/authorized_keys` command will change the owner and group of the `.ssh/authorized_keys` file to root, but this will not change its permissions or make it accessible by the user who wants to log in with SSH key authentication. References: How to Use Public Key Authentication with SSH; `chmod(1)` - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 535

A junior developer is unable to access an application server and receives the following output:

```
[root@server1 ~]# ssh dev2@172.16.25.126
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Account locked due to 4 failed logins
Account locked due to 5 failed logins
Last login: Mon Apr 22 21:21:06 2021 from 172.16.16.52
```

The systems administrator investigates the issue and receives the following output:

```
[root@server1 ~]# pam_tally2 --user=dev2
Login Failures Latest failure From
dev2 5 04/22/21 21:22:37 172.16.16.52
```

Which of the following commands will help unlock the account?

- A. `pam_tally2 --user=dev2`
- B. `Pam_tally2 --user=dev2 --quiet`
- C. `pam_tally2 --user+dev2 --quiet`
- D. `pam_tally2 --user=dev2 --reset`

Answer: D

Explanation:

To unlock an account that has been locked due to login failures, the administrator can use the command `pam_tally2 --user=dev2 --reset (D)`. This will reset the failure counter for the user "dev2" and allow the user to log in again. The other commands will not unlock the account, but either display or increase the failure count. References:

* [CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide], Chapter 4: Managing Users and Groups, Section: Locking Accounts with `pam_tally2`

* [How to Lock and Unlock User Account in Linux]

NEW QUESTION # 536

Users report that they are unable to reach the company website <https://www.comptia.org>. A systems administrator confirms the issue with the following command:

```
# curl https://www.comptia.org
```

```
curl: (7) Failed to connect to www.comptia.org port 443: No route to host
```

The administrator logs in to the company's web server to check its configuration and sees the following output:

```
root@comptia.org:~# firewall-cmd --list-all
public (active)
```

```

target: default
icmp-block-inversion: no
interfaces: dummy0 eth0
sources:
services: cockpit dhcpv6-client http ssh
ports: 3001/tcp
protocols:
forward: no
masquerade: no
forward-ports:
source-ports:
icmp-blocks:
rich rules:
rule family="ipv4" source address="61.177.173.6" port port="ssh" protocol="tcp" reject type="icmp-port-unreachable" rule
family="ipv4" source address="185.143.45.164" port port="ssh" protocol="tcp" reject type="icmp-port-unreachable" rule
family="ipv4" source address="143.198.60.41" port port="ssh" protocol="tcp" reject type="icmp-port-unreachable" rule
root@comptia.org:~# ip route default via 172.31.1.1 dev eth0 proto dhcp src 65.21.187.65 metric 100 10.0.6.0/24 dev dummy0
proto kernel scope link src 10.0.6.65 metric 550 172.17.0.0/16 dev docker0 proto kernel scope link src 172.17.0.1
172.18.0.0/16 dev br-28ac2eaeeca1 proto kernel scope link src 172.18.0.1 172.19.0.0/16 dev br-fb3897555ca3 proto kernel
scope link src 172.19.0.1 linkdown 172.31.1.1 dev eth0 proto dhcp scope link src 65.21.187.65 metric 100 192.168.224.0/20
dev br-e949ab177d79 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.224.1 linkdown 192.168.240.0/20 dev br-6adf72ac0ae3 proto kernel
scope link src 192.168.240.1 linkdown Which of the following is causing the issue?

```

- A. User IP addresses are rejected by the firewall.
- B. The default route on the web server is incorrect.
- **C. HTTPS traffic is not allowed through the web server firewall.**
- D. The web server's interface has no link.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The curl error "No route to host" suggests that the server is unreachable on port 443 (HTTPS).

The firewall-cmd --list-all output shows the active firewall rules:

The firewall is only allowing the following services:

makefile

CopyEdit

```
services: cockpit dhcpv6-client http ssh
```

Port 443 (HTTPS) is missing from the allowed services list. Port 3001/tcp is open, but port 443 is not listed, which means HTTPS traffic is being blocked.

NEW QUESTION # 537

A Linux administrator is scheduling a system job that runs a script to check available disk space every hour. The Linux administrator does not want users to be able to start the job. Given the following:

```

[Unit]
Description=Check available disk space
RefuseManualstart=yes
RefuseManualStop=yes

[Timer]
Persistent=true
OnCalendar=*-*-*-*:00:00
Unit=checkdiskspace.service

[Install]
WantedBy=timers.target

```

The Linux administrator attempts to start the timer service but receives the following error message:

```
Failed to start checkdiskspace.timer: Operation refused ...
```

Which of the following is MOST likely the reason the timer will not start?

- A. The checkdiskspace.timer should be configured to allow manual starts.
- B. The timers.target should be reloaded to get the new configuration.
- C. The checkdiskspace.timer unit should be enabled via systemctl.
- D. The checkdiskspace.timer should be started using the sudo command.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 538

What is the main objective when using Application Control?

- A. To assist the firewall blade with handling traffic.
- B. To see what users are doing.
- C. To filter out specific content.
- D. Ensure security and privacy of information.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The main objective when using Application Control is to ensure the security and privacy of information. Application Control is a security practice that blocks or restricts unauthorized applications from executing in ways that put data at risk. The control functions vary based on the business purpose of the specific application, but the main objective is to help ensure the privacy and security of data used by and transmitted between applications¹. Application Control can also prevent malware, untrusted, or unwanted applications from running on the network, reducing the risks and costs associated with data breaches¹. Application Control can also improve the overall network stability and performance by eliminating unnecessary or harmful applications¹.

Application Control is not mainly used to filter out specific content, although it can be combined with other technologies such as URL filtering or content filtering to achieve that goal. Application Control is not mainly used to assist the firewall blade with handling traffic, although it can be integrated with firewall policies to enforce granular access rules based on applications. Application Control is not mainly used to see what users are doing, although it can provide visibility and reporting on application usage and activity.

NEW QUESTION # 539

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