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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q365-Q370):

NEW QUESTION # 365
A systems administrator is deploying three identical, cloud-based servers. The administrator is using the following code to complete the task:
Which of the following technologies is the administrator using?

- A. Puppet
- B. Chef
- C. Ansible
- D. Terraform

Answer: D

Explanation:
The code snippet is written in Terraform language, which is a tool for building, changing, and versioning infrastructure as code. Terraform uses a declarative syntax to describe the desired state of the infrastructure and applies the changes accordingly. The code defines a resource of type aws_instance, which creates an AWS EC2 instance, and sets the attributes such as the AMI ID, instance type, security group IDs, and key name. The code also uses a count parameter to create three identical instances and assigns them different names using the count.index variable. This is the correct technology that the administrator is using. The other options are incorrect because they use different languages and syntaxes for infrastructure as code. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 19: Managing Cloud and Virtualization Technologies, page 559.

NEW QUESTION # 366
A Linux administrator reviews a set of log output files and needs to identify files that contain any occurrence of the word denied. All log files containing entries in uppercase or lowercase letters should be included in the list. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to accomplish this task?

- A. find . -type f -print | xrags grep -ln denied
- B. find . -type f -print | xrags grep -li denied
- C. find . -type f -print | xrags grep -nv denied
- D. find . -type f -print | xrags grep -wL denied

Answer: B

Explanation:
The command find . -type f -print | xargs grep -li denied will accomplish the task of identifying files that contain any occurrence of the word denied. The find command is a tool for searching for files and directories on Linux systems. The . is the starting point of the search, which means the current directory. The -type f option specifies the type of the file, which means regular file. The -print option prints the full file name on the standard output. The | is a pipe symbol that redirects the output of one command to the input of another command. The xargs command is a tool for building and executing commands from standard input.
The grep command is a tool for searching for patterns in files or input. The -li option specifies the flags that the grep command should apply. The -l flag shows only the file names that match the pattern, instead of the matching lines. The -i flag ignores the case of the pattern, which means it matches both uppercase and lowercase letters. The denied is the pattern that the grep command should search for. The command find . - type f -print | xargs grep -li denied will find all the regular files in the current directory and its subdirectories, and then search for any occurrence of the word denied in those files, ignoring the case, and print only the file names that match the pattern. This will allow the administrator to identify files that contain any occurrence of the word denied. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either do not ignore the case of the pattern (find . -type f -print | xargs grep -ln denied or find . - type f -print | xargs grep -wL denied) or do not show the file names that match the pattern (find . -type f -print
| xargs grep -nv denied). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 16:
Managing Logging and Monitoring, page 489.

NEW QUESTION # 367
One leg of an LVM-mirrored volume failed due to the underlying physical volume, and a systems administrator is troubleshooting the

issue. The following output has been provided:
Given this scenario, which of the following should the administrator do to recover this volume?

- A. Recreate the logical volume.
- B. Reboot the server. The volume will revert to stripe mode.
- C. Reboot the server. The volume will automatically go back to linear mode.
- D. Replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume. The LVM (Logical Volume Manager) is a tool for managing disk space on Linux systems. The LVM allows the administrator to create logical volumes that span across multiple physical volumes, such as hard disks or partitions. The LVM also supports different types of logical volumes, such as linear, striped, or mirrored. A mirrored logical volume is a type of logical volume that creates a copy of the data on another physical volume, providing redundancy and fault tolerance. The output shows that the logical volume is mirrored and that one leg of the mirror has failed due to the underlying physical volume. This means that one of the physical volumes that contains the data of the logical volume is damaged or missing. This can cause data loss and performance degradation. The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume. The administrator should identify the failed physical volume by using commands such as pvdisplay, vgdisplay, or lvdisplay. The administrator should then remove the failed physical volume from the volume group by using the vgreduce command. The administrator should then install a new drive and create a new physical volume by using the pvcreate command. The administrator should then add the new physical volume to the volume group by using the vgextend command. The administrator should then reconfigure the mirror by using the lvconvert command. The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume. This is the correct answer to the question. The other options are incorrect because they either do not recover the volume (reboot the server. The volume will automatically go back to linear mode or reboot the server. The volume will revert to stripe mode) or do not preserve the data of the volume (recreate the logical volume). Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, pages 333-334.

NEW QUESTION # 368
A Linux administrator needs to set the permissions on a server. The administrator wants to have the files within the directory set to read-write permissions and the directory set to read-write- execute permissions. Which of the following commands should the administrator use?

- A. setfacl 0007
- B. chmod 0022
- C. umask 0077
- D. chown 0027

Answer: A

Explanation:
setfacl (Set File Access Control Lists) is used to define more granular permissions for files and directories.
chmod 0022 sets specific permissions on files but does not affect newly created files. chown
0027 is incorrect because chown is used to change file ownership, not permissions. umask 0077 restricts permissions too much, making files private rather than just read/write.

NEW QUESTION # 369
A Linux administrator has installed a web server, a database server, and a web application on a server. The web application should be active in order to render the web pages. After the administrator restarts the server, the website displays the following message in the browser: Error establishing a database connection. The Linux administrator reviews the following relevant output from the systemd init files:
The administrator needs to ensure that the database is available before the web application is started. Which of the following should the administrator add to the HTTP server .service file to accomplish this task?

- A. TRIGGERS=mariadb.service
- B. WANTEDBY=mariadb.service
- C. ONFAILURE=mariadb.service
- D. REQUIRES=mariadb.service

Answer: D

Explanation:
The administrator should add REQUIRES=mariadb.service to the HTTP server .service file to ensure that the database is available before the web application is started. This directive specifies that the HTTP server unit requires the MariaDB server unit to be started before it can run. If the MariaDB server unit fails to start or stops for any reason, the HTTP server unit will also fail or stop. This way, the dependency between the web application and the database is enforced by systemd.
The other options are not correct directives for accomplishing this task. TRIGGERS=mariadb.service is not a valid directive in systemd unit files. ONFAILURE=mariadb.service means that the HTTP server unit will start only if the MariaDB server unit fails, which is not what we want. WANTEDBY=mariadb.service means that the HTTP server unit will be started when the MariaDB server unit is enabled, but it does not imply a strong dependency or ordering relationship between them. Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Services with systemd; systemd.unit(5) - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 370
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