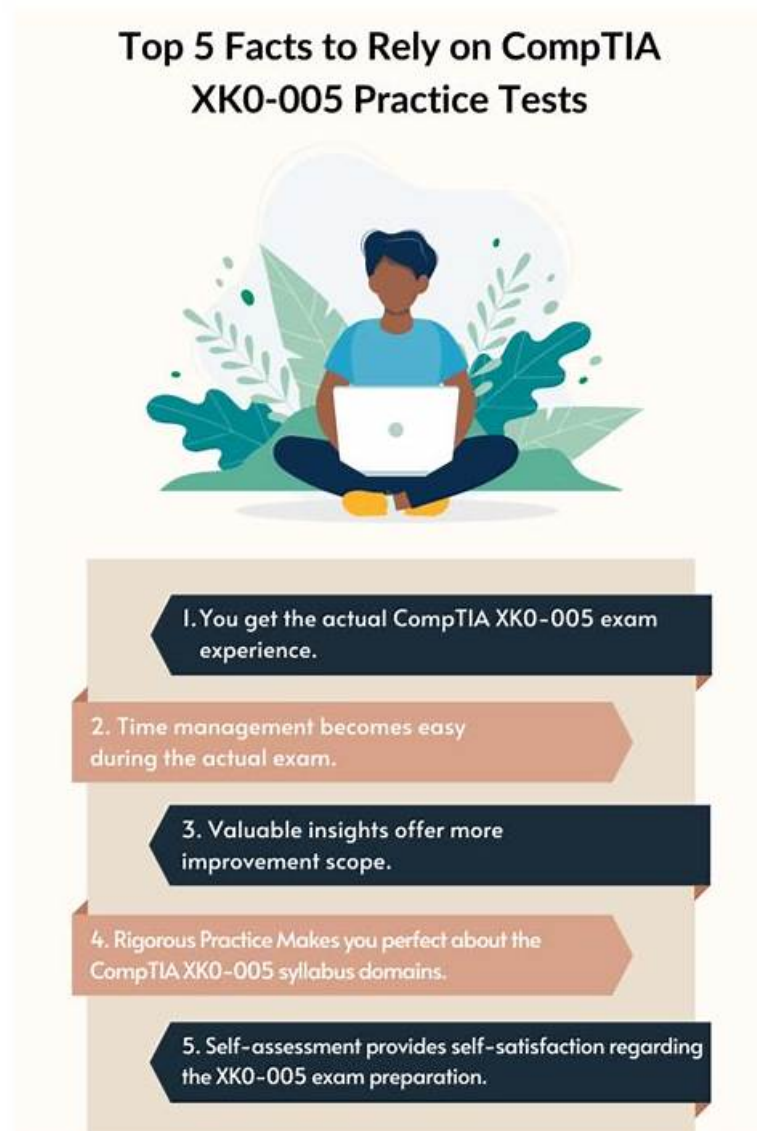


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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

A Linux administrator needs to resolve a service that has failed to start. The administrator runs the following command: The following output is returned

```
-----CompTIA. root root 81k Sep 13 19:01 startupfile
```

Which of the following is MOST likely the issue?

- A. The service startupfile cannot be owned by root.
- B. The service startupfile size cannot be 81k.
- C. The service startupfile should not be owned by the root group.
- **D. The service does not have permissions to read write the startupfile.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most likely issue is that the service does not have permissions to read or write the startupfile. The output of `systemctl status startup.service` shows that the service has failed to start and the error message is "Permission denied". The output of `ls -l /etc/startupfile` shows that the file has the permissions `-rw-r--r--`, which means that only the owner (root) can read and write the file, while the group (root) and others can only read the file. The service may not run as root and may need write access to the file. The administrator should change the permissions of the file by using the `chmod` command and grant write access to the group or others, or change the owner or group of the file by using the `chown` command and assign it to the user or group that runs the service. The other options are incorrect because they are not supported by the outputs. The file size, owner, and group are not the causes of the issue. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 11: Managing Files and Directories, pages 345-346.

NEW QUESTION # 51

A Linux administrator was notified that a virtual server has an I/O bottleneck. The Linux administrator analyzes the following output:

```
root@linux:~# uptime
18:43:47 up 1 day, 19:58, 1 user, load average: 9.90, 5.83, 2.49
root@linux:~# vmstat 10 10
procs -----memory----- --swap----- --io----- system- -----cpu-----
 r b swpd   free   buff   cache si   so bi   bo in    cs us sy id  wa st
 13 0 5520 141228 98932 2325312 0    2 10   28  192   167  1  0 99  0  0
 10 0 5608 131280 98932 2325324 0 26211 0 26211 342   393 91  9  0  0  0
 10 0 5528  1096 98932 2325324 0 5242 0 5242 333   402 96  4  0  0  0

root@linux:~# free -m
              total    used     free   shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:           3933    1454        110       33        2368        2202
Swap:          1497         5       1491
```

Given there is a single CPU in the sever, which of the following is causing the slowness?

- **A. The CPU is overloaded.**
- B. The system is running out of swap space.
- C. The processes are paging.

- D. The memory is exhausted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The slowness is caused by the CPU being overloaded. The iostat command shows that the CPU utilization is 100%, which means that there are more processes competing for CPU time than the CPU can handle. The other options are incorrect because:

The system is not running out of swap space, as shown by the iostat command, which shows that there is no swap activity (si and so columns are zero).

The memory is not exhausted, as shown by the free -m command, which shows that there is still available memory (avail column) and free buffer/cache memory (buff/cache column).

The processes are not paging, as shown by the vmstat command, which shows that there are no major page faults (majflt column) and no swap activity (si and so columns). References: CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide, Fourth Edition, page 417-419, 424-425.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which of the following server roles would MOST likely be found in a PXE boot environment?

- A. Web
- B. DCCP
- C. DNS
- D. Proxy

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 53

A Linux administrator was asked to run a container with the httpd server inside. This container should be exposed at port 443 of a Linux host machine while it internally listens on port 8443. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

- A. podman exec -p 8443:443 httpd
- B. podman run -d -p 8443:443 httpd
- C. podman run -d -e 443:8443 httpd
- D. podman run -d -p 443:8443 httpd

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that will accomplish the task of running a container with the httpd server inside and exposing it at port 443 of the Linux host machine while it internally listens on port 8443 is podman run -d -p 443:8443

httpd. This command uses the podman tool, which is a daemonless container engine that can run and manage containers on Linux systems. The -d option runs the container in detached mode, meaning that it runs in the background without blocking the terminal. The -p option maps a port on the host machine to a port inside the container, using the format host_port:container_port. In this case, port 443 on the host machine is mapped to port 8443 inside the container, allowing external access to the httpd server. The httpd argument specifies the name of the image to run as a container, which in this case is an image that contains the Apache HTTP Server software. The other options are not correct commands for accomplishing the task. Podman run -d -p 8443:443

httpd maps port 8443 on the host machine to port 443 inside the container, which does not match the requirement. Podman run -d -e 443:8443 httpd uses the -e option instead of the -p option, which sets an environment variable inside the container instead of mapping a port. Podman exec -p 8443:443 httpd uses the podman exec command instead of the podman run command, which executes a command inside an existing container instead of creating a new one. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005)

Certification Study Guide, Chapter 18: Automating Tasks

NEW QUESTION # 54

A Linux user reported the following error after trying to connect to the system remotely:

ssh: connect to host 10.0.1.10 port 22: Resource temporarily unavailable The Linux systems administrator executed the following commands in the Linux system while trying to diagnose this issue:

```
# netstat -an | grep 22 | grep LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:22        0.0.0.0:*        LISTEN

# firewall-cmd --list-all
public (active)
  target: default
  icmp-block-inversion: no
  interfaces: eth0
  sources:
  services: dhcpv6-client
  ports:
  protocols:
  masquerade: no
    forward-ports:
    source-ports:
    icmp-blocks:
    rich rules:
```

Which of the following commands will resolve this issue?

- A. firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=22
- B. systemctl enable firewalld; systemctl restart firewalld
- C. firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=ssh
- D. firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=22/udp

Answer: C

Explanation:

The firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=ssh command will resolve the issue by allowing SSH connections on port 22 in the public zone of the firewalld service. This command will add the ssh service to the permanent configuration of the public zone, which means it will persist after a reboot or a reload of the firewalld service. The firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=22 command is invalid, as 22 is not a valid service name. The systemctl enable firewalld; systemctl restart firewalld command will enable and restart the firewalld service, but it will not change the firewall rules. The firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=22/udp command will allow UDP traffic on port 22 in the public zone, but SSH uses TCP, not UDP. Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 18: Securing Linux Systems, page 543.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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