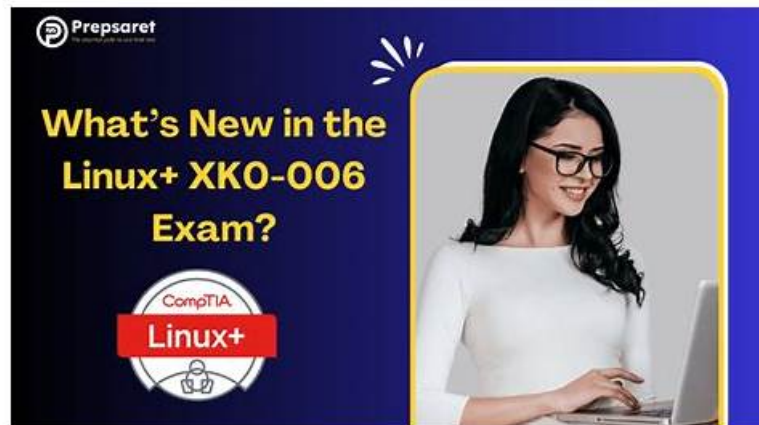


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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

A systems technician needs to install a third-party software package. Which of the following commands would allow the technician to download this software package from a remote server?

- A. **wget**
- B. netstat
- C. nc
- D. telnet

Answer: A

Explanation:

wget is specifically designed to download files from remote servers using HTTP, HTTPS, or FTP protocols, making it the appropriate command for retrieving software packages.

NEW QUESTION # 88

A systems administrator wants to review the logs from an Apache 2 error.logfile in real time and save the information to another file for later review. Which of the following commands should the administrator use?

- A. `tail -f /var/log/apache2/error.log > logfile.txt`
- B. `tail -f /var/log/apache2/error.log | tee logfile.txt`
- C. `tail -f /var/log/apache2/error.log >> logfile.txt`
- D. `tail -f /var/log/apache2/error.log | logfile.txt`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using tee allows output to be viewed in real time on the terminal while simultaneously writing it to logfile.txt. This meets both requirements: monitoring live updates and saving them for later review.

NEW QUESTION # 89

A Linux administrator wants to make the enable_auth variable set to 1 and available to the environment of subsequently executed commands. Which of the following should the administrator use for this task?

- A. `ENABLE_AUTH=1`
- B. `export ENABLE_AUTH=1`
- C. `ENABLE_AUTH=$(echo $ENABLE_AUTH)`
- D. `let ENABLE_AUTH=1`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Environment variables in Linux can exist either locally within a shell or be exported to child processes.

CompTIA Linux+ V8 emphasizes the distinction between shell variables and environment variables, as this affects how applications inherit configuration values.

Option D, `export ENABLE_AUTH=1`, is the correct choice because it both assigns the variable and marks it for export to the environment. Once exported, the variable becomes available to all subsequently executed commands and child processes spawned from the current shell. This behavior is required when applications or scripts rely on environment variables for configuration.

Option B, `ENABLE_AUTH=1`, only sets a shell-local variable. While it is accessible within the current shell session, it is not inherited by child processes unless explicitly exported. Option A, `let ENABLE_AUTH=1`, performs arithmetic evaluation and does not export the variable. Option C incorrectly assigns the output of a command substitution and does not set the desired value.

Linux+ V8 documentation highlights export as the correct mechanism for making variables available system-wide within a user session. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

NEW QUESTION # 90

A Linux administrator is making changes to local files that are part of a Git repository. The administrator needs to retrieve changes from the remote Git repository. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to save the local modifications for later review?

- A. `git stash`
- B. `git pull`
- C. `git fetch`
- D. `git merge`

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Git-based workflows, especially those used in DevOps environments, it is common for administrators to have uncommitted local changes while needing to retrieve updates from a remote repository. Linux+ V8 emphasizes understanding how to safely manage local modifications during synchronization operations.

The command `git stash` is specifically designed for this scenario. It temporarily saves (or "stashes") local changes in a stack-like structure and reverts the working directory to a clean state that matches the current HEAD. This allows the administrator to perform operations such as `git pull` without conflicts. Later, the stashed changes can be reapplied using `git stash apply` or `git stash pop`.

The other options are incorrect. `git pull` retrieves and merges remote changes but will fail or cause conflicts if local modifications exist. `git merge` combines branches and does not save uncommitted changes. `git fetch` downloads remote references but does not

address local working directory changes.

Linux+ V8 documentation highlights git stash as a safe and reversible way to protect local work during repository updates. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which of the following is a reason multiple password changes on the same day are not allowed?

- A. To avoid brute-forced password attacks by making them too long to perform
- B. To enforce using multifactor authentication with stronger encryption algorithms instead of passwords
- C. To stop users from circulating through the password history to return to the originally used password
- D. To increase password complexity and the system's security

Answer: C

Explanation:

Password policy enforcement is a critical component of system security covered in the CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives. One common control implemented in Linux systems is restricting how frequently users can change their passwords, often referred to as minimum password age enforcement.

The primary reason multiple password changes within a short time frame are not allowed is to prevent password cycling attacks.

Without this restriction, a user could repeatedly change their password in quick succession to bypass password history controls and eventually reuse a previously compromised or weak password. Option C accurately describes this scenario and aligns directly with Linux+ V8 security guidance.

Linux systems enforce this behavior through tools such as chage and PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules). Administrators can configure minimum password age values to ensure users must wait a defined period before changing passwords again. This ensures that password history requirements are effective and meaningful.

The other options are incorrect. Option A confuses password expiration with brute-force mitigation, which is typically addressed through account lockout policies. Option B refers to password complexity, which is enforced through character requirements rather than change frequency. Option D is unrelated, as password expiration policies do not enforce multifactor authentication.

Linux+ V8 documentation emphasizes layered access controls, and preventing password reuse through enforced timing restrictions is a core principle of secure authentication design.

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 92

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