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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110

A Linux administrator updates the DNS record for the company using:
`cat /etc/bind/db.abc.com`

The revised partial zone file is as follows:

```
ns1 IN A 192.168.40.251
ns2 IN A 192.168.40.252
www IN A 192.168.30.30
```

When the administrator attempts to resolve www.abc.com to its IP address, the domain name still points to its old IP mapping:

```
nslookup www.abc.com
Server: 192.168.40.251
Address: 192.168.40.251#53
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.abc.com
Address: 199.168.20.81
```

Which of the following should the administrator execute to retrieve the updated IP mapping?

- A. systemd-resolve query www.abc.com
- **B. resolvectl flush-caches**
- C. systemd-resolve status
- D. service nslcd reload

Answer: B

Explanation:

This scenario represents a classic DNS troubleshooting situation covered in the Troubleshooting domain of the CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives. Although the DNS zone file has been updated correctly on the BIND server, the system continues to resolve the domain name to an outdated IP address. This behavior strongly indicates DNS caching rather than a configuration error in the zone file itself.

Modern Linux systems that use systemd-resolved cache DNS responses locally to improve performance and reduce external queries. Even after a DNS record is updated on the authoritative server, cached results may persist until the cache expires or is manually cleared. The nslookup output showing a non-authoritative answer further confirms that the response is being served from a cache rather than directly from the updated zone data.

The correct solution is to flush the local DNS cache so the system can retrieve the updated record from the DNS server. The command resolvectl flush-caches clears all cached DNS entries maintained by systemd-resolved, forcing fresh queries to authoritative name servers. This aligns directly with Linux+ V8 documentation for resolving name resolution inconsistencies caused by stale cache entries.

The other options are incorrect for the following reasons. systemd-resolve query www.abc.com performs a DNS lookup but does not clear cached entries. systemd-resolve status only displays resolver configuration and statistics. service nslcd reload reloads the Name Service LDAP daemon and is unrelated to DNS resolution or caching.

Linux+ V8 emphasizes identifying whether issues originate from services, configuration, or cached data. In this case, flushing the DNS cache is the correct and least disruptive corrective action.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. resolvectl flush-caches.

NEW QUESTION # 111

Users report that after about a week, an application hosted in a system stops responding, requiring the system to be restarted to recover. A systems administrator connects to the system and obtains the following output:

Which of the following describes the reason the application stops responding?

- A. The application is configured incorrectly, which depletes memory and swap.
- B. The application has an incorrect disk quota, which fills up the filesystem.
- C. The application is not allowed to allocate memory, which slows down the system.
- **D. The application has a memory leak, which consumes all the available memory on the system.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The output shows memory and swap are fully consumed, and the kernel invoked the OOM killer against the application due to excessive resident memory usage, which is consistent with a memory leak gradually exhausting available RAM and swap until the application becomes unresponsive.

NEW QUESTION # 112

A Linux server is not starting up because files in the /boot/partition are corrupt. After the initial GRUB screen, the following message

is displayed:

```
Probing EDD (edd=off to disable)... ok
```

```
uncompression error
```

```
--system halted
```

Which of the following steps should the Linux administrator take to recover the system without destroying the existing installation? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the amount of swap memory.
- B. Reinstall the OS.
- C. Replace the hard drive.
- **D. Start up the system using rescue boot media.**
- **E. Reinstall the kernel packages.**
- F. Start up in single-user mode.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Using rescue boot media lets you boot the machine, mount the existing partitions, and access the corrupted /boot files without reinstalling the OS.

Reinstalling the kernel packages restores the missing or corrupt files in /boot (e.g., vmlinuz and initramfs), allowing GRUB to load and uncompress the kernel properly.

NEW QUESTION # 113

After receiving a monitoring call, an administrator checks the Linux server for processes that have completed execution but have not been removed yet from the process table.

Which of the following represents the process state for which the administrator should search?

- A. T
- B. D
- C. S
- **D. A**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This process state represents zombie processes, which have finished execution but still remain in the process table because their parent process has not yet read their exit status.

NEW QUESTION # 114

Which of the following describes how a user's public key is used during SSH authentication?

- A. The user's public key is used to hash the password during SSH authentication.
- B. The user's public key is used instead of a password to allow server access.
- C. The user's public key is used to encrypt the communication between the client and the server.
- **D. The user's public key is verified against a list of authorized keys. If it is found, the user is allowed to log in.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

During SSH public key authentication, the server checks if the user's public key is present in the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys file. If the key is found, the server uses it to verify the user's identity by sending a challenge that can only be answered by the corresponding private key. This process does not involve password hashing or using the public key directly for encryption of the communication stream. Instead, the public key is simply used as a reference for authentication.

Reference:

CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide: Exam XK0-006, Sybex, Chapter 11: "Securing Linux", Section: "SSH Key- Based Authentication"
CompTIA Linux+ XK0-006 Objectives, Domain 3.0: Security

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