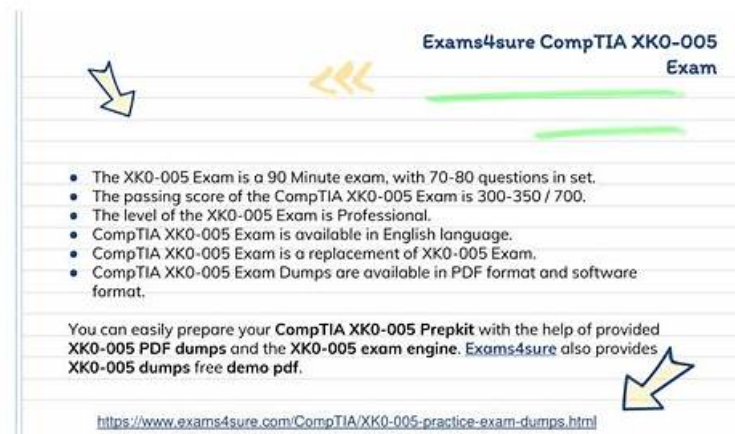


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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q538-Q543):

NEW QUESTION # 538

A Linux administrator created the directory /project/access2all. By creating this directory, the administrator is trying to avoid the deletion or modification of files from non-owners. Which of the following will accomplish this goal?

- A. `chmod 2770 /project/access2all`

- B. `chmod ugo+rw /project/access2all`
- C. `chmod +rws /project/access2all`
- D. `chmod +t /project/access2all`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that will accomplish the goal of avoiding the deletion or modification of files from non-owners is `chmod +t /project/access2all`. This command will set the sticky bit on the directory `/project/access2all`, which is a special permission that restricts file deletion or renaming to only the file owner, directory owner, or root user. This way, even if multiple users have write permission to the directory, they cannot delete or modify each other's files.

The other options are not correct commands for accomplishing the goal. The `chmod +rws /project/access2all` command will set both the SUID and SGID bits on the directory, which are special permissions that allow a program or a directory to run or be accessed with the permissions of its owner or group, respectively.

However, this does not prevent file deletion or modification from non-owners. The `chmod 2770 /project/access2all` command will set only the SGID bit on the directory, which means that any new files or subdirectories created in it will inherit its group ownership. However, this does not prevent file deletion or modification from non-owners. The `chmod ugo+rw /project/access2all` command will grant read, write, and execute permissions to all users (user, group, and others) on the directory, which means that anyone can delete or modify any file in it. References: `chmod(1)` - Linux manual page; How to Use SUID, SGID, and Sticky Bits on Linux

NEW QUESTION # 539

A Linux system is getting an error indicating the root filesystem is full. Which of the following commands should be used by the systems administrator to resolve this issue? (Choose three.)

- A. `pvccreate /dev/sdb`
- B. `lsblk /dev/sda`
- C. `vgextend /dev/rootvg /dev/sdb`
- D. `lvresize -L +10G -r /dev/mapper/rootvg-rootlv`
- E. `df -h /`
- F. `growpart /dev/mapper/rootvg-rootlv`
- G. `parted -l /dev/mapper/rootvg-rootlv`
- H. `fdisk -l /dev/sdb`

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 540

A Linux administrator is investigating the reason a systemd timer is not running every night at midnight. The administrator sees the following unit file:

[Unit]

Description=Execute backup every day at midnight

[Timer]

OnCalendar=--01 00:00:00

Unit=backup.service

RandomizedDelaySec=10800

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

Which of the following modifications should the administrator make in the unit file? (Select two).

- A. Add `AccuracySec=1`.
- B. Add `OnCalendar=--* daily`.
- C. Add `WakeSystem=Midnight`.
- D. Remove `RandomizedDelaySec=10800`.
- E. Remove `OnCalendar=--01 00:00:00`.
- F. Change `OnCalendar` to `00:00:00`.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The RandomizedDelaySec parameter delays the timer by a random time within the specified seconds, which can be up to 3 hours in this case. Removing it will ensure the timer triggers at exactly midnight. Additionally, using OnCalendar=--* daily correctly schedules the timer to run every day at midnight.

NEW QUESTION # 541

A Linux systems administrator is setting up a new web server and getting 404 - NOT FOUND errors while trying to access the web server pages from the browser.

While working on the diagnosis of this issue, the Linux systems administrator executes the following commands:

```
# getenforce
Enforcing
```

```
# matchpathcon -V /var/www/html/*
```

```
/var/www/html/index.html has context unconfined_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0, should be system_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0
/var/www/html/page1.html has context unconfined_u:object_r:user_home_t:s0, should be system_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0
```

Which of the following commands will BEST resolve this issue?

- A. sed -i 's/SELINUX=enforcing/SELINUX=disabled/' /etc/selinux/config
- **B. restorecon -R -v /var/www/html**
- C. setenforce 0
- D. setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect_db on


Answer: B

Explanation:

The command restorecon -R -v /var/www/html will best resolve the issue. The issue is caused by the incorrect SELinux context of the web server files under the /var/www/html directory. The output of ls -Z /var/www/html shows that the files have the type user_home_t, which is not allowed for web content. The command restorecon restores the default SELinux context of files based on the policy rules. The options -R and -v are used to apply the command recursively and verbosely. This command will change the type of the files to httpd_sys_content_t, which is the correct type for web content. This will allow the web server to access the files and serve the pages to the browser.

NEW QUESTION # 542

A junior Linux administrator is tasked with installing an application. The installation guide states the application should only be installed in a run level 5 environment.



```
$ systemctl get-default
getty.target
```

Which of the following commands would ensure the server is set to runlevel 5?

- A. systemctl isolate basic.target
- B. systemctl isolate multi-user.target
- C. systemctl isolate network.target
- **D. systemctl isolate graphical.target**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that would ensure the server is set to runlevel 5 is systemctl isolate graphical.target. This command will change the current target (or runlevel) of systemd to graphical.target, which is equivalent to runlevel 5 in SysV init systems. Graphical.target means that the system will start with a graphical user interface (GUI) and all services required for it.

The other options are not correct commands for setting the server to runlevel 5. The systemctl isolate multi-user.target command will change the current target to multi-user.target, which is equivalent to runlevel 3 in SysV init systems. Multi-user.target means that the system will start with multiple user logins and networking, but without a GUI. The systemctl isolate network.target command will change the current target to network.target, which is not a real runlevel but a synchronization point for network-related services. Network.target means that network functionality should be available, but does not specify whether it should be started before or after it. The systemctl isolate basic.target command will change the current target to basic.target, which is also not a real runlevel but

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