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# CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q136-Q141):

## NEW QUESTION # 136

A junior system administrator removed an LVM volume by mistake.

### INSTRUCTIONS

#### Part 1

Review the output and select the appropriate command to begin the recovery process.

#### Part 2

Review the output and select the appropriate command to continue the recovery process.

#### Part 3

Review the output and select the appropriate command to complete the recovery process and access the underlying data.

Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

**Commands**

```
[root@comptiasim ~]# df -h
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /dev | grep -v tty
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /etc/lvm/archive
[root@comptiasim ~]# pvdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# pvs
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgcfgrestore --list vg01
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgs
```

```
[root@comptiasim ~]# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        1.9G   0 1.9G   0% /dev
tmpfs           1.9G   0 1.9G   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           1.9G  17M 1.9G   1% /run
tmpfs           1.9G   0 1.9G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1      8.0G  1.1G 7.0G  13% /
tmpfs           379M   0 379M   0% /run/user/1000
```

Select the appropriate command to begin the recovery process.

```
[root@comptiasim ~]#
```

Select command

- lvchange -a y /dev/vg01/lv01
- lvconvert --type mirror lv01
- pvscan
- vgcfgrestore vg01 -f /etc/lvm/archive/vg01\_00002-966141411.vg
- vgcfgrestore vg01 -f /etc/lvm/backup/vg01
- lvchange -a n /dev/vg01/lv01
- vgcfgrestore vg01 -t -M /etc/lvm/archive/vg01\_00001-810050352.vg

Select command

Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

**Commands**

```
[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
[root@comptiasim ~]# dmesg | tail -20
[root@comptiasim ~]# lsblk
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls /
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvs
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvscan
[root@comptiasim ~]# pvscan
[root@comptiasim ~]# pvs
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgs
```

```
[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
/dev/xvda1: UUID="388a99ed-9486-4a46-aeb6-06eaf6c47675" TYPE="xfs"
/dev/xvdf: UUID="1uyvyk-Ffd0-RrYF-cYba-15zC-EHRZ-UW3UHm" TYPE="LVM2_member"
```

Select the appropriate command to continue the recovery process.

```
[root@comptiasim ~]#
```

Select command

- pvchange -x y /dev/xvdf
- lvextend -L +54 vg01/lv01 /dev/xvdf
- lvchange -a y /dev/vg01/lv01
- mount /dev/vg01/lv01/ /important\_data
- lvchange -a n /dev/vg01/lv01

Select command

## &gt; Commands

```
[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
[root@comptiasim ~]# cat /etc/fstab
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /dev/mapper/
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /
[root@comptiasim ~]# lsblk
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvsdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvscan
[root@comptiasim ~]# tail -f /var/log/messages
[root@comptiasim ~]# xfs_repair -n /dev/vg01/lv01
```

```
[root@comptiasim ~]#
```

```
[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
/dev/xvda1:          UUID="388a99ed-9486-4a46-aeb6-06eaf6c47675"
TYPE="xfs"
/dev/mapper/vg01-lv01:  UUID="c63883e9-ceca-45f4-9ad9-f8d8c1814e7e"
TYPE="xfs"
/dev/xvdf:          UUID="10yvyk-Ffd0-RVVF-cYba-15zC-EHRZ-UW3Uhm"
TYPE="LVM2_member"
```

```
Select command
```

```
xfs_repair /dev/vg01/lv01
```

```
lvscan -a
```

```
mount -a
```

```
mount /important_data /dev/vg01/lv01
```

```
xfs_mdrestore /dev/vg01 /important_data
```

```
Select command
```

```

>-- Commands
[root@comptiasim ~]# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        1.9G  0  1.9G   0% /dev
tmpfs           1.9G  0  1.9G   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           1.9G  17M  1.9G   1% /run
tmpfs           1.9G  0  1.9G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1      8.0G  1.1G  7.0G  13% /
tmpfs           379M  0  379M   0% /run/user/1000

[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /dev | grep '^sg'
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /etc/ivm/sg00000
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# pvdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgcfgrestore --list vg01
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgs

```

Select the appropriate command to begin the recovery process.

```

[root@comptiasim ~]# select_command
lvchange -a y /dev/vg01/lv01
lvconvert --type mirror vg01
pvscan
vgcfgrestore vg01 -f /etc/ivm/archive/vg01_00002-9421411.vg
vgcfgrestore vg01 -f /etc/ivm/backup/vg01
lvchange -a n /dev/vg01/lv01
vgcfgrestore vg01 -t -M /etc/ivm/archive/vg01_00001-810250332.vg
select_command

```

```

Part 1  Part 2  Part 3
>-- Commands
[root@comptiasim ~]# lsblk
[root@comptiasim ~]# dmesg | tail -20
[root@comptiasim ~]# lsblk
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls /
[root@comptiasim ~]# lsblk
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvs
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvscan
[root@comptiasim ~]# pvdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgs

[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
/dev/xvda1: UUID="38a299ed-9486-4a65-a6b6-06aefc47675" TYPE="xfs"
/dev/xvdf: UUID="1uyvyk-ff08-8ryt-cyba-15zc-dm33m" TYPE="LVM_member"

```

Select the appropriate command to continue the recovery process.

```

[root@comptiasim ~]# select_command
pvchange -a y /dev/xvdf
lvextend -L +34 vg01/lv01 /dev/xvdf
lvchange -a y /dev/vg01/lv01
mount /dev/vg01/lv01 /important_data
lvchange -a n /dev/vg01/lv01
select_command

```

```

Part 1  Part 2  Part 3
>-- Commands
[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
[root@comptiasim ~]# cat /etc/passwd
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /dev/mapper/
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /
[root@comptiasim ~]# lsblk
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvscan
[root@comptiasim ~]# tail -f /var/log/messages
[root@comptiasim ~]# xfs_repair -n /dev/vg01/lv01

[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
/dev/xvda1:          UUID="38a299ed-9486-4a65-a6b6-06aefc47675"
                    TYPE="xfs"
/dev/mapper/vg01-lv01: UUID="c63883e9-ceca-45f4-9a09-f8dc181a7e"
                    TYPE="xfs"
/dev/xvdf:          UUID="1uyvyk-ff08-8ryt-cyba-15zc-dm33m"
                    TYPE="LVM_member"

select_command
xfs_repair /dev/vg01/lv01
lvscan -n
mount -n
mount /important_data /dev/vg01/lv01
xfs_repair /dev/vg01 /important_data
select_command

```

Answer:

Explanation:

```

Part 1 | Part 2 | Part 3
> Commands
[root@comptiasim ~]# df -h
filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        1.9G  0  1.9G   0% /dev
tmpfs           1.9G  0  1.9G   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           1.9G  17M  1.9G   1% /run
tmpfs           1.9G  0  1.9G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1      8.0G  1.5G  7.0G  13% /
tmpfs           379M  0  379M   0% /run/user/1000

[root@comptiasim ~]# vgcfgrestore -f /etc/lvm/archive/vg01_00001-810050352.vg
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# vg

```

Select the appropriate command to begin the recovery process.

```

[root@comptiasim ~]# Select command
lvchange -a y /dev/vg01/lv01
lvconvert --type mirror lv01
pvscan
vgcfgrestore vg01 -f /etc/lvm/archive/vg01_00001-810050352.vg
vgcfgrestore vg01 -f /etc/lvm/backup/vg01
lvchange -a n /dev/vg01/lv01
vgcfgrestore vg01 -t -M /etc/lvm/archive/vg01_00001-810050352.vg
Select command

```

```

Part 1 | Part 2 | Part 3
> Commands
[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
/dev/xvda1: UUID="388a99ed-9486-4a46-a0b6-06cafc47675" TYPE="xfs"
/dev/xvdf: UUID="1uyyyk-ffdb-8rYF-cyba-15zC-EHRZ-UM3RM" TYPE="LVM_member"

[root@comptiasim ~]# dmesg | tail -20
[root@comptiasim ~]# lsblk
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls /
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvs
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvscan
[root@comptiasim ~]# pvs
[root@comptiasim ~]# vgs

```

Select the appropriate command to continue the recovery process.

```

[root@comptiasim ~]# Select command
pvchange -a y /dev/xvdf
lvxsectool -L 5% vg01/lv01 /dev/xvdf
lvchange -a y /dev/vg01/lv01
mount /dev/vg01/lv01 /important_data
lvchange -a n /dev/vg01/lv01
Select command

```

```

Part 1 | Part 2 | Part 3
> Commands
[root@comptiasim ~]# blkid
/dev/xvda1: UUID="388a99ed-9486-4a46-a0b6-06cafc47675" TYPE="xfs"
/dev/mapper/vg01-lv01: UUID="c63883e9-ceca-45f4-9a09-f88dc1814e7e" TYPE="xfs"
/dev/xvdf: UUID="1uyyyk-ffdb-8rYF-cyba-15zC-EHRZ-UM3RM" TYPE="LVM_member"

[root@comptiasim ~]# cat /etc/passwd
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /dev/mapper/
[root@comptiasim ~]# ls -l /
[root@comptiasim ~]# lsblk
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvdisplay
[root@comptiasim ~]# lvscan
[root@comptiasim ~]# tail -f /var/log/messages
[root@comptiasim ~]# xfs_repair -n /dev/vg01/lv01

```

Select the appropriate command to complete the recovery process.

```

[root@comptiasim ~]# Select command
xfs_repair /dev/vg01/lv01
lvscan -a
mount -a
mount /important_data /dev/vg01/lv01
xfs_mdstore /dev/vg01 /important_data
Select command

```

Explanation:

Part 1 - Begin the recovery process

`vgcfgrestore vg01 -f /etc/lvm/archive/vg01_00001-810050352.vg`

Part 2 - Continue the recovery process

`lvchange -ay /dev/vg01/lv01`

Part 3 - Complete recovery and access data

`mount /dev/vg01/lv01 /important_data`

This performance-based question tests LVM recovery, a critical System Management skill in CompTIA Linux+ V8. The scenario indicates that a logical volume was removed, but the underlying physical volume and volume group metadata still exist.

### # Part 1: Restoring Volume Group Metadata

The first screenshot shows that:

Physical volumes (pvdisk, pvs) still exist

The logical volume is missing

/etc/lvm/archive/ contains archived VG metadata

Linux automatically stores backups of LVM metadata in /etc/lvm/archive whenever changes are made. The correct first step is to restore the volume group metadata using:

```
vgcfgrestore vg01 -f/etc/lvm/archive/vg01_00001-810050352.vg
```

This restores the logical volume definitions but does not activate them yet.

This is the only correct starting point in Linux+ V8 recovery workflows.

### # Part 2: Activating the Logical Volume

After metadata restoration:

The LV exists but is inactive

blkid shows the LV as TYPE= "LVM2\_member "

The logical volume must be activated before it can be mounted:

```
lvchange -ay /dev/vg01/lv01
```

This makes the LV available under /dev/vg01/lv01.

Linux+ explicitly requires LV activation after recovery.

### # Part 3: Accessing the Data

The final output shows:

The filesystem type is xfs

The logical volume is now visible

Since there is no indication of filesystem corruption, no repair is required.

The correct final step is to mount the filesystem:

```
mount /dev/vg01/lv01 /important_data
```

This restores full access to the underlying data.

## NEW QUESTION # 137

A Linux administrator wants to use AI to deploy infrastructure as code. Which of the following is a best practice regarding the use of AI for this task?

- A. Merging CI/CD pipelines
- B. Linting generated code
- C. Generating monolithic code
- D. Using copy and paste when possible

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Linting ensures that AI-generated infrastructure-as-code (IaC) follows proper syntax, formatting, and best practices. This helps prevent errors, enforces consistency, and improves security before deployment.

## NEW QUESTION # 138

Which of the following commands is used to ensure a service starts automatically at boot on a system using systemd?

- A. systemctl status httpd
- B. systemctl reload httpd
- C. systemctl enable httpd
- D. systemctl start httpd

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. systemctl enable httpd because it configures a service to start automatically during system boot in systems that use systemd as the init system. The enable command creates the necessary symbolic links between the service unit file and the appropriate target (such as multi-user.target), ensuring the service is launched when the system starts.

In Linux systems managed by systemd, services are controlled using the systemctl command. While systemctl start httpd (Option A) will immediately start the service, it does not persist across reboots. This means that after a system restart, the service would not automatically run unless it has been explicitly enabled.

Option C (`systemctl status httpd`) is used to check the current status of the service, including whether it is running, stopped, or failed, along with logs and other diagnostic information. It does not modify the service behavior.

Option D (`systemctl reload httpd`) is used to reload the service configuration without stopping it, typically after making configuration changes. It does not affect whether the service starts at boot.

From a Linux+ Services and User Management perspective, understanding the distinction between starting and enabling services is critical. Administrators must ensure that essential services, such as web servers or databases, are configured to start automatically to maintain system availability. The `systemctl enable` command is the correct method for achieving persistent service startup behavior in systemd-based systems.

### NEW QUESTION # 139

Users report that a Linux system is unresponsive and simple commands take too long to complete. The Linux administrator logs in to the system and sees the following: Output 1:

10:06:29 up 235 day, 19:23, 2 users, load average: 8.71, 8.24, 7.71

Output 2:

Linux 6.8.0-31-generic (host) 05/10/2024 x86\_64 (4 CPU)

| 10:07:42AM | CPU | %usr  | %nice | %sys  | %iowait | %irq | %soft | %steal | %guest | %gnice | %idle |
|------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 10:07:42AM | all | 65.88 | 0     | 20.54 | 5.65    | 0    | 7.93  | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0     |

Which of the following is the system experiencing?

- A. High latency
- B. High I/O wait times
- C. High uptime
- **D. High CPU load**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

This scenario is a classic performance troubleshooting case covered under the Troubleshooting domain of the CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives. The key indicators to analyze are the load average values and the CPU utilization statistics.

The uptime command shows load averages of 8.71, 8.24, and 7.71 over the 1-, 5-, and 15-minute intervals.

Load average represents the average number of processes that are either running on the CPU or waiting to run. On a system with 4 CPU cores, a healthy load average would typically be close to or below 4. Load averages consistently near or above 8 indicate that there are significantly more runnable processes than available CPU resources, causing processes to wait and resulting in poor system responsiveness.

The CPU output further confirms this condition. The %idle value is 0, meaning the CPU has no idle time available. The majority of CPU time is spent in user space (65.88%) and system/kernel space (20.54%), indicating heavy computational and kernel activity.

While %iowait is present at 5.65%, it is not high enough to suggest that disk I/O is the primary bottleneck.

Option C, high CPU load, best explains the symptoms. High CPU load causes commands to execute slowly because processes are competing for limited CPU time. This directly matches the observed behavior of the system being unresponsive.

The other options are incorrect. High uptime simply indicates how long the system has been running and does not cause performance issues by itself. High latency is a general term and not a specific diagnosis shown by the metrics provided. High I/O wait times would require a significantly higher %iowait value.

According to Linux+ V8 documentation, correlating load averages with CPU core count and utilization is essential for accurate performance diagnosis. Therefore, the correct answer is C. High CPU load.

### NEW QUESTION # 140

An administrator logs in to a Linux server and notices the clock is 37 minutes fast. Which of the following commands will fix the issue?

- **A. ntpdate**
- B. ntpd -q
- C. hwclock
- D. timedatectl

**Answer: A**

## NEW QUESTION # 141

.....

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