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CompTIA Linux+ certification is ideal for IT professionals who work in organizations that rely heavily on Linux operating systems. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification is particularly suitable for system administrators, network administrators, and IT professionals who are responsible for maintaining Linux servers, workstations, and devices. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification helps candidates to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in Linux systems and gives them a competitive advantage in the job market.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q621-Q626):

NEW QUESTION # 621
A Linux engineer receives reports that files created within a certain group are being modified by users who are not group members. The engineer wants to reconfigure the server so that only file owners and group members can modify new files by default. Which of the following commands would accomplish this task?

- A. chactr -Rv
- B. chown -cf
- C. chmod 775

- D. umask 002

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 622
An administrator recently updated the BIND software package and would like to review the default configuration that shipped with this version. Which of the following files should the administrator review?

- A. /etc/named.conf.rpmnew
- B. /etc/named.conf
- C. /etc/named.conf.rpmsave
- D. /etc/bind/bind.conf

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
After installing a new version of a package that includes a configuration file that already exists on the system, such as /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf, RPM will create a new file with the .rpmnew extension instead of overwriting the existing file. This allows the administrator to review the default configuration that shipped with this version and compare it with the current configuration before deciding whether to merge or replace the files. The /etc/named.conf.rpmsave file is created by RPM when a package is uninstalled and it contains a configuration file that was modified by the administrator. This allows the administrator to restore the configuration file if needed. The /etc/named.conf file is the main configuration file for the BIND name server, not the httpd web server. The /etc/bind/bind.conf file does not exist by default in Linux systems. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 19: Managing Packages and Software, page 561.

NEW QUESTION # 623
Several users reported that they were unable to write data to the /oracle1 directory. The following output has been provided:

Filesystem	Size	Used	Available	Use%	Mounted on
/dev/sdb1	100G	50G	50G	50%	/oracle1

Which of the following commands should the administrator use to diagnose the issue?

- A. du -sh /oracle1
- B. fdisk -1 /dev/sdb1
- C. df -i /oracle1
- D. lsblk /dev/sdb1

Answer: C

Explanation:
The administrator should use the command df -i /oracle1 to diagnose the issue of users being unable to write data to the /oracle1 directory. This command will show the inode usage of the /oracle1 filesystem, which indicates how many files and directories can be created on it. If the inode usage is 100%, it means that no more files or directories can be added, even if there is still free space on the disk. The administrator can then delete some unnecessary files or directories, or increase the inode limit of the filesystem, to resolve the issue.
The other options are not correct commands for diagnosing this issue. The fdisk -l /dev/sdb1 command will show the partition table of /dev/sdb1, which is not relevant to the inode usage. The lsblk /dev/sdb1 command will show information about /dev/sdb1 as a block device, such as its size, mount point, and type, but not its inode usage. The du -sh /oracle1 command will show the disk usage of /oracle1 in human-readable format, but not its inode usage. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 7:
Managing Disk Storage; How to Check Inode Usage in Linux - Fedingo

NEW QUESTION # 624
An administrator needs to make an application change via a script that must be run only in console mode. Which of the following best represents the sequence the administrator should execute to accomplish this task?

- A. systemctl isolate graphical.target
  sh script.sh
  systemctl isolate multi-user.target
- B. systemctl isolate multi-user.target
  systemctl isolate graphical.target
  sh script.sh
- C. systemctl isolate multi-user.target
  sh script.sh
  systemctl isolate graphical.target
- D. sh script.sh
  systemctl isolate multi-user.target
  systemctl isolate graphical.target

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. systemctl isolate multi-user.target sh script.sh systemctl isolate graphical.target This sequence will allow the administrator to switch from the graphical mode to the console mode, run the script, and then switch back to the graphical mode. The systemctl command is used to control the systemd system and service manager, which manages the boot targets and services on Linux systems. The isolate subcommand starts the unit specified on the command line and its dependencies and stops all others. The multi-user.target is a boot target that provides a text-based console login, while the graphical.target is a boot target that provides a graphical user interface. By using systemctl isolate, the administrator can change the boot target on the fly without rebooting the system.
The sh command is used to run a shell script, which is a file that contains a series of commands that can be executed by the shell. The script.sh is the name of the script that contains the application change that the administrator needs to make. By running sh script.sh, the administrator can execute the script in the console mode.
The other options are incorrect because:
B) systemctl isolate graphical.target sh script.sh systemctl isolate multi-user.target This sequence will switch from the console mode to the graphical mode, run the script, and then switch back to the console mode. This is not what the administrator wants to do, as the script must be run only in console mode.
C) sh script.sh systemctl isolate multi-user.target systemctl isolate graphical.target This sequence will run the script in the current mode, which may or may not be console mode, and then switch to console mode and back to graphical mode. This is not what the administrator wants to do, as the script must be run only in console mode.
D) systemctl isolate multi-user.target systemctl isolate graphical.target sh script.sh This sequence will switch from graphical mode to console mode and then back to graphical mode, without running the script at all. This is not what the administrator wants to do, as the script must be run only in console mode.
Reference:
systemctl(1) - Linux manual page
How to switch between the CLI and GUI on a Linux server
How to PROPERLY boot into single user mode in RHEL/CentOS 7/8
Changing Systemd Boot Target in Linux
Exit Desktop to Terminal in Ubuntu 19.10

NEW QUESTION # 625
A cloud engineer is asked to copy the file deployment.yaml from a container to the host where the container is running. Which of the following commands can accomplish this task?

- A. docker cp container_id:/deployment.yaml deployment.yaml
- B. docker cp container_id/deployment.yaml local://deployment.yaml
- C. docker cp deployment.yaml local://deployment.yaml
- D. docker cp container_id/deployment.yaml deployment.yaml

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command docker cp container_id:/deployment.yaml deployment.yaml can accomplish the task of copying the file deployment.yaml from a container to the host. The docker command is a tool for managing Docker containers and images. The cp option copies files or directories between a container and the local filesystem. The container_id is the identifier of the container, which can be obtained by using the docker ps command. The /deployment.yaml is the path of the file in the container, which must be preceded by a slash. The deployment.yaml is the path of the file on the host, which can be relative or absolute. The command

docker cp container_id:/deployment.yaml deployment.yaml will copy the file deployment.yaml from the container to the current working directory on the host. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong syntax (docker cp container_id/deployment.yaml deployment.yaml or docker cp container_id/deployment.yaml local://deployment.yaml) or do not exist (docker cp deployment.yaml local://deployment.yaml). Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 19: Managing Cloud and Virtualization Technologies, page 567.

NEW QUESTION # 626

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