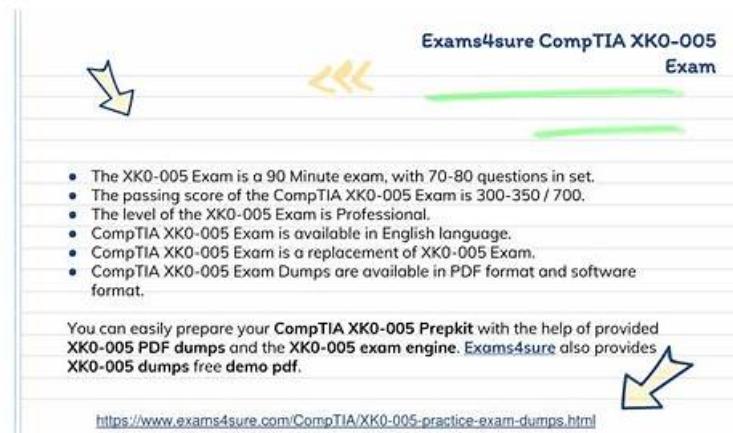


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## Free PDF Reliable CompTIA - XK0-005 - Valid CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Experience

CompTIA XK0-005 certification exam is among those popular IT certifications. It is also the dream of ambitious IT professionals. This part of the candidates need to be fully prepared to allow them to get the highest score in the XK0-005 Exam, make their own configuration files compatible with market demand.

### CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q227-Q232):

#### NEW QUESTION # 227

A development team asks an engineer to guarantee the persistency of journal log files across system reboots. Which of the following commands would accomplish this task?

- A. cat /etc/systemd/journald.conf| awk '(print \$1,\$3)'
- B. sed -i's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i'persistent/s/#/q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf
- C. journalctl --list-boots && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service
- D. grep -i auto /etc/systemd/journald.conf && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

#### Explanation

The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i 'persistent/s/#/q'` /etc/systemd/journald.conf will accomplish the task of guaranteeing the persistency of journal log files across system reboots. The sed command is a tool for editing text files on Linux systems. The -i option modifies the file in place. The s command substitutes one string for another. The g flag replaces all occurrences of the string.

The && operator executes the second command only if the first command succeeds. The q command quits after the first match. The /etc/systemd/journald.conf file is a configuration file for the systemd-journald service, which is responsible for collecting and storing log messages. The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g'`

/etc/systemd/journald.conf will replace the word auto with the word persistent in the file. This will change the value of the Storage option, which controls where the journal log files are stored. The value auto means that the journal log files are stored in the volatile memory and are lost after reboot, while the value persistent means that the journal log files are stored in the persistent storage and are preserved across reboots. The command `sed -i 'persistent/s/#/q'` /etc/systemd/journald.conf will remove the # character at the beginning of the line that contains the word persistent. This will uncomment the Storage option and enable it.

The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i 'persistent/s/#/q'`

/etc/systemd/journald.conf will guarantee the persistency of journal log files across system reboots by changing and enabling the Storage option to persistent. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either do not change the value of the Storage option (`grep -i auto /etc/systemd/journald.conf && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service` or `cat`

/etc/systemd/journald.conf| awk '(print \$1,\$3)' or do not enable the Storage option (`journalctl --list-boots && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 16: Managing Logging and Monitoring page 489.

#### NEW QUESTION # 228

A cloud engineer needs to block the IP address 192.168.10.50 from accessing a Linux server.

Which of the following commands will achieve this goal?

- A. `iptables -F INPUT -j 192.168.10.50 -m DROP`
- B. `iptables -i INPUT --ipv4 192.168.10.50 -z DROP`
- C. `iptables -j INPUT 192.168.10.50 -p DROP`
- D. `iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.10.50 -j DROP`

#### Answer: D

#### Explanation:

The correct command to block the IP address 192.168.10.50 from accessing a Linux server is:

`iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.10.50 -j DROP`

This command appends a rule to the INPUT chain that matches the source address

192.168.10.50 and jumps to the DROP target, which discards the packet. The other commands are incorrect because they either have invalid syntax, wrong parameters, or wrong order of arguments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 229

A Linux engineer is removing a previously created firewall rule. Which of the following commands will help the administrator accomplish this task?

- A. `ufw delete deny 80/tcp`
- B. `ufw delete 80/tcp`
- C. `delete7!`
- D. `ufw delete 80/tcp deny`

#### Answer: A

#### Explanation:

The ufw (Uncomplicated Firewall) delete command is used to remove rules. If the original rule was `ufw deny 80/tcp`, it must be deleted with: `ufw delete deny 80/tcp`

#### NEW QUESTION # 230

Based on an organization's new cybersecurity policies, an administrator has been instructed to ensure that, by default, all new users

and groups that are created fall within the specified values below.

To which of the following configuration files will the required changes need to be made?

- A. [/etc/login.defs](#)
- B. [/etc/profile](#)
- C. [/etc/security/limits.conf](#)
- D. [/etc/default/useradd](#)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

The required changes need to be made to the [/etc/login.defs](#) configuration file. The [/etc/login.defs](#) file defines the default values for user and group IDs, passwords, shells, and other parameters for user and group creation.

The file contains the directives `UID_MIN`, `UID_MAX`, `GID_MIN`, and `GID_MAX`, which set the minimum and maximum values for automatic user and group ID selection. The administrator can edit this file and change the values to match the organization's new cybersecurity policies. This is the correct file to modify to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the user and group IDs ([/etc/security/limits.conf](#) or [/etc/profile](#)) or do not set the default values ([/etc/default/useradd](#)).

References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15:

Managing Users and Groups, page 463.

### NEW QUESTION # 231

An administrator wants to execute a long-running script in the terminal while troubleshooting another issue.

Which of the following options will achieve this goal?

- A. [bash script.sh &](#)
- B. [source script.sh](#)
- C. [nice -10 ./script.sh](#)
- D. [sh script.sh | jobs](#)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* A is correct: Appending & runs the script in the background, allowing the user to continue using the terminal.

Incorrect Options:

\* B: Executes in the current shell, not background.

\* C: Invalid use of jobs.

\* D: Changes priority but still runs in foreground.

Reference:

CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 Study Guide, Chapter 12

[man bash](#)

### NEW QUESTION # 232

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