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CompTIA Linux+ certification is a vendor-neutral certification that validates the skills of IT professionals in managing Linux operating systems. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification is a globally recognized credential that demonstrates an individual's capability to perform tasks related to Linux administration, configuration, and troubleshooting. The CompTIA XK0-005 Exam is the latest version of the CompTIA Linux+ certification exam that tests the candidate's proficiency in managing Linux systems.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q458-Q463):

NEW QUESTION # 458

A systems engineer has deployed a new application server, but the server cannot communicate with the backend database hostname. The engineer confirms that the application server can ping the database server's IP address. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Misconfigured subnet mask
- B. Incorrect DNS servers
- C. Missing route configuration
- D. Unreachable default gateway

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is because the application server can ping the database server's IP address, but not its hostname, which suggests that the DNS resolution is not working properly. DNS servers are responsible for translating hostnames into IP addresses, and vice versa. If the application server has incorrect or unreachable DNS servers configured, it will not be able to resolve the hostname of the database server and communicate with it.
To troubleshoot this issue, the systems engineer should check the DNS configuration on the application server, which is usually stored in the /etc/resolv.conf file. This file should contain valid nameserver entries that point to the DNS servers that can resolve the database server's hostname. For example, a typical /etc/resolv.conf file may look like this:
nameserver 8.8.8.8 nameserver 8.8.4.4
These are the IP addresses of Google's public DNS servers, which can be used as a fallback option if the default DNS servers are not working.
Alternatively, the systems engineer can use the nslookup or dig commands to test the DNS resolution of the database server's hostname from the application server. These commands will query a specified DNS server and return the IP address of the hostname, or an error message if the resolution fails. For example, to query Google's public DNS server for the IP address of comptia.org, the command would be:
nslookup comptia.org 8.8.8.8
or
dig comptia.org @8.8.8.8

NEW QUESTION # 459
An administrator is trying to diagnose a performance issue and is reviewing the following output:

```
avg-cpu:  %user   %nice %system %iowait  %steal   %idle
           2.00    0.00    3.00   32.00    0.00   63.00

Device            tps   kB_read/s   kB_wrtn/s   kB_read   kB_wrtn
sdb            345.00        0.02        0.04 4739073123  23849523
sdb1           345.00    32102.03    12203.01 4739073123  23849523
```

System Properties:
CPU: 4 vCPU
Memory: 40GB
Disk maximum IOPS: 690
Disk maximum throughput: 44Mbps | 44000Kbps
Based on the above output, which of the following BEST describes the root cause?

- A. The system has reached its maximum IOPS, causing the system to be slow.
- B. The system is mostly idle, therefore the iowait is high.
- C. The system has a partitioned disk, which causes the IOPS to be doubled.
- D. The system has reached its maximum permitted throughput, therefore iowait is increasing.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The system has reached its maximum permitted throughput, therefore iowait is increasing. The output of iostat -x shows that the device sda has an average throughput of 44.01 MB/s, which is equal to the disk maximum throughput of 44 Mbps. The output also shows that the device sda has an average iowait of

99.99%, which means that the CPU is waiting for the disk to complete the I/O requests. This indicates that the disk is the bottleneck and the system is slow due to the high iowait. The other options are incorrect because they are not supported by the outputs. The system has not reached its maximum IOPS, as the device sda has an average IOPS of 563.50, which is lower than the disk maximum IOPS of 690. The system is not mostly idle, as the output of top shows that the CPU is 100% busy. The system does not have a partitioned disk, as the output of lsblk shows that the device sda has only one partition sda1. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-
005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 17: Optimizing Linux Systems, pages 513-514.

NEW QUESTION # 460
A systems administrator is receiving tickets from users who cannot reach the application app that should be listening on port 9443/tcp on a Linux server.
To troubleshoot the issue, the systems administrator runs netstat and receives the following output:

```
# netstat -anp | grep appd | grep -w LISTEN
tcp 0 0 127.0.0.1:9443 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 1234/appd
```


Based on the information above, which of the following is causing the issue?

- A. The application is listening on the loopback interface.
- B. The application is listening on port 1234.
- C. The application is not running.
- D. The IP address 0.0.0.0 is not valid.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The server is in a "Listen" state on port 9943 using its loopback address. The "1234" is a process-id The cause of the issue is that the application is listening on the loopback interface. The loopback interface is a virtual network interface that is used for internal communication within the system. The loopback interface has the IP address 127.0.0.1, which is also known as localhost. The netstat output shows that the application is listening on port 9443 using the IP address 127.0.0.1. This means that the application can only accept connections from the same system, not from other systems on the network. This can prevent the users from reaching the application and cause the issue. The administrator should configure the application to listen on the IP address 0.0.0.0, which means all available interfaces, or on the specific IP address of the system that is reachable from the network. This will allow the application to accept connections from other systems and resolve the issue. The cause of the issue is that the application is listening on the loopback interface. This is the correct answer to the question. The other options are incorrect because they are not supported by the outputs.
The IP address 0.0.0.0 is valid and means all interfaces, the application is not listening on port 1234, and the application is running as shown by the process ID 1234. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12: Managing Network Connections, page 383.

NEW QUESTION # 461
A Linux administrator is setting up a testing environment and needs to connect to a separate testing server using the production server name. The administrator needs to override the hostname that the DNS is returning in order to use the test environment. Which of the following commands should be run on each of the testing systems to BEST meet this goal?

- A. # grep -i IP "${ip addr show} production.company.com" > /etc/resolv.conf
- B. # ip addr add 192.168.1.100/24 dev eth0 && rndc reload
- C. production.company.com
  # echo "192.168.1.100 production.company.com" >> /etc/hosts
- D. # hostnamectl set-hostname "192.168.1.100 production.company.com"

Answer: C

Explanation:
hostnamectl is for your own host name and it modifies the /etc/hostname file (your name). The
/etc/hosts file, as lizano stated maps hostnames and IPs of other systems and has a priority over DNS.

NEW QUESTION # 462
A new hard drive /dev/sdd was added to a server. Which of the following commands will create a partition table with a single partition /dev/sdd1 that consumes the entire disk?

- A. sudo fdisk /dev/sdd -1 -t=83
- B. echo 'auto' | sudo fdisk /dev/sdd
- C. echo 'type=83' | sudo sfdisk /dev/sdd
- D. sudo sfdisk /dev/sdd -t=83

Answer: C

Explanation:
The sfdisk tool is used to manipulate partition tables in Linux. Option A creates a single partition on /dev/sdd of type 83 (Linux filesystem).
type=83 specifies the partition type for Linux.
The command pipes this configuration to sfdisk to apply it directly to /dev/sdd.

NEW QUESTION # 463
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