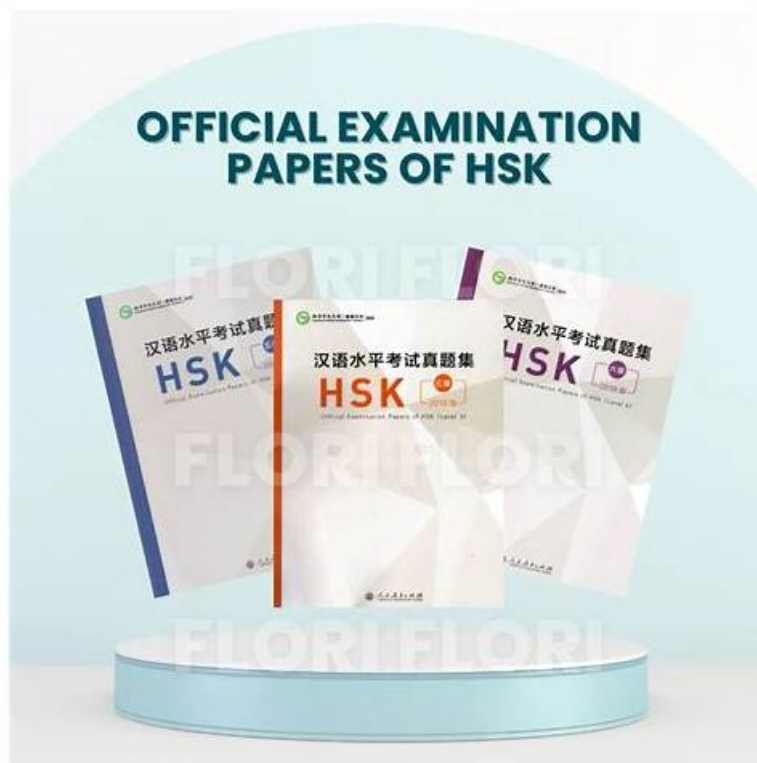


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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q645-Q650):

NEW QUESTION # 645

A Linux administrator is troubleshooting the root cause of a high CPU load and average.

```
$ uptime
07:30:43 up 20 days, 3 min, 1 user, load average: 2.98, 3.62, 5.21
```

```
$ top
PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND
6295 user1 30 -10 5465 56465 8254 R 86.5 1.5 7:35.25 appl
```

```
$ ps -ef | grep user1
user1 6295 1 7:42:19 tty/1 06:48:29 /usr/local/bin/appl
```

Which of the following commands will permanently resolve the issue?

- A. `renice -n -20 6295`
- B. `iostat -cy 1 5`
- C. `pstree -p 6295`
- D. `kill -9 6295`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The command that will permanently resolve the issue of high CPU load and average is `kill -9 6295`. This command will send a SIGKILL signal to the process with the PID 6295, which is the process that is consuming 99.7% of the CPU according to the top output. The SIGKILL signal will terminate the process immediately and free up the CPU resources. The kill command is used to send signals to processes by PID or name.

The other options are not correct commands for resolving this issue. The `renice -n -20 6295` command will change the priority (niceness) of the process with PID 6295 to -20, which is the highest priority possible. This will make the process more CPU-intensive, not less. The `renice` command is used to change the priority of running processes. The `pstree -p 6295` command will show a tree of processes with PID 6295 as the root. This will not affect the CPU load or average, but only display information. The `pstree` command is used to display a tree of processes. The `iostat -cy 1 5` command will show CPU and disk I/O statistics for 5 iterations with an interval of 1 second. This will also not affect the CPU load or average, but only display information. The `iostat` command is used to report CPU and I/O statistics. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 11: Troubleshooting Linux Systems; `kill(1)` - Linux manual page; `renice(1)` - Linux manual page; `pstree(1)` - Linux manual page; `iostat(1)` - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 646

A technician just fixed a few issues in some code and is ready to deploy the code into production. Which of the following steps should the technician take next?

- A. Create a new branch using `git checkout`.
- B. Perform a `git pull` to update the local copy of the code.
- C. Create a `git pull request` to merge into main.
- D. Perform a `git clone` to pull main down.

Answer: C

Explanation:

After fixing issues in the code, the next step is to merge these changes into the main branch. This is typically done by creating a pull request.

Reference:

7(<https://zeet.co/blog/deploy-to-production>)

8(<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11833511/git-deploy-to-production>)

NEW QUESTION # 647

An administrator needs to allow remote administrative access to a Linux server only to employees who are using the authorized private key. Which of the following options should the administrator set in the SSHD configuration file to achieve the goal?

- A. `PasswordAuthentication no`

- B. PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
- C. AuthorizedKeysCommandUser root
- D. AuthorizedKeysCommand sudo

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

- * PasswordAuthentication no ensures that SSH logins are only allowed using key-based authentication, preventing password-based access.
- * PermitRootLogin prohibit-password prevents root login via passwords but does not enforce key-based authentication for all users.
- * AuthorizedKeysCommandUser root is related to custom key authentication scripts and is not necessary for enforcing key-based authentication.
- * AuthorizedKeysCommand sudo is not a valid SSH configuration option.

Reference: CompTIA Linux+ Official Study Guide, Chapter on Secure SSH Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 648

A Linux administrator intends to start using KVM on a Linux server. Which of the following commands will allow the administrator to load the KVM module as well as any related dependencies?

- A. hotplug kvm
- B. depmod kvm
- C. modprobe kvm
- D. insmod kvm

Answer: C

Explanation:

This command will load the KVM module as well as any related dependencies, such as kvm-intel or kvm-amd, depending on the processor type. The modprobe command is a Linux utility that reads the /etc/modules.conf file and adds or removes modules from the kernel. It also resolves any dependencies between modules, so that they are loaded in the correct order.

The other options are incorrect because:

B: insmod kvm

This command will only load the KVM module, but not any related dependencies. The insmod command is a low-level Linux utility that inserts a single module into the kernel. It does not resolve any dependencies between modules, so they have to be loaded manually.

C: depmod kvm

This command will not load the KVM module at all, but only create a list of module dependencies for modprobe to use. The depmod command is a Linux utility that scans the installed modules and generates a file called modules.dep that contains dependency information for each module.

D: hotplug kvm

This command is invalid and does not exist. The hotplug mechanism is a feature of the Linux kernel that allows devices to be added or removed while the system is running. It does not have anything to do with loading modules.

NEW QUESTION # 649

A new user is experiencing issues creating files in the folder /home/testuser/testdir/. The directory needs to be accessible for reading by other users in the system. The administrator gathers the following information:

Copy

```
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root testuser 6 Oct 19 11:22 testdir
```

Which of the following commands should the administrator use to solve the issue? (Select TWO).

- A. **chmod u+w /home/testuser/testdir/**
- B. chown newuser /home/testuser
- C. usermod -G root testuser
- D. usermod -G testuser root
- E. **chmod g+w /home/testuser/testdir/**

Answer: A,E

* Source: CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 Study Guide - Chapter 5: File Permissions and Ownership Reference: man chmod

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