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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

A Linux engineer needs to create a custom script, `cleanup.sh`, to run at boot as part of the system services. Which of the following processes would accomplish this task?

- A. Create a unit file in the `/etc/systemd/system/` directory.
`systemctl enable cleanup`
`systemctl is-enabled cleanup`
- B. Create a unit file in the `/etc/default/` directory.
`systemctl enable cleanup`
`systemctl is-enabled cleanup`
- C. Create a unit file in the `/etc/skel/` directory.
`systemctl enable cleanup`
`systemctl is-enabled cleanup`
- D. Create a unit file in the `/etc/sysctl.d/` directory.
`systemctl enable cleanup`

systemctl is-enabled cleanup

Answer: A

Explanation:

The process that will accomplish the task of creating a custom script to run at boot as part of the system services is:

Create a unit file in the `/etc/systemd/system/` directory. A unit file is a configuration file that defines the properties and behavior of a systemd service. The systemd is a system and service manager that controls the startup and operation of Linux systems. The `/etc/systemd/system/` directory is the location where the administrator can create and store custom unit files. The unit file should have a name that matches the name of the script, such as `cleanup.service`, and should contain the following sections and options:

[Unit]: This section provides the general information about the service, such as the description, dependencies, and conditions. The administrator should specify the following options in this section:

Description: A brief description of the service, such as "Custom cleanup script".

After: The name of another unit that this service should start after, such as "network.target".

ConditionPathExists: The path of the file or directory that must exist for the service to start, such as `/opt/scripts/cleanup.sh`.

[Service]: This section defines how the service should be started and stopped, and what commands should be executed. The administrator should specify the following options in this section:

Type: The type of the service, such as "oneshot", which means that the service will run once and then exit.

ExecStart: The command that will start the service, such as `/bin/bash /opt/scripts/cleanup.sh`.

RemainAfterExit: A boolean value that indicates whether the service should remain active after the command exits, such as "yes".

[Install]: This section defines how the service should be enabled and under what circumstances it should be started. The administrator should specify the following option in this section:

WantedBy: The name of another unit that wants this service to be started, such as "multi-user.target", which means that the service will be started when the system reaches the multi-user mode.

Run the command `systemctl enable cleanup`. This command will enable the service and create the necessary symbolic links to start the service at boot.

Run the command `systemctl is-enabled cleanup`. This command will check the status of the service and confirm that it is enabled.

This process will create a custom script, `cleanup.sh`, to run at boot as part of the system services. This is the correct process to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong directory for the unit file (`/etc/default/`, `/etc/skel/`, or `/etc/sysctl.d/`) or do not create a unit file at all. Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing System Services, pages 457-459.

NEW QUESTION # 73

A non-privileged user is attempting to use commands that require elevated account permissions, but the commands are not successful. Which of the following most likely needs to be updated?

- A. `/etc/shadow`
- B. `/etc/passwd`
- C. `/etc/bashrc`
- D. `/etc/sudoers`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The `/etc/sudoers` file is used to configure the `sudo` command, which allows non-privileged users to execute commands that require elevated account permissions¹. The file contains a list of users and groups that are allowed to use `sudo`, and the commands they can run with it. The file also defines the security policy for `sudo`, such as whether a password is required, how long the `sudo` session lasts, and what environment variables are preserved or reset.

The `/etc/passwd` file is used to store information about the user accounts on the system, such as their username, user ID, home directory, and login shell. The `/etc/shadow` file is used to store the encrypted passwords for the user accounts, along with other information such as password expiration and aging. These files are not directly related to the `sudo` command, and updating them will not grant a user elevated account permissions.

The `/etc/bashrc` file is used to set up the environment for the `bash` shell, such as aliases, functions, variables, and options. This file is executed whenever a new `bash` shell is started, and it affects all users on the system.

However, this file does not control the `sudo` command or its configuration, and updating it will not allow a user to use commands that require elevated account permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 74

The development team created a new branch with code changes that a Linux administrator needs to pull from the remote repository. When the administrator looks for the branch in Git, the branch in question is not visible. Which of the following commands should the Linux administrator run to refresh the branch information?

- A. git branch
- B. git checkout
- C. git fetch
- D. git clone

Answer: C

Explanation:

git fetch is the command used to refresh the list of branches from the remote repository. It retrieves any new branches and updates the local metadata about the remote repository, making the branch visible locally. It does not change the working directory or merge any changes but updates the references.

NEW QUESTION # 75

After starting an Apache web server, the administrator receives the following error:

```
Apr 23 11:49:06 localhost.localdomain httpd[4618]: (98)Address already in use: AH00072: make_sock: could not bind to address [::]:80
```

Which of the following commands should the administrator use to further troubleshoot this issue?

- A. nc
- B. dig
- C. ip
- D. ss

Answer: D

Explanation:

The ss command is used to display information about socket connections, such as the port number, state, and process ID. The error message indicates that the port 80 is already in use by another process, which prevents the Apache web server from binding to it. By using the ss command with the -l and -n options, the administrator can list all the listening sockets and their port numbers in numeric form, and identify which process is using the port 80. For example: ss -ln | grep :80. The ip, dig, and nc commands are not relevant for this issue, as they are used for different purposes, such as configuring network interfaces, querying DNS records, and testing network connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 76

A systems administrator is creating new user accounts on several Linux machines and wants to automate the process from a Linux system used for operations. In this operations system, the list of servers is located in the /home/user/serverslist file and the list of user accounts is located in the /home/user/userslist file. Which of the following scripts will help accomplish this task?

- A. bashfor server in \$(cat /home/user/serverslist) do scp /home/user/userslist user@\$server/tmp ssh -i user@\$server "for user in \$(cat /tmp/userslist) do sudo useradd \$user done; exit" done
- B. bashfor server in \$(cat /home/user/serverslist) do for user in \$(cat /home/user/userslist) do sudo useradd \$user done done
- C. bashssh user@\$(cat /home/user/serverslist) "sudo useradd \$(cat /home/user/userslist); exit"
- D. bashfor server in \$(cat /home/user/serverslist) do ssh -i user@\$server "for user in \$(cat /home/user/userslist) do sudo useradd \$user done; exit" done

Answer: D

Explanation:

The script in option B performs the task by SSH-ing into each server listed in serverslist and then adding each user listed in userslist. This is an effective way to remotely create user accounts without manually logging into each server. The ssh command allows the execution of the useradd commands on the remote machines.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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