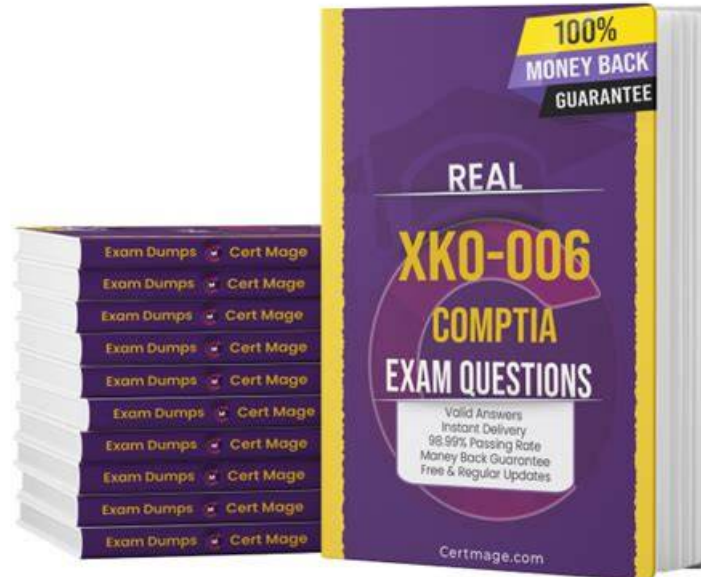


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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

A Linux administrator needs to change the execution frequency of a systemd timer. Which of the following commands should the administrator use after editing the timer file to make the changes effective?

- A. `timedatectl --adjust-system-clock`
- B. `sysctl --load`
- C. `systemctl daemon-reload`
- D. `systemd-analyze time`

Answer: C

Explanation:

After modifying a systemd unit file such as a timer, this command reloads systemd's configuration so the updated execution schedule is recognized and applied.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A technician wants to temporarily use a Linux virtual machine as a router for the network segment 10.10.204.0/24. Which of the following commands should the technician issue? (Select three).

- A. `echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`
- B. `iptables -t nat -s 10.10.204.0/24 -p tcp -A PREROUTING -j MASQUERADE`
- C. `iptables -A PREROUTING -j ACCEPT`
- D. `echo "0" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`
- E. `iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -j MASQUERADE`
- F. `echo "1" > /proc/net/tcp`
- G. `iptables -t nat -s 10.10.204.0/24 -A POSTROUTING -j MASQUERADE`
- H. `iptables -A FORWARD -j ACCEPT`

Answer: A,G,H

Explanation:

To temporarily configure a Linux virtual machine as a router, the technician must enable IP forwarding and set up iptables rules to allow and masquerade traffic:

A: `echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`: Enables IPv4 forwarding in the Linux kernel, allowing the VM to forward packets between interfaces.

B: `iptables -A FORWARD -j ACCEPT`: Adds a rule to the iptables firewall to accept all forwarded packets (allows traffic to be routed).

G: `iptables -t nat -s 10.10.204.0/24 -A POSTROUTING -j MASQUERADE`: Sets up network address translation (NAT) for outgoing packets from the 10.10.204.0/24 subnet, masquerading them as if they are coming from the VM's external IP.

NEW QUESTION # 15

An administrator needs to create a new logical volume from sets of provisioned disks. Which of the following shows the correct order of commands the administrator should execute?

- A. 1. `vgcreate`, 2. `lvcreate`, 3. `pvccreate`
- B. 1. `lvcreate`, 2. `pvccreate`, 3. `vgcreate`
- C. 1. `pvccreate`, 2. `vgcreate`, 3. `lvcreate`
- D. 1. `vgcreate`, 2. `pvccreate`, 3. `lvcreate`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Logical Volume Management (LVM) is a fundamental storage management concept in CompTIA Linux+ V8. LVM provides a layered abstraction between physical storage devices and the filesystems used by the operating system. To successfully provision a new logical volume, an administrator must follow a strict hierarchy of operations:

pvcreate (Physical Volume): This is the first step. The administrator must initialize the raw physical disks or partitions for use by LVM. This command writes LVM metadata to the disk, making it a "Physical Volume" (PV).

vgcreate (Volume Group): In the second step, the administrator combines one or more Physical Volumes into a single storage pool called a "Volume Group" (VG). The VG acts like a virtual disk drive created from the combined capacity of the underlying PVs.

lvcreate (Logical Volume): Finally, the administrator carves out space from the Volume Group to create "Logical Volumes" (LV). These LVs act like partitions and are where the administrator will actually create a filesystem (e.g., `mkfs.ext4`) and mount it for use. This order is mandatory because each layer depends on the existence of the one below it. You cannot create a VG without PVs, and you cannot create an LV without a VG.

Therefore, the sequence `pvcreate -> vgcreate -> lvcreate` is the verified and only correct order of execution.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following commands would a Linux administrator use to determine the temperature of a motherboard?

- A. `lspci`
- B. `lm_sensors`
- C. `dmidecode`
- D. `ipmitool`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. `lm_sensors` because it is the standard Linux utility used to monitor hardware sensor data, including motherboard temperature, CPU temperature, fan speeds, and voltage levels. The `lm_sensors` package provides tools such as the `sensors` command, which reads data from hardware monitoring chips embedded on the motherboard and displays real-time environmental and thermal information.

In Linux system management, monitoring hardware health is critical for maintaining system stability and preventing overheating issues. After installing and configuring `lm_sensors` (typically using the `sensors-detect` command), administrators can run `sensors` to view temperature readings for various components, including the motherboard chipset.

Option A (`ipmitool`) is partially related but incorrect in this context. While `ipmitool` can retrieve hardware monitoring data (including temperature) via IPMI interfaces, it requires compatible server hardware with IPMI support. It is not universally applicable across all Linux systems and is more specialized for enterprise server environments.

Option B (`dmidecode`) is incorrect because it retrieves hardware information from the system BIOS/firmware, such as manufacturer details, serial numbers, and hardware specifications. It does not provide real-time sensor data like temperature readings.

Option C (`lspci`) is also incorrect because it lists PCI devices and provides information about connected hardware components, but it does not include environmental or thermal data.

From a Linux+ perspective, `lm_sensors` is the most appropriate and commonly used tool for monitoring system temperatures and other hardware metrics, making it essential for proactive system management and troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following commands should an administrator use to see a full hardware inventory of a Linux system?

- A. `dmesg`
- B. `lsmod`
- C. `lscpu`
- D. `dmidecode`

Answer: D

Explanation:

`dmidecode` retrieves detailed hardware information from the system's DMI/SMBIOS, including BIOS, CPU, memory, and motherboard details, providing a full hardware inventory.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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