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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q218-Q223):

NEW QUESTION # 218
A systems administrator wants to list all local accounts in which the UID is greater than 500. Which of the following commands will give the correct output?

- A. sed '/UID/' /etc/passwd < 500
- B. find /etc/passwd -size +500
- C. awk -F: '$3 > 500 {print $1}' /etc/passwd
- D. cut -d: fl / etc/ passwd > 500

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct command to list all local accounts in which the UID is greater than 500 is:
awk -F: '$3 > 500 {print $1}' /etc/passwd
This command uses awk to process the /etc/passwd file, which contains information about the local users on the system. The -F: option specifies that the fields are separated by colons. The $3 refers to the third field, which is the UID. The condition $3 > 500 filters out the users whose UID is greater than 500. The action
{print $1} prints the first field, which is the username.
The other commands are incorrect because:
find /etc/passwd -size +500 will search for files that are larger than 500 blocks in size, not users with UID greater than 500.
cut -d: fl / etc/ passwd > 500 will cut the first field of the /etc/passwd file using colon as the delimiter, but it will not filter by UID or print only the usernames. The > 500 part will redirect the output to a file named 500, not compare with the UID.
sed '/UID/' /etc/passwd < 500 will use sed to edit the /etc/passwd file and replace any line that contains UID with 500, not list the users with UID greater than 500. The < 500 part will redirect the input from a file named
500, not compare with the UID.
References:
Linux List All Users In The System Command - nixCraft, section "List all users in Linux using /etc/passwd file".
Unix script getting users with UID bigger than 500 - Stack Overflow, section "Using awk".

NEW QUESTION # 219
A systems administrator receives the following errors via email from the system log:
go
XFS (loop0): Metadata CRC error detected at xfs_agi_read_verify+0xcb/0xfe XFS (loop0): First 128 bytes of corrupted metadata buffer XFS (loop0): metadata I/O error in "xfs_trans_read_buf_map" at daddr 0x2 len 1 error 74 A few minutes later, the administrator starts receiving reports that some of the images in the company's website are not loading properly. The systems administrator runs some commands and receives the following outputs:
css
Output 1
NAME FSTYPE UUID MOUNTPOINT
sda ext4 02ae47-fe457-45bc /
sdb xfs 347c7056 /var/www/html
Output 2
DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"
Output 3
httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled) Active: active (running) since Sun 1991-05-24 16:12:43 UTC; 30y ago Main PID: 252 (httpd) Which of the following would be the appropriate steps to take to solve this issue?

- A. umount /dev/sdb1 systemctl stop httpd xfs_metadump /dev/sdb1 mount /dev/sdb1 /var/www/html systemctl start httpd
- B. systemctl stop httpd umount /dev/sdb1 xfs_repair /dev/sdb1 mount /dev/sdb1 /var/www/html systemctl start httpd
- C. systemctl stop httpd xfs_check -L /dev/sdb umount /var/www/html systemctl start httpd
- D. umount /dev/sdb1 xfs_repair /dev/sdb1 xfs_metadump /dev/sdb1 mount /dev/sdb1 /var/www/html systemctl restart httpd

Answer: B

Explanation:
The error is related to XFS filesystem corruption on /dev/sdb1, where the website's images are stored. By stopping the Apache service, unmounting the filesystem, running xfs_repair, and remounting, the filesystem can be repaired, and the service can be restarted safely.

NEW QUESTION # 220
A Linux administrator is configuring a new internal web server fleet. The web servers are up and running but can only be reached by users directly via IP address. The administrator is attempting to fix this inconvenience by requesting appropriate records from the DNS team. The details are:
Hostname: devel.comptia.org
IP address: 5.5.5.1, 5.5.5.2, 5.5.5.3, 5.5.5.4
Name server: 5.5.5.254
Additional names: dev.comptia.org, development.comptia.org

Which of the following types of DNS records should the Linux administrator request from the DNS team?
(Select three).

- A. RRSIG
- B. A
- C. SOA
- D. PTR
- E. CNAME
- F. NS
- G. MX
- H. SRV
- I. TXT

Answer: B,E,F

Explanation:
The Linux administrator should request the following types of DNS records from the DNS team:
* A: This record type is used to map a hostname to an IPv4 address. The administrator needs four A records for devel.comptia.org, one for each IP address (5.5.5.1, 5.5.5.2, 5.5.5.3, 5.5.5.4). This will allow users to access the web servers by using the hostname devel.comptia.org instead of the IP addresses1.
* CNAME: This record type is used to create an alias for another hostname. The administrator needs two CNAME records, one for dev.comptia.org and one for development.comptia.org, both pointing to devel.
comptia.org. This will allow users to access the web servers by using any of these three hostnames interchangeably1.
* NS: This record type is used to delegate a domain or a subdomain to another name server. The administrator needs one NS record for comptia.org, pointing to 5.5.5.254, which is the name server that hosts the records for the subdomain devel.comptia.org2. This will allow users to resolve the hostnames under comptia.org by querying the name server 5.5.5.2542.
The other record types are not relevant for the administrator's task:
* MX: This record type is used to specify the mail exchange server for a domain or a subdomain1. The administrator does not need this record type because the web servers are not intended to handle email traffic.
* PTR: This record type is used to map an IP address to a hostname, which is the reverse of an A record1.
The administrator does not need this record type because the web servers are not expected to be accessed by their IP addresses.
* RRSIG: This record type is used to provide digital signatures for DNSSEC, which is a security extension for DNS that verifies the authenticity and integrity of DNS responses3. The administrator does not need this record type because it is not mentioned in the task requirements.
* SOA: This record type is used to provide information about the authoritative name server and other parameters for a domain or a subdomain1. The administrator does not need this record type because it is usually created automatically by the name server software when a new zone file is created4.
* TXT: This record type is used to store arbitrary text data that can be used for various purposes, such as SPF, DKIM, DMARC, etc1. The administrator does not need this record type because it is not related to the web server functionality.
* SRV: This record type is used to specify the location and port number of a service that runs on a domain or a subdomain1. The administrator does not need this record type because the web servers use the standard HTTP port 80, which does not require an SRV record.
References: 1: DNS Record Types - CompTIA Network+ N10-007 - 1.8 2: NS Record - DNSimple Help 3:
DNSSEC - Wikipedia 4: SOA Record - DNSimple Help

NEW QUESTION # 221
During the final step of staging new Linux hardware, GRUB2 is installed to the system drive.
Which of the following BEST describes the role of GRUB2 in a new Linux installation?

- A. It provides a method to pass parameters to the Linux kernel on startup.
- B. It provides a method to partition a hard drive.
- C. It provides a menu for creating administrator task shortcuts.
- D. It provides a menu for running special shell scripts.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://opensource.com/article/17/3/introduction-grub2-configuration-linux

NEW QUESTION # 222
A Linux administrator is troubleshooting SSH connection issues from one of the workstations.
When users attempt to log in from the workstation to a server with the IP address 104.21.75.76, they receive the following message:

```
ssh: connect to host 104.21.75.76 port 22: Connection refused
```

The administrator reviews the information below:

Workstation output 1:

```
eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default
link/ether 00:15:5d:e9:e9:fb brd 5.189.153.255 scope global eth0
inet 5.189.153.89/24 brd 5.189.153.255 scope global eth0
```

Workstation output 2:

```
default via 5.189.153.1 dev eth0
5.189.153.0/24 dev eth0 proto kertnel scope link src 5.189.153.89
```

Server output 1:

```
target     prot   opt   source            destination
REJECT     tcp    --    101.68.78.194     0.0.0.0/0    tcp dpt:22 ctstate NEW, UNTRACKED
                                                       reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
REJECT     tcp    --    222.186.180.130   0.0.0.0/0    tcp dpt:22 ctstate NEW, UNTRACKED
                                                       reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
REJECT     tcp    --    104.131.1.39      0.0.0.0/0    tcp dpt:22 ctstate NEW, UNTRACKED
                                                       reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
REJECT     tcp    --    68.183.196.11     0.0.0.0/0    tcp dpt:22 ctstate NEW, UNTRACKED
                                                       reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
REJECT     tcp    --    5.189.153.89      0.0.0.0/0    tcp dpt:22 ctstate NEW, UNTRACKED
                                                       reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
REJECT     tcp    --    41.93.32.148      0.0.0.0/0    tcp dpt:22 ctstate NEW, UNTRACKED
                                                       reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
```

Server output 2:

```
sshd. service - OpenSSH server daemon
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sshd.service: disabled: vendor preset: enabled)
  Active: active (running) since Thu 2021-08-26 18:50:19 CEST; 2 weeks 5 days ago
```

Server output 3:

```
eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mg state UP group default
link/ether 52:52:00:2a:bb:98 brd 104.21.75.255 scope global eth0
inet 104.21.75.76/24 brd 104.21.75.255 scope qlobal eth0
```

Server output 4:

```
default via 104.21.75.254 dev eth0
104.21.75.0/24 dev eth0 proto kertnel scope link src 104.21.75.76
```

Which of the following is causing the connectivity issue?

- A. The sshd service is disabled.
- B. The workstation has the wrong IP settings.
- C. The server has an incorrect default gateway configuration.
- D. The server's firewall is preventing connections from being made.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 223
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