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## CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

### NEW QUESTION # 116

Users report that connections to a MariaDB service are being closed unexpectedly. A systems administrator troubleshoots the issue and finds the following message in /var/log/messages:

Which of the following is causing the connection issue?

- A. The server is running out of file descriptors.
- B. The amount of RAM allocated to the server is too high.
- C. The process mysqld is using too many semaphores.
- D. Something is starving the server resources.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

The message in /var/log/messages indicates that the server is running out of file descriptors. A file descriptor is a non-negative integer identifier for an open file in Linux. Each process has a table of open file descriptors where a new entry is appended upon opening a new file. There is a limit on how many file descriptors a process can open at a time, which depends on the system configuration and

the user privileges. If a process tries to open more files than the limit, it will fail with an error message like "Too many open files". This could cause connections to be closed unexpectedly or other problems with the application.

The other options are not correct causes for the connection issue. The process mysqld is not using too many semaphores, which are synchronization mechanisms for processes that share resources. Semaphores are not related to file descriptors or open files.

Something is not starving the server resources, which could mean high CPU usage, memory pressure, disk I/O, network congestion, or other factors that affect performance. These could cause slowdowns or timeouts, but not file descriptor exhaustion. The amount of RAM allocated to the server is not too high, which could cause swapping or paging if it exceeds the physical memory available. This could also affect performance, but not file descriptor availability. References: File Descriptor Requirements (Linux Systems); Limits on the Number of Linux File Descriptors

### NEW QUESTION # 117

An administrator is securely mirroring the working development directory to the staging server.

Which of the following should the administrator use to accomplish this task?

- A. rsync -an -ssh /home/dev/ devs@staging.DevPlace.com/home/
- B. scp -ps /home/dev devs@staging.DevPlace.com/home/
- C. scp -s /home/dev devs@staging.DevPlace.com/home/
- D. **rsync -avz /home/dev devs@staging.DevPlace.com/home/**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

rsync -avz /home/dev devs@staging.DevPlace.com/home/ uses rsync's archive mode (-a) to preserve permissions, ownership, timestamps, and symbolic links; verbose output (-v) so you can monitor progress; and compression (-z) to speed up transfers. By default, rsync operates over SSH, providing a secure, efficient mirror of the /home/dev directory.

### NEW QUESTION # 118

A file called testfile has both uppercase and lowercase letters:

```
$ cat testfile
ABCDEfgH
IJKLMNOPQ
abcdefgH
ijklMNoPq
```

A Linux administrator is tasked with converting testfile into all uppercase and writing it to a new file with the name uppercase. Which of the following commands will achieve this task?

- A. **tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' < testfile > uppercase**
- B. tr '(A-Z)''{a-z}' < testfile > uppercase
- C. cat testfile | tr '{z-a}' '{Z-A}' < testfile > uppercase
- D. echo testfile | tr "[Z-A]" "[z-a]" < testfile > uppercase

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

This command will use the tr tool to translate all lowercase letters in the testfile to uppercase letters and write the output to the uppercase file. The first argument '[a-z]' specifies the set of characters to be replaced, and the second argument '[A-Z]' specifies the set of characters to replace with. The '<' symbol redirects the input from the testfile, and the '>' symbol redirects the output to the uppercase file.

### NEW QUESTION # 119

A Linux administrator built a GitLab server. Later that day, a software engineer tried to access the server to upload the repository during the final step of installation.

The software engineer could not access the website.

Which of the following firewall rules would allow access to this site?

```
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m multiport --dports 80,443 -m conntrack -
```

- A. **state RELATED, ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT**

- iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m multiport --dports 80,443 -m conntrack -
- B. cstate ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
- iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m multiport --dports 80,443 -m conntrack -
- C. cstate NEW, ESTABLISHED -j REJECT
- D. cstate NEW, ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT**
- iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m multiport --dports 80,443 -m conntrack -

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/iptables-essentials-common-firewall-rules-and-commands>

**NEW QUESTION # 120**

An administrator added the port 2222 for the SSH server on myhost and restarted the SSH server. The administrator noticed issues during the startup of the service. Given the following outputs:

□ Which of the following commands will fix the issue?

- A. firewall-cmd -- zone=public -- add-port=2222/tcp
- B. chcon system\_u:object\_r:ssh\_home\_t /etc/ssh/\*
- C. iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -- dport 2222 -j ACCEPT
- D. semanage port -a -t ssh\_port\_t -p tcp 2222**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. semanage port -a -t ssh\_port\_t -p tcp 2222

This command will allow the SSH server to bind to port 2222 by adding it to the SELinux policy. The semanage command is a utility for managing SELinux policies. The port subcommand is used to manage network port definitions. The -a option is used to add a new record, the -t option is used to specify the SELinux type, the -p option is used to specify the protocol, and the tcp 2222 argument is used to specify the port number. The ssh\_port\_t type is the default type for SSH ports in SELinux.

The other options are incorrect because:

B. chcon system\_u:object\_r:ssh\_home\_t /etc/ssh/\*

This command will change the SELinux context of all files under /etc/ssh/ to system\_u:object\_r:ssh\_home\_t, which is not correct. The ssh\_home\_t type is used for user home directories that are accessed by SSH, not for SSH configuration files. The correct type for SSH configuration files is sshd\_config\_t.

C. iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 2222 -j ACCEPT

This command will add a rule to the iptables firewall to accept incoming TCP connections on port 2222. However, this is not enough to fix the issue, as SELinux will still block the SSH server from binding to that port. Moreover, iptables may not be the default firewall service on some Linux distributions, such as Fedora or CentOS, which use firewalld instead.

D. firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=2222/tcp

This command will add a rule to the firewalld firewall to allow incoming TCP connections on port 2222 in the public zone. However, this is not enough to fix the issue, as SELinux will still block the SSH server from binding to that port. Moreover, firewalld may not be installed or enabled on some Linux distributions, such as Ubuntu or Debian, which use iptables instead.

Reference:

How to configure SSH to use a non-standard port with SELinux set to enforcing Change SSH Port on CentOS/RHEL/Fedora With SELinux Enforcing How to change SSH port when SELinux policy is enabled

**NEW QUESTION # 121**

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