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CompTIA Linux+ certification is ideal for IT professionals who work in organizations that rely heavily on Linux operating systems. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification is particularly suitable for system administrators, network administrators, and IT professionals who are responsible for maintaining Linux servers, workstations, and devices. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification helps candidates to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in Linux systems and gives them a competitive advantage in the job market.

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q388-Q393):

NEW QUESTION # 388
A junior developer is unable to access an application server and receives the following output:

```
[root@server1 ~]# ssh dev2@172.16.25.126
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Account locked due to 4 failed logins
Account locked due to 5 failed logins
Last login: Mon Apr 22 21:21:06 2021 from 172.16.16.52
```

The systems administrator investigates the issue and receives the following output:

```
[root@server1 ~]# pam_tally2 --user=dev2
Login Failures Latest failure From
dev2 5 04/22/21 21:22:37 172.16.16.52
```

Which of the following commands will help unlock the account?

- A. Pam_tally2 --user=dev2 --quiet
- B. pam_tally2 --user=dev2 --reset
- C. pam_ tally2 --user=dev2
- D. pam_tally2 --user+dev2 --quiet

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
To unlock an account that has been locked due to login failures, the administrator can use the command pam_tally2 --user=dev2 --reset (D). This will reset the failure counter for the user "dev2" and allow the user to log in again. The other commands will not unlock the account, but either display or increase the failure count. References:
[CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide], Chapter 4: Managing Users and Groups, Section: Locking Accounts with pam_tally2
[How to Lock and Unlock User Account in Linux]

NEW QUESTION # 389
A Linux user reported the following error after trying to connect to the system remotely:
ssh: connect to host 10.0.1.10 port 22: Resource temporarily unavailable The Linux systems administrator executed the following commands in the Linux system while trying to diagnose this issue:

```
# netstat -an | grep 22 | grep LISTEN
tcp      0      0      0.0.0.0:22      0.0.0.0:*      LISTEN

# firewall-cmd --list-all
public (active)
  target: default
  icmp-block-inversion: no
  interfaces: eth0
  sources:
  services: dhcpv6-client
  ports:
  protocols:
  masquerade: no
        forward-ports:
        source-ports:
        icmp-blocks:
        rich rules:
```


Which of the following commands will resolve this issue?

- A. firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=ssh
- B. systemctl enable firewalld; systemctl restart firewalld
- C. firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=22/udp
- D. firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=22

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=ssh command will resolve the issue by allowing SSH connections on port 22 in the public zone of the firewalld service. This command will add the ssh service to the permanent configuration of the public zone, which means it will persist after a reboot or a reload of the firewalld service. The firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=22 command is invalid, as 22 is not a valid service name. The systemctl enable firewalld; systemctl restart firewalld command will enable and restart the firewalld service, but it will not change the firewall rules. The firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=22/udp command will allow UDP traffic on port 22 in the public zone, but SSH uses TCP, not UDP.
References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 18: Securing Linux Systems, page 543.

NEW QUESTION # 390
One leg of an LVM-mirrored volume failed due to the underlying physical volume, and a systems administrator is troubleshooting the issue. The following output has been provided:

```
Partial mode. Incomplete volume groups will be activated read-only
```

LV	VG	Attr	LSize	Origin	Snap%	Move	Log	Copy%	Devices
linear	vg	-wi-a-	40.00G						unknown device(0)
stripe	vg	-wi-a-	40.00G						unknown device(5120),/dev/sda1(0)

Given this scenario, which of the following should the administrator do to recover this volume?

- A. Recreate the logical volume.
- B. Reboot the server. The volume will revert to stripe mode.
- C. Replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror.
- D. Reboot the server. The volume will automatically go back to linear mode.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation

The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume. The LVM (Logical Volume Manager) is a tool for managing disk space on Linux systems. The LVM allows the administrator to create logical volumes that span across multiple physical volumes, such as hard disks or partitions. The LVM also supports different types of logical volumes, such as linear, striped, or mirrored. A mirrored logical volume is a type of logical volume that creates a copy of the data on another physical volume, providing redundancy and fault tolerance. The output shows that the logical volume is mirrored and that one leg of the mirror has failed due to the underlying physical volume. This means that one of the physical volumes that contains the data of the logical volume is damaged or missing. This can cause data loss and performance degradation. The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume. The administrator should identify the failed physical volume by using commands such as pvdisplay, vgdisplay, or lvdisplay. The administrator should then remove the failed physical volume from the volume group by using the vgreduce command. The administrator should then install a new drive and create a new physical volume by using the pvcreate command. The administrator should then add the new physical volume to the volume group by using the vgextend command. The administrator should then reconfigure the mirror by using the lvconvert command. The administrator should replace the failed drive and reconfigure the mirror to recover the volume. This is the correct answer to the question. The other options are incorrect because they either do not recover the volume (reboot the server. The volume will automatically go back to linear mode or reboot the server. The volume will revert to stripe mode) or do not preserve the data of the volume (recreate the logical volume). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, pages 333-334.

NEW QUESTION # 391
A systems administrator is encountering performance issues. The administrator runs 3 commands with the following output

```
09:10:18  up  457 days,  32min,  5 users,  load average:  4.22  6.63  5.98
```

The Linux server has the following system properties
CPU: 4 vCPU
Memory: 50GB
Which of the following accurately describes this situation?

- A. The system requires more memory
- B. The system is under CPU pressure and will require additional vCPUs
- C. Too many users are currently logged in to the system
- D. The system has been running for over a year and requires a reboot.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Based on the output of the image sent by the user, the system is under CPU pressure and will require additional vCPUs. The output shows that there are four processes running upload.sh scripts that are consuming a high percentage of CPU time (99.7%, 99.6%, 99.5%, and 99.4%). The output also shows that the system has only 4 vCPUs, which means that each process is using almost one entire vCPU. This indicates that the system is struggling to handle the CPU load and may experience performance issues or slowdowns.
Adding more vCPUs to the system would help to alleviate the CPU pressure and improve the system performance. The system has not been running for over a year, as the uptime command shows that it has been up for only 1 day, 2hours, and 13 minutes. The number of users logged in to the system is not relevant to the performance issue, as they are not consuming significant CPU resources. The system does not require more memory, as the free command shows that it has plenty of available memory (49 GB total, 48 GB free). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing Memory and Process Execution, pages 468-469.

NEW QUESTION # 392
A Linux system fails to start and delivers the following error message:

```
Checking all file systems.
/dev/sda1 contains a file system with errors, check forced.
/dev/sda1: Inodes that were part of a corrupted orphan linked list found.
/dev/sda1: UNEXPECTED INCONSISTENCY;
```

Which of the following commands can be used to address this issue?

- A. partprobe /dev/sda1
- B. fdisk /dev/sda1
- C. fsck.ext4 /dev/sda1

- D. mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda1

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The command fsck.ext4 /dev/sda1 can be used to address the issue. The issue is caused by a corrupted filesystem on the /dev/sda1 partition. The error message shows that the filesystem type is ext4 and the superblock is invalid. The command fsck.ext4 is a tool for checking and repairing ext4 filesystems. The command will scan the partition for errors and attempt to fix them. This command can resolve the issue and allow the system to start. The other options are incorrect because they either do not fix the filesystem (partprobe or fdisk) or destroy the data on the partition (mkfs.ext4). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, page 325.

NEW QUESTION # 393
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