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To take the CompTIA XK0-005 Exam, candidates are required to have at least six to twelve months of experience in Linux administration or an equivalent level of experience. Candidates can also prepare for the exam by taking training courses, reading

study materials, and practicing with simulations. Successful candidates will receive the CompTIA Linux+ certification, which is a valuable credential that can help them advance their careers in Linux administration.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q632-Q637):

NEW QUESTION # 632
An administrator runs ping comptia.org. The result of the command is:
ping: comptia.org: Name or service not known
Which of the following files should the administrator verify?

- A. /etc/ethers
- B. /etc/resolv.conf
- C. /etc/services
- D. /etc/sysctl.conf

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best file to verify when the ping command returns the error "Name or service not known" is C. /etc/resolv.conf. This file contains the configuration for the DNS resolver, which is responsible for translating domain names into IP addresses. If this file is missing, corrupted, or has incorrect entries, the ping command will not be able to resolve the domain name and will fail with the error. To fix this issue, the administrator should check that the file exists, has proper permissions, and has valid nameserver entries. For example, a typical /etc/resolv.conf file may look like this:
nameserver 8.8.8.8 nameserver 8.8.4.4
These are the IP addresses of Google's public DNS servers, which can be used as a fallback option if the default DNS servers are not working.

NEW QUESTION # 633
A developer has been unable to remove a particular data folder that a team no longer uses. The developer escalated the issue to the systems administrator. The following output was received:

```
# rmdir data/
rmdir: failed to remove 'data/': Operation not permitted
# rm -rf data/
rm: cannot remove 'data': Operation not permitted
# mv data/ mydata
mv: cannot move 'data/' to 'mydata': Operation not permitted
# cd data/
# cat > test.txt
bash: test.txt: Permission denied
```


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

- A. chgrp -R 755 data/
- B. chattr -R -i data/
- C. chown -R data/
- D. chmod -R 777 data/

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The command that can be used to resolve the issue of being unable to remove a particular data folder is chattr -R -i data/. This command will use the chattr utility to change file attributes on a Linux file system. The -R option means that chattr will recursively change attributes of directories and their contents. The -i option means that chattr will remove (unset) the immutable attribute from files or directories. When a file or directory has the immutable attribute set, it cannot be modified, deleted, or renamed. The other options are not correct commands for resolving this issue. The chgrp -R 755 data/ command will change the group ownership of data/ and its contents recursively to 755, which is not a valid group name. The chgrp command is used to change

group ownership of files or directories. The chmod -R 777 data/ command will change the file mode bits of data/ and its contents recursively to 777, which means that everyone can read, write, and execute them. However, this will not remove the immutable attribute, which prevents deletion or modification regardless of permissions. The chmod command is used to change file mode bits of files or directories. The chown -R data/ command is incomplete and will produce an error. The chown command is used to change the user and/or group ownership of files or directories, but it requires at least one argument besides the file name. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 7:
Managing Disk Storage; chattr(1) - Linux manual page; chgrp(1) - Linux manual page; chmod(1) - Linux manual page; chown(1) - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 634
A Linux administrator needs to create an image named sda.img from the sda disk and store it in the /tmp directory. Which of the following commands should be used to accomplish this task?

- A. dd --if=/dev/sda --of=/tmp/sda.img
- B. dd of=/dev/sda if=/tmp/sda.img
- C. dd --of=/dev/sda --if=/tmp/sda.img
- D. dd if=/dev/sda of=/tmp/sda.img

Answer: D

Explanation:
The command dd if=/dev/sda of=/tmp/sda.img should be used to create an image named sda.img from the sda disk and store it in the /tmp directory. The dd command is a tool for copying and converting data on Linux systems. The if option specifies the input file or device, in this case /dev/sda, which is the disk device.
The of option specifies the output file or device, in this case /tmp/sda.img, which is the image file. The command dd if=/dev/sda of=/tmp/sda.img will copy the entire disk data from /dev/sda to /tmp/sda.img and create an image file. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either usethe wrong options (--if or --of instead of if or of) or swap the input and output (dd of=/dev/sda if=/tmp/sda.img or dd --of=/dev/sda --if=/tmp/sda.img). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-
005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, page 323.

NEW QUESTION # 635
A Linux administrator is scheduling a system job that runs a script to check available disk space every hour. The Linux administrator does not want users to be able to start the job. Given the following:

```
[Unit]
Description=Check available disk space
RefuseManualstart=yes
RefuseManualStop=yes

[Timer]
Persistent=true
OnCalendar=*-*-*-*:00:00
Unit=checkdiskspace.service

[Install]
WantedBy=timers.target
```

The Linux administrator attempts to start the timer service but receives the following error message:

```
Failed to start checkdiskspace.timer: Operation refused ...
```

Which of the following is MOST likely the reason the timer will not start?

- A. The checkdiskspace.timer should be started using the sudo command.
- B. The checkdiskspace.timer unit should be enabled via systemctl.
- C. The timers.target should be reloaded to get the new configuration.
- D. The checkdiskspace.timer should be configured to allow manual starts.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most likely reason the timer will not start is that the checkdiskspace.timer should be configured to allow manual starts. By default, systemd timers do not allow manual activation via systemctl start, unless they have RefuseManualStart=no in their [Unit] section. This option prevents users from accidentally starting timers that are meant to be controlled by other mechanisms, such as calendar events or dependencies. To enable manual starts for checkdiskspace.timer, the administrator should add RefuseManualStart=no to its [Unit] section and reload systemd.
The other options are not correct reasons for the timer not starting. The checkdiskspace.timer unit does not need to be enabled via systemctl enable, because enabling a timer only makes it start automatically at boot time or after a system reload, but does not affect manual activation. The timers.target does not need to be reloaded to get the new configuration, because reloading a target only affects units that have a dependency on it, but does not affect manual activation. The checkdiskspace.timer does not need to be started using the sudo command, because the administrator is already running systemctl as root, as indicated by the # prompt.
Reference: systemd.timer(5) - Linux manual page; systemctl(1) - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 636
The application team has reported latency issues that are causing the application to crash on the Linux server.
The Linux administrator starts
troubleshooting and receives the following output:

```
# netstat -s
15762 packets pruned from receive queue because of socket buffer over
690 times the listen queue of a socket overflowed
690 SYNs to LISTEN sockets ignored
2150128 packets collapsed in receive queue due to low socket buffer
TCPBacklogDrop: 844165

# ethtool -S eth0
rx_fw_discards: 4487
```


Which of the following commands will improve the latency issue?

- A. # ifdown eth0
  # ip link set dev eth0 mtu 800
  # ifup eth0
- B. # systemctl stop network
  # ethtool -g eth0 512
  # systemctl start network
- C. # echo 'net.core.net_backlog = 5000000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
  # sysctl -p
  # systemctl daemon-reload
- D. # echo 'net.core.rmem max = 12500000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
  # echo 'net.core.wmem_max = 12500000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
  # sysctl -p

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The best command to use to improve the latency issue is D. # echo 'net.core.rmem max = 12500000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # echo 'net.core.wmem_max = 12500000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # sysctl -p. This command will increase the size of the receive and send buffers for the network interface, which can improve the network performance and reduce packet loss. The sysctl command will apply the changes to the kernel parameters without rebooting the system.
The other commands are either incorrect or not suitable for this task. For example:
A: # echo 'net.core.net_backlog = 5000000' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # sysctl -p # systemctl daemon-reload will try to increase the backlog queue for incoming connections, but this is not relevant for the latency issue. The systemctl daemon-reload command is also unnecessary, as it only reloads the systemd configuration files, not the kernel parameters.
B: # ifdown eth0 # ip link set dev eth0 mtu 800 # ifup eth0 will try to change the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the network interface to 800 bytes, but this is too low and may cause fragmentation and performance degradation. The default MTU for Ethernet is 1500 bytes, and it should not be changed unless there is a specific reason.
C: # systemctl stop network # ethtool -g eth0 512 # systemctl start network will try to change the ring buffer size of the network interface to 512, but this is too small and may cause packet drops and latency spikes. The default ring buffer size for Ethernet is usually 4096 or higher, and it should be increased if there is a high network traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 637
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