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### CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q671-Q676):

#### NEW QUESTION # 671

An administrator attempts to rename a file on a server but receives the following error.

```
mv: cannot move 'files/readme.txt' to 'files/readme.txt.orig': Operation not permitted.
```

The administrator then runs a few commands and obtains the following output:

```
$ ls -ld files/
drwxrwxrwt.1  users  users  20   Sep 10 15:15  files/
$ ls -a files/
drwxrwxrwt.1  users  users  20   Sep 10 15:15  -
drwxr-xr-x.1  users  users  32   Sep 10 15:15  ..
-rw-rw-r--.1  users  users   4   Sep 12 10:34  readme.txt
```

Which of the following commands should the administrator run NEXT to allow the file to be renamed by any user?

- A. `chmod -t files`
- B. `chacl -R 644 files`
- C. `chgrp reet files`
- D. `chown users files`

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The command that the administrator should run NEXT to allow the file to be renamed by any user is `chmod -t files`. This command uses the `chmod` tool, which is used to change file permissions and access modes. The `-t` option removes (or sets) the sticky bit on a directory, which restricts deletion or renaming of files within that directory to only their owners or root. In this case, since `files` is a directory with sticky bit set (indicated by `t` in `drwxrwxrwt`), removing it will allow any user to rename or delete files within that directory.

#### NEW QUESTION # 672

An administrator created an initial Git repository and uploaded the first files. The administrator sees the following when listing the repository:

File	Commit	Time
__init__.py	Initial Commit	Just now
main.py	Initial Commit	Just now
.DS_STORE	Initial Commit	Just now
setup.sh	Initial Commit	Just now
README.md	Initial Commit	Just now

The administrator notices the file .DS STORE should not be included and deletes it from the online repository. Which of the following should the administrator run from the root of the local repository before the next commit to ensure the file is not uploaded again in future commits?

- A. `rm -f .DS STORE && git rebase origin main`
- B. `git fetch && git checkout .DS STORE`
- C. `rm -f .DS STORE && git push`
- D. `echo .DS STORE >> .gitignore`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. The administrator should run "echo .DS STORE >> .gitignore" from the root of the local repository before the next commit to ensure the file is not uploaded again in future commits.

This command will append the file name .DS STORE to the end of the .gitignore file, which is a special file that tells Git to ignore certain files or directories that should not be tracked or uploaded to the repository. By adding .DS STORE to the .gitignore file, the administrator will prevent Git from staging, committing, or pushing this file in the future.

The other options are incorrect because:

A: `rm -f .DS STORE && git push`

This command will delete the file .DS STORE from the local repository and then push the changes to the remote repository. However, this does not prevent the file from being uploaded again in future commits, if it is recreated or copied to the local repository.

B: `git fetch && git checkout .DS STORE`

This command will fetch the latest changes from the remote repository and then restore the file .DS STORE from the remote repository to the local repository. This is not what the administrator wants to do, as this will undo the deletion of the file from the online repository.

C: `rm -f .DS STORE && git rebase origin main`

This command will delete the file .DS STORE from the local repository and then rebase the local branch onto the main branch of the remote repository. This will rewrite the commit history of the local branch and may cause conflicts or errors. This is not what the administrator wants to do, as this is a risky and unnecessary operation.

### NEW QUESTION # 673

A systems technician is configuring an application server to accept packets from a trusted source with the IP address 192.168.10.22. Which of the following commands will allow communication between the two servers?

- A. `iptables -D INPUT -s 192.168.10.22 -j ACCEPT`
- B. `iptables -A OUTPUT -S 192.168.10.22 -j ACCEPT`
- C. `iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.10.22 -j ACCEPT`
- D. `iptables -L -s 192.168.10.22 -j ACCEPT`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The iptables command is used to configure firewall rules in Linux. To allow packets from a specific source (192.168.10.22) to the server, we must append a rule to the INPUT chain:

`iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.10.22 -j ACCEPT`

\* Explanation of the command:

\* -A INPUT # Appends a rule to the INPUT chain (incoming traffic).

- \* -s 192.168.10.22 # Specifies the source IP address.
- \* -j ACCEPT # Accepts the packet and allows communication.
- \* Why the other options are incorrect?
- \* A. iptables -L -s 192.168.10.22 -j ACCEPT # Incorrect, -L is used to list rules, not to add them.
- \* B. iptables -D INPUT -s 192.168.10.22 -j ACCEPT # Incorrect, -D is used to delete a rule, not add one.
- \* D. iptables -A OUTPUT -S 192.168.10.22 -j ACCEPT # Incorrect, -A OUTPUT affects outgoing packets, but we need to accept incoming packets.

Persisting the Rule:

To make the rule persistent after a reboot, it must be saved:

iptables-save > /etc/iptables/rules.v4

References:

- \* CompTIA Linux+ Official Documentation
- \* iptables Documentation - Netfilter

### NEW QUESTION # 674

A DevOps engineer needs to allow incoming traffic to ports in the range of 4000 to 5000 on a Linux server.

Which of the following commands will enforce this rule?

- A. iptables filter -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 4000:5000 -D ACCEPT
- **B. iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 4000:5000 -j ACCEPT**
- C. iptables filter -S INPUT -p tcp --dport 4000:5000 -A ACCEPT
- D. iptables -f filter -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 4000:5000 -A ACCEPT

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The command iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 4000:5000 -j ACCEPT will enforce the rule of allowing incoming traffic to ports in the range of 4000 to 5000 on a Linux server. The iptables command is a tool for managing firewall rules on Linux systems. The -t option specifies the table to operate on, in this case filter, which is the default table that contains the rules for filtering packets. The -A option appends a new rule to the end of a chain, in this case INPUT, which is the chain that processes the packets that are destined for the local system. The -p option specifies the protocol to match, in this case tcp, which is the transmission control protocol. The --dport option specifies the destination port or port range to match, in this case 4000:

5000, which is the range of ports from 4000 to 5000. The -j option specifies the target to jump to if the rule matches, in this case ACCEPT, which is the target that allows the packet to pass through. The command iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 4000:5000 -j ACCEPT will add a new rule to the end of the INPUT chain that will accept the incoming TCP packets that have a destination port between 4000 and

5000. This command will enforce the rule and allow the traffic to the specified ports. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong options (-f instead of -t or -D instead of -A) or do not exist (iptables filter -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 4000:5000

-D ACCEPT or iptables filter -S INPUT -p tcp --dport 4000:5000 -A ACCEPT). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 18: Securing Linux Systems, page 543.

### NEW QUESTION # 675

A Linux engineer needs to create a custom script, cleanup.sh, to run at boot as part of the system services.

Which of the following processes would accomplish this task?

- **A. Create a unit file in the /etc/systemd/system/ directory.**  
systemctl enable cleanup  
systemctl is-enabled cleanup
- B. Create a unit file in the /etc/sysctl.d/ directory.  
systemctl enable cleanup  
systemctl is-enabled cleanup
- C. Create a unit file in the /etc/skel/ directory.  
systemctl enable cleanup  
systemctl is-enabled cleanup
- D. Create a unit file in the /etc/default/ directory.  
systemctl enable cleanup  
systemctl is-enabled cleanup

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

The process that will accomplish the task of creating a custom script to run at boot as part of the system services is:

Create a unit file in the `/etc/systemd/system/` directory. A unit file is a configuration file that defines the properties and behavior of a systemd service. The systemd is a system and service manager that controls the startup and operation of Linux systems. The `/etc/systemd/system/` directory is the location where the administrator can create and store custom unit files. The unit file should have a name that matches the name of the script, such as `cleanup.service`, and should contain the following sections and options:

[Unit]: This section provides the general information about the service, such as the description, dependencies, and conditions. The administrator should specify the following options in this section:

Description: A brief description of the service, such as "Custom cleanup script".

After: The name of another unit that this service should start after, such as "network.target".

ConditionPathExists: The path of the file or directory that must exist for the service to start, such as `/opt/scripts/cleanup.sh`.

[Service]: This section defines how the service should be started and stopped, and what commands should be executed. The administrator should specify the following options in this section:

Type: The type of the service, such as "oneshot", which means that the service will run once and then exit.

ExecStart: The command that will start the service, such as `/bin/bash`

`/opt/scripts/cleanup.sh`.

RemainAfterExit: A boolean value that indicates whether the service should remain active after the command exits, such as "yes".

[Install]: This section defines how the service should be enabled and under what circumstances it should be started. The administrator should specify the following option in this section:

WantedBy: The name of another unit that wants this service to be started, such as

"multi-user.target", which means that the service will be started when the system reaches the multi-user mode.

Run the command `systemctl enable cleanup`. This command will enable the service and create the necessary symbolic links to start the service at boot.

Run the command `systemctl is-enabled cleanup`. This command will check the status of the service and confirm that it is enabled.

This process will create a custom script, `cleanup.sh`, to run at boot as part of the system services. This is the correct process to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong directory for the unit file (`/etc/default/`, `/etc/skel/`, or `/etc/sysctl.d/`) or do not create a unit file at all. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing System Services, pages 457-459.

## NEW QUESTION # 676

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