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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q481-Q486):

NEW QUESTION # 481
A Linux administrator is configuring Apache on a system and needs to allow the service to start after every startup. Which of the following commands will allow the Linux administrator to accomplish this task while starting the service at the same time?

- A. systemctl mask --state=active httpd

- B. systemctl start --runtime boot httpd
- C. systemctl set-property restart httpd
- D. systemctl enable --now httpd

Answer: D

Explanation:
* D is correct: systemctl enable --now both enables the service to start on boot and starts it immediately.
Incorrect Options:
* A: mask disables a service entirely.
* B: Invalid syntax.
* C: set-property modifies unit properties, not enablement.
Reference:
CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 Study Guide, Chapter 10
man systemctl

NEW QUESTION # 482
A Linux administrator is reviewing changes to a configuration file that includes the following section:

```
tls:
    certificates:
        - certFile: /etc/ssl/cert.cer
          keyFile: /etc/ssl/cert.key
          stores: default
        - certFile: /etc/ssl/expired.cer
          keyFile: /etc/ssl/expired.key
          stores: expired
```


The Linux administrator is trying to select the appropriate syntax formatter to correct any issues with the configuration file. Which of the following should the syntax formatter support to meet this goal?

- A. Markdown
- B. JSON
- C. XML
- D. YAML

Answer: D

Explanation:
The configuration file shown in the image is written in YAML format, so the syntax formatter should support YAML to correct any issues with the file. YAML stands for YAML Ain't Markup Language, and it is a human-readable data serialization language that uses indentation and colons to define key-value pairs. YAML supports various data types, such as scalars, sequences, mappings, anchors, aliases, and tags. The configuration file follows the rules and syntax of YAML, while the other options do not. Markdown is a lightweight markup language that uses plain text formatting to create rich text documents. XML is a markup language that uses tags to enclose elements and attributes. JSON is a data interchange format that uses curly braces to enclose objects and square brackets to enclose arrays. Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 21: Automating Tasks with Ansible, page 591.

NEW QUESTION # 483
An administrator has source code and needs to rebuild a kernel module. Which of the following command sequences is most commonly used to rebuild this type of module?

- A. tar xvzf
  build
  cp

- B. build
  install
  configure
- C. wget
  gcc
  cp
- D. ./configure
  make
  make install

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best command sequence to rebuild a kernel module from source code is A. ./configure make make install.
This is the standard way to compile and install a Linux kernel module, as explained in the web search result 5.
The other commands are either not relevant, not valid, or not sufficient for this task. For example:
* B. wget gcc cp will try to download, compile, and copy a file, but it does not specify the source code, the module name, or the destination directory.
* C. tar xvzf build cp will try to extract, build, and copy a compressed file, but it does not specify the file name, the module name, or the destination directory.
* D. build install configure will try to run three commands that are not defined or recognized by the Linux shell.

NEW QUESTION # 484
A Linux administrator was asked to run a container with the httpd server inside. This container should be exposed at port 443 of a Linux host machine while it internally listens on port 8443. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

- A. podman exec -p 8443:443 httpd
- B. podman run -d -p 443:8443 httpd
- C. podman run -d -e 443:8443 httpd
- D. podman run -d -p 8443:443 httpd

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The command that will accomplish the task of running a container with the httpd server inside and exposing it at port 443 of the Linux host machine while it internally listens on port 8443 is podman run -d -p 443:8443
httpd. This command uses the podman tool, which is a daemonless container engine that can run and manage containers on Linux systems. The -d option runs the container in detached mode, meaning that it runs in the background without blocking the terminal. The -p option maps a port on the host machine to a port inside the container, using the format host_port:container_port. In this case, port 443 on the host machine is mapped to port 8443 inside the container, allowing external access to the httpd server. The httpd argument specifies the name of the image to run as a container, which in this case is an image that contains the Apache HTTP Server software. The other options are not correct commands for accomplishing the task. Podman run -d -p 8443:443
httpd maps port 8443 on the host machine to port 443 inside the container, which does not match the requirement. Podman run -d -e 443:8443 httpd uses the -e option instead of the -p option, which sets an environment variable inside the container instead of mapping a port. Podman exec -p 8443:443 httpd uses the podman exec command instead of the podman run command, which executes a command inside an existing container instead of creating a new one. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 18: Automating Tasks

NEW QUESTION # 485
An administrator has generated an RSA SSH key pair to log in to a remote server. After copying the public key and attempting to log in, the administrator sees the following message:
admin@192.168.10.50: Permission denied (publickey,password)
After seeing the message, the administrator attempts to connect using ssh -v admin@192.168.10.50 and notices the following debug output:
debug1: send_pubkey_test: no mutual signature algorithm
Which of the following actions should the administrator take first to remediate this issue?

- A. Issue systemctl restart sshd on the local server.

- B. Update permissions on the /home/admin/.ssh directory to 700 on the remote server.
- C. Set PermitRootLogin yes in the /etc/ssh/sshd_config file.
- D. Create a new key pair by running ssh-keygen -t ecdsa.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The "no mutual signature algorithm" error means the RSA/SHA-1 key type (ssh-rsa) isn't supported by both client and server. Generating a new key with a modern algorithm (e.g., ssh- keygen -t ecdsa) ensures a mutually supported signature method.

NEW QUESTION # 486
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