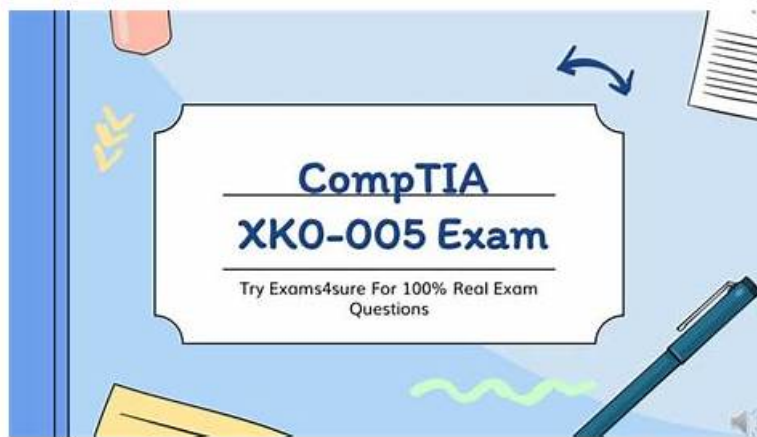


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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q517-Q522):

NEW QUESTION # 517

A Linux administrator needs to remove software from the server. Which of the following RPM options should be used?

- A. rpm-d
- **B. rpm-e**
- C. rpm-s

- D. rpm-q

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 518

A developer is trying to install an application remotely that requires a graphical interface for installation. The developer requested assistance to set up the necessary environment variables along with X11 forwarding in SSH. Which of the following environment variables must be set in remote shell in order to launch the graphical interface?

- A. \$RHOST
- B. SETENV
- C. \$DISPLAY
- D. \$SHELL

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The environment variable that must be set in remote shell in order to launch the graphical interface is

\$DISPLAY. This variable tells X11 applications where to display their windows on screen. It usually has the form hostname:displaynumber.screennumber, where hostname is the name of the computer running the X server, displaynumber is a unique identifier for an X display on that computer, and screennumber is an optional identifier for a screen within an X display. For example, localhost:0.0 means display number 0 on the local host. If the hostname is omitted, it defaults to the local host.

The other options are not correct environment variables for launching the graphical interface. \$RHOST is a variable that stores the name of the remote host, but it is not used by X11 applications. SETENV is a command that sets environment variables in some shells, but it is not an environment variable itself. \$SHELL is a variable that stores the name of the current shell, but it is not related to X11 forwarding. References: How to enable or disable X11 forwarding in an SSH server; How to Configure X11 Forwarding Using SSH In Linux

NEW QUESTION # 519

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 520

While inspecting a recently compromised Linux system, the administrator identified a number of processes that should not have been running:

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
5545	joe	30	-10	5465	56465	8254	R	0.5	1.6	00:35.3	upload.sh
2567	joe	30	-10	6433	75544	9453	R	0.7	1.8	00:25.1	upload_passwd.sh
8634	joe	30	-10	3584	74537	6435	R	0.3	1.1	00:17.6	uploadpw.sh
4846	joe	30	-10	6426	83284	9683	R	0.8	1.9	00:22.2	upload_shadow.sh

Which of the following commands should the administrator use to terminate all of the identified processes?

- A. `killall -9 "upload*.sh"`
- B. `pkill -9 -f "upload*.sh"`
- C. `skill -9 "upload*.sh"`
- D. `kill -9 "upload*.sh"`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `pkill -9 -f "upload*.sh"` command will terminate all of the identified processes. This command will send a SIGKILL signal (-9) to all processes whose full command line matches the pattern

"upload*.sh" (-f). This signal will force the processes to terminate immediately without giving them a chance to clean up or save their state.

The `kill -9 "upload*.sh"` command is invalid, as `kill` requires a process ID (PID), not a pattern.

The `killall -9 "upload*.sh"` command is incorrect, as `killall` requires an exact process name, not a pattern.

The `skill -9 "upload*.sh"` command is incorrect, as `skill` requires a username or a session ID (SID), not a pattern.

NEW QUESTION # 521

A Linux administrator has set up a new DNS forwarder and is configuring all internal servers to use the new forwarder to look up external DNS requests. The administrator needs to modify the firewall on the server for the DNS forwarder to allow the internal servers to communicate to it and make the changes persistent between server reboots. Which of the following commands should be run on the DNS forwarder server to accomplish this task?

- A. `ufw allow out dns`
- B. `systemctl reload firewalld`
- C. `iptables -A OUTPUT -p udp -ra udp -dport 53 -j ACCEPT`
- D. `firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=53/udp --permanent`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that should be run on the DNS forwarder server to accomplish the task is `firewall-cmd`

`--zone=public --add-port=53/udp --permanent`. The `firewall-cmd` command is a tool for managing `firewalld`, which is a firewall

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