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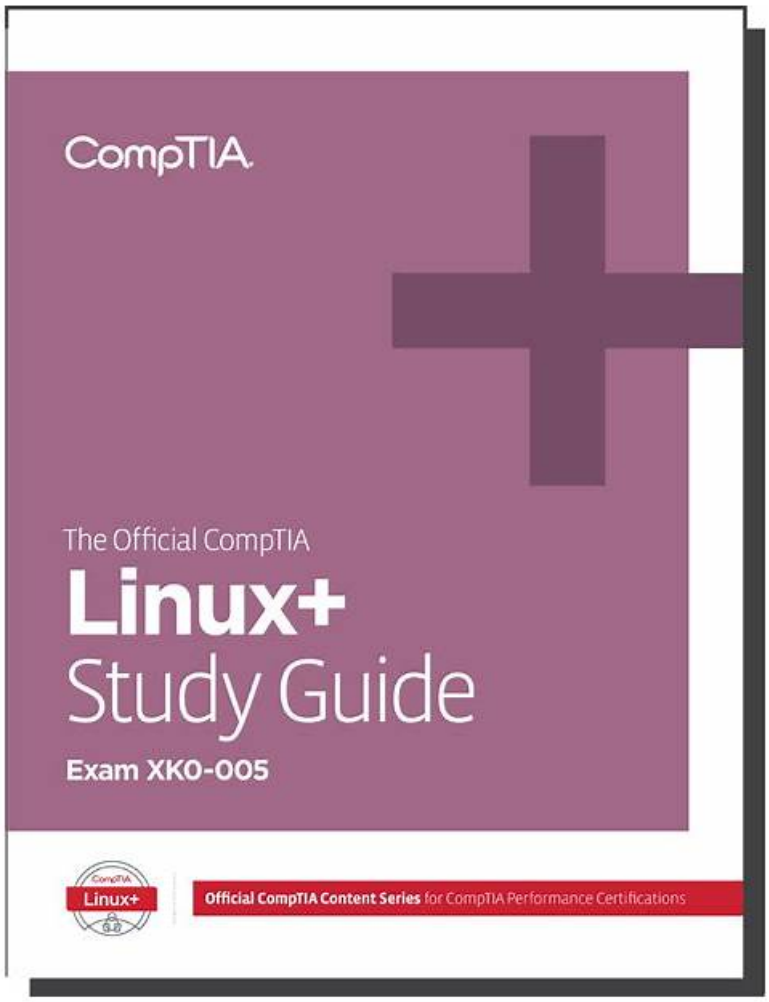

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q889-Q894):

NEW QUESTION # 889
An administrator added the port 2222 for the SSH server on myhost and restarted the SSH server. The administrator noticed issues during the startup of the service. Given the following outputs:

```
$ ssh -p 2222 myhost
ssh:connect to host myhost on port 2222: Connection refused

$ nmap -p 2222 myhost
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-17 21:12 EEST
Nmap scan report for myhost (10.7.3.26)
Host is up (0.00027s latency).
rDNS record for 10.7.3.26: myhost
 PORT     STATE  SERVICE
2222/tcp closed EtherNetIP-1
MAC Address: 52:54:00:F5:DF:F8 (QEMU virtual NIC)
 Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.57 seconds

$ systemctl status sshd
     • sshd.service - OpenSSH server daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sshd.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2022-10-17 19:40:07 CEST; 36min ago
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
           man:sshd_config(5)
Main PID: 13186 (sshd)
    Tasks: 1 (limit: 12373)
   Memory: 1.1M
   CGroup: /system.slice/sshd.service
           └─13186 /usr/sbin/sshd -D -oCiphers=aes256-gcm@openssh.com

Oct 17 19:40:07 myhost systemd[1]: Starting OpenSSH server daemon...
Oct 17 19:40:07 myhost sshd[13186]: error: Bind to port 2222 on 0.0.0.0 failed: Permission denied.
Oct 17 19:40:07 myhost systemd[1]: Started OpenSSH server daemon.
Oct 17 19:40:07 myhost sshd[13186]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
```


Which of the following commands will fix the issue?

- A. iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -- dport 2222 -j ACCEPT
- B. chcon system_u:object_r:ssh_home_t /etc/ssh/*
- C. semanage port -a -t ssh_port_t -p tcp 2222
- D. firewall-cmd -- zone=public -- add-port=2222/tcp

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. semanage port -a -t ssh_port_t -p tcp 2222
This command will allow the SSH server to bind to port 2222 by adding it to the SELinux policy. The semanage command is a utility for managing SELinux policies. The port subcommand is used to manage network port definitions. The -a option is used to add a new record, the -t option is used to specify the SELinux type, the -p option is used to specify the protocol, and the tcp 2222 argument is used to specify the port number. The ssh_port_t type is the default type for SSH ports in SELinux.
The other options are incorrect because:
B: chcon system_u:object_r:ssh_home_t /etc/ssh/*
This command will change the SELinux context of all files under /etc/ssh/ to system_u:object_r:ssh_home_t, which is not correct. The ssh_home_t type is used for user home directories that are accessed by SSH, not for SSH configuration files. The correct type for SSH configuration files is sshd_config_t.
C: iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 2222 -j ACCEPT
This command will add a rule to the iptables firewall to accept incoming TCP connections on port 2222.
However, this is not enough to fix the issue, as SELinux will still block the SSH server from binding to that port. Moreover, iptables may not be the default firewall service on some Linux distributions, such as Fedora or CentOS, which use firewalld instead.
D: firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=2222/tcp
This command will add a rule to the firewalld firewall to allow incoming TCP connections on port 2222 in the public zone. However, this is not enough to fix the issue, as SELinux will still block the SSH server from binding to that port. Moreover, firewalld may not be installed or enabled on some Linux distributions, such as Ubuntu or Debian, which use iptables instead.
References:
* How to configure SSH to use a non-standard port with SELinux set to enforcing

* Change SSH Port on CentOS/RHEL/Fedora With SELinux Enforcing
* How to change SSH port when SELinux policy is enabled

NEW QUESTION # 890
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	1.5	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	6436	R	0.3	1.1	00:17.6	uploadpw.sh
4846	joe	30	-10	4426	63234	9483	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. pkill -9 -f "upload*.sh"
- B. skill -9 "upload*.sh"
- C. killall -9 -upload*.sh"
- D. kill -9 "upload*.sh"

Answer: A

Explanation:
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. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing Memory and Process Execution, page 470.

NEW QUESTION # 891
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/ske1/ 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:
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. Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing System Services, pages 457-459.

NEW QUESTION # 892
A Linux administrator created a new file system. Which of the following files must be updated to ensure the filesystem mounts at boot time?

- A. /etc/nfsmount.conf
- B. /etc/fstab
- C. /etc/sysctl
- D. /etc/filesystems

Answer: B

Explanation:
The file that must be updated to ensure the filesystem mounts at boot time is /etc/fstab. This file contains information about the filesystems that are mounted automatically by the mount -a command, which is usually invoked during the system startup. The /etc/fstab file has six fields for each filesystem: device name, mount point, filesystem type, mount options, dump frequency, and pass number. To add a new filesystem to the /etc/fstab file, you need to specify these fields correctly and make sure the mount point directory exists.

NEW QUESTION # 893
A Linux administrator needs to back up files from a user's home directory to a remote server. The administrator copied the files last week but must ensure any files created or modified since then are added.
Which of the following is the BEST command for the administrator to use?

- A. sftp -b /home/user99/* admin@backup.myip.xio:/backups
- B. rsync -r /home/user99 admin@backup.myip.xio:/backups
- C. scp -r /home/user99/* admin@backup.myip.xio:/backups/user99/
- D. cp -rf /home/user99/* /mnt/backups/user99/

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 894
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