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QUESTION 1

Joe, a user, is unable to log in to the Linux system. Given the following output:

```
# grep joe /etc/passwd /etc/shadow
/etc/passwd:joe:x:1001:1001::/home/joe:/bin/nologin
/etc/shadow:joe:$6$3uOw6qWx9876jGhgKJsdfH987634534voj.:18883:0:99999:7:::
```

Which of the following commands would resolve the issue?

A. usermod -s /bin/bash joe

B. pam_tally2 -u joe -r

C. passwd -u joe

D. chage -E 90 joe

Correct Answer: B

The command pam_tally2 -u joe -r will resolve the issue of Joe being unable to log in to the Linux system. The pam_tally2 command is a tool for managing the login counter for the PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules) system. PAM is a framework for managing authentication and authorization on Linux systems. PAM allows the administrator to define the rules and policies for accessing various system resources and services, such as login, sudo, ssh, or cron. PAM also supports different types of authentication methods, such as passwords, tokens, biometrics, or smart cards. PAM can be used to implement login restrictions, such as limiting the number of failed login attempts, locking the account after a certain number of failures, or enforcing a minimum or maximum time between login attempts. The pam_tally2 command can display, reset, or unlock the login counter for the users or hosts. The -u joe option specifies the user name that the command should apply to. The -r option resets the login counter for the user. The command pam_tally2 -u joe - r will reset the login counter for Joe, which will unlock his account and allow him to log in to the Linux system. This will resolve the issue of Joe being unable to log in to the Linux system. This is the correct command to use to resolve the issue. The other options are incorrect because they either do not unlock the account (usermod -s /bin/bash joe or passwd -u joe) or do not affect the login counter (chage -E 90 joe). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 17: Implementing Basic Security, page 517.

QUESTION 2

An administrator installed an application from source into /opt/operations1/ and has received numerous reports that users are not able to access the application without having to use the full path /opt/operations1/bin/*. Which of the following commands should be used to resolve this issue?

A. echo \\'export PATH=$PATH:/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile

B. echo \\'export PATH=/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile

C. echo \\'export PATH=$PATH/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile

D. echo \\'export $PATH:/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The command echo \\'export PATH=$PATH:/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile should be used to resolve

the issue of users not being able to access the application without using the full path. The echo command prints the given string to the standard output. The export command sets an environment variable and makes it available to all child processes. The PATH variable contains a list of directories where the shell looks for executable files. The $PATH expands to the current value of the PATH variable. The : separates the directories in the list. The /opt/operations1/bin is the directory where the application is installed. The >> operator appends the output to the end of the file. The /etc/profile file is a configuration file that is executed when a user logs in. The command echo \\'export PATH=$PATH:/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile will add the /opt/operations1/bin directory to the PATH variable for all users and allow them to access the application without using the full path. This is the correct command to use to resolve the issue. The other options are incorrect because they either overwrite the PATH variable (echo \\'export PATH=/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile) or do not use the correct syntax (echo \\'export PATH=$PATH/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile or echo \\'export $PATH:/opt/operations1/bin\\' >> /etc/profile). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0- 005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 9: Working with the Linux Shell, page 295.

QUESTION 3

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

```
# 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
```

A. chgrp -R 755 data/

B. chmod -R 777 data/

C. chattr -R -i data/

D. chown -R data/

Correct Answer: C

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

QUESTION 4

A Linux administrator is troubleshooting the root cause of a high CPU load and average.

```
$ uptime
07:30:43 up 20 days, 3 min, 1 user, load average: 2.98, 3.62, 5.21

$ top
PID  USER PR  NI  VIRT RES   SHR  S %CPU %MEM TIME+   COMMAND
6295 user1 30 -10 5465 56465 8254 R 86.5 1.5 7:35.25 app1

$ ps -ef | grep user1
user1 6295 1 7:42:19 tty/1   06:48:29 /usr/local/bin/app1
```

Which of the following commands will permanently resolve the issue?

A. renice -n -20 6295

B. pstree -p 6295

C. iostat -cy 1 5

D. kill -9 6295

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The command that will permanently resolve the issue of high CPU load and average is kill -9 6295. This command will send a SIGKILL signal to the process with the PID 6295, which is the process that is consuming 99.7% of the CPU according to the top output. The SIGKILL signal will terminate the process immediately and free up the CPU resources. The kill command is used to send signals to processes by PID or name. The other options are not correct commands for resolving this issue. The renice -n -20 6295 command will change the priority (niceness) of the process with PID 6295 to -20, which is the highest priority possible. This will make the process more CPU-intensive, not less. The renice command is used to change the priority of running processes. The pstree - p 6295 command will show a tree of processes with PID 6295 as the root. This will not affect the CPU load or average, but only display information. The pstree command is used to display a tree of processes. The iostat -cy 1 5 command will show CPU and disk I/O statistics for 5 iterations with an interval of 1 second. This will also not affect the CPU load or average, but only display information. The iostat command is used to report CPU and I/O statistics. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter

11: Troubleshooting Linux Systems; kill(1) - Linux manual page; renice(1) - Linux manual page; pstree(1) - Linux manual page; iostat(1) - Linux manual page

QUESTION 5

Users are experiencing high latency when accessing a web application served by a Linux machine. A systems

administrator checks the network interface counters and sees the following:

```
# ip -s link list dev enp0s25

2: enp0s25: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,LOWER_UP,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1
ac:12:34:56:78:cd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    RX: bytes   packets   errors   dropped missed  mcast
    2011664755 3579033   2394390 508      0       0
    TX: bytes   packets   errors   dropped carrier collsns
    309541780  1705408   0        0       12340   0
```

Which of the following is the most probable cause of the observed latency?

A. The network interface is disconnected.

B. A connection problem exists on the network interface.

C. No IP address is assigned to the interface.

D. The gateway is unreachable.

Correct Answer: B

The high number of errors and dropped packets in the output of the network interface counters indicate a connection problem on the network interface.

References:

CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Networking, Section: Troubleshooting Network Issues, Page 359. Linux+ (Plus) Certification, Exam Objectives: 4.3 Given a scenario, troubleshoot and resolve

basic network configuration and connectivity issues.

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