XK0-005 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A systems administrator is checking the system logs. The administrator wants to look at the last 20 lines of a log. Which of the following will execute the command?

A. tail -v 20

B. tail -n 20

C. tail -c 20

D. tail -l 20

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The command tail -n 20 will display the last 20 lines of a file. The -n option specifies the number of lines to show. This is the correct command to execute the task. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong options (-v, -c, or -l) or have the wrong arguments (20 instead of 20 filename). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 11: Managing Files and Directories, page 352.

QUESTION 2

Developers have requested implementation of a persistent, static route on the application server. Packets sent over the interface eth0 to 10.0.213.5/32 should be routed via 10.0.5.1. Which of the following commands should the administrator run to achieve this goal?

A. route -i etho -p add 10.0.213.5 10.0.5.1

B. route modify eth0 +ipv4.routes "10.0.213.5/32 10.0.5.1"

C. echo "10.0.213.5 10.0.5.1 eth0" > /proc/net/route

D. ip route add 10.0.213.5/32 via 10.0.5.1 dev eth0

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The command ip route add 10.0.213.5/32 via 10.0.5.1 dev eth0 adds a static route to the routing table that sends packets destined for 10.0.213.5/32 (a single host) through the gateway 10.0.5.1 on the interface eth0. This is the correct way to achieve the goal. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong syntax (route -i etho -p add), the wrong command (route modify), or the wrong file (/proc/net/route). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12: Managing Network Connections, page 379.

QUESTION 3

A Linux administrator is troubleshooting an issue in which an application service failed to start on a Linux server. The administrator runs a few commands and gets the following outputs:

Output 1:

```
Dec 23 23:14:15 root systemd[1] logsearch.service: Failed to start Logsearch.
```

Output 2:

```
logsearch.service - Log Search
  Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/logsearch.service; enabled; vendor preset:enabled)
  Active: failed (Result: timeout)
  Process: 3267 ExecStart=/usr/share/logsearch/bin/logger ...
  Main PID: 3267 (code=killed, signal=KILL)
```

Based on the above outputs, which of the following is the MOST likely action the administrator should take to resolve this issue?

A. Enable the logsearch.service and restart the service.

B. Increase the TimeoutStartUSec configuration for the logsearch.sevice.

C. Update the OnCalendar configuration to schedule the start of the logsearch.service.

D. Update the KillSignal configuration for the logsearch.service to use TERM.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The administrator should increase the TimeoutStartUSec configuration for the logsearch.service to resolve the issue. The output of systemct1 status logsearch.service shows that the service failed to start due to a timeout. The output of cat /etc/systemd/system/logsearch.service shows that the service has a TimeoutStartUSec configuration of 10 seconds, which might be too short for the service to start. The administrator should increase this value to a higher number, such as 30 seconds or 1 minute, and then restart the service. The other options are incorrect because they are not related to the issue. The service is already enabled, as shown by the output of systemct1 is-enabled logsearch.service. The service does not use an OnCalendar configuration, as it is not a timer unit. The service does not use a KillSignal configuration, as it is not being killed by a signal. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 14: Managing Processes and Scheduling Tasks, pages 434-435.

QUESTION 4

The application team has reported latency issues that are causing the application to crash on the Linux server. The Linux administrator starts

troubleshooting and receives the following output:

```
# netstat -s
15762 packets pruned from receive queue because of socket buffer over
690 times the listen queue of a socket overflowed
690 SYNs to LISTEN sockets ignored
2150128 packets collapsed in receive queue due to low socket buffer
TCPBacklogDrop: 844165

# ethtool -S eth0
rx_fw_discards: 4487
```

Which of the following commands will improve the latency issue?

A. # echo \\'net.core.net_backlog = 5000000\\' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # sysctl -p # systemctl daemon-reload

B. # ifdown eth0 # ip link set dev eth0 mtu 800 # ifup eth0

C. # systemctl stop network # ethtool -g eth0 512 # systemctl start network

D. # echo \\'net.core.rmem max = 12500000\\' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # echo \\'net.core.wmem_max = 12500000\\' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # sysctl -p

Correct Answer: D

The best command to use to improve the latency issue is D. # echo `net.core.rmem max = 12500000\\' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # echo `net.core.wmem_max = 12500000\\' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # sysctl -p. This command will increase the size of the

receive and send buffers for the network interface, which can improve the network performance and reduce packet loss. The sysctl command will apply the changes to the kernel parameters without rebooting the system.

The other commands are either incorrect or not suitable for this task. For example:

A. # echo `net.core.net_backlog = 5000000\\' >> /etc/sysctl.conf # sysctl -p # systemctl daemon-reload will try to increase the backlog queue for incoming connections, but this is not relevant for the latency issue. The systemctl daemon- reload command is also unnecessary, as it only reloads the systemd configuration files, not the kernel parameters.

B. # ifdown eth0 # ip link set dev eth0 mtu 800 # ifup eth0 will try to change the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the network interface to 800 bytes, but this is too low and may cause fragmentation and performance degradation. The default MTU for Ethernet is 1500 bytes, and it should not be changed unless there is a specific reason.

C. # systemctl stop network # ethtool -g eth0 512 # systemctl start network will try to change the ring buffer size of the network interface to 512, but this is too small and may cause packet drops and latency spikes. The default ring buffer size for Ethernet is usually 4096 or higher, and it should be increased if there is a high network traffic.

QUESTION 5

A junior developer is unable to access an application server and receives the following output:

```
[root@server1 ~]# ssh dev2@172.16.25.126
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
dev2@172.16.25.126's password:
Account locked due to 4 failed logins
Account locked due to 5 failed logins
Last login: Mon Apr 22 21:21:06 2021 from 172.16.16.52
```

The systems administrator investigates the issue and receives the following output:

```
[root@server1 ~]# pam_tally2 --user=dev2
Login Failures Latest failure From
dev2 5 04/22/21 21:22:37 172.16.16.52
```

Which of the following commands will help unlock the account?

A. Pam_tally2 --user=dev2 ---quiet

B. pam_ tally2 --user=dev2

C. pam_tally2 --user+dev2 ---quiet

D. pam_tally2 --user=dev2 ---reset

Correct Answer: D

To unlock an account that has been locked due to login failures, the administrator can use the command pam_tally2 --user=dev2 --reset (D). This will reset the failure counter for the user "dev2" and allow the user to log in again. The other

commands will not unlock the account, but either display or increase the failure count. References:

[CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide], Chapter 4: Managing Users and Groups, Section:

Locking Accounts with pam_tally2

[How to Lock and Unlock User Account in Linux]