Actual XK0-004 Exam Recently Updated Questions with Free Demo [Q93-Q114
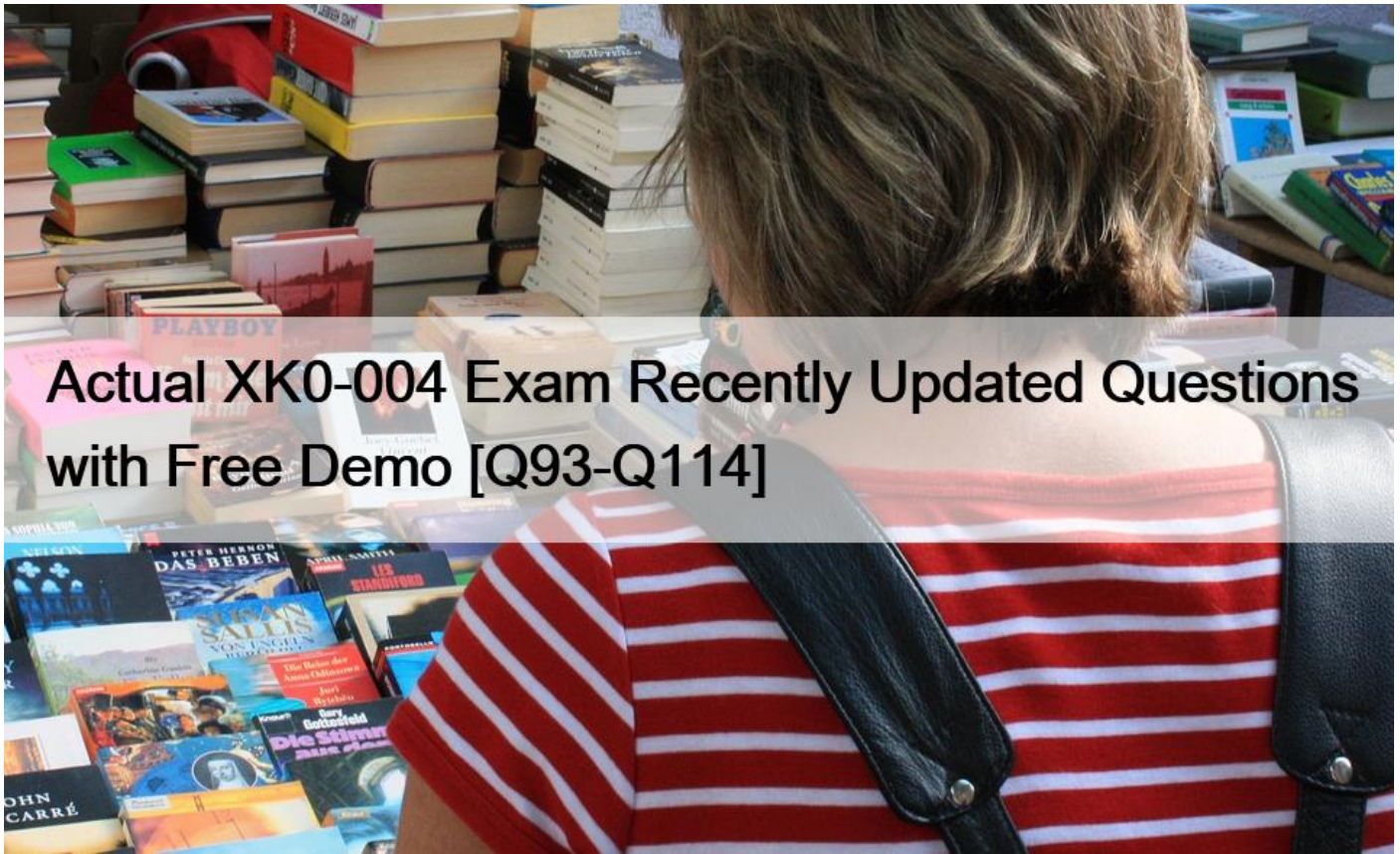

Actual XK0-004 Exam Recently Updated Questions with Free Demo
Free CompTIA XK0-004 Exam Questions Self-Assess Preparation

Q93. An administrator needs to generate a list of services that are listening on TCP and/or UDP ports. Which of the following tools should the administrator use?

* ethtool
* route
* netstat
* portmap

Reference:

https://www.tecmint.com/find-open-ports-in-linux/

Q94. An administrator reviews the following configuration file provided by a DevOps engineer:

```
Tasks:

  - name:Install php-fpm from repo
    yum:
      name: php-fpm
      state: present
  - name:Install mysql from repo
    yum:
      name: mysql-server
      state: present
```

Which of the following would the application parsing this file MOST likely have to support?
* YAML
* AJAX
* JSON
* SOAP

Q95. Which of the following server roles would assign a host IP address?
* DHCP
* NTP
* DNS
* SSH

Q96. A company wants to provide internal identity verification services for networked devices. Which of the following servers should be installed?
* SSH
* VPN
* CA
* DHCP
* DNS

Q97. A systems administrator manually added a new library to the server. The administrator wants to rebuild the library cache for immediate use.

Which of the following commands should the systems administrator run to achieve this goal?
* make install
* ldconfig
* make
* ldd

Q98. A systems administrator is implementing disk quotas on /home. During the process, the administrator receives the following error:

Cannot find filesystem to check or filesystem not mounted with user quota option.

Which of the following is the correct order of steps the administrator should follow to resolve this error?
* 1. Verify if /home has quotas enabled in /etc/fstaband, if not, enable it.

2. Remount /home.

3. Create the quota database files and generate the disk usage table.

4. Assign user quota policies.
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4. Remount /home.
Explanation/Reference: https://www.howtoforge.com/community/threads/quotacheck-cannot-find-filesystem-to- check.25954/

Q99. A Linux administrator is setting up a testing environment and needs to connect to a separate testing server using the production server name. The administrator needs to override the hostname that the DNS is returning in order to use the test environment. Which of the following commands should be run on each of the testing systems to BEST meet this goal?
* # hostnamectl set-hostname “192.168.1.100 production.company.com”
* # grep -i IP “${ip addr show} production.company.com” > /etc/resolv.conf
* # ip addr add 192.168.1.100/24 dev eth0 && rndc reload production.company.com
* # echo “192.168.1.100 production.company.com” >> /etc/hosts
Explanation/Reference: https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/7/html/networking_guide/ sec_configuring_host_names_using_hostnamectl

Q100. An administrator is troubleshooting an application that has failed to start after the server was rebooted.

Noticing the data volume is not mounted, the administrator attempts to mount it and receives this error:

```
[root@localhost comptia]# mount /dev/datavg/datalv /data
mount: special device /dev/datavg/datalv does not exist
```

Upon checking the logical volume status, the administrator receives this information:

```
[root@localhost comptia]# lvs
 LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
 root centos -wi-ao---- <6.20g
 swap centos -wi-ao---- 820.00m
 datalv datavg -wi------- 500.00m
[root@localhost comptia]#
```

Which of the following can be said about the data logical volume, and how can this problem be resolved?
* The logical volume is not active. The administrator should make it active with lvchange -ay /dev/ datavg/datalv and then mount it.

* The logical volume file system has become corrupted. The administrator should repair it with xfs_repair/dev/datavg/datalv and then mount it.
* The logical volume is OK but the /dev special files are missing. The administrator should recreate them by running /dev/MAKEDEV.
* The file system is read-only. The administrator should remount it as read-write with the command mount – o remount.rw /data.

Q101. An administrator is troubleshooting an application that has failed to start after the server was rebooted. Noticing the data volume is not mounted, the administrator attempts to mount it and receives this error:

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* The file system is read-only. The administrator should remount it as read-write with the command mount – o remount.rw /data.

Q102. Which of the following is true about Type 2 hypervisors?
* Type 2 hypervisors run on top of another general purpose OS.
* Type 2 hypervisors are often called bare-metal or native hypervisors.
* Type 2 hypervisors offer a performance increase to the guests in comparison to a Type 1 hypervisor.
* Only Type 2 hypervisors allow direct access to CPU virtualization features.
Reference:

https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/hypervisors

Q103. A system administrator has deployed a Linux server based on an Anaconda process with all packages and custom configurations necessary to install a web server role.

Which of the following could be used to install more Linux servers with the same characteristics?
* /etc/sysconfig/anaconda/cfg

* /root/anaconda.auto
* /root/anaconda-ks.cfg
* /etc/sysconfig/installation.cfg

Q104. A Linux administrator needs to switch from text mode to GUI. Which of the following runlevels will start the GUI by default?
* Runlevel 3
* Runlevel 4
* Runlevel 5
* Runlevel 6
Reference:

http://www.linfo.org/runlevel_def.html

Q105. A junior systems administrator is scanning archive.tar files with an antivirus scanner. The administrator is given the following tasks:

* List all files that are in the archive.tar files.

* Extract all files from the archive.tar files.

Which of the following actions should be performed to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)
* tar -tvf archive.tar
* tar -xf archive.tar
* tar -A archive.tar
* tar -av archive.tar
* tar -r archive.tar
* tar -uvz archive.tar
Reference:

https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-create-and-extract-archives-using-the-tar-command-in-linux/

Q106. A Linux administrator implemented a new HTTP server using the default configuration. None of the users on the network can access the server. If there is no problem on the network or with the users’ workstations, which of the following steps will BEST analyze and resolve the issue?
* Run netstat to ensure the port is correctly bound, and configure the firewall to allow access on ports 80 and 443
* Run route to ensure the port is correctly bound, and configure the firewall to allow access on ports 80 and 443
* Run netcat to ensure the port is correctly bound, and configure a static route to the web to allow access on ports 80 and 443
* Run route to ensure the port is correctly bound, and configure SELinux to allow access on ports 80 and 443

Q107. As a Systems Administrator, to reduce disk space, you were tasked to create a shell script that does the following:

Add relevant content to /tmp/script.sh, so that it finds and compresses rotated files in /var/log without recursion.

INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the blanks to build a script that performs the actual compression of rotated log files.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Snippets

tar	until	zip
egrep	awk	$log
"$6"	pgrep	repeat
/tmp/tempfile	locate		
ran	hen	"log.[1-6]$"
in	done	/var/log
for	xz	$1"
sed	gzip	"$log.[1-6]$
while		

```bash
#!/bin/bash

#name: script.sh

find /var/log -type f -a depth 1 | grep [ ? ] > /tmp/tempfile

[ ? ]  filename  [ ? ]  $(cat  [ ? ]  )

do

[ ? ]  $filename

[ ? ]
```

Snippets

tar	until	zip
egrep	awk	$log
"$6"	pgrep	repeat
/tmp/tempfile	locate		
ran	hen	"log.[1-6]$"
in	done	/var/log
for	xz	$1"
sed	gzip	"$log.[1-6]$
while		

```bash
#!/bin/bash

#name: script.sh

find /var/log -type f -a depth 1 | grep "$1" > /tmp/tempfile

for  filename  in  $(cat  /tmp/tempfile  )

do

gzip  $filename

done
```

```
#!/bin/bash

#name: script.sh

find /var/log -type f -maxdepth 1 | grep          /tmp/tempfile

       for        filename        in        $(cat    /tmp/tempfile    )

do

       gzip       $filename


       done
```

Q108. Which of the following is a difference between YAML and JSON?
* Users can comment in YAML but not in JSON
* JSON only curly brackets, while YAML only uses square brackets
* JSON is used in web development, while YAML is used solely in back-end systems.
* YAML has been deprecated for JSON.
Reference:

https://www.json2yaml.com/yaml-vs-json

Q109. A systems administrator is configuring options on a newly installed Linux VM that will be deployed to the Pacific time zone. Which of the following sets of commands should the administrator execute to accurately configure the correct time settings?

cd /etc
* ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/US/Pacific localtime

cd /usr/local
* ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/US/Pacific zoneinfo

cd /etc/local
* ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/US/Pacific localtime

cd /usr/share/local
* ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/US/Pacific localectl

Q110. A file server is sharing a directory called /share between team members inside a company. The fileshare needs to be moved from serverA to /newshare located on serverB with all permissions and attributes preserved. Which of the following commands would BEST achieve this task?
* rsync -aHAX /share/* serverB:/newshare

* dd if=/share/* of=serverB:/newshare
* tar -cvf /share/* serverB:/newshare
* mirrorlv /share/* serverB:/newshare

Q111. A Linux administration is using a Linux system as a router. During the tests, the administrator discovers that IP packets are not being sent between the configured interfaces.

Which of the following commands enables this feature for IPv4 networks?
* cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_route > 1
* echo “1” > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
* echo “1” > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_route
* echo “1” > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_net

Q112. A Linux systems administrator installed a new web server, which failed while attempting to start. The administrator suspects that SELinux is causing an issue and wants to temporarily put the system into permissive mode. Which of the following would allow the administrator to accomplish this?
* echo SELINUX=PERMISSIVE >> /etc/sysconfig/selinux
* setenforce 0
* sestatus 0
* chcon httpd_sys_content_t /var/

Q113. A systems administration team has decided to treat their systems as immutable instances. They keep the desired state of each of their systems in version control and apply automation whenever they provision a new instance. If there is an issue with one of their servers, instead of troubleshooting the issue, they terminate the instance and rebuild it using automation.

Which of the following is this an example of?
* Inventory
* Orchestration
* Infrastructure as code
* Agentless deployment

Q114. A Linux administrator tried to copy files to a remote server but received an error message indicating a lack of free space on the disk. The administrator issued a df command and verified adequate free space and inodes on the filesystem.

Which of the following commands is the BEST way to diagnose the issue?
* cat /proc/meminfo
* lsof -nP | grep deleted
* find / -type f -size +50M
* du -a / | sort -n -r | head -n 30

Test Prerequisites and Target Audience

There are many certifications related to Linux provided by different organizations. Nevertheless, CompTIA Linux+ is a quality vendor-neutral certificate, and this characteristic makes it more suitable for people at their IT beginning stages and for Systems administrators with about 12 months of experience. In addition, it is recommended to have CompTIA A+ or CompTIA Network+ or equivalent knowledge as an added advantage.

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