XK0-005 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

You have been asked to parse a log file of logins to determine various information about who is logging in and when.

INSTRUCTIONS

Open and inspect the Login log file.

Drag and drop the correct commands onto the output that was generated from that

command.

Tokens can be used only once and not all will be used.

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

Select and Place:

Command Ouput

View Login Log

Commands

```
tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]" < log.txt | grep -i "mar 12"
awk '{ print $1 }' log.txt | uniq
grep -i "mar 12" log.txt | sed 's/[a-z]/[A-Z]/g'
grep "Mar 13" log.txt
grep Mar 13 log.txt
awk '{ print $1 }' log.txt | sort | uniq -c
awk '{ print toupper($0) }' log.txt
awk '{ print $1 }' log.txt | sort | uniq
grep "Mar13" log.txt
grep log.txt "Mar 13"
awk '{ print $2 }' log.txt | sort | uniq
tr "[A-Z]" "[a-z]" < log.txt | grep -i "mar 12"
```

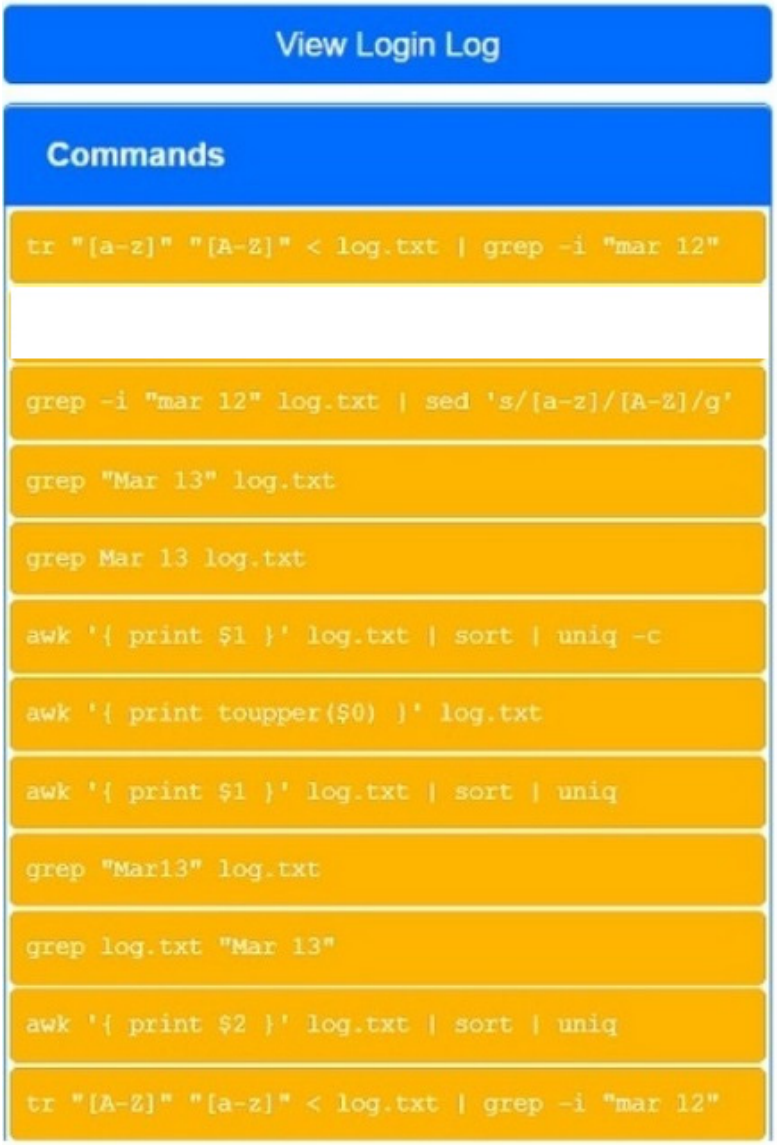
1 2 3

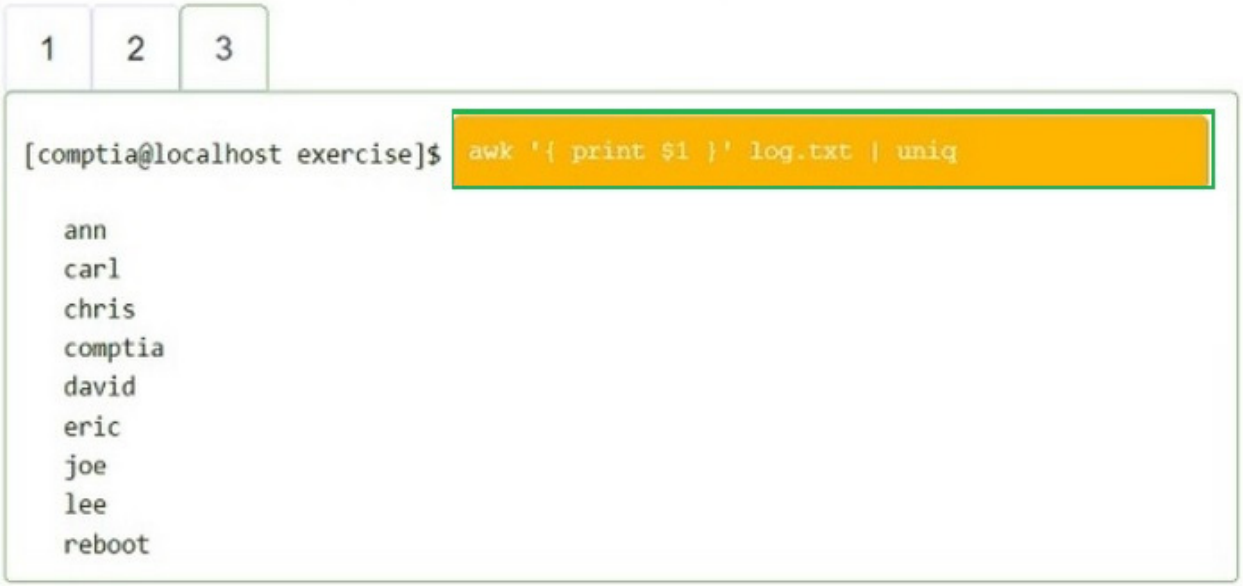
```
[comptia@localhost exercise]$

  ann
  carl
  chris
  comptia
  david
  eric
  joe
  lee
  reboot
```

Correct Answer:

Command Ouput





QUESTION 2

A Linux administrator wants to prevent the httpd web service from being started both manually and automatically on a server. Which of the following should the administrator use to accomplish this task?

A. systemctl mask httpd

B. systemctl disable httpd

C. systemctl stop httpd

D. systemctl reload httpd

Correct Answer: A

The best command to use to prevent the httpd web service from being started both manually and automatically on a server is A. systemctl mask httpd. This command will create a symbolic link from the httpd service unit file to /dev/null, which will make the service impossible to start or enable. This is different from systemctl disable httpd, which will only prevent the service from starting automatically on boot, but not manually. The other commands are either not relevant or not sufficient for this task. For example:

C. systemctl stop httpd will only stop the service if it is currently running, but it will not prevent it from being started again.

D. systemctl reload httpd will only reload the configuration files of the service, but it will not stop or disable it.

QUESTION 3

A systems administrator notices the process list on a mission-critical server has a large number of processes that are in state "Z" and marked as "defunct." Which of the following should the administrator do in an attempt to safely remove these entries from the process list?

A. Kill the process with PID 1.

B. Kill the PID of the processes.

C. Kill the parent PID of the processes.

D. Reboot the server.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: As the web search results show, processes in state Z are defunct or zombie processes, which means they have terminated but their parent process has not reaped them properly. They do not consume any resources, but they occupy a slot in the process table. To remove them from the process list, the administrator needs to kill the parent process of the zombies, which will cause them to be reaped by the init process (PID 1). Killing the zombies themselves or the init process will not have any effect, as they are already dead. Rebooting the server may work, but it is not a safe or efficient option, as it may cause unnecessary downtime or data loss for a mission-critical server.

References Processes in a Zombie (Z) or Defunct State | Support | SUSE, paragraph 3 linux - Zombie vs Defunct processes? - Stack Overflow, answer by admirableadmin How To Kill Zombie Processes on Linux | Linux Journal, paragraph 4

QUESTION 4

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. $SHELL

D. $DISPLAY

Correct Answer: D

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

QUESTION 5

A junior administrator is setting up a new Linux server that is intended to be used as a router at a remote site. Which of the following parameters will accomplish this goal?

A.

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

B.

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
iptables -t nat -D POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

C.

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

D.

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The parameter net.ipv4.ip_forward=1 will accomplish the goal of setting up a new Linux server as a router. This parameter enables the IP forwarding feature, which allows the server to forward packets between different network interfaces. This is necessary for a router to route traffic between different networks. The parameter can be set in the /etc/sysctl.conf file or by using the sysctl command. This is the correct parameter to use to accomplish the goal. The other options are incorrect because they either do not exist (net.ipv4.ip_forwarding or net.ipv4.ip_route) or do not enable IP forwarding (net.ipv4.ip_forward=0). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12: Managing Network Connections, page 382.