XK0-005Q&As

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QUESTION 1

An administrator started a long-running process in the foreground that needs to continue without interruption. Which of the following keystrokes should the administrator use to continue running the process in the background?

A. bg

B. bg

C. jobs -1

D. bg and

Correct Answer: A

A long-running process is a program that takes a long time to complete or runs indefinitely on a Linux system. A foreground process is a process that runs in the current terminal and receives input from the keyboard and output to the screen.

A background process is a process that runs in the background and does not interact with the terminal. A background process can continue running even if the terminal is closed or disconnected. To start a long-running process in the

background, the user can append an ampersand (and) to the command, such as someapp and. This will run someapp in the background and return control to the terminal immediately.

To move a long-running process from the foreground to the background, the user can use two keystrokes: Ctrl+Z and bg. The Ctrl+Z keystroke will suspend (pause) the foreground process and return control to the terminal. The bg keystroke

will resume (continue) the suspended process in the background and detach it from the terminal. The statement B is correct.

The statements A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not perform the desired task. The bg keystroke alone will not work unless there is a suspended process to resume. The Ctrl+B keystroke will not suspend the foreground process, but

rather move one character backward in some applications. The jobs keystroke will list all processes associated with the current terminal. The bg and keystroke will cause an error because bg does not take any arguments. References: [How to

Run Linux Processes in Background]

QUESTION 2

A systems administrator is gathering information about a file type and the contents of a file. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to accomplish this task?

A. file filename

B. touch filename

C. grep filename

D. lsof filename

Correct Answer: A

The file command is used to determine the type of a file by examining its contents. It can recognize many different formats, such as text, binary, executable, compressed, image, audio, video, etc. It can also display some additional information about the file, such as encoding, size, dimensions, etc12 References: 1: file(1) - Linux manual page 2: How to use the file command in Linux

QUESTION 3

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 4

A user is attempting to log in to a Linux server that has Kerberos SSO ena-bled. Which of the following commands should the user run to authenticate and then show the ticket grants? (Select TWO).

A. kinit

B. klist

C. kexec

D. kioad

E. pkexec

F. realm

Correct Answer: AB

The following commands can help the user to authenticate and show the ticket grants using Kerberos SSO on a Linux server:

kinit: This command obtains and caches an initial ticket-granting ticket (TGT) for the user from the Kerberos key distribution center (KDC). The user needs to enter their password or use a keytab file to authenticate1. klist: This

command lists

the cached tickets, including the TGT and any service tickets, for the user. It also shows the expiration time and flags for each ticket2. For example, the user can run the following commands to log in and view their tickets:

$ kinit username@REALM

Password for username@REALM:

$ klist

Ticket cache: FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_1000

Default principal: username@REALM

Valid starting Expires Service principal

04/06/2023 16:06:59 04/07/2023 02:06:59 krbtgt/REALM@REALM renew until 04/13/2023 16:06:59

References:

kinit(1) - Linux man page, section "Description".

klist(1) - Linux man page, section "Description".

QUESTION 5

Due to low disk space, a Linux administrator finding and removing all log files that were modified more than 180 days ago. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

A. find /var/log -type d -mtime +180 -print -exec rm {} \;

B. find /var/log -type f -modified +180 -rm

C. find /var/log -type f -mtime +180 -exec rm {} \

D. find /var/log -type c -atime +180 ?emove

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The command that will accomplish the task of finding and removing all log files that were modified more than 180 days ago is find /var/log -type f -mtime +180 -exec rm {} ;. This command will use find to search for files (-type f)

under /var/log directory that have a modification time (-mtime) older than 180 days (+180). For each matching file, it will execute (-exec) the rm command to delete it, passing the file name as an argument ({}). The command will end with a

semicolon (;), which is escaped with a backslash to prevent shell interpretation.

The other options are not correct commands for accomplishing the task. The find /var/log - type d -mtime +180 -print -exec rm {} ; command will search for directories (-type d) instead of files, and print their names (-print) before deleting them.

This is not what the task requires. The find /var/log -type f -modified +180 -rm command is invalid because there is no such option as -modified or -rm for find. The correct options are -mtime and -delete, respectively. The find /var/log -type

c atime +180 ?emove command is also invalid because there is no such option as ?emove for find. Moreover, it will search for character special files (-type c) instead of regular files, and use access time (-atime) instead of modification time.

References: find(1) - Linux manual page; Find and delete files older than n days in Linux