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Question: 935

What is the format of the private key stored in `~/.ssh/id_rsa`?

- A. ASCII
- B. DER
- C. PPK
- D. PEM

Answer: D

Explanation: The private key stored in `~/.ssh/id_rsa` is in PEM (Privacy-Enhanced Mail) format, which is a Base64 encoded format with headers.

Question: 936

In systemd, what is the purpose of a timer unit file?

- A. To specify the system's boot parameters
- B. To manage network connections
- C. To log system events
- D. To control the execution of services based on time

Answer: D

Explanation: A timer unit file in systemd is used to schedule the execution of service units based on time criteria, similar to cron but with more advanced features.

Question: 937

If you want to permanently change the hostname of your Linux system to "myserver", which file must you edit to ensure the change persists across reboots?

- A. `/etc/hosts`
- B. `/etc/sysconfig/network`
- C. `/etc/hostname`

D. /etc/hostnamectl.conf

Answer: C

Explanation: The /etc/hostname file contains the static hostname and should be edited to make a permanent change.

Question: 938

Which of the following features distinguishes the GNOME desktop environment, particularly in its design philosophy and approach to user interaction?

- A. Highly customizable interface
- B. Integration with KDE applications
- C. Minimalist design and usability focus
- D. Extensive command-line tools

Answer: C

Explanation: GNOME is known for its minimalist design, focusing on usability and providing a clean interface that enhances the user experience through simplicity.

Question: 939

If you were to configure your NTP client to use the server at time.example.com, which line would you add to your NTP configuration file to ensure it is the primary time source?

- A. driftfile time.example.com
- B. peer time.example.com
- C. restrict time.example.com
- D. server time.example.com

Answer: D

Explanation: The line server time.example.com in the NTP configuration file specifies that the NTP daemon should synchronize time from the server at time.example.com.

Question: 940

What command would you use to revoke a GPG key, and what is the typical process followed after revocation?

- A. gpg --delete-key keyid
- B. gpg --revoke-key keyid
- C. gpg --revoke keyid
- D. gpg --revoke-certificate keyid

Answer: B

Explanation: The command `gpg --revoke-key keyid` is used to revoke a GPG key. After revocation, the revocation certificate should be distributed to key servers and shared with contacts to inform them that the key is no longer valid.

Question: 941

If a user wants to check the list of printers configured in a CUPS environment, which command should they use to display this information?

- A. `lpq`
- B. `cups-config --list-printers`
- C. `lprm -l`
- D. `lpstat -p`

Answer: D

Explanation: The command `lpstat -p` displays the status of all printers configured in the CUPS environment, including their availability and whether they are accepting print jobs.

Question: 942

To create a skeleton directory for new users that includes a specific configuration file, which of the following commands would be most appropriate?

- A. `cp /etc/skel/.bashrc /etc/skel/my_config_file`
- B. `echo 'my_config' >> /etc/skel/my_config_file`
- C. `useradd -k /etc/skel username`
- D. `cp /path/to/my_config_file /etc/skel/`

Answer: D

Explanation: Option B copies the specific configuration file into the skeleton directory, ensuring it is available for new users. The other options do not create a skeleton correctly.

Question: 943

How can you determine if the cron service is currently active and running on your system?

- A. `systemctl is-active cron`
- B. `crontab -l`
- C. `service cron status`
- D. `ps aux | grep cron`

Answer: A

Explanation: The command `systemctl is-active cron` checks if the cron service is currently active and running, providing a straightforward way to verify its status.

Question: 944

Which of the following methods can you use to create a pipeline that connects the output of one command to the input of another?

- A. `command1 > command2`
- B. `command1 | command2`
- C. `command1 < command2`
- D. `command1 & command2`

Answer: B

Explanation: The `|` operator creates a pipeline, passing the output of `command1` directly as input to `command2`.

Question: 945

Considering security best practices, which of the following actions should be taken regarding the `/etc/passwd` and `/etc/shadow` files to protect user account information?

- A. Change permissions to restrict access, allowing only root to read `/etc/shadow` and limiting `/etc/passwd` appropriately.
- B. Ensure both files are world-readable for troubleshooting access issues.
- C. Store both files in a publicly accessible directory for transparency.
- D. Regularly backup both files without changing their permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation: To protect user account information, the `/etc/shadow` file should be readable only by root, while `/etc/passwd` should be accessible for necessary user account functionality but with restricted permissions as appropriate.

Question: 946

If a system administrator needs to verify that the timezone is correctly set after using `timedatectl`, which command would provide the most comprehensive information, including NTP synchronization status?

- A. `timedatectl status`
- B. `date +%s'`
- C. `cat /etc/timezone`
- D. `timedatectl show`

Answer: A

Explanation: The command `timedatectl status` provides detailed information about the current timezone settings, local time, UTC time, and NTP synchronization status, making it comprehensive for verification.

Question: 947

In order to check the status of the CUPS service and confirm it is running correctly, which command would you use on a Linux system?

- A. `systemctl status cups`
- B. `service cups status`
- C. `lpstat -t`
- D. `cupsctl --status`

Answer: A

Explanation: The command `systemctl status cups` checks the status of the CUPS service, confirming whether it is active and running correctly on the system.

Question: 948

What is the quickest way to check if the PATH variable includes `/usr/local/sbin` for the current session?

- A. `echo $PATH | grep /usr/local/sbin`
- B. `printenv PATH | grep /usr/local/sbin`
- C. `path | grep /usr/local/sbin`
- D. `which /usr/local/sbin`

Answer: A

Explanation: Option A correctly checks for the presence of the directory in the PATH variable. The other options do not effectively check the PATH.

Question: 949

When configuring SSH, what does the `StrictHostKeyChecking` option do when set to "no" in the SSH client configuration?

- A. It automatically adds new host keys to the `known_hosts` file without prompting.
- B. It requires a password for every connection.
- C. It disables host key verification entirely.
- D. It restricts connections to known hosts only.

Answer: A

Explanation: Setting `StrictHostKeyChecking` to "no" allows the SSH client to automatically add new host keys to the `known_hosts` file without prompting the user for confirmation.

Question: 950

Which command would be used to view the details of a specific systemd timer and its associated service?

- A. `systemctl show timer.timer`
- B. `systemctl list-timers`
- C. `systemctl status timer.timer`
- D. `systemd-run timer.timer`

Answer: C

Explanation: The `systemctl status timer.timer` command provides detailed information about a specific systemd timer, including its last and next activation times and the associated service it triggers.

Question: 951

Which of the following IP addresses is a valid private IP address according to RFC 1918, and would it be routable on the public Internet?

- A. 10.0.0.1
- B. All other options
- C. 192.168.1.1
- D. 172.16.0.1

Answer: B

Explanation: All the listed IP addresses (10.0.0.1, 172.16.0.1, and 192.168.1.1) are valid private IP addresses as defined in RFC 1918. They are not routable on the public Internet.

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