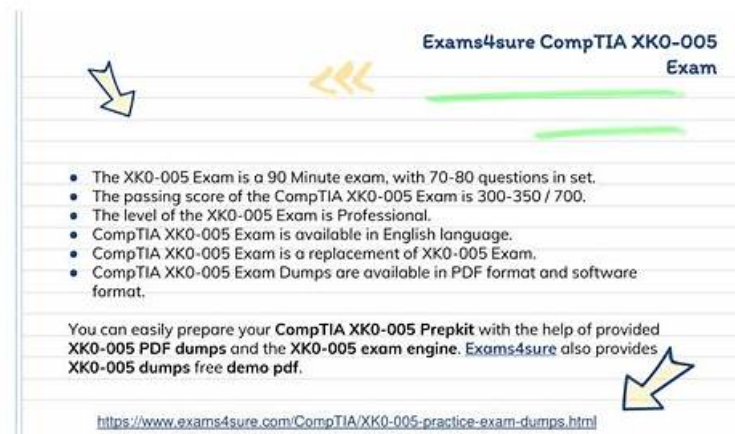


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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam (XK0-005) is designed for IT professionals who are interested in gaining a strong foundation in Linux operating systems. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification exam is vendor-neutral, which means it is not tied to any specific Linux distribution. This allows candidates to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in Linux across different distributions, such as Ubuntu, Debian, Fedora, and others. The XK0-005 Certification Exam is an updated version of the previous CompTIA Linux+ exam (LX0-103 and LX0-104). It covers the core Linux concepts, system administration tasks, and advanced Linux administration skills.

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Additionally, the web-based CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam (XK0-005) practice test works on all operating systems such as Windows, iOS, Android, and Linux, providing flexibility to users. Browsers including MS Edge, Internet Explorer, Safari, Opera, Chrome, and Firefox also support the online version of the CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam (XK0-005) practice exam. Features we have discussed in the above section of the PassTestking CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam (XK0-005) practice test software are present in the online format as well. But the web-based version of the XK0-005 practice exam requires a continuous internet connection.

CompTIA XK0-005 Exam evaluates the candidates' ability to perform tasks such as installation and configuration, system maintenance, command-line operations, and basic network management. XK0-005 exam covers various Linux distributions, including Ubuntu, Debian, CentOS, and SUSE. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification is vendor-neutral, which means it is not tied to any specific Linux distribution or technology.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q793-Q798):

NEW QUESTION # 793

Users report that connections to a MariaDB service are being closed unexpectedly. A systems administrator troubleshoots the issue and finds the following message in /var/log/messages:

Which of the following is causing the connection issue?

- A. The process mysqld is using too many semaphores.
- **B. The server is running out of file descriptors.**
- C. Something is starving the server resources.
- D. The amount of RAM allocated to the server is too high.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The message in /var/log/messages indicates that the server is running out of file descriptors. A file descriptor is a non-negative integer identifier for an open file in Linux. Each process has a table of open file descriptors where a new entry is appended upon opening a new file. There is a limit on how many file descriptors a process can open at a time, which depends on the system configuration and the user privileges. If a process tries to open more files than the limit, it will fail with an error message like "Too many open files".

This could cause connections to be closed unexpectedly or other problems with the application.

The other options are not correct causes for the connection issue. The process mysqld is not using too many semaphores, which are synchronization mechanisms for processes that share resources. Semaphores are not related to file descriptors or open files.

Something is not starving the server resources, which could mean high CPU usage, memory pressure, disk I/O, network congestion, or other factors that affect performance. These could cause slowdowns or timeouts, but not file descriptor exhaustion. The amount of RAM allocated to the server is not too high, which could cause swapping or paging if it exceeds the physical memory available.

This could also affect performance, but not file descriptor availability. References: File Descriptor Requirements (Linux Systems); Limits on the Number of Linux File Descriptors

NEW QUESTION # 794

A Linux administrator is creating a new sudo profile for the accounting user. Which of the following should be added by the administrator to the sudo configuration file so that the accounting user can run /opt/acc/report as root?

- A. accounting ALL=/opt/acc/report
- B. accounting localhost=/opt/acc/report
- C. %accounting ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /opt/acc/report
- D. accounting /opt/acc/report= (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

This answer allows the accounting user to run the /opt/acc/report command as root on any host without entering a password. The % sign indicates that accounting is a group name, not a user name. The ALL keyword means any host, any user, and any command, depending on the context. The NOPASSWD tag overrides the default behavior of sudo, which is to ask for the user's password.

The other answers are incorrect for the following reasons:

A: accounting localhost=/opt/acc/report

This answer only allows the accounting user to run the command on the localhost, not on any host.

This answer also requires the accounting user to enter their password, which is not specified in the question.

B: accounting ALL=/opt/acc/report

This answer only allows the accounting user to run the command as themselves, not as root.

This answer also requires the accounting user to enter their password, which is not specified in the question.

D: accounting /opt/acc/report= (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

This answer has an invalid syntax, as there should be no space between the equal sign and the parentheses.

This answer also grants too much privilege to the accounting user, as it allows them to run any command as any user without a password.

NEW QUESTION # 795

A Linux systems administrator is troubleshooting an I/O latency on a single CPU server. The administrator runs a top command and receives the following output:

%Cpu(s): 0.2 us, 33.1 sy, 0.0 ni, 0.0 id, 52.4 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.2 si, 0.0 st Which of the following is correct based on the output received from the exe-cuted command?

- A. The server's CPU value for the time spent on system processes is low.
- B. The server's CPU is spending too much time waiting for data inputs.
- C. The server's CPU shows a high idle-time value.
- D. The server's CPU is taking too long to process users' requests.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The server's CPU is spending too much time waiting for data inputs. This can be inferred from the output of the top command, which

shows the percentage of CPU time spent in different states. The wa state stands for wait, and it indicates that the CPU is idle while waiting for an I/O operation to complete. In this case, the wa state is 52.4%, which means that more than half of the CPU time is wasted on waiting for data inputs. This can cause a high I/O latency and affect the performance of the server.

The other options are not correct based on the output received from the executed command. The server's CPU is not taking too long to process users' requests, because the us state, which stands for user, is only 0.2%, which means that the CPU is barely used by user processes. The server's CPU does not show a high idle-time value, because the id state, which stands for idle, is 0.0%, which means that the CPU is not idle at all. The server's CPU value for the time spent on system processes is not low, because the sy state, which stands for system, is 33.1%, which means that the CPU is heavily used by system processes.

References: How to Use the Linux top Command (and Understand Its Output); [Understanding Linux CPU Load - when should you be worried?]

NEW QUESTION # 796

A systems administrator is tasked with mounting a USB drive on a system. The USB drive has a single partition, and it has been mapped by the system to the device /dev/sdb. Which of the following commands will mount the USB to /media/usb?

- A. mount -t usb /dev/sdb1 /media/usb
- **B. mount /dev/sdb1 /media/usb**
- C. mount /dev/sdb0 /media/usb
- D. mount /dev/sdb /media/usb

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The mount /dev/sdb1 /media/usb command will mount the USB drive to /media/usb. This command will attach the filesystem on the first partition of the USB drive (/dev/sdb1) to the mount point /media/usb, making it accessible to the system. The mount /dev/sdb0 /media/usb command is invalid, as there is no such device as

/dev/sdb0. The mount /dev/sdb /media/usb command is incorrect, as it will try to mount the entire USB drive instead of its partition, which may cause errors or data loss. The mount -t usb /dev/sdb1 /media/usb command is incorrect, as usb is not a valid filesystem type for mount. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 14: Managing Disk Storage, page 455.

NEW QUESTION # 797

A Linux administrator receives a ticket stating that end users are unable to access the company's internal cloud server. The administrator executes the following command:

```
bash
```

```
ping usl.com
```

Result:

```
ping: cannot resolve usl.com: Unknown Host
```

Which of the following files needs to be modified to allow end users to access usl.com?

- A. /etc/hosts.allow
- B. /etc/hostname
- **C. /etc/resolv.conf**
- D. /etc/interfaces

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error "cannot resolve host" indicates a DNS resolution failure. The file /etc/resolv.conf defines the DNS server(s) to be used for name resolution.

* /etc/interfaces configures network interfaces.

* /etc/hosts.allow is for TCP wrappers access control, not DNS.

* /etc/hostname defines the local system's hostname, not DNS configuration.

Reference: CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 Study Guide, Domain 2.1 - Networking Fundamentals

"DNS resolution failures often stem from misconfigured or missing entries in /etc/resolv.conf."

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