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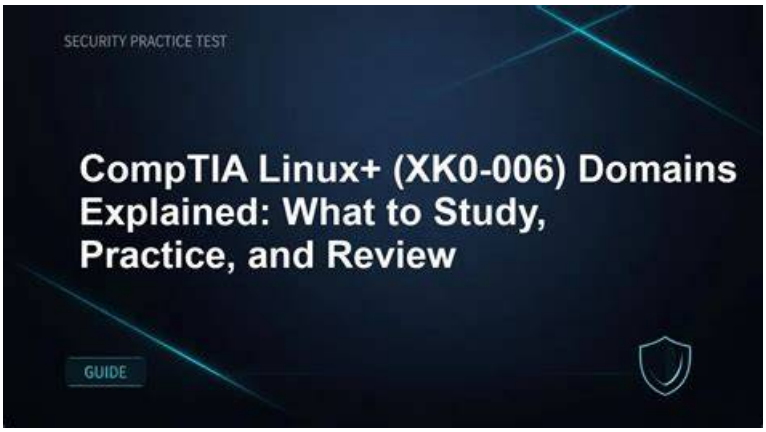

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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Services and User Management: Covers day-to-day Linux administration including file management, user accounts, processes, software, services, and container operations.
Topic 2	• Automation, Orchestration, and Scripting: Covers task automation with tools like Ansible, shell and Python scripting, Git version control, and responsible AI-assisted development.
Topic 3	• Troubleshooting: Addresses diagnosing and resolving issues across system health, hardware, storage, networking, security configurations, and performance optimization.
Topic 4	• Security: Focuses on securing Linux systems through authentication, firewalls, OS hardening, account policies, cryptography, and compliance checks.

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82
An administrator logs in to a Linux server and notices the clock is 37 minutes fast. Which of the following commands will fix the issue?

- A. hwclock
- B. ntpd -q
- C. timedatectl
- D. ntpdate

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 83
A systems administrator must provide privileged access to a specific user in a Linux system.
Which of the following commands should the administrator use?

- A. usermod -aG sudo username
- B. visudo username
- C. sed -i 's/username/root/' /etc/passwd
- D. echo username >> /etc/sudoers.d/privileged

Answer: A

Explanation:
Adding the user to the sudo group grants privileged access by allowing the user to execute commands with elevated permissions through sudo, which is the standard and supported method on Linux systems.

NEW QUESTION # 84
Which of the following statements best describes Ansible?

- A. A software configuration tool with its own declarative, Ruby-based language
- B. A CI/CD tool that allows automation using pipelines
- C. A tool used for monitoring cloud infrastructure
- D. A tool that provides automation using playbooks written in YAML

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. A tool that provides automation using playbooks written in YAML because Ansible is a widely used automation and configuration management tool that relies on YAML-based playbooks to define system configurations, deployments, and orchestration tasks.
Ansible operates in an agentless manner, meaning it does not require additional software to be installed on managed nodes. Instead, it uses standard protocols such as SSH to communicate with remote systems. The automation logic is written in playbooks, which are human-readable YAML files describing tasks, roles, and desired system states. This simplicity and readability make Ansible especially popular in DevOps and Linux administration environments.
Option A is incorrect because Ansible is not primarily a monitoring tool; tools like Nagios, Prometheus, or Zabbix are used for monitoring infrastructure.
Option B is incorrect because it describes Puppet, which uses a declarative language and is Ruby-based.
Option C is incorrect because it describes CI/CD tools like Jenkins or GitLab CI, which focus on pipeline automation rather than configuration management.
From a Linux+ perspective, Ansible is categorized under automation and orchestration tools. It enables administrators to automate repetitive tasks such as software installation, configuration management, system updates, and deployment processes. Its YAML-based approach reduces complexity and improves maintainability, making it a critical tool in modern infrastructure management and automation workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 85
Which of the following describes the method of consolidating system events to a single location?

- A. Webhooks
- B. Threshold monitoring
- C. Log aggregation
- D. Health checks

Answer: C

Explanation:
Consolidating system events from multiple sources into a single, centralized location is a key concept in Linux system administration and is explicitly covered under logging and monitoring topics in the CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives. This method is known as log aggregation, making option A the correct answer.
Log aggregation refers to the practice of collecting logs generated by operating systems, services, applications, and network devices and storing them in a centralized repository. In Linux environments, logs may originate from systemd-journald, syslog, application-specific log files, containers, and cloud-based workloads. Aggregating these logs allows administrators to analyze events more efficiently, correlate issues across systems, and improve troubleshooting, auditing, and security monitoring.
Linux+ V8 documentation emphasizes centralized logging as a best practice in environments with multiple servers. Without log aggregation, administrators would need to log in to each system individually to inspect logs, which is inefficient and error-prone. Centralized solutions such as syslog servers, ELK/EFK stacks, and SIEM platforms enable real-time analysis, long-term retention, and alerting based on log data.
The other options do not describe log consolidation. Health checks are used to verify whether services or systems are operational but do not collect or store event data. Webhooks are HTTP-based callbacks used for event-driven automation and notifications, not for storing logs. Threshold monitoring involves generating alerts when metrics exceed defined limits, such as CPU or memory usage, but it does not centralize system event records.
Linux+ V8 stresses that effective log aggregation improves incident response, supports compliance requirements, and enhances system visibility. It is especially important for detecting security incidents, diagnosing failures, and performing root-cause analysis across distributed systems.

NEW QUESTION # 86
A Linux user needs to download the latest Debian image from a Docker repository. Which of the following commands makes this task possible?

- A. docker image save debian
- B. docker image import debian
- C. docker image init debian
- D. docker image pull debian

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. docker image pull debian because it is the standard Docker command used to download container images from a remote repository such as Docker Hub. In Docker terminology, "pulling" an image means retrieving it from a remote registry and storing it locally so it can be used to create containers.
When a user executes docker image pull debian, Docker connects to the default registry (Docker Hub), searches for the official Debian image, and downloads the latest version (by default, the "latest" tag unless otherwise specified). This command is essential in container-based workflows and is commonly used in automation, orchestration, and DevOps environments.
Option A (docker image init debian) is incorrect because there is no valid Docker command called init under docker image. Initialization of containers is handled differently, typically via docker run.
Option C (docker image import debian) is incorrect because import is used to create a Docker image from a local tarball or file, not to download from a remote repository.
Option D (docker image save debian) is incorrect because save is used to export an existing local image into a tar archive for backup or transfer purposes. It does not download images.
From a Linux+ perspective, understanding container management is a key part of automation and orchestration. Commands like docker pull allow administrators to quickly provision environments, deploy applications, and maintain consistency across systems. This makes it a fundamental skill for modern Linux system administration and DevOps practices

NEW QUESTION # 87
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