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CompTIA

Linux+

XK0-005

442 Practice Test Questions

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XK0-005 PDF， XK0-005最新考證

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最新的 Linux+ XK0-005 免費考試真題 (Q583-Q588):

問題 #583

A systems engineer is adding a new 1GB XFS filesystem that should be temporarily mounted under /ops/app. Which of the following is the correct list of commands to achieve this goal?

- A.

```
pvccreate -L1G /dev/app
mkfs.xfs /dev/app
mount /dev/app /opt/app
```

- B.

```
lvcreate -L 1G -n app app_vg
mkfs.xfs /dev/app_vg/app
mount /dev/app_vg/app /opt/app
```

- C.

```
parted /dev/sdb --script mkpart primary xfs 1GB
mkfs.xfs /dev/sdb
mount /dev/sdb /opt/app
```

```
lvs --create 1G --name app
mkfs.xfs /dev/app
mount /dev/app /opt/app
```

- D.

答案: B

解題說明:

The list of commands in option D is the correct way to achieve the goal. The commands are as follows:

- * `fallocate -l 1G /ops/app.img` creates a 1GB file named `app.img` under the `/ops` directory.
- * `mkfs.xfs /ops/app.img` formats the file as an XFS filesystem.
- * `mount -o loop /ops/app.img /ops/app` mounts the file as a loop device under the `/ops/app` directory. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong commands (`dd` or `truncate` instead of `fallocate`), the wrong options (`-t` or `-f` instead of `-o`), or the wrong order of arguments (`/ops/app.img /ops/app` instead of `/ops/app /ops/app.img`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, pages 323-324.

問題 #584

A systems administrator needs to remove a disk from a Linux server. The disk size is 500G, and it is the only one that size on that machine. Which of the following commands can the administrator use to find the corresponding device name?

- A. `fdisk -V`
- B. `lscsi -s`
- C. `lsusb -t`
- D. `partprobe -a`

答案: B

解題說明:

The `lscsi` command can list the SCSI devices on the system, along with their size and device name. The `-s` option shows the size of each device. The administrator can look for the device that has a size of 500G and note its device name. See `lscsi(8)` - Linux man page and How to check Disk Interface Types in Linux.

References1: <https://linux.die.net/man/8/lscsi>2: <https://www.golinuxcloud.com/check-disk-type-linux/> An administrator accidentally installed the `httpd` RPM package along with several dependencies. Which of the following options is the best way for the administrator to revert the package installation?

`dnf clean all`

```
rpm -e httpd
apt-get clean
yum history undo last
```

The yum history undo last command will undo the last transaction, which in this case is the installation of the httpd RPM package and its dependencies. This will remove the packages that were installed and restore the previous state of the system. See How to undo or redo yum transactions and yum history. References 1:

<https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/undo-redo-yum-transactions2>: <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man8/yum.8.html#HISTORY>

問題 #585

A Linux administrator tries to install Ansible in a Linux environment. One of the steps is to change the owner and the group of the directory /opt/Ansible and its contents. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

- A. `usermod -aG Ansible /opt/Ansible`
- B. `chmod -c /opt/Ansible`
- C. `groupmod -g Ansible -n /opt/Ansible`
- D. `chown -R Ansible:Ansible /opt/Ansible`

答案: D

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The chown command is used to change the owner and group of files and directories. The -R (recursive) flag ensures that all contents within the directory are also updated. The correct syntax is `chown -R owner:group directory`. So, `chown -R Ansible:Ansible /opt/Ansible` will change the owner and group for /opt/Ansible and everything inside it to "Ansible".

Other options:

- * A. `groupmod` is used to modify group properties, not ownership of directories or files.
- * C. `usermod` is for modifying user properties or group memberships.
- * D. `chmod` changes permissions, not owner/group.

Reference:

CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide: Exam XK0-005, Sybex, Chapter 6: "User and Group Management", Section: "Managing File Ownership and Permissions"

CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 Objectives, Domain 1.0: System Management

問題 #586

A systems administrator is compiling a report containing information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. Which of the following commands will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information?

- A. `netstat -pn`
- B. `ss -pint`
- C. `tcpdump -nL`
- D. `lsnf -lt`

答案: B

解題說明:

The command `ss -pint` will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. The `ss` command is a tool for displaying socket statistics on Linux systems. Sockets are endpoints of network communication that allow processes to exchange data over the network. The `ss` command can show various information about the sockets, such as the state, address, port, protocol, and process. The `-pint` option specifies the filters and flags that the `ss` command should apply. The `-p` option shows the process name and ID that owns the socket. The `-i` option shows the internal information about the socket, such as the send and receive queue, the congestion window, and the retransmission timeout.

The `-n` option shows the numerical address and port, instead of resolving the hostnames and service names.

The `-t` option shows only the TCP sockets, which are the most common type of sockets used for network communication. The command `ss -pint` will display the socket statistics for the TCP sockets, along with the process name and ID, the numerical address and port, and the internal information. This will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. This is the correct command to use to obtain the needed information. The other options are incorrect because they either do not show the socket statistics (`tcpdump -nL` or `lsnf -lt`) or do not show the process name and ID (`netstat -pn`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12: Managing Network Connections, page 389.

問題 #587

A systems administrator received a request to change a user's credentials. Which of the following commands will grant the request?

- A. sudo chage
- **B. sudo passwd**
- C. sudo usermod
- D. sudo userdel

答案: B

解題說明:

Explanation

This command will allow the systems administrator to change the password of another user account in the system. The sudo prefix will grant the administrator the necessary privileges to perform this action, and the passwd command will prompt for the new password for the specified user. For example, if the administrator wants to change the password of a user named tom, the command will look like this:

sudo passwd tom

The other options are incorrect because:

B: sudo userdel

This command will delete a user account from the system, not change its credentials. The userdel command removes the user's entry from the /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow files, as well as deletes the user's home directory and mail spool. This is not what the request asked for.

C: sudo chage

This command will change the password expiration and aging information for a user account, not its credentials. The chage command can be used to set or modify various parameters related to password aging, such as the minimum and maximum number of days between password changes, the number of days before password expiration to issue a warning, and so on. This is not what the request asked for.

D: sudo usermod

This command will modify various attributes of a user account, such as its login name, home directory, default shell, primary group, and so on. However, it cannot change the user's password directly. To do that, the usermod command requires the -p option followed by an encrypted password string, which is not easy to generate manually. Therefore, this is not a practical way to change a user's credentials.

References:

How to Change Account Passwords on Linux

How to Change a Password in Linux for Root and Other Users

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Objectives

問題 #588

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