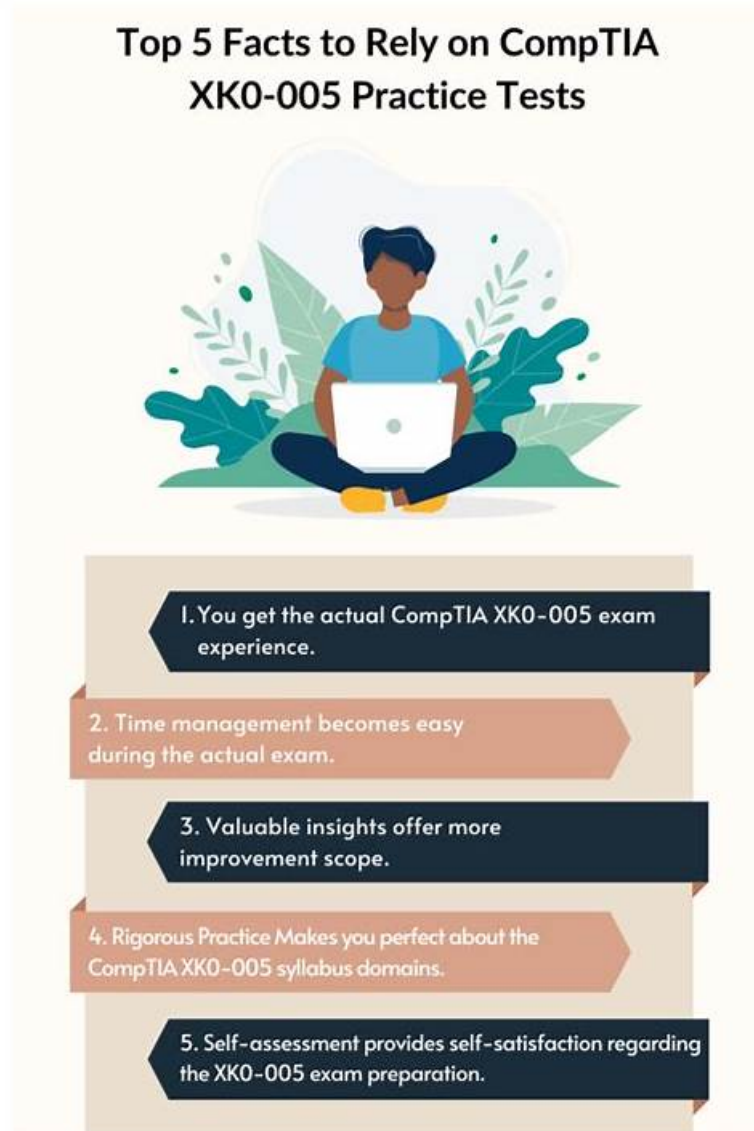


XK0-005資格専門知識 & XK0-005テスト資料



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我々は、失敗の言い訳ではなく、成功する方法を見つけます。あなたの利用するCompTIAのXK0-005試験のソフトが最も権威的なのを保障するために、我々Tech4Examの専門家たちはCompTIAのXK0-005試験の問題を研究して一番合理的な解答を整理します。CompTIAのXK0-005試験の認証はあなたのIT能力への重要な証明で、あなたの就職生涯に大きな影響があります。

CompTIA XK0-005 認定試験は、Linux システムの管理と運用に関するスキルと知識を検証するための優れた機会です。この認定は、ベンダーに依存しない検証を提供し、潜在的な雇用主により市場価値の高い人材として扱われる可能性を高めることができます。さまざまな産業で Linux プロフェッショナルの需要が高まっている中、この認定は IT プロフェッショナルが自己を差別化し、キャリアを進めるのに役立ちます。

認定試験は、候補者の実践的な知識とスキルを評価する多肢選択式の質問とパフォーマンススペースのシミュレーションで構成されています。この試験は英語と日本の言語で入手でき、ピアソンコンピュータテストセンターでオンラインまたは対面で撮影できます。認定試験の期間は90分で、合格スコアは100～900のスケールで720です。

>> XK0-005資格専門知識 <<

権威のある XK0-005資格専門知識一回合格-効率的な XK0-005テスト資料

現在IT技術会社に通勤しているあなたは、CompTIAのXK0-005試験認定を取得しましたか？ XK0-005試験認定は給料の増加とジョブのプロモーションに役立ちます。短時間でXK0-005試験に一発合格したいなら、我々社のCompTIAのXK0-005資料を参考しましょう。また、XK0-005問題集に疑問があると、メールで問い合わせてください。

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam 認定 XK0-005 試験問題 (Q518-Q523):

質問 # 518

Users are unable to create new files on the company's FTP server, and an administrator is troubleshooting the issue. The administrator runs the following commands:

```
# df -h /ftpusers/
```

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
/dev/sda4	150G	40G	109G	26%	/ftpusers

```
# df -i /ftpusers/
```

Filesystem	Inodes	Iused	Ifree	Iuse%	Mounted on
/dev/sda4	34567	34567	0	100%	/ftpusers

Which of the following is the cause of the issue based on the output above?

- A. The inodes is at full capacity and would affect file creation for users.
- B. ftpusers is mounted as read only.
- C. The users do not have the correct permissions to create files on the FTP server.
- D. The ftpusers filesystem does not have enough space.

正解: A

解説:

The cause of the issue based on the output above is C. The inodes is at full capacity and would affect file creation for users.

An inode is a data structure that stores information about a file or directory, such as its name, size, permissions, owner, timestamps, and location on the disk. Each file or directory has a unique inode number that identifies it. The number of inodes on a filesystem is fixed when the filesystem is created, and it determines how many files and directories can be created on that filesystem. If the inodes are exhausted, no new files or directories can be created, even if there is enough disk space available.

The output for the second command shows that the /ftpusers/ filesystem has 0% of inodes available, which means that all the inodes have been used up. This would prevent users from creating new files on the FTP server. The administrator should either delete some unused files or directories to free up some inodes, or resize the filesystem to increase the number of inodes.

The other options are incorrect because:

A: The users do not have the correct permissions to create files on the FTP server.

This is not true, because the output for the first command shows that the /ftpusers/ filesystem has 26% of disk space available, which means that there is enough space for users to create files. The permissions of the files and directories are not shown in the output, but they are not relevant to the issue of inode exhaustion.

B: The ftpusers filesystem does not have enough space.

This is not true, because the output for the first command shows that the /ftpusers/ filesystem has 26% of disk space available, which means that there is enough space for users to create files. The issue is not related to disk space, but to inode capacity.

D: ftpusers is mounted as read only.

This is not true, because the output for the first command does not show any indication that the /ftpusers/ filesystem is mounted as read only. If it was, it would have an (ro) flag next to the mounted on column. A read only filesystem would prevent users from creating or modifying files on the FTP server, but it would not affect the inode usage.

質問 # 519

A systems administrator is installing various software packages using a pack-age manager. Which of the following commands would

the administrator use on the Linux server to install the package?

- A. yum-config
- **B. apt**
- C. winget
- D. softwareupdate

正解: B

質問 # 520

Which of the following commands is used to check and prepare software for compilation?

- A. ./bash.sh
- **B. ./configure**
- C. make
- D. install

正解: B

解説:

The ./configure script probes the system for required tools and libraries, verifies dependencies, and generates tailored Makefiles. After running it, you use make to compile the software.

質問 # 521

Employees in the finance department are having trouble accessing the file /opt/work/file. All IT employees can read and write the file. Systems administrator reviews the following output:

```
admin@server:/opt/work$ ls -al file
-rw-rw----+ 1 root it 4 Sep 5 17:29 file
```

Which of the following commands would permanently fix the access issue while limiting access to IT and finance department employees?

- A. chown it:finance file
- **B. setfacl -m g:finance:rw file**
- C. chattr +i file
- D. chmod 666 file

正解: B

解説:

The command setfacl -m g:finance:rw file will permanently fix the access issue while limiting access to IT and finance department employees. The setfacl command is a tool for modifying the access control lists (ACLs) of files and directories on Linux systems. The ACLs are a mechanism that allows more fine-grained control over the permissions of files and directories than the traditional owner-group-others model. The -m option specifies the modification to the ACL. The g:finance:rw means that the group named finance will have read and write permissions on the file. The file is the name of the file to modify, in this case /opt/work/file. The command setfacl -m g:finance:rw file will add an entry to the ACL of the file that will grant read and write access to the finance group. This will fix the access issue and allow the finance employees to access the file. The command will also preserve the existing permissions of the file, which means that the IT employees will still have read and write access to the file. This will limit the access to IT and finance department employees and prevent unauthorized access from other users. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either do not fix the access issue (chattr +i file or chown it:finance file) or do not limit the access to IT and finance department employees (chmod 666 file). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 11: Managing File Permissions and Ownership, page 352.

質問 # 522

A development team asks an engineer to guarantee the persistency of journal log files across system reboots. Which of the following commands would accomplish this task?

- A. `cat /etc/systemd/journald.conf | awk '(print $1,$3)'`
- B. `grep -i auto /etc/systemd/journald.conf && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service`
- C. `journaldctl --list-boots && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service`
- D. `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i 'persistent/s/#//q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf`

正解: D

解説:

The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i 'persistent/s/#//q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf` will accomplish the task of guaranteeing the persistency of journal log files across system reboots. The `sed` command is a tool for editing text files on Linux systems. The `-i` option modifies the file in place. The `s` command substitutes one string for another. The `g` flag replaces all occurrences of the string. The `&&` operator executes the second command only if the first command succeeds. The `q` command quits after the first match. The `/etc/systemd/journald.conf` file is a configuration file for the `systemd-journald` service, which is responsible for collecting and storing log messages. The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf` will replace the word `auto` with the word `persistent` in the file. This will change the value of the `Storage` option, which controls where the journal log files are stored. The value `auto` means that the journal log files are stored in the volatile memory and are lost after reboot, while the value `persistent` means that the journal log files are stored in the persistent storage and are preserved across reboots. The command `sed -i 'persistent/s/#//q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf` will remove the `#` character at the beginning of the line that contains the word `persistent`. This will uncomment the `Storage` option and enable it. The command `sed -i 's/auto/persistent/g' /etc/systemd/journald.conf && sed -i 'persistent/s/#//q' /etc/systemd/journald.conf` will guarantee the persistency of journal log files across system reboots by changing and enabling the `Storage` option to `persistent`. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either do not change the value of the `Storage` option (`grep -i auto /etc/systemd/journald.conf && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service` or `cat /etc/systemd/journald.conf | awk '(print $1,$3)'`) or do not enable the `Storage` option (`journaldctl --list-boots && systemctl restart systemd-journald.service`). Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 16: Managing Logging and Monitoring, page 489.

質問 # 523

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XK0-005テスト資料: <https://www.tech4exam.com/XK0-005-pass-shiken.html>

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