

Types of XK0-006 Exam Practice Test Questions



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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security: Focuses on securing Linux systems through authentication, firewalls, OS hardening, account policies, cryptography, and compliance checks.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Services and User Management: Covers day-to-day Linux administration including file management, user accounts, processes, software, services, and container operations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automation, Orchestration, and Scripting: Covers task automation with tools like Ansible, shell and Python scripting, Git version control, and responsible AI-assisted development.

- Troubleshooting: Addresses diagnosing and resolving issues across system health, hardware, storage, networking, security configurations, and performance optimization.

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

An administrator is investigating the reason a Linux workstation is not resolving the website `http://www.comptia.org`. The administrator executes some commands and receives the following output:

Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. The remote website does not support IPv6, and the workstation requires it.
- B. The nameserver in `/etc/resolv.conf` needs to be updated to 8.8.8.8
- C. The static entry needs to be removed from `/etc/hosts`.
- D. The firewall needs to be modified to allow outbound HTTP and HTTPS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When troubleshooting name resolution issues in Linux, `/etc/hosts` entries take precedence over DNS lookups.

The workstation's `/etc/hosts` file contains the line:

CopyEdit

```
104.18.99.101 www.comptia.org
```

This means any attempt to access `www.comptia.org` will resolve to `104.18.99.101`, regardless of the real DNS response. However, both `dig` and `nslookup` show the correct IP as `104.18.16.29`. Because the local `/etc/hosts` entry overrides DNS, and the hardcoded IP is either incorrect or unreachable, all network traffic to `www.comptia.org` will fail or not reach the intended destination, resulting in the observed connectivity issue (Destination Host Unreachable).

Other options:

- B). The lack of IPv6 support is irrelevant since the host is using IPv4 and the DNS queries for IPv4 (A record) are successful.
- C). The firewall would block all HTTP/HTTPS connections, but the error shown is a host unreachable, not a port-specific issue.
- D). The nameserver is working; both `dig` and `nslookup` queries succeed and return the correct A record.

Reference:

CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide: Exam XK0-006, Sybex, Chapter 8: "Networking Fundamentals", Section: "Troubleshooting Name Resolution" CompTIA Linux+ XK0-006 Objectives, Domain 2.0: Networking

NEW QUESTION # 23

A Linux administrator needs to create and then connect to the `app-01-imagecontainer`. Which of the following commands accomplishes this task?

- A. `docker build -ic app-01-image`
- B. `docker run -it app-01-image`
- C. `docker start -td app-01-image`
- D. `docker exec -dc app-01-image`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The docker run -it command both creates a new container from the specified image and attaches to it interactively, which is exactly what the administrator needs.

NEW QUESTION # 24

A Linux user frequently tests shell scripts located in the /home/user/scripts directory. Which of the following commands allows the user to run the program by invoking only the script name?

- A. export alias /home/user/scripts='bin'
- B. export SHELL=\$SHELL=/home/user/scripts
- C. export PATH=\$PATH:/home/user/scripts
- D. export TERM=\$TERM=/home/user/scripts

Answer: C

Explanation:

By appending /home/user/scripts to the PATH environment variable, the user can execute scripts from that directory by simply typing the script name without specifying the full path.

NEW QUESTION # 25

A Linux administrator installed a new program inside \$HOME/.local/bin and is trying to execute it without using an absolute path. Which of the following should the administrator use for this task?

- A. export PATH=\$PATH:\$HOME/.local/bin
- B. export \$PATH=\$PATH:\$HOME/.local/bin
- C. export \$PATH=PATH:\$HOME/.local/bin
- D. export PATH=PATH:\$HOME/.local/bin

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. export PATH=\$PATH:\$HOME/.local/bin because it correctly appends the directory \$HOME/.local/bin to the existing PATH environment variable. The PATH variable defines a list of directories that the shell searches when a user enters a command without specifying its full path. By adding a directory to PATH, executables within that directory can be run directly from the command line.

In this case, the administrator installed a program in \$HOME/.local/bin, which is not always included in the default PATH for all systems or users. By using export PATH=\$PATH:\$HOME/.local/bin, the existing PATH is preserved and extended to include the new directory. The use of \$PATH ensures that previously defined directories remain accessible, while the colon (:) separates multiple directory entries.

Option A is incorrect because it literally assigns the string "PATH" instead of referencing the current PATH variable, effectively breaking command lookup.

Option B and D are incorrect because they attempt to assign a value to \$PATH, which is invalid syntax.

Environment variables should be assigned using their name (PATH), not with a dollar sign.

From a Linux+ perspective, managing environment variables is a fundamental skill in user and system configuration. Properly configuring the PATH variable ensures efficient command execution and usability, especially when installing custom or user-specific applications. For persistence, this change is typically added to shell configuration files like ~/.bashrc or ~/.profile.

NEW QUESTION # 26

A Linux administrator receives reports that an application hosted in a system is not completing tasks in the allocated time. The administrator connects to the system and obtains the following details:

□ Which of the following actions can the administrator take to help speed up the jobs?

- A. Increase the amount of CPU resources available to the system.
- B. Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.
- C. Increase the amount of disks available to the system.
- D. Increase the amount of free memory available to the system.

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