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>> XK0-005 Question Explanations <<

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CompTIA Linux+ certification exam, also known as the XK0-005 Exam, is a vendor-neutral certification that validates the skills and knowledge of IT professionals in Linux operating systems. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification is designed to test the

candidate's ability to configure, manage, and troubleshoot Linux-based systems. XK0-005 exam covers a wide range of topics, including system architecture, Linux installation and package management, GNU and Unix commands, and essential system services.

To prepare for the CompTIA Linux+ certification exam, candidates can use a variety of study resources, including official CompTIA training courses, study guides, practice exams, and hands-on experience with Linux systems. It is recommended that candidates have at least 12 months of hands-on experience with Linux systems before taking the exam.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q463-Q468):

NEW QUESTION # 463

A systems administrator wants to permit access temporarily to an application running on port 1234/TCP on a Linux server. Which of the following commands will permit this traffic?

- A. `firewall-cmd -new-service=1234/tcp`
- B. `firewall-cmd -add-whitelist-uid=1234`
- C. `firewall-cmd -add-port=1234/tcp`
- D. `firewall-cmd -service=1234 -protocol=tcp`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `firewall-cmd` command is used to manage `firewalld`, which is a firewall service for Linux systems that provides dynamic and persistent configuration of firewall rules. `Firewalld` uses zones and services to define different levels of trust and access for network connections.

To permit access temporarily to an application running on port 1234/TCP on a Linux server, the systems administrator can use the `firewall-cmd --add-port=1234/tcp` command. This command will add a rule to the default zone (usually public) that allows incoming traffic on port 1234/TCP. The rule will only be effective until the next reload or restart of `firewalld`. To make the rule permanent, the administrator can add the `--permanent` option to the command. The statement C is correct.

The statements A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not permit access to port 1234/TCP. The `firewall-cmd --new-service=1234/tcp` command does not exist. The `firewall-cmd --service=1234 --protocol=tcp` command does not work because 1234 is not a predefined service name in `firewalld`.

The `firewall-cmd --add-whitelist-uid=1234` command does not exist. References: [How to Use `Firewalld` to Manage Firewall in Linux]

NEW QUESTION # 464

A Linux administrator has downloaded the `network-tools-12.1-17.i386.rpm` package for installation to a local system. The administrator issues the `rpm -ivh network-cools-12.1-`

`17.i386.rpm` command to install the package. After attempting to use the newly installed package, the administrator realizes the package for the system's architecture was not installed correctly.

Which of the following commands should the administrator use to remove the package from the system?

- A. `rpm -r network-tools`
- B. `rpm -U network-tools-12.1-17.i386.rpm`
- C. `rpm -e network-tools`
- D. `rpm -ivh network-tools-12.1-17.i686.rpm`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 465

A systems administrator frequently connects to a remote host via SSH and a non-standard port. The systems administrator would like to avoid passing the port parameter on the command line every time. Which of the following files can be used to set a different port value for that host?

- A. `~/.ssh/authorized_keys`
- B. `~/.ssh/config`
- C. `/etc/ssh/moduli`
- D. `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `~/.ssh/config` file can be used to set various options for SSH connections, including the port number, for specific hosts or groups of hosts. This file is located in the user's home directory and affects only the current user. The `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file is used to configure the SSH server daemon, not the client. The `/etc/ssh/moduli` file contains parameters for Diffie-Hellman key exchange, not port settings. The `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` file contains public keys for authentication, not port settings. Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12: Secure Shell (SSH), page 414.

NEW QUESTION # 466

A Linux administrator would like to use `systemd` to schedule a job to run every two hours. The administrator creates timer and service definitions and restarts the server to load these new configurations. After the restart, the administrator checks the log file and notices that the job is only running daily. Which of the following is MOST likely causing the issue?

- A. The system-daemon services need to be reloaded.
- B. The `checkdiskspace.service` needs to be enabled.
- C. The `checkdiskspace.service` is not running.
- D. The OnCalendar schedule is incorrect in the timer definition.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The OnCalendar schedule is incorrect in the timer definition, which is causing the issue. The OnCalendar schedule defines when the timer should trigger the service. The format of the schedule is `OnCalendar=<year>-<month>-<day> <hour>:<minute>:<second>`. If any of the fields are omitted, they are assumed to be `*`, which means any value. Therefore, the schedule `OnCalendar=*-*-* 00:00:00` means every day at midnight, which is why the job is running daily. To make the job run every two hours, the schedule should be `OnCalendar=*-*-* *:00:00/2`, which means every hour divisible by 2 at the start of the minute.

NEW QUESTION # 467

Which of the following commands will display the operating system?

- A. `uname -n`
- B. `uname -s`
- C. `uname -o`
- D. `uname -m`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The command that will display the operating system is `uname -o`. This command uses the `uname` tool, which is used to print system information such as the kernel name, version, release, machine, and processor. The `-o` option stands for operating system, and prints the name of the operating system implementation (usually GNU/Linux).

The other options are not correct commands for displaying the operating system. The `uname -n` command will display the network node hostname of the system. The `uname -s` command will display the kernel name of the system. The `uname -m` command will display the machine hardware name of the system. Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 1: Exploring Linux Command-Line Tools; `uname(1)` - Linux manual page

NEW QUESTION # 468

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