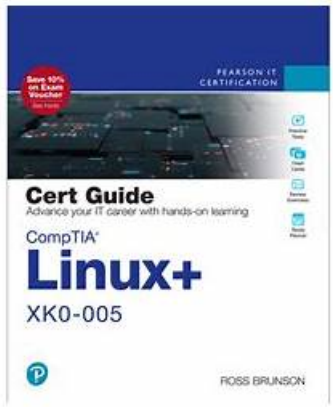
XK0-005日本語、XK0-005ブロンズ教材



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>> XK0-005日本語 <<

XK0-005ブロンズ教材 & XK0-005対策学習

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Comptia XK0-005試験は、Linux管理における候補者の知識とスキルを評価する包括的な試験です。この試験は、Linux管理で実世界のタスクを実行する候補者の能力をテストする、複数選択の質問とパフォーマンスベ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、システムの構成と管理、ネットワークサービス、セキュリティ、トラブルシューティングと診断、つまり4つのドメインに分かれています。

Comptia Linux+認定試験は、90の複数選択とパフォーマンスベースの質問で構成されています。この試験は、Linuxベースのシステムのさまざまな分野で候補者の知識とスキルをテストするように設計されています。この試験は英語、日本、ポルトガル語で利用でき、候補者は90分を完了するために与えられます。試験に合格するには、候補者は900のうち最低720を獲得する必要があります。

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam 認定 XK0-005 試験問題 (Q23-Q28):

質問 # 23
A systems administrator receives a report about performance issues in a Linux production system. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to help diagnose the performance issues?

- A. top

- B. jobs
- C. pkill
- D. renice

正解：A

解説：
The top command provides areal-time, dynamic viewof system performance, showing CPU, memory usage, and running processes - essential for identifying performance bottlenecks.
* jobs shows background jobs in a shell session.
* renice is used to change process priority but doesn't diagnose issues.
* pkill terminates processes but doesn't monitor performance.
Reference:CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 Study Guide, Domain 5.1 - Troubleshooting Tools
"top is a critical tool for real-time system performance diagnostics and process monitoring."

質問 # 24
A systems administrator installed a new software program on a Linux server. When the systems administrator tries to run the program, the following message appears on the screen.

Which of the following commands will allow the systems administrator to check whether the system supports virtualization?

- A. lscpu
- B. dmidecode -s system-version
- C. cat /sys/device/system/cpu/possible
- D. sysctl -a

正解：A

解説：
The command that will allow the systems administrator to check whether the system supports virtualization is lscpu. This command will display information about the CPU architecture, such as the number of CPUs, cores, sockets, threads, model name, frequency, cache size, and flags. One of the flags is vmx (for Intel processors) or svm (for AMD processors), which indicates that the CPU supports hardware virtualization. If the flag is present, it means that the system supports virtualization. If the flag is absent, it means that the system does not support virtualization or that it is disabled in the BIOS settings.
The other options are not correct commands for checking whether the system supports virtualization. The dmidecode -s system-version command will display the version of the system, such as the product name or serial number, but not the CPU information. The sysctl -a command will display all the kernel parameters, but not the CPU flags. The cat /sys/devices/system/cpu/possible command will display the range of possible CPUs that can be online or offline, but not the CPU features. References: lscpu(1) - Linux manual page; How To Check If Virtualization is Enabled in Windows 10 / 11

質問 # 25
A Linux engineer is setting the sticky bit on a directory called devops with 755 file permission. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

- A. chown 1755 devops
- B. chmod -s 755 devops
- C. chown -s 755 devops
- D. chmod 1755 devops

正解：D

解説：
The command that will set the sticky bit on a directory called devops with 755 file permission is chmod 1755 devops. This command will use chmod to change the mode of the directory devops to 1755, which means that the owner has read, write, and execute permissions (7), the group has read and execute permissions (5), and others have read and execute permissions (5). The first digit 1 indicates that the sticky bit is set on the directory, which is a special permission that prevents users from deleting or

renaming files in the directory that they do not own.
The other options are not correct commands for setting the sticky bit on a directory. The chown -s 755 devops command is invalid because chown is used to change the owner and group of files or directories, not their permissions. The -s option for chown is used to remove a symbolic link, not to set the sticky bit. The chown
1755 devops command is also invalid because chown does not accept numeric arguments for changing permissions. The chmod -s 755 devops command will remove the sticky bit from the directory devops, not set it. References: chmod(1) - Linux manual page; How to Use SUID, SGID, and Sticky Bits on Linux

質問 # 26
A Linux administrator logs in to a system and identifies that an important backup has been started. The backup process is consuming a considerable amount of CPU lime but needs to continue. Which of the following should the administrator use to reduce the impact this process has on other services?

- A. nice -n -15 -p
- B. renice -n -15 -p
- C. renice -n 15 -p
- D. nice -n 15 -p

正解：C

解説：
The renice command changes the scheduling priority of a running process. By using renice -n 15, the administrator lowers the priority of the backup process, making it less CPU-intensive and reducing its impact on other system services. A positive niceness value (e.g., 15) lowers the priority, allowing other processes to receive more CPU time.

質問 # 27
A Linux administrator booted up the server and was presented with a non-GUI terminal. The administrator ran the command systemctl isolate graphical.target and rebooted the system by running systemctl reboot, which fixed the issue. However, the next day the administrator was presented again with a non-GUI terminal. Which of the following is the issue?

- A. The administrator did not set the default target to graphical.target.
- B. The administrator did not shut down the server properly.
- C. The administrator did not reboot the server properly.
- D. The administrator did not set the default target to basic.target.

正解：A

解説：
Explanation
The issue is that the administrator did not set the default target to graphical.target. A target is a unit of systemd that groups together other units by a common purpose or state. The graphical.target is a target that starts the graphical user interface (GUI) along with other services. The administrator used the command systemctl isolate graphical.target to switch to this target temporarily, but this does not change the default target that is activated at boot time. To make this change permanent, the administrator should have used the command systemctl set-default graphical.target, which creates a symbolic link from /etc/systemd/system/default.target to /usr/lib/systemd/system/graphical.target.
The other options are not correct explanations for the issue. The administrator did reboot the server properly by using systemctl reboot, which shuts down and restarts the system cleanly. The administrator did not need to set the default target to basic.target, which is a minimal target that only starts essential services. The administrator did not shut down the server improperly, which could have caused file system corruption or data loss, but not affect the default target. References: systemctl(1) - Linux manual page; How to Change Runlevels (targets) in SystemD

質問 # 28
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を得られると希望します。ご購入の後、我々はタイムリーにあなたにCompTIAのXK0-005ソフトの更新情報を提供して、あなたの備考過程をリラクスにします。

XK0-005ブロンズ教材: https://www.jpshiken.com/XK0-005_shiken.html

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