優秀的XK0-006考題資源和資格考試中的領先供應商和快速下載CompTIA CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam

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CompTIA XK0-006 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Automation, Orchestration, and Scripting: Covers task automation with tools like Ansible, shell and Python scripting, Git version control, and responsible AI-assisted development.

主題 2	• Services and User Management: Covers day-to-day Linux administration including file management, user accounts, processes, software, services, and container operations.
主題 3	• Security: Focuses on securing Linux systems through authentication, firewalls, OS hardening, account policies, cryptography, and compliance checks.
主題 4	• Troubleshooting: Addresses diagnosing and resolving issues across system health, hardware, storage, networking, security configurations, and performance optimization.

熱門的XK0-006考題資源＆認證考試的領導者材料和快速下載新版XK0-006題庫

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最新的 Linux+ XK0-006 免費考試真題 (Q61-Q66):

問題 #61
A Linux systems administrator makes updates to systemd-managed service configuration files. Which of the following commands should the administrator execute in order to implement the changes?

- A. systemctl daemon-reload
- B. systemctl restart
- C. systemctl start
- D. systemctl enable

答案：A

解題說明：
In the systemd architecture, service configurations are stored in unit files (e.g., .service, .timer, .mount) located in directories like /etc/systemd/system/ or /usr/lib/systemd/system/. When an administrator modifies these files or creates new ones, the systemd manager does not automatically detect the changes. According to the CompTIA Linux+ V8 curriculum, the command systemctl daemon-reload is required to notify systemd that it needs to rescan the configuration directories and rebuild its internal dependency tree.
Without running daemon-reload, attempting to start or restart the service would result in systemd using the old, cached version of the unit file, or it might generate a warning stating that " the unit file on disk has changed. " This command is a safe operation that does not stop running services; it simply refreshes the manager ' s awareness of the current configuration.
The other options are insufficient for " implementing the changes " to the configuration files themselves.
systemctl enable (Option A) creates the links for starting the service at boot. systemctl start (Option B) attempts to launch the service. systemctl restart (Option C) stops and then starts a service, but if the unit file was changed and daemon-reload was not run, it may fail or use outdated settings.
Thus, systemctl daemon-reload is the essential first step after any modification to a systemd unit file.

問題 #62
A systems administrator is having issues installing packages in a Linux system. The administrator receives the following outputs:
Which of the following is the best command to fix this issue?

- A. setenforce 0
- B. touch /etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.crt
- C. dnf reinstall ca-certificates
- D. restorecon -R /etc/pki/ca-trust/extracted/pem

答案：D

解題說明：
The CA bundle path is a symlink to a file under /etc/pki/ca-trust/extracted/pem, and update-ca- trust cannot create that generated bundle while SELinux is enforcing. Restoring the default SELinux contexts on that directory allows the bundle file to be created and fixes the certificate verification failures during package installs.

問題 #63
A systems administrator receives reports about connection issues to a secure web server. Given the following firewall and web server outputs:
Firewall output:
Status: active
To Action From
443/tcp DENY Anywhere
443/tcp (v6) DENY Anywhere (v6)
Web server output:
tcp LISTEN 0 4096 *:443 :
Which of the following commands best resolves this issue?

- A. ufw allow 4096/tcp
- B. ufw allow 80/tcp
- C. ufw delete deny https/tcp
- D. ufw disable

答案：C

解題說明：
This scenario involves firewall configuration and service accessibility, which falls under the Security domain of the CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives. The key to resolving this issue is interpreting both the firewall output and the web server status correctly.
The web server output shows that the service is actively listening on TCP port 443, which is the standard port for HTTPS (secure web traffic). The line tcp LISTEN 0 4096 *:443 *:* confirms that the web server is running properly and is ready to accept incoming connections on port 443 from any interface. This indicates that the problem is not with the web server configuration itself.
However, the firewall output clearly shows that incoming connections to port 443 are being blocked. The rules 443/tcp DENY Anywhere and 443/tcp (v6) DENY Anywhere (v6) indicate that the Uncomplicated Firewall (UFW) is explicitly denying HTTPS traffic for both IPv4 and IPv6. As a result, external clients cannot establish a secure connection to the server, even though the service is running correctly.
To resolve this issue securely and correctly, the administrator must remove the firewall rule that denies HTTPS traffic. Option C, ufw delete deny https/tcp, directly removes the blocking rule while preserving the rest of the firewall configuration. This aligns with Linux+ best practices, which emphasize making precise firewall changes rather than disabling security controls entirely.
The other options are incorrect. Option A, ufw disable, would completely turn off the firewall, creating a significant security risk. Option B, ufw allow 80/tcp, only opens HTTP traffic on port 80 and does not resolve HTTPS connectivity issues. Option D, ufw allow 4096/tcp, incorrectly attempts to open an internal socket backlog value rather than a valid service port.
Therefore, the correct and most secure solution is C.

問題 #64
While hardening a system, an administrator runs a port scan with Nmap, which returned the following output:
Which of the following is the best way to address this security issue?

- A. Closing port 80 on the network switch to block traffic
- B. Configuring a firewall to block traffic on port 23 on the server
- C. Disabling and removing the Telnet service on the server
- D. Changing the systems administrator's password to prevent unauthorized access

答案：C

解題說明：
Port 23/tcp indicates Telnet, which is insecure because it transmits data in plaintext. The best hardening approach is to disable and remove the Telnet service entirely, eliminating the vulnerability rather than just blocking it at the firewall. Secure alternatives like SSH should be used instead.

問題 #65
Which of the following utilities supports the automation of security compliance and vulnerability management?

- A. OpenSCAP
- B. Nmap
- C. AIDE
- D. SELinux

答案：A

解題說明：
Security compliance and vulnerability management are critical components of Linux system administration, and CompTIA Linux+ V8 places strong emphasis on automated security assessment tools. OpenSCAP is specifically designed to address these requirements. OpenSCAP is an open-source framework that implements the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP), a set of standards used for automated vulnerability scanning, configuration compliance checking, and security auditing. It allows administrators to assess Linux systems against established security baselines such as CIS benchmarks, DISA STIGs, and organizational security policies. This makes OpenSCAP the most appropriate tool for automating both compliance and vulnerability management.
The other options serve different security-related purposes but do not fulfill the automation requirement.
SELinux is a mandatory access control system that enforces security policies at runtime but does not perform compliance scanning or vulnerability assessments. Nmap is a network scanning and discovery tool used to identify open ports and services, not compliance automation. AIDE (Advanced Intrusion Detection Environment) is a file integrity monitoring tool that detects unauthorized file changes but does not evaluate overall system compliance.
Linux+ V8 documentation highlights OpenSCAP as a tool used to automate security audits, generate compliance reports, and integrate with configuration management workflows. Its ability to standardize security checks across multiple systems makes it essential in enterprise and regulated environments.
Therefore, the correct answer is D. OpenSCAP.

問題 #66
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