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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security: Focuses on securing Linux systems through authentication, firewalls, OS hardening, account policies, cryptography, and compliance checks.
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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 (Q132-Q137):

NEW QUESTION # 132

A new drive was recently added to a Linux system. Using the environment and tokens provided, complete the following tasks:

- * Create an appropriate device label.
- * Format and create an ext4 file system on the new partition.

The current working directory is /.

The screenshot shows the 'parted -s' utility with a list of partitions for /dev/sdc. The partitions are:

Object	Label	File System
ext3	ext3	ext3
/dev/sdc1	/dev/sdc1	/dev/sdc1
sdc	sdc	sdc
lbbk	lbbk	lbbk
ext2	ext2	ext2
mkpart	mkpart	mkpart
/dev/sdc	/dev/sdc	/dev/sdc
primary	primary	primary
parted	parted	parted
/dev/sdc1	/dev/sdc1	/dev/sdc1
sdb	sdb	sdb
mkdir	mkdir	mkdir
mklabel	mklabel	mklabel
/data	/data	/data
secondary	secondary	secondary
opt	opt	opt

The task is to create an ext4 file system on the new partition. The correct sequence of commands is:

```

mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdc1

```

Answer:

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the 'parted -s' utility with a list of partitions for /dev/sdc. The partitions are:

Object	Label	File System
ext3	ext3	ext3
/dev/sdc1	/dev/sdc1	/dev/sdc1
sdc	sdc	sdc
lbbk	lbbk	lbbk
ext2	ext2	ext2
mkpart	mkpart	mkpart
/dev/sdc	/dev/sdc	/dev/sdc
primary	primary	primary
parted	parted	parted
/dev/sdc1	/dev/sdc1	/dev/sdc1
sdb	sdb	sdb
mkdir	mkdir	mkdir
mklabel	mklabel	mklabel
/data	/data	/data
secondary	secondary	secondary
opt	opt	opt

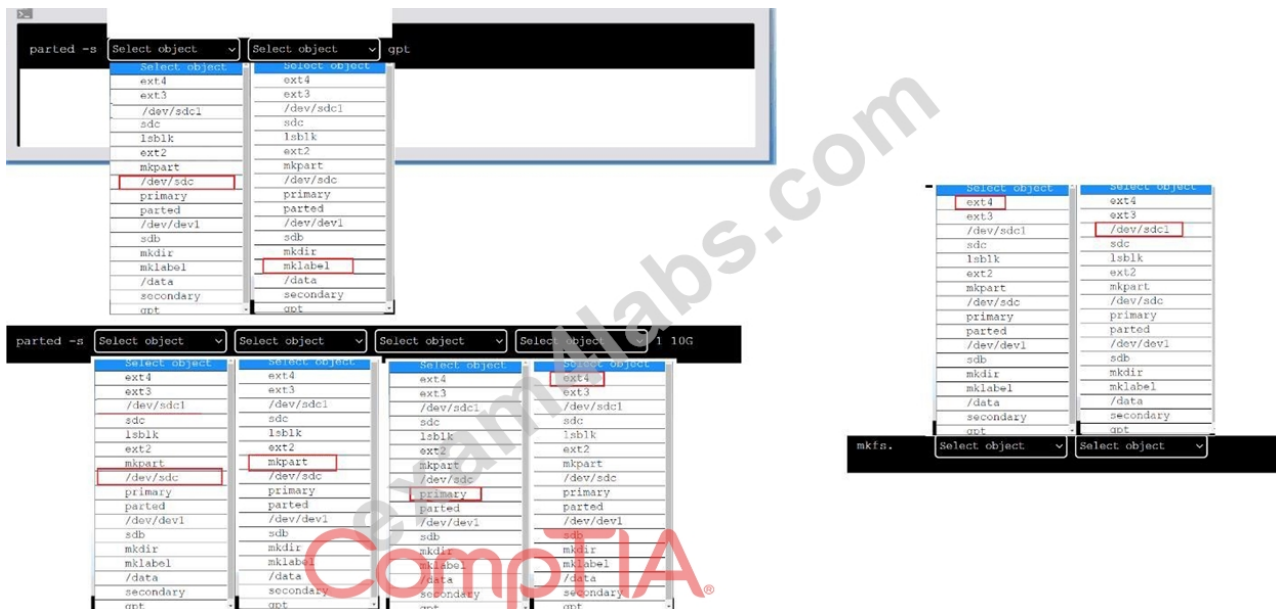
The task is to create an ext4 file system on the new partition. The correct sequence of commands is:

```

mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdc1

```

Explanation:



To create an appropriate device label, format and create an ext4 file system on the new partition, you can use the following commands:

To create a GPT (GUID Partition Table) label on the new drive /dev/sdc, you can use the parted command with the -s option (for script mode), the device name (/dev/sdc), the mklable command, and the label type (gpt). The command is:

```
parted -s /dev/sdc mklable gpt
```

To create a primary partition of 10 GB on the new drive /dev/sdc, you can use the parted command with the -s option, the device name (/dev/sdc), the mkpart command, the partition type (primary), the file system type (ext4), and the start and end points of the partition (1 and 10G). The command is:

```
parted -s /dev/sdc mkpart primary ext4 1 10G
```

To format and create an ext4 file system on the new partition /dev/sdc1, you can use the mkfs command with the file system type (ext4) and the device name (/dev/sdc1). The command is:

```
mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdc1
```

You can verify that the new partition and file system have been created by using the lsblk command, which will list all block devices and their properties.

NEW QUESTION # 133

Which of the following protocols is used to monitor network devices?

- A. DNS
- B. SMTP
- C. SNMP
- D. DHCP

Answer: C

Explanation:

SNMP is used to monitor network devices by collecting status and performance information and allowing centralized management and alerting.

NEW QUESTION # 134

A Linux administrator has been informed that user alpha is able to successfully access the /project2/data/ directory, but user beta is not. The administrator observes the following during troubleshooting:

```
# id alpha
uid=1001(alpha) gid=1010(project0) groups=1010(project0),1011(project1)

# id beta
uid=1002(beta) gid=1010(project0) groups=1010(project0),1011(project1)
```

The directory permissions are as follows:

```
drwxrwx---+ 2 root project1 4096 Jul 8 12:04 /project2/data
# file: project2/data
# owner: root
# group: root
user::rwx
user:alpha:r-x
group::r-x
mask::rwx
other::r-x
```

Which of the following would most likely cause the access discrepancy?

- A. There is an SELinux context preventing user beta from accessing the directory.
- **B. There is an ACL configured for user alpha on the /project2/data directory.**
- C. User alpha is a member of a group nested within the project2 group.
- D. User beta is not a member of the project2 group or subgroups.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The directory has an ACL entry explicitly granting user alpha read and execute permissions. This user-specific ACL allows alpha to access the directory regardless of standard owner, group, or other permissions, while user beta has no such ACL entry and therefore cannot access it under the same conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 135

An administrator added a new disk to expand the current storage. Which of the following commands should the administrator run first to add the new disk to the LVM?

- **A. pvcreate**
- B. lvextend
- C. pvresize
- D. vgextend

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To add a new physical disk to LVM, the disk must first be initialized as a physical volume using the pvcreate command. This prepares the new disk for use by the LVM subsystem. After initializing with pvcreate, you would use vgextend to add the new physical volume to an existing volume group.

Other options:

- * A. vgextend adds a physical volume to a volume group, but you must use pvcreate first.
- * B. lvextend is used to increase the size of a logical volume, not to add a new disk.
- * D. pvresize is used to resize an existing physical volume, not to create one.

Reference:

CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide: Exam XK0-006, Sybex, Chapter 7: "Managing Storage", Section: "Managing Logical Volumes"
CompTIA Linux+ XK0-006 Objectives, Domain 4.0: Storage and Filesystems

NEW QUESTION # 136

Application owners are reporting that their application stops responding after several days of running, and they need to restart it. A Linux administrator obtains the following details from the dmesg command:

```
invoked oom-killer
```

```
Call Trace:
```

```
out_of_memory
```

```
oom_kill_process
```

The application owners mentioned that resources to the system have been increased, and the error takes longer to appear. Which of the following best describes the reason the process is being terminated by OOM?

- A. The CPU type is incompatible with the application.
- **B. The application might have a memory leak.**
- C. The swap configuration is not correctly sized.
- D. The kernel has panicked.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. The application might have a memory leak because the dmesg output clearly shows that the Linux kernel is invoking the OOM (Out Of Memory) killer, which terminates processes when the system runs out of available memory. The presence of entries such as invoked_oom-killer, out_of_memory, and oom_kill_process confirms that the system is exhausting its memory resources over time.

A key detail in the scenario is that the application runs for several days before failing, and when system resources (RAM) are increased, the issue takes longer to occur. This behavior is a classic indicator of a memory leak, where an application gradually consumes more memory without releasing it. Instead of stabilizing, memory usage continuously grows until it reaches the system limit, at which point the OOM killer terminates the process to prevent system instability.

Option A (CPU type is incompatible) is incorrect because CPU incompatibility would cause immediate execution failures, not delayed memory exhaustion. Option B (kernel panic) is incorrect because a kernel panic would crash the entire system, not selectively terminate a user-space process. Option D (swap configuration not correctly sized) is partially plausible but not the best answer; while insufficient swap can contribute to OOM conditions, it does not explain the gradual memory consumption pattern observed.

In Linux+ troubleshooting, identifying memory leaks is critical when dealing with long-running applications.

Administrators should monitor memory usage using tools like top, htop, or ps, and investigate application behavior. Applying patches, optimizing code, or restarting services periodically are common mitigation strategies, along with configuring appropriate memory and swap resources.

NEW QUESTION # 137

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