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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Troubleshooting: Addresses diagnosing and resolving issues across system health, hardware, storage, networking, security configurations, and performance optimization.
Topic 2	• Security: Focuses on securing Linux systems through authentication, firewalls, OS hardening, account policies, cryptography, and compliance checks.

Topic 3	• 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	• Services and User Management: Covers day-to-day Linux administration including file management, user accounts, processes, software, services, and container operations.

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XK0-006 Test Simulator Free - XK0-006 Exam Topic

BraindumpQuiz wants to win the trust of CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam (XK0-006) exam candidates at any cost. To achieve this objective BraindumpQuiz is offering real, updated, and error-free CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam (XK0-006) exam dumps in three different formats. These CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam (XK0-006) exam questions formats are BraindumpQuiz CompTIA XK0-006 dumps PDF files, desktop practice test software, and web-based practice test software.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
A Linux administrator needs to create and then connect to the app-01-image container. Which of the following commands accomplishes this task?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Container lifecycle management is a core topic within the Automation, Orchestration, and Scripting domain of CompTIA Linux+ V8. Administrators must understand the difference between creating containers, starting containers, and executing commands within running containers.
The correct command is docker run -it app-01-image. The docker run command performs three actions at once: it creates a new container from the specified image, starts the container, and optionally attaches the administrator's terminal to it. The -i option keeps standard input open, while the -t option allocates a pseudo- terminal (TTY). Together, these options allow the administrator to interactively connect to the container immediately after it is created.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons. docker start is used only to start an existing stopped container and does not create a new container from an image. Additionally, -t and -d are not valid options for attaching an interactive terminal during container startup. docker build is used to build a Docker image from a Dockerfile and cannot be used to create or connect to a container. docker exec is used to run commands inside an already running container and therefore cannot be used to create a container.
Linux+ V8 documentation emphasizes that docker run is the primary command used when administrators want to instantiate containers from images and interact with them. This command is commonly used during testing, development, and troubleshooting workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 57
A systems administrator is experiencing local network connectivity issues. The administrator gathers the following outputs:

```
# ping 192.168.15.25
PING 192.168.15.25 (192.168.15.25) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 192.168.15.25 ping statistics ---
62 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 62475ms

# curl -I http://192.168.15.25/test.txt
HTTP/2.0 403
```

Which of the following conclusions can the systems administrator make?

- A. The remote server is configured to only use IPv6.
- B. The web server must be restarted
- C. The remote server is blocking ICMP requests.
- D. The remote server is denying TCP traffic on port 8.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ping test shows 100% packet loss, indicating that ICMP echo requests are not being answered, while the HTTP request successfully reaches the server and returns a response. This confirms that the remote server is reachable but is configured to block ICMP requests.

NEW QUESTION # 58
A Linux administrator receives reports about MySQL service availability issues. The administrator observes the following information:
uptime -p shows the system has been up for only 2 minutes
journalctl shows messages indicating:
mysqld invoked oom-killer
mysqld cpuset=/ mems_allowed=0
Which of the following explains why the server was offline?

- A. The process crashed because of a filesystem error.
- B. A network outage caused a service availability issue.
- C. The process exhausted server memory.
- D. The process was intentionally terminated by a privileged user.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This scenario clearly indicates a memory exhaustion condition, which falls under the Troubleshooting domain of the CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives. The most critical clue is the log entry stating that mysqld invoked oom-killer.
The OOM (Out-Of-Memory) killer is a Linux kernel mechanism that activates when the system runs critically low on available memory and cannot satisfy memory allocation requests. When this happens, the kernel selects a process-typically one consuming a large amount of memory-and forcibly terminates it to protect overall system stability. In this case, the MySQL daemon (mysqld) was identified as the process responsible for triggering the OOM condition.
The journalctl output explicitly confirms this behavior. Linux+ V8 documentation emphasizes that when the OOM killer is invoked, it is almost always due to physical memory exhaustion or insufficient swap space, not user intervention or application bugs alone. The additional log line showing mems_allowed=0 further supports the conclusion that the process could not allocate memory from available memory nodes.
The fact that uptime -p reports only 2 minutes of uptime strongly suggests that the system was either rebooted automatically or manually following the memory exhaustion event. Systems may reboot as part of recovery procedures after severe resource exhaustion, especially in production environments.
The other options can be ruled out. There is no indication of a user-initiated kill signal, filesystem corruption, or network connectivity issues. Network outages would not generate OOM killer messages, and filesystem errors would appear as I/O or disk-related errors in the logs.
Linux+ V8 best practices recommend addressing OOM issues by increasing system memory, tuning MySQL memory parameters, configuring swap space, or adjusting OOM scoring.
Therefore, the correct explanation is A. The process exhausted server memory.

NEW QUESTION # 59
Users are unable to access a server after it is restarted. However, an administrator is able to connect directly to the server through a console in the server room and sees the following:

```
$ nmcli con show
NAME UUID TYPE DEVICE
Wired connection 2 7be16429-86d5-34e2-8153-77cdca5910fd ethernet --
Wired connection 2 7be16429-86d5-34e2-8153-b8ae2afead5b ethernet enx8cae4cf1767d
[...]

$ nmcli con show Wired\ connection\ 2
[...]
ipv4.method: auto
ipv4.dns: --
ipv4.dns-search: --
ipv4.dns-options: --
ipv4.dns-priority: 0
ipv4.addresses: --
ipv4.gateway: --
[...]

$ ip a
[...]
3: enx8cae4cf1767d: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 8c:ae:4c:f1:76:7d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 169.254.20.5/16 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute      enx8cae4cf1767d
    valid_lft 63516sec preferred_lft 63516sec
    inet6 fe80::118a:7dbe:ccd7:e6fc/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[...]
```

Which of the following is the most likely reason for this connectivity issue?

- A. The server's network card has failed and will need to be replaced with a new networking card
- B. The server networking cable is plugged into the wrong interface and needs to be moved
- C. The server has no issue with the network and should be restarted to restore functionality
- D. The server is not able to obtain an IP address from the DHCP server

Answer: D

Explanation:
The interface has a 169.254.x.x address, which is a link-local address typically assigned when DHCP fails. This indicates the server is not receiving a valid IP address from the DHCP server after the restart.

NEW QUESTION # 60
A systems administrator needs to restore a backup to the /usr/app/data directory. Which of the following commands should the administrator use for this task?

- A. tar -xvzf /tmp/backup.tar.gz -C /usr/app/data
- B. tar -xvzf /tmp/backup.tar.gz > /usr/app/data
- C. tar -xvzf /usr/app/data /tmp/backup.tar.gz
- D. tar -xvf /tmp/backup.tar.gz /usr/app/data

Answer: A

Explanation:
The tar (tape archive) utility is the standard tool for archiving and compressing files in Linux. According to CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives, administrators must be proficient in extracting data into specific target locations. The command tar -xvzf /tmp/backup.tar.gz -C /usr/app/data is the correct syntax for this operation.
The flags used in the command provide the following functionality:
* -x: Instructs tar to extract the contents of the archive.
* -v: Enables verbose output, showing the files as they are being extracted.
* -z: Tells tar to filter the archive through gzip for decompression (required for .tar.gz files).
* -f: Specifies the filename of the archive to be processed (/tmp/backup.tar.gz).
* -C: Changes the directory to the specified path (/usr/app/data) before performing the extraction.
Using the -C flag is the most efficient and recommended way to restore a backup to a directory other than the current working directory. Without this flag, tar would extract the files into the current directory, which might not be the intended destination and

could clutter the filesystem.
The other options are incorrect. Option B lacks the -z flag for decompression and incorrectly places the destination path after the archive filename without the -C flag, which tar would interpret as a request to extract only a specific file named /usr/app/data from inside the archive. Option C has the argument order reversed. Option D attempts to use shell redirection (>), which is used for text output and is not compatible with the tar extraction process for writing files to a directory.
Therefore, Option A is the verified correct command for restoring a compressed backup to a specific directory.

NEW QUESTION # 61
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