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## XK0-005 Minimum Pass Score & Practice XK0-005 Exam

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CompTIA XK0-005 exam is a certification exam designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in Linux administration. XK0-005 exam is the latest version of the CompTIA Linux+ certification and is aimed at IT professionals who are interested in pursuing a career in Linux system administration. XK0-005 exam covers a wide range of topics, including system configuration, management, security, and troubleshooting, among others.

CompTIA XK0-005 Exam is an excellent way for IT professionals to validate their Linux system administration skills and earn a globally recognized certification. With the increasing demand for Linux system administrators in the industry, the CompTIA Linux+ certification can open up new opportunities for career growth and advancement.

## CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

### NEW QUESTION # 59

Which of the following best explains why the SUID permission is set on the `/bin/passwd` file?

- A. To ensure group permission on the `/etc/passwd` stay up to date
- B. To indicate an attacker has compromised the system
- **C. To allow normal users to update the `/etc/shadow`**
- D. To mark the `/bin/passwd` file as immutable

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Set User ID (SUID) permission allows a file to execute with the privileges of the file owner, rather than the user who runs it. The `/bin/passwd` command is used by users to change their own passwords. The actual password hashes are stored in `/etc/shadow`, which is only writable by the root user.

Since normal users do not have direct write permissions on `/etc/shadow`, the SUID bit on `/bin/passwd` enables the command to run with root privileges, allowing password changes.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

A junior Linux administrator is tasked with installing an application. The installation guide states the application should only be installed in a run level 5 environment.

Which of the following commands would ensure the server is set to runlevel 5?

- A. `systemctl isolate multi-user.target`
- B. `systemctl isolate basic.target`
- C. `systemctl isolate network.target`
- **D. `systemctl isolate graphical.target`**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The command that would ensure the server is set to runlevel 5 is `systemctl isolate graphical.target`. This command will change the current target (or runlevel) of `systemd` to `graphical.target`, which is equivalent to runlevel 5 in SysV init systems. `graphical.target` means that the system will start with a graphical user interface (GUI) and all services required for it.

The other options are not correct commands for setting the server to runlevel 5. The `systemctl isolate multi-user.target` command will change the current target to `multi-user.target`, which is equivalent to runlevel 3 in SysV init systems. `multi-user.target` means that the system will start with multiple user logins and networking, but without a GUI. The `systemctl isolate network.target` command will change the current target to `network.target`, which is not a real runlevel but a synchronization point for network-related services. `network.target` means that network functionality should be available, but does not specify whether it should be started before or after it. The `systemctl isolate basic.target` command will change the current target to `basic.target`, which is also not a real runlevel but a synchronization point for basic system services. `basic.target` means that all essential services should be started, but does not specify whether it should be started before or after it. References: `systemd` System and Service Manager; `systemd.special(7)` - Linux manual page

### NEW QUESTION # 61

A systems administrator needs to check if the service `systemd-resolved.service` is running without any errors.

Which of the following commands will show this information?

- **A. `systemctl status systemd-resolved.service`**
- B. `systemctl show systemd-resolved.service`
- C. `systemctl mask systemd-resolved.service`
- D. `systemctl enable systemd-resolved.service`

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The command `systemctl status systemd-resolved.service` will show the information about the service `systemd-resolved.service`. The `systemctl` command is a tool for managing system services and units. The `status` option displays the current status of a unit, such as active, inactive, or failed. The output also shows the unit description, loaded configuration, process ID, memory usage, and recent

log messages. This command will show if the service `systemd-resolved.service` is running without any errors. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either perform different actions (enable, mask, or show) or do not show the status of the service (`systemctl show systemd-resolved.service` only shows the properties of the service, not the status). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 14: Managing Processes and Scheduling Tasks, page 427.

### NEW QUESTION # 62

A systems administrator is compiling a report containing information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. Which of the following commands will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information?

- A. `netstat -pn`
- B. `lsof -lt`
- C. `tcpdump -nL`
- D. `ss -pint`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The command `ss -pint` will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. The `ss` command is a tool for displaying socket statistics on Linux systems. Sockets are endpoints of network communication that allow processes to exchange data over the network. The `ss` command can show various information about the sockets, such as the state, address, port, protocol, and process. The `-pint` option specifies the filters and flags that the `ss` command should apply. The `-p` option shows the process name and ID that owns the socket. The `-i` option shows the internal information about the socket, such as the send and receive queue, the congestion window, and the retransmission timeout. The `-n` option shows the numerical address and port, instead of resolving the hostnames and service names. The `-t` option shows only the TCP sockets, which are the most common type of sockets used for network communication. The command `ss -pint` will display the socket statistics for the TCP sockets, along with the process name and ID, the numerical address and port, and the internal information. This will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. This is the correct command to use to obtain the needed information. The other options are incorrect because they either do not show the socket statistics (`tcpdump -nL` or `lsof -lt`) or do not show the process name and ID (`netstat -pn`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 12: Managing Network Connections, page 389.

### NEW QUESTION # 63

A systems administrator detected corruption in the `/data` file system. Given the following output:

□ Which of the following commands can the administrator use to BEST address this issue?

- A. □
- B. □
- C. □
- D. □

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Given that the `/data` filesystem (located on device `/dev/sdc1`) is using the `ext4` filesystem and is corrupted, the best command to address the issue is:

```
fsck /dev/sdc1
```

This command runs a filesystem check and repair on the `/dev/sdc1` partition, which is mounted at `/data`.

Important: Before running `fsck`, ensure the partition is unmounted to avoid further corruption:

```
umount /data
```

```
fsck /dev/sdc1
```

### NEW QUESTION # 64

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