Quiz CompTIA - Updated XK0-006 - Vce CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Free

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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Security	21%	- Manage firewalls - Apply best practices for permissions and authentication - Perform vulnerability assessments - Implement security hardening - Configure SELinux and security contexts - Manage file security and access controls

System Management	32%	- Manage networking - Configure kernel modules and network parameters - Perform basic Linux tasks - Configure storage and cloud/virtualization technologies - Manage system components - Manage the Linux boot process - Manage storage - Manage kernel modules - Manage packages and software - Manage files and directories - Manage users and groups - Manage permissions and ownership - Manage devices
Troubleshooting	28%	- Troubleshoot user issues - Optimize performance (CPU, memory, I/O) - Troubleshoot system properties and processes - Troubleshoot hardware issues - Troubleshoot network connectivity (firewall, routing, DNS) - Monitor system logs, health, and events - Troubleshoot security issues (SELinux, permissions) - Troubleshoot application issues
Scripting, Containers, and Automation	19%	- Deploy and manage containers (Docker/Podman) - Manage orchestration processes - Automate administration with Python and configuration management tools - Implement automation workflows - Write and execute BASH shell scripts - Manage version control using Git

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123
A systems administrator manages multiple Linux servers and needs to set up a reliable and secure way to handle the complexity of managing event records on the OS and application levels. Which of the following should the administrator do?

- A. Configure daily automatic backups of logs to remote storage.
- B. Deploy log rotation procedures to manage the records.
- C. Implement a centralized log aggregation solution.
- D. Create an automated process to retrieve logs from the server by demand.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Log management is a critical system management function highlighted in CompTIA Linux+ V8, particularly in multi-server environments. As the number of systems and applications grows, managing logs locally on each server becomes inefficient and error-prone.
The best solution is to implement a centralized log aggregation solution, making option B correct. Centralized logging collects logs from multiple systems and applications into a single, secure location. This simplifies monitoring, searching, correlation, auditing, and incident response. Common solutions include syslog servers, ELK/EFK stacks, and SIEM platforms.

Linux+ V8 documentation emphasizes centralized logging as a best practice for availability, troubleshooting, and security analysis. It enables administrators to detect patterns, investigate incidents, and maintain compliance more effectively than isolated log files.
The other options are insufficient on their own. On-demand retrieval does not scale well. Log backups protect data but do not simplify analysis. Log rotation manages disk usage but does not address distributed log complexity.
Therefore, the correct answer is B. Implement a centralized log aggregation solution.

NEW QUESTION # 124
A systems administrator needs to report the IP addresses of the users currently connected to the server. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to find the required information?

- A. $ w -i
- B. $ whois @localhost
- C. $ cat /etc/hosts
- D. $ who -l

Answer: A

Explanation:
This command displays information about currently logged-in users and includes the IP addresses they are connected from, making it suitable for reporting active user connections.

NEW QUESTION # 125
A user reports recurrent issues with an application, which is currently operational. The systems administrator gathers the following outputs to diagnose the issue:
Out of memory: Kill process (mariadb)
Killed process (mariadb)
mariadb invoked oom-killer
egrep ' Out of memory ' /var/log/messages
Multiple entries showing mariadb being killed by OOM killer
free -m
Mem: total 15819, used 10026, free 5174, available 5134
Swap: 0 0 0
sar -r
kbmemused ~67%, no swap usage
Which of the following is a possible cause of this issue?

- A. The cached memory is approaching the system ' s limits.
- B. The system is using all the swap.
- C. The process is showing signs of a memory leak.
- D. A backup is consuming all the system memory.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. The process is showing signs of a memory leak because the logs clearly indicate repeated activation of the OOM (Out Of Memory) killer, specifically targeting the mariadb process. The OOM killer is triggered when the Linux kernel determines that the system is running critically low on memory and must terminate processes to maintain system stability.
The repeated log entries showing mariadb invoked oom-killer and multiple instances of the process being killed strongly suggest that this application is consuming increasing amounts of memory over time without releasing it properly. This is a classic symptom of a memory leak, where an application continuously allocates memory but fails to free it, eventually exhausting available system resources.
The free -m output shows that while there is still some free memory, swap space is completely unused (0 total). This means the system has no fallback memory, making it more susceptible to OOM conditions.
However, the absence of swap alone does not explain why a specific process is repeatedly being killed.
Option A is incorrect because there is no indication of a backup process consuming memory. Option B is incorrect because the system is not using swap at all. Option C is incorrect because cached memory is reclaimable by the kernel and does not typically trigger the OOM killer.
From a Linux+ troubleshooting perspective, identifying repeated OOM events tied to a specific process is a strong indicator of inefficient memory handling or a memory leak. Administrators should investigate the application, apply updates or patches, or restart

the service periodically while implementing proper monitoring and possibly adding swap space as a temporary mitigation.

NEW QUESTION # 126
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 remote server is blocking ICMP requests.
- C. The remote server is denying TCP traffic on port 8.
- D. The web server must be restarted

Answer: B

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 # 127
A Linux system displays the following error during operation:
Kernel panic - not syncing: Fatal Machine check
Pid: 0, comm: swapper Tainted: G M
Call Trace:
...
mce_panic
do_machine_check
Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Misconfigured bootloader
- B. Filesystem corruption
- C. Hardware failure (CPU or memory)
- D. Incorrect file permissions

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Hardware failure (CPU or memory) because the error message explicitly references a "Machine Check Exception (MCE)", which is a hardware-level error detected by the CPU. The line "Kernel panic - not syncing: Fatal Machine check" indicates that the kernel encountered a critical, unrecoverable hardware condition and halted the system to prevent further damage or data corruption.
Machine Check Exceptions are generated by the CPU when it detects internal errors such as cache failures, bus errors, or memory corruption. These errors are typically associated with faulty hardware components like the processor, RAM, motherboard, or even overheating issues. The presence of functions like mce_panic and do_machine_check in the call trace further confirms that the kernel is responding to a hardware-level fault.
Option A (Filesystem corruption) is incorrect because filesystem issues usually generate I/O errors or mount failures, not machine check exceptions.
Option C (Misconfigured bootloader) is incorrect because bootloader problems typically prevent the system from starting properly, rather than causing runtime kernel panics with hardware-related traces.
Option D (Incorrect file permissions) is incorrect because permission issues affect user access and application behavior, not kernel-

level operations.
From a Linux+ troubleshooting perspective, kernel panics related to machine checks require hardware diagnostics. Administrators should inspect system logs (/var/log/messages, dmesg), run memory tests (e.g., memtest86+), check CPU health, and verify system cooling. Hardware replacement or firmware updates may be necessary to resolve the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 128
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