XK0-005試験の準備方法 |実際的なXK0-005日本語版対応参考書試験 |効果的なCompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam模擬解説集
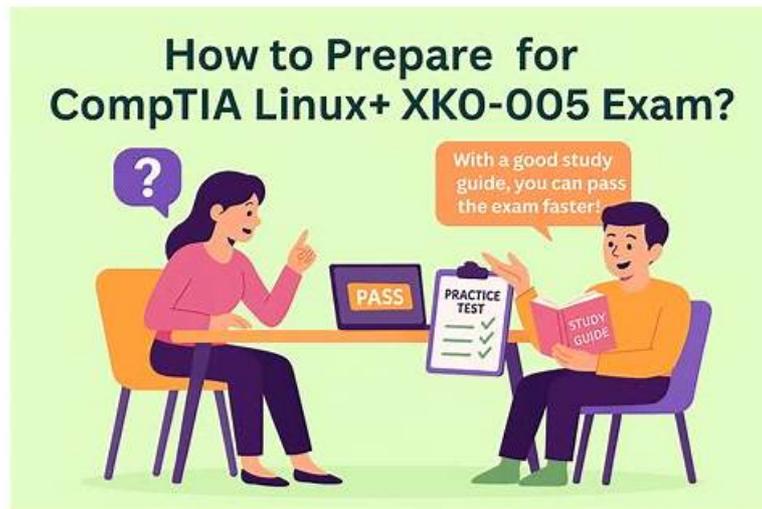
短い時間に最も小さな努力で一番効果的にCompTIAのXK0-005試験の準備をしたいのなら、GoShikenのCompTIAのXK0-005試験トレーニング資料を利用することができます。GoShikenのトレーニング資料は実践の検証に合格すたもので、多くの受験生に証明された１００パーセントの成功率を持っている資料です。GoShikenを利用したら、あなたは自分の目標を達成することができ、最良の結果を得ます。

試験は90の多肢選択とパフォーマンスベースの質問からなり、受験者は90分で完了する必要があります。試験料は329ドルであり、認定は3年間有効です。認定には、試験に合格し、特定の経験と教育要件を満たす必要があります。

>> XK0-005日本語版対応参考書 <<

試験の準備方法-素晴らしいXK0-005日本語版対応参考書試験-検証するXK0-005模擬解説集

今の社会はますます激しく変化しているから、私たちはいつまでも危機意識を強化します。キャンパース内のIT知識を学ぶ学生なり、IT職人なり、XK0-005試験資格認証証明書を取得して、社会需要に応じて自分の能力を高めます。我々社は最高のCompTIA XK0-005試験問題集を開発し提供して、一番なさービスを与えて努力しています。業界で有名なCompTIA XK0-005問題集販売会社として、購入意向があると、我々の商品を選んでくださいませんか。

Comptia XK0-005試験は、Linuxオペレーティングシステムを扱うIT専門家のスキルと知識を検証するように設計されています。この認定試験では、Linuxシステムのインストール、構成、管理、セキュリティ、トラブルシューティングなど、幅広いトピックをカバーしています。この試験は、Ubuntu、Debian、Red Hat、SuseなどのLinux分布を使用する候補者の能力をテストするように設計されています。

XK0-005試験は、Linux管理の経験が最低12か月の個人向けに設計されています。候補者は、この試験を試みる前に、CompTIA A+およびCompTIAネットワーク+認証、または同等の経験を持つことをお勧めします。試験に合格すると、候補者はComptia Linux+認定を取得します。これは、Linuxオペレーティングシステムを扱うIT専門家にとって貴重な資格として世界中の雇用主によって認められています。

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam 認定 XK0-005 試験問題 (Q728-Q733):

質問 # 728

Several users reported that they were unable to write data to the /oracle1 directory. The following output has been provided:
Which of the following commands should the administrator use to diagnose the issue?

- A. fdisk -1 /dev/sdb1
- B. lsblk /dev/sdb1
- C. df -i /oracle1
- D. du -sh /oracle1

正解：C

解説：
The administrator should use the command df -i /oracle1 to diagnose the issue of users being unable to write data to the /oracle1 directory. This command will show the inode usage of the /oracle1 filesystem, which indicates how many files and directories can be created on it. If the inode usage is 100%, it means that no more files or directories can be added, even if there is still free space on the disk. The administrator can then delete some unnecessary files or directories, or increase the inode limit of the filesystem, to resolve the issue.
The other options are not correct commands for diagnosing this issue. The fdisk -1/dev/sdb1 command will show the partition table of /dev/sdb1, which is not relevant to the inode usage. The lsblk /dev/sdb1 command will show information about /dev/sdb1 as a block device, such as its size, mount point, and type, but not its inode usage. The du -sh /oracle1 command will show the disk usage of /oracle1 in human-readable format, but not its inode usage. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 7:
Managing Disk Storage; How to Check Inode Usage in Linux - Fedingo

質問 # 729
The security team has identified a web service that is running with elevated privileges A Linux administrator is working to change the systemd service file to meet security compliance standards. Given the following output:
Which of the following remediation steps will prevent the web service from running as a privileged user?

- A. Changing the:nulti-user.target in the [Install] section to basic.target
- B. Updating the Environment File line in the [Service] section to/home/webservice/config
- C. Adding the User-webservice to the [Service] section of the service file
- D. Removing the ExecStarWusr/sbin/webserver -D SOPTIONS from the service file

正解：C

解説：
The remediation step that will prevent the web service from running as a privileged user is adding the User=webservice to the [Service] section of the service file. The service file is a configuration file that defines the properties and behavior of a systemd service. The systemd is a system and service manager that controls the startup and operation of Linux systems. The service file contains various sections and options that specify how the service should be started, stopped, and managed. The [Service] section defines how the service should be executed and what commands should be run. The User option specifies the user name or ID that the service should run as. The webservice is the name of the user that the administrator wants to run the web service as. The administrator should add the User=webservice to the [Service] section of the service file, which will prevent the web service from running as a privileged user, such as root, and improve the security of the system. This is the correct remediation step to use to prevent the web service from running as a privileged user. The other options are incorrect because they either do not change the user that the service runs as (removing the ExecStart=/usr/sbin/webserver -D OPTIONS from the service file or updating the EnvironmentFile line in the [Service] section to /home/webservice/config) or do not affect the user that the service runs as (changing the multi-user.target in the [Install] section to basic.target). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing System Services, page 458.

質問 # 730
Ann, a security administrator, is performing home directory audits on a Linux server. Ann issues the su Joe command and then issues the ls command. The output displays files that reside in Ann's home directory instead of Joe's. Which of the following represents the command Ann should have issued in order to list Joe's files?

- A. su - Joe
- B. visudo Joe
- C. sudo Joe
- D. pkexec Joe

正解：A

解説：
The su command is used to switch to another user account on Linux systems. The - option makes the shell a login shell, which means that it will read the profile and environment variables of the target user. Without this option, the shell will retain the environment variables of the original user. This can cause confusion when issuing commands that depend on these variables, such as ls, which uses the $HOME variable to determine the home directory. Therefore, Ann should have issued su - Joe to list Joe's files instead of her own.

質問 ＃ 731
A junior administrator is trying to set up a passwordless SSH connection to one of the servers. The administrator follows the instructions and puts the key in the authorized_key file at the server, but the administrator is still asked to provide a password during the connection.
Given the following output:
Which of the following commands would resolve the issue and allow an SSH connection to be established without a password?

- A. chmod 600 mv .ssh/authorized_key
- B. mv .ssh/authorized_key .ssh/authorized_keys
- C. restorecon -rv .ssh/authorized_key
- D. systemct1 restart sshd.service

正解：B

解説：
The command mv .ssh/authorized_key .ssh/authorized_keys will resolve the issue and allow an SSH connection to be established without a password. The issue is caused by the incorrect file name of the authorized key file on the server. The file should be named authorized_keys, not authorized_key.
The mv command will rename the file and fix the issue. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the file name (restorecon or chmod) or do not restart the SSH service (systemct1). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 13: Managing Network Services, page 410.

質問 ＃ 732
Users report that they are unable to reach the company website https://www.comptia.org. A systems administrator confirms the issue with the following command:
curl https://www.comptia.org
curl: (7) Failed to connect to www.comptia.org port 443: No route to host The administrator logs in to the company's web server to check its configuration and sees the following output:
root@comptia.org:->\# firewall-cmd --list-all
public (active)
target: default
icmp-block-inversion: no
interfaces: dummy0 eth0
sources:
services: cockpit dhcpv6-client http ssh
ports: 3001/tcp
protocols:
forward: no
masquerade: no
forward-ports:
source-ports:
icmp-blocks:
rich rules:
rule family="ipv4" source address="61.177.173.6" port port="ssh" protocol="tcp" reject type="icmp-port-unreachable" rule family="ipv4" source address="185.143.45.164" port port="ssh" protocol="tcp" reject type="icmp-port-unreachable" rule family="ipv4" source address="143.198.60.41" port port="ssh" protocol="tcp" reject type="icmp-port-unreachable"
root@comptia.org:->\# ip route default via 172.31.1.1 dev eth0 proto dhcp src 65.21.187.65 metric 100
10.0.6.0/24 dev dummy0 proto kernel scope link src 10.0.6.65 metric 550

172.17.0.0/16 dev docker0 proto kernel scope link src 172.17.0.1

172.18.0.0/16 dev br-28ac2eaeeca1 proto kernel scope link src 172.18.0.1

172.19.0.0/16 dev br-fb3897555ca3 proto kernel scope link src 172.19.0.1 linkdown

172.31.1.1 dev eth0 proto dhcp scope link src 65.21.187.65 metric 100

192.168.224.0/20 dev br-e949ab177d79 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.224.1 linkdown

192.168.240.0/20 dev br-6adf72ac0ae3 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.240.1 linkdown Which of the following is causing the issue?

- A. HTTPS traffic is not allowed through the web server firewall.
- B. User IP addresses are rejected by the firewall.
- C. The web server's interface has no link.
- D. The default route on the web server is incorrect.

正解：**A**

解説：

The curl error "No route to host" suggests that the server is unreachable on port 443 (HTTPS).

The firewall-cmd --list-all output shows the active firewall rules:

The firewall is only allowing the following services:

makefile

CopyEdit

services: cockpit dhcpv6-client http ssh

Port 443 (HTTPS) is missing from the allowed services list.

Port 3001/tcp is open, but port 443 is not listed, which means HTTPS traffic is being blocked.

The routing table (ip route output) appears correct, as the default route is properly set to 172.31.1.1 via eth0. This rules out option B.

Option A is incorrect because eth0 is active and configured (default via 172.31.1.1 dev eth0), meaning the network interface is not down.

Option D is misleading because the firewall rules are only rejecting SSH traffic from specific IP addresses, not HTTPS traffic.

Fixing the Issue:

To allow HTTPS traffic, the administrator should enable HTTPS in the firewall:

firewall-cmd --add-service=https --permanent

firewall-cmd --reload

This will allow HTTPS (port 443) through the firewall.

Reference:

CompTIA Linux+ Official Documentation

firewalld Documentation - Red Hat

Linux Firewall Configuration - CompTIA Security+ Guide

質問＃733

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