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EXAM NUMBER: XK0-005



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CompTIA XK0-005 exam is a certification exam designed for individuals who are looking to validate their skills and knowledge of Linux operating systems. XK0-005 exam is one of the most popular certifications for Linux professionals and is recognized globally by many organizations. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification is aimed at individuals with varying levels of experience, ranging from beginners to experts in Linux administration. XK0-005 Exam Tests the candidate's knowledge of topics such as command-line operations, package management, network configuration, and security.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q637-Q642):

NEW QUESTION # 637

After installing a new version of a package, a systems administrator notices a new version of the corresponding service file was installed. In order to use the new version of the service file, which of the following commands must be issued FIRST?

- A. `systemctl stop`
- B. `systemctl reinstall`
- C. `systemctl status`
- D. `systemctl daemon-reload`

Answer: D

Explanation:

After installing a new version of a package that includes a new version of the corresponding service file, the `systemctl daemon-reload` command must be issued first in order to use the new version of the service file. This command will reload the `systemd` manager configuration and read all unit files that have changed on disk. This will ensure that `systemd` recognizes the new service file and applies its settings correctly. The `systemctl status` command will display information about a service unit, but it will not reload the configuration. The `systemctl stop` command will stop a service unit, but it will not reload the configuration. The `systemctl reinstall` command does not exist. Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 17: System Maintenance and Operation, page 518.

NEW QUESTION # 638

Some servers in an organization have been compromised. Users are unable to access the organization's web page and other services. While reviewing the system log, a systems administrator notices messages from the kernel regarding firewall rules:

Which of the following commands will remediate and help resolve the issue?

- A. `ip route flush`
- B. `ip addr flush`
- C. `iptables -R`
- D. `iptables -F`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The command `iptables -F` will remediate and help resolve the issue. The issue is caused by the firewall rules that block the access to the organization's web page and other services. The output of `dmesg | grep firewall` shows that the kernel has dropped packets from the source IP address 192.168.1.100 to the destination port 80, which is the default port for HTTP. The command `iptables -F` will flush all the firewall rules and allow the traffic to pass through. This command will resolve the issue and restore the access to the web page and other services. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the firewall rules (`ip route flush` or `ip addr flush`) or do not exist (`iptables -R`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 18: Securing Linux Systems, page 543.

NEW QUESTION # 639

An administrator has source code and needs to rebuild a kernel module. Which of the following command sequences is most commonly used to rebuild this type of module?

- A. wget
gcc
cp
- B. tar xvzf
build
cp
- C. build
install
configure
- **D. ./configure
make
make install**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best command sequence to rebuild a kernel module from source code is A. ./configure make make install.

This is the standard way to compile and install a Linux kernel module, as explained in the web search result 5.

The other commands are either not relevant, not valid, or not sufficient for this task. For example:

* B. wget gcc cp will try to download, compile, and copy a file, but it does not specify the source code, the module name, or the destination directory.

* C. tar xvzf build cp will try to extract, build, and copy a compressed file, but it does not specify the file name, the module name, or the destination directory.

* D. build install configure will try to run three commands that are not defined or recognized by the Linux shell.

NEW QUESTION # 640

A Linux administrator is configuring a two-node cluster and needs to be able to connect the nodes to each other using SSH keys from the root account. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

- **A. [root@nodea ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id_rsa root@nodeb**
- B. [root@nodea scp -i .ssh/id_rsa root@nodeb
- C. [root@nodea # ssh add -c ~/.ssh/id_rsa root@nodeb
- D. [root@nodea # ssh add -c ~/.ssh/id_rsa root@nodeb
- E. [root@nodea ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa root@nodeb

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The ssh-copy-id command is used to copy a public SSH key from a local machine to a remote server and add it to the authorized_keys file, which allows passwordless authentication between the machines. The administrator can use this command to copy the root user's public key from nodea to nodeb, and vice versa, to enable SSH access between the nodes without entering a password every time. For example: [root@nodea ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa root@nodeb]. The ssh command is used to initiate an SSH connection to a remote server, but it does not copy any keys. The scp command is used to copy files securely between machines using SSH, but it does not add any keys to the authorized_keys file. The ssh-add command is used to add private keys to the SSH agent, which manages them for SSH authentication, but it does not copy any keys to a remote server.

NEW QUESTION # 641

An administrator transferred a key for SSH authentication to a home directory on a remote server.

The key file was moved to .ssh/authorized_keys location in order to establish SSH connection without a password. However, the SSH command still asked for the password. Given the following output:

Which of the following commands would resolve the issue?

- A. ssh_keygen -t rsa -o .ssh/authorized_keys
- B. chown root:root .ssh/authorized_keys
- **C. chmod 600 .ssh/authorized_keys**

