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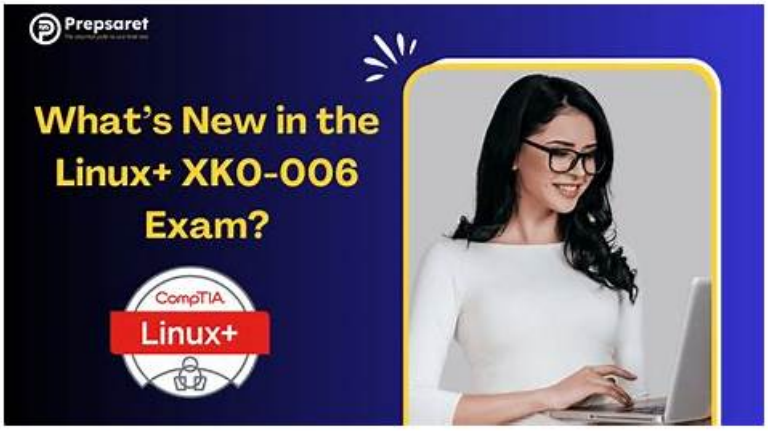

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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Security: Focuses on securing Linux systems through authentication, firewalls, OS hardening, account policies, cryptography, and compliance checks.
Topic 2	• Services and User Management: Covers day-to-day Linux administration including file management, user accounts, processes, software, services, and container operations.
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	• Troubleshooting: Addresses diagnosing and resolving issues across system health, hardware, storage, networking, security configurations, and performance optimization.

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107
You are a systems administrator and have created an uncompressed backup of the application directory. Several hours later, you

must restore the application from backup.
INSTRUCTIONS
Within each tab, click on an object to form the appropriate command used to create the backup and restore the application. Command objects may only be used once, and not all will be used. Click the arrow to remove any unwanted objects from your command.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Answer:

Explanation:
see the solution in Explanation below.
Explanation:
This performance-based question tests correct use of the tar utility for backup and restore operations, which is part of System Management in CompTIA Linux+ V8. The key detail is that the backup is explicitly described as uncompressed, so the correct archive file must be a plain .tar file rather than .tar.gz, .tgz, or .tar.bz2.
For the backup command, the correct syntax is:
tar -cvf /backups/application.tar -C /opt/ application
Here, -c creates the archive, -v enables verbose output, and -f specifies the archive filename. The -C /opt/ option changes to the /opt/ directory before archiving, and application is then archived relative to that location. This is the correct Linux+ method because it avoids storing unnecessary leading path components in the archive.
For the restore command, the correct syntax is:
tar -xvf /backups/application.tar -C /opt/
Here, -x extracts the archive, -v displays files being restored, and -f identifies the archive file. The -C /opt/ option ensures the archived application directory is restored back into /opt/, recreating /opt/application correctly.
The other file choices such as /backups/application.tar.gz, /backups/application.tgz, and /backups/application.
tar.bz2 are incorrect because they indicate compressed backups, which the question specifically rules out.
Likewise, options such as -xzvf or -xjvf are used for gzip- or bzip2-compressed archives and would not apply here.
Therefore, the verified correct PBQ answers are:
Backup: tar -cvf /backups/application.tar -C /opt/ application
Restore: tar -xvf /backups/application.tar -C /opt/

NEW QUESTION # 108
A systems administrator wants to prevent the current contents of a file from being overwritten and wants to allow new additions at the end of the file. Which of the following commands should the administrator use?

- A. chattr +a file
- B. chmod +t file
- C. setenforce file
- D. setfacl -m m:t file

Answer: A

Explanation:
File attribute management is an important system administration skill included in Linux+ V8. In this scenario, the administrator needs to ensure that a file cannot be modified or truncated, while still allowing data to be appended.
The correct solution is chattr +a file, which sets the append-only attribute on the file. When this attribute is enabled, the file's existing contents cannot be altered or deleted, but new data can be appended to the end of the file. This is commonly used for protecting log files from tampering while still allowing normal logging operations.
The other options are incorrect. setenforce controls SELinux enforcement mode and does not affect file write behavior. setfacl modifies access control lists but does not enforce append-only semantics. chmod +t applies the sticky bit, which is primarily used on directories to prevent users from deleting files they do not own.
Linux+ V8 documentation explicitly references chattr and immutable or append-only attributes as mechanisms for protecting critical files from accidental or malicious modification.

NEW QUESTION # 109
Which of the following Ansible components is used to define groups and individual hosts and can include variables specific to each host or group?

- A. Modules
- B. Playbooks
- C. Inventory
- D. Handlers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 110
An administrator receives reports that a web service is not responding. The administrator reviews the following outputs:
Which of the following is the reason the web service is not responding?

- A. The private key needs to be renamed from server.crt to server, key so the service can find it.
- B. The private key does not match the public key, and both keys should be replaced.
- C. The private key is not in the correct location and needs to be moved to the correct directory.
- D. The private key has the incorrect permissions and should be changed to 0755 for the service.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This issue falls under the Troubleshooting domain of the CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives, specifically service startup failures and certificate-related errors. The provided output clearly indicates that the NGINX service fails during startup due to an inability to locate the private key file.
The critical error message is:
cannot load certificate key " /etc/pki/nginx/private/server.key " : No such file or directory This message confirms that NGINX is explicitly configured to look for the private key in the directory /etc/pki
/nginx/private/. However, the directory listing shows that the private directory exists but is empty, while the server.key file is located in /etc/pki/nginx/ instead. Because NGINX cannot find the private key at the configured path, the configuration test (nginx -t) fails, and systemd prevents the service from starting.
Option C correctly identifies the root cause: the private key is not in the correct location. Moving server.key into /etc/pki/nginx/private/ (or updating the NGINX configuration to match the current location) would resolve the issue. Linux+ V8 documentation stresses that service failures often result from misaligned configuration paths rather than corrupted files.
The other options are incorrect. Option A incorrectly refers to renaming a certificate file and does not address the path issue. Option B suggests a key mismatch, which would generate a different SSL error rather than a
"file not found" error. Option D is also incorrect because private keys should not have executable permissions like 0755; typically, they are restricted (for example, 0600) for security reasons.
Therefore, the web service is not responding because the private key file is not located in the directory expected by the NGINX configuration. The correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 111
An administrator set up a new user account called "test". However, the user is unable to change their password. Given the following output:
Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The password provided by the user "test" does not meet complexity requirements.
- B. The password has been disabled for user "test".
- C. The user "test" already changed the password today.
- D. The SUID bit is missing on the /bin/passwd file.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For normal users to change their own password, /bin/passwd must have the SUID bit set (permissions should be -rwsr-xr-x). The SUID bit allows users to run the program with the permissions of the file owner (root), which is required to update /etc/shadow. The provided output shows /bin/passwd does not have the SUID bit (no 's' in the owner's execute field). As a result, user "test" receives an "Authentication token manipulation error". The password can be changed as root, which confirms it's a permissions/SUID issue.
Other options:
* B. If the password didn't meet requirements, a different error would appear.
* C. There is no minimum day limit preventing password change (see chage -l output).
* D. The account and password are active (not disabled).

Reference:
CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide: Exam XK0-006, Sybex, Chapter 6: "User and Group Management", Section: "Managing User Passwords and Policies"
CompTIA Linux+ XK0-006 Objectives, Domain 1.0: System Management

NEW QUESTION # 112
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