

# Valid XK0-005 Study Reference Covers the Entire Syllabus of XK0-005

## CompTIA XK0-005 Exam - Essential Study Plan For Success

Every prospective Linux administrator needs to understand system architecture, which is a basic component of Linux systems. The **CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 exam** evaluates candidates' understanding of many system architecture components, such as system initialization, booting, and hardware and software integration. An organized summary of system architecture will be given in this blog to help you successfully prepare for the **CompTIA XK0-005 exam**.

### CompTIA XK0-005 Exam Detail

The **CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 certification exam** will verify IT professionals' proficiency with the Linux operating system. Here is a thorough rundown of the XK0-005 exam, covering its goals, structure, and key details:

- **Certification Name:** CompTIA Linux+
- **Exam Code:** XK0-005
- **Vendor:** CompTIA
- **Target Audience:** IT professionals, system administrators, and those looking to validate their Linux skills.
- **Number of Questions:** Approximately 60 questions
- **Question Type:** Performance-based and multiple-choice
- **Passing Score:** 750 (on a scale of 100-900)
- **Exam Time:** 90 minutes

### Important Topic Of This XK0-Exam - Linux Security Systems

Linux is a well-liked option for server environments and critical systems because of its strong security features. But no system is completely impervious to dangers. A thorough understanding of security configurations, best practices, and principles is necessary to guarantee the security of your Linux system. These topics are prominently covered in the **CompTIA XK0-005 Exam**, thus learning how to protect Linux systems from potential threats is essential to passing the test.

### Core Points of Linux System Security System

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After seeing you struggle, Getcertkey has come up with an idea to provide you with the actual and updated CompTIA XK0-005 practice questions so you can pass the XK0-005 certification test on the first try and your hard work doesn't go to waste. Updated XK0-005 Exam Dumps are essential to pass the CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam (XK0-005) certification exam so you can advance your career in the technology industry and get a job in a good company that pays you well.

It is common in modern society that many people who are more knowledgeable and capable than others finally lost some good opportunities for development because they didn't obtain the XK0-005 certification. The prerequisite for obtaining the XK0-005 Certification is to pass the exam, but not everyone has the ability to pass it at one time. But our XK0-005 exam questions will help you pass the exam by just one go for we have the pass rate high as 98% to 100%.

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operating systems including Android, Mac, iOS, Windows, and Linux.

## CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q430-Q435):

### NEW QUESTION # 430

A Linux administrator is creating a primary partition on the replacement hard drive for an application server. Which of the following commands should the administrator issue to verify the device name of this partition?

- A. `sudo fdisk -h`
- B. `sudo fdisk -l`
- C. `sudo fdisk /dev/sda`
- D. `sudo fdisk -s /dev/sda`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The command `sudo fdisk -l` should be issued to verify the device name of the partition. The `fdisk` command allows the administrator to run commands as the superuser or another user. The `fdisk` command is a tool for manipulating disk partitions on Linux systems. The `-l` option lists the partitions on all disks or a specific disk.

The command `sudo fdisk -l` will show the device names, sizes, types, and other information of the partitions on all disks. The administrator can identify the device name of the partition by looking at the output. This is the correct command to use to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they either do not list the partitions (`sudo fdisk /dev/sda` or `sudo fdisk -h`) or do not exist (`sudo fdisk -s /dev`

`/sda`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Storage, page 317.

### NEW QUESTION # 431

The users of a Linux system are unable to use one of the application filesystems. The following outputs have been provided:

bash

`$ cd /app`

`$ touch file`

touch: cannot touch 'file': Readonly file system

Output 2

`/dev/sdcl on /app type ext4 (ro,relatime,seclabel,data=ordered)`

Output 3

`/dev/sdcl /app ext4 defaults 0 0`

Output 4

`[302.048075] Buffer I/O error on dev sdcl, logical block 0, async page read [302.048490] EXT4-fs (sdcl): Attempt to read block from filesystem resulted in short read while trying to re-open`

`/dev/sdcl`

Which of the following actions will resolve this issue?

- A. `xfstool /dev/sdcl mount -o rw,remount /app`
- B. `umount /app xfstool /dev/sdcl mount /app`
- C. `fsck -y /dev/sdcl mount -o rw,remount /app`
- D. `umount /app fsck -y /dev/sdcl mount /app`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The filesystem is in read-only mode, likely due to corruption or errors detected. Running `fsck -y` will check and repair the filesystem, and `mount -o rw,remount` will remount it as read-write, making it usable again. This is a common troubleshooting step for filesystems with errors.

### NEW QUESTION # 432

A web application that uses a database for managing logins needs to be set up so that the database is running before the web server starts. A Linux administrator, who is troubleshooting the issue, reviews systemd unit files:

Which of the following should the Linux administrator do to ensure the database starts first?

- A. Add mariadb. service to the Wants for the HTTPD service configuration
- B. Enable the HTTPD service using the httpd command.
- C. Add mariadb. service to the HTTPD service configuration.
- D. Add Before=httpd. service to the MariaDB configuration.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- \* To enforce service ordering, use Before= and After= directives.
- \* Adding Before=httpd.service to mariadb.service ensures MariaDB starts first.

Reference:

CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 Study Guide, Chapter 10  
man systemd.unit

### NEW QUESTION # 433

An administrator accidentally deleted the /boot/vmlinuz file and must resolve the issue before the server is rebooted. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to identify the correct version of this file?

- A. cat /etc/centos-release; rpm -Uvh --nodeps
- B. rpm -qa | grep kernel; uname -a
- C. telinit 1; restorecon -Rv /boot
- D. yum -y update; shutdown -r now

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The command rpm -qa | grep kernel lists all the installed kernel packages, and the command uname -a displays the current kernel version. These commands can help the administrator identify the correct version of the /boot/vmlinuz file, which is the kernel image file. The other options are not relevant or helpful for this task.

### NEW QUESTION # 434

A Linux systems administrator is trying to execute a particular shell script on a server. The administrator reviews the following outputs:

Which of the following commands should the administrator use to allow the script to run?

- A. chmod 750 startup.sh
- B. chmod -x startup.sh
- C. chown root startup.sh
- D. chmod 400 startup.sh

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The script is missing the execute permission. Using chmod 750 startup.sh adds execute permissions for the owner and grants read and execute permissions for the group, allowing the script to run. Without execute permissions, the shell cannot run the script.

### NEW QUESTION # 435

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