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CompTIA XK0-005 certification exam is a valuable credential for IT professionals who work with Linux-based systems. CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam certification validates the skills and knowledge required for Linux administration, configuration, networking, and security. Candidates can prepare for the exam using a variety of study resources and should have at least 12 months of hands-on experience with Linux systems.

CompTIA XK0-005 Exam consists of 90 questions and has a duration of 90 minutes. XK0-005 exam is available in English and Japanese and can be taken at Pearson VUE testing centers worldwide. XK0-005 exam includes both multiple-choice and performance-based questions, which require candidates to perform tasks in a simulated Linux environment.

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which of the following commands allow an administrator to determine if the current system is a virtual machine?

- A. vmstat
- B. vdisplay
- C. lscpi
- D. mdadm

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which of the following enables administrators to configure and enforce MFA on a Linux system?

- A. PAM
- B. PKI
- C. Kerberos
- D. SELinux

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The mechanism that enables administrators to configure and enforce MFA on a Linux system is PAM. PAM stands for Pluggable Authentication Modules, which is a framework for managing authentication and authorization on Linux systems. PAM allows the administrator to define the rules and policies for accessing various system resources and services, such as login, sudo, ssh, or cron. PAM also supports different types of authentication methods, such as passwords, tokens, biometrics, or smart cards. PAM can be used to implement MFA, which stands for Multi-Factor Authentication, which is a security technique that requires the user to provide more than one piece of evidence to prove their identity. MFA can enhance the security of the system and prevent unauthorized access. PAM enables administrators to configure and enforce MFA on a Linux system. This is the correct answer to the question. The other options are incorrect because they either do not manage authentication and authorization on Linux systems (Kerberos or PKI) or do not support MFA (SELinux). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 17: Implementing Basic Security, page 517.

NEW QUESTION # 69

A Linux administrator is working on a system and notices that some of the packages are not at the latest version. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to correct this issue?

- A. apt update
- B. dpkg --update
- C. rpm --update
- D. dnf update

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

The apt update command updates the package lists for repositories but does not upgrade installed packages.

After apt update, the administrator should run apt upgrade to install the latest versions of all packages.

rpm --update is incorrect because RPM does not have an --update option for updating repositories. RPM package management

requires yum or dnf on RHEL-based systems.

dnf update is not a valid command (probably a typo for dnf update, which would be used on Fedora/RHEL systems).

dpkg --update is incorrect because dpkg is used for managing individual .deb packages and does not update repositories.

NEW QUESTION # 70

A Linux administrator tries to install Ansible in a Linux environment. One of the steps is to change the owner and the group of the directory /opt/Ansible and its contents. Which of the following commands will accomplish this task?

- A. groupmod -g Ansible -n /opt/Ansible
- B. chmod -c /opt/Ansible
- C. chown -R Ansible:Ansible /opt/Ansible
- D. usermod -aG Ansible /opt/Ansible

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The chown command is used to change the owner and group of files and directories. The -R (recursive) flag ensures that all contents within the directory are also updated. The correct syntax is chown -R owner:group directory. So, chown -R Ansible:Ansible /opt/Ansible will change the owner and group for /opt/Ansible and everything inside it to "Ansible".

Other options:

* A. groupmod is used to modify group properties, not ownership of directories or files.

* C. usermod is for modifying user properties or group memberships.

* D. chmod changes permissions, not owner/group.

Reference:

CompTIA Linux+ Study Guide: Exam XK0-005, Sybex, Chapter 6: "User and Group Management", Section: "Managing File Ownership and Permissions"

CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005 Objectives, Domain 1.0: System Management

NEW QUESTION # 71

A systems administrator is encountering performance issues. The administrator runs 3 commands with the following output



```
09:10:10 up 457 days, 32min, 5.02/1.12, load average: 4.22 6.63 5.98
```

The Linux server has the following system properties

CPU: 4 vCPU

Memory: 50GB

Which of the following accurately describes this situation?

- A. The system is under CPU pressure and will require additional vCPUs
- B. The system requires more memory
- C. Too many users are currently logged in to the system
- D. The system has been running for over a year and requires a reboot.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Based on the output of the image sent by the user, the system is under CPU pressure and will require additional vCPUs. The output shows that there are four processes running upload.sh scripts that are consuming a high percentage of CPU time (99.7%, 99.6%, 99.5%, and 99.4%). The output also shows that the system has only 4 vCPUs, which means that each process is using almost one entire vCPU. This indicates that the system is struggling to handle the CPU load and may experience performance issues or slowdowns. Adding more vCPUs to the system would help to alleviate the CPU pressure and improve the system performance. The system has not been running for over a year, as the uptime command shows that it has been up for only 1 day, 2 hours, and 13 minutes. The number of users logged in to the system is not relevant to the performance issue, as they are not consuming significant CPU resources. The system does not require more memory, as the free command shows that it has plenty of available memory (49 GB total, 48 GB free). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing Memory and Process Execution, pages 468-469.

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