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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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The XK0-005 web-based practice questions carry the above-mentioned notable features of the desktop-based software. This version of RealVCE's XK0-005 practice questions works on Mac, Linux, Android, iOS, and Windows. Our customer does not need troubling plugins or software installations to attempt the web-based XK0-005 Practice Questions. Another benefit is that our XK0-005 online mock test can be taken via all browsers, including Chrome, MS Edge, Internet Explorer, Safari, Opera, and Firefox.

CompTIA XK0-005 exam is a comprehensive exam that assesses the candidate's knowledge and skills in Linux administration. XK0-005 exam consists of multiple-choice questions and performance-based simulations that test the candidate's ability to perform real-world tasks in Linux administration. XK0-005 Exam is divided into four domains, namely system configuration and management, network services, security, and troubleshooting and diagnostics.

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The CompTIA XK0-005 exam covers a wide range of topics related to Linux operating systems, including installation and package management, GNU and Unix commands, Linux file systems, scripting and data management, Linux security, and much more. XK0-005 exam consists of multiple-choice and performance-based questions, which test candidates' ability to apply their knowledge in real-world scenarios. Passing the CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam is a great way to demonstrate your skills and knowledge to potential employers and advance your career in the IT field.

CompTIA XK0-005 Certification Exam has been designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills across a wide range of Linux administration topics. XK0-005 exam covers a variety of Linux distributions, including Ubuntu, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. XK0-005 exam is divided into five domains, each covering different aspects of Linux administration, including system architecture, Linux installation and package management, GNU and Unix commands, devices, Linux filesystems, and file hierarchy, and shell scripting.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q824-Q829):

NEW QUESTION # 824

As part of the requirements for installing a new application, the swappiness parameter needs to be changed to 0. This change needs to persist across reboots and be applied immediately. A Linux systems administrator is performing this change. Which of the following steps should the administrator complete to accomplish this task?

- A. echo "vm.swappiness=0">>> /etc/sysctl.conf && sysctl -p
- B. sysctl -v >> /proc/meminfo && echo "vm.swappiness=0"
- C. sysctl -h "vm.swappiness=0" && echo /etc/vmswapiness
- D. echo "vm.swappiness=0">>> /proc/meminfo && sysctl -a

Answer: A

Explanation:

To persist the parameter value indefinitely -- that is, until the user wants to change it again - they must manually update the sysctl.conf file.

The command calls the nano text editor, which lets the user edit the file directly in the terminal.

When the file opens, the user scrolls to the end of the text and adds the following setting.

"vm.swappiness=0"

>> append /etc/sysctl.conf && sysctl -p

sysctl -p ((allows you to load the settings from a configuration file)

NEW QUESTION # 825

A newly hired junior administrator is studying the format of the /var/log/messages file. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to preserve the contents of the original file while also creating an identical file in the /home/admin directory?

- A. cat /var/log/messages > /home/admin/messages
- B. mv /var/log/messages /home/admin
- C. touch /var/log/messages /home/admin
- D. ln -s /var/log/messages /home/admin

Answer: A

Explanation:

cat /var/log/messages > /home/admin/messages copies the file contents while preserving the original file.

NEW QUESTION # 826

A systems administrator is tasked with mounting a USB drive on a system. The USB drive has a single partition, and it has been mapped by the system to the device /dev/sdb. Which of the following commands will mount the USB to /media/usb?

- A. `mount /dev/sdb1 /media/usb`
- B. `mount /dev/sdb /media/usb`
- C. `mount /dev/sdb0 /media/usb`
- D. `mount -t usb /dev/sdb1 /media/usb`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `mount /dev/sdb1 /media/usb` command will mount the USB drive to `/media/usb`. This command will attach the filesystem on the first partition of the USB drive (`/dev/sdb1`) to the mount point `/media/usb`, making it accessible to the system. The `mount /dev/sdb0 /media/usb` command is invalid, as there is no such device as `/dev/sdb0`. The `mount /dev/sdb /media/usb` command is incorrect, as it will try to mount the entire USB drive instead of its partition, which may cause errors or data loss. The `mount -t usb /dev/sdb1 /media/usb` command is incorrect, as `usb` is not a valid filesystem type for mount. References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 14: Managing Disk Storage, page 455.

NEW QUESTION # 827

An administrator needs to get a list of drives and partition types from existing servers. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to obtain this information?

- A. `partprobe`
- B. `lsscsi`
- C. `blkid`
- D. `mount`

Answer: C

Explanation:

`blkid` probes all block devices and prints attributes including the file system type (TYPE), providing a list of drives and their partition types. `lsscsi` only lists SCSI devices, `mount` shows currently mounted filesystems, and `partprobe` informs the kernel of partition table changes rather than displaying information.

NEW QUESTION # 828

An administrator deployed a Linux server that is running a web application on port 6379/tcp.

SELinux is in enforcing mode based on organization policies.

The port is open on the firewall.

Users who are trying to connect to a local instance of the web application receive Error 13, Permission denied.

The administrator ran some commands that resulted in the following output:

```
# semanage port -l | egrep '^(http_port_t|6379)'
http_port_t tcp 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000

# curl http://localhost/App.php
Cannot connect to App Server.
```

Which of the following commands should be used to resolve the issue?

- A. `semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 6379`
- B. `semanage port -a http_port_t -p top 6379`
- C. `semanage port -l -t http_port_tcp 6379`
- D. `semanage port -d -t http_port_t -p tcp 6379`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The command `semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 6379` adds a new port definition to the SELinux policy and assigns the type

`http_port_t` to the port 6379/tcp. This allows the web application to run on this port and accept connections from users. This is the correct way to resolve the issue. The other options are incorrect because they either delete a port definition (-d), use the wrong protocol (top instead of tcp), or list the existing port definitions (-l). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 18;

State, Chapter 18.

NEW QUESTION # 829

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