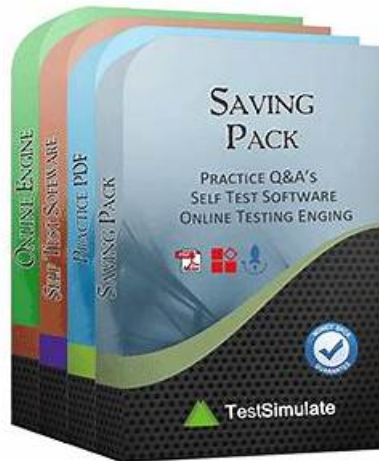


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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services and User Management: Covers day-to-day Linux administration including file management, user accounts, processes, software, services, and container operations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security: Focuses on securing Linux systems through authentication, firewalls, OS hardening, account policies, cryptography, and compliance checks.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshooting: Addresses diagnosing and resolving issues across system health, hardware, storage, networking, security configurations, and performance optimization.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

A Linux administrator receives reports about MySQL service availability issues. The administrator observes the following information:

* `uptime -p` shows the system has been up for only 2 minutes

* `journalctl` shows messages indicating `mysqld` invoked `oom-killermysqld` `cpuset=/` `mems_allowed=0` Which of the following explains why the server was offline?

- A. The process crashed because of a filesystem error.
- B. A network outage caused a service availability issue.
- **C. The process exhausted server memory.**
- D. The process was intentionally terminated by a privileged user.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario clearly indicates a memory exhaustion condition, which falls under the Troubleshooting domain of the CompTIA Linux+ V8 objectives. The most critical clue is the log entry stating that `mysqld` invoked `oom-killer`.

The OOM (Out-Of-Memory) killer is a Linux kernel mechanism that activates when the system runs critically low on available memory and cannot satisfy memory allocation requests. When this happens, the kernel selects a process—typically one consuming a large amount of memory—and forcibly terminates it to protect overall system stability. In this case, the MySQL daemon (`mysqld`) was identified as the process responsible for triggering the OOM condition.

The `journalctl` output explicitly confirms this behavior. Linux+ V8 documentation emphasizes that when the OOM killer is invoked, it is almost always due to physical memory exhaustion or insufficient swap space, not user intervention or application bugs alone. The additional log line showing `mems_allowed=0` further supports the conclusion that the process could not allocate memory from available memory nodes.

The fact that `uptime -p` reports only 2 minutes of uptime strongly suggests that the system was either rebooted automatically or manually following the memory exhaustion event. Systems may reboot as part of recovery procedures after severe resource exhaustion, especially in production environments.

The other options can be ruled out. There is no indication of a user-initiated kill signal, filesystem corruption, or network connectivity issues. Network outages would not generate OOM killer messages, and filesystem errors would appear as I/O or disk-related errors in the logs.

Linux+ V8 best practices recommend addressing OOM issues by increasing system memory, tuning MySQL memory parameters, configuring swap space, or adjusting OOM scoring.

Therefore, the correct explanation is A. The process exhausted server memory.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Users connecting to a MySQL database on a Linux system report frequent errors. An administrator reviews the following partial output of the `/proc/meminfo` and `free` commands:

	total	used	free
Mem:	1011966	151936	860036
Swap:	1191972	1181716	10256
MemTotal:	1011968 kB		
MemFree:			
...			
SwapTotal:	1191972 kB		
SwapFree:	10256 kB		

Which of the following should the administrator do to ensure that the MySQL service will continue to run even if the system runs out of swap space? (Choose two.)

- A. Use disk quotas on the swap space to prevent MySQL from overutilizing the swap partition.
- **B. Issue the `mkswap /dev/sda2; swapon -v /dev/sda2` command.**
- C. Reload the `/etc/fstab` file by issuing the `mount -a` command.(Not sufficient alone)
- **D. Issue the `dd if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1024 count=65536` command.**
- E. Issue the `sysctl -w vm.overcommit_ratio=100` command.
- F. Issue the `sysctl -w vm.overconunit_memory=2` command.(Invalid key)

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Creating a swap file with `dd if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1024 count=65536` allocates additional swap space that MySQL can use when RAM is exhausted.

Formatting and enabling a swap partition with `mkswap /dev/sda2; swapon -v /dev/sda2` brings another swap device online, further increasing the system's swap capacity.

NEW QUESTION # 13

A systems administrator needs to open the DNS TCP port on a Linux system from network 10.0.0.0/24. Which of the following commands should the administrator use for this task?

- **A. `ufw allow 53/tcp from 10.0.0.0/24`**
- B. `ufw enable 53/tcp from 10.0.0.0/24`
- C. `ufw allow dns/tcp to 10.0.0.0/24`
- D. `ufw disable from 10.0.0.0/24`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `ufw allow 53/tcp from 10.0.0.0/24` command explicitly opens TCP port 53 (DNS) for connections coming from the 10.0.0.0/24 network, which is the correct way to configure this firewall rule.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A Linux administrator installed a new program inside `$HOME/.local/bin` and is trying to execute it without using an absolute path. Which of the following should the administrator use for this task?

- A. `export PATH=PATH:$HOME/.local/bin`
- B. `export $PATH=PATH:$HOME/.local/bin`
- **C. `export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/.local/bin`**
- D. `export $PATH=$PATH:$HOME/.local/bin`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. `export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/.local/bin` because it correctly appends the directory `$HOME/.local/bin` to the existing `PATH` environment variable. The `PATH` variable defines a list of directories that the shell searches

when a user enters a command without specifying its full path. By adding a directory to PATH, executables within that directory can be run directly from the command line.

In this case, the administrator installed a program in \$HOME/.local/bin, which is not always included in the default PATH for all systems or users. By using export PATH=\$PATH:\$HOME/.local/bin, the existing PATH is preserved and extended to include the new directory. The use of \$PATH ensures that previously defined directories remain accessible, while the colon (:) separates multiple directory entries.

Option A is incorrect because it literally assigns the string "PATH" instead of referencing the current PATH variable, effectively breaking command lookup.

Option B and D are incorrect because they attempt to assign a value to \$PATH, which is invalid syntax.

Environment variables should be assigned using their name (PATH), not with a dollar sign.

From a Linux+ perspective, managing environment variables is a fundamental skill in user and system configuration. Properly configuring the PATH variable ensures efficient command execution and usability, especially when installing custom or user-specific applications. For persistence, this change is typically added to shell configuration files like ~/.bashrc or ~/.profile.

NEW QUESTION # 15

A systems administrator wants to update and apply changes in an existing file in a remote Git repository.

Which of the following is the last Git command the administrator should execute to complete this process?

- A. git pull origin main
- B. git commit -m "Updated with new information "
- C. git checkout -b update-feature
- D. git push origin update-feature

Answer: D

Explanation:

Git workflows are a core component of the Automation and Orchestration domain in CompTIA Linux+ V8.

When working with remote repositories, administrators follow a standard lifecycle to move changes from a local environment to the shared remote server.

The complete process typically involves:

* git pull: Retrieving and merging the latest changes from the remote to ensure the local copy is up to date.

* git add: Staging the modified files.

* git commit: Saving the changes to the local repository history with a descriptive message.

* git push: Transmitting the local commits to the remote repository.

In this scenario, the question asks for the last command required to complete the process of updating the remote repository. While git commit (Option A) saves the changes locally, those changes are not available to other team members or the remote server until they are pushed. Therefore, git push origin update-feature is the final step that synchronizes the local branch with the remote repository.

Option B (checkout -b) is used at the beginning of the process to create a new branch. Option C (pull) is also performed early to avoid conflicts.

The verified answer is git push, as it is the definitive concluding action in the Git synchronization workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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