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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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Advanced CompTIA XK0-006 Testing Engine & New XK0-006 Exam Prep

In today's society, there are increasingly thousands of people put a priority to acquire certificates to enhance their abilities. With a total new perspective, XK0-006 study materials have been designed to serve most of the office workers who aim at getting a XK0-006 certification. The XK0-006 test guide offer a variety of learning modes for users to choose from, which can be used for multiple clients of computers and mobile phones to study online, as well as to print and print data for offline consolidation. We sincere hope that our XK0-006 Exam Questions can live up to your expectation.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134
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 has the incorrect permissions and should be changed to 0755 for the service.
- D. The private key is not in the correct location and needs to be moved to the correct directory.

Answer: D

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 # 135
Following the completion of monthly server patching, a Linux administrator receives reports that a critical application is not functioning. Which of the following commands should help the administrator determine which packages were installed?

- A. dnf history
- B. dnf search
- C. dnf info
- D. dnf list

Answer: A

Explanation:
Package management troubleshooting is a critical Linux administration skill addressed in CompTIA Linux+ V8. After system patching, identifying which packages were installed, updated, or removed is often the first step in diagnosing application failures.
The dnf history command is specifically designed for this purpose. It displays a chronological list of all DNF transactions, including installations, upgrades, downgrades, and removals. Each transaction is assigned an ID and includes timestamps, affected packages, and actions taken. This allows administrators to correlate application failures with recent changes.
Option A is correct because it provides historical context rather than just current package state. Linux+ V8 documentation highlights dnf history as an essential auditing and rollback tool.
The other options are insufficient. dnf list shows installed or available packages but does not indicate when they were installed. dnf info displays metadata for a specific package but does not show transaction history.

dnf search is used to find packages by name or description.
By reviewing recent transactions with dnf history, administrators can quickly identify problematic updates and take corrective action, such as rolling back a package.
Therefore, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 136
Which of the following describes the primary purpose of monitoring thresholds?

- A. To calculate the availability of a service
- B. To perform health checks on devices
- C. To restart a service automatically
- D. To generate alerts if limits are exceeded

Answer: D

Explanation:
Monitoring thresholds define acceptable limits for metrics and are primarily used to trigger alerts when those limits are exceeded, allowing administrators to respond before issues escalate.

NEW QUESTION # 137
A Linux administrator receives reports that an application hosted in a system is not completing tasks in the allocated time. The administrator connects to the system and obtains the following details:
$ uptime
12:47:43 up 22:17, 2 users, load average: 7.75, 5.72, 5.17
Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Memory leak
- B. Network latency
- C. Insufficient disk space
- D. High CPU load

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. High CPU load because the uptime command output clearly shows elevated load averages (7.75, 5.72, 5.17), which indicate that the system is experiencing significant processing demand.
Load average represents the number of processes that are either actively using the CPU or waiting for CPU time. When this value is consistently higher than the number of available CPU cores, it suggests that the CPU is overloaded and processes are being delayed.
In this scenario, the application is not completing tasks within the expected time frame, which aligns with CPU contention. When too many processes compete for CPU resources, scheduling delays occur, causing slower execution of applications and services. This is a common performance bottleneck in Linux systems.
Option B (Insufficient disk space) is incorrect because disk space issues typically manifest as write failures or application errors related to storage, not high load averages.
Option C (Network latency) is incorrect because network issues would not directly impact the system's load average. Tools like ping or netstat would be more relevant for diagnosing such problems.
Option D (Memory leak) is partially plausible but not the most direct conclusion from the given data. A memory leak would typically be identified through high memory usage using tools like free, top, or vmstat, rather than load average alone.
From a Linux+ troubleshooting perspective, analyzing load average is critical for diagnosing performance issues. High load values strongly indicate CPU resource exhaustion, which directly impacts application responsiveness and task completion times.

NEW QUESTION # 138
A systems administrator is restoring data from a backup. While analyzing the file format, the administrator sees the following output:
data: 7-zip archive data, version 0.4
Which of the following commands should the administrator use to help extract the data?

- A. tar x --lzip --format=v7 data
- B. unzip -np 7 data

- C. 7za e data
- D. zcat -S 7 data

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. 7za e data because the file has been explicitly identified as a 7-zip archive using a file identification method (commonly the file command). In Linux environments, selecting the appropriate extraction tool depends on correctly recognizing the archive format. The output clearly states "7-zip archive data", which directly indicates that the archive was created using the 7-Zip compression format.
The 7za utility is a standalone version of the 7-Zip tool commonly available on Linux systems. The e option stands for "extract," which extracts files from the archive into the current working directory without preserving directory structure. This makes it a valid and straightforward choice for quickly restoring backup data.
Option B is incorrect because the tar command is designed for handling tar archives, not 7-zip files. Even though it includes flags such as --lzip and --format=v7, these are specific to tarball compression and formatting and are unrelated to 7-zip archives.
Option C is incorrect because unzip is used specifically for .zip files, not .7z archives. Additionally, the syntax shown is invalid for handling 7-zip data.
Option D is incorrect because zcat is intended for reading compressed data streams such as gzip files. The -S option does not convert it into a tool capable of handling 7-zip archives.
From a Linux+ troubleshooting perspective, administrators must first identify file types and then apply the correct tool for extraction. Since the format is clearly defined as 7-zip, 7za e data is the appropriate and effective command.

NEW QUESTION # 139
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