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CompTIA XK0-005, also known as the CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam, is a vendor-neutral certification exam that is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of IT professionals who work with Linux operating systems. CompTIA Linux+ is considered a highly respected certification for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in Linux administration, security, and troubleshooting.

To take the CompTIA XK0-005 Exam, candidates are required to have at least six to twelve months of experience in Linux administration or an equivalent level of experience. Candidates can also prepare for the exam by taking training courses, reading study materials, and practicing with simulations. Successful candidates will receive the CompTIA Linux+ certification, which is a valuable credential that can help them advance their careers in Linux administration.

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CompTIA Linux+ certification exam is intended for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in Linux system administration. It is also suitable for professionals who want to enhance their knowledge and skills in Linux system administration. XK0-005 Exam covers various topics, including Linux command line, Linux file system, user management, network configuration, shell scripting, and more. It also includes performance-based questions, which test the candidate's ability to perform real-world tasks on a Linux system.

## CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

### NEW QUESTION # 159

Users are unable to create new files on the company's FTP server, and an administrator is troubleshooting the issue. The administrator runs the following commands:

Which of the following is the cause of the issue based on the output above?

- A. ftpusers is mounted as read only.
- **B. The inodes is at full capacity and would affect file creation for users.**
- C. The ftpusers filesystem does not have enough space.
- D. The users do not have the correct permissions to create files on the FTP server.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The cause of the issue based on the output above is C. The inodes is at full capacity and would affect file creation for users.

An inode is a data structure that stores information about a file or directory, such as its name, size, permissions, owner, timestamps, and location on the disk. Each file or directory has a unique inode number that identifies it. The number of inodes on a filesystem is fixed when the filesystem is created, and it determines how many files and directories can be created on that filesystem. If the inodes are exhausted, no new files or directories can be created, even if there is enough disk space available.

The output for the second command shows that the /ftpusers/ filesystem has 0% of inodes available, which means that all the inodes have been used up. This would prevent users from creating new files on the FTP server. The administrator should either delete some unused files or directories to free up some inodes, or resize the filesystem to increase the number of inodes.

The other options are incorrect because:

A: The users do not have the correct permissions to create files on the FTP server.

This is not true, because the output for the first command shows that the /ftpusers/ filesystem has 26% of disk space available, which means that there is enough space for users to create files. The permissions of the files and directories are not shown in the output, but they are not relevant to the issue of inode exhaustion.

B: The ftpusers filesystem does not have enough space.

This is not true, because the output for the first command shows that the /ftpusers/ filesystem has 26% of disk space available, which means that there is enough space for users to create files. The issue is not related to disk space, but to inode capacity.

D: ftpusers is mounted as read only.

This is not true, because the output for the first command does not show any indication that the /ftpusers/ filesystem is mounted as read only. If it was, it would have an (ro) flag next to the mounted on column. A read only filesystem would prevent users from creating or modifying files on the FTP server, but it would not affect the inode usage.

### NEW QUESTION # 160

SIMULATION

Find the file named core and remove it from the system.

INSTRUCTIONS

Type "help" to display a list of available commands.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

**Answer:**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/linux-unix-how-to-find-and-remove-files/>

### NEW QUESTION # 161

A junior administrator is trying to set up a passwordless SSH connection to one of the servers. The administrator follows the instructions and puts the key in the `authorized_key` file at the server, but the administrator is still asked to provide a password during the connection.

Given the following output:

Which of the following commands would resolve the issue and allow an SSH connection to be established without a password?

- A. `restorecon -rv .ssh/authorized_key`
- B. `mv .ssh/authorized_key .ssh/authorized_keys`
- C. `chmod 600 mv .ssh/authorized_key`
- D. `systemctl restart sshd.service`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The command `mv .ssh/authorized_key .ssh/authorized_keys` will resolve the issue and allow an SSH connection to be established without a password. The issue is caused by the incorrect file name of the authorized key file on the server. The file should be named `authorized_keys`, not `authorized_key`.

The `mv` command will rename the file and fix the issue. The other options are incorrect because they either do not affect the file name (`restorecon` or `chmod`) or do not restart the SSH service (`systemctl`). References: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 13: Managing Network Services, page 410.

### NEW QUESTION # 162

A systems administrator is tasked with preventing logins from accounts other than root, while the file `/etc/nologin` exists. Which of the following PAM modules will accomplish this task?

- A. `pam_access.so`
- B. `pam_logindef.so`
- C. `pam_login.so`
- D. `pam_nologin.so`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The PAM module `pam_nologin.so` will prevent logins from accounts other than root, while the file `/etc/nologin` exists. This module checks for the existence of the file `/etc/nologin` and displays its contents to the user before denying access. The root user is exempt from this check and can still log in. This is the correct module to accomplish the task. The other options are incorrect because they are either non-existent modules (`pam_login.so` or `pam_logindef.so`) or do not perform the required function (`pam_access.so` controls access based on host, user, or time). Reference: CompTIA Linux+ (XK0-005) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 15: Managing Users and Groups, page 471.

### NEW QUESTION # 163

A Linux engineer has been notified about the possible deletion of logs from the file `/opt/app/logs`. The engineer needs to ensure the log file can only be written into without removing previous entries.

Which of the following commands would be BEST to use to accomplish this task?

- A. `chattr +i /opt/app/logs`
- B. `chattr +c /opt/app/logs`
- C. `chattr +d /opt/app/logs`
- D. `chattr +a /opt/app/logs`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The command `chattr +a /opt/app/logs` will ensure the log file can only be written into without removing previous entries. The `chattr` command is a tool for changing file attributes on Linux file systems. The `+a` option sets the append-only attribute, which means that

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