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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Troubleshooting	28%	- Troubleshoot hardware issues - Troubleshoot network connectivity (firewall, routing, DNS) - Troubleshoot application issues - Troubleshoot system properties and processes - Troubleshoot user issues - Optimize performance (CPU, memory, I/O) - Troubleshoot security issues (SELinux, permissions) - Monitor system logs, health, and events
Scripting, Containers, and Automation	19%	- Write and execute BASH shell scripts - Implement automation workflows - Manage orchestration processes - Deploy and manage containers (Docker/Podman) - Automate administration with Python and configuration management tools - Manage version control using Git

System Management	32%	- Manage users and groups
		- Manage storage
		- Manage devices
		- Manage networking
		- Configure storage and cloud/virtualization technologies
		- Manage the Linux boot process
		- Manage permissions and ownership
		- Perform basic Linux tasks
		- Configure kernel modules and network parameters
		- Manage packages and software
		- Manage files and directories
		- Manage system components
		- Manage kernel modules
		- Manage firewalls
		- Perform vulnerability assessments
Security	21%	- Configure SELinux and security contexts
		- Apply best practices for permissions and authentication
		- Manage file security and access controls
		- Implement security hardening

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CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q192-Q197):

NEW QUESTION # 192

Which of the following is a characteristic of Python 3?

- A. It is fully backwards compatible.
- B. It is closed source.
- C. It is extensible through modules.
- D. It is binary compatible with Java.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Python 3 characteristics are part of Linux+ V8 scripting objectives. One of Python's most important features is its modular and extensible architecture.

Option B is correct because Python 3 supports extensibility through modules and packages. Python includes a large standard library and allows developers to extend functionality using third-party modules or custom code.

This makes Python highly adaptable for automation, system management, and DevOps tasks.

The other options are incorrect. Python is open source, not closed source. Python 3 is not fully backwards compatible with Python 2, which is a major distinction emphasized in Linux+ V8. Python is also not binary compatible with Java.

Linux+ V8 documentation highlights Python's extensibility as a key reason it is widely used in Linux automation. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 193

A Linux user frequently tests shell scripts located in the /home/user/scripts directory. Which of the following commands allows the user to run the program by invoking only the script name?

- A. export TERM=\$TERM=/home/user/scripts

- B. export SHELL=\$SHELL=/home/user/scripts
- C. export alias /home/user/scripts='/bin'
- D. export PATH=\$PATH:/home/user/scripts

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Linux, the ability to execute a program by typing only its name depends on whether the directory containing the executable is included in the user's PATH environment variable. The PATH variable defines a colon-separated list of directories that the shell searches when a command is entered.

Option C, export PATH=\$PATH:/home/user/scripts, correctly appends the /home/user/scripts directory to the existing PATH variable. Once this command is executed, any executable script located in that directory can be run simply by typing its filename, provided the script has execute permissions. This behavior is explicitly covered in the Linux+ V8 objectives related to environment variables and shell configuration.

The other options are incorrect. Option A incorrectly attempts to redefine the SHELL variable and uses invalid syntax. Option B modifies the TERM variable, which controls terminal type and has nothing to do with command execution. Option D attempts to create an alias using invalid syntax and would not affect command lookup behavior.

Linux+ V8 documentation emphasizes modifying the PATH variable as the standard and recommended method for simplifying script execution. This approach is commonly used by developers and administrators who frequently run custom scripts.

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 194

Application owners are reporting that their application stops responding after several days of running, and they need to restart it. A Linux administrator obtains the following details from the dmesg command:

invoked oom-killer

Call Trace:

out_of_memory

oom_kill_process

The application owners mentioned that resources to the system have been increased, and the error takes longer to appear. Which of the following best describes the reason the process is being terminated by OOM?

- A. The CPU type is incompatible with the application.
- B. The application might have a memory leak.
- C. The kernel has panicked.
- D. The swap configuration is not correctly sized.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The application might have a memory leak because the dmesg output clearly shows that the Linux kernel is invoking the OOM (Out Of Memory) killer, which terminates processes when the system runs out of available memory. The presence of entries such as invoked oom-killer, out_of_memory, and oom_kill_process confirms that the system is exhausting its memory resources over time.

A key detail in the scenario is that the application runs for several days before failing, and when system resources (RAM) are increased, the issue takes longer to occur. This behavior is a classic indicator of a memory leak, where an application gradually consumes more memory without releasing it. Instead of stabilizing, memory usage continuously grows until it reaches the system limit, at which point the OOM killer terminates the process to prevent system instability.

Option A (CPU type is incompatible) is incorrect because CPU incompatibility would cause immediate execution failures, not delayed memory exhaustion. Option B (kernel panic) is incorrect because a kernel panic would crash the entire system, not selectively terminate a user-space process. Option D (swap configuration not correctly sized) is partially plausible but not the best answer; while insufficient swap can contribute to OOM conditions, it does not explain the gradual memory consumption pattern observed.

In Linux+ troubleshooting, identifying memory leaks is critical when dealing with long-running applications.

Administrators should monitor memory usage using tools like top, htop, or ps, and investigate application behavior. Applying patches, optimizing code, or restarting services periodically are common mitigation strategies, along with configuring appropriate memory and swap resources.

NEW QUESTION # 195

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

information:

```
# uptime -p
up 2 minutes

# journalctl

localhost kernel: mysqld invoked oom-killer: gfp_mask=0x201da, order=0, oom_score_adj=0
localhost kernel: mysqld cpuset=/ mems_allowed=0
[...]
```

Which of the following explains why the server was offline?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The logs show mysqld invoked oom-killer, which is the Linux Out-Of-Memory (OOM) killer. This indicates MySQL consumed too much memory, forcing the kernel to terminate it to protect the system, which caused the service outage.

NEW QUESTION # 196

An administrator has generated an RSA SSH key pair to log in to a remote server. After copying the public key and attempting to log in, the administrator sees the following message:

admin@192.168.10.50: Permission denied (publickey,password)

After seeing the message, the administrator attempts to connect using `ssh -v admin@192.168.10.50` and notices the following debug output:

debug1: send_pubkey_test: no mutual signature algorithm

Which of the following actions should the administrator take first to remediate this issue?

- A. Update permissions on the `/home/admin/.ssh` directory to 700 on the remote server.
- B. Issue `systemctl restart sshd` on the local server.
- **C. Create a new key pair by running `ssh-keygen -t ecdsa`.**
- D. Set `PermitRootLogin yes` in the `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The "no mutual signature algorithm" error means the RSA/SHA-1 key type (`ssh-rsa`) isn't supported by both client and server. Generating a new key with a modern algorithm (e.g., `ssh-keygen -t ecdsa`) ensures a mutually supported signature method.

NEW QUESTION # 197

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