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CompTIA XK0-006 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Troubleshooting: Addresses diagnosing and resolving issues across system health, hardware, storage, networking, security configurations, and performance optimization.
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Security: Focuses on securing Linux systems through authentication, firewalls, OS hardening, account policies, cryptography, and compliance checks.

CompTIA Linux+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

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 kernel has panicked.
- C. The application might have a memory leak.
- D. The swap configuration is not correctly sized.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. 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 # 52

A user states that an NFS share is reporting random disconnections. The systems administrator obtains the following information

```
#df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/fedora-
root           15G   15G   204K  100% /
devtmpfs        4.0M   0    4.0M   0% /dev
tmpfs           2.0G   0    2.0G   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           783M   816K 782M   1% /run
tmpfs           2.0G   0    2.0G   0% /tmp
/dev/vda2       960M  481M  480M  51% /boot
10.0.0.1:/nfsdata 4T    3.8T 200G   95% /share

$ ip -s link show
2: enp1s0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
link/ether 52:5a:00:f7:27:23 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
RX:  bytes    packets  errors  dropped  missed  mcast
     108487310 149198   9584    40721    0        0
TX:  bytes    packets  errors  dropped  carrier  collsns
     3015941   33656   12780    7354    0        0
```

Which of the following best explains the symptoms that are being reported?

- A. The mount point is incorrect for the NFS share.
- B. The interface is reporting a high number of errors and dropped packets.
- C. The IP address of the NFS share is incorrect.

- D. The filesystem is nearly full and is reporting errors.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This issue is best analyzed using a layered troubleshooting approach, as recommended in the Troubleshooting domain of CompTIA Linux+ V8. The reported symptom is intermittent or random disconnections from an NFS share, which commonly indicates a network reliability issue rather than a configuration or filesystem problem.

The most critical evidence comes from the output of `ip -s link show`. The network interface `enp1s0` is reporting significant numbers of errors and dropped packets on both the receive (RX) and transmit (TX) paths. High packet loss at the network interface level directly affects protocols like NFS, which rely on stable, continuous TCP/IP communication. When packets are dropped or corrupted, NFS clients may experience timeouts, retransmissions, and apparent disconnections.

Although the `df -h` output shows that the NFS filesystem is 95% full, this alone does not typically cause random disconnections. A nearly full filesystem may lead to write failures or performance degradation, but it does not explain intermittent connectivity loss.

Linux+ V8 documentation notes that filesystem capacity issues usually present as I/O errors, not transport-layer disconnects.

Options A and B can also be ruled out. If the mount point or IP address were incorrect, the NFS share would fail consistently rather than intermittently. The fact that the share is mounted and accessible confirms that the mount configuration and IP addressing are correct.

Linux+ V8 emphasizes that NFS performance and reliability are highly sensitive to network quality. Packet errors, drops, faulty NICs, cabling issues, duplex mismatches, or driver problems commonly result in unstable NFS behavior.

Therefore, the best explanation for the reported random disconnections is D. The interface is reporting a high number of errors and dropped packets.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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: D

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 # 54

A Linux systems administrator is running an important maintenance task that consumes a large amount of CPU, causing other applications to slow. Which of the following actions should the administrator take to help alleviate the issue?

- A. Increase the available CPU time with `pidstat`.
- B. Run the maintenance task with `nohup`.
- C. Execute the other applications with the `bg` utility.
- **D. Lower the priority of the maintenance task with `renice`.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Process scheduling and resource management are essential Linux administration skills covered in Linux+ V8.

When a process consumes excessive CPU resources, it can negatively impact overall system performance.

The correct solution is to lower the priority of the CPU-intensive task using the renice command. Niceness values influence how much CPU time a process receives relative to others. Increasing the niceness value reduces the process's priority, allowing other applications to receive CPU resources more fairly.

Option B directly addresses the issue. The other options do not. pidstat monitors processes but does not modify CPU allocation. nohup allows a process to continue running after logout but does not affect scheduling priority. bg resumes a stopped job in the background but does not reduce CPU usage.

Linux+ V8 documentation explicitly references nice and renice for managing CPU contention. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

Answer: A

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 # 56

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