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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A network administrator issues the dig ww. compti

a. org command and receives an NXDOMAIN response. Which of the following files should the administrator check first?

Options:

A- /etc/resolv.conf

B- /etc/hosts

C- /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts

D- /etc/nsswitch.conf

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The `dig` command uses the DNS servers listed in the `/etc/resolv.conf` file to resolve domain names. If the `dig` command returns an `NXDOMAIN` response, it means the domain does not exist according to the DNS servers used. Therefore, the administrator should check the `/etc/resolv.conf` file first.

Reference: [3\(https://www.linuxquestions.org/questions/linux-newbie-8/help-me-dig-status-nxdomain-4175684441/\)](https://www.linuxquestions.org/questions/linux-newbie-8/help-me-dig-status-nxdomain-4175684441/)

[4\(https://serverfault.com/questions/729025/what-are-all-the-flags-in-a-dig-response\)](https://serverfault.com/questions/729025/what-are-all-the-flags-in-a-dig-response)

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

While troubleshooting server issues, a Linux systems administrator obtains the following output:

```
[root@ghost ~]# free -m used free shared buf f/cache available
```

```
Mem: 3736 3598 88 2 48 29
```

```
Swap: 2047 1824 223
```

Which of the following best describes the state of the system?

Options:

- A- The system has consumed the system memory and swap space.
- B- The system has enough free memory space.
- C- The system has swap disabled.
- D- The system has allocated enough buffer space.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The output shows that the system has a total of 3736MB of memory, of which 3598MB is free. This indicates that the system has enough free memory space.

Reference: 1(<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/swap-space>) 2(<https://www.baeldung.com/linux/swap-space-use>)

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Users are experiencing high latency when accessing a web application served by a Linux machine. A systems administrator checks the network interface counters and sees the following:

```
# ip -s link list dev enp0s25

2: enp0s25: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,LOWER_UP,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN
ac:12:34:56:78:cd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

RX: bytes  packets  errors  dropped missed  mcast
2011664755 3579033 2394390 508      0      0

TX: bytes  packets  errors  dropped carrier collsns
309541780 1705408 0        0        12340  0
```

Which of the following is the most probable cause of the observed latency?

Options:

- A-** The network interface is disconnected.
- B-** A connection problem exists on the network interface.

C- No IP address is assigned to the interface.

D- The gateway is unreachable.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The high number of errors and dropped packets in the output of the network interface counters indicate a connection problem on the network interface.

[CompTIA Linux+ \(XK0-005\) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 10: Managing Networking, Section: Troubleshooting Network Issues, Page 359.](#)

[Linux+ \(Plus\) Certification, Exam Objectives: 4.3 Given a scenario, troubleshoot and resolve basic network configuration and connectivity issues.](#)

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Linux system is having issues. Given the following outputs:

```
# dig @192.168.2.2 mycomptiahost
```

```
; > DiG 9.9.4-RedHat-9.9.4-74.el7_6.1 > @192.168.2.2 mycomptiahost
```

```
; (1 server found)
```

```
:: global options: +cmd
```

```
:: connection timed out; no servers could be reached
```

```
# nc -v 192.168.2.2 53
```

```
Ncat: Version 7.70 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
```

```
Ncat: Connection timed out.
```

```
# ping 192.168.2.2
```

```
PING 192.168.2.2 (192.168.2.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

```
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=4.94 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 192.168.2.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=117 time=10.5 ms
```

Which of the following best describes this issue?

Options:

- A- The DNS host is down.
- B- The name mycomptiahost does not exist in the DNS.
- C- The Linux engineer is using the wrong DNS port.
- D- The DNS service is currently not available or the corresponding port is blocked.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The ping command shows that the Linux system can reach the DNS server at 192.168.2.2, so the DNS host is not down. The dig and nc commands show that the Linux system cannot connect to the DNS server on port 53, which is the standard port for DNS queries. This means that either the DNS service is not running on the DNS server, or there is a firewall or network device blocking the port 53 traffic. Therefore, the DNS service is currently not available or the corresponding port is blocked. Reference 1:How To Troubleshoot DNS Client Issues in Linux - RootUsers 2:6 Best Tools to Troubleshoot DNS Issues in Linux - Tecmint 3:How To Troubleshoot DNS in Linux - OrcaCore 4:Fixing DNS Issues in Ubuntu 20.04 | DeviceTests

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Linux user is trying to execute commands with sudo but is receiving the following error:

```
$ sudo visudo
```

```
>>> /etc/sudoers: syntax error near line 28
```

```
sudo: parse error in /etc/sudoers near line 28
```

```
sudo: no valid sudoers sources found, quitting
```

The following output is provided:

```
# grep root /etc/shadow
```

```
root :* LOCK *: 14600 :::::
```

Which of the following actions will resolve this issue?

Options:

A- Log in directly using the root account and comment out line 28 from /etc/sudoers.

B- Boot the system in single user mode and comment out line 28 from /etc/sudoers.

C- Comment out line 28 from /etc/sudoers and try to use sudo again.

D- Log in to the system using the other regular user, switch to root, and comment out line 28 from /etc/sudoers.

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A systems administrator needs to remove a disk from a Linux server. The disk size is 500G, and it is the only one that size on that machine. Which of the following commands can the

administrator use to find the corresponding device name?

Options:

A- fdisk -V

B- partprobe -a

C- lsusb -t

D- lsscsi -s

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The lsscsi command can list the SCSI devices on the system, along with their size and device name. The -s option shows the size of each device. The administrator can look for the device that has a size of 500G and note its device name. See lsscsi(8) - Linux man page and How to check Disk Interface Types in Linux. Reference 1: <https://linux.die.net/man/8/lsscsi> 2: <https://www.golinuxcloud.com/check-disk-type-linux/>

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Following the migration from a disaster recovery site, a systems administrator wants a server to require a user to change credentials at initial login. Which of the following commands should

be used to ensure the aging attribute?

Options:

A- chage -d 2 user

B- chage -d 0 user

C- chage -E 0 user

D- chage -d 1 user

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The chage command can be used to change the user password expiry information. The -d or --lastday option sets the last password change date. If the value is 0, the user will be forced to change the password at the next login. See chage command in Linux with examples and 10 chage command examples in Linux.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Linux administrator is troubleshooting a systemd mount unit file that is not working correctly. The file contains:

```
[root@system] # cat mydocs.mount
```

```
[Unit]
```

```
Description=Mount point for My Documents drive
```

```
[Mount]
```

```
What=/dev/drv/disk/by-uuid/94afc9b2-ac34-ccff-88ae-297ab3c7ff34
```

```
Where=/home/user1/My Documents
```

```
Options=defaults
```

```
Type=xfs
```

```
[Install]
```

```
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

The administrator verifies the drive UUID correct, and user1 confirms the drive should be mounted as My Documents in the home directory. Which of the following can the administrator

do to fix the issues with mounting the drive? (Select two).

Options:

- A- Rename the mount file to home-user1-My\x20Documents.mount.
- B- Rename the mount file to home-user1-my-documents.mount.
- C- Change the What entry to /dev/drv/disk/by-uuid/94afc9b2\ac34\ccff\88ae\297ab3c7ff34.
- D- Change the Where entry to Where=/home/user1/my\ documents.
- E- Change the Where entry to Where=/home/user1/My\x20Documents.
- F- Add quotes to the What and Where entries, such as What='/dev/drv/disk/by-uuid/94afc9b2-ac34-ccff-88ae-297ab3c7ff34' and Where='/home/user1/My Documents'.

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

The mount unit file name and the Where entry must be escaped to handle spaces in the path. Reference [The mount unit file name must be named after the mount point directory, with spaces replaced by\x20](#). See [How to escape spaces in systemd unit files?andsystemd.mount](#). The Where entry must use\x20to escape spaces in the path. See [systemd.mountandThe workaround is to use /usr/bin/env followed by the path in quotes..](#)

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