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QUESTION 1

A Linux administrator is reviewing changes to a configuration file that includes the following section:

```
tls:
  certificates:
    - certFile: /etc/ssl/cert.cer
      keyFile: /etc/ssl/cert.key
      stores: default
    - certFile: /etc/ssl/expired.cer
      keyFile: /etc/ssl/expired.key
      stores: expired
```

The Linux administrator is trying to select the appropriate syntax formatter to correct any issues with the configuration file. Which of the following should the syntax formatter support to meet this goal?

- A. Markdown
- B. XML
- C. YAML
- D. JSON

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

A Linux administrator found many containers in an exited state. Which of the following commands will allow the administrator to clean up the containers in an exited state?

- A. `docker rm --all`
- B. `docker rm $(docker ps -aq)`
- C. `docker images prune *`
- D. `docker rm --state exited`

Correct Answer: B

The difference between `docker rm $(docker ps -aq)` and `docker rm --state exited` is that the first command will remove all containers, regardless of their state, while the second command will only remove containers in an exited state.

`docker rm $(docker ps -aq)` will remove all containers because the `docker ps -aq` command lists all containers\' IDs in quiet mode, and then `docker rm` removes them. This command will remove all containers, including those that are running,

stopped, and exited.

`docker rm --state exited`, on the other hand, only removes containers in an exited state. The `--state` option is used to specify the state of the containers to be removed, and `exited` is the state that we want to remove. This command is useful for

cleaning up containers that have exited and are no longer needed, freeing up resources and disk space occupied by these containers. In summary, `docker rm $(docker ps -aq)` removes all containers, while `docker rm --state exited` removes only containers in an exited state.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following tools is BEST suited to orchestrate a large number of containers across many different servers?

- A. Kubernetes
- B. Ansible
- C. Podman
- D. Terraform

Correct Answer: A

Kubernetes is a container orchestration platform that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. It is designed to work with large numbers of containers and servers, providing features such as load balancing, automatic scaling, self-healing, and rolling updates. Kubernetes provides a flexible and scalable platform for managing containerized workloads, whether they are running on-premises or in the cloud.

QUESTION 4

A systems administrator is troubleshooting connectivity issues and trying to find out why a Linux server is not able to reach other servers on the same subnet it is connected to. When listing link parameters, the following is presented:

```
# ip link list dev eth0
2: etho: <NO-CARRIER, BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP> mtu 1500, qdisc
fq_codel state DOWN mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
link/ether ac:00:11:22:33:cd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

Based on the output above, which of following is the MOST probable cause of the issue?

- A. The address `ac:00:11:22:33:cd` is not a valid Ethernet address.
- B. The Ethernet broadcast address should be `ac:00:11:22:33:ff` instead.
- C. The network interface `eth0` is using an old kernel module.
- D. The network interface cable is not connected to a switch.

Correct Answer: D

D. The network interface cable is not connected to a switch.

The output shows that the state of the network interface eth0 is "DOWN". This means that the interface is not currently transmitting or receiving data. The "NO-CARRIER" status also suggests that the interface is not connected to a network.

The most probable cause of the issue is that the network interface cable is not connected to a switch, or that the switch the cable is connected to is not functioning correctly. When a network interface is down, it usually means that there is an

issue with the physical or logical connection to the network.

QUESTION 5

A database administrator requested the installation of a custom database on one of the servers. Which of the following should the Linux administrator configure so the requested packages can be installed?

A. /etc/yum.conf

B. /etc/ssh/sshd.conf

C. /etc/yum.repos.d/db.repo

D. /etc/resolv.conf

Correct Answer: C

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