



# XK0-005<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

A Linux administrator needs to correct the permissions of a log file on the server. Which of the following commands should be used to set filename.log permissions to -rwxr--r-- ?

- A. `chmod 755 filename.log`
- B. `chmod 640 filename.log`
- C. `chmod 740 filename.log`
- D. `chmod 744 filename.log`

Correct Answer: D

- D. `chmod 744 filename.log`

The `chmod` command is used to change the permissions of files in Linux. The number passed to `chmod` specifies the binary representation of the desired permissions. The binary representation of -rwxr--r-- is 111 100 100, which corresponds to the decimal value 744. So, the command to set the permissions to -rwxr--r-- is "`chmod 744 filename.log`".

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### QUESTION 2

A systems administrator is compiling a report containing information about processes that are listening on the network ports of a Linux server. Which of the following commands will allow the administrator to obtain the needed information?

- A. `ss -pnt`
- B. `tcpdump -nL`
- C. `netstat -pn`
- D. `lsof -lt`

Correct Answer: A

A. `ss -pnt` The `ss` command in Linux is used to display detailed socket information, such as which processes are listening on which ports, among other things. The `-p` option displays the process ID and process name that are using the socket. The `-l` option displays only listening sockets. The `-n` option displays the port numbers in numerical form, and the `-t` option displays only TCP sockets.

C. `netstat -pn` - This command displays information about network connections, routing tables, and a variety of network statistics. The `-p` option shows the process ID and process name associated with each socket, but it may not work on all systems, and `netstat` itself has largely been deprecated in favor of newer utilities like `ss`.

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### QUESTION 3

User1 is a member of the accounting group. Members of this group need to be able to execute but not make changes to a script maintained by User2. The script should not be accessible to other users or groups. Which of the following will give proper access to the script?



- A. `chown user2:accounting script.sh chmod 750 script.sh`
- B. `chown user1:accounting script.sh chmod 777 script.sh`
- C. `chown accounting:user1 script.sh chmod 057 script.sh`
- D. `chown user2:accounting script.sh chmod u+x script.sh`

Correct Answer: A

Answer A is correct. Chown command syntax is:

```
chown username:groupname filename
```

Adding the accounting group to the file and granting `rwrx-x---` to the file provides the proper access.

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#### QUESTION 4

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.

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#### QUESTION 5

An administrator attempts to rename a file on a server but receives the following error.



```
mv: cannot move 'files/readme.txt' to 'files/readme.txt.orig': Operation not permitted.
```

The administrator then runs a few commands and obtains the following output:

```
$ ls -ld files/
drwxrwxrwt.1  users  users  20   Sep 10 15:15  files/
$ ls -a files/
drwxrwxrwt.1  users  users  20   Sep 10 15:15  -
drwxr-xr-x.1  users  users  32   Sep 10 15:15  ..
-rw-rw-r--.1  users  users   4   Sep 12 10:34  readme.txt
```

Which of the following commands should the administrator run NEXT to allow the file to be renamed by any user?

- A. `chgrp reet files`
- B. `chacl -R 644 files`
- C. `chown users files`
- D. `chmod -t files`

Correct Answer: D

D is correct the directory has Sticky bit on. in the first `ls -ld` you can see the "t" instead of an "x"

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