

CompTIA Linux+ XK0-005

Quick Exam Refresher

*This is your **condensed, high-impact review guide** for the Linux+ XK0-005 exam. It's designed for **last-mile recall** and **confidence-building** right before the exam — not deep instruction.*



Linux+ XK0-005 Domains

Each domain has a different weight. Focus extra time on **System Management** and **Troubleshooting**, which carry the most weight.

- Domain 1: System Management (32%)
- Domain 2: Security (21%)
- Domain 3: Scripting, Containers, and Automation (19%)
- Domain 4: Troubleshooting (28%)

Quick Reminder: How the Exam Works

- Number of Questions: Up to 90
- Format: Multiple Choice + Performance-Based Questions (PBQs)
- Time Limit: 90 minutes
- Passing Score: 720 / 900
- Provider: Pearson VUE (online or onsite)

Remember - You Don't Need to Be Perfect to Pass!

The passing score is about **80%**, meaning you can **miss up to 18 questions** and still pass. Focus on **understanding and practice**, not memorizing every flag.

Domain 1: System Management (32%)

Focus: Filesystems, storage, services, users, packages, and automation basics.

Key Topics:

- Linux directory structure (/etc, /var, /home, etc.)
- File operations: ls, cp, mv, rm, find, chmod, chown
- File compression: tar, gzip, zip
- Filesystems: ext4, xfs, btrfs
- Mounting: mount, umount, /etc/fstab, blkid, lsblk
- LVM: pvcreate, vgcreate, lvcreate, lvextend, resize2fs
- RAID: mdadm, /proc/mdstat
- Systemd: systemctl start/stop/status/enable, journalctl
- Job scheduling: cron, at, systemctl timer
- Package management:
 - Debian: apt, dpkg
 - RedHat: dnf, yum, rpm
- Snap, Flatpak basics

Domain 2: Security (21%)

Focus: Permissions, access controls, firewalls, authentication, hardening.

Key Topics:

- File permissions: chmod, chown, umask
- Special bits: SUID, SGID, Sticky Bit
- ACLs: getfacl, setfacl
- User management: useradd, passwd, chage, usermod, groups
- Password aging and account lockout: faillock, /etc/shadow, /etc/passwd
- SSH security: sshd_config, key-based auth, ssh, scp
- Firewalls:
 - ufw (Ubuntu), firewallld (RHEL), iptables, nft
- SELinux: getenforce, setenforce, restorecon, semanage, audit2allow
- AppArmor: aa-status, profile enforcement
- Hardening: Secure boot, disable services, enforce password policy, remove unnecessary packages

Domain 3: Scripting, Containers, and Automation (19%)

Focus: Bash scripting, text processing, Git, containers, automation tools.

Key Topics:

- Bash basics: variables, loops, if, case, functions
- Operators: -eq, -lt, -f, -d, -z
- I/O: >, >>, |, 2>&1, tee, xargs
- Text tools: grep, sed, awk, cut, sort, uniq, tr, wc, head, tail, find
- Git: clone, add, commit, push, pull, .gitignore, branch, merge
- Docker/Podman: run, ps, logs, exec, pull, build, volume, port
- YAML vs JSON syntax
- Config management: Ansible, Puppet, Chef, SaltStack (conceptual)
- IaC: Terraform basics
- CI/CD and GitOps: pipelines, builds, deploys
- Kubernetes: Pods, services, sidecars, overlay networking
- Cloud-init: Bootstrapping cloud servers

Domain 4: Troubleshooting (28%)

Focus: Storage, networking, boot, services, access, and resource issues.

Key Topics:

- Disk usage: df, du, lsblk, mount, fsck, find
- RAID/LVM: mdadm, lvs, vgs, lvextend
- Network issues:
 - Tools: ping, ip addr, ip route, ss, ethtool, dig, traceroute
 - Check DNS, routing, cable/NIC errors
- CPU/memory:
 - top, htop, free, vmstat, nice, renice, kill, dmesg
- Login/auth failures:
 - Check /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow, PAM logs, chage, faillock
- Systemd service issues:
 - systemctl, journalctl, config syntax (nginx -t, sshd -t)
- Boot problems:
 - GRUB, /etc/fstab, dracut, rescue mode, grub2-mkconfig, lsinitrd

Full Linux+ XK0-005 Commands List

1. Filesystem and File Management

Command	Description	Common Options	Example
ls	List directory contents	-l (long), -a (all), -h (human-readable)	ls -lah
cd	Change directory	.. (up one level)	cd /etc
pwd	Show current directory	—	pwd
mkdir	Create a new directory	-p (make parent dirs)	mkdir -p /data/logs
rmdir	Remove an empty directory	—	rmdir emptydir
rm	Delete files/directories	-r (recursive), -f (force)	rm -rf /tmp/files
cp	Copy files/directories	-r, -p (preserve), -u (update)	cp -ruv src/ dest/
mv	Move or rename files	—	mv oldname.txt newname.txt
touch	Create empty files	—	touch file.txt
find	Search for files/directories	-name, -type, -size, -mtime, -exec	find /var -name "*.log"
file	Show file type	—	file script.sh
stat	Show detailed file info	—	stat /etc/passwd
du	Disk usage per file/dir	-sh, -a, --max-depth=1	du -sh *
df	Show disk space	-h (human), -i (inodes)	df -hi

mount	Mount a filesystem	-t (type), -o (options)	mount -t ext4 /dev/sdb1 /mnt
umount	Unmount filesystem	—	umount /mnt
lsblk	Show block devices	-f, -o NAME,SIZE,MOUNTPOINT	lsblk -f
blkid	Show device UUIDs	—	blkid /dev/sda1
mkfs	Format a partition	-t ext4/xfs	mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb1
fsck	Check filesystem	-y (auto fix)	fsck -y /dev/sdb1

2. User and Group Management

Command	Description	Common Options	Example
useradd	Add user	-m (home), -s (shell), -G (groups)	useradd -m -s /bin/bash -G wheel alice
passwd	Set/modify password	-l (lock), -u (unlock), -e (expire)	passwd alice
userdel	Delete user	-r (remove home)	userdel -r alice
usermod	Modify user	-aG (append to group), -s (shell)	usermod -aG dev alice
groupadd	Add group	—	groupadd devs
groupdel	Delete group	—	groupdel devs
groups	Show user's groups	—	groups alice
id	Show UID, GID	—	id alice
chage	Set password aging	-l, -M, -E	chage -M 90 -E 2025-12-31 bob

3. Permissions and Ownership

Command	Description	Common Options	Example
chmod	Change permissions	+x, 755, u+rwx	chmod 755 script.sh
chown	Change ownership	user:group	chown bob:devs file.txt
chgrp	Change group	—	chgrp devs file.txt
umask	Set default permissions	—	umask 022
getfacl	View ACL	—	getfacl file.txt
setfacl	Set ACL	-m, -x, -b	setfacl -m u:bob:rw file.txt
lsattr	List file attributes	—	lsattr file.txt
chattr	Change file attributes	+i, -i (immutable)	chattr +i config.cfg

4. Process and System Management

Command	Description	Common Options	Example
ps	List processes	aux, -ef	`ps aux
top	Real-time process monitor	-u (user)	top -u bob
htop	Interactive top	(Install separately)	htop
kill	Send signal to PID	-9 (SIGKILL)	kill -9 1234

killall	Kill by name	—	killall firefox
renice	Change priority	-n, -p	renice -n 10 -p 2345
nice	Start process with priority	-n	nice -n 19 backup.sh
uptime	Show load average	—	uptime
free	Show RAM/swap usage	-h	free -h
vmstat	Show memory, CPU stats	—	vmstat 2 5
dmesg	Show kernel logs	`	tail`

5. Scheduling Jobs

Command	Description	Common Options	Example
crontab	Manage user cron jobs	-e, -l, -r	crontab -e
at	One-time job scheduling	—	`echo "reboot"
systemctl	Manage system services	start, stop, enable, status	systemctl restart sshd
journalctl	View logs	-u, -b, -xe	journalctl -u nginx

6. Package Management

Debian-based:

Command	Description	Common Options	Example
apt update	Update repo index	—	apt update
apt upgrade	Upgrade packages	—	apt upgrade
apt install	Install package	—	apt install nginx
dpkg	Install/remove DEB files	-i, -r, -l	dpkg -i package.deb

RHEL-based:

Command	Description	Common Options	Example
dnf / yum	Package manager	install, remove, update	dnf install httpd
rpm	Manage RPMs directly	-qa, -ivh, -e	`rpm -qa

7. Network Troubleshooting

Command	Description	Common Options	Example
ip addr	Show IPs/interfaces	—	ip addr show eth0
ip link	Show NICs	—	ip link show
ip route	Show routing table	—	ip route
ping	Test host reachability	-c (count)	ping -c 4 google.com
traceroute	Show route path	—	traceroute google.com
ss	Show sockets	-tuln	ss -tulnp
netstat	Legacy socket tool	-an, -tulpn	netstat -tulnp

ethtool	NIC diagnostics	—	ethtool eth0
dig	DNS query	+short	dig +short google.com
host	DNS resolution	—	host linux.org
nmcli	NetworkManager CLI	con, device	nmcli device show

8. Firewall Management

Tool	Command	Description
ufw	enable, allow, status	ufw allow 22/tcp
firewall-cmd	--list-all, --add-service	firewall-cmd --add-service=ssh --permanent
iptables	-L, -A, -P, -D	iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
nft	list ruleset	nft list ruleset

9. SELinux and AppArmor

Command	Description	Example
getenforce	Show SELinux mode	getenforce
setenforce	Set mode (0=permissive, 1=enforcing)	setenforce 1
sestatus	View SELinux status	sestatus
ls -Z	Show SELinux contexts	ls -Z /var/www/html
chcon	Change context	chcon -t httpd_sys_content_t index.html

restorecon	Reset context	restorecon -Rv /var/www
setsebool	Set boolean	setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect on
aa-status	AppArmor status	aa-status
aa-enforce	Enforce AppArmor profile	aa-enforce /etc/apparmor.d/usr.sbin.nginx

10. Containers and Automation

Command	Description	Example
docker run	Run container	docker run -it ubuntu bash
docker ps	List containers	docker ps -a
docker logs	View logs	docker logs webapp
docker exec	Run cmd inside container	docker exec -it nginx bash
docker pull	Download image	docker pull alpine
docker build	Build image	docker build -t myapp .
docker rm	Remove container	docker rm web1
docker rmi	Remove image	docker rmi alpine
git	Version control	git add ., git commit -m "msg", git push
terraform	IaC provisioning	terraform plan, terraform apply
ansible	Configuration mgmt	ansible-playbook site.yml
cloud-init	Cloud VM setup	in user-data config