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QUESTION 1

A server administrator is installing a new server with multiple NICs on it. The Chief Information Officer has asked the administrator to ensure the new server will have the least amount of network downtime but a good amount of network speed. Which of the following best describes what the administrator should implement on the new server?

- A. VLAN
- B. vNIC
- C. Link aggregation
- D. Failover

Correct Answer: C

Link aggregation is the best option to implement on the new server to ensure the least amount of network downtime but a good amount of network speed. Link aggregation is a technique of combining multiple physical network interfaces into one logical interface to increase bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing. Link aggregation can improve the performance and availability of the server by allowing it to use more than one network path for data transmission and failover in case of link failure. Link aggregation can be implemented using various protocols, such as IEEE 802.3ad (LACP), Cisco EtherChannel, or Linux bonding. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 4.0: Networking, Objective 4.1: Given a scenario, configure network settings for servers.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following license types most commonly describes a product that incurs a yearly cost regardless of how much it is used?

- A. Physical
- B. Subscription
- C. Open-source
- D. Per instance
- E. Per concurrent user

Correct Answer: B

A subscription license is a type of license that grants the user the right to use a product or service for a fixed period of time, usually a year. The user pays a recurring fee, regardless of how much they use the product or service. Subscription

licenses are common for cloud- based software and services, such as Microsoft 365 or DocuSign2.

References = 1: Compare All Microsoft 365 Plans (Formerly Office 365) - Microsoft Store(<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/buy/compare-all-microsoft-365-products>) 2: DocuSign Pricing | eSignature Plans for Personal and

Business(<https://ecom.docusign.com/plans-and-pricing/esignature>)

QUESTION 3

Which of the following allows for a connection of devices to both sides inside of a blade enclosure?

- A. Midplane
- B. Active backplane
- C. Passive backplane
- D. Management module

Correct Answer: A

The component that allows for a connection of devices to both sides inside of a blade enclosure is midplane. A midplane is a board or panel that connects two sets of connectors or devices in parallel with each other. A midplane is typically used in blade enclosures or chassis to provide power and data connections between blade servers on one side and power supplies, cooling fans, switches, or management modules on the other side. A midplane can also act as a backplane by providing bus signals or communication channels between devices.

QUESTION 4

A server administrator needs to keep a copy of an important fileshare that can be used to restore the share as quickly as possible. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

- A. Copy the fileshare to an LTO-4 tape drive
- B. Configure a new incremental backup job for the fileshare
- C. Create an additional partition and move a copy of the fileshare
- D. Create a snapshot of the fileshare

Correct Answer: D

The best solution to keep a copy of an important fileshare that can be used to restore the share as quickly as possible is to create a snapshot of the fileshare. A snapshot is a point-in-time copy of a file system or a volume that captures the state and data of the fileshare at a specific moment. A snapshot can be created instantly and with minimal overhead, as it only stores the changes made to the fileshare after the snapshot was taken. A snapshot can be used to restore the fileshare to its previous state in case of data loss or corruption.

QUESTION 5

A server administrator is gathering full datacenter inventory of all the server hardware to submit to the IT manager for next year's budget for a technology refresh project. Which of the following life-cycle management stages is this?

- A. Procurement
- B. Usage
- C. Disposal
- D. End-of-life

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

An administrator needs three distinct security zones in a company's network. Which of the following is the administrator MOST likely to implement?

- A. Host-based firewalls
- B. A Layer 3 firewall
- C. A web application firewall
- D. A circuit-based firewall

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Which of the following can be BEST described as the amount of time a company can afford to be down during recovery from an outage?

- A. SLA
- B. MTBF
- C. RTO
- D. MTTR

Correct Answer: C

The term that best describes the amount of time a company can afford to be down during recovery from an outage is RTO. RTO (Recovery Time Objective) is a metric that defines the maximum acceptable downtime for an application, system, or process after a disaster or disruption. RTO helps determine the level of urgency and resources required for restoring normal business operations. RTO is usually measured in minutes, hours, or days, depending on the criticality and impact of the service.

Reference: <https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/recovery-time-objective-RTO>

QUESTION 8

An administrator is working on improving the security of a new domain controller. A report indicates several open ports on the server. Which of the following ports should the administrator disable?

- A. 135
- B. 636
- C. 3268

D. 3389

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The port that should be disabled on the firewall is port 3389. Port 3389 is used by Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), which is a protocol that allows remote access and control of a Windows system through a graphical user interface. RDP can pose a security risk if it is not properly configured or secured, as it can expose the system to unauthorized or malicious access from external sources. Therefore, port 3389 should be disabled on the firewall unless it is needed for legitimate purposes. References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3, Lesson 3.3, Objective 3.3

QUESTION 9

A technician is checking a server rack. Upon entering the room, the technician notices the fans on a particular server in the rack are running at high speeds. This is the only server in the rack that is experiencing this behavior. The ambient temperature in the room appears to be normal. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason why the fans in that server are operating at full speed?

- A. The server is in the process of shutting down, so fan speed operations have been defaulted to high.
- B. An incorrect fan size was inserted into the server, and the server has had to increase the fan speed to compensate.
- C. A fan failure has occurred, and the other fans have increased speed to compensate.
- D. The server is utilizing more memory than the other servers, so it has increased the fans to compensate.

Correct Answer: C

This is the most likely reason why the fans in that server are operating at full speed while the ambient temperature in the room is normal and the other servers in the rack are not experiencing this behavior. A fan failure is a situation where one

or more fans in a server stop working or malfunction due to wear and tear, dust, or other factors. This can cause overheating and performance issues on the server. To prevent this, most servers have a fan redundancy feature that allows the

other fans to increase their speed and airflow to compensate for the failed fan and maintain a safe temperature level. The server is not likely to be in the process of shutting down, as this would not cause the fans to run at high speeds. An

incorrect fan size is not likely to be inserted into the server, as most fans are standardized and compatible with the server chassis and motherboard. The server is not likely to be utilizing more memory than the other servers, as this would not

cause a significant increase in temperature or fan speed.

References:

<https://www.howtogeek.com/303282/how-to-manage-your-pcs-fans-for-optimal-airflow-and-cooling/>

<https://www.howtogeek.com/174288/how-to-tell-if-your-computer-is-overheating-and-what-to-do-about-it/>

QUESTION 10

An administrator is configuring a new server for use as a database server. It will have two mirrored drives to hold the operating system, and there will be three drive bays remaining for storage. Which of the following RAID levels will yield the BEST combination of available space and redundancy?

- A. RAID 0
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 5
- D. RAID 10

Correct Answer: C

The RAID level that would yield the BEST combination of available space and redundancy in this scenario is RAID 5.

RAID 0 provides no redundancy and would not be a suitable choice for a database server where data protection is crucial.

RAID 1 provides disk redundancy by mirroring two drives but would result in only half of the total storage capacity being available. In this case, the three remaining drive bays would provide less storage than RAID 5.

RAID 10 provides both disk redundancy and increased storage capacity by combining mirroring and striping. However, since there are only three remaining drive bays, it would not be possible to set up RAID 10.

RAID 5 provides a good balance of storage capacity and disk redundancy by striping data across multiple disks with parity data distributed among the disks. This configuration requires at least three drives and can withstand the failure of one

disk. In this scenario, RAID 5 would provide the best balance of available space and redundancy for the remaining three drive bays.

QUESTION 11

A server administrator is exporting Windows system files before patching and saving them to the following location:

`\\server1\ITDept\`

Which of the following is a storage protocol that the administrator is MOST likely using to save this data?

- A. eSATA
- B. FCoE
- C. CIFS
- D. SAS

Correct Answer: C

The storage protocol that the administrator is most likely using to save data to the location `\\server1\ITDept\` is CIFS. CIFS (Common Internet File System) is a protocol that allows file sharing and remote access over a network. CIFS is based on SMB (Server Message Block), which is a protocol that enables communication between devices on a network. CIFS uses UNC (Universal Naming Convention) paths to identify network resources, such as files or folders. A UNC path has the format `\\servername\sharename\path\filename`. In this case, `server1` is the name of the server, `ITDept` is the

name of the shared folder, and \ is the path within the shared folder.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following testing exercises for disaster recovery is primarily used to discuss incident response strategies for critical systems without affecting production data?

- A. Tabletop
- B. Backup recovery test
- C. Live failover
- D. Hot-site visit audit

Correct Answer: A

A tabletop exercise is a type of disaster recovery testing exercise that is primarily used to discuss incident response strategies for critical systems without affecting production data. A tabletop exercise is a discussion-based session where team members meet in an informal, classroom setting to review their roles and responsibilities during an emergency and their responses to a hypothetical scenario. A facilitator guides the participants through the discussion and evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of the preparedness program. A tabletop exercise does not involve any actual deployment of resources or activation of systems. A backup recovery test (B) is a type of disaster recovery testing exercise that involves restoring data from backup media to verify its integrity and availability. A backup recovery test may affect production data if it is not performed on a separate environment. A live failover is a type of disaster recovery testing exercise that involves switching operations from a primary site to a secondary site in case of a failure or disruption. A live failover may affect production data if it is not performed on a simulated environment. A hot-site visit audit (D) is a type of disaster recovery testing exercise that involves inspecting and evaluating a hot site, which is a backup location that has fully operational equipment and resources to resume business operations in case of a disaster. A hot-site visit audit does not involve any discussion of incident response strategies or simulation of scenarios.

References: <https://www.ready.gov/testing-exercises> <https://www.ready.gov/exercises>

QUESTION 13

The HIDS logs on a server indicate a significant number of unauthorized access attempts via USB devices at startup. Which of the following steps should a server administrator take to BEST secure the server without limiting functionality?

- A. Set a BIOS/UEFI password on the server.
- B. Change the boot order on the server and restrict console access.
- C. Configure the host OS to deny login attempts via USB.
- D. Disable all the USB ports on the server.

Correct Answer: B

Changing the boot order on the server and restricting console access would prevent unauthorized access attempts via USB devices at startup, as the server would not boot from any external media and only authorized users could access the console. Setting a BIOS/UEFI password on the server would also help, but it could be bypassed by resetting the CMOS battery or using a backdoor password. Configuring the host OS to deny login attempts via USB would not prevent booting from a malicious USB device that could compromise the system before the OS loads. Disabling all the

USB ports on the server would limit functionality, as some peripherals or devices may need to use them.

References: <https://www.pcmag.com/how-to/dont-plug-it-in-how-to-prevent-a-usb-attack>
<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/10362/boot-order> <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/10361/console-access>
<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/102/bios-password> <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/10363/cmos-battery>

QUESTION 14

A server administrator recently installed a kernel update to test functionality. Upon reboot, the administrator determined the new kernel was not compatible with certain server hardware and was unable to uninstall the update. Which of the following should the administrator do to mitigate further issues with the newly installed kernel version?

- A. Edit the bootloader configuration file and change the first Kernel stanza to reflect the file location for the last known-good kernel files.
- B. Perform a complete OS reinstall on the server using the same media that was used during the initial install.
- C. Edit the bootloader configuration file and move the newest kernel update stanza to the end of the file.
- D. Set a BIOS password to prevent server technicians from making any changes to the system.

Correct Answer: A

The bootloader configuration file is used to specify which kernel version and options to use when booting the system. The first kernel stanza in the file is the default one that is loaded automatically. By editing this stanza and changing it to point to the last known-good kernel files, the administrator can boot the system with a working kernel and avoid any compatibility issues with the new kernel update. Verified References: [How To Change The Linux Kernel Version]

QUESTION 15

A critical server has stopped responding in a distant location where there are no remote technicians to check the condition of the server. Which of the following can assist in checking the condition of the server? (Choose two.)

- A. VNC
- B. Bootstrap protocol
- C. iDRAC
- D. Remote desktop protocol
- E. SSH
- F. ILO

Correct Answer: EF

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