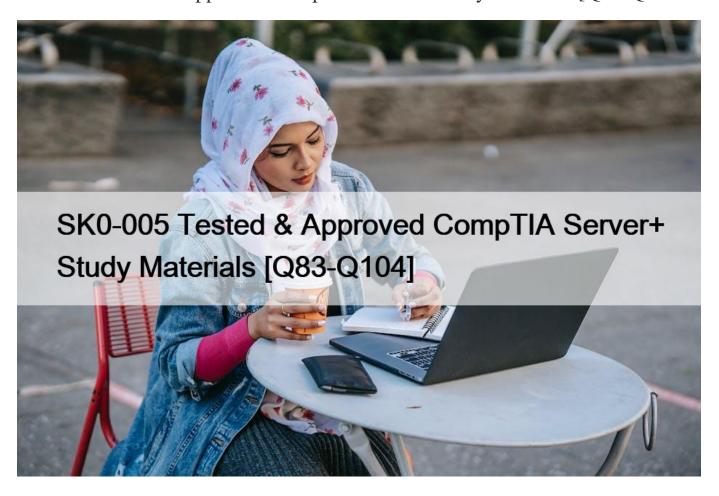# SK0-005 Tested & Approved CompTIA Server+ Study Materials [Q83-Q104

SK0-005 Tested & Approved CompTIA Server+ Study Materials
Validate your Skills with Updated CompTIA Server+ Exam Questions & Answers and Test Engine

The SK0-005 exam is ideal for IT professionals who work with servers on a regular basis, including system administrators, network administrators, and IT support technicians. It is also a valuable certification for those who are looking to advance their career in the IT industry. Earning the CompTIA Server+ certification can open up new opportunities for job roles and higher salaries, as well as provide a foundation for pursuing other advanced certifications in the future.

QUESTION 83

A server administrator is using remote access to update a server. The administrator notices numerous error messages when using YUM to update the applications on a server. Which of the following should the administrator check FIRST?
* Network connectivity on the server
* LVM status on the server
* Disk space in the /var directory
* YUM dependencies

Explanation

The administrator should check disk space in the /var directory first when using YUM to update applications on a server. YUM stands for Yellowdog Updater Modified, which is a software package manager for Linux systems that use RPM (Red Hat Package Manager) packages. YUM downloads and installs packages from online repositories and resolves dependencies automatically. YUM stores its cache files in the /var/cache/yum directory by default. These cache files include metadata and package data for each repository that YUM uses.

If there is not enough disk space in the /var directory, YUM may fail to update applications and generate error messages.

QUESTION 84

Which of the following licensing models was created by software companies in response to the increasing density of processors?
* Per-instance
* Per-server
* per-user
* per-core
Explanation

The correct answer is D. per-core.

The per-core licensing model was created by software companies in response to the increasing density of processors. This model is used for software that runs on servers with multi-core processors, and the licensing fee is based on the number of cores. This way, the software vendors can charge more for software that runs on servers with more processing power1

QUESTION 85

While deploying a new four-node web server cluster, a systems administrator has been instructed to use a technology that will make the website highly available without incurring any additional hardware costs. Which of the following clustering options is the BEST solution?
* Active-active
* Active-passive
* All-nodes
* Round robin

QUESTION 86

Which of me following should be placed at the top of a Bash script to ensure it can be executed?
* bash
* !execute
* #!
* @eacho off

QUESTION 87

Which of the following documents would be useful when trying to restore IT infrastructure operations after a non-planned interruption?
* Service-level agreement
* Disaster recovery plan
* Business impact analysis

* Business continuity plan

QUESTION 88

A system administrator has been alerted to a zero-day vulnerability that is impacting a service enabled on a server OS. Which of the following would work BEST to limit an attacker from exploiting this vulnerability?
* Installing the latest patches
* Closing open ports
* Enabling antivirus protection
* Enabling a NIDS

QUESTION 89

A technician is working on a Linux server. The customer has reported that files in the home directory are missing. The /etc/ f stab file has the following entry:

nfsserver:/home /home nfs defaults 0 0

However, a df -h /home command returns the following information:

/dev/sda2 10G 1G 9G 10% /home

Which of the following should the technician attempt FIRST to resolve the issue?
* mkdir /home
* umount nfsserver:/home
* rmdir nfsserver:/home/dev/sda2
* mount /home
The fstab (/etc/fstab) (or file systems table) file is a system configuration file on Debian systems.

The fstab file typically lists all available disks and disk partitions, and indicates how they are to be initialized or otherwise integrated into the overall system’s file system.

The etc/fstab file has /home as the DIR.. but when a df /home is asked for there is no /home directory underneath… only /dev/sda2. Therefore, we would need to mkdir a /home under the

/home directory.

<file system>   <dir>   <type> <options> <dump>   <pass>

10.10.0.10:/backups /var/backups nfs   defaults   0 0

https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-mount-an-nfs-share-in-linux/

QUESTION 90

A technician has moved a data drive from a new Windows server to an older Windows server. The hardware recognizes the drive, but the data is not visible to the OS. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?
* The disk uses GPT.
* The partition is formatted with ext4.
* The partition is formatted with FAT32.

* The disk uses MBR.
Explanation

The most likely cause of the issue is that the disk uses GPT. GPT stands for GUID Partition Table, which is a newer standard for disk partitioning that supports larger disks and more partitions than the older MBR (Master Boot Record) standard1. However, GPT is not compatible with some older operating systems, such as Windows XP or Windows Server 20032. Therefore, if the data drive was formatted with GPT on a new Windows server and then moved to an older Windows server, the older server may not be able to recognize the GPT partitions and access the data on the drive.

The partition being formatted with ext4, FAT32, or MBR are not likely causes of the issue. Ext4 is a file system that is commonly used on Linux-based systems, but it can also be read by Windows with some third-party software3. FAT32 is a file system that is widely compatible with most operating systems and devices, but it has some limitations such as a maximum file size of 4 GB and a maximum partition size of 8 TB4. MBR is not a file system, but a partitioning scheme that can support various file systems such as NTFS, FAT32, or exFAT5. However, MBR has some disadvantages compared to GPT, such as a maximum disk size of 2 TB and a maximum number of primary partitions of four1.

QUESTION 91

A company deploys antivirus, anti-malware, and firewalls that can be assumed to be functioning properly. Which of the following is the MOST likely system vulnerability?
* Insider threat
* Worms
* Ransomware
* Open ports
* Two-person integrity
Insider threat is the most likely system vulnerability in a company that deploys antivirus, anti-malware, and firewalls that can be assumed to be functioning properly. An insider threat is a malicious or negligent act by an authorized user of a system or network that compromises the security or integrity of the system or network. An insider threat can include data theft, sabotage, espionage, fraud, or other types of attacks. Antivirus, anti-malware, and firewalls are security tools that can protect a system or network from external threats, such as viruses, worms, ransomware, or open ports. However, these tools cannot prevent an insider threat from exploiting their access privileges or credentials to harm the system or network.

QUESTION 92

A systems administrator is performing maintenance on 12 Windows servers that are in different racks at a large datacenter. Which of the following would allow the administrator to perform maintenance on all 12 servers without having to physically be at each server? (Choose two.)
* Remote desktop
* IP KVM
* A console connection
* A virtual administration console
* Remote drive access
* A crash cart

1. **Remotely Access Computers and Software**

   Take control of all remote computers, servers and virtual machines on your LAN or WAN by connecting your KVM switches over your existing IP network. KVM over IP combines the advantages of remote access software with the benefits of KVM switching technology. Like most KVM switches, KVM over IP products don't require any software to be loaded on the host computers. They interface directly with the keyboard, monitor, and mouse connectors of the host computer or KVM switch. The KVM over IP switch digitises the incoming video signal and processes it into digital data that is communicated to a remote client computer over a LAN/WAN or the public Internet.

https://www.blackbox.be/en-be/page/27559/Resources/Technical-Resources/Black-Box-Explains/kvm/Benefits-of-using-KVM-over-IP

QUESTION 93

A server administrator has been creating new VMs one by one. The administrator notices the system requirements are very similar, even with different applications. Which of the following would help the administrator accomplish this task in the SHORTEST amount of time and meet the system requirements?

* Snapshot
* Deduplication
* System Restore
* Template

The method that would help the administrator accomplish the task of creating new VMs in the shortest amount of time and meet the system requirements is template. A template is a preconfigured virtual machine image that contains an operating system, applications, settings, and other components. A template can be used to create multiple identical or customized VMs quickly and easily, without having to install and configure each VM from scratch. A template can save time and ensure consistency across VMs.

QUESTION 94

Users cannot access a new server by name, but the server does respond to a ping request using its IP address. All the user workstations receive their IP information from a DHCP server. Which of the following would be the best step to perform NEXT?

* Run the tracert command from a workstation.
* Examine the DNS to see if the new server record exists.
* Correct the missing DHCP scope.
* Update the workstation hosts file.

QUESTION 95

A technician is attempting to update a server’s firmware. After inserting the media for the firmware and restarting the server, the machine starts normally into the OS. Which of the following should the technician do NEXT to install the firmware?

* Press F8 to enter safe mode
* Boot from the media
* Enable HIDS on the server
* Log in with an administrative account

The technician should boot from the media to install the firmware on the server. Firmware is a type of software that controls the low-level functions of hardware devices, such as BIOS (Basic Input/Output System), RAID controllers, network cards, etc. Firmware updates are often provided by hardware manufacturers to fix bugs, improve performance, or add new features to their devices. To install firmware updates on a server, the technician needs to boot from a media device (such as a CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, USB flash drive, etc.) that contains the firmware files and installation program. The technician cannot install firmware updates from within the operating system because firmware updates often require restarting or resetting the hardware devices.

QUESTION 96

Which of the following DR testing scenarios is described as verbally walking through each step of the DR plan in the context of a meeting?

* Live failover
* Simulated failover
* Asynchronous

* Tabletop

Tabletop/Simulated failover – the disaster recovery procedures are implemented on a limited scale. Participants engage in role-playing to ensure comprehension and realism.

Parallel recovery using a non-production test environment – the disaster recovery procedures are implemented in a non-production environment. VMs work especially well for this kind of test. The production environment remains unaffected.

QUESTION 97

Which of the following should an administrator use to transfer log files from a Linux server to a Windows workstation?
* Telnet
* Robocopy
* XCOPY
* SCP

The administrator should use SCP to transfer log files from a Linux server to a Windows workstation. SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) is a protocol that allows secure file transfer between two devices using SSH (Secure Shell) encryption. SCP can transfer files between different operating systems, such as Linux and Windows, as long as both devices have an SSH client installed. SCP can also preserve file attributes, such as permissions and timestamps, during the transfer.

QUESTION 98

A server in a remote datacenter is no longer responsive. Which of the following is the BEST solution to investigate this failure?
* Remote desktop
* Access via a crash cart
* Out-of-band management
* A Secure Shell connection

Out-of-band administration provides hardware-level remote access to a host without relying on the OS software running. Common solutions include Dell’s iDRAC and HP’s iLO; the server hardware must support this type of remote administration, and it must be configured with IP settings.

QUESTION 99

Ann, an administrator, is configuring a two-node cluster that will be deployed. To check the cluster’s functionality, she shuts down the active node. Cluster behavior is as expected, and the passive node is now active. Ann powers on the server again and wants to return to the original configuration. Which of the following cluster features will allow Ann to complete this task?
* Heartbeat
* Failback
* Redundancy
* Load balancing
Explanation

The cluster feature that will allow Ann to complete her task is failback. A cluster is a group of servers that work together to provide high availability, scalability, and load balancing for applications or services. A cluster can have different nodes or members that have different roles or states. An active node is a node that is currently running an application or service and serving requests from clients. A passive node is a node that is on standby and ready to take over if the active node fails. A failover is a process of switching from a failed or unavailable node to another node in a cluster. A failback is a process of switching back from a failover node to the original node after it becomes available again. Failback can be automatic or manual depending on the cluster configuration.

QUESTION 100

A server administrator is deploying a new server that has two hard drives on which to install the OS. Which of the following RAID configurations should be used to provide redundancy for the OS?

* RAID 0
* RAID 1
* RAID 5
* RAID 6

Explanation

RAID 1 (mirroring) is a RAID configuration that should be used to provide redundancy for the OS on a server that has two hard drives on which to install the OS. RAID 1 (mirroring) is a configuration that duplicates data across two or more drives. It provides fault tolerance and improves read performance, but reduces storage capacity by half. If one drive fails in RAID 1, the other drive can continue to operate without data loss or system downtime. RAID 0 (striping) is a configuration that splits data across two or more drives without parity or redundancy. It improves performance but offers no fault tolerance. If one drive fails in RAID 0, all data is lost and the system cannot boot. RAID 5 (striping with parity) is a configuration that stripes data across three or more drives with parity information. It provides fault tolerance and improves performance, but reduces storage capacity by one drive's worth of space. RAID 5 can tolerate one drive failure without data loss, but not two or more. RAID 6 (striping with double parity) is a configuration that stripes data across four or more drives with double parity information. It provides fault tolerance and improves performance, but reduces storage capacity by two drives' worth of space. RAID 6 can tolerate two drive failures without data loss, but not three or more. References:

https://www.howtogeek.com/199068/how-to-upgrade-your-existing-hard-drive-in-under-an-hour/

QUESTION 101

Ann, an administrator, is configuring a two-node cluster that will be deployed. To check the cluster's functionality, she shuts down the active node. Cluster behavior is as expected, and the passive node is now active. Ann powers on the server again and wants to return to the original configuration. Which of the following cluster features will allow Ann to complete this task?

* Heartbeat
* Failback
* Redundancy
* Load balancing

When you research server clustering, you frequently hear the terms failover and failback. Failover refers to the failure of the active service provider node and passive node's taking over of its responsibilities. At that point, the server that was the passive node becomes the active node. It services clients and handles the cluster's duties. Once the original active node returns to service, you may set it to act as the new passive node, or you may shift the services back to it, causing it to take back its active node role and relegating the formerly passive server to its original role. The term failback refers to the service returning to the original active node.

QUESTION 102

Which of the following backup types only records changes to the data blocks on a virtual machine?

* Differential
* Snapshot
* Incremental
* Synthetic full

QUESTION 103

Joe, a technician, wants to configure a server's networking information so he will no longer need to maintain a list of names and IP addresses in a file on the server. Which of the following will work BEST to accomplish this task?

* DHCP
* Hosts file
* DNS
* VLAN

To replace the host zone file with a list of ip address and host name.

QUESTION 104

A server administrator wants to run a performance monitor for optimal system utilization. Which of the following metrics can the administrator use for monitoring? (Choose two.)

* Memory
* Page file
* Services
* Application
* CPU
* Heartbeat

Baselines, and the related performance monitoring, begin with the four major subsystems of the server: processor, memory, storage, and network.

Processor – % Processor time

Processor – % User time

Memory – Pages/sec

Network Interface – Transfers/sec

Physical Disk – Disk Transfers/sec

Physical Disk – Average disk queue length

CompTIA SK0-005 certification exam is designed for IT professionals who are interested in becoming certified server administrators. CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and expertise of professionals in server administration and the maintenance of server hardware and software. CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam certification is recognized worldwide and is a valuable asset for professionals who are seeking employment or advancement in the IT industry.

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