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CompTIA SK0-005

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QUESTION NO: 1

The management team has mandated the encryption of all server administration traffic. Which of the following should MOST likely be implemented?

- A. SSH
- B. VPN
- C. SELinux
- D. FTPS

ANSWER: A**QUESTION NO: 2**

A technician is deploying a single server to monitor and record me security cameras at a remote site, which of the following architecture types should be used to minimize cost?

- A. Virtual
- B. Blade
- C. Tower
- D. Rack mount

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 3**

A technician is connecting a server's secondary NIC to a separate network. The technician connects the cable to the switch but then does not see any link lights on the NIC. The technician confirms there is nothing wrong on the network or with the physical connection. Which of the following should the technician perform NEXT?

- A. Restart the server
- B. Configure the network on the server
- C. Enable the port on the server
- D. Check the DHCP configuration

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

The next thing that the technician should perform is to enable the port on the server. A port is a logical endpoint that identifies a specific service or application on a network device. A port can be enabled or disabled depending on whether the service or application is running or not. If a port is disabled on a server, it means that the server cannot send or receive any network traffic on that port, which can prevent communication with other devices or services that use that port. In this case, if port 389 is disabled on the server, it means that the server cannot use LDAP to access or modify directory services over a network. To resolve this issue, the technician should enable port 389 on the server using commands such as netsh or iptables.

QUESTION NO: 4

A systems administrator needs to configure a new server and external storage for a new production application environment. Based on end-user specifications, the new solution needs to adhere to the following basic requirements:

1. The OS must be installed in a separate disk partition. In case of hard drive failure, it cannot be affected.
2. Application data IOPS performance is a must.
3. Data availability is a high priority, even in the case of multiple hard drive failures.

Which of the following are the BEST options to comply with the user requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Install the OS on a RAID 0 array.
- B. Install the OS on a RAID 1 array.
- C. Configure RAID 1 for the application data.
- D. Configure RAID 5 for the application data.
- E. Use SSD hard drives for the data application array.
- F. Use SATA hard drives for the data application array.
- G. Use a single JBOD for OS and application data.

ANSWER: B D E**Explanation:**

References:

QUESTION NO: 5

A server administrator has connected a new server to the network. During testing, the administrator discovers the server is not reachable via server but can be accessed by IP address. Which of the following steps should the server administrator take NEXT? (Select TWO).

- A. Check the default gateway.
- B. Check the route tables.
- C. Check the hosts file.
- D. Check the DNS server.

- E. Run the ping command.
- F. Run the tracert command

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following policies would be BEST to deter a brute-force login attack?

- A. Password complexity
- B. Password reuse
- C. Account age threshold
- D. Account lockout threshold

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The best policy to deter a brute-force login attack is account lockout threshold. A brute-force login attack is a type of attack that tries to guess a user's password by trying different combinations of characters until it finds the correct one. This attack can be performed manually or with automated tools that use dictionaries, wordlists, or algorithms. An account lockout threshold is a policy that specifies how many failed login attempts are allowed before an account is locked out temporarily or permanently. This policy prevents an attacker from trying unlimited password guesses and reduces the chances of finding the correct password.

QUESTION NO: 7

A server has experienced several component failures. To minimize downtime, the server administrator wants to replace the components while the server is running. Which of the following can MOST likely be swapped out while the server is still running? (Select TWO).

- A. The power supply
- B. The CPU
- C. The hard drive
- D. The GPU
- E. The cache
- F. The RAM

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 8

A technician is unable to access a server's package repository internally or externally. Which of the following are the MOST likely reasons? (Choose two.)

- A. The server has an architecture mismatch
- B. The system time is not synchronized
- C. The technician does not have sufficient privileges
- D. The external firewall is blocking access
- E. The default gateway is incorrect
- F. The local system log file is full

ANSWER: D E**QUESTION NO: 9**

When configuring networking on a VM, which of the following methods would allow multiple VMs to share the same host IP address?

- A. Bridged
- B. NAT
- C. Host only
- D. vSwitch

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

The method that would allow multiple VMs to share the same host IP address is NAT. NAT (Network Address Translation) is a technique that allows multiple devices to use a single public IP address by mapping their private IP addresses to different port numbers. NAT can be used for VM networking to enable multiple VMs on the same host to access the internet or other networks using the host's IP address. NAT can also provide security benefits by hiding the VMs' private IP addresses from external networks.

Reference: <https://www.virtualbox.org/manual/ch06.html>

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following steps in the troubleshooting theory should be performed after a solution has been implemented? (Choose two.)

- A. Perform a root cause analysis
- B. Develop a plan of action

- C. Document the findings
- D. Escalate the issue
- E. Scope the issue
- F. Notify the users

ANSWER: C F

Explanation:

The steps in the troubleshooting theory that should be performed after a solution has been implemented are document the findings and notify the users. The troubleshooting theory is a systematic process of identifying and resolving problems or issues with a system or device. The troubleshooting theory consists of several steps that can be summarized as follows:

Documenting the findings is an important step that helps create a record of what was done and why, what worked and what didn't, and what can be improved or avoided in the future. Documenting the findings can also help with reporting, auditing, compliance, or training purposes. Notifying the users is another important step that helps inform the affected parties of what was done and how it was resolved, confirm that the problem is fixed and that they are satisfied with the outcome, and provide any follow-up instructions or recommendations.

QUESTION NO: 11

A server technician is installing a new server OS on legacy server hardware. Which of the following should the technician do FIRST to ensure the OS will work as intended?

- A. Consult the HCL to ensure everything is supported.
- B. Migrate the physical server to a virtual server.
- C. Low-level format the hard drives to ensure there is no old data remaining.
- D. Make sure the case and the fans are free from dust to ensure proper cooling.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 12

A server room contains ten physical servers that are running applications and a cluster of three dedicated hypervisors. The hypervisors are new and only have 10% utilization. The Chief Financial Officer has asked that the IT department do what it can to cut back on power consumption and maintenance costs in the data center. Which of the following would address the request with minimal server downtime?

- A. Unplug the power cables from the redundant power supplies, leaving just the minimum required.
- B. Convert the physical servers to the hypervisors and retire the ten servers.
- C. Reimage the physical servers and retire all ten servers after the migration is complete.
- D. Convert the ten servers to power-efficient core editions.

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 13**

A server technician has received reports of database update errors. The technician checks the server logs and determines the database is experiencing synchronization errors. To attempt to correct the errors, the technician should FIRST ensure:

- A. the correct firewall zone is active
- B. the latest firmware was applied
- C. NTP is running on the database system
- D. the correct dependencies are installed

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

The first thing that the technician should ensure to correct the database synchronization errors is that NTP is running on the database system. NTP (Network Time Protocol) is a protocol that synchronizes the clocks of network devices with a reference time source, such as an atomic clock or a GPS receiver. NTP ensures that all devices on a network have accurate and consistent time settings, which can affect various functions and applications. Database synchronization is a process of maintaining data consistency and integrity across multiple database servers or instances. Database synchronization can depend on accurate time settings, as time stamps are often used to determine which data is newer or older, and which data should be updated or overwritten. If NTP is not running on the database system, it may cause time drift or discrepancy between different database servers or instances, which can result in synchronization errors or data conflicts.

QUESTION NO: 14

An administrator is configuring a host-based firewall for a server. The server needs to allow SSH, FTP, and LDAP traffic. Which of the following ports must be configured so this traffic will be allowed? (Select THREE).

- A. 21
- B. 22
- C. 53
- D. 67
- E. 69
- F. 110
- G. 123
- H. 389

ANSWER: A B H

QUESTION NO: 15

A technician needs to set up a server backup method for some systems. The company's management team wants to have quick restores but minimize the amount of backup media required. Which of the following are

the BEST backup methods to use to support the management's priorities? (Choose two.)

- A. Differential
- B. Synthetic full
- C. Archive
- D. Full
- E. Incremental
- F. Open file

ANSWER: A E**Explanation:**

The best backup methods to use to support the management's priorities are differential and incremental. A backup is a process of copying data from a source to a destination for the purpose of restoring it in case of data loss or corruption. There are different types of backup methods that vary in terms of speed, efficiency, and storage requirements. Differential and incremental backups are two types of partial backups that only copy the data that has changed since the last full backup. A full backup is a type of backup that copies all the data from the source to the destination. A full backup provides the most complete and reliable restore option, but it also takes the longest time and requires the most storage space. A differential backup copies only the data that has changed since the last full backup. A differential backup provides a faster restore option than an incremental backup, but it also takes more time and requires more storage space than an incremental backup. An incremental backup copies only the data that has changed since the last backup, whether it was a full or an incremental backup. An incremental backup provides the fastest and most efficient backup option, but it also requires multiple backups to restore the data completely.