CompTIA

Exam Questions SK0-005

CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
A snapshot is a feature that can be used in hypervisors to:

A. roll back firmware updates.
B. restore to a previous version.
C. roll back application drivers.
D. perform a backup restore.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A snapshot is a feature that can be used in hypervisors to restore to a previous version. A snapshot is a point-in-time copy of a virtual machine (VM) that captures the state and data of the VM at a specific moment. A snapshot can be created instantly and with minimal overhead, as it only stores the changes made to the VM after the snapshot was taken. A snapshot can be used to restore the VM to its previous state in case of data loss or corruption.

NEW QUESTION 2
An administrator restores several database files without error while participating in a mock disaster recovery exercise. Later, the administrator reports that the restored databases are
corrupt and cannot be used. Which of the following would best describe what caused this issue?

A. The databases were not backed up to be application consistent.
B. The databases were asynchronously replicated
C. The databases were mirrored
D. The database files were locked during the restoration process.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Application consistent backup is a method of backing up data that ensures the integrity and consistency of the application state. It involves notifying the application to flush its data from memory to disk and quiescing any write operations before taking a snapshot of the data. If the databases were not backed up to be application consistent, they might contain incomplete or corrupted data that cannot be restored properly. References:
CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 12 What is Application Consistent Backup and How to Achieve It2 Application-Consistent Backups3

NEW QUESTION 3
A systems administrator needs to create a data volume out of four disks with the MOST redundancy. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

A. RAID 0
B. RAID 1
C. RAID 5
D. RAID 6

Answer: D

Explanation:
RAID 6 is a type of RAID level that uses two parity blocks to provide fault tolerance and redundancy for data storage. RAID 6 can withstand the failure of up to two disks in the array without losing any data. RAID 6 requires a minimum of four disks to operate, and it distributes the data and parity blocks across all the disks in the array. RAID 6 has a high write penalty, which means that it takes more time and resources to write data to the disks than to read data from them. However, RAID 6 offers a highlevel of data protection and reliability, which makes it suitable for applications that require high availability and durability1.
RAID 1 provides redundancy and fault tolerance by mirroring the data from one disk to another disk. RAID 1 offers high read performance and data security, but it has low capacity and write performance. RAID 1 requires a minimum of two disks to operate, and it can only tolerate the failure of one disk in the array. If more than one disk fails, all the data in the array is lost2.
RAID 5 provides redundancy and fault tolerance by using one parity block to store information that can be used to reconstruct the data in case of a disk failure. RAID 5 requires a minimum of three disks to operate, and it distributesthe data and parity blocks across all the disks in the array. RAID 5 offers a balance between performance, capacity, and data protection, but it can only tolerate the failure of one disk in the array. If more than one disk fails, all the data in the array is lost2.
Therefore, among these options, RAID 6 is the best solution for creating a data volume out of four disks with the most redundancy.

NEW QUESTION 4
An administrator is rebooting servers manually after a group of updates were deployed through SCCM. The administrator notices several of the servers did not receive the deployed update. Which of the following should the administrator review first?

A. Confirm the server has the current OS updates and security patches installed.
B. Confirm the server OS has a valid Active Directory account.
C. Confirm the server does not have the firewall running.
D. Confirm the server is in the collection scheduled to receive the update.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The first thing the administrator should check is whether the server is in the collection that was scheduled to receive the update through SCCM. A collection is a group of resources, such as computers or users, that can be managed as a single entity by SCCM. If the server is not in the collection, it will not receive the update. The other options are less likely to be the cause of the problem, as they would affect other aspects of the server's functionality besides receiving updates.
References: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0: Security, Objective 5.4: Given a scenario, apply patches/updates and validate their installation.

NEW QUESTION 5
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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 6
A server administrator is installing a new server that uses 40G0 network connectivity. The administrator needs to find the proper cables to connect the server to the switch. Which of the following connectors should the administrator use?

A. SFP+
B. GBIC
C. SFP
D. QSFP+

Answer: D

Explanation:
QSFP+ is a type of connector that should be used to connect a server to a switch that uses 40G network connectivity. QSFP+ (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable Plus) is a compact, hot-pluggable transceiver module that supports data rates up to 40 Gbps. QSFP+ modules can be used for various network protocols and media types, such as Ethernet, Fibre Channel, InfiniBand, or optical fiber. QSFP+ modules have a 38-pin edge connector and can be inserted into a QSFP+ port on a switch or a server. SFP+ (Small Form-factor Pluggable Plus) is a type of connector that supports data rates up to 10 Gbps, but not 40 Gbps. SFP+ modules have a 20-pin edge connector and can be inserted into an SFP+ port on a switch or a server. GBIC (Gigabit Interface Converter) is an older type of connector that supports data rates up to 1 Gbps, but not 40 Gbps. GBIC modules have an SC duplex connector and can be inserted into a GBIC port on a switch or a server. SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable) is another older type of connector that supports data rates up to 1 Gbps or 4 Gbps, but not 40 Gbps. SFP modules have an LC duplex connector and can be inserted into an SFP port on a switch or a server. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/190014/virtualization-basics-understanding-techniques-and- fundamentals/ https://www.howtogeek.com/428483/what-is-end-to-end-encryption-and- why-does-it-matter/ https://www.howtogeek.com/443611/how-to-encrypt-your-macs-system-drive-removable-devices-and-individual-files/

NEW QUESTION 7
A new application server has been configured in the cloud to provide access to all clients within the network. On-site users are able to access all resources, but remote users are reporting issues connecting to the new application. The server administrator verifies that all users are configured with the appropriate group memberships. Which of the following is MOST likely causing the issue?

A. Telnet connections are disabled on the server.
B. Role-based access control is misconfigured.
C. There are misconfigured firewall rules.
D. Group policies have not been applied.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the most likely cause of the issue because firewall rules can block or allow traffic based on source, destination, port, protocol, or other criteria. If the firewall rules are not configured properly, they can prevent remote users from accessing the cloud application server, while allowing on-site users to access it.References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview

NEW QUESTION 8
A company is implementing a check-in desk to heighten physical security. Which of the following access controls would be the most appropriate to facilitate this implementation?

A. Security guards
B. Security cameras
C. Bollards
D. An access control vestibule

Answer: D

Explanation:
An access control vestibule, or mantrap, is a type of physical access control that provides a space between two sets of interlocking doors. It is designed to prevent unauthorized individuals from following authorized individuals into facilities with controlled access, such as a check-in desk. The vestibule can be configured to limitthe number of individuals who enter the controlled area and to verify their authorization for physical access1. The other options are incorrect because they are not as effective as an access control vestibule in
facilitating the implementation of a check-in desk. Security guards, security cameras, and bollards are useful for monitoring, deterring, or preventing unauthorized access, but they do not provide the same level of control and verification as an access control vestibule

NEW QUESTION 9
A server technician notices a server is very low on disk space. Upon inspecting the disk utilization, the technician discovers server logs are taxing up a large amount of space. There is no central log server. Which of the following would help free up disk space?

A. Log rotation
B. Log shipping
C. Log alerting
D. Log analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:
Log rotation is a process that periodically renames, compresses, and deletes old log files to free up disk space and keep log files manageable. Log rotation can be configured using tools such as logrotate or cron on Linux systems, or using Windows Task Scheduler or PowerShell scripts on Windows systems. Log rotation can also help with log analysis and troubleshooting by making it easier to find relevant information in smaller and more recent log files. References: https://www.mezmo.com/learn-log-management/what-is-log-rotation-how-does-it-workhttps://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows- server/administration/windows-commands/logman

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following backup types resets the archive bit each time it is run?

A. Differential
B. Snapshot
C. Incremental
D. Synthic full

Answer: C

Explanation:
Incremental backup is a type of backup that only backs up the files that have changed since the last backup, whether it was a full or an incremental backup. Incremental backup resets the archive bit each time it is run, which means it clears the flag that indicates whether or not the file has been backed up. Incremental backup can save time and space compared to full backup, but it requires more time and resources to restore data from multiple backups.References: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam- objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 3.1)

NEW QUESTION 10
Following a recent power outage, a server in the datacenter has been constantly going offline and losing its configuration. Users have been experiencing access issues while using the application on the server. The server technician notices the data and time are incorrect when the server is online. All other servers are working. Which of the following would MOST likely cause this issue? (Choose two.)

A. The server has a faulty power supply
B. The server has a CMOS battery failure
C. The server requires OS updates
D. The server has a malfunctioning LED panel
E. The servers do not have NTP configured
F. The time synchronization service is disabled on the servers

Answer: BF

Explanation:
The server has a CMOS battery failure and the time synchronization service is disabled on the servers. The CMOS battery is a small battery on the motherboard that powers the BIOS settings and keeps track of the date and time when the server is powered off. If the CMOS battery fails, the server will lose its configuration and display an incorrect date and time when it is powered on. This can cause access issues for users and applications that rely on accurate time stamps. The time synchronization service is a service that synchronizes the system clock with a reliable external time source, such as a network time protocol (NTP) server. If the time synchronization service is disabled on the servers, they will not be able to update their clocks automatically and may drift out of sync with each other and with the network. This can also cause access issues for users and applications that require consistent and accurate time across the network.

NEW QUESTION 14
Hackers recently targeted a company with an attack that resulted in a system breach, which compromised the organization's data. Because of the system breach, the administrator had to bypass normal change management procedures. Which of the following change management activities was necessary?

A. Cancelled change request
B. Change request postponement
C. Emergency change request
D. Privilege change request
E. User permission change request

Answer: C

Explanation:
An emergency change request is a type of change management activity that is used to address urgent issues that pose a significant risk to the organization, such as a system breach. An emergency change request requires immediate action and approval, and it may bypass some of the normal change management procedures, such as testing, documentation, or stakeholder communication12.
References = 1: Change Management Plans: A Definitive Guide -Indeed(https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/change-management-activities) 2: The 10 Best Change Management Activities-Connecteam(https://connecteam.com/top-10-change-management-activities/)

NEW QUESTION 18
A technician needs to provide a VM with high availability. Which of the following actions should the technician take to complete this task as efficiently as possible?

A. Take a snapshot of the original VM
B. Clone the original VM
C. Convert the original VM to use dynamic disks
D. Perform a P2V of the original VM

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloning the original VM is the most efficient way to provide a VM with high availability. Cloning is the process of creating an exact copy of a VM, including its configuration, operating system, applications, and data. A cloned VM can be used as a backup or a replica of the original VM, and can be powered on and run independently. Cloning can be done quickly and easily using vSphere tools or other third-party software. By cloning the original VM and placing it on a different host server or availability zone, the
technician can ensure that if the original VM fails, the cloned VM can take over its role and provide uninterrupted service to the users and applications.

NEW QUESTION 20
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

Explanation:
The first thing that the technician should do before installing a new server OS on legacy server hardware is to consult the HCL (Hardware Compatibility List) to ensure everything is supported. The HCL is a list of hardware devices and components that are tested and certified to work with a specific OS or software product. The HCL helps to avoid compatibility issues and performance problems that may arise from using unsupported or incompatible hardware. Migrating the physical server to a virtual server may be a good option to improve scalability and flexibility, but it requires additional hardware and software resources and may not be feasible for legacy server hardware. Low-level formatting the hard drives may be a good practice to erase any old data and prepare the drives for a new OS installation, but it does not guarantee that the hardware will work with the new OS. Making sure the case and the fans are free from dust may be a good practice to ensure proper cooling and prevent overheating, but it does not guarantee that the hardware will work with the new OS. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/190014/virtualization- basics-understanding-techniques-and-fundamentals/ https://www.howtogeek.com/173353/how-to-low-level-format-or-write-zeros-to-a-hard- drive/https://www.howtogeek.com/303282/how-to-manage-your-pcs-fans-for-optimal- airflow-and-cooling/

NEW QUESTION 25
A security administrator ran a port scanning tool against a virtual server that is hosting a secure website. A list of open ports was provided as documentation. The management team has requested that non-essential ports be disabled on the firewall. Which of the following ports must remain open?

A. 25
B. 443
C. 3389
D. 8080

Answer: B

Explanation:
The port that must remain open for a secure website is port 443. Port 443 is used by Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS), which is an extension of HTTP that encrypts and authenticates the communication between a web server and a web browser. HTTPS ensures that the data transmitted over the web is protected from eavesdropping, tampering, or spoofing. Therefore, port 443 must remain open for a secure website to function properly.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 2, Lesson 2.2, Objective 2.2

NEW QUESTION 29
An organization is donating its outdated server equipment to a local charity. Which of the following describes what the organization should do BEFORE donating the equipment?

A. Remove all the data from the server drives using the least destructive method.
B. Repurpose and recycle any usable server components.
C. Remove all the components from the server.
D. Review all company polices.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Before donating the outdated server equipment to a local charity, the organization should review all company policies regarding data security, asset disposal, and social responsibility. This can help ensure that the donation complies with the legal and ethical standards of the organization and does not pose any risk to its reputation or operations. Verified References: [Data security], [Asset disposal], [Social responsibility]

NEW QUESTION 30
An administrator is configuring a server to communicate with a new storage array. To do so, the administrator enters the WWPN of the new array in the server's storage configuration. Which of the following technologies is the new connection using?

A. iSCSI
B. eSATA
C. NFS
D. FcoE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference:https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E26996_01/E18549/html/BABHBFHA.html

NEW QUESTION 31
An administrator is tasked with building an environment consisting of four servers that can each serve the same website. Which of the following concepts is described?

A. Load balancing
B. Direct access
C. Overprovisioning
D. Network teaming

Answer: A

Explanation:
Load balancing is a concept that distributes the workload across multiple servers or other resources to optimize performance, availability, and scalability. Load balancing can be implemented at different layers of the network, such as the application layer, the transport layer, or the network layer. Load balancing can use various algorithms or methods to determine how to distribute the traffic, such as round robin, least connections, or weighted distribution.
References: CompTIA Server+ Study Guide, Chapter 6: Networking, page 241.

NEW QUESTION 32
Users in an office lost access to a file server following a short power outage. The server administrator noticed the server was powered off. Which of the following should the administrator do to prevent this situation in the future?

A. Connect the server to a KVM
B. Use cable management
C. Connect the server to a redundant network
D. Connect the server to a UPS

Answer: D

Explanation:
The administrator should connect the server to a UPS to prevent this situation in the future. A UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) is a device that provides backup power to a server or other device in case of a power outage or surge. A UPS typically consists of one or more batteries and an inverter that converts the battery power into AC power that the server can use. A UPS can also protect the server from power fluctuations that can damage its components or cause data corruption. By connecting the server to a UPS, the administrator can ensure that the server will continue to run or shut down gracefully during a power failure.

NEW QUESTION 34
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?

A. RAID 0
B. RAID 1
C. RAID 5
D. RAID 6

Answer: B

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 thatstripes 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/

NEW QUESTION 37
A security technician generated a public/private key pair on a server. The technician needs to copy the key pair to another server on a different subnet. Which of the following is the most secure method to copy the keys?
? HTTP

A. FTP
B. SCP
C. USB

Answer: C

Explanation:
SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) is a protocol that allows users to securely transfer files between servers using SSH (Secure Shell) encryption. SCP encrypts both the data and the authentication information, preventing unauthorized access, interception, ormodification of the files1. SCP also preserves the file attributes, such as permissions, timestamps, and ownership2.

NEW QUESTION 42
Which of the following commands would MOST likely be used to register a new service on a Windows OS?

A. set-service
B. net
C. sc
D. services.msc

Answer: C

Explanation:
The sc command is used to create, delete, start, stop, pause, or query services on a Windows OS. It can also be used to register a new service by using the create option.References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/sc-create

NEW QUESTION 45
A server administrator receives the following output when trying to ping a local host:

```
ping imhrh-vc.net
Reply from imhrh-vc.net. Destination host unreachable.
Reply from imhrh-vc.net. Destination host unreachable.
Reply from imhrh-vc.net. Destination host unreachable.
Reply from imhrh-vc.net. Destination host unreachable.
```

Which of the following is MOST likely the issue?

A. Firewall
B. DHCP
C. DNS
D. VLAN

Answer: A

Explanation:
A firewall is a network device or software that filters and controls the incoming and outgoing traffic based on predefined rules. A firewall can block or allow certain types of packets, ports, protocols, or IP addresses. The output of the ping command shows that the local host is unreachable, which means that there is no network connectivity between the source and the destination. This could be caused by a firewall that is blocking the ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) packets that ping uses to test the connectivity.References: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 2.2)

NEW QUESTION 49
An administrator gave Ann modify permissions to a shared folder called DATA, which is located on the company server. Other users need read access to the files in this folder. The current configuration is as follows:

Folder name	Share permissions	File permissions
DATA	Authenticated users: read Ann: read	Ann: modify

The administrator has determined Ann cannot write anything to the DATA folder using the network. Which of the following would be the best practice to set up Ann's permissions correctly, exposing only the minimum rights required?

A.

Folder name	Share permissions	File permissions
DATA	Authenticated users: read	Ann: full control

B.

Folder name	Share permissions	File permissions
DATA	Ann: full control	Ann: full control

C.

Folder name	Share permissions	File permissions
DATA	Authenticated users: full control	Ann: modify

D.

Folder name	Share permissions	File permissions
DATA	Authenticated users: read Ann: read	Ann: full control

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option D is the best practice to set up Ann's permissions correctly, exposing only the minimum rights required. Option D shows that the share permissions on the DATA folder grant Ann Change access, which allows her to read, write, and delete files in the shared folder. The file permissions grant Ann Modify access, which allows her to read, write, execute, and delete files in the folder. This combination of permissions givesAnn the ability to write anything to the DATA folder using the network, as well as to modify and delete existing files. This meets the requirement of giving Ann modify permissions to the shared folder.

NEW QUESTION 53
A technician has been asked to check on a SAN. Upon arrival, the technician notices the red LED indicator shows a disk has failed. Which of the following should

the technician do NEXT, given the disk is hot swappable?

A. Stop sharing the volume
B. Replace the disk
C. Shut down the SAN
D. Stop all connections to the volume

Answer: B

Explanation:
The next thing that the technician should do, given the disk is hot swappable, is to replace the disk. A hot swappable disk is a disk that can be removed and replaced without shutting down the system or affecting its operation. A hot swappable disk is typically used in a storage array that has RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) configuration that provides fault tolerance and redundancy. If a disk fails in a RAID array, it can be replaced by a new disk without interrupting the service or losing any data. The new disk will automatically rebuild itself using the data from the other disks in the array.

NEW QUESTION 55
A company wants to find an affordable way to simulate a fail over of a critical application. The company does not currently have a solution for it. The application consists of 15 servers, and the company would like to simulate on production configurations and IP address schemes. Which of the following would be the most cost-effective solution?

A. Build a warm site and perform a fail over of the application.
B. Build a cloud laaS and perform a fail over of the application.
C. Build a hot site and perform a fail over of the application.
D. Build a cold site and perform a fail over of the application.
E. Perform a tabletop fail over of the application.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cloud IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) is a service model that allows users to rent virtualized computing resources over the internet, such as servers, storage, network, and software. Cloud IaaS can provide several benefits for disaster recovery and failover scenarios, such as:
? Lower cost: Cloud IaaS can reduce the capital and operational expenses of
building and maintaining a physical disaster recovery site, asusers only pay for the resources they use on demand12.
? Scalability: Cloud IaaS can offer flexible and elastic scalability of resources, as
users can easily provision or deprovision resources according to their needs and workload12.
? Availability: Cloud IaaS can ensure high availability and reliability of the
application, as users can leverage the cloud provider's redundant and geographically distributed infrastructure12.
? Simplicity:Cloud IaaS can simplify the failover process, as users can use the cloud provider's tools and services to automate and orchestrate the failover operations12.
Therefore, building a cloud IaaS and performing a failover of the application would be the most cost-effective solution for the company, as it would allow them to simulate a failover of a critical application on production configurations and IP address schemes without investing in a physical disaster recovery site.

NEW QUESTION 60
A technician recently replaced a NIC that was not functioning. Since then, no device driver is found when starting the server, and the network card is not functioning. Which of the following should the technician check first?

A. The boot log
B. The BIOS
C. The HCL
D. The event log

Answer: C

Explanation:
The technician should check the hardware compatibility list (HCL) first to see if the new NIC is supported by the server's operating system. The HCL is a list of hardware devices that have been tested and verified to work with a specific operating system. If the NIC is not on the HCL, it means that there is no device driver available or compatible for it, and the NIC will not function properly.
References: CompTIAServer+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, Lesson 5.2, Objective 5.2

NEW QUESTION 63
Network connectivity to a server was lost when it was pulled from the rack during maintenance. Which of the following should the server administrator use to prevent this situation in the future?

A. Cable management
B. Rail kits
C. A wireless connection
D. A power distribution unit

Answer: A

Explanation:
The server administrator should use cable management to prevent network connectivity loss when pulling a server from the rack during maintenance. Cablemanagement is a practice of organizing and securing the cables that connect various devices and components in a system. Cable management can help improve airflow, reduce clutter, prevent tangling, and avoid accidental disconnection or damage of cables. Cable management can be done using various tools and techniques, such as cable ties, cable trays, cable labels, cable organizers, or cable ducts.

NEW QUESTION 66
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: BDE

Explanation:
To comply with the user requirements, the best options are to install the OS on a RAID 1 array, configure RAID 5 for the application data, and use SSD hard drives for the data application array. Here is why:
? RAID 1 is a mirroring technique that creates an exact copy of data on two disks.
This provides redundancy and fault tolerance in case of hard drive failure. RAID 1 also improves read performance since either disk can be read at the same time. Therefore, installing the OS on a RAID 1 array meets the first requirement of separating the OS from the application data and protecting it from hard drive failure.
? RAID 5 is a striping technique with parity that distributes data and parity blocks
across three or more disks. This provides improved performance and storage efficiency compared to RAID 1, as well as fault tolerance in case of a single disk failure. Therefore, configuring RAID 5 for the application data meets the second and third requirements of providing high IOPS performance and data availability.
? SSD hard drives are solid-state drives that use flash memory to store data. They
have no moving parts and offer faster read and write speeds, lower latency, and lower power consumption than traditional HDDs. Therefore, using SSD hard drives for the data application array meets the second requirement of providing high IOPS performance.
References:
? https://phoenixnap.com/kb/raid-levels-and-types
? https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_RAID_levels

NEW QUESTION 71
A server administrator must respond to tickets within a certain amount of time. The server administrator needs to adhere to the:

A. BIA.
B. RTO.
C. MTTR.
D. SLA.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The server administrator needs to adhere to the Service Level Agreement (SLA) when responding to tickets within a certain amount of time. An SLA is a contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the quality, availability, and responsibilities of the service. An SLA may specify the response time for tickets, as well as other metrics such as uptime, performance, security, and backup frequency.Reference: https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/service-level-agreements

NEW QUESTION 72
Users ate experiencing issues when trying to access resources on multiple servers. The servers are virtual and run on an ESX server. A systems administrator is investigating but is unable to connect to any of the virtual servers. When the administrator connects to the host, a purple screen with while letters appears. Which of the following troubleshooting steps should the administrator perform FIRST?

A. Check the power supplies
B. Review the log files.
C. Reinstall the ESX server.
D. Reseat the processors.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A purple screen with white letters on an ESX server indicates a kernel panic, which is a fatal error that causes the system to crash and stop functioning3. The first troubleshooting step that an administrator should perform is to review the log files, which may contain information about the cause of the error, such as hardware failures, software bugs, or configuration issues4. Checking the power supplies (A) may not be relevant, as the system is still displaying a screen. Reinstalling the ESX server © or reseating the processors (D) are drastic measures that may result in data loss or further damage, and should only be attempted after ruling out other possible causes. References: 3
https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/10145084 https://www.altaro.com/vmware/vmware-esxi-purple-screen-death/

NEW QUESTION 77
Which of the following licenses would MOST likely include vendor assistance?

A. Open-source
B. Version compatibility
C. Subscription
D. Maintenance and support

Answer: D

Explanation:
Maintenance and support is a type of license that would most likely include vendor assistance. Maintenance and support is a contract that defines the level and scope of service and assistance that a vendor provides to a customer for using their software product. Maintenance and support may include technical support,

bug fixes, patches, updates, upgrades, documentation, training, and other benefits. Maintenance and support licenses usually have an annual fee based on the number of users or devices covered by the contract. Open-source is a type of license that allows free access to the source code and modification and distribution of the software product, but does not guarantee vendor assistance. Version compatibility is not a type of license, but a feature that ensures software products can work with different versions of operating systems or other software products. Subscription is a type of license that allows access to software products for a limited period of time based on recurring payments, but does not necessarily include vendor assistance.References: https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1440/software-licensinghttps://www.techopedia.com/definition/1032/business-impact-analysis-bia

NEW QUESTION 79
A company's security team has noticed employees seem to be blocking the door in the main data center when they are working on equipment to avoid having to gain access each time. Which of the following should be implemented to force the employees to enter the data center properly?

A. A security camera
B. A mantrap
C. A security guard
D. A proximity card

Answer: B

Explanation:
A mantrap is a security device that consists of two interlocking doors that allow only one person to enter at a time. A mantrap would prevent employees from blocking the door in the main data center and force them to enter properly using their credentials. The other options would not enforce proper entry to the data center

NEW QUESTION 83
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?

A. Press F8 to enter safe mode
B. Boot from the media
C. Enable HIDS on the server
D. Log in with an administrative account

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 84
A server administrator implemented a new backup solution and needs to configure backup methods for remote sites. These remote sites have low bandwidth and backups must not
interfere with the network during normal business hours. Which of the following methods can be used to meet these requirements? (Select two).

A. Open file
B. Archive
C. Cloud
D. Snapshot
E. Differential
F. Synthetic full

Answer: BE

Explanation:
Archive is a method of storing historical data that is not frequently accessed or modified. Archive can reduce the amount of data that needs to be backed up and save bandwidth and storage space. Differential is a method of backing up only the data that has changed since the last full backup. Differential can also save bandwidth and storage space, as well as speed up the backup process.
References:
CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 12
Server Management: Server Hardware Installation and Management2, Module 2, Lesson 5

NEW QUESTION 89
An analyst is planning a new point-to-point Ethernet connection between a university campus and a newly acquired space downtown that is about 5mi (8km) away. The analyst would like the fastest possible connection speed. Which of the following would best meet the analyst's needs?

A. 1000BASE-LX 1Gb single-mode plenum fiber connection
B. 10GBASE-T 10Gb copper plenum Ethernet connection
C. 1000BASE-T 1Gb copper non-plenum Ethernet connection
D. 10GBASE-SR 10Gb multimode plenum fiber connection

Answer: A

Explanation:
A 1000BASE-LX 1Gb single-mode plenum fiber connection would best meet the analyst’s needs for a new point-to-point Ethernet connection between a university campus and a newly acquired space downtown that is about 5mi (8km) away. A 1000BASE-LX is a type of Ethernet standard that supports data transmission at 1 gigabit per second over single- mode fiber cables using long wavelength lasers. A single-mode fiber cable is a type of optical fiber cable that has a small core diameter and allows only one mode of light to propagate through it. A single-mode fiber cable can transmit data over long distances at high speeds, but it requires

more expensive transceivers and connectors than multimode fiber cables. A plenum fiber cable is a type of optical fiber cable that has a special coating that prevents the spread of fire or toxic fumes in case of burning. A plenum fiber cable is suitable for installation in plenum spaces, which are areas used for air circulation in buildings, such as above ceilings or below floors. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 4.0: Networking, Objective 4.2: Given a scenario involving server networking issues (e.g., network interface card failure), troubleshoot using appropriate tools.

NEW QUESTION 93
A server administrator has been asked to implement a password policy that will help mitigate the chance of a successful brute-force attack. Which of the following password policies should the administrator implement first?

A. Lockout
B. Length
C. Complexity
D. Minimum age

Answer: B

Explanation:
Password length is the first password policy that the administrator should implement to help mitigate the chance of a successful brute-force attack. A brute-force attack is a method of guessing passwords by trying all possible combinations of characters until the correct one is found. The longer the password, the more combinations there are, and the more time and resources it takes to crack it. Therefore, password length is a key factor in password strength and security. References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3, Lesson 3.2, Objective 3.2

NEW QUESTION 96
A server administrator needs to create a new folder on a file server that only specific users can access. Which of the following BEST describes how the server administrator can accomplish this task?

A. Create a group that includes all users and assign it to an ACL.
B. Assign individual permissions on the folder to each user.C Create a group that includes all users and assign the proper permissions.
C. Assign ownership on the folder for each user.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The top portion of the dialog box lists the users and/or groups that have access to the file or folder.
Reference:https://www.uwec.edu/kb/article/drives-establishing-windows-file-and-folder- level-permissions/

NEW QUESTION 99
An administrator has been asked to deploy a database server that provides the highest performance with fault tolerance. Which of the following RAID levels will fulfill this request?

A. RAIDO
B. RAID1
C. RAID 5
D. RAID 6
E. RAID 10

Answer: E

Explanation:
RAID 10 is the best option to deploy a database server that provides the highest performance with fault tolerance. RAID 10 is a type of RAID level that combines RAID 1 (mirroring) and RAID 0 (striping) to create an array of mirrored stripes. RAID 10 offers high performance by distributing data across multiple disks in parallel (striping), which improves read/write speed and I/O operations. RAID 10 also offers fault tolerance by duplicating data across two or more disks in each stripe (mirroring), which provides redundancy and data protection in case of disk failure. RAID 10 requires at least four disks to implement and has a high storage overhead, as half of the disk space is used for mirroring. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives]

NEW QUESTION 101
Which of the following BEST describes overprovisioning in a virtual server environment?

A. Committing more virtual resources to virtual machines than there are physical resources present
B. Installing more physical hardware than is necessary to run the virtual environment toallow for future expansion
C. Allowing a virtual machine to utilize more resources than are allocated to it based on the server load
D. Ensuring there are enough physical resources to sustain the complete virtual environment in the event of a host failure

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the best definition of overprovisioning in a virtual server environment because it means allocating more CPU, memory, disk, or network resources to the virtual machines than what is actually available on the physical host. This can lead to performance issues and resource contention.
References:https://www.hpe.com/us/en/insights/articles/10-virtualization-mistakes-everyone-makes-1808.html

NEW QUESTION 106
A systems administrator is trying to determine why users in the human resources department cannot access an application server. The systems administrator reviews the application logs but does not see any attempts by the users to access the application. Which of the following is preventing the users from accessing the application server?

A. NAT
B. ICMP
C. VLAN

D. NIDS

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the most likely cause of preventing the users from accessing the application server because a VLAN is a logical segmentation of a network that isolates traffic based on certain criteria. If the human resources department and the application server are on different VLANs, they will not be able to communicate with each other unless there is a router or a switch that can route between VLANs.References:https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/inter-vlan-routing/41860-howto-L3-intervlanrouting.html

NEW QUESTION 110
A company needs to increase the security controls on its servers. Anadministrator is implementing MFA on all servers using cost effective techniques. Which of the following should the administrator use to satisfy the MFA requirement?

A. Biometrics
B. Push notifications
C. Smart carts
D. Physical tokens

Answer: B

Explanation:
Push notifications are messages that are sent from an application or a service to a user's device without requiring the user to open or request them. They can be used as a cost- effective technique for implementing MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication) on servers by sending verification codes or approval requests to the user's smartphone or tablet when they try to log in to the server. Verified References: [Push notifications], [MFA]

NEW QUESTION 113
Which of the following BEST measures now much downtime an organization can tolerate Curing an unplanned outage?

A. SLA
B. BIA
C. RTO
D. MTTR

Answer: C

Explanation:
RTO (Recovery Time Objective) is a measure of how much downtime an organization can tolerate during an unplanned outage. It is the maximum time allowed for restoring normal operations after a disaster. RTO is one of the key metrics for disaster recovery planning and testing. SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a contract that defines the expected level of service and performance between a provider and a customer. BIA (Business Impact Analysis) is a process that identifies and evaluates the potential effects of a disaster on critical business functions and processes. MTTR (Mean Time To Repair) is a measure of how long it takes to fix a failed component or system. References: https://parachute.cloud/rto-vs-rpo/ https://www.techopedia.com/definition/13622/service- level-agreement-sla https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1032/business-impact-analysis- biahttps://www.techopedia.com/definition/8239/mean-time-to-repair-mttr

NEW QUESTION 115
Which of the following should an administrator use to transfer log files from a Linux server to a Windows workstation?

A. Telnet
B. Robocopy
C. XCOPY
D. SCP

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 119
Which of the following backup types copies changed data from a server and then combines the backups on the backup target?

A. Differential
B. Incremental
C. Synthetic full
D. Snapshot

Answer: C

Explanation:
A synthetic full backup is a type of backup that copies changed data from a server and then combines the backups on the backup target. This way, the backup target always has a full backup of the server, without requiring a full backup to be performed over the network. A synthetic full backup reduces the network bandwidth and time required for backups, while also simplifying the restoration process1

NEW QUESTION 122
Several new components have been added to a mission-critical server, and corporate policy states all new components must meet server hardening requirements. Which of the following should be applied?

A. Definition updates
B. Driver updates
C. OS security updates
D. Application updates

Answer: B

Explanation:
Driver updates should be applied to the new components that have been added to a mission-critical server, as part of the server hardening requirements. Drivers are software programs that enable the communication and functionality of hardware devices, such as network cards, storage controllers, or graphics cards. Updating drivers can improve the performance, compatibility, and stability of the new components with the server operating system and applications. References: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0: Hardware, Objective 2.2: Given a scenario, install, configure and maintain server components.

NEW QUESTION 124
A server administrator noticesthe/var/log/audit/audit.logfileon a Linux server is rotating loo frequently. The administrator would like to decrease the number of times the leg rotates without losing any of the information in the logs. Which of the following should the administrator configure?

A. increase theaudi
B. log file size in the appropriate confutation file.
C. Decrease the duration of the log rotate cycle tor theaudi
D. log file.
E. Remove the tog rotate directive from the audit .log We configuration.
F. Move the audi
G. leg files to a remote syslog server.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The audit.log file is a file that records security-related events on a Linux server, such as user login, file access, and system commands. The logrotate utility is a tool that rotates, compresses, and deletes old log files based on certain criteria, such as size, time, or frequency. To decrease the number of times the log rotates without losing any information, the administrator should increase the audit.log file size in the appropriate configuration file, such as /etc/logrotate.conf or /etc/logrotate.d/auditd. Verified References: [audit.log], [logrotate]

NEW QUESTION 125
A site is considered a warm site when it:
? has basic technical facilities connected to it.
? has faulty air conditioning that is awaiting service.
? is almost ready to take over all operations from the primary site.

A. is fully operational and continuously providing services.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A warm site is a backup site that has some of the necessary hardware, software, and network resources to resume operations, but not all of them. A warm site requires some time and effort to become fully operational. A warm site is different from a cold site, which has minimal or no resources, and a hot site, which has all the resources and is ready to take over immediately.
References: CompTIA Server+ Study Guide, Chapter 10: Disaster Recovery, page 403.

NEW QUESTION 127
Which of the following cloud models is BEST described as running workloads on resources that are owned by the company and hosted in a company-owned data center, as well as on rented servers in another company's data center?

A. Private
B. Hybrid
C. Community
D. Public

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is the best description of a hybrid cloud model because it combines both private and public cloud resources. A private cloud is a cloud environment that is owned and operated by a single organization and hosted in its own data center. A public cloud is a cloud environment that is owned and operated by a third-party provider and hosted in its data center. A hybrid cloud allows an organization to leverage both types of cloud resources depending on its needs and preferences.References:https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-hybrid-cloud- computing/

NEW QUESTION 130
Which of the following is an architectural reinforcement that attempts to conceal the interior of an organization?

A. Bollards
B. Signal blocking
C. Reflective glass
D. Data center camouflage

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reflective glass is an architectural reinforcement that attempts to conceal the interior of an organization by reflecting light and preventing outsiders from seeing

inside. Reflective glass can also reduce heat and glare, and enhance the aesthetic appearance of a building. Reflective glass is often used in high-security facilities, such as data centers, government buildings, or corporate headquarters12
1: Server Architecture for CompTIAServer+ (SK0-004) | Pluralsight 2: Introducing the CompTIA Infrastructure Career Pathway

NEW QUESTION 135
A company stores extremely sensitive data on an alt-gapped system. Which of the following can Be Implemented to increase security against a potential insider threat?

A. Two-person Integrity
B. SSO
C. SIEM
D. Faraday cage
E. MFA

Answer: A

Explanation:
Two-person integrity is a security measure that can be implemented to increase security against a potential insider threat on an air-gapped system. An air-gapped system is a system that is isolated from any network connection and can only be accessed physically. An insider threat is a malicious actor who has authorized access to an organization's system or data and uses it for unauthorized or harmful purposes. Two- person integrity is a system of storage and handling that requires the presence of at least two authorized persons, each capable of detecting incorrect or unauthorized security procedures, for accessing certain sensitive data or material. This way, no single person can compromise the security or integrity of the data or material without being noticed by another person. SSO (Single Sign-On) is a feature that allows users to access multiple applications or systems with one set of credentials, but it does not prevent insider threats. SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is a tool that collects and analyzes log data from various sources to detect and respond to security incidents, but it does not work on air-gapped systems. A Faraday cage is a structure that blocks electromagnetic signals from entering or leaving, but it does not prevent physical access or insider threats. MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication) is a method that requires users to provide two or more pieces of evidence to verify their identity, such as something they know, something they have, or something they are, but it does not prevent insider threats. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/169080/air-gap-how-to-isolate-a-computer-to-protect-it-from- hackers/ https://www.howtogeek.com/428483/what-is-end-to-end-encryption-and-why- does-it-matter/ https://www.howtogeek.com/202794/what-is-the-difference-between- 127.0.0.1-and-0.0.0.0/ https://www.howtogeek.com/443611/how-to-encrypt-your-macs-system-drive-removable-devices-and-individual-files/

NEW QUESTION 138
A VLAN needs to be configured within a virtual environment for a new VM. Which of the following will ensure the VM receives a correct IP address?

A. A virtual router
B. A host NIC
C. A VPN
D. A virtual switch
E. A vNIC

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. A virtual switch.
A virtual switch is a software-based network device that connects the virtual machines (VMs) in a virtual environment and allows them to communicate with each other and with the physical network. A virtual switch can also create and manage virtual LANs (VLANs), which are logical segments of a network that separate the traffic of different VMs or groups of VMs. A VLAN needs a DHCP server to assign IP addresses to the VMs that belong to it. A virtual switch can act as a DHCP relay agent and forward the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server on the physical network.This way, the VMs can receive correct IP addresses for their VLANs123
A virtual router is a software-based network device that routes packets between different networks or subnets. A virtual router can also create and manage VLANs, but it is not necessary for a VM to receive a correct IP address.A virtual router can be used to provide additional security, redundancy, or load balancing for the VMs12
A host NIC is a physical network interface card that connects the host machine to the physical network. A host NIC can also support VLAN tagging, which allows the host machine to communicate with different VLANs on the network. However, a host NIC alone cannot ensure that a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN.The host NIC needs to be connected to a virtual switch that can relay the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server12
A VPN is a virtual private network that creates a secure tunnel between two or more devices over the internet. A VPN can be used to encrypt and protect the data traffic of the VMs, but it is not related to the configuration of VLANs or IP addresses.A VPN does not affect how a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN14
A vNIC is a virtual network interface card that connects a VM to a virtual switch or a virtual router. A vNIC can also support VLAN tagging, which allows the VM to communicate with different VLANs on the network.However, a vNIC alone cannot ensure that a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN.The vNIC needs to be connected to a virtual switch or a virtual router that can relay the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server12

NEW QUESTION 141
An administrator has been asked to increase the storage capacity of a stand-alone file server but no further expansion slots are available. Whichof the following would be the FASTEST solution to implement with no downtime?

A. Configure a RAID array.
B. Replace the current drives with higher-capacity disks.
C. Implement FCoE for more storage capacity.
D. Connect the server to a SAN

Answer: D

Explanation:
A SAN (Storage Area Network) is a network of storage devices that can provide shared storage capacity to multiple servers. By connecting the server to a SAN, the administrator can increase the storage capacity of the server without adding any internal disks or expansion cards. This solution can be implemented quickly and without any downtime. Verified References: [What is a SAN and how does it differ from NAS?]

NEW QUESTION 144
HOTSPOT

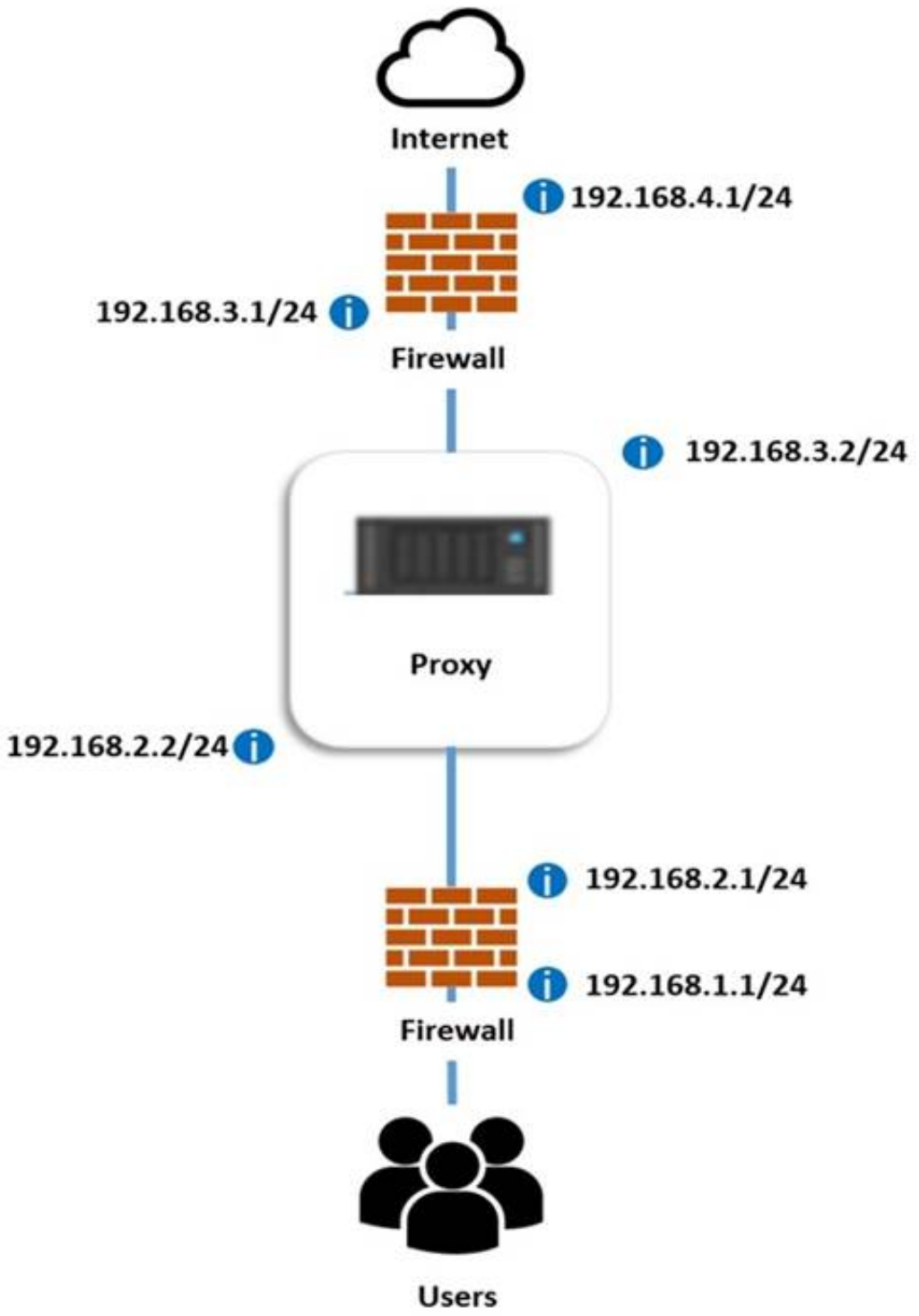
A systems administrator deployed a new web proxy server onto the network. The proxy server has two interfaces: the first is connected to an internal corporate firewall, and the second is connected to an internet-facing firewall. Many users at the company are reporting they are unable to access the Internet since the new proxy was introduced. Analyze the network diagram and the proxy server's host routing table to resolve the Internet connectivity issues.

INSTRUCTIONS

Perform the following steps:

* 1. Click on the proxy server to display its routing table.
* 2. Modify the appropriate route entries to resolve the Internet connectivity issue.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



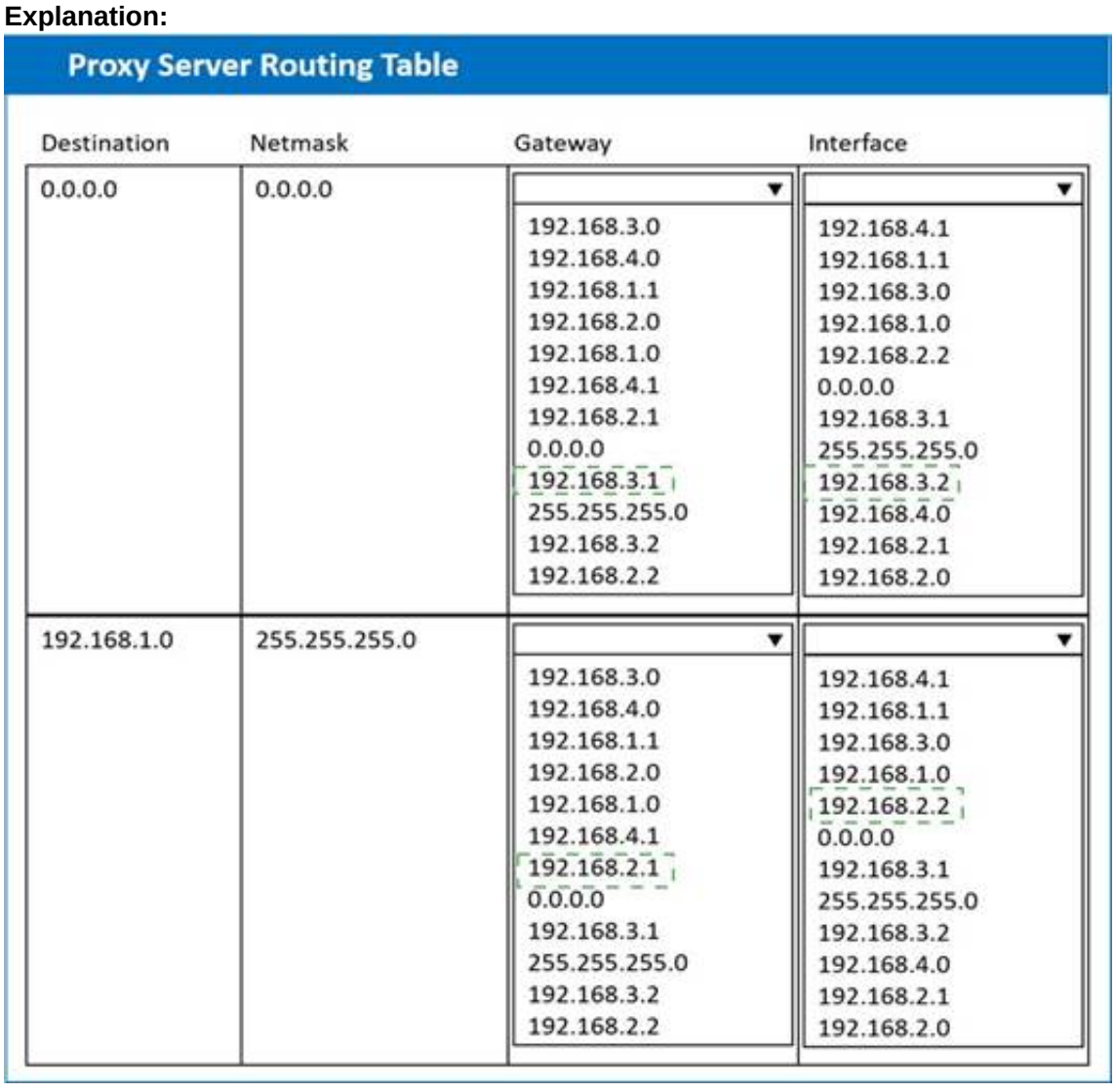
Proxy Server Routing Table

Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Interface
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.3.0 192.168.4.0 192.168.1.1 192.168.2.0 192.168.1.0 192.168.4.1 192.168.2.1 0.0.0.0 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.2 192.168.2.2	192.168.4.1 192.168.1.1 192.168.3.0 192.168.1.0 192.168.2.2 0.0.0.0 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.2 192.168.4.0 192.168.2.1 192.168.2.0
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.0 192.168.4.0 192.168.1.1 192.168.2.0 192.168.1.0 192.168.4.1 192.168.2.1 0.0.0.0 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.2 192.168.2.2	192.168.4.1 192.168.1.1 192.168.3.0 192.168.1.0 192.168.2.2 0.0.0.0 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.2 192.168.4.0 192.168.2.1 192.168.2.0

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 147
An administrator is setting up a new server and has been asked to install an operating system that does not have a GUI because the server has limited resources. Which of the
following installation options should the administrator use?

A. Bare metal
B. Headless
C. Virtualized
D. Slipstreamed

Answer: B

Explanation:
A headless installation is an installation method that does not require a graphical user interface (GUI) or a monitor, keyboard, and mouse. It can be done remotely through a network connection or a command-line interface. A headless installation is suitable for a server that has limited resources and does not need a GUI.
References:
? CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 14
? Server Management: Server Hardware Installation and Management2, Module 2, Lesson 5

NEW QUESTION 151
A company needs a media server set up that provides the highest availability with a minimum requirement of at least 10TB. The company purchased five HDDs, each with a 4TB
capacity. Which of the options would provide the highest fault tolerance and meet the requirements?

A. RAID 0
B. RAID 5
C. RAID 6
D. RAID 10

Answer: C

Explanation:
RAID 6 is a RAID level that uses disk striping with two parity blocks distributed across all member disks. It can tolerate the failure of up to two disks without losing any data. RAID 6 can provide a minimum of 10TB of usable storage space with five 4TB disks, as the formula for calculating the RAID 6 capacity is (n-2) x Smin, where n is the number of disks and Smin is the smallest disk size. In this case, the RAID 6 capacity is (5-2) x 4TB = 12TB. References:
? CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 8
? RAID Levels and Types Explained: Advantages and Disadvantages2
? RAID Levels & Fault Tolerance3

NEW QUESTION 155
A junior administrator needs to configure a single RAID 5 volume out of four 200GB drives attached to the server using the maximum possible capacity. Upon

completion, the server reports that all drives were used, and the approximate volume size is 400GB. Which of the following BEST describes the result of this configuration?

A. RAID 0 was configured by mistake.
B. RAID 5 was configured properly.
C. JBOD was configured by mistake.
D. RAID 10 was configured by mistake.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The output of the configuration shows that RAID 5 was configured properly using four 200GB drives. The approximate volume size of 400GB is correct, since RAID 5 uses one disk for parity and the rest for data. Therefore, the usable storage capacity is three-fourths of the total capacity, which is 600GB out of 800GB. The other RAID levels given would result in different volume sizes: RAID 0 would result in 800GB, RAID 1 would result in 200GB, and JBOD would result in an error since it does not support multiple drives in a single volume.References:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_RAID_levels#RAID_5

NEW QUESTION 159
A technician is configuring a point-to-point heartbeat connection between two servers using IP addressing. Which of the following is the most efficient subnet mask for this connection?

A. /28
B. /29
C. /30
D. /32

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most efficient subnet mask for a point-to-point heartbeat connection between two servers using IP addressing is /30. A /30 subnet mask has 255.255.255.252 as its decimal representation and 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100 as its binary representation. This means that there are only two bits available for the host portion of the IP address, which allows for four possible combinations: 00, 01, 10, and 11. However, the first and the last combinations are reserved for the network address and the broadcast address, respectively. Therefore, only two IP addresses are usable for the point-to-point connection, which is the minimum required for such a link.A /30 subnet mask is also known as a point- to-point prefix because it is commonly used for point-to-point links between routers or servers1.
A /28 subnet mask has 255.255.255.240 as its decimal representation and 11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000 as its binary representation. This means that there are four bits available for the host portion of the IP address,which allows for 16 possible combinations. However, two of them are reserved for the network address and the broadcast address, respectively. Therefore, 14 IP addresses are usable for the subnet, which is more than needed for a point-to-point connection and would result in wasted addresses.
A /29 subnet mask has 255.255.255.248 as its decimal representation and 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111000 as its binary representation. This means that there are three bits available for the host portion of the IP address, which allows for eight possible combinations. However, two of them are reserved for the network address and the broadcast address, respectively. Therefore, six IP addresses are usable for the subnet, which is still more than needed for a point-to-point connection and would result in wasted addresses.
A /32 subnet mask has 255.255.255.255 as its decimal representation and 11111111.11111111.11111111.11111111 as its binary representation. This means that there are no bits available for the host portion of the IP address, which allows for only one possible combination: all ones. Therefore, only one IP address is usable for the subnet, which is not enough for a point-to-point connection and would result in an invalid configuration.
Therefore, a /30 subnet mask is the most efficient choice for a point-to-point heartbeat connection between two servers using IP addressing because it provides exactly two usable IP addresses without wasting any addresses or creating any conflicts1.

NEW QUESTION 160
Which of the following must a server administrator do to ensure data on the SAN is not compromised if it is leaked?

A. Encrypt the data that is leaving the SAN
B. Encrypt the data at rest
C. Encrypt the host servers
D. Encrypt all the network traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:
The administrator must encrypt the data at rest to ensure data on the SAN is not compromised if it is leaked. Data at rest refers to data that is stored on a device or a medium, such as a hard drive, a flash drive, or a SAN (Storage Area Network). Data at rest can be leaked if the device or the medium is lost, stolen, or accessed by unauthorized parties. Encrypting data at rest means applying an algorithm that transforms the data into an unreadable format that can only be decrypted with a key. Encryption protects data at rest from being exposed or misused by attackers who may obtain the device or the medium.

NEW QUESTION 164
Which of the following often-overlooked parts of the asset life cycle can cause the greatest number of issues in relation to Pll exposure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Disposal is the part of the asset life cycle that can cause the greatest number of issues in relation to PII exposure. PII stands for personally identifiable information, which is any data that can be used to identify a specific individual, such as name, address, phone number, email, social security number, etc. PII exposure is the unauthorized access or disclosure of PII, which can result in identity theft, fraud, or other harms to the individuals whose data is compromised. Disposal is the process of getting rid of an asset that is no longer needed or useful, such as a server, a hard drive, or a mobile device. If the disposal is not done properly, the PII stored on the asset may still be accessible or recoverable by unauthorized parties, such as hackers, thieves, or competitors. Therefore, it is important to follow best

practices for secure disposal of assets that contain PII, such as wiping, encrypting, shredding, or physically destroying the data storage media

NEW QUESTION 166
A technician has received tickets responding a server is responding slowly during business hours. Which of the following should the technician implement so the team will be informed of this behavior in real time?

A. Log rotation
B. Alerts
C. Reports
D. Log stopping

Answer: B

Explanation:
Alerts are notifications that inform the technician or the team of any issues or events that occur on a server or a network. Alerts can be configured to trigger based on certain thresholds, such as CPU usage, disk space, memory utilization, or response time. Alerts can help the technician monitor and troubleshoot the server performance in real time. Verified References: [Alerts], [Server performance]

NEW QUESTION 168
After installing a new file server, a technician notices the read times for accessing the same file are slower than the read times for other file servers.
Which of the following is the first step the technician should take?

A. Add more memory.
B. Check if the cache is turned on.
C. Install faster hard drives.
D. Enable link aggregation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The cache is a temporary storage area that holds frequently accessed data or instructions for faster retrieval. The cache can improve the read times for accessing files by reducing the need to access the hard drive, which is slower than the cache memory1. Therefore, the first step the technician should take is to check if the cache is turned on for the new file server. If the cache is turned off, the technician should enable it and see if the read times improve. The other options are incorrect because they are not the first steps to take. Adding more memory, installing faster hard drives, or enabling link aggregation are possible ways to improve the performance of the file server, but they are more costly and time-consuming than checking the cache. Moreover, they may not address the root cause of the problem if the cache is turned off.

NEW QUESTION 173
Which of the following would MOST likely be part of the user authentication process when implementing SAML across multiple applications?

A. SSO
B. LDAP
C. TACACS
D. MFA

Answer: A

Explanation:
The term that is most likely part of the user authentication process when implementing SAML across multiple applications is SSO. SSO (Single Sign-On) is a way for users to be authenticated for multiple applications and services at once. With SSO, a user signs in at a single login screen and can then use a number of apps without having to enter their credentials again. SSO improves user experience and security by reducing password fatigue and phishing risks. SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) is a protocol that enables SSO by providing a standardized way to exchange authentication and authorization data between an identity provider (IdP) and a service provider (SP). SAML uses XML-based messages called assertions to communicate user identity and attributes between parties.
Reference:
https://www.onelogin.com/learn/how-single-sign-on-works

NEW QUESTION 176
A hardware technician is installing 19 1U servers in a 42 the following unit sizes should be allocated per server?

A. 1U
B. 2U
C. 3U
D. 4U

Answer: A

Explanation:
1U stands for one unit and it is a standard unit of measurement for rack- mounted servers. It is equal to 1.75 inches (4.45 cm) in height. A 42U rack can accommodate 42 1U servers or a combination of servers with different unit sizes. Therefore, the unit size per server should be 1U if there are 19 1U servers in a 42U rack.References: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia- server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 1.2)

NEW QUESTION 179
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 acces

C. Configure the host OS to deny login attempts via USB.
D. Disable all the USB ports on the server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 183
Which of the following is an architectural reinforcement that is used to attempt to conceal the exterior of an organization?

A. Fencing
B. Bollards
C. Camouflage
D. Reflective glass

Answer: C

Explanation:
Camouflage is an architectural reinforcement that is used to attempt to conceal the exterior of an organization. Camouflage is a technique of blending in with the surroundings or disguising the appearance of a building or facility to make it less noticeable or identifiable. Camouflage can reduce the visibility and attractiveness of a target for potential attackers or intruders. References: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0: Security, Objective 5.1: Given a scenario, apply physical security methods to a server.

NEW QUESTION 185
Which of the following is typical of software licensing in the cloud?

A. Per socket
B. Perpetual
C. Subscription-based
D. Site-based

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cloud software licensing refers to the process of managing and storing software licenses in the cloud. The benefits of cloud software licensing models are vast. The main and most attractive benefit has to do with the ease of use for software vendors and the ability to provide customizable cloud software license management based on customer needs and desires1. Cloud-based licensing gives software developers and vendors the opportunity to deliver software easily and quickly and gives customers full control over their licenses, their analytics, and more1. Cloud based licensing gives software sellers the ability to add subscription models to their roster of services1. Subscription models are one of the most popular forms of licensing today1. Users sign up for a subscription (often based on various options and levels of use, features, etc.) and receive theirlicenses instantly1. References: 1 Everything You Need to Know about Cloud Licensing | Thales

NEW QUESTION 187
A server administrator is installing a new server on a manufacturing floor. Because the server is publicly accessible, security requires the server to undergo hardware hardening. Which of the following actions should the administrator take?

A. Close unneeded ports.
B. Disable unused services.
C. Set a BIOS password.
D. Apply driver updates.

Answer: C

Explanation:
An action that the administrator should take to harden the hardware of a new server is to set a BIOS password. BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) is a firmware that initializes the hardware components and settings of a system before loading the operating system. BIOS password is a security feature that requires a user to enter a password before accessing or modifying the BIOS settings or booting up the system. By setting a BIOS password, the administrator can prevent unauthorized or malicious users from changing the hardware configuration or boot order of the server.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, Lesson 5.1, Objective 5.1

NEW QUESTION 190
A systems administrator needs to back up changes made to a data store on a daily basis during a short time frame. The administrator wants to maximize RTO when restoring data. Which of the following backup methodologies would best fit this scenario?

A. Off-site backups
B. Full backups
C. Differential backups
D. Incremental backups

Answer: D

Explanation:
An incremental backup is a backup method that only backs up the files that have changed since the last backup, whether it was a full or an incremental backup. An incremental backup can save disk space and time, as it only copies the new or modified data. An incremental backup can also improve the RTO (Recovery Time Objective), which is the maximum acceptable time to restore data after a disaster. This is because an incremental backup can restore data faster than a full or a differential backup, as it only needs to apply the latest changes to the previous backup1.

NEW QUESTION 192
A server administrator needs to check remotely for unnecessary running services across 12 servers. Which of the following tools should the administrator use?

A. DLP
B. A port scanner
C. Anti-malware
D. A sniffer

Answer: B

Explanation:
The tool that the administrator should use to check for unnecessary running services across 12 servers is a port scanner. A port scanner is a tool that scans a network device for open ports and identifies the services or applications that are running on those ports. A port scanner can help detect any unauthorized or unwanted services that may pose a security risk or consume network resources. A port scanner can also help troubleshoot network connectivity issues or verify firewall rules.
Reference: https://www.getsafeonline.org/business/articles/unnecessary-services/

NEW QUESTION 196
Following a recent power outage, a server in the data center has been constantly going offline and losing its configuration. Users have been experiencing access issues while using the application on the server. The server technician notices the date and time are incorrect when the server is online. All other servers are working. Which of the following would most likely cause this issue? (Select two).

A. The server has a faulty power supply.
B. The server has a CMOS battery failure.
C. The server requires OS updates.
D. The server has a malfunctioning LED panel.
E. The servers have NTP configured.
F. CPU frequency scaling is set too high.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
A CMOS battery failure can cause the server to lose its BIOS settings, including the date and time, which can affect the server's functionality and connectivity. The servers have NTP (Network Time Protocol) configured to synchronize their clocks with a reliable time source, which can prevent time drift and ensure consistent timestamps. If one server has a wrong date and time, it can cause conflicts and errors with the other servers that have NTP configured.
References:
? CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 9
? Signs or symptoms of a CMOS battery failure2
? NTP: Network Time Protocol

NEW QUESTION 197
A company's IDS has identified outbound traffic from one of the web servers coming over port 389 to an outside address. This server only hosts websites. The company's SOC administrator has asked a technician to harden this server. Which of the following would be the BEST way to complete this request?

A. Disable port 389 on the server
B. Move traffic from port 389 to port 443
C. Move traffic from port 389 to port 637
D. Enable port 389 for web traffic

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best way to complete the request to harden the server is to disable port 389 on the server. Port 389 is the default port used by LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol), which is a protocol that allows access and modification of directory services over a network. LDAP can be used for authentication, authorization, or information retrieval purposes. However, LDAP does not encrypt its data by default, which can expose sensitive information or credentials to attackers who can intercept or modify the network traffic.
Therefore, port 389 should be disabled on a web server that only hosts websites and does not need LDAP functionality. Alternatively, port 636 can be used instead of port 389 to enable LDAPS (LDAP over SSL/TLS), which encrypts the data using SSL/TLS certificates.

NEW QUESTION 200
A server administrator receives a report that Ann, a new user, is unable to save a file to her home directory on a server. The administrator checks Ann's home directory permissions and discovers the following:
dr-xr-xr-- /home/Ann
Which of the following commands should the administrator use to resolve the issue without granting unnecessary permissions?

A. chmod777/home/Ann
B. chmod666/home/Ann
C. chmod711/home/Ann
D. chmod754/home/Ann

Answer: D

Explanation:

The administrator should use the command chmod 754 /home/Ann to resolve the issue without granting unnecessary permissions. The chmod command is used to change the permissions of files and directories on a Linux server. The permissionsare represented by three numbers, each ranging from 0 to 7, that correspond to the read ®, write (w), and execute (x) permissions for the owner, group, and others respectively. The numbers are calculated by adding up the values of each permission: r = 4, w = 2, x = 1. For example, 7 means rwx (4 + 2 + 1), 6 means rw- (4 + 2), 5 means r-x (4 + 1), etc. In this case, Ann's home directory has the permissions dr-xr-xr–, which means that only the owner (d) can read ® and execute (x) the directory, and the group and others can only read ® and execute (x) but not write (w) to it. This prevents Ann from saving files to her home directory. To fix this issue, the administrator should grant write permission to the owner by using chmod 754 /home/Ann, which means that the owner can read ®, write (w), and execute (x) the directory, the group can read ® and execute (x) but not write (w) to it, and others can only read ® but not write (w) or execute (x) it. This way, Ann can save files to her home directory without giving unnecessary permissions to others.
Reference:
https://linuxize.com/post/what-does-chmod-777-mean/

NEW QUESTION 205
A company created a new DR plan. The management team would like to begin performing a review of this plan without endangering company data and with a minimal time commitment. Which of the following testing methods would best allow for this type of review?

A. Simulated
B. Tabletop
C. Live
D. Non-production

Answer: B

Explanation:
Tabletop testing is a method of reviewing a DR plan without endangering company data and with a minimal time commitment. Tabletop testing involves a simulated scenario where the participants discuss their roles and responsibilities, identify potential issues, and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. Simulated, live, and non-production testing are methods that involve more time and resources, and may pose some risks to company data. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 6.0: Disaster Recovery, Objective 6.3: Compare and contrast various backup techniques.

NEW QUESTION 206
A change in policy requires a complete backup of the accounting server every seven days and a backup of modified data every day. Which of the following would be BEST to restore a full backup as quickly as possible in the event of a complete loss of server data?

A. A full, weekly backup with daily open-file backups
B. A full,weekly backup with daily archive backups
C. A full, weekly backup with daily incremental backups
D. A full, weekly backup with daily differential backups

Answer: D

Explanation:
A differential backup is a type of backup that copies all the files that have changed since the last full backup. A differential backup requires more storage space than an incremental backup, which only copies the files that have changed since the last backup of any type, but it also requires less time to restore in case of data loss. By combining a full, weekly backup with daily differential backups, the administrator can ensure that only two backup sets are needed to restore a full backup as quickly as possible. Verified References: [Incremental vs Differential Backup]

NEW QUESTION 209
A server administrator is building a pair of new storage servers. The servers will replicate; therefore, no redundancy is required, but usable capacity must be maximized. Which of the following RAID levels should the server administrator implement?

A. 1
B. 5
C. 6
D. 10

Answer: A

Explanation:
The RAID level that should be implemented to maximize usable capacity without requiring redundancy is RAID 0. RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is a technology that combines multiple physical disks into a logical unit that provides improved performance, reliability, or both. RAID 0 is a RAID level that splits data evenly across two or more disks without parity or mirroring. RAID 0 does not provide any redundancy or fault tolerance, but it increases usable capacity and performance by allowing parallel read and write operations.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 1, Lesson 1.2, Objective 1.2

NEW QUESTION 214
An administrator is able to ping the default gateway and internet sites byname from a file server. The file server is not able to ping the print server by name. The administrator is able to ping the file server from the print server by both IP address and computer name. When initiating an initiating from the file server for the print server, a different IP address is returned, which of the following is MOST Likely the cause?

A. A firewall blockingthe ICMP echo reply.
B. The DHCP scope option is incorrect
C. The DNS entriesforthe print server are incorrect.
D. The hosts file misconfigured.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The hosts file is a file that maps hostnames to IP addresses on a server or a computer. It can be used to override or supplement the DNS (Domain Name System) resolution for certain hosts or domains. If the hosts file is misconfigured, it may return a different IP address for a hostname than the one registered in the DNS

server, causing connectivity issues or errors. Verified References: [Hosts file], [DNS]

NEW QUESTION 219
A server administrator is swapping out the GPU card inside a server. Which of the following actions should the administrator take FIRST?

A. Inspect the GPU that is being installed.
B. Ensure the GPU meets HCL guidelines.
C. Shut down the server.
D. Disconnect the power from the rack.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The first action that the administrator should take before swapping out the GPU card inside a server is to shut down the server. This is to ensure that the server is not running any processes that might be using the GPU card, and to prevent any damage to the hardware or data loss due to sudden power loss. Shutting down the server also reduces the risk of electrostatic discharge (ESD) that might harm the components.Reference:https://pcgearhead.com/installing-a-new-gpu/

NEW QUESTION 220
A technician has beer tasked to install a new CPU. Prior to the retaliation the server must be configured. Which of the following should the technician update?

A. The RAID card
B. The BIOS
C. The backplane
D. The HBA

Answer: B

Explanation:
The BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) is a firmware that controls the initialization and booting of a server. It also provides settings for the CPU, such as speed, voltage, and temperature. Updating the BIOS can improve the performance and compatibility of the CPU and other hardware components. Verified References: [BIOS], [CPU]

NEW QUESTION 225
Which of the following BEST describes a guarantee of the amount of time it will take to restore a downed service?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
RTO stands for Recovery Time Objective and it is a metric that defines the maximum acceptable amount of time that a system or service can be unavailable after a disaster or disruption. RTO is part of the business continuity planning and disaster recovery planning processes. RTO ensures a guarantee of the amount of time it will take to restore a downed service by setting a target or goal for recovery. RTO can vary depending on the criticality and priority of the service.References: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam- objectives (Objective 3.3)

NEW QUESTION 226
A human resources analyst is attempting to email the records for new employees to an outside payroll company. Each time the analyst sends an email containing employee records, the email is rejected with an error message. Other emails outside the company are sent correctly. Which of the following is MOST likely generating the error?

A. DHCP configuration
B. Firewall rules
C. DLP software
D. Intrusion detection system

Answer: C

Explanation:
DLP (Data Loss Prevention) software is a type of security software that monitors and controls the transfer of sensitive or confidential data outside the organization. DLP software can prevent data breaches, data leaks, or data theftby blocking, encrypting, or alerting on unauthorized data transfers. DLP software can be applied to various channels, such as email, web, cloud, or removable devices.
In this scenario, the human resources analyst is attempting to email the records for new employees to an outside payroll company. The records for new employees may contain sensitive or confidential data, such as personal information, tax information, or bank account information. The DLP software may detect this data and block the email from being sent outside the company, as it may violate the company's data protection policy or regulations. The DLP software may also generate an error message to inform the analyst of the reason for the rejection.

NEW QUESTION 228
An administrator is configuring the storage for a new database server, which will host databases that are mainly used for archival lookups. Which of the following storage types
will yield the fastest database read performance?

A. NAS
B. SSD
C. 10K rpm SATA
D. 15K rpm SCSI

Answer: B

Explanation:
The storage type that will yield the fastest database read performance is SSD. SSD (Solid State Drive) is a type of storage device that uses flash memory to store data. SSDs have no moving parts and can access data faster than traditional hard disk drives (HDDs) that use spinning platters and magnetic heads. SSDs are especially suitable for databases that are mainly used for archival lookups, as they can provide faster response times and lower latency for read operations. References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 1, Lesson 1.2, Objective 1.2

NEW QUESTION 230
Which of the following techniques can be configured on a server for network redundancy?

A. Clustering
B. Vitalizing
C. Cloning
D. Teaming

Answer: D

Explanation:
Teaming is a technique that can be configured on a server for network redundancy. Teaming involves combining two or more network adapters into a single logical unit that acts as one network interface. This way, if one network adapter fails, another one can take over without disrupting network connectivity. Teaming can also improve network performance by load balancing traffic across multiple network adapters. Clustering is a technique that involves grouping two or more servers together to act as one system for high availability and fault tolerance. Virtualizing is a technique that involves creating multiple virtual machines on a single physical server to optimize resource utilization and flexibility. Cloning is a technique that involves creating an exact copy of a server's configuration and data for backup or migration purposes. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/nic-teaming/nic- teaming https://www.techopedia.com/definition/19588/clustering https://www.techopedia.com/definition/4790/virtualizationhttps://www.techopedia.com/definition/4776/cloning

NEW QUESTION 233
Which of the following licensing models was created by software companies in response to the increasing density of processors?

A. Per-instance
B. Per-server
C. per-user
D. per-core

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 236
A company's servers are all displaying the wrong time. The server administrator confirms the time source is correct. Which of the following is MOST likely preventing the servers from obtaining the correct time?

A. A firewall
B. An antivirus
C. AHIDS
D. User account control

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most likely cause of the servers displaying the wrong time is A. A firewall. A firewall is a network security device that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined rules. A firewall can block or allow certain ports, protocols, or applications that are used for network communication. One of the protocols that is used for time synchronization is the Network Time Protocol (NTP), which requires the use of UDP port 123 for all time synchronization1. If a firewall blocks this port, it can prevent the servers from obtaining the correct time from the time source. Therefore, the server administrator should check the firewall settings and make sure that UDP port 123 is allowed for NTP traffic.

NEW QUESTION 239
Users are able to connect to the wireless network, but they are unable to access the internet. The network administrator verifies connectivity to all network devices, and there are no ISP outages. The server administrator removes the old address leases from the active leases pool, which allows users to access the internet. Which of the following is most likely causing the internet issue?

A. THe DHCP exclusion needs to be removed.
B. The DHCP scope is full.
C. The DHCP scope options are misconfigured.
D. The DHCP lease times are too short.
E. The DHCP reservations need to be configured.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most likely cause of the internet issue is B. The DHCP scope is full.
A DHCP scope is a range of IP addresses that a DHCP server can assign to DHCP clients on a network. A DHCP scope has a start address and an end address,

and it can also have some excluded addresses that are not available for lease. A DHCP scope can have various options, such as subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server, etc., that are applied to the DHCP clients along with the IP address. A DHCP scope also has a lease time, which is the duration that a DHCP client can use an IP address before renewing it or releasing it. A DHCP scope can have reservations, which are fixed IP addresses that are assignedto specific DHCP clients based on their MAC addresses12
If a DHCP scope is full, it means that there are no more IP addresses available for lease in the scope. This can happen if the number of DHCP clients exceeds the number of IP addresses in the scope, or if the lease time is too long and the IP addresses are not released or reused frequently enough. If a DHCP scope is full, any new or existing DHCP clients that request an IP address from the DHCP server will not receive one, and they will not be able to access the network or the internet12
In this scenario, users are able to connect to the wireless network, but they are unable to access the internet. The network administrator verifies connectivity to all network devices, and there are no ISP outages. The server administrator removes the old address leases from the active leases pool, which allows users to access the internet. This indicates that the DHCP scope is full, and that removing the old leases frees up some IP addresses for lease in the scope. Therefore, option B is the most likely cause of the internet issue.

NEW QUESTION 244
A server in a remote datacenter is no longer responsive. Which of the following is the BEST solution to investigate this failure?

A. Remote desktop
B. Access via a crash cart
C. Out-of-band management
D. A Secure Shell connection

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best solution to investigate the failure of a server in a remote datacenter is out-of-band management. Out-of-band management is a method of accessing and controlling a server or a device using a dedicated channel that is separate from its normal network connection. Out-of-band management can use various technologies, such as serial ports, modems, KVM switches, or dedicated management cards or interfaces. Out- of-band management can provide remote access to servers or devices even when they are powered off, unresponsive, or disconnected from the network. Out-of-band management
can enable troubleshooting, configuration, maintenance, or recovery tasks without requiring physical presence at the server location.
Reference:
https://www.lantronix.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/Data_Center_Mgmt_WP.pdf

NEW QUESTION 246
Which of the following is the MOST secure method to access servers located in remote
branch offices?

A. Use an MFAout-of-band solution.
B. Use a Telnet connection.
C. Use a password complexity policy.
D. Use a role-based access policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the most secure method to access servers located in remote branch offices because MFA stands for multi-factor authentication, which requires users to provide more than one piece of evidence to prove their identity. An out-of-band solution means that one of the factors is delivered through a separate channel, such as a phone call, a text message, or an email. This adds an extra layer of security and prevents unauthorized access even if a password is compromised.References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-howitworks

NEW QUESTION 250
A technician has several possible solutions to a reported server issue. Which of the following BEST represents how the technician should proceed with troubleshooting?

A. Determine whether there is a common element in the symptoms causing multiple problems.
B. Perform a root cause analysis.
C. Make one change at a time and test.
D. Document the findings, actions, and outcomes throughout the process.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the best way to proceed with troubleshooting when the technician has several possible solutions to a reported server issue. Making one change at a time and testing allows the technician to isolate the cause and effect of each solution and determine which one works best. It also helps to avoid introducing new problems or complicating existing ones by making multiple changes at once. Determining whether there is a common element in the symptoms causing multiple problems is a good step to perform before identifying possible solutions, but not after. Performing a root cause analysis is a good step to perform after resolving the issue, but not during. Documenting the findings, actions, and outcomes throughout the process is a good practice to follow at every step of troubleshooting, but not a specific way to proceed with testing possible solutions. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/174288/how-to-tell-if-your-computer-is-overheating-and-what-to-do-about-it/https://www.howtogeek.com/428483/what-is-end-to- end-encryption-and-why-does-it-matter/

NEW QUESTION 251
After the installation of an additional network card into a server, the server will not boot into the OS. A technician tests the network card in a different server with a different OS and verifies the card functions correctly. Which of the following should the technician do NEXT to troubleshoot this issue?

A. Remove the original network card and attempt to boot using only the new network card.
B. Check that the BIOS is configured to recognize the second network card.
C. Ensure the server has enough RAM to run a second network card.
D. Verify the network card is on the HCL for the OS.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The HCL stands for Hardware Compatibility List and it is a list of hardware devices that are tested and certified to work with a specific operating system. If a network card is not on the HCL for the OS, it may not function properly or cause compatibility issues. Therefore, verifying the network card is on the HCL for the OS should be the next step to troubleshoot this issue.References: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 4.1)

NEW QUESTION 254
Which of the following is the most effective way to mitigate risks associated with privacy- related data leaks when sharing with a third party?

A. Third-party acceptable use policy
B. Customer data encryption and masking
C. Non-disclosure and indemnity agreements
D. Service- and operational-level agreements

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective way to mitigate risks associated with privacy-related data leaks when sharing with a third party is customer data encryption and masking. Encryption is a process of transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be decrypted with a key or password. Masking is a process of hiding or replacing sensitive data with fake or meaningless data. By encrypting and masking customer data, the organization can protect the confidentiality and integrity of the data and prevent unauthorized access or disclosure by the third party.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3, Lesson 3.3, Objective 3.3

NEW QUESTION 256
A systems administrator is attempting to install a package on a server. After downloading the package from the internet and trying to launch it, the installation is blocked by the antivirus on the server. Which of the following must be completed before launching the installation package again?

A. Creating an exclusion to the antivirus for the application
B. Disabling real-time scanning by the antivirus
C. Validating the checksum for the downloaded installation package
D. Checking for corruption of the downloaded installation package

Answer: C

Explanation:
A checksum is a value that is calculated from a data set to verify its integrity and authenticity. A checksum can be used to compare a downloaded installation package with theoriginal source to ensure that the package has not been corrupted or tampered with during the download or transmission process. If the checksums match, then the package is safe to install. If the checksums do not match, then the package may be infected with malware or contain errors that could cause installation problems. Therefore, validating the checksum for the downloaded installation package is a necessary step before launching the installation again12
1: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives 2: How to Verify File Integrity Using Checksums on Linux

NEW QUESTION 257
The management team at a healthcare organization is concerned about being able to access the dairy vital records if there is an IT disaster that causes both servers and the network lo be offline. Which of the following backup types can the organization use to mitigate this risk?

A. Tape
B. Cloud
C. Disk
D. Print

Answer: D

Explanation:
A print backup is a type of backup that can be used to mitigate the risk of being unable to access the daily vital records if there is an IT disaster that causes both servers and the network to be offline. A print backup is a backup that involves printing out the data on paper and storing it in a secure location. A print backup can provide offline access to the data without relying on any hardware or software components that may be affected by the disaster. However, a print backup has some drawbacks such as high cost, low efficiency, low security, and environmental impact. A tape backup is a type of backup that involves storing the data on magnetic tape cartridges that can be accessed using a tape drive or a tape library. A tape backup can provide offline access to the data with high capacity, low cost, and long durability, but it requires special equipment and software that may not be available during a disaster. A cloud backup is a type of backup that involves storing the data on remote servers or platforms that can be accessed over the internet using a web browser or an application. A cloud backup can provide online access to the data with high scalability, flexibility, and security, but it requires network connectivity and bandwidth that may not be available during a disaster. A disk backup is a type of backup that involves storing the data on hard disk drives or solid state drives that can be accessed using a computer or a device. A disk backup can provide online or offline access to the data with high performance, reliability, and portability, but it requires compatible hardware and software that may not be available during a disaster. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/428483/what-is-end-to-end-encryption-and-why-does-it- matter/ https://www.howtogeek.com/443611/how-to-encrypt-your-macs-system-drive-removable-devices-and-individual-files/ https://www.howtogeek.com/199068/how-to-upgrade-your-existing-hard-drive-in-under-an- hour/https://www.howtogeek.com/202794/what-is-the-difference-between-127

NEW QUESTION 259
A startup company needs to set up an initial disaster recovery site. The site must be cost- effective and deployed quickly. Which of the following sites should the company set up?

A. Hot
B. Cold
C. Colocated
D. Warm

Answer: B

Explanation:
A cold site is a backup facility with little or no hardware equipment installed. A cold site is the most cost-effective option among the three disaster recovery sites. However, due to the fact that a cold site doesn't have any pre-installed equipment, it takes a lot of time to properly set it up so as to fully resume business operations1.
References = 1: Disaster Recovery Sites Comparison: Which one to Choose? - NAKIVO(https://www.nakivo.com/blog/overview-disaster-recovery-sites/)

NEW QUESTION 264
Which of the following describes a configuration inwinch both nodes of a redundant system respond to service requests whenever possible?

A. Active-passive
B. Failover
C. Active-active
D. Fallback

Answer: C

Explanation:
Active-active is a configuration in which both nodes of a redundant system respond to service requests whenever possible. It can improve the performance, availability, and load balancing of the system by distributing the workload among the nodes. However, it also requires more synchronization and coordination between the nodes to avoid conflicts or errors. Verified References: [Active-active], [Redundant system]

NEW QUESTION 269
A datacenter in a remote location lost power. The power has since been restored, but one ol the servers has not come back online. After some investigation, the server is found to still be powered off. Which of the following is the BEST method to power on the server remotely?

A. Crash cart
B. Out-of-band console
C. IP KVM
D. RDP

Answer: B

Explanation:
Out-of-band console is a tool that can be used to command a remote shutdown of a physical Linux server. Out-of-band console is a method of accessing a server's console through a dedicated management port or device that does not rely on the server's operating system or network connection. Out-of-band console can be used to power cycle, reboot, update firmware, monitor performance, and perform other tasks remotely even if the server is unresponsive or offline. Crash cart is a mobile unit that contains a keyboard, monitor, mouse, and other tools that can be used to troubleshoot a server on-site, but it requires physical access to the server. IP KVM (Internet Protocol Keyboard Video Mouse) switch is a hardware device that allows remote access to multiple servers using a web browser or a client software, but it requires network connectivity and may not work if the SSH connection is lost. RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) is a protocol that allows remote access to a Windows server's graphical user interface, but it does not work on Linux servers and requires network connectivity. References: https://www.techopedia.com/definition/13623/crash-cart https://www.techopedia.com/definition/13624/kvm-switchhttps://www.techopedia.com/definition/3422/remote-desktop-protocol-rdp

NEW QUESTION 271
Which of the following would be BEST to help protect an organization against social engineering?

A. More complex passwords
B. Recurring training and support
C. Single sign-on
D. An updated code of conduct to enforce social media

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way to protect an organization against social engineering is to provide recurring training and support. Social engineering is a type of attack that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into divulging confidential information or performing malicious actions. Social engineering can take various forms, such as phishing emails, phone calls, impersonation, baiting, or quid pro quo. The best defense against social engineering is to educate and empower the employees to recognize and avoid common social engineering techniques and report any suspicious activities or incidents. Recurring training and support can help raise awareness and reinforce best practices among the employees.

NEW QUESTION 276
A server administrator is racking new servers in a cabinet with multiple connections from the servers to power supplies and the network. Which of the following should the administrator recommend to the organization to best address this situation?

A. Rack balancing
B. Cable management
C. Blade enclosure
D. Rail kits

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cable management is the process of organizing, securing, and labeling cables in a server rack or cabinet. Cable management can help improve airflow and cooling, reduce clutter and confusion, prevent damage and interference, and enhance safety and aesthetics123. Cable management can be achieved by using various tools and accessories, such as cable trays, ties, hooks, clips, labels, ducts, and organizers12.

NEW QUESTION 277

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

NEW QUESTION 278
An administrator is configuring a server that will host a high-performance financial application. Which of the following disk types will serve this purpose?

A. SAS SSD
B. SATA SSD
C. SAS drive with 10000rpm
D. SATA drive with 15000rpm

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best disk type for a high-performance financial application is a SAS SSD. A SAS SSD (Serial Attached SCSI Solid State Drive) is a type of storage device that uses flash memory chips to store data and has a SAS interface to connect to a server or a storage array. A SAS SSD offers high speed, low latency, high reliability, and high durability compared to other types of disks, such as SATA SSDs, SAS HDDs, or SATA HDDs. A SAS SSD can handle high I/O workloads and deliver consistent performance for applications that require fast data access and processing.
Reference:
https://www.hp.com/us-en/shop/tech-takes/sas-vs-sata

NEW QUESTION 283
Which of the following distributes a load across all interfaces?

A. Link aggregation group
B. Most recently used algorithm
C. Active-passive configuration
D. Failover

Answer: A

Explanation:
A link aggregation group (LAG) is a technique that combines multiple physical network interfaces into a single logical interface. This allows for the distribution of traffic across all the interfaces in the group, increasing bandwidth and redundancy. A LAG can use different modes to balance the load, such as address hashing, dynamic, or most recently used algorithm.
References: CompTIA Server+ Study Guide, Chapter 6: Networking, page 239.

NEW QUESTION 285
An administrator is troubleshooting an application performance issue on a virtual server with two vCPUs. The application performance logs indicate CPU contention. The administrator adds more vCPU cores to the VM, yet the issue persists. Which of the following is the most likely reason for this issue?

A. The server has high page utilization.
B. The server has high disk latency.
C. The application is single-threaded.
D. The application cannot be virtualized.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A single-threaded application is an application that can only execute one task or process at a time. A single-threaded application can only utilize one CPU core, regardless of how
many cores are available or assigned to the virtual machine. Therefore, adding more vCPU cores to the VM will not improve the performance of the application, as it will still be limited by the speed and capacity of one core12.
To troubleshoot this issue, the administrator should check if the application is single- threaded or multi-threaded. This can be done by using tools such as Task Manager, Performance Monitor, or Process Explorer on Windows, or top, htop, or ps on Linux34. If the application is single-threaded, the administrator should consider the following options:
? Reduce the number of vCPU cores on the VM to match the number of threads that
the application can use. This can help avoid CPU contention and co-stop issues that may arise from having too many vCPUs relative to the number of physical cores on the host5.
? Upgrade the physical CPU on the host to a faster or newer model that can provide
higher clock speed and performance for the single core that the application uses.
? Optimize the application code or configuration to make it more efficient or multi- threaded, if possible. This can help the application take advantage of multiple cores and improve its performance.

NEW QUESTION 286
Which of the following script types uses commands That start with sec-?

A. Batch
B. Bash
C. PowerShell
D. JavaScript

Answer: C

Explanation:
PowerShell is a scripting language and a command-line shell that uses commands that start with sec- to perform security-related tasks. For example, sec-edit is a command that edits security policies, sec-logon is a command that manages logon sessions, and sec-policy is a command that applies security templates. Verified References: [PowerShell security commands], [Security policy]

NEW QUESTION 290
Which of the following licensing models is MOST appropriate tor a data center that has a variable daily equipment count?

A. Pet site
B. Per server
C. Per user
D. Per core

Answer: D

Explanation:
A per core licensing model is based on the number of processor cores in a server. This model is suitable for a data center that has a variable daily equipment count, as it allows for scaling up or down the number of cores as needed. A per core licensing model also provides better performance and efficiency than other models. Verified References: [Per Core Licensing and Basic Definitions]

NEW QUESTION 293
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?

A. Snapshot
B. Deduplication
C. System Restore
D. Template

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 296
A server administrator is implementing an authentication policy that will require users to use a token during login. Which of the following types of authentication is the administrator implementing?

A. Something you are
B. Something you know
C. Something you have
D. Something you do

Answer: C

Explanation:
Something you have is one of the types of authentication methods that relies on a physical object or device that the user possesses to verify their identity. A token is an example of something you have, as it is a small device that generates a one-time password or code that the user enters during login. A token can be a hardware device, such as a key fob or a smart card, or a software application, such as an app on asmartphone or a browser extension. A token provides an additional layer of security to the authentication process, as it prevents unauthorized access even if the user's username and password are compromised1.

NEW QUESTION 301
Which of the following would a systems administrator most likely implement to encrypt data in transit for remote administration?

A. Telnet
B. SSH
C. TFTP
D. rlogin

Answer: B

Explanation:
SSH (Secure Shell) is a protocol that would most likely be implemented to encrypt data in transit for remote administration. SSH provides secure communication between two devices over an unsecured network by using public-key cryptography and symmetric encryption. SSH can be used to remotely execute commands, transfer files, or tunnel other protocols. Telnet, TFTP, and rlogin are protocols that do not encrypt data in transit and are considered insecure for remote administration. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 2.0: Networking, Objective 2.4: Given a scenario involving network security/access methods, implement an appropriate solution.

NEW QUESTION 304
A server administrator needs to ensure all Window-based servers within a data center have RDP disabled. There are thousands of servers performing various roles. Which of the following is the best way to meet this requirement?

A. Run chkconfig ——1eve1 345 RDP off.
B. Create a PowerShell script to disable the RDP service.
C. Run chkconfig —— list RDP.
D. Create a Bash shell script to disable the Windows Remote Management service.
E. Create a GPO to disable the Windows Remote Management service.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way to meet this requirement is to create a PowerShell script to disable the RDP service on all Windows-based servers within a data center. PowerShell is a scripting language and command-line tool that can be used to automate tasks and manage Windows systems remotely. A PowerShell script can use cmdlets (commands) and parameters to perform actions on multiple servers at once, such as disabling a service or changing a configuration setting. RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) is a service that allows remote access and control of a Windows system through a graphical user interface. Disabling RDP can improve security by preventing unauthorized or malicious access to the servers.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4, Lesson 4.3, Objective 4.3; Chapter 7, Lesson 7.1, Objective 7.1

NEW QUESTION 307
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