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NEW QUESTION 12

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

A tower server is a type of server architecture that is best suited to minimize cost when deploying a single server to monitor and record the security cameras at a remote site. A tower server is a standalone server that has a similar form factor and design as a desktop computer. It does not require any special mounting equipment or rack space and can be placed on or under a desk or table. A tower server is suitable for small businesses or remote offices that need only one or few servers for basic tasks such as file sharing, print serving, or security monitoring. A tower server is usually cheaper and easier to maintain than other types of servers, but it may have lower performance, scalability, and redundancy features. A virtual server is a type of server architecture that involves creating and running one or more virtual machines on a physical host using a hypervisor such as Hyper-V or VMware. A virtual server can

reduce hardware costs and improve flexibility and efficiency, but it requires additional software licenses and management tools. A blade server is a type of server architecture that involves inserting multiple thin servers called blades into a chassis that provides power, cooling, network, and management features. A blade server can improve performance, density, and scalability, but it requires more initial investment and specialized equipment. A rack mount server is a type of server architecture that involves mounting one or more servers into standardized frames called racks that provide power, cooling, network, and security features

NEW QUESTION 13

A server administrator needs to harden a server by only allowing secure traffic and DNS inquiries. A port scan reports the following ports are open:
* 21
* 22
* 23
* 53
* 443
* 636

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator is researching the upcoming licensing software requirements for an application that usually requires very little technical support. Which of the following licensing models would be the LOWEST cost solution?
* Open-source
* Per CPU socket
* Per CPU core
* Enterprise agreement

Open-source software is software that is freely available and can be modified and distributed by anyone. It usually requires very little technical support and has no licensing fees. Therefore, it would be the lowest cost solution for an application that does not need much support. Reference: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 2.3)

NEW QUESTION 15

An organization recently experienced power outages. The administrator noticed the server did not have enough time to shut down properly. After the outages, the administrator had additional batteries installed in the UPS.

Which of the following best describes the solution the administrator implemented?
* The solution reduced shutdown time.
* The solution improved load balancing,
* The solution increased power out.
* The solution extended runtime.

Explanation

The solution the administrator implemented extended runtime. Runtime is the amount of time that a UPS can provide backup power to a server in case of a power outage. By installing additional batteries in the UPS, the administrator increased the capacity and duration of the backup power, allowing the server more time to shut down properly.

References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 1, Lesson 1.4, Objective 1.4

NEW QUESTION 16

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

Link aggregation is the best option to implement on the new server to ensure the least amount of network downtime but a good amount of network speed. Link aggregation is a technique of combining multiple physical network interfaces into one logical interface to increase bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing.

Link aggregation can improve the performance and availability of the server by allowing it to use more than one network path for data transmission and failover in case of link failure. Link aggregation can be implemented using various protocols, such as IEEE 802.3ad (LACP), Cisco EtherChannel, or Linux bonding. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 4.0: Networking, Objective

4.1: Given a scenario, configure network settings for servers.

NEW QUESTION 17

Users at a remote site have reported that a regularly used server is inaccessible. The systems administrator knows users at another site also use the same server, so the administrator contacts them to see if the same issue is occurring. Which of the following troubleshooting steps is this an example of?
* Establish a plan to resolve the issue.
* Establish a theory of probable cause.
* Establish the scope of the issue.
* Test the theory of probable cause.

NEW QUESTION 18

A server administrator wants to run a performance monitor for optimal system utilization. Which of the following metrics can the administrator use for monitoring? (Choose two.)
* Memory
* Page file
* Services
* Application
* CPU
* Heartbeat

Explanation

Memory and CPU are two metrics that can be used for monitoring system utilization. Memory refers to the amount of RAM that is available and used by the system and its processes. CPU refers to the percentage of processor time that is consumed by the system and its processes. Both memory and CPU can affect the performance and responsiveness of the system and its applications. Monitoring memory and CPU can help identify bottlenecks, resource contention, memory leaks, high load, etc.

NEW QUESTION 19

Which of the following technologies would allow an administrator to build a software RAID on a Windows server?
* Logical volume management
* Dynamic disk

* GPT
* UEFI

Dynamic disk is a technology that allows an administrator to build a software RAID on a Windows server. Dynamic disk is a type of disk management that supports creating volumes that span multiple disks, stripe data across disks, mirror data between disks, or use parity for fault tolerance. Dynamic disk can be used to create RAID 0 (striping), RAID 1 (mirroring), RAID 5 (striping with parity), or spanned volumes on Windows servers. Logical volume management is a technology that allows creating and resizing logical volumes on Linux servers. GPT (GUID Partition Table) is a standard for defining the partition structure on a disk. UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) is a specification for the interface between the operating system and the firmware. Reference:
https://www.howtogeek.com/school/using-windows-admin-tools-like-a-pro/lesson2/
https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/40702/how-to-manage-and-use-lvm-logical-volume-management-in-ubuntu/
https://www.howtogeek.com/193669/whats-the-difference-between-gpt-and-mbr-when-partitioning-a-drive/
https://www.howtogeek.com/56958/htg-explains-how-uefi-will-replace-the-bios/

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

NEW QUESTION 21

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).

* Open file
* Archive
* Cloud
* Snapshot
* Differential
* Synthetic full

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.

Reference:

CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 12

Server Management: Server Hardware Installation and Management2, Module 2, Lesson 5

NEW QUESTION 22

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?

* RAIDO

* RAID1
* RAID 5
* RAID 6
* RAID 10

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. Reference: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives]

NEW QUESTION 23

An administrator has been asked to copy files from a Windows server that may not conform to Windows file-naming standards. Which of the following would best facilitate the copy process?

* Robocopy
* SCP
* Drag and drop
* FTP

Robocopy (Robust File Copy) is a command-line tool in Windows that is designed for reliable copy or mirroring of files, and it can handle a broader range of file names and paths, including those that do not conform to traditional Windows file-naming standards. It’s specifically designed to handle complex file copy demands and offers a wide range of options that can be tailored for different scenarios, which makes it suitable for the task mentioned. SCP (Secure Copy Protocol), Drag and Drop, and FTP (File Transfer Protocol) are all methods that can be used to copy files, but they might not handle non-standard Windows file names as well as Robocopy.

NEW QUESTION 24

Which of the following symbols is used to write a text description per line within a PowerShell script?

* %
* @
* &
* #

The # symbol is used to write a text description per line within a PowerShell script. A text description is also known as a comment, which is a line of code that is ignored by the PowerShell interpreter and serves as documentation or explanation for human readers. The # symbol indicates that everything following it on the same line is a comment and not part of the script commands or expressions. For example:

This is a comment in PowerShell

Write-Host “Hello World” # This command prints Hello World to the console

NEW QUESTION 25

A server administrator is setting up a new payroll application. Compliance regulations require that all financial systems logs be stored in a central location. Which of the following should the administrator configure to ensure this requirement is met?

* Alerting
* Retention
* Shipping
* Rotation

Shipping is a process of sending logs from one system to another system for centralized storage and analysis. Shipping can help ensure compliance with regulations that require financial systems logs to be stored in a central location. Shipping can also help improve security, performance, and scalability of log management. Reference: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 3.4)

NEW QUESTION 26

Which of the following BEST describes overprovisioning in a virtual server environment?
* Committing more virtual resources to virtual machines than there are physical resources present
* Installing more physical hardware than is necessary to run the virtual environment to allow for future expansion
* Allowing a virtual machine to utilize more resources than are allocated to it based on the server load
* Ensuring there are enough physical resources to sustain the complete virtual environment in the event of a host failure

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 27

A backup application is copying only changed files each line it runs. During a restore, however, only a single file is used. Which of the following backup methods does this describe?
* Open file
* Synthetic full
* Full Incremental
* Full differential

Explanation

A synthetic full backup is a backup method that describes copying only changed files each time it runs and using only a single file during a restore. A synthetic full backup is a backup approach that involves creating a new full backup by using the previous full backup and related incremental backups. This means that a backup solution does not have to transfer the full amount of data from the source machine and can synthetize the latest incremental backups with the last full backup to create a new full backup. This reduces the backup window and network bandwidth consumption. During a restore, only the latest synthetic full backup file is needed to recover the data. Open file backup is a backup method that allows backing up files that are in use or locked by applications. Full incremental backup is a backup method that involves performing a full backup first and then backing up only the changed files since the last backup. Full differential backup is a backup method that involves performing a full backup first and then backing up only the changed files since the last full backup.

References: https://www.nakivo.com/blog/what-is-synthetic-backup/

https://www.howtogeek.com/192115/what-you-need-to-know-about-creating-system-image-backups/

NEW QUESTION 28

A technician is attempting to resolve an issue with a file server that is unable to download a file Given the following output:

```
root@server:~$ ls -Z /var/www/html/file
-rw-r--r--  root  root  unconfined_u:object_r:samba_share_t:s0  /var/www/html/file
```

Which of the following would best allow this file to be read?
* chown

* sestatus
* setenforce
* getenforce
* chmod

The given output in the image indicates that the file is present, but the permissions may not allow it to be read. The output indicates ‘-rw——-‘, which means that the file is set to be readable and writable by the owner only, with no permissions for group or others. To allow the file to be read by users other than the owner, the file’s permissions will need to be changed. The chmod (change mode) command is used to change the file’s permissions in Linux. For example, chmod 644 file would change the permissions of the file to be readable by everyone and writable by the owner, which is typically what’s required for a file server. It is always recommended to apply the least permissive settings that still allow the required operation to maintain security.

NEW QUESTION 29

An administrator is able to ping the default gateway and internet sites by name 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 firewall blocking the ICMP echo reply.
* The DHCP scope option is incorrect
* The DNS entries for the print server are incorrect.
* The hosts file misconfigured.

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 30

A technician is decommissioning a server from a production environment. The technician removes the server from the rack but then decides to repurpose the system as a lab server instead of decommissioning it. Which of the following is the most appropriate NEXT step to recycle and reuse the system drives?

* Reinstall the OS.
* Wipe the drives.
* Degauss the drives.
* Update the IP schema.

Wiping the drives is the most appropriate step to recycle and reuse the system drives. Wiping the drives means erasing all the data on the drives and overwriting them with random or meaningless data. This can help prevent data leakage, comply with regulations, and prepare the drives for a new installation or configuration. Wiping the drives is different from deleting or formatting the drives, which only remove the references to the data but not the data itself. References:

https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 1.3)

NEW QUESTION 31

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https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 1.3)

CompTIA SK0-005 exam is a globally recognized certification that validates the skills and knowledge of server administrators. It is designed to test their understanding of server hardware and software, troubleshooting, virtualization, storage and security, as well as disaster recovery and business continuity. SK0-005 exam is recommended for individuals who have at least 18-24 months of experience working with server hardware and software in an IT environment.

Latest Verified & Correct SK0-005 Questions: https://www.topexamcollection.com/SK0-005-vce-collection.html]