



# SK0-005<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

An administrator has been asked to verify that all traffic egressing from a company is secured. The administrator confirms all the information that is sent over the network is encrypted. Which of the following describes the type of traffic being encrypted?

- A. Network encapsulation
- B. Off-site data
- C. Secure FTP
- D. Data in transit

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 2

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

- A. Check the default gateway.
- B. Check the route tables.
- C. Check the hosts file.
- D. Check the DNS server.
- E. Run the ping command.
- F. Run the tracert command

Correct Answer: CD

If the server is not reachable by name but can be accessed by IP address, it means that there is a problem with name resolution. The hosts file and the DNS server are both responsible for mapping hostnames to IP addresses. Therefore, the

server administrator should check these two files for any errors or inconsistencies that might prevent the server from being resolved by name.

References:

<https://www.howtogeek.com/662249/how-to-edit-the-hosts-file-on-linux/>

<https://www.howtogeek.com/164981/how-to-use-nslookup-to-check-domain-name-information-in-microsoft-windows/>

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### QUESTION 3



A systems administrator has noticed performance degradation on a company file server, and one of the disks on it has a solid amber light. The administrator logs on to the disk utility and sees the array is rebuilding. Which of the following should the administrator do NEXT once the rebuild is finished?

- A. Restore the server from a snapshot.
- B. Restore the server from backup.
- C. Swap the drive and initialize the disk.
- D. Swap the drive and initialize the array.

Correct Answer: C

The next action that the administrator should take once the rebuild is finished is to swap the drive and initialize the disk. This is to replace the faulty disk that has a solid amber light, which indicates a predictive failure or a SMART error.

Initializing the disk will prepare it for use by the RAID controller and add it to the array. The administrator should also monitor the array status and performance after swapping the drive.

Reference:

<https://www.salvagedata.com/how-to-rebuild-a-failed-raid/>

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#### QUESTION 4

A server administrator has noticed that the storage utilization on a file server is growing faster than planned. The administrator wants to ensure that, in the future, there is a more direct relationship between the number of users using the server and the amount of space that might be used. Which of the following would BEST enable this correlation?

- A. Partitioning
- B. Deduplication
- C. Disk quotas
- D. Compression

Correct Answer: C

The best way to ensure that there is a more direct relationship between the number of users using the server and the amount of space that might be used is to implement disk quotas. Disk quotas are a feature that allows a server administrator to limit the amount of disk space that each user or group can use on a file server. Disk quotas can help manage storage utilization, prevent disk space exhaustion, and enforce fair usage policies. Disk quotas can also provide reports and alerts on disk space usage and quota status.

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#### QUESTION 5

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

- A. The power supply



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

Correct Answer: AC

The power supply and the hard drive are two components that can most likely be swapped out while the server is still running, if they support hot swapping or hot plugging. Hot swapping or hot plugging means that the device can be added or

removed without shutting down the system. The operating system automatically recognizes the changes that have been made. This feature is useful for minimizing downtime and improving availability. The CPU, the GPU, the cache, and the

RAM are not hot swappable and require the system to be powered off before replacing them.

References:

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-hot-swapping/>

<https://www.howtogeek.com/268249/what-is-hot-swapping-and-what-devices-support-it/>

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