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QUESTION 1

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <https://searchdatabackup.techtarget.com/definition/incremental-backup>

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: BCE

- 1.



The OS must be installed in a separate disk partition. In case of hard drive failure, it cannot be affected. = RAID 1

2.

Application data IOPS performance is a must. = SSD

3.

Data availability is a high priority, even in the case of multiple hard drive failures.= RAID 1, RAID 6 writes parity information across the drives as is done in RAID 5, but it writes two stripes, which allows the system to recover from two drive failures whereas RAID 5 cannot.

QUESTION 3

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

- A. DHCP
- B. Hosts file
- C. DNS
- D. VLAN

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: D

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.

QUESTION 5



A technician is troubleshooting a server issue. Which of the following should the technician do to ensure the solution can be duplicated in the future?

- A. Verify system functionality and implement preventive measures
- B. Document the findings, actions, and outcomes throughout the process
- C. Determine if there is a common element or symptom
- D. Notify the impacted users before implementing any changes

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

A server administrator added a new drive to a server. However, the drive is not showing up as available. Which of the following does the administrator need to do to make the drive available?

- A. Partition the drive.
- B. Create a new disk quota.
- C. Configure the drive as dynamic.
- D. Set the compression.

Correct Answer: A

To make a new drive available on a server, the administrator needs to partition the drive first. Partitioning is a process that divides the drive into one or more logical sections that can be formatted and assigned drive letters or mount points. Partitioning can be done using tools such as Disk Management on Windows or fdisk on Linux. Creating a new disk quota would not help, as disk quotas are used to limit the amount of disk space that users or groups can use on a partition. Configuring the drive as dynamic would not help either, as dynamic disks are used to create volumes that span multiple disks or use RAID features. Setting the compression would not help, as compression is used to reduce the size of files on a partition.

References: <https://www.howtogeek.com/school/using-windows-admin-tools-like-a-pro/lesson2/>
<https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/17001/how-to-format-a-usb-drive-in-ubuntu-using-gparted/>

QUESTION 7

Which of the following backup types will MOST likely have a third party hosting the backup data?

- A. Tape
- B. Local
- C. Cloud
- D. Disk

Correct Answer: C



QUESTION 8

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. RAID 0
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 5
- D. RAID 6
- E. RAID 10

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 9

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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

A server administrator wants to ensure a storage array can survive the failure of two drives without the loss of data. Which of the following RAID levels should the administrator choose?

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

Correct Answer: D

To ensure a storage array can survive the failure of two drives without losing data, the server administrator should choose RAID 6. RAID 6 provides two levels of parity protection, which means that data can be reconstructed even if two drives fail simultaneously. This is achieved by storing two sets of parity data across all drives in the array, which allows



the array to survive multiple drive failures while maintaining data integrity.

RAID 0 does not provide any redundancy and does not protect against drive failures. RAID 1 provides mirroring of data between two drives, but it only protects against the failure of a single drive. RAID 5 provides a single level of parity protection, which allows the array to survive a single drive failure, but not two failures.

QUESTION 11

A server administrator is gathering business requirements to determine how frequently backups need to be performed on an application server. Which of the following is the administrator attempting to establish?

- A. MTBF
- B. RPO
- C. MTTR
- D. RFC

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

A large number of connections to port 80 is discovered while reviewing the log files on a server. The server is not functioning as a web server. Which of the following represent the BEST immediate actions to prevent unauthorized server access? (Choose two.)

- A. Audit all group privileges and permissions
- B. Run a checksum tool against all the files on the server
- C. Stop all unneeded services and block the ports on the firewall
- D. Initialize a port scan on the server to identify open ports
- E. Enable port forwarding on port 80
- F. Install a NIDS on the server to prevent network intrusions

Correct Answer: CD

Disable Unused Services/Close Unneeded Ports Any services that are not required on the server should be disabled. Only those required for the server to perform its role in the network should be left on. The easiest way to do this is to install a host firewall on the system and adopt a "disable by default" policy with respect to services by closing the port used for the service. Then manually enable any you need.

QUESTION 13

A server administrator is installing an OS on a new server. Company policy states no one is to log in directly to the server. Which of the following Installation methods is BEST suited to meet the company policy?



- A. GUI
- B. Core
- C. Virtualized
- D. Clone

Correct Answer: B

A core installation is a type of installation method that is best suited to meet the company policy that states no one is to log in directly to the server. A core installation is a minimal installation option that is available when deploying some

editions of Windows Server. A core installation includes most but not all server roles and features, but does not include a graphical user interface (GUI). A core installation can only be managed remotely using command-line tools such as

PowerShell or Windows Admin Center, or using graphical tools such as Server Manager or Remote Desktop from another computer. This reduces the attack surface, resource consumption, and maintenance requirements of the server. A GUI

installation is a type of installation method that includes a graphical user interface (GUI) and allows local or remote management using graphical tools or command-line tools. A virtualized installation is a type of installation method that

involves creating and running one or more virtual machines on a physical host using a hypervisor such as Hyper-V or VMware. A clone installation is a type of installation method that involves creating an exact copy of an existing server's

configuration and data on another server using tools such as Sysprep or Clonezilla.

References:

<https://www.howtogeek.com/67469/the-beginners-guide-to-shell-scripting-the-basics/>

<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/>

QUESTION 14

A server administrator is using remote access to update a server. The administrator notices numerous error messages when using YUM to update the applications on a server. Which of the following should the administrator check FIRST?

- A. Network connectivity on the server
- B. LVM status on the server
- C. Disk space in the /var directory
- D. YUM dependencies

Correct Answer: C

The administrator should check disk space in the /var directory first when using YUM to update applications on a server. YUM stands for Yellowdog Updater Modified, which is a software package manager for Linux systems that use RPM (Red Hat Package Manager) packages. YUM downloads and installs packages from online repositories and resolves



dependencies automatically. YUM stores its cache files in the `/var/cache/yum` directory by default. These cache files include metadata and package data for each repository that YUM uses. If there is not enough disk space in the `/var` directory, YUM may fail to update applications and generate error messages.

QUESTION 15

An administrator notices that a file server is filling up quickly but has many of the same files in different directories. Which of the following storage management techniques would resolve this issue?

- A. Provisioning
- B. Encryption
- C. Deduplication
- D. Partitioning

Correct Answer: C

The storage management technique that would resolve this issue is deduplication.

Deduplication is a technique that identifies and eliminates duplicate copies of data in a storage system. This reduces the amount of storage capacity needed and can improve backup and restore times. In this scenario, since the file server has

many of the same files in different directories, deduplication can identify those duplicate files and store only one copy, freeing up space on the server.

Option A, provisioning, refers to the process of allocating and managing storage resources for a particular application or service.

Option B, encryption, is a technique used to protect data by encoding it in such a way that only authorized users can read it.

Option D, partitioning, is the process of dividing a physical storage device into multiple logical units, each of which can be used independently. This can be useful for organizing data or separating operating system files from user files, but it

does not address the issue of duplicate files taking up storage space.

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