CompTIA

Exam Questions SK0-005

CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
A server technician is configuring the IP address on a newly installed server. The documented configuration specifies using an IP address of 10.20.10.15 and a default gateway of 10.20.10.254. Which of the following subnet masks would be appropriate for this setup?

A. 255.255.255.0
B. 255.255.255.128
C. 255.255.255.240
D. 255.255.255.254

Answer: A

Explanation:
The administrator should use a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 for this setup. A subnet mask is a binary number that defines how many bits of an IP address are used for the network portion and how many bits are used for the host portion. The network portion identifies the specific network that the IP address belongs to, while the host portion identifies the specific device within that network. The subnet mask is usually written in dotted decimal notation, where each octet represents eight bits of the binary number. A 1 in the binary number means that the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the network portion, while a 0 means that it is part of the host portion. For example, a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 means that the first 24 bits (three octets) of the IP address are used for the network portion and the last 8 bits (one octet) are used for the host portion. This subnet mask allows up to 254 hosts per network (2^8 - 2). In this case, the IP address of 10.20.10.15 and the default gateway of 10.20.10.254 belong to the same network of 10.20.10.0/24 (where /24 indicates the number of bits used for the network portion), which can be defined by using a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
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 4
A server administrator needs to deploy five VMs, all of which must have the same type of configuration. Which of the following would be the MOST efficient way to perform this task?

A. Snapshot a VM.
B. Use a physical host.
C. Perform a P2V conversion.
D. Use a VM template.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Deploying a virtual machine from a template creates a virtual machine that is a copy of the template. The new virtual machine has the virtual hardware, installed software, and other properties that are configured for the template.
Reference:https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-8254CD05-CC06-491D-BA56- A773A32A8130.html
The most efficient way to perform the task of deploying five VMs with the same type of configuration is to use a VM 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 5
A systems administrator recently upgraded the memory in a server, and now the server does not turn on, and nothing is displayed on the screen.
Which of the following is the next step the administrator should take to diagnose the error without opening the machine?

A. Perform a cold reboot.
B. Listen for POST code beeps.
C. Call technical support.
D. Check the monitor connection.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A power-on self-test (POST) is a diagnostic process that runs when a server is turned on to check the basic functionality of the hardware components and report any errors or faults. A POST code is a series of beeps or flashes that indicate the status of the POST process and identify any problems that prevent the server from booting up. A POST code can be heard through a speaker or seen on a display attached to the server motherboard. A POST code is useful for diagnosing errors without opening the machine or using any software tools.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, Lesson 5.1, Objective 5.1

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
A systems administrator is performing maintenance on 12 Windows servers that are in different racks at a large datacenter. Which of the following would allow the administrator to perform maintenance on all 12 servers without having to physically be at each server? (Choose two.)

A. Remote desktop
B. IP KVM
C. A console connection
D. A virtual administration console
E. Remote drive access
F. A crash cart

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The methods that would allow the administrator to perform maintenance on all 12 servers without having to physically be at each server are remote desktop and IP KVM. Remote desktop is a feature that allows a user to access and control another computer over a network using a graphical user interface (GUI). Remote desktop can enable remote administration, troubleshooting, and maintenance of servers without requiring physical presence at the server location. IP KVM (Internet Protocol Keyboard Video Mouse) is a device that allows a user to access and control multiple servers over a network using a single keyboard, monitor, and mouse. IP KVM can provide remote access to servers regardless of their operating system or power state, and can also support virtual media and serial console functions.
Reference:
https://www.blackbox.be/en-be/page/27559/Resources/Technical-Resources/Black-Box- Explains/kvm/ Benefits-of-using-KVM-over-IP

NEW QUESTION 8
An organization purchased six new 4TB drives for a server. An administrator is tasked with creating an efficient RAID given the minimum disk space requirement of 19TBs. Which of the following should the administrator choose to get the most efficient use of space?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
RAID 5 is a RAID level that uses disk striping with parity. It requires a minimum of three disks and can handle one disk failure. RAID 5 distributes the parity information across all the disks in the array, which improves the read performance and reduces the write penalty. The capacity of a RAID 5 array is (N-1) times the size of the smallest disk, where N is the number of disks in the array. Therefore, for six 4TB disks, the capacity of a RAID 5 array would be (6-1) x 4TB = 20TB, which meets the minimum disk space requirement of 19TB. RAID 5 also has the leastamount of disk space lost to RAID overhead among the options, as it only uses onedisk’s worth of space for parity

NEW QUESTION 9

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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/

NEW QUESTION 10
A server technician is deploying a server with eight hard drives. The server specifications call for a RAID configuration that can handle up to two drive failures but also allow for the least amount of drive space lost to RAID overhead. Which of the following RAID levels should the technician configure for this drive array?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The technician should configure RAID 6 for this drive array to meet the server specifications. RAID 6 is a type of RAID level that provides fault tolerance and performance enhancement by using striping and dual parity. Striping means dividing data into blocks and distributing them across multiple disks to increase speed and capacity. Parity means calculating and storing extra information that can be used to reconstruct data in case of disk failure. RAID 6 uses two sets of parity information foreach stripe, which are stored on different disks. This way, RAID 6 can handle up to two disk failures without losing any data or functionality. RAID 6 also allows for the least amount of drive space lost to RAID overhead compared to other RAID levels that can handle two disk failures, such as RAID 1+0 or RAID 0+1.
Reference:
https://www.booleanworld.com/raid-levels-explained/

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following refers to the requirements that dictate when to delete data backups?

A. Retention policies.
B. Cloud security impact
C. Off-site storage
D. Life-cycle management

Answer: A

Explanation:
Retention policies are the guidelines that dictate when to delete data backups based on operational or compliance needs. They specify how long, how, where, and in what format the data backups are stored, and who has authority over them. The other options are not directly related to the deletion of data backups.
https://backup.ninja/news/Database-Backups-101-Backup-Retention-Policy-Considerations

NEW QUESTION 11
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 13
A server administrator is currently working on an incident. Which of the following steps should the administrator perform before resolving the issue?

A. Inform the impacted users.

B. Make the changes to the system.
C. Determine the probable causes.
D. Identify changes to the server.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The step that the server administrator should perform before resolving the issue is to determine the probable causes. This step is part of the troubleshooting process that follows a logical and systematic approach to identify and solve problems with servers and applications. The troubleshooting process consists of several steps, such as:
? Identify the problem: Gather information from various sources, such as users, logs, or alerts, to understand the symptoms and scope of the problem.
? Establish a theory of probable cause: Analyze the information and formulate one or more possible causes of the problem based on evidence or experience.
? Test the theory to determine cause: Perform tests or experiments to verify or eliminate each possible cause until the root cause is found.
? Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution: Design and execute a plan to fix the problem using appropriate tools and techniques.
? Verify full system functionality and implement preventive measures: Confirm that the problem is resolved and that no other issues arise as a result of the solution. Implement preventive measures to avoid recurrence of the problem or improve performance.
? Document findings, actions, and outcomes: Record the details of the problem, its cause, its solution, and its outcome for future reference or knowledge sharing. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 6.0: Troubleshooting, Objective 6.1: Given a scenario involving server hardware issues (e.g., power supply failure), troubleshoot using appropriate tools.

NEW QUESTION 15
A server room contains ten physical servers that are running applications and a cluster of three dedicated hypervisors. The hypervisors are new and only have 10% utilization. The Chief Financial Officer has asked that the IT department do what it can to cut back on power consumption and maintenance costs in the data center. Which of the following would address the request with minimal server downtime?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
This option would reduce power consumption and maintenance costs by consolidating the physical servers into virtual machines on the hypervisors. This would also free up space and resources in the data center. The other options would either not address the request, increase power consumption, or require more maintenance.

NEW QUESTION 19
Users have noticed a server is performing below Baseline expectations. While diagnosing me server, an administrator discovers disk drive performance has degraded. The administrator checks the diagnostics on the RAID controller and sees the battery on me controller has gone bad. Which of the following is causing the poor performance on the RAID array?

A. The controller has disabled the write cache.
B. The controller cannot use all the available channels.
C. The drive array is corrupt.
D. The controller has lost its configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The write cache is a feature of some RAID controllers that allows them to temporarily store data in a fast memory buffer before writing it to the disk drives. This improves the performance and efficiency of write operations, especially for random and small writes. However, if the battery on the controller goes bad, the controller may disable the write cache to prevent data loss in case of a power failure. This can degrade the disk drive performance significantly, as every write operation will have to wait for the disk drives to complete. References: https://www.dell.com/support/kbdoc/en-us/000131486/understanding-raid-controller-battery-learn-cyclehttps://www.techrepublic.com/article/understanding-raid-controller-write-cache/

NEW QUESTION 23
A technician noted the RAID hard drives were functional while troubleshooting a motherboard failure. The technician installed a spare motherboard with similar specifications and used the original components. Which of the following should the technician do to restore operations with minimal downtime?

A. Reinstall the OS and programs.
B. Configure old drives to RAID.
C. Reconfigure the RAID.
D. Install from backup.

Answer: C

Explanation:
RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is a technology that combines multiple hard drives into a logical unit that provides improved performance, reliability, or capacity. RAID can be implemented by hardware, software, or a combination of both. Hardware RAID uses a dedicated controller to manage the RAID array, while software RAID uses the operating system or a driver to do the same1.
In this scenario, the technician noted that the RAID hard drives were functional while troubleshooting a motherboard failure. This means that the data on the drives was not corrupted or lost. However, the technician installed a spare motherboard with similar specifications and used the original components. This means that the new motherboard may not have the same RAID configuration as the old one, or it may not recognize the existing RAID array at all. Therefore, the technician needs to reconfigure the RAID in order to restore operations with minimal downtime.

NEW QUESTION 26
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?

A. VLAN
B. vNIC
C. Link aggregation
D. Failover

Answer: C

Explanation:
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 30
A technician is installing a variety of servers in a rack. Which of the following is the BEST course of action for the technician to take while loading the rack?

A. Alternate the direction of the airflow
B. Install the heaviest server at the bottom of the rack
C. Place a UPS at the top of the rack
D. Leave 1U of space between each server

Answer: B

Explanation:
The technician should install the heaviest server at the bottom of the rack to load the rack properly. Installing the heaviest server at the bottom of the rack helps to balance the weight distribution and prevent the rack from tipping over or collapsing. Installing the heaviest server at the bottom of the rack also makes it easier to access and service the server without lifting or moving it. Installing the heaviest server at any other position in the rack could create instability and safety hazards.

NEW QUESTION 35
Which of the following are measures that should be taken when a data breach occurs? (Select TWO).

A. Restore the data from backup.
B. Disclose the incident.
C. Disable unnecessary ports.
D. Run an antivirus scan.
E. Identify the exploited vulnerability.
F. Move the data to a different location.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
These are two measures that should be taken when a data breach occurs. A data breach is an unauthorized or illegal access to confidential or sensitive data by an internal or external actor. A data breach can result in financial losses, reputational damage, legal liabilities, and regulatory penalties for the affected organization. Disclosing the incident is a measure that involves informing the relevant stakeholders, such as customers, employees, partners, regulators, and law enforcement, about the nature, scope, and impact of the data breach. Disclosing the incident can help to mitigate the negative consequences of the data breach, comply with legal obligations, and restore trust and confidence. Identifying the exploited vulnerability is a measure that involves investigating and analyzing the root cause and source of the data breach. Identifying the exploited vulnerability can help to prevent further data loss, remediate the security gaps, and improve the security posture of the organization. Restoring the data from backup is a measure thatinvolves recovering the lost or corrupted data from a secondary storage device or location. However, this does not address the underlying issue of how the data breach occurred or prevent future breaches. Disabling unnecessary ports is a measure that involves closing or blocking network communication endpoints that are not required for legitimate purposes. However, this does not address how the data breach occurred or what vulnerability was exploited. Running an antivirus scan is a measure that involves detecting and removing malicious software from a system or network. However, this does not address how the data breach occurred or what vulnerability was exploited. Moving the data to a different location is a measure that involves transferring the data to another storage device or location that may be more secure or less accessible. However, this does not address how the data breach occurred or what vulnerability was exploited. References: 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 37
A server is only able to connect to a gigabit switch at 100Mb. Other devices are able to access the network port at full gigabit speeds, and when the server is brought to another location, it is able to connect at full gigabit speed. Which of the following should an administrator check first?

A. The switch management
B. The VLAN configuration
C. The network cable
D. The network drivers

Answer: C

Explanation:
The first thing that the administrator should check is the network cable. The network cable is a physical medium that connects a server to a switch or other network device. The network cable can affect the speed and quality of the network connection, depending on its type, length, and condition. If the network cable is damaged, faulty, or incompatible, it can cause the server to connect at a lower speed than expected. Therefore, the administrator should check the network cable for any signs of wear, tear, or mismatch, and replace it if necessary.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 2, Lesson 2.1, Objective 2.1

NEW QUESTION 39
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 40
A server administrator is creating a new server that will be used to house customer sales records. Which of the following roles will MOST likely be Installed on the server?

A. Print
B. File
C. Database
D. Messaging

Answer: C

Explanation:
A database server is a server that hosts a database management system (DBMS) that stores, organizes, and manipulates data. A database server is suitable for housing customer sales records, as it can provide fast and secure access, query and analysis capabilities, backup and recovery options, and scalability and performance optimization. Some examples of database servers are Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle Database, MySQL, and PostgreSQL. Verified References: [What is a Database Server?]

NEW QUESTION 44
A technician needs to deploy an operating system that would optimize server resources. Which of the following server installation methods would BEST meet this requirement?

A. Full
B. Bare metal
C. Core
D. GUI

Answer: C

Explanation:
The server installation method that would optimize server resources is core. Core is a minimal installation option that is available for some operating systems, such as Windows Server and Linux. Core installs only the essential components and features of the operating system, without any graphical user interface (GUI) or other unnecessary services or applications. Core reduces the disk footprint, memory usage, CPU consumption, and attack surface of the server, making it more efficient and secure. Core can be managed remotely using command-line tools, PowerShell, or GUI tools.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/performance- tuning/hardware/

NEW QUESTION 45
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 47
A server technician has received reports of database update errors. The technician checks the server logs and determines the database is experiencing synchronization errors. To attempt to correct the errors, the technician should FIRST ensure:

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 50
A technician is attempting to log in to a Linux server as root but cannot remember the administrator password. Which of the following is the LEAST destructive method of resetting the administrator password?

A. Boot using a Linux live CD and mount the hard disk to /mn
B. Change to the /mnt/etcdirector
C. Edit the passwd file found in that directory.
D. Reinstall the OS in overlay mod
E. Reset the root password from the install GUI screen.
F. Adjust the GRUB boot parameters to boot into single-user mod
G. Run passwd from the command prompt.
H. Boot using a Linux live CD and mount the hard disk to /mn
I. SCP the /etc directory from a known accessible server to /mnt/etc.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the least destructive method of resetting the administrator password because it does not require modifying any files or reinstalling the OS. It only requires changing the boot parameters temporarily and running a command to change the password.References:https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/Reset_lost_root_password#Using_GR UB

NEW QUESTION 51
Users cannot access a new server by name, but the server does respond to a ping request using its IP address. All the user workstations receive their IP information from a DHCP server. Which of the following would be the best step to perform NEXT?

A. Run the tracert command from a workstation.
B. Examine the DNS to see if the new server record exists.
C. Correct the missing DHCP scope.
D. Update the workstation hosts file.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If users cannot access a new server by name, but the server does respond to a ping request using its IP address, it means that there is a problem withname resolution. The DNS (Domain Name System) is a service that maps hostnames to IP addresses and vice versa. Therefore, the best step to perform next is to examine the DNS to see if the new server record exists and matches its IP address. If not, the DNS record needs to be added or updated accordingly. Running the tracert command from a workstation would not help with name resolution, as it only shows the route taken by packets to reach a destination by IP address. Correcting the missing DHCP scope would not help either, as DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) only assigns IP addresses and other network settings to clients, but does not resolve names. Updating the workstation hosts file would be a temporary workaround, but not a permanent solution, as it would require manually editing every workstation's hosts file with the new server's name and IP address. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/164981/how-to-use-nslookup-to-check- domain-name-information-in-microsoft-windows/https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/27350/beginner-geek-how-to-edit-your-hosts- file/

NEW QUESTION 53
A server administrator is completing an OS installation for a new server. The administrator patches the server with the latest vendor-suggested software, configures DHCP, and verifies all network cables are properly connected in the IDF, but there is no network connectivity. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for the lack of connectivity?

A. The VLAN Is improperly configured.
B. The DNS configuration Is invalid.
C. The OS version is not compatible with the network switch vendor.
D. The HIDS is preventing the connection.

Answer: A

Explanation:
If the server administrator patches the server with the latest vendor- suggested software, configures DHCP, and verifies all network cables are properly connected in the IDF, but there is no network connectivity, then the most likely reason for the lack of connectivity is that the VLAN is improperly configured. A VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) is a logical grouping of network devices that share the same broadcast domain and can communicate with each other without routing. If the server is assigned to a different VLAN than the DHCP server or the default gateway, itwill not be able to obtain an IP address or reach other network devices. The DNS configuration is not relevant for network connectivity, as DNS only resolves names to IP addresses. The OS version is not likely to be incompatible with the network switch vendor, as most network switches use standard protocols and interfaces. The HIDS (Host-based Intrusion Detection System) is not likely to prevent the connection, as HIDS only monitors and alerts on suspicious activities on the host. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/190014/virtualization- basics-understanding-techniques-and-fundamentals/ https://www.howtogeek.com/164981/how-to-use-nslookup-to-check-domain-name-information-in-microsoft-windows/https://www.howtogeek.com/202794/what-is-an-intrusion-detection-system-ids-and-how-does-it-work/

NEW QUESTION 58
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 59
A storage administrator needs to implement SAN-based shared storage that can transmit at 16Gb over an optical connection. Which of the following connectivity options would BEST meet this requirement?

A. Fibre Channel
B. FCoE
C. iSCSI
D. eSATA

Answer: A

Explanation:
Fibre Channel is a connectivity option that can transmit at 16Gb over an optical connection for SAN-based shared storage. Fibre Channel is a high-speed network technology that provides reliable and secure data transfer between servers and storage devices. Fibre Channel uses optical fiber cables to connect devices and supports various topologies and protocols. FCoE is another connectivity option that uses Fibre Channel over Ethernet, which encapsulates Fibre Channel frames into Ethernet packets. FCoE can also transmit at 16Gb over an optical connection, but it requires a converged network adapter (CNA) and a lossless Ethernet network. iSCSI is another connectivity option that uses SCSI commands over IP networks, which can use either copper or optical cables. iSCSI can transmit at 10Gb or 40Gb over an optical connection, but it has higher latency and lower performance than Fibre Channel. eSATA is another connectivity option that uses SATA commands over external cables, which are usually copper. eSATA can transmit at 6Gb over a copper connection, but it has limited cable length and device support compared
to Fibre Channel. References:
? https://www.ibm.com/topics/storage-area-network
? https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1369/fibre-channel-fc
? https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1368/fibre-channel-over-ethernet-fcoe
? https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1367/internet-small-computer-system- interface-iscsi
? https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1366/external-serial-advanced-technology- attachment-esata

NEW QUESTION 64
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 65
A technician is tasked with upgrading 24 hosts simultaneously with a Type 1 hypervisor. Which of the following protocols should the technician use for this upgrade?

A. VPN
B. TFTP
C. SSH
D. HTTP

Answer: B

Explanation:
TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) is a simple and lightweight protocol that can be used to transfer files over a network. TFTP is often used to upgrade firmware or software on network devices, such as routers, switches, or servers. TFTP can also be used to install a Type 1 hypervisor, such as VMware ESXi, on multiple hosts simultaneously12. References = 1: How to Install VMware ESXi Type 1 Hypervisor - MatthewEaton.net(https://mattheweaton.net/posts/how-to-install-vmware-esxi-type-1- hypervisor/) 2: Explore Type 1 Hypervisors - Set Up Virtual Machines Using VirtualBox and vSphere - OpenClassrooms(https://openclassrooms.com/en/courses/7163136-set-up- virtual-machines-using-virtualbox-and-vsphere/7358546-explore-type-1-hypervisors)

NEW QUESTION 69
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 74
Which of the following physical security concepts would most likely be used to limit personnel access to a restricted area within a data center?

A. An access control vestibule
B. Video surveillance
C. Bollards
D. Data center camouflage

Answer: A

Explanation:
An access control vestibule is a physical security concept that limits personnel access to a restricted area within a data center. It is a small room or hallway that has two doors: one that leads to the outside and one that leads to the restricted area. The doors are controlled by an electronic lock that requires authentication, such as a card reader, biometric scanner, or keypad. Only authorized personnel can enter the vestibule and access the restricted area. 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 78
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 80
A company is building a new datacenter next to a busy parking lot. Which of the following is the BEST strategy to ensure wayward vehicle traffic does not interfere with datacenter operations?

A. Install security cameras
B. Utilize security guards
C. Install bollards
D. Install a mantrap

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best strategy to ensure wayward vehicle traffic does not interfere with datacenter operations is to install bollards. Bollards are sturdy posts that are installed around a perimeter to prevent vehicles from entering or crashing into a protected area. Bollards can provide physical security and deterrence for datacenters that are located near busy roads or parking lots. Bollards can also prevent accidental damage or injury caused by vehicles that lose control or have faulty brakes.

NEW QUESTION 81

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 84
Two developers are working together on a project, and they have built out a set of snared servers that both developers can access over the internet. Which of the following cloud models is this an example of?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
A public cloud is a cloud model that provides shared resources and services over the internet to multiple users or organizations. The cloud provider owns and manages the infrastructure and charges users based on their usage or subscription. A public cloud can offer scalability, flexibility, and cost-efficiency for users who need access to various applications and data without investing in their own hardware or software. Verified References: [Public cloud], [Cloud model]

NEW QUESTION 89
A server administrator just installed a new physical server and needs to harden the OS. Which of the following best describes the OS hardening method?

A. Apply security updates.
B. Disable unneeded hardware.
C. Set a BIOS password.
D. Configure the boot order.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Applying security updates is one of the common operating system hardening methods that can help protect the OS from cyberattacks and vulnerabilities. Security updates are released by the OS developer to fix bugs, patch security holes, and improve performance. By installing the latest updates, the server administrator can ensure that the OS is up to date and secure12.

NEW QUESTION 94
A technician set up a new multifunction printer. After adding the printer to the print server, the technician configured the printer on each user's machine. Several days later, users reported that they were no longer able to print, but scanning to email worked. Which of the following is most likely causing this issue?

A. The gateway is no longer being reached.
B. The network firewall was enabled.
C. The printer's network interface failed.
D. The printer had DHCP enabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most likely cause of this issue is that the printer had DHCP enabled, which changed its IP address after adding it to the print server and configuring it on each user’s machine. DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a network protocol that assigns IP addresses and other network configuration parameters to devices automatically, without manual intervention. DHCP can simplify network management and avoid IP conflicts, but it can also cause problems if the devices are not configured to use static or reserved IP addresses. If the printer had DHCP enabled, it might have received a different IP address from the DHCP server after rebooting or reconnecting to the network, which would make it unreachable by the print server and the users’ machines that were configured with the previous IP address. Scanning to email would still work, as it does not depend on the print server or the users’ machines, but on the printer’s SMTP settings and internet connection. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 4.0: Networking, Objective 4.l: Given a scenario, configure network settings for servers.

NEW QUESTION 95
An administrator notices nigh traffic on a certain subnetand wouldlike to identify the source of the traffic. Which of the following tools should the administrator utilize?

A. Anti-malware
B. Nbtstat
C. Port scanner
D. Sniffer

Answer: D

Explanation:
A sniffer is a tool that captures and analyzes network traffic on a subnet or a network interface. It can help identify the source, destination, protocol, and content of the traffic and detect any anomalies or issues on the network. Verified References: [Sniffer], [Network traffic]

NEW QUESTION 97
A technician has received multiple reports of issues with a server. The server occasionally has a BSOD, powers off unexpectedly, and has fans that run continuously. Which of the following BEST represents what the technician should investigate during troubleshooting?

A. Firmware incompatibility
B. CPU overheating
C. LED indicators
D. ESD issues

Answer: B

Explanation:
Unexpected shutdowns. If the system is randomly shutting down or rebooting, the most likely cause is a heat problem.
Reference:https://www.microsoftpressstore.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2224043&seqNum
=3

NEW QUESTION 102
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 103
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.)

A. Memory
B. Page file
C. Services
D. Application
E. CPU
F. Heartbeat

Answer: AE

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 107
A security analyst completed a port scan of the corporate production-server network. Results of the scan were then provided to a systems administrator for immediate action. The following table represents the requested changes:

Server name	Block	Do not change
MailSrv	20, 21, 22, 23, 53	25, 3389
WebSrv	20, 21, 22, 23, 53	80, 443, 3389
SQLSrv	20, 21, 22, 23, 53	1443, 3389
DNSSrv	20, 21, 22, 23, 53	67, 68, 3389

The systems administrator created local firewall rules to block the ports indicated above. Immediately, the service desk began receiving calls about the internet being down. The systems administrator then reversed the changes, and the internet became available again. Which of the following ports on DNSSrv must remain open when the firewall rules are reapplied?

A. 20
B. 21
C. 22
D. 23
E. 53

Answer: E

Explanation:
Port 53 is the standard port for DNS (Domain Name System) queries and responses. DNS is a service that translates domain names (such as www.example.com) into IP addresses (such as 192.0.2.1) and vice versa. DNS is essential for internet connectivity, as it allows users and applications to access websites and other online resources by using human- readable names instead ofnumerical addresses1.
The DNSSrv server is a DNS server that provides name resolution for the corporate network. If port 53 is blocked on this server, it will not be able to communicate with other DNS servers or clients, and the name resolution will fail. This will prevent users from accessing any websites or online services that rely on domain names, such as web browsers, email clients, or cloud applications. Therefore, port 53 must remain open on DNSSrv to allow DNS traffic to flow.

NEW QUESTION 111
An administrator needs to perform bare-metal maintenance on a server in a remote datacenter. Which of the following should the administrator use to access the server's console?

A. IP KVM
B. VNC
C. A crash cart
D. RDP
E. SSH

Answer: A

Explanation:
The administrator should use an IP KVM to access the server's console remotely for bare-metal maintenance. An IP KVM stands for Internet Protocol Keyboard Video Mouse, which is a device that allows remote control of a server's keyboard, video, and mouse over a network connection, such as LAN or Internet. An IP KVM enables an administrator to perform tasks such as BIOS configuration, boot sequence selection, operating system installation, etc., without being physically present at the server location. The other options are not suitable for bare-metal maintenance because they require either physical access to the server (a crash cart) or an operating system running on the server (VNC, RDP, SSH). A crash cart is a mobile unit that contains a monitor, keyboard, mouse, and cables that can be plugged into a server for direct access to its console. VNC stands for Virtual Network Computing, which is a software that allows remote desktop sharing and control over a network connection using a graphical user interface (GUI). RDP stands for Remote Desktop Protocol, which is a protocol that allows remote desktop access and control over a network connection using a GUI or command-line interface (CLI). SSH stands for Secure Shell, which is a protocol that allows secure remote login and command execution over a network connection using a CLI.

NEW QUESTION 115
A company wants to deploy software to all users, Out very few of men will be using the software at any one point in time. Which of the following licensing models would be BEST lot the company?

A. Per site
B. Per concurrent user
C. Per core
D. Per instance

Answer: B

Explanation:
Per concurrent user licensing is a model that allows a fixed number of users to access the software at any one point in time. This model is best for the company that wants to deploy software to all users, but very few of them will be using the software at any one point in time. This way, the company can save money by paying only for the number of simultaneous users, rather than for every user who has access to the software. Per site licensing is a model that allows unlimited users within a specific location to use the software. Per core licensing is a model that charges based on the number of processor cores on the server where the software is installed. Per instance licensing is a model that charges based on the number of copies of the software running on different servers or virtual machines.References: https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/concurrent-use-licensehttps://www.techopedia.com/definition/1440/software-licensing

NEW QUESTION 117
A server administrator is experiencing difficulty configuring MySQL on a Linux server. The administrator issues the getenforce command and receives the following output:
>\# Enforcing
Which of the following commands should the administrator issue to configure MySQL successfully?

A. setenforce 0
B. setenforce permissive
C. setenforce 1
D. setenforce disabled

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command that the administrator should issue to configure MySQL successfully is setenforce 0. This command sets the SELinux (Security-Enhanced Linux) mode to permissive, which means that SELinux will not enforce its security policies and will only log any violations. SELinux is a feature that provides mandatory access control (MAC) for Linux systems, which can enhance the security and prevent unauthorized access or modification of files and processes. However, SELinux can also interfere with some applications or services that require specific permissions or ports that are not allowed by SELinux by default. In this case, MySQL may not be able to run properly due to SELinux restrictions. To resolve this issue, the administrator can either disable SELinux temporarily by using setenforce 0, or permanently by editing the /etc/selinux/config file and setting SELINUX=disabled. Alternatively, the administrator can configure SELinux to allow MySQL
to run by using commands such as semanage or setsebool.
Reference:
https://blogs.oracle.com/mysql/selinux-and-mysql-v2

NEW QUESTION 121
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/

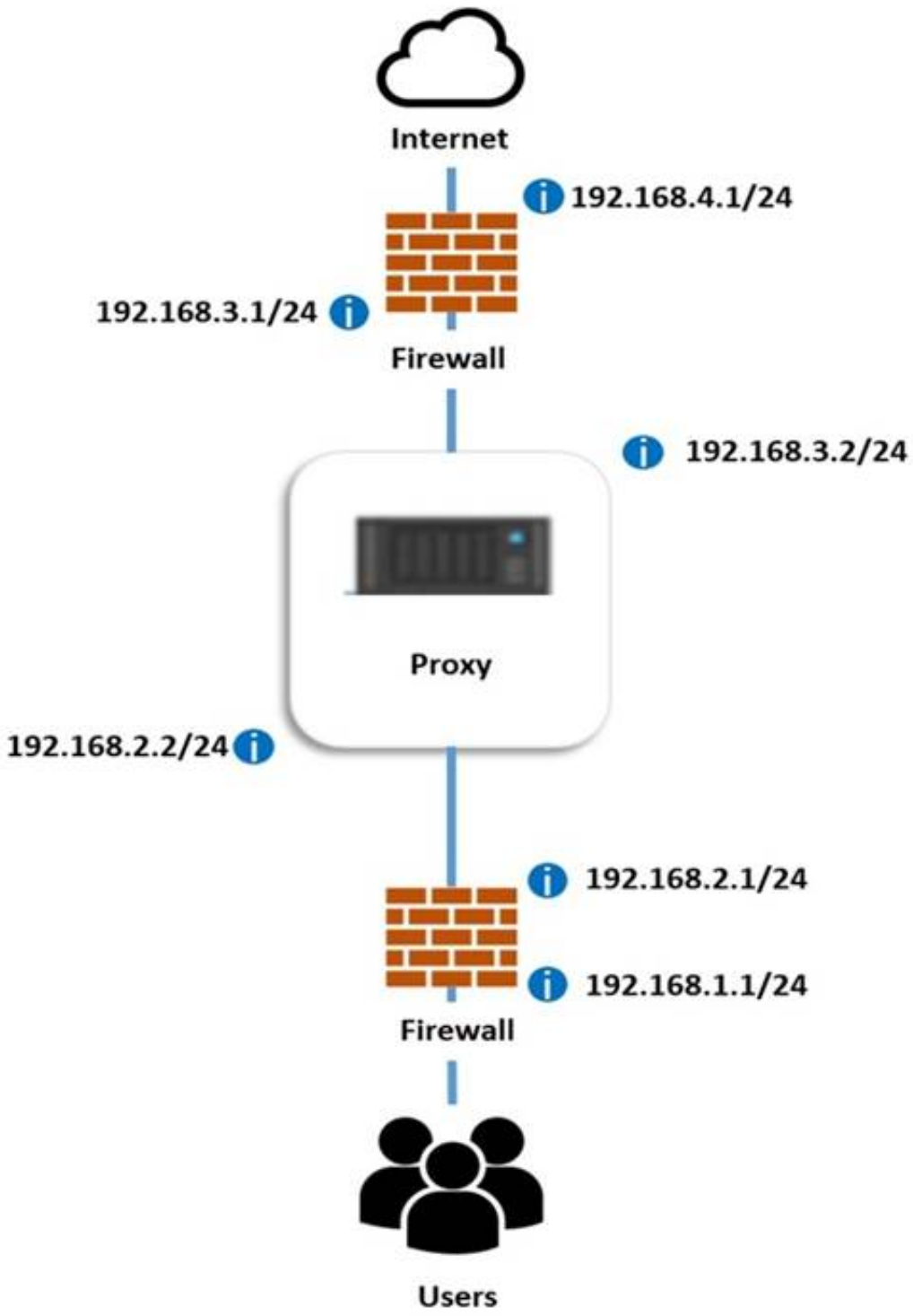
NEW QUESTION 124
A technician has moved a data drive from a new Windows server to an order Windows server. The hardware recognizes the drive, but the data is not visible to the OS. Which of the following is the MOST Likely cause of the issue?

A. Thedisk uses GPT.
B. Thepartition is formatted with ext4.
C. The -partition is formatted with FAT32.
D. Thedisk uses MBn.

Answer: A

Explanation:
GPT (GUID Partition Table) is a partitioning scheme that allows creating partitions on large hard drives (more than 2 TB). It supports up to 128 partitions per drive and uses 64-bit addresses to locate them. However, GPT is not compatible with older versions of Windows, such as Windows XP or Windows Server 2003, which use MBR (Master Boot Record) as the partitioning scheme. If a disk uses GPT, it may not be recognized or accessible by an older Windows server. Verified References: [GPT], [MBR]

NEW QUESTION 126
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.



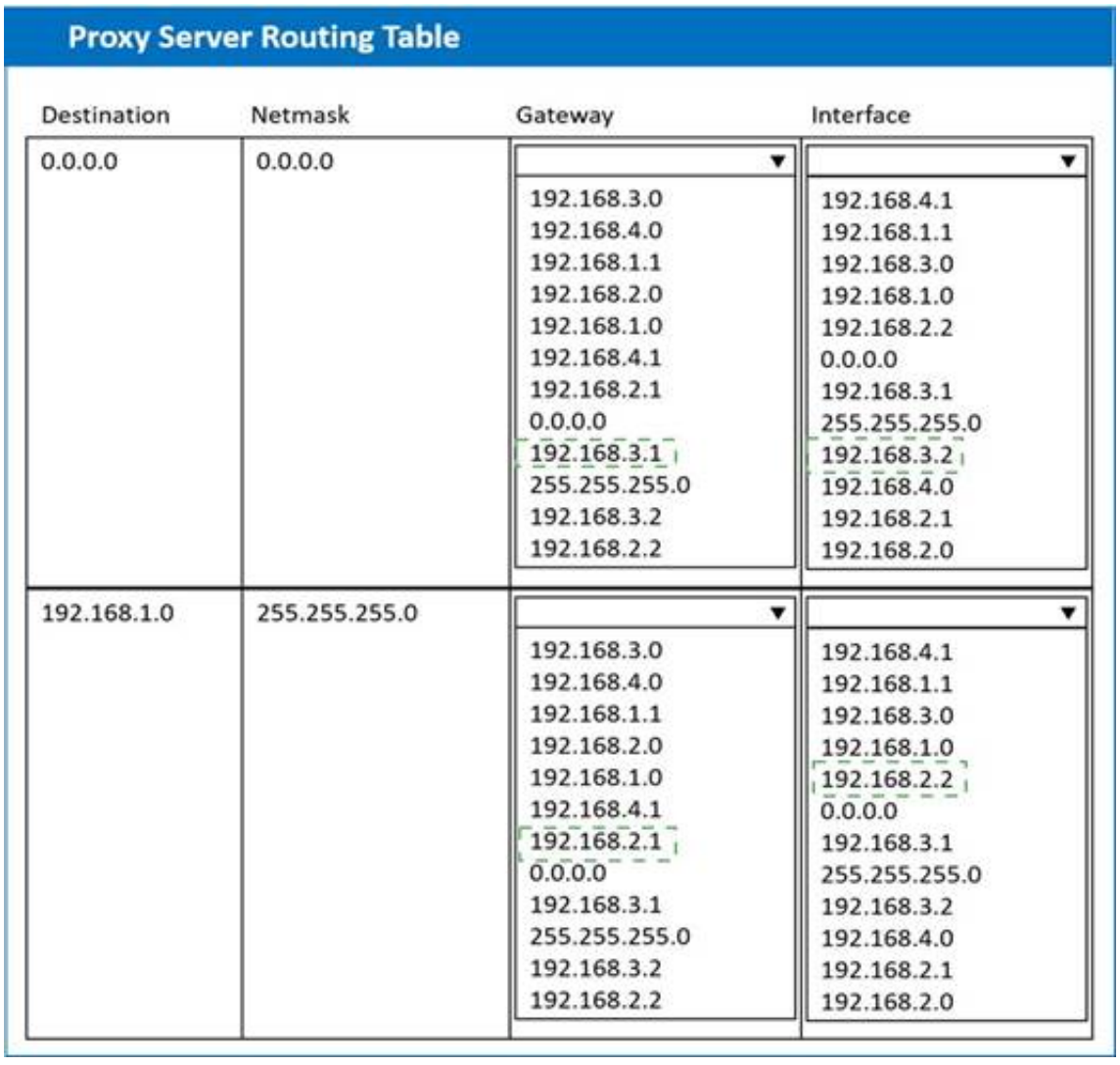
Proxy Server Routing Table

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 131
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 134
A company recently implemented VoIP across a multicampus environment with ten locations. The company uses many network technologies, including fiber, copper, and wireless. Users calling between three of the locations have reported that voices sound strange. Which of the following should be monitored to narrow down the issue?

A. Disk IOPS
B. CPU utilization
C. RAM utilization
D. Network latency

Answer: D

Explanation:
Network latency is the measure of delay in data transmission over a network. It can affect the quality of voice over IP (VoIP) calls by causing echo, jitter, or distortion.
Network latencycan be caused by various factors such as network congestion, distance, routing, or bandwidth. To monitor network latency, you can use tools such

as ping, traceroute, or network analyzers.
References: CompTIA Server+ Study Guide, Chapter 6: Networking, page 237.

NEW QUESTION 139
Hosting data in different regional locations but not moving it for long periods of time describes:

A. a cold site.
B. data at rest.
C. on-site retention.
D. off-site storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Data at rest refers to data that is stored in a persistent state on any device or media, such as hard drives, tapes, or cloud storage. Data at rest does not move for long periods of time unless it is accessed or modified by authorized users or applications. A cold site (A) is a backup location that has minimal or no equipment and resources to resume business operations in case of a disaster. On-site retention © is a policy of keeping backup data on premises for a certain period of time before transferring it to an off-site location.
Off-site storage (D) is a method of storing backup data in a remote location that is physically or logically separated from the primary site. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/encryption-atrest https://www.techopedia.com/definition/144/cold-site https://www.enterprisestorageforum.com/backup/onsite-offsite- backup.htmlhttps://www.techopedia.com/definition/24195/offsite-storage

NEW QUESTION 141
A data center has 4U rack servers that needto be replaced using VMsbutwithout losingany data. Whichofthefollowingmethodswill MOST likelybe used to replace these servers?

A. Unattended scripted OS installation
B. P2V
C. VM cloning

Answer: C

Explanation:
P2V (Physical to Virtual) is a method of converting a physical server into a virtual machine that can run on a hypervisor. This method can be used to replace 4U rack servers with VMs without losing any data, as it preserves the configuration and state of the original server. P2V can also reduce hardware costs, power consumption, and space requirements. Verified References: [What is P2V?]

NEW QUESTION 146
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 151
A Linux server was recently updated. Now, the server stops during the boot process with a blank screen and an f prompt. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

A. The system is booting to a USB flash drive.
B. The UEFI boot was interrupted by a missing Linux boot file.
C. The BIOS could not find a bootable hard disk.
D. The BIOS firmware needs to be upgraded.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most likely cause of this issue is that the UEFI boot was interrupted by a missing Linux boot file. UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) is a standard that defines the interface and functionality of the firmware that initializes the hardware and software components of a system before loading the operating system. UEFI boot is a process that uses UEFI firmware to load and execute a boot loader, which is a program that loads the operating system kernel and other essential files. A Linux boot file is a file that contains information and instructions for the boot loader, such as the location of the kernel, the root file system, and the boot parameters. If a Linux boot file is missing or corrupted, the boot loader cannot find or load the kernel, and the system stops during the boot process with a blank screen and an f prompt.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4, Lesson 4.1, Objective 4.1

NEW QUESTION 155
Which of the following would a systems administrator implement to ensure all web traffic is secure?

A. SSH
B. SSL
C. SMTP
D. PGP

Answer: B

Explanation:
Secure Sockets Layer (SSL): SSL and its successor Transport Layer Security (TLS) enable client and server computers to establish a secure connection session and manage encryption and decryption activities. Reference:https://paginas.fe.up.pt/~als/mis10e/ch8/chpt8-4bullettext.htm

NEW QUESTION 158
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 163
An administrator is only able to log on to a server with a local account. The server has been successfully joined to the domain and can ping other servers by IP address. Which of the following locally defined settings is MOST likely misconfigured?

A. DHCP
B. WINS
C. DNS
D. TCP

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the most likely misconfigured setting because DNS is the service that resolves hostnames to IP addresses and vice versa. If the DNS server is incorrect or unreachable, the administrator will not be able to log on to the server with a domain account because the server will not be able to authenticate with the domain controller.
References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/networking/dns-troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION 168
A technician is able to copy a Me to a temporary folder on another partition but is unable to copy it to a network share or a USB flash drive. Which of the following is MOST likely preventing the file from being copied to certain locations?

A. An ACL
B. Antivirus
C. DLP
D. A firewall

Answer: C

Explanation:
DLP (Data Loss Prevention) is a security measure that prevents unauthorized copying, transferring, or leaking of sensitive data from a server or a network. It can block or alert the user when they try to copy a file to certain locations, such as a network share or a USB flash drive, based on predefined policies and rules.
Verified References: [DLP], [Data loss]

NEW QUESTION 173
Which of the following types of asset management documentation is commonly used as a reference when processing the replacement of a faulty server component?

A. Warranty
B. Purchase order
C. License
D. Baseline document

Answer: A

Explanation:
A warranty is a type of asset management documentation that is commonly used as a reference when processing the replacement of a faulty server component. A warranty is a guarantee from the manufacturer or vendor that covers the repair or replacement of defective parts within a specified period of time. A purchase

order, a license, or a baseline document are not directly related to the replacement of a faulty server component. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 1.0: Server Architecture, Objective 1.4: Explain asset management and documentation processes.

NEW QUESTION 175
A backup application is copying only changed files each time it runs. During a restore, however, only a single file is used. Which of the following backup methods does this describe?

A. Open file
B. Synthetic full
C. Full incremental
D. Full differential

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is the best description of a synthetic full backup method because it creates a full backup by combining previous incremental backups with the latest backup. An incremental backup copies only the files that have changed since the last backup, while a full backup copies all the files. A synthetic full backup reduces the storage space and network bandwidth required for backups, while also simplifying the restore process by using a single file.References:https://www.veritas.com/support/en_US/doc/129705091- 129705095-0/br731_wxrt-tot_v131910378-129705095

NEW QUESTION 178
A server technician is installing a Windows server OS on a physical server. The specifications for the installation call for a 4TB data volume. To ensure the partition is available to the OS, the technician must verify the:

A. hardware is UEFI compliant
B. volume is formatted as GPT
C. volume is formatted as MBR
D. volume is spanned across multiple physical disk drives

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure the partition is available to the OS, the technician must verify that
the volume is formatted as GPT. GPT (GUID Partition Table) is a partitioning scheme that defines how data is organized on a hard disk drive (HDD) or a solid state drive (SSD). GPT uses globally unique identifiers (GUIDs) to identify partitions and supports up to 128 primary partitions per disk. GPT also supports disks larger than 2 TB and has a backup copy of the partition table at the end of the disk for data recovery. GPT is required for installing Windows on UEFI-based PCs, which offer faster boot time and better security than legacy BIOS-based PCs.

NEW QUESTION 181
Which of the following open ports should be closed to secure the server properly? (Choose two.)

A. 21
B. 22
C. 23
D. 53
E. 443
F. 636

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The administrator should close ports 21 and 23 to secure the server properly. Port 21 is used for FTP (File Transfer Protocol), which is an unsecure protocol that allows file transfer between a client and a server over a network connection. FTP does not encrypt the data or the credentials that are transmitted, making them vulnerable to interception or modification by attackers. Port 23 is used for Telnet, which is an unsecure protocol that allows remote login and command execution over a network connection using a CLI. Telnet does not encrypt the data or the credentials that are transmitted, making them vulnerable to interception or modification by attackers.
Reference:
https://www.csoonline.com/article/3191531/securing-risky-network-ports.html

NEW QUESTION 184
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

Answer: CF

Explanation:
The best immediate actions to prevent unauthorized server access are to stop all unneeded services and block the ports on the firewall. Stopping unneeded services reduces the attack surface of the server by eliminating potential entry points for attackers. For example, if the server is not functioning as a web server, there is no need to run a web service on port 80. Blocking ports on the firewall prevents unauthorized network traffic from reaching the server. For example, if port 80 is not needed for any legitimate purpose, it can be blocked on the firewall to deny any connection attempts on that port.

NEW QUESTION 186
A staff memberwho a monitoring a data center reports one rack is experiencing higher temperatures than the racks next to it, despite the hardware in each rack being the same. Which of the following actions would MOST likely remediate the heal issue?

A. Installing blanking panels in all the empty rack spaces
B. installing an additional POU and spreading out the power cables
C. Installing servers on the shelves instead of sliding rails
D. installing front bezels on all the server's m the rack

Answer: A

Explanation:
Blanking panels are metal or plastic plates that are installed in the empty spaces of a rack to prevent hot air from recirculating back to the front of the rack. This can improve the airflow and cooling efficiency of the rack and reduce the heat generated by the servers. Verified References: [Blanking panel], [Rack cooling]

NEW QUESTION 189
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?

A. Reinstall the OS.
B. Wipe the drives.
C. Degauss the drives.
D. Update the IP schema.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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 192
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 194
A technician is troubleshooting a server issue. The technician has determined several possible causes of the issue and has identified various solutions. Which of the following should the technician do next?

A. Consult internet forums to determine which is the most common cause and deploy only that solution.
B. Test each solution individually to determine the root cause, rolling back the changes in between each test.
C. Implement the shortest solution first to identify the issue and minimize downtime.
D. Test each solution in succession and restore the server from the latest snapshot.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the CompTIA troubleshooting methodology, the fourth step is to establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution1. The best practice is to test each solution individually to determine the root cause, rolling back the changes in between each test. This way, the technician can isolate the cause and avoid introducing new problems or making the situation worse. Testing each solution in succession and restoring the server from the latest snapshot (D) is not a good option because it may not identify the root cause and may overwrite important data. Implementing the shortest solution first to identify the issue and minimize downtime © is also not a good option because it may not solve the problem or may create new issues. Consulting internet forums to determine which is the most commoncause and deploy only that solution (A) is not a good option because it may not apply to the specific situation or may be outdated or inaccurate

NEW QUESTION 197
An administrator discovers a misconfiguration that impacts all servers but can be easily corrected. The administrator has a list of affected servers and a script to correct the issue. Which of the following scripting principles should the administrator use to cycle through the list of servers to deliver the needed change?

A. Linked list
B. String
C. Loop
D. Constant

Answer: C

Explanation:
A loop is a programming construct that allows a block of code to be executed repeatedly until a certain condition is met1. A loop can be used to cycle through a list of servers and run a script on each one of them. For example, in Python, a loop can be written as: Python
This code is AI-generated. Review and use carefully. Visit our FAQ for more information.
Copy
Assume servers is a list of server names forserverinservers:
Run the script on the server run_script(server)
A loop can help automate the task of correcting the misconfiguration on all servers, saving time and effort.

NEW QUESTION 202
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 203
A server administrator encounters some issues with the server OS after applying monthly patches. Which of the following troubleshooting steps should the administrator perform?

A. Implement rollback procedures.
B. Upgrade the drivers.
C. Reinstall the OS.
D. Reboot the server.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This option would restore the server OS to a previous state before applying the monthly patches. This would help troubleshoot the issues caused by the patches and determine if they are compatible with the server OS. The other options would either not address the issues, cause data loss, or require more time and resources

NEW QUESTION 207
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 209
Which of the following server types would benefit MOST from the use of a load balancer?

A. DNS server
B. File server
C. DHCP server
D. Web server

Answer: D

Explanation:
The server type that would benefit most from the use of a load balancer is web server. A web server is a server that hosts web applications or websites and responds to requests from web browsers or clients. A load balancer is a device or software that distributes network traffic across multiple servers based on various criteria, such as availability, capacity, or performance. A load balancer can improve the scalability, reliability, and performance of web servers by balancing the workload and preventing any single server from being overloaded or unavailable.
Reference:
https://www.dnsstuff.com/what-is-server-load-balancing

NEW QUESTION 213
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 215
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 216
A Linux server requires repetitive tasks for reconfiguration. Which of the following would be the best scripting language to use?

A. PowerShell
B. Batch command file
C. Bash
D. Visual Basic

Answer: C

Explanation:
Bash is a scripting language that is commonly used in Linux systems to automate tasks and manipulate text. Bash scripts can run commands, variables, functions, loops, and conditional statements. PowerShell is a scripting language that is mainly used in Windows systems, while batch command files are simple text files that contain a series of commands to be executed by the command-line interpreter. Visual Basic is a programming language that is used to create applications, not scripts. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 4.0: Server Administration, Objective 4.2: Given a scenario, perform proper server maintenance techniques.

NEW QUESTION 217
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?

A. Alerting
B. Retention
C. Shipping
D. Rotation

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.References: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam- objectives (Objective 3.4)

NEW QUESTION 221
Which of the following access control methodologies can be described BEST as allowing a user the least access based on the jobs the user needs to perform?

A. Scope-based
B. Role-based
C. Location-based
D. Rule-based

Answer: B

Explanation:
The access control methodology that can be described best as allowing a user the least access based on the jobs the user needs to perform is role-based access control (RBAC). RBAC is an access control method that assigns permissions to users based on their roles or functions within an organization. RBAC provides fine-grained and manageable access control by defining what actions each role can perform and what resources each role can access. RBAC follows the principle of

least privilege, which means that users are only granted the minimum level of access required to perform their tasks. RBAC can reduce security risks, simplify administration, and enforce compliance policies.

NEW QUESTION 223
Which of thefollowinglicensing concepts is based on the number of logical processorsa serverhas?

A. Per core
B. Per socket
C. Per instance
D. Per server

Answer: A

Explanation:
Per core licensing is based on the number of logical processors a server has. A logical processor is either a physical core or a virtual core created by hyperthreading. Per core licensing requires purchasing a license for each logical processor on the server. Verified References: [Per core licensing], [Logical processor]

NEW QUESTION 224
The Chief Information Officer of a data center is concerned that transmissions from the building can be detected from the outside. Which of the following would resolve this concern? (Select TWO).

A. RFID
B. Proximity readers
C. Signal blocking
D. Camouflage
E. Reflective glass
F. Bollards

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Signal blocking is a technique that prevents or reduces the transmission of electromagnetic signals from a building to the outside. Signal blocking can be achieved by using materials that absorb, reflect, or scatter the signals, such as metal, concrete, or mesh. Signal blocking can protect the data center from eavesdropping, interference, or jamming by unauthorized parties1.
Camouflage is a technique that disguises or conceals the appearance of a building to make
it less noticeable or identifiable from the outside. Camouflage can be achieved by using colors, patterns, shapes, or vegetation that blend in with the surrounding environment. Camouflage can protect the data center from detection, reconnaissance, or targeting by hostile parties

NEW QUESTION 227
An administrator is troubleshooting connectivity to a remote server. The goal is to remotely connect to the server to make configuration changes. To further troubleshoot, a port scan revealed the ports on the
server as follows:
Port 22: Closed
Port 23: Open
Port 990: Closed
Which of the following next steps should the administrator take?
Reboot the workstation and then the server.

A. Open port 990 and close port 23.
B. Open port 22 and close port 23.
C. Open all of the ports listed.
D. Close all of the ports listed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Port 22 is used for SSH (Secure Shell), which is a secure and encrypted protocol for remote access to a server. Port 23 is used for Telnet, which is an insecure and unencrypted protocol for remote access. Port 990 is used for FTPS (File Transfer Protocol Secure), which is a secure and encrypted protocol for file transfer. The administrator should open port 22 and close port 23 to enable SSH and disable Telnet, as SSH is more secure and reliable than Telnet. The administrator does not need to open port 990, as FTPS is not required for making configuration changes123.
References = 1: Remote Desktop - Allow access to your PC from outside your network(https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/remote/remote-desktop-services/clients/remote-desktop-allow-outside-access) 2: Test remote network port connection in Windows 10 - Winaero(https://winaero.com/test-remote-network-port- connection-in-windows-10/) 3: Windows Command to check if a remote server port is opened?(https://superuser.com/questions/1035018/windows-command-to-check-if-a-remote-server-port-is-opened)

NEW QUESTION 229
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 231
An administrator has deployed a new virtual server from a template. After confirming access to the subnet's gateway, the administrator is unable to log on with the domain credentials. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

A. The server has not been joined to the domain.
B. An IP address has not been assigned to the server.
C. The server requires a reboot to complete the deployment process.
D. The domain credentials are invalid.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most likely cause of the issue is that the server has not been joined to the domain. A domain is a logical group of computers and devices that share a common directory service and security policy. A domain controller is a server that manages the domain and authenticates users and computers that want to access domain resources. To log on with domain credentials, a server must be joined to the domain and registered in the directory service. If a server has not been joined to the domain, it will not be recognized or authorized by the domain controller.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4, Lesson 4.3, Objective 4.3

NEW QUESTION 233
A server administrator is testing a disaster recovery plan. The test involves creating a downtime scenario and taking the necessary steps. Which of the following testing methods is the administrator MOST likely performing?

A. Backup recovery
B. Simulated
C. Tabletop
D. Live failover

Answer: D

Explanation:
The live failover testing method is the most likely one that the server administrator is performing when creating a downtime scenario and taking the necessary steps. A live failover test involves switching from the primary system to the secondary system (or backup site) in a real environment, without any simulation or preparation. A live failover test can evaluate the effectiveness and readiness of the disaster recovery plan, but it also carries a high risk of data loss, corruption, or disruption.Reference:https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/disaster-recovery-testing

NEW QUESTION 236
A technician re working on a Linux server and re trying to access another server over the network. The technician gets server notfoundmessage when trying to execute ping servername but no error messages when usingpingservername. Domain.com. Which ofthe following should the technician do to resolve the error?

A. Configure the domain search variable
B. Change the permissions on resol
C. conf
D. Configure the DNS address
E. Modify nsswitc
F. Conf.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The domain search variable is used to specify a list of domains that are appended to a hostname when resolving it. If the servername is not fully qualified, the resolver will try each domain in the list until it finds a match or fails. By configuring the domain search variable, the technician can avoid typing the full domain name every time they want to ping a server. Verified References: [How to configure DNS suffixes on Linux systems]

NEW QUESTION 237
Which of the following technologies would allow an administrator to build a software RAID on a Windows server?

A. Logical volume management
B. Dynamic disk
C. GPT
D. UEFI

Answer: B

Explanation:
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. References: 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 240

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 243
A technician needs to install a Type 1 hypervisor on a server. The server has SD card slots, a SAS controller, and a SATA controller, and it is attached to a NAS. On which of the following drive types should the technician install the hypervisor?

A. SD card
B. NAS drive
C. SATA drive
D. SAS drive

Answer: D

Explanation:
The technician should install the Type 1 hypervisor on a SAS drive. A Type 1 hypervisor is a layer of software that runs directly on top of the physical hardware and creates virtual machines that share the hardware resources. A Type 1 hypervisor requires fast and reliable storage for optimal performance and stability. A SAS drive is a type of hard disk drive that uses Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) as its interface protocol. SAS drives offer high speed, low latency, and high reliability compared to other types of drives, such as SD cards, NAS drives, or SATA drives. SD cards are flash memory cards that offer low cost and portability but have low speed, low capacity, and low durability. NAS drives are network-attached storage devices that offer high capacity and easy access but have high latency and low reliability due to network dependency. SATA drives are hard disk drives that use Serial ATA (SATA) as their interface protocol. SATA drives offer moderate speed, moderate cost, and moderate reliability but have lower performance and durability than SAS drives.

NEW QUESTION 244
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 248
Winch of the following is a type of replication in which all files are replicated, all the time?

A. Constant
B. Application consistent
C. Synthetic full
D. Full

Answer: A

Explanation:
Constant replication is a type of replication in which all files are replicated, all the time. Replication is a process of copying data from one location to another for backup, recovery, or distribution purposes. Constant replication is also known as real-time replication or synchronous replication. It ensures that any changes made to the source data are immediately reflected on the target data without any delay or lag. Constant replication provides high availability and consistency, but it requires high bandwidth and low latency. Application consistent replication is a type of replication that ensures that the replicated data is consistent with the state of the application that uses it. It involves quiescing or pausing the application before taking a snapshot of the data and resuming the application after the snapshot is taken. Application consistent replication provides better recovery point objectives than crash consistent replication, which does not quiesce the application before taking a snapshot. Synthetic full replication is a type of replication that involves creating a new full backup by using the previous full backup and related incremental backups. It reduces the backup window and network bandwidthconsumption by transferring only changed data from the source to the target. Full replication is a type of replication that involves copying all data from the source to the target regardless of whether it has changed or not. It provides a complete backup of the data, but it requires more storage space and network bandwidth than incremental or differential replication. References: 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-127.0.0.1-and-0.0.0.0/https://www.howtogeek.com/443611/how-to-encrypt-your-macs-system-drive-removable-devices-and-individual-files/

NEW QUESTION 250
A server technician is placing a newly configured server into a corporate environment. The server will be used by members of the accounting department, who are currently assigned by the VLAN identified below:

VLAN name	VLAN ID	IP address	Default gateway	Exclusion range
Accounting	25	172.16.25.1–172.16.25.254/24	172.16.25.254	172.16.25.50–172.16.25.100

Which of the following IP address configurations should the technician assign to the new server so the members of the accounting group can access the server?

A. IP address: 172.16.25.90/24 Default gateway: 172.16.25.254
B. IP address: 172.16.25.101/16 Default gateway: 172.16.25.254
C. IP address: 172.16.25.254/24 Default gateway: 172.16.25.1
D. IP address: 172.16.26.101/24 Default gateway: 172.16.25.254

Answer: A

Explanation:
The IP address configuration that the technician should assign to the new server so the members of the accounting group can access the server is 172.16.25.90/24 for the IP address and 172.16.25.254 for the default gateway. This configuration matches the VLAN identified in the image, which has a network address of 172.16.25.0/24 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. The IP address of the server must be within the same network range as the VLAN, which is from 172.16.25.1 to 172.16.25.254, excluding the network and broadcast addresses (172.16.25.0 and 172.16.25.255). The default gateway of the server must be the same as the VLAN, which is 172.16.25.254, to allow communication with other networks or devices outside the VLAN. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 4.0: Networking, Objective 4.1: Given a scenario, configure network settings for servers.

NEW QUESTION 252
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 254
A technician needs to set up a server backup method for some systems. The company's management team wants to have quick restores but minimize the amount of backup media required. Which of the following are the BEST backup methods to use to support the management's priorities? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 255
A company has a data center that is located at its headquarters, and it has a warm site that is located 20mi (32km) away, which serves as a DR location. Which of the following should the company design and implement to ensure its DR site is adequate?

A. Set up the warm site as a DR cold site.
B. Set up a DR site that is in the cloud and in the same region.

C. Set up the warm site as a DR hot site.
D. Set up a DR site that is geographically located in another region.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A DR site is a backup site that can be used to restore business operations in case of a disaster that affects the primary site. A warm site is a DR site that has some equipment and data ready to be activated quickly, but not as fast as a hot site that has fully operational systems and data. A cold site is a DR site that has only basic infrastructure and no equipment or data. The location of a DR site is an important factor to consider when designing and implementing a DR plan. A DR site that is too close to the primary site may be affected by the same disaster, such as a power outage, a flood, or an earthquake. A DR site that is too far away from the primary site may incur higher costs and latency issues. Therefore, a good practice is to set up a DR site that is geographically located in another region that has different risk factors and environmental conditions than the primary site. This can help ensure that the DR site is available and accessible when needed.
References:https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 3.3)

NEW QUESTION 259
A server administrator made a change in a server's BIOS in an attempt to fix an issue with the OS not turning on. However, the change did not successfully correct the issue. Which of the following should the server administrator do NEXT?

A. Reinstall the server OS in repair mode while maintaining the data.
B. Flash the BIOS with the most recent version.
C. Reverse the latest change made to the server and reboot.
D. Restart the server into safe mode and roll back changes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best practice for troubleshooting is to follow a logical and systematic process that involves identifying the problem, establishing a theory of probable cause, testing the theory, establishing a plan of action, implementing the solution, verifying functionality, and documenting findings. Since the problem occurred after a change in the server's BIOS, the most likely cause is that the change was incompatible or incorrect for the OS. Therefore, the next step should be to reverse the latest change made to the server and reboot to see if that fixes the issue.References: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam- objectives (Objective 4.3)

NEW QUESTION 262
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 266
An administrator is working on improving the security of a new domain controller. A report indicates several open ports on the server. Which of the following ports should the administrator disable?

A. 135
B. 636
C. 3268
D. 3389

Answer: D

Explanation:
The port that should be disabled on the firewall is port 3389. Port 3389 is used by Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), which is a protocol that allows remote access and controlof a Windows system through a graphical user interface. RDP can pose a security risk if it is not properly configured or secured, as it can expose the system to unauthorized or malicious access from external sources. Therefore, port 3389 should be disabled on the firewall unless it is needed for legitimate purposes.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3, Lesson 3.3, Objective 3.3

NEW QUESTION 270
An administrator is deploying a new secure web server. The only administration method that is permitted is to connect via RDP. Which of the following ports should be allowed?
(Select two).

A. 53
B. 80
C. 389
D. 443
E. 445
F. 3389

G. 8080

Answer: DF

Explanation:
Port 443 is used for HTTPS, which is a secure version of HTTP that encrypts the data between the web server and the client. Port 3389 is used for RDP, which is a protocol that allows remote desktop connections to a server. These ports should be allowed for a secure
web server that can be administered via RDP. References:
? CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 15
? Common Ports Cheat Sheet: The Ultimate Ports & Protocols List2

NEW QUESTION 272
An administrator reviews a new server that was received from a vendor and notes the OS has been installed to a two-drive array configured with RAID 0. Which of the following best describes what will happen if a drive in that array fails?

A. The server will gracefully shut down.
B. The server will immediately crash.
C. The server will operate but in read-only mode.
D. The server will continue to operate normally.

Answer: B

Explanation:
RAID 0 is a configuration that splits data evenly across two or more disks without parity or mirroring. This improves performance but offers no fault tolerance. If a drive in a RAID 0 array fails, the data on the array becomes inaccessible and the server will immediately crash. The other options are not applicable to RAID 0. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 3.0: Storage, Objective 3.2: Given a scenario, configure RAID using best practices.

NEW QUESTION 276
A systems administrator has several different types of hard drives. The administrator is setting up a MAS that will allow end users to see all the drives within the NAS. Which of the following storage types should the administrator use?

A. RAID array
B. Serial Attached SCSI
C. Solid-state drive
D. Just a bunch of disks

Answer: D

Explanation:
JBOD (Just a Bunch Of Disks) is a storage configuration that combines different types and sizes of hard drives into one logical unit without any RAID level or redundancy. It allows users to see all the drives within the unit as one large storage space. JBOD can utilize all the available capacity of the drives but does not provide any performance or fault tolerance benefits. Verified References: [JBOD], [RAID]

NEW QUESTION 278
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 282
An administrator is investigating a physical server mat will not Boot into the OS. The server has three hard drives configured in a RAID 5 array. The server passes POST, out the OS does not load. The administrator verities the CPU and RAM are Doth seated correctly and checks the dual power supplies. The administrator then verifies all the BIOS settings are correct and connects a bootable USB drive in the server, and the OS loads correctly. Which of the following is causing the issue?

A. The page file is too small.
B. The CPU has failed.
C. There are multiple failed hard drives.
D. There are mismatched RAM modules.
E. RAID 5 requires four drives

Answer: C

Explanation:
If a server has three hard drives configured in a RAID 5 array, it means that the data is striped across all three drives with parity information. RAID 5 can tolerate one drive failure without losing data, but not two or more. If there are multiple failed hard drives, the RAID 5 array will become corrupted and the OS will not load. The other options are not likely to cause the issue, as the server passes POST, the CPU and RAM are seated correctly, the BIOS settings are correct, and the OS

loads from a bootable USB drive. RAID 5 does not require four drives, it can work with three or more.
References:https://www.technewstoday.com/what-is-a-raid-5/

NEW QUESTION 284
An administrator is configuring a host-based firewall tor a server. The server needs to allow SSH, FTP, and LDAP traffic. Which of the following ports must be configured so this traffic will be allowed? (Select THREE).

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

Answer: ABH

Explanation:
These are the port numbers that must be configured on a host-based firewall for a server that needs to allow SSH, FTP, and LDAP traffic. A port number is a numerical identifier that specifies a communication endpoint for a network protocol or an application. A host-based firewall is a software tool that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic on a single host based on predefined rules. SSH (Secure Shell) is a protocol that allows secure remote access and file transfer over an encrypted connection. The default port number for SSH is 22. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a protocol that allows transferring files between hosts over a network connection. The default port number for FTP is 21. LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is a protocol that allows accessing and managing directory services over a network connection. The default port number for LDAP is 389. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/190014/virtualization-basics-understanding-techniques-and-fundamentals/ https://www.howtogeek.com/220152/what-is-the-difference-between-127.0.0.1-and-0.0.0.0/https://www.howtogeek.com/428483/what-is-end-to-end-encryption-and-why-does- it-matter/

NEW QUESTION 286
A very old PC is running a critical, proprietary application in MS-DOS. Administrators are concerned about the stability of this computer. Installation media has been lost, and the vendor is out of business. Which of the following would be the BEST course of action to preserve business continuity?

A. Perform scheduled chkdsk tests.
B. Purchase matching hardware and clone the disk.
C. Upgrade the hard disk to SSD.
D. Perform quarterly backups.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best course of action to preserve business continuity for a very old PC that is running a critical, proprietary application in MS-DOS is to purchase matching hardware and clone the disk. This way, the technician can create an exact copy of the PC's configuration and data on another PC that has the same specifications and compatibility. This will ensure that the application can run smoothly on the new PC without any installation or configuration issues. Performing scheduled chkdsk tests would not help, as chkdsk is a tool that checks and repairs disk errors, but does not prevent hardware failures or software compatibility issues. Upgrading the hard disk to SSD would not help either, as
SSDs may not be compatible with the old PC or the MS-DOS operating system. Performing quarterly backups would help with data protection, but not with hardware availability or software compatibility. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/199068/how-to-upgrade-your-existing-hard-drive-in-under-an-hour/https://www.howtogeek.com/66776/how-to- repair-disk-errors-in-windows-7/

NEW QUESTION 289
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