SK0-005Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A server administrator is installing servers in a rack that does not have rack unit markings on the sides. The available open space for the new servers is approximately 3.5in (8.9cm) high. Which of the following is the LARGEST server size that can fit in this space?

A. 1U

B. 2U

C. 3U

D. 4U

Correct Answer: B

This server size can fit in this space, as one rack unit is equal to 1.75in (4.45cm) high. Therefore, a 2U server is 2 x 1.75in = 3.5in (8.9cm) high, which matches the available open space for the new servers.

QUESTION 2

A systems administrator is preparing to install two servers in a single rack. The administrator is concerned that having both servers in one rack will increase the chance of power issues due to the increased load. Which of the following should the administrator implement FIRST to address the issue?

A. Separate circuits

B. An uninterruptible power supply

C. Increased PDU capacity

D. Redundant power supplies

Correct Answer: A

The administrator should implement separate circuits first to address the issue of power issues due to the increased load. Separate circuits are electrical wiring systems that provide independent power sources for different devices or groups of devices. By using separate circuits, the administrator can avoid overloading a single circuit with too many servers and reduce the risk of power outages, surges, or fires. Separate circuits also provide redundancy and fault tolerance, as a failure in one circuit will not affect the other circuit.

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: C

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.

QUESTION 4

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:

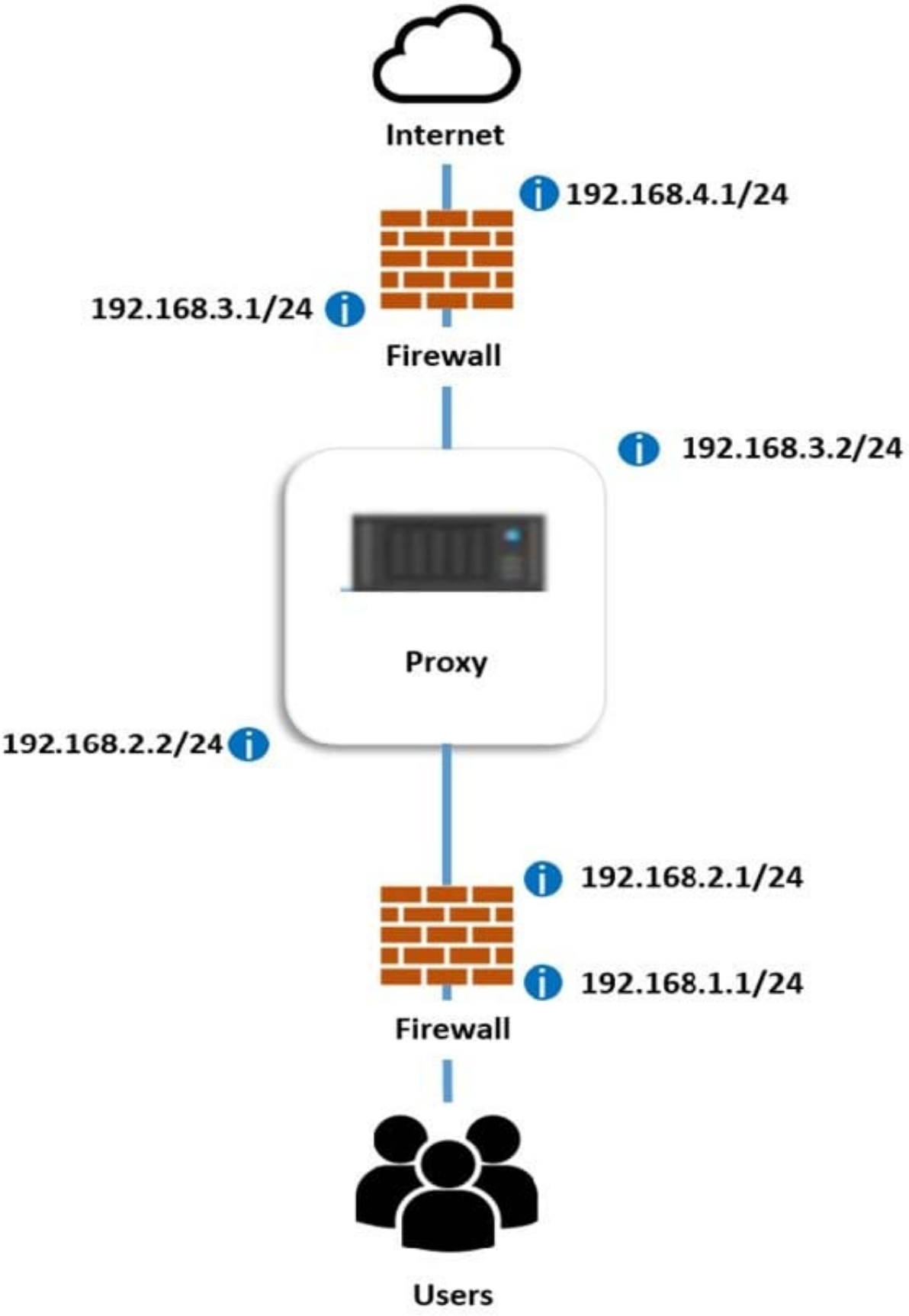
1.

Click on the proxy server to display its routing table.

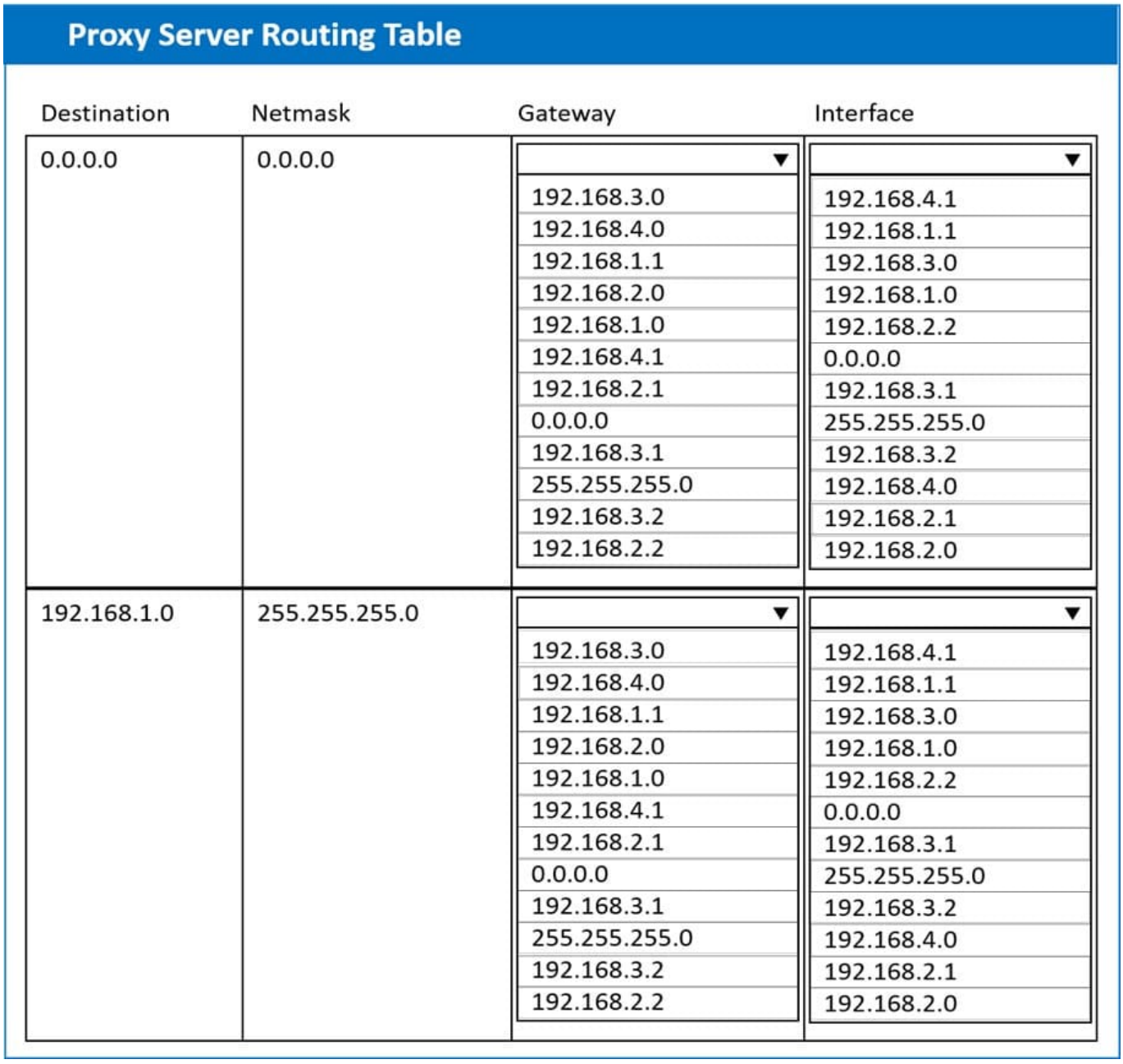
2.

Modify the appropriate route entries to resolve the Internet connectivity issue.

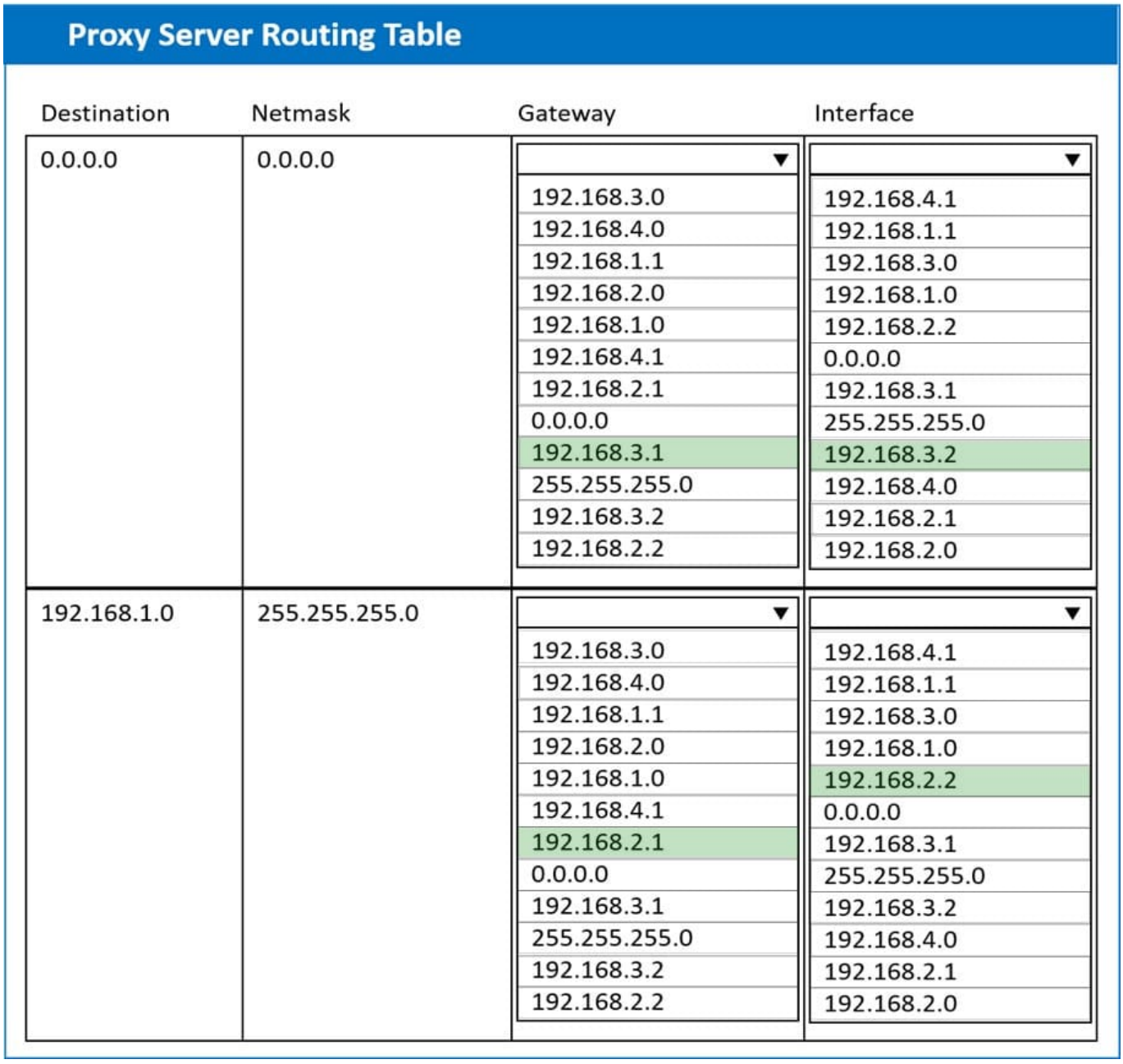
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.


Internet
192.168.4.1/24
192.168.3.1/24
Firewall
192.168.3.2/24
Proxy
192.168.2.2/24
192.168.2.1/24
192.168.1.1/24
Firewall
Users

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Proxy Server Routing Table

Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Interface
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.3.1	192.168.3.2
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1	192.168.2.2

Gateway options: 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

Interface options: 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

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: B

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-license https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1440/software-licensing