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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

The HIDS logs on a server indicate a significant number of unauthorized access attempts via USB devices at startup. Which of the following steps should a server administrator take to BEST secure the server without limiting functionality?

- A. Set a BIOS/UEFI password on the server.
- B. Change the boot order on the server and restrict console access.
- C. Configure the host OS to deny login attempts via USB.
- D. Disable all the USB ports on the server.

Correct Answer: B

Changing the boot order on the server and restricting console access would prevent unauthorized access attempts via USB devices at startup, as the server would not boot from any external media and only authorized users could access the console. Setting a BIOS/UEFI password on the server would also help, but it could be bypassed by resetting the CMOS battery or using a backdoor password. Configuring the host OS to deny login attempts via USB would not prevent booting from a malicious USB device that could compromise the system before the OS loads. Disabling all the

USB ports on the server would limit functionality, as some peripherals or devices may need to use them.

References: <https://www.pcmag.com/how-to/dont-plug-it-in-how-to-prevent-a-usb-attack>
<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/10362/boot-order> <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/10361/console-access>
<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/102/bios-password> <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/10363/cmos-battery>

QUESTION 4

A server administrator receives a report that Ann, a new user, is unable to save a file to her home directory on a server. The administrator checks Ann's home directory permissions and discovers the following:

```
dr-xr-xr-- /home/Ann
```

Which of the following commands should the administrator use to resolve the issue without granting unnecessary permissions?

- A. `chmod 777 /home/Ann`
- B. `chmod 666 /home/Ann`
- C. `chmod 711 /home/Ann`
- D. `chmod 754 /home/Ann`

Correct Answer: D

The administrator should use the command `chmod 754 /home/Ann` to resolve the issue without granting unnecessary permissions. The `chmod` command is used to change the permissions of files and directories on a Linux server. The permissions are represented by three numbers, each ranging from 0 to 7, that correspond to the read (r), write (w), and execute (x) permissions for the owner, group, and others respectively. The numbers are calculated by adding up the values of each permission: r = 4, w = 2, x = 1. For example, 7 means rwx (4 + 2 + 1), 6 means rw- (4 + 2), 5 means r-x (4 + 1), etc. In this case, Ann's home directory has the permissions `dr-xr-xr--` which means that only the owner (d) can read and

execute (x) the directory, and the group and others can only read and execute (x) but not write (w) to it. This prevents Ann from saving files to her home directory. To fix this issue, the administrator should grant write permission to the owner by using `chmod 754 /home/Ann`, which means that the owner can read, write (w), and execute (x) the directory, the group can read and execute (x) but not write (w) to it, and others can only read but not write (w) or execute (x) it. This way, Ann can save files to her home directory without giving unnecessary permissions to others.

Reference: <https://linuxize.com/post/what-does-chmod-777-mean/>

QUESTION 5

An administrator is sizing the CPU requirements of a new application. The application requires 12 guest VMs to run concurrently on the host. If each guest requires 500MHz of CPU and the server has two sockets, which of the following CPUs will ensure there are sufficient host CPU resources for this application?

- A. 1.6GHz CPU
- B. 2.0GHz CPU
- C. 2.5GHz CPU

D. 3.2GHz CPU

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

Following a recent power outage, a server in the datacenter has been constantly going offline and losing its configuration. Users have been experiencing access issues while using the application on the server. The server technician notices the data and time are incorrect when the server is online. All other servers are working. Which of the following would MOST likely cause this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. The server has a faulty power supply
- B. The server has a CMOS battery failure
- C. The server requires OS updates
- D. The server has a malfunctioning LED panel
- E. The servers do not have NTP configured
- F. The time synchronization service is disabled on the servers

Correct Answer: AB

datacenter has been constantly going offline = the power supply no longer functions properly since the power returned.

losing its configuration = CMOS has no battery to reserve configuration.

QUESTION 7

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.

Correct Answer: A

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, it will 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/>

QUESTION 8

An administrator needs to disable root login over SSH. Which of the following files should be edited to complete this task?

- A. /root.ssh/sshd/config
- B. /etc.ssh/sshd_config
- C. /root/.ssh/ssh_config
- D. /etc.sshs_sshd_config

Correct Answer: B

To disable root login over SSH, the server administrator needs to edit the SSH configuration file located at /etc/ssh/sshd_config. This file contains various settings for the SSH daemon that runs on the server and accepts incoming SSH connections. The administrator needs to find the line that says PermitRootLogin and change it to no or comment it out with a # symbol. Then, the administrator needs to restart the SSH service for the changes to take effect. References: <https://www.howtogeek.com/828538/how-and-why-to-disable-root-login-over-ssh-on-linux/>

QUESTION 9

The systems administrator received an alert that one of the servers went offline. The systems administrator logged on remotely to the machine using the IPMI connection and noticed the following message upon boot up: No logical volumes present. Press F1 to continue. Which of the following is the BEST step for the systems administrator to take to resolve the issue?

- A. Check the array controller to see if the disks are visible.
- B. Verify the array controller to determine if it is seen by the BIOS.
- C. Enter the BIOS and enable the disk.

D. Resume the server reboot by pressing F1.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

Which of the following BEST describes overprovisioning in a virtual server environment?

- A. Committing more virtual resources to virtual machines than there are physical resources present
- B. Installing more physical hardware than is necessary to run the virtual environment to allow for future expansion
- C. Allowing a virtual machine to utilize more resources than are allocated to it based on the server load
- D. Ensuring there are enough physical resources to sustain the complete virtual environment in the event of a host failure

Correct Answer: A

This is the best definition of overprovisioning in a virtual server environment because it means allocating more CPU, memory, disk, or network resources to the virtual machines than what is actually available on the physical host. This can lead to performance issues and resource contention.

References: <https://www.hpe.com/us/en/insights/articles/10-virtualization-mistakes-everyone-makes-1808.html>

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 13

A server administrator purchased a single license key to use for all the new servers that will be imaged this year. Which of the following MOST likely refers to the licensing type that will be used?

- A. Per socket
- B. Open-source
- C. Per concurrent user
- D. Volume

Correct Answer: D

This is the most likely licensing type that will be used because volume licensing allows a single license key to be used for multiple installations of a software product. Volume licensing is typically used by organizations that need to deploy software to a large number of devices or users.

References: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/licensing/licensing-programs/volume-licensing-programs>

QUESTION 14

A technician is configuring a server that requires secure remote access. Which of the following ports should the technician use?

- A. 21
- B. 22
- C. 23
- D. 443

Correct Answer: B

The technician should use port 22 to configure a server that requires secure remote access. Port 22 is the default port for Secure Shell (SSH), which is a protocol that allows secure remote login and command execution over a network connection using a command-line interface (CLI). SSH encrypts both the authentication and data transmission between the client and the server, preventing eavesdropping, tampering, or spoofing. SSH can be used to perform various tasks on a server remotely, such as configuration, administration, maintenance, troubleshooting, etc.

QUESTION 15

Users at a company are licensed to use an application that is restricted by the number of active sessions. Which of the following best describes this licensing model?

- A. Per-server
- B. Per-seat
- C. Per-concurrent user
- D. Per-core

Correct Answer: C

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