



**Free Questions for SK0-005 by vceexamstest**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A remote, embedded IoT server is having a Linux OS upgrade installed. Which of the following is the best method to stage the new media for the default boot device of the server?

## Options:

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- A- Copy and send an SSD to the site.
- B- Copy and send a DVD to the site.
- C- Copy and send a SATA drive to the site.
- D- Copy and send a microSD card to the site.

## Answer:

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D

## Explanation:

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A microSD card is the best method to stage the new media for the default boot device of a remote embedded IoT server that is having a Linux OS upgrade installed. A microSD card is a small and portable storage device that can store large amounts of data. It can be easily

inserted into the slot of an embedded IoT server, which is a small and low-power device that performs specific tasks and connects to other devices over a network. A microSD card can also be formatted with different file systems, such as FAT32 or ext4, which are compatible with Linux OS. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0: Networking, Objective 4.3: Given a scenario, configure servers for IoT applications.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A technician is sizing a new server and, for service reasons, needs as many hot-swappable components as possible. Which of the following server components can most commonly be replaced without downtime? (Select three).

### Options:

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- A- Drives
- B- Fans
- C- CMOSIC
- D- Processor

**E-** Power supplies

**F-** Motherboard

**G-** Memory

**H-** BIOS

**Answer:**

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A, B, E

**Explanation:**

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Drives, fans, and power supplies are server components that can most commonly be replaced without downtime if they are hot-swappable. Hot-swappable components can be removed and inserted while the server is running, without affecting its operation or performance. Drives store data and applications, fans cool down the server components, and power supplies provide electricity to the server. Replacing these components can prevent data loss, overheating, or power failure. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0: Hardware, Objective 2.2: Given a scenario, install, configure and maintain server components.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

**Options:**

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

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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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. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0: Security, Objective 5.1: Given a scenario, apply physical security methods to a server.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A server technician notices several of the servers in a data center are making loud noises. The servers are still working correctly, and no indicator lights show any issues. Which of the following should the technician do first to ensure the issues are corrected and the servers remain online?

### Options:

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- A- Replace the drives.
- B- Upgrade the firmware.
- C- Establish a remote connection to the server.
- D- Replace the fans.

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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The loud noises from the servers are most likely caused by failing hard disk drives, which can produce clicking or grinding sounds. Replacing the drives with new ones can prevent data loss and downtime. Replacing the drives can be done without shutting down the server if they are hot-swappable, which means they can be removed and inserted while the server is running. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0: Storage, Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, install, deploy, configure and update physical storage devices.

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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IDS alerts indicate abnormal traffic patterns are coming from a specific server in a data center that hosts sensitive dat

a. Upon further investigation, the server administrator notices this server has been infected with a virus due to an exploit of a known vulnerability from its database software. Which of the following should the administrator perform after removing the virus to mitigate this issue from reoccurring and to maintain high availability? (Select three).

### Options:

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**A-** Run a vulnerability scanner on the server.

**B-** Repartition the hard drive that houses the database.

- C- Patch the vulnerability.
- D- Enable a host firewall.
- E- Reformat the OS on the server.
- F- Update the antivirus software.
- G- Remove the database software.
- H- Air gap the server from the network.

### Answer:

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A, C, F

### Explanation:

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After removing the virus from the server, the administrator should perform the following actions to mitigate the issue from reoccurring and to maintain high availability:

Run a vulnerability scanner on the server to identify any other potential weaknesses or exposures that could be exploited by attackers.

Patch the vulnerability that allowed the virus to infect the server in the first place, using the latest updates from the database software vendor or a trusted source.

Update the antivirus software on the server to ensure it has the most recent virus definitions and can detect and prevent future infections. The other options are either unnecessary or counterproductive for this scenario. Repartitioning the hard drive, reformatting the OS, removing the database software, or air gapping the server from the network would cause downtime and data loss, while enabling a



host firewall would not prevent a virus infection from within the network. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0: Security, Objective 5.2: Given a scenario involving a security threat/vulnerability/risk, implement appropriate mitigation techniques.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A server administrator is connecting a new storage array to a server. The administrator has obtained multiple IP addresses for the array. Which of the following connection types is the server most likely using to connect to the array?

**Options:**

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- A- eSATA
- B- USB
- C- FC
- D- iSCSI

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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iSCSI is a protocol that allows SCSI commands to be transmitted over IP networks, enabling remote access to storage devices. iSCSI uses IP addresses to identify and communicate with the storage array, so having multiple IP addresses for the array indicates that iSCSI is being used. eSATA, USB, and FC are other types of connections that use different protocols and connectors than iSCSI. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0: Storage, Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, install and deploy primary storage devices based on given specifications and interfaces.

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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?

**Options:**

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**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:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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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. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0: Security, Objective 5.4: Given a scenario, apply patches/updates and validate their installation.

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A server administrator needs to implement load balancing without purchasing any new hardware or implementing any new software. Which of the following will the administrator most likely implement?

**Options:**

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- A- Round robin
- B- Link aggregation
- C- Most recently used
- D- Heartbeat

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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Link aggregation is a technique that allows multiple network interfaces to act as one logical interface, increasing the bandwidth and redundancy of the connection. This can improve the load balancing of network traffic without requiring any new hardware or software. Round robin, most recently used, and heartbeat are not load balancing methods, but rather scheduling algorithms or monitoring techniques. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0: Networking, Objective 2.3: Given a scenario, configure NIC teaming.

## Question 9

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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?

#### Options:

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- 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:

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A

#### Explanation:

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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.

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A server administrator is installing a new server on a manufacturing floor. Because the server is publicly accessible, security requires the server to undergo hardware hardening. Which of the following actions should the administrator take?

### Options:

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- A- Close unneeded ports.
- B- Disable unused services.
- C- Set a BIOS password.
- D- Apply driver updates.

### Answer:

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C

### **Explanation:**

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An action that the administrator should take to harden the hardware of a new server is to set a BIOS password. BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) is a firmware that initializes the hardware components and settings of a system before loading the operating system. BIOS password is a security feature that requires a user to enter a password before accessing or modifying the BIOS settings or booting up the system. By setting a BIOS password, the administrator can prevent unauthorized or malicious users from changing the hardware configuration or boot order of the server.

## **Question 11**

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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An administrator is configuring the storage for a new database server, which will host databases that are mainly used for archival lookups. Which of the following storage types will yield the fastest database read performance?

### **Options:**

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**A-** NAS

**B-** SSD

**C-** 10K rpm SATA

**D-** 15K rpm SCSI

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The storage type that will yield the fastest database read performance is SSD. SSD (Solid State Drive) is a type of storage device that uses flash memory to store data.

a. SSDs have no moving parts and can access data faster than traditional hard disk drives (HDDs) that use spinning platters and magnetic heads. SSDs are especially suitable for databases that are mainly used for archival lookups, as they can provide faster response times and lower latency for read operations.



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