Exam Questions SK0-005

CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/SK0-005/

NEW QUESTION 1
A snapshot is a feature that can be used in hypervisors to:

A. roll back firmware updates.
B. restore to a previous version.
C. roll back application drivers.
D. perform a backup restore.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A snapshot is a feature that can be used in hypervisors to restore to a previous version. A snapshot is a point-in-time copy of a virtual machine (VM) that captures the state and data of the VM at a specific moment. A snapshot can be created instantly and with minimal overhead, as it only stores the changes made to the VM after the snapshot was taken. A snapshot can be used to restore the VM to its previous state in case of data loss or corruption.

NEW QUESTION 2
An administrator restores several database files without error while participating in a mock disaster recovery exercise. Later, the administrator reports that the restored databases are
corrupt and cannot be used. Which of the following would best describe what caused this issue?

A. The databases were not backed up to be application consistent.
B. The databases were asynchronously replicated
C. The databases were mirrored
D. The database files were locked during the restoration process.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Application consistent backup is a method of backing up data that ensures the integrity and consistency of the application state. It involves notifying the application to flush its data from memory to disk and quiescing any write operations before taking a snapshot of the data. If the databases were not backed up to be application consistent, they might contain incomplete or corrupted data that cannot be restored properly. References:
CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 12 What is Application Consistent Backup and How to Achieve It2 Application-Consistent Backups3

NEW QUESTION 3
A systems administrator needs to create a data volume out of four disks with the MOST redundancy. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
RAID 6 is a type of RAID level that uses two parity blocks to provide fault tolerance and redundancy for data storage. RAID 6 can withstand the failure of up to two disks in the array without losing any data. RAID 6 requires a minimum of four disks to operate, and it distributes the data and parity blocks across all the disks in the array. RAID 6 has a high write penalty, which means that it takes more time and resources to write data to the disks than to read data from them. However, RAID 6 offers a highlevel of data protection and reliability, which makes it suitable for applications that require high availability and durability1.
RAID 1 provides redundancy and fault tolerance by mirroring the data from one disk to another disk. RAID 1 offers high read performance and data security, but it has low capacity and write performance. RAID 1 requires a minimum of two disks to operate, and it can only tolerate the failure of one disk in the array. If more than one disk fails, all the data in the array is lost2.
RAID 5 provides redundancy and fault tolerance by using one parity block to store information that can be used to reconstruct the data in case of a disk failure. RAID 5 requires a minimum of three disks to operate, and it distributesthe data and parity blocks across all the disks in the array. RAID 5 offers a balance between performance, capacity, and data protection, but it can only tolerate the failure of one disk in the array. If more than one disk fails, all the data in the array is lost2.
Therefore, among these options, RAID 6 is the best solution for creating a data volume out of four disks with the most redundancy.

NEW QUESTION 4
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?

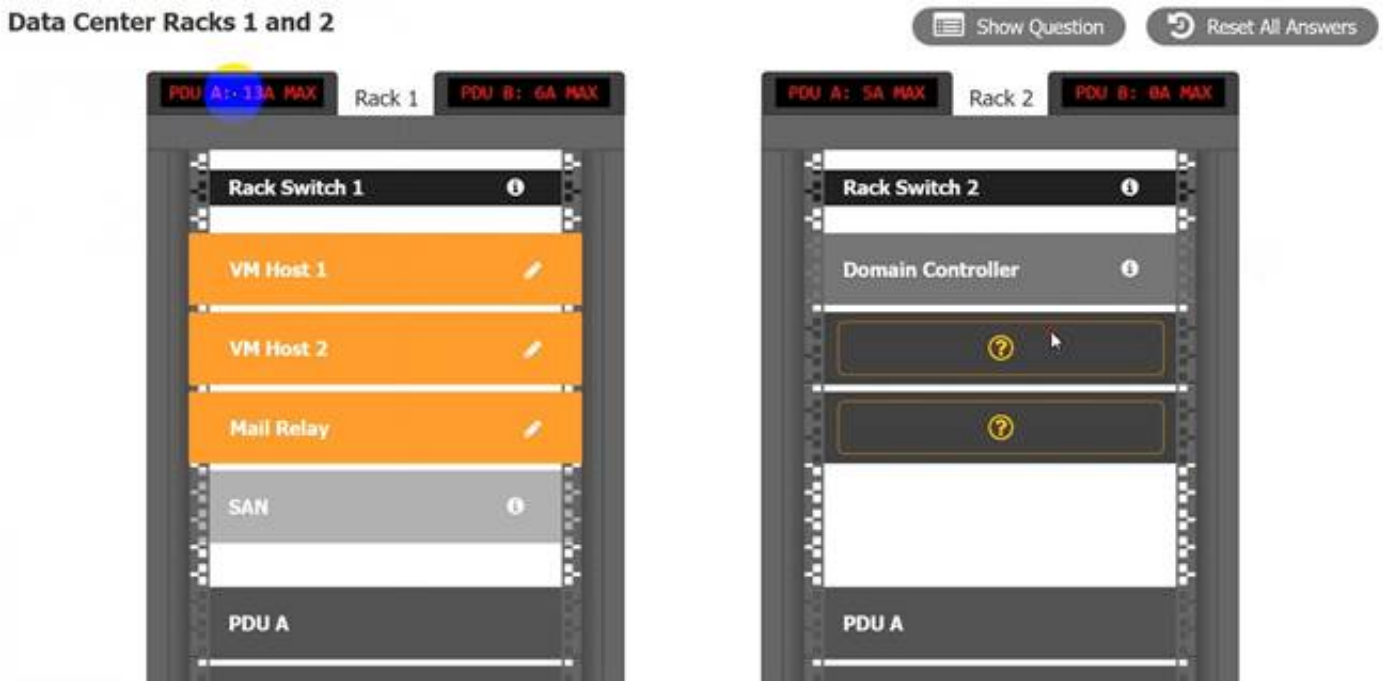
A. Security guards
B. Security cameras
C. Bollards
D. An access control vestibule

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 5
DRAG DROP

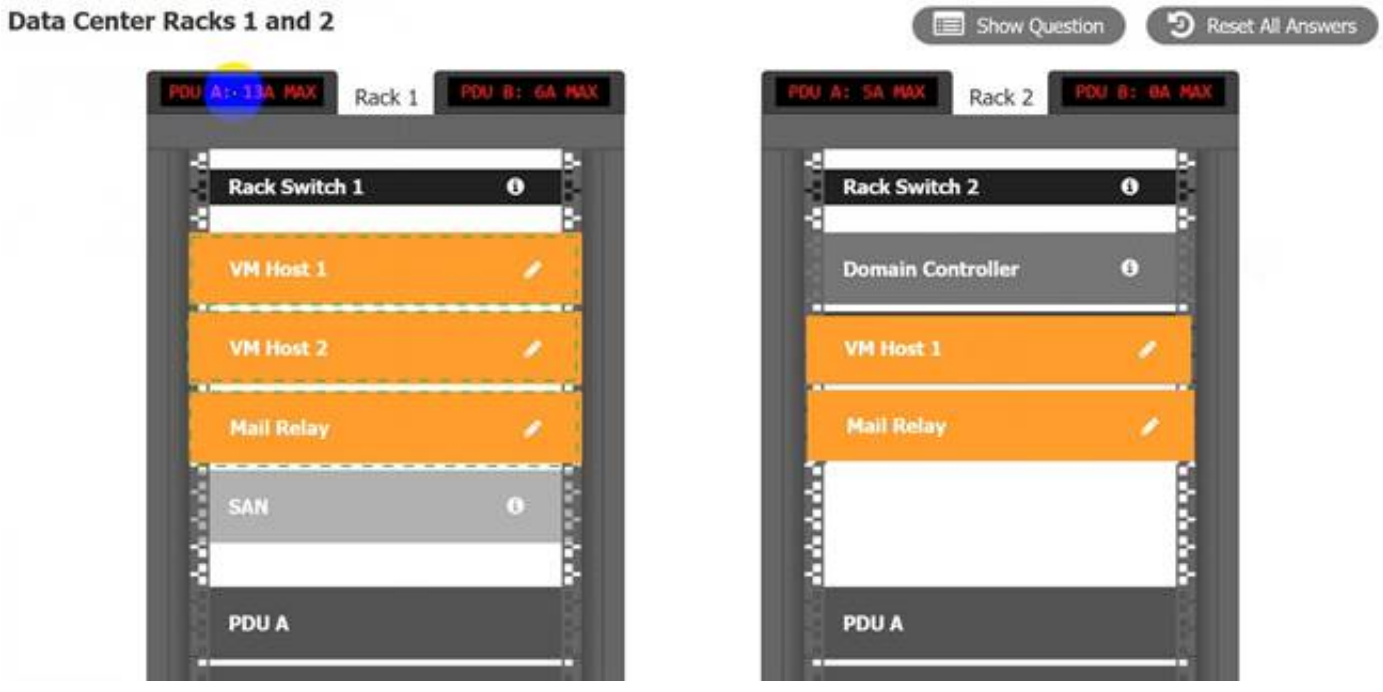
A recent power Outage caused email services to go down. A sever administrator also received alerts from the datacenter's UPS.
After some investigation, the server administrator learned that each POU was rated at a maximum Of 12A.
INSTRUCTIONS
Ensure power redundancy is implemented throughout each rack and UPS alarms are resolved. Ensure the maximum potential PDU consumption does not exceed 80% or 9.6A).
* a. PDU selections must be changed using the pencil icon.
* b. VM Hosts 1 and 2 and Mail Relay can be moved between racks.
* c. Certain devices contain additional details



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
The management team has mandated the use of data-at-rest encryption for all data. Which of the following forms of encryption best achieves this goal?

A. Drive
B. Database
C. Folder
D. File

Answer: A

Explanation:
Drive encryption is a form of data-at-rest encryption that encrypts the entire hard drive or solid state drive. This means that all the data on the drive, including the operating system, applications, and files, are protected from unauthorized access. Drive encryption is usually implemented at the hardware or firmware level, and requires a password, PIN, or biometric authentication to unlock the drive. Drive encryption is the most comprehensive and secure way to achieve data-at-rest encryption, as it prevents anyone from accessing the data without the proper credentials, even if they physically remove the drive from the server.
References: CompTIA Server+ Study Guide, Chapter 9: Security, page 367.

NEW QUESTION 9
A systems administrator is setting up a new server that will be used as a DHCP server. The administrator installs the OS but is then unable to log on using Active Directory credentials. The administrator logs on using the local administrator account and verifies the server has the correct IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. The administrator then gets on another server and can ping the new server. Which of the following is causing the issue?

A. Port 443 is not open on the firewall
B. The server is experiencing a downstream failure
C. The local hosts file is blank
D. The server is not joined to the domain

Answer: D

Explanation:
The server is not joined to the domain is causing the issue. A domain is a logical grouping of computers that share a common directory database and security policy on a network. Active Directory is a Microsoft technology that provides domain services for Windows- based computers. To use Active Directory credentials to log on to a server, the server must be joined to the domain that hosts Active Directory. If the server is not joined to the domain, it will not be able to authenticate with Active Directory and will only accept local accounts for logon. To join a server to a domain, the administrator must have a valid domain account with sufficient privileges and must know the name of the domain controller that hosts Active Directory.

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 10
A user cannot save large files to a directory on a Linux server that was accepting smaller files a few minutes ago. Which of the following commands should a technician use to identify the issue?

A. pvdisplay
B. mount
C. df -h

D. fdisk -l

Answer: C

Explanation:
The df -h command should be used to identify the issue of not being able to save large files to a directory on a Linux server. The df -h command displays disk space usage in human-readable format for all mounted file systems on the server. It shows the total size, used space, available space, percentage of use, and mount point of each file system. By using this command, a technician can check if there is enough free space on the file system where the directory is located or if it has reached its capacity limit.

NEW QUESTION 13
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 16
A technician is laying out a filesystem on a new Linux server. Which of the following tools would work BEST to allow the technician to increase a partition's size in the future without reformatting it?

A. LVM
B. DiskPart
C. fdisk
D. Format

Answer: A

Explanation:
LVM (Logical Volume Manager) is a tool that allows the technician to increase a partition’s size in the future without reformatting it on a Linux server. LVM creates logical volumes that can span across multiple physical disks or partitions and can be resized dynamically without losing data. LVM also provides other features such as snapshots, encryption, and RAID. DiskPart, fdisk, and Format are tools that can be used to partition and format disks, but they do not allow increasing a partition’s size without reformatting it. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/40702/how-to-manage-and- use-lvm-logical-volume-management-in-ubuntu/ https://www.howtogeek.com/school/using- windows-admin-tools-like-a-pro/lesson2/https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/17001/how-to- format-a-usb-drive-in-ubuntu-using-gparted/

NEW QUESTION 20
A server administrator needs to harden a server by only allowing secure traffic and DNS inquiries. A port scan reports the following ports are open:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The administrator should only allow secure traffic and DNS inquiries on the server, which means that only ports 22, 53, and 443 should be open. Port 22 is used for SSH (Secure Shell), which is a protocol that allows secure remote login and command execution over a network connection using a command-line interface (CLI). Port 53 is used for DNS (Domain Name System), which is a service that translates domain names into IP addresses and vice versa. Port 443 is used for HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure), which is a secure version of HTTP that encrypts the data exchanged between a web browser and a web server. Reference: https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/resources/dns_best_practices

NEW QUESTION 21
A server room with many racks of servers is managed remotely with occasional on-site support. Which of the following would be the MOST cost-effective option to administer and troubleshoot network problems locally on the servers?

A. Management port
B. Crash cart
C. IP KVM
D. KVM

Answer: C

Explanation:
An IP KVM (keyboard, video, mouse) is a device that allows remote access and control of multiple servers over a network using a web browser or a clientsoftware. An IP KVM is a cost-effective option to administer and troubleshoot network problems locally on the servers, as it eliminates the need for physical

presence or dedicated hardware for each server. A management port (A) is a network interface that is used for out-of-band management of network devices, such as routers or switches. A management port does not provide local access to servers. A crash cart (B) is a mobile unit that contains a monitor, keyboard, mouse, and other tools for troubleshooting servers in a data center. A crash cart requires physical access to each server and may not be cost-effective for many racks of servers. A KVM (D) is a device that allows switching between multiple servers using a single keyboard, video, and mouse. A KVM does not provide remote access over a network and requires physical connection to each server. References: https://www.enterprisestorageforum.com/management/best-data-storage-solutions-and- software-2021/https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/business-insights- ideas/resources/cloud-storage-vs-on-premises-servers

NEW QUESTION 24
An administrator receives an alert stating a S.MAR.T. error has been detected. Which of the following should the administrator run FIRST to determine the issue?

A. A hard drive test
B. A RAM test
C. A power supply swap
D. A firmware update

Answer: A

Explanation:
A S.M.A.R.T. error is an indication of a potential failure of a hard drive.
S.M.A.R.T. stands for Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology and it is a feature that monitors the health and performance of hard drives. A hard drive test can help diagnose the issue and determine if the drive needs to be replaced.References: https://www.comptia.org/training/resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam- objectives (Objective 1.1)

NEW QUESTION 27
A Linux server was recently updated. Now, the server stops during the boot process with a blank screen and an£s> prompt. When 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, such as grub.cfg or vmlinuz, which are essential for loading the Linux kernel and booting the system. The £s> prompt indicates that the system entered into UEFI Shell mode, which is a command-line interface for troubleshooting UEFI boot issues. The administrator can use UEFI Shell commands to locate and restore the missing boot file or change the boot order. Verified References: [UEFI Shell Guide]

NEW QUESTION 31
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 34
An administrator has been asked to disable CPU hyperthreading on a server to satisfy a licensing issue. Which of the following best describes how the administrator will likely perform this action?

A. Use a RDP/VNC session.
B. Modify the startup configuration.
C. Use a PowerSheII/Bash script.
D. Use the BIOS/UEFI setup.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) or UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) setup is a program that allows users to configure the hardware settings of a computer, such as the CPU, memory, disk, and boot options. The BIOS/UEFI setup can be accessed by pressing aspecific key (such as F2, F10, or Delete) during the boot process, before the operating system loads12.
One of the settings that can be changed in the BIOS/UEFI setup is the CPU hyperthreading option. Hyperthreading is a technology that enables a single physical CPU core to execute two threads or tasks simultaneously, improving the performance and efficiency of multi- threaded applications. However, some software licenses may limit the number of CPU cores or threads that can be used, and therefore require disabling hyperthreading on the server34.
To disable hyperthreading on a server, the administrator will likely need to enter the BIOS/UEFI setup and navigate to the processor options menu. There, the administrator will find a setting for Intel ® Hyperthreading Technology or Hyperthreading Function, which can be enabled or disabled. The administrator will need to

disable this setting and save the changes. This will turn off hyperthreading on the server and reduce the number of logical CPUs to match the number of physical cores5.

NEW QUESTION 39
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 42
A technician wants to limit disk usage on a server. Which of the following should the technician implement?

A. Formatting
B. Compression
C. Disk quotas
D. Partitioning

Answer: C

Explanation:
Disk quotas are a way to limit disk usage on a server by setting a maximum amount of space that each user or group can use. Disk quotas can help manage disk space allocation, prevent disk space exhaustion, and enforce fair usage policies. Disk quotas can be set at the volume level or at the folder level, depending on the file system and operating system used.Reference:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows- server/storage/ntfs/ntfs-disk-quotas-overview

NEW QUESTION 44
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. 45
F. 3389
G. 8080

Answer: DF

Explanation:
Port 443 is the default port for HTTPS, which is the protocol used for secure web communication. HTTPS uses SSL/TLS certificates to encrypt the data between the web server and the browser. Port 443 is commonly used for web servers that need to provide secure services, such as online banking, e-commerce, or email. By allowing port 443, the administrator can access the web server's interface and manage its settings1.
Port 3389 is the default port for RDP, which is the protocol used for remote desktop connection. RDP allows a user to remotely access and control another computer over a network. Port 3389 is commonly used for remote administration, technical support, or remote work. By allowing port 3389, the administrator can connect to the web server's desktop and perform tasks that require graphical user interface2.

NEW QUESTION 47
A technician is checking a server rack. Upon entering the room, the technician notices the tans on a particular server in the rack are running at high speeds. This is the only server in the rack that is experiencing this behavior. The ambient temperature in the room appears to be normal. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason why the fans in that server are operating at full speed?

A. The server is In the process of shutting down, so fan speed operations have been defaulted to high.
B. An incorrect fan size was inserted into the server, and the server has had to Increase the fan speed to compensate.
C. A fan failure has occurred, and the other fans have increased speed to compensate.
D. The server is utilizing more memory than the other servers, so it has increased the fans to compensate.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the most likely reason why the fans in that server are operating at full speed while the ambient temperature in the room is normal and the other servers in the rack are not experiencing this behavior. A fan failure is a situation where one or more fans in a server stop working or malfunction due to wear and tear, dust, or other factors. This can cause overheating and performance issues on the server. To prevent this, most servers have a fan redundancy feature that allows the other fans to increase their speed and airflow to compensate for the failed fan and maintain a safe temperature level. The server is not likely to be in the process of shutting down, as this would not cause the fans to run at high speeds. An incorrect fan size is not likely to be inserted into the server, as most fans are standardized and compatible with the server chassis and motherboard. The server is not likely to be utilizing more memory than the other servers, as this would not cause a significant increase in temperature or fan speed. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/303282/how-to-manage-your-pcs-fans-for-optimal-airflow-and-cooling/https://www.howtogeek.com/174288/how-to-tell-if-your-computer-is-overheating-and-what-to-do-about-it/

NEW QUESTION 51

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 54
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 56
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 57
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 58
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 63
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 66
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 68
Which of the following license types most commonly describes a product that incurs a yearly cost regardless of how much it is used?

A. Physical
B. Subscription
C. Open-source
D. Per instance
E. Per concurrent user

Answer: B

Explanation:
A subscription license is a type of license that grants the user the right to use a product or service for a fixed period of time, usually a year. The user pays a recurring fee, regardless of how much they use the product or service. Subscription licenses are common for cloud- based software and services, such as Microsoft 3651 or DocuSign2.
References = 1: Compare All Microsoft 365 Plans (Formerly Office 365) - Microsoft Store(https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/buy/compare-all-microsoft-365- products) 2: DocuSign Pricing | eSignature Plans for Personal & Business(https://ecom.docusign.com/plans-and-pricing/esignature)

NEW QUESTION 72
A datacenter technician is attempting to troubleshoot a server that keeps crashing. The server runs normally for approximately five minutes, but then it crashes. After restoring the server to operation, the same cycle repeats. The technician confirms none of the configurations have changed, and the load on the server is steady from power-on until the crash. Which of the following will MOST likely resolve the issue?

A. Reseating any expansion cards in the server
B. Replacing the failing hard drive
C. Reinstalling the heat sink with new thermal paste
D. Restoring the server from the latest full backup

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most likely solution to resolve the issue of the server crashing after running normally for approximately five minutes is to reinstall the heat sink with new thermal paste. A heat sink is a device that dissipates heat from a component, such as a processor or a graphics card, by transferring it to a cooling medium, such as air or liquid. A heat sink is usually attached to the component using thermal paste, which is a substance that fills the gaps between the heat sink and the component and improves thermal conductivity. Thermal paste can degrade over time and lose its effectiveness, resulting in overheating and performance issues. If a server crashes after running for a short period of time, it may indicate that the processor is overheating due to insufficient cooling. To resolve this issue, the technician should remove the heat sink, clean the old thermal paste, apply new thermal paste, and reinstall the heat sink.

NEW QUESTION 73
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 74
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 79
Network connectivity to a server was lost when it was pulled from the rack during maintenance. Which of the following should the server administrator use to prevent this situation in the future?

A. Cable management
B. Rail kits
C. A wireless connection
D. A power distribution unit

Answer: A

Explanation:
The server administrator should use cable management to prevent network connectivity loss when pulling a server from the rack during maintenance. Cablemanagement is a practice of organizing and securing the cables that connect various devices and components in a system. Cable management can help improve airflow, reduce clutter, prevent tangling, and avoid accidental disconnection or damage of cables. Cable management can be done using various tools and

techniques, such as cable ties, cable trays, cable labels, cable organizers, or cable ducts.

NEW QUESTION 83
A company uses a hot-site, disaster-recovery model. Which of the following types of data replication is required?

A. Asynchronous
B. Incremental
C. Application consistent
D. Constant

Answer: D

Explanation:
The type of data replication that is required for a hot-site disaster recovery model is constant. A hot site is a type of disaster recovery site that has fully operational IT infrastructure and equipment that can take over the primary site's functions immediately in case of a disaster or disruption. A hot site requires constant data replication between the primary site and the hot site to ensure that the data is up-to-date and consistent. Constant data replication means that any changes made to the data at the primary site are immediately copied to the hot site without any delay or lag.

NEW QUESTION 88
A server administrator wants to ensure a storage array can survive the failure of two drives without the loss of data. Which of the following RAID levels should the administrator choose?

A. 1
B. 5
C. 6

Answer: D

Explanation:
RAID 6 is a level of RAID that can survive the failure of two drives without the loss of data. RAID 6 uses block-level striping with two parity blocks distributed across all member disks. RAID 6 can tolerate two simultaneous drive failures and still provide data access and redundancy. RAID 0 is a level of RAID that uses striping without parity or mirroring, and offers no fault tolerance. RAID 0 cannot survive any drive failure without data loss. RAID 1 is a level of RAIDthat uses mirroring without parity or striping, and offers fault tolerance by duplicating data on two or more disks. RAID 1 can survive one drive failure without data loss, but not two. RAID 5 is a level of RAID that uses block-level striping with one parity block distributed across all member disks. RAID 5 can tolerate one drive failure without data loss, but not two. References:
? https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_RAID_levels

NEW QUESTION 89
Which of the following is an example of load balancing?

A. Round robin
B. Active-active
C. Active-passive
D. Failover

Answer: A

Explanation:
Round robin is an example of load balancing. Load balancing is the method of distributing network traffic equally across a pool of resources that support an application. Load balancing improves application availability, scalability, security, and performance by preventing any single resource from being overloaded or unavailable. Round robin is a simple load balancing algorithm that assigns each incoming request to the next available resource in a circular order. For example, if there are three servers (A, B, C) in a load balancer pool, round robin will send the first request to server A, the second request to server B, the third request to server C, the fourth request to server A again, and so on. Reference: https://simplicable.com/new/load-balancing

NEW QUESTION 92
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 97
A technician is attempting to update a server's firmware. After inserting the media for the firmware and restarting the server, the machine starts normally into the OS. Which of the following should the technician do NEXT to install the firmware?

A. Press F8 to enter safe mode
B. Boot from the media
C. Enable HIDS on the server
D. Log in with an administrative account

Answer: B

Explanation:
The technician should boot from the media to install the firmware on the server. Firmware is a type of software that controls the low-level functions of hardware devices, such as BIOS (Basic Input/Output System), RAID controllers, network cards, etc. Firmware updates are often provided by hardware manufacturers to fix bugs, improve performance, or add new features to their devices. To install firmware updates on a server, the technician needs to boot from a media device (such as a CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, USB flash drive, etc.) that contains the firmware files and installation program. The technician cannot install firmware updates from within the operating system because firmware updates often require restarting or resetting the hardware devices.

NEW QUESTION 101
An application needs 10GB of RAID 1 for log files, 20GB of RAID 5 for data files, and 20GB of RAID 5 for the operating system. All disks will be 10GB in capacity. Which of the following is the MINIMUM number of disks needed for this application?

A. 6
B. 7
C. 8
D. 9

Answer: C

Explanation:
To calculate the minimum number of disks needed for this application, we need to consider the RAID levels and their disk requirements. RAID 1 requires a minimum of two disks and provides mirroring, which means that data is duplicated on both disks. RAID 5 requires a minimum of three disks and provides striping with parity, which means that data is distributed across all disks with one disk storing parity information for error correction. RAID 5 can tolerate one disk failure without losing data. To create a 10GB RAID 1 array for log files, we need two 10GB disks. To create a 20GB RAID 5 array for data files, we need four 10GB disks (three for data and one for parity). To create a 20GB RAID 5 array for the operating system, we need another four 10GB disks (three for data and one for parity). Therefore, the total number of disks needed is 2 + 4 + 4 = 10. However, since we can use different RAID levels for different partitions on the same disk, we can optimize the disk usage by using only eight disks as follows: Disk 1: 10GB RAID 1 (log files) + 10GB RAID 5 (data files) Disk 2: 10GB RAID 1 (log files) + 10GB RAID 5 (data files) Disk 3: 10GB RAID 5 (data files) + 10GB RAID 5 (OS) Disk 4: 10GB RAID 5 (data files) + 10GB RAID 5 (OS) Disk 5: 10GB RAID 5 (parity for data files) + 10GB RAID 5 (OS) Disk 6: 10GB RAID 5 (OS) + unused space Disk 7: 10GB RAID 5 (parity for OS) + unused space Disk 8: unused space
References:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_RAID_levels

NEW QUESTION 104
A server administrator implemented a new backup solution and needs to configure backup methods for remote sites. These remote sites have low bandwidth and backups must not
interfere with the network during normal business hours. Which of the following methods can be used to meet these requirements? (Select two).

A. Open file
B. Archive
C. Cloud
D. Snapshot
E. Differential
F. Synthetic full

Answer: BE

Explanation:
Archive is a method of storing historical data that is not frequently accessed or modified. Archive can reduce the amount of data that needs to be backed up and save bandwidth and storage space. Differential is a method of backing up only the data that has changed since the last full backup. Differential can also save bandwidth and storage space, as well as speed up the backup process.
References:
CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives1, page 12
Server Management: Server Hardware Installation and Management2, Module 2, Lesson 5

NEW QUESTION 106
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 111
A server administrator has been asked to implement a password policy that will help mitigate the chance of a successful brute-force attack. Which of the following password policies should the administrator implement first?

A. Lockout
B. Length
C. Complexity
D. Minimum age

Answer: B

Explanation:
Password length is the first password policy that the administrator should implement to help mitigate the chance of a successful brute-force attack. A brute-force attack is a method of guessing passwords by trying all possible combinations of characters until the correct one is found. The longer the password, the more combinations there are, and the more time and resources it takes to crack it. Therefore, password length is a key factor in password strength and security.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3, Lesson 3.2, Objective 3.2

NEW QUESTION 113
A server administrator needs to create a new folder on a file server that only specific users can access. Which of the following BEST describes how the server administrator can accomplish this task?

A. Create a group that includes all users and assign it to an ACL.
B. Assign individual permissions on the folder to each user.C Create a group that includes all users and assign the proper permissions.
C. Assign ownership on the folder for each user.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The top portion of the dialog box lists the users and/or groups that have access to the file or folder.
Reference:https://www.uwec.edu/kb/article/drives-establishing-windows-file-and-folder- level-permissions/

NEW QUESTION 117
A technician recently applied a critical OS patch to a working sever. After rebooting, the technician notices the server Is unable to connect to a nearby database server. The technician validates a connection can be made to thedatabasefrom another host. Which of the following is the best NEXT step to restore connectivity?

A. Enable HIDS.
B. Change the service account permissions.
C. Check the host firewall I rule.
D. Roll back the applied patch.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A host firewall is a software that controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic on a server based on predefined rules and filters. It can block or allow certain ports, protocols, or addresses that are used for communication with other servers or devices. If a server is unable to connect to another server after applying a patch, it is possible that the patch changed or added a firewall rule that prevents the connection. The administrator should check the host firewall rule and modify it if necessary to restore connectivity. Verified References: [Host firewall], [Network connection]

NEW QUESTION 122
A server administrator is creating a script that will move files only if they were created before a date input by the user. Which of the following constructs will allow the script to apply this test until all available files are assessed?

A. Variable
B. Loop
C. Comparator
D. Conditional

Answer: B

Explanation:
A loop is a script construct that allows the script to repeat a block of code until a certain condition is met or for a specified number of times. A loop can be used to apply a test to each file in a directory and move the files that meet the criteria. For example, in a bash script, a loop can be written as:
#!/bin/bash
Ask the user for the date echo"Enter the date (YYYY-MM-DD):" readdate
Loop through all the files in the current directory forfilein*
do
Check if the file was created before the date if[[$(date-r"$file"+%F) <$date]]
then
Move the file to another location mv"$file"/path/to/destination
fi done Copy
A variable is a script construct that allows the script to store and manipulate data. A variable can be used to store the date input by the user, but it cannot apply a test to each file1
A comparator is a script construct that allows the script to compare two values and determine their relationship. A comparator can be used to check if a file was created before
the date, but it cannot repeat the test for all files1
A conditional is a script construct that allows the script to execute different blocks of code based on certain conditions. A conditional can be used to decide whether to move a file or not, but it cannot iterate over all files1
1: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives

NEW QUESTION 127
A company needs to increase the security controls on its servers. Anadministrator is implementing MFA on all servers using cost effective techniques. Which of the following should the administrator use to satisfy the MFA requirement?

A. Biometrics
B. Push notifications
C. Smart carts
D. Physical tokens

Answer: B

Explanation:
Push notifications are messages that are sent from an application or a service to a user's device without requiring the user to open or request them. They can be used as a cost- effective technique for implementing MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication) on servers by sending verification codes or approval requests to the user's smartphone or tablet when they try to log in to the server. Verified References: [Push notifications], [MFA]

NEW QUESTION 129
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 133
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 135
A site is considered a warm site when it:
? has basic technical facilities connected to it.
? has faulty air conditioning that is awaiting service.
? is almost ready to take over all operations from the primary site.

A. is fully operational and continuously providing services.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A warm site is a backup site that has some of the necessary hardware, software, and network resources to resume operations, but not all of them. A warm site requires some time and effort to become fully operational. A warm site is different from a cold site, which has minimal or no resources, and a hot site, which has all the resources and is ready to take over immediately.
References: CompTIA Server+ Study Guide, Chapter 10: Disaster Recovery, page 403.

NEW QUESTION 137
An administrator discovers a Bash script file has the following permissions set in octal notation;
777
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate command to ensure only the root user can modify and execute the script?

A. chmod go-rw>:
B. chmod u=rwx
C. chmod u+wx
D. chmod g-rwx

Answer: A

Explanation:
chmod is a command-line tool that changes the permissions of files and directories in Linux and Unix systems. chmod go-rwx means to remove read, write, and execute permissions for group and other users from a file or directory. This can ensure only the root user can modify and execute the script, since root user has full access to all files and directories regardless of their permissions. References:https://linux.die.net/man/1/chmod

NEW QUESTION 139
Which of the following cloud models is BEST described as running workloads on resources that are owned by the company and hosted in a company-owned data center, as well as on rented servers in another company's data center?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is the best description of a hybrid cloud model because it combines both private and public cloud resources. A private cloud is a cloud environment that is owned and operated by a single organization and hosted in its own data center. A public cloud is a cloud environment that is owned and operated by a third-party provider and hosted in its data center. A hybrid cloud allows an organization to leverage both types of cloud resources depending on its needs and preferences.References:https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-hybrid-cloud- computing/

NEW QUESTION 143
Which of the following backup types should be chosen for database servers?

A. Differential
B. Incremental
C. Synthetic full
D. Open file

Answer: C

Explanation:
A synthetic full backup is a type of backup that combines a full backup with one or more incremental backups to create a new full backup without accessing the source data. This type of backup is suitable for database servers, as it reduces the backup window, minimizes the impact on the server performance, and provides faster recovery time. Verified References: [Synthetic Full Backup]

NEW QUESTION 144
Which ofthefollowingshouldatechnician verify FIRST before decommissioning and wipinga file server?

A. Themedia destructionmethod
B. Therecycling poke?
C. Asset management documentation
D. Non-utilization

Answer: D

Explanation:
The first thing that a technician should verify before decommissioning and wiping a file server is non-utilization, which means that no one is using or accessing the server or its data. This can be done by checking logs, monitoring network traffic, or contacting users or stakeholders. Non-utilization ensures that decommissioning and wiping will not cause any data loss or disruption to business operations. Verified References: [Server Decommissioning Checklist]

NEW QUESTION 147
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).

A. Drives
B. Fans
C. CMOSIC
D. Processor
E. Power supplies
F. Motherboard
G. Memory
H. BIOS

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
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. References: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0: Hardware, Objective 2.2: Given a scenario, install, configure and maintain server components.

NEW QUESTION 148
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 153
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 158
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 159
A VLAN needs to be configured within a virtual environment for a new VM. Which of the following will ensure the VM receives a correct IP address?

A. A virtual router
B. A host NIC
C. A VPN
D. A virtual switch
E. A vNlC

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. A virtual switch.
A virtual switch is a software-based network device that connects the virtual machines (VMs) in a virtual environment and allows them to communicate with each other and with the physical network. A virtual switch can also create and manage virtual LANs (VLANs), which are logical segments of a network that separate the traffic of different VMs or groups of VMs. A VLAN needs a DHCP server to assign IP addresses to the VMs that belong to it. A virtual switch can act as a DHCP relay agent and forward the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server on the physical network.This way, the VMs can receive correct IP addresses for their VLANs123

A virtual router is a software-based network device that routes packets between different networks or subnets. A virtual router can also create and manage VLANs, but it is not necessary for a VM to receive a correct IP address.A virtual router can be used to provide additional security, redundancy, or load balancing for the VMs12
A host NIC is a physical network interface card that connects the host machine to the physical network. A host NIC can also support VLAN tagging, which allows the host machine to communicate with different VLANs on the network. However, a host NIC alone cannot ensure that a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN.The host NIC needs to be connected to a virtual switch that can relay the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server12
A VPN is a virtual private network that creates a secure tunnel between two or more devices over the internet. A VPN can be used to encrypt and protect the data traffic of the VMs, but it is not related to the configuration of VLANs or IP addresses.A VPN does not affect how a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN14
A vNIC is a virtual network interface card that connects a VM to a virtual switch or a virtual router. A vNIC can also support VLAN tagging, which allows the VM to communicate with different VLANs on the network.However, a vNIC alone cannot ensure that a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN.The vNIC needs to be connected to a virtual switch or a virtual router that can relay the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server12

NEW QUESTION 163
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]

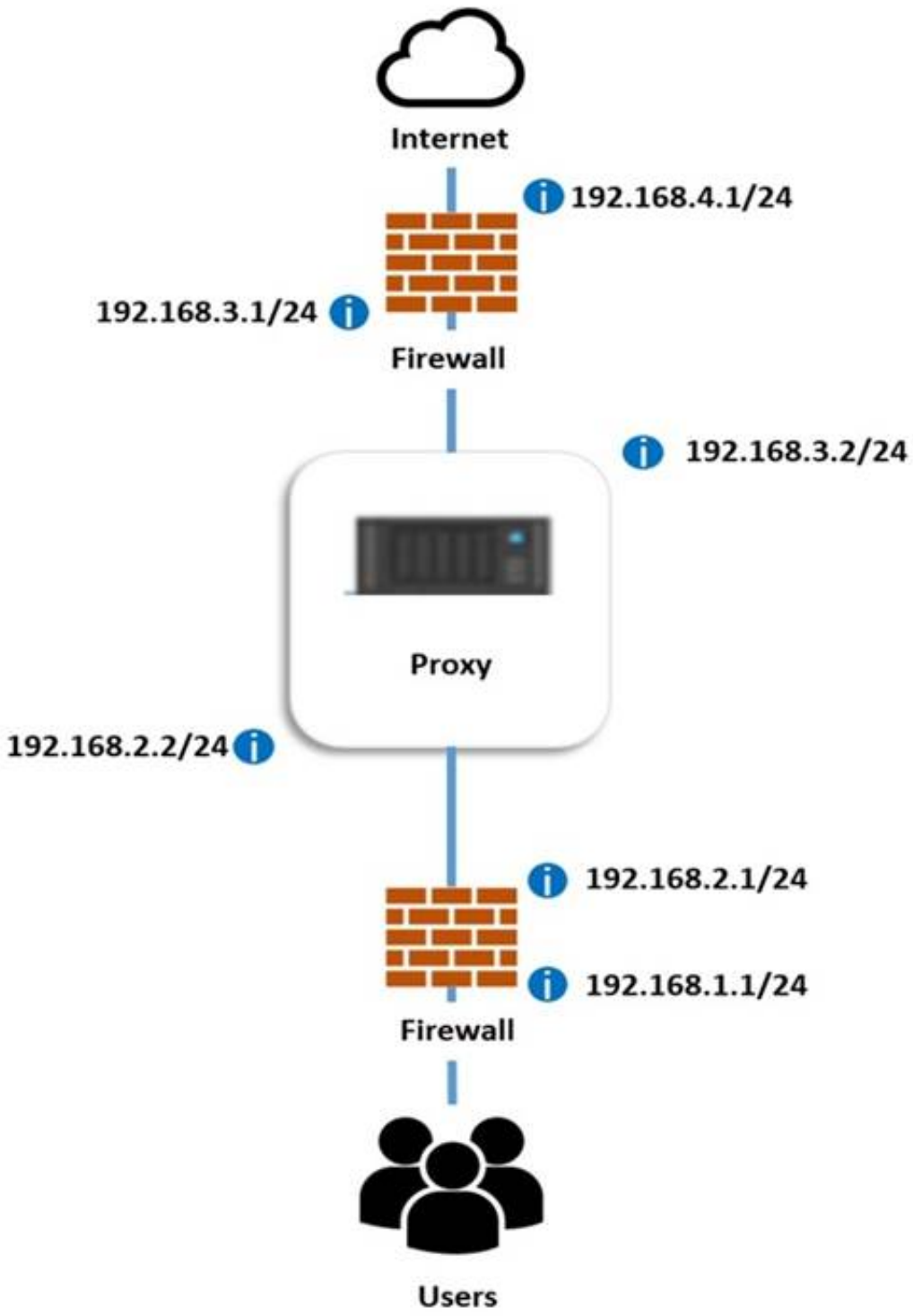
NEW QUESTION 165
Which of the following commands should a systems administrator use to create a batch script to map multiple shares'?

A. nbtstat
B. netuse
C. tracert
D. netstst

Answer: B

Explanation:
The net use command is a Windows command that can be used to create a batch script to map multiple shares. The net use command can connect or disconnect a computer from a shared resource, such as a network drive or a printer, or display information about computer connections. The syntax of the net use command is:
net use [devicename | *] [\\computername\sharename[\u0003volume] [password | *]] [/user:[domainname\]username] [/user:[dotted domain name\]username] [/user:[[username@dotted domain name] [/savecred] [/smartcard] [{/delete | /persistent:{yes
| no}}] where:
devicename = the drive letter or printer port to assign to the shared resource computername = the name of the computer that provides access to the shared resource sharename = the name of the shared resource password = the password needed to access the shared resource /user = specifies a different username to make the connection
/savecred = stores the provided credentials for future use /smartcard = uses a smart card for authentication /delete = cancels a network connection and removes the connection from the list of persistent connections /persistent = controls whether the connection is restored at logon
To create a batch script to map multiple shares, you can use the net use command with different drive letters and share names, for example:
net use W: \\computer1\share1 net use X: \\computer2\share2 net use Y:
\\computer3\share3
You can also add other options, such as passwords, usernames, or persistence, as needed. To save the batch script, you can use Notepad or any text editor and save the file with a .bat extension12.
References: 1 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/net-use 2 https://www.watchingthenet.com/create-a-batch-file-to-map-drives- folders.html

NEW QUESTION 166
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.



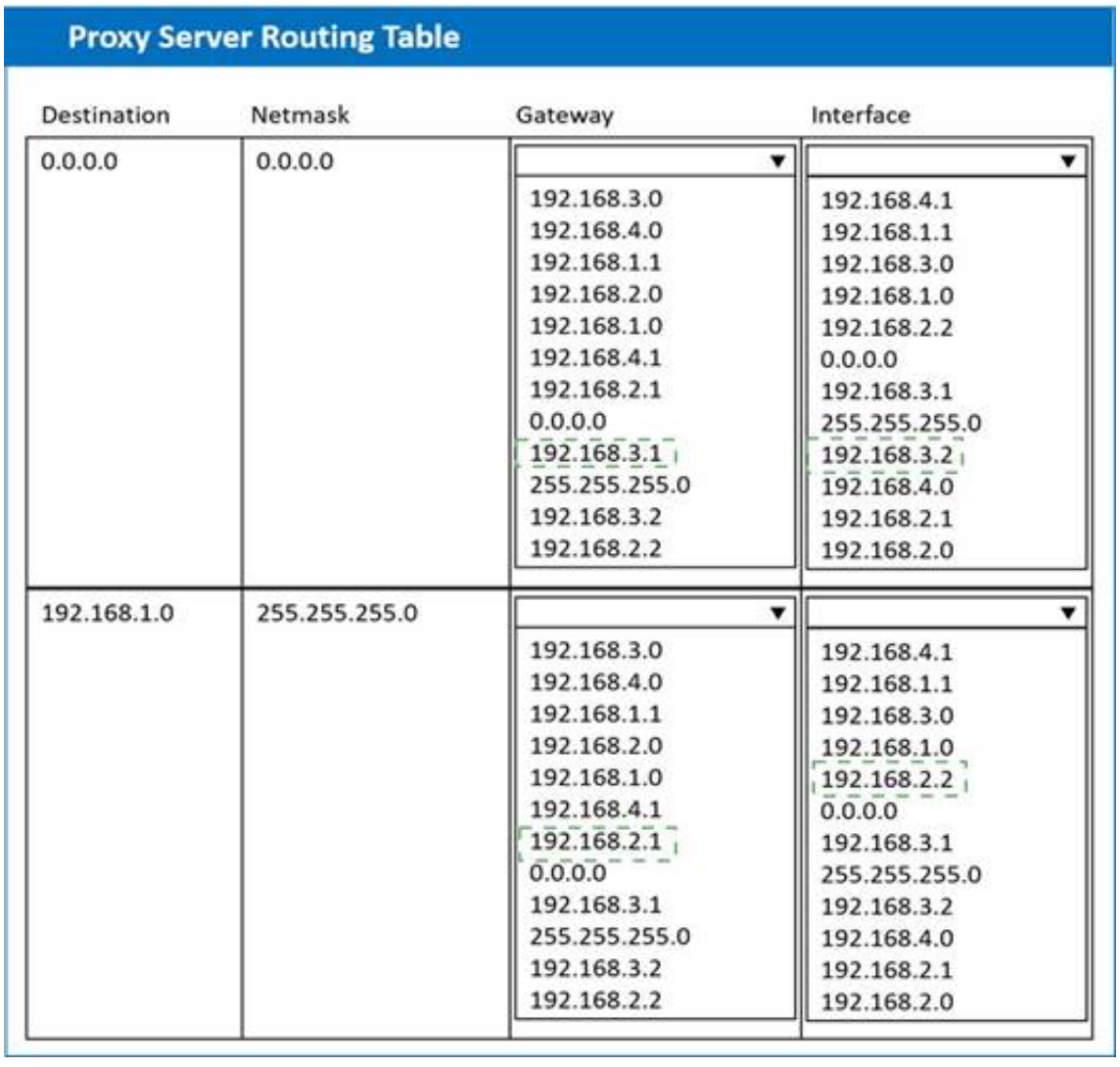
Proxy Server Routing Table

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 168
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?

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: D

Explanation:
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. References: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0: Networking, Objective 4.3: Given a scenario, configure servers for IoT applications.

NEW QUESTION 172
A server has experienced several component failures. To minimize downtime, the server administrator wants to replace the components while the server is running. Which of the following can MOST likely be swapped out while the server is still running? (Select TWO).

A. The power supply
B. The CPU
C. The hard drive
D. The GPU
E. The cache
F. The RAM

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The power supply and the hard drive are two components that can most likely be swapped out while the server is still running, if they support hot swapping or hot plugging. Hot swapping or hot plugging means that the device can be added or removed without shutting down the system. The operating system automatically recognizes the changes that have been made. This feature is useful for minimizing downtime and improving availability. The CPU, the GPU, the cache, and the RAM are not hot swappable and require the system to be powered off before replacing them. References: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-hot-swapping/https://www.howtogeek.com/268249/what-is-hot-swapping-and-what-devices- support-it/

NEW QUESTION 175
A technician is unable to access a server's package repository internally or externally. Which of the following are the MOST likely reasons? (Choose two.)

A. The server has an architecture mismatch
B. The system time is not synchronized
C. The technician does not have sufficient privileges
D. The external firewall is blocking access
E. The default gateway is incorrect
F. The local system log file is full

Answer: DE

Explanation:
The most likely reasons why the technician is unable to access a server's package repository internally or externally are that the external firewall is blocking access and that the default gateway is incorrect. A package repository is a source of software packages that can be installed or updated on a server using a package manager tool. A package repository can be accessed over a network using a URL or an IP address. However, if there are any network issues or misconfigurations, the access to the package repository can be blocked or failed. An external firewall is a device or software that controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined rules or policies. An external firewall can block access to a package repository if it does not allow traffic on certain ports or protocols that are used by the package manager tool. A default gateway is a device or address that routes network traffic from one network to another network. A default gateway can be incorrect if it does not match the actual device or address that connects the server's network to other networks, such as the internet. An incorrect default gateway can prevent the server from reaching the package repository over other networks.

NEW QUESTION 179
Which of the following encryption methodologies would MOST likely be used to ensure encrypted data cannot be retrieved if a device is stolen?

A. End-to-end encryption
B. Encryption in transit
C. Encryption at rest
D. Public key encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:
Encryption at rest is a type of encryption methodology that would most likely be used to ensure encrypted data cannot be retrieved if a device is stolen. Encryption at rest is a process of encrypting stored data on a device such as a hard drive, SSD, USB flash drive, or mobile device. This way, if the device is lost or stolen, the data cannot be accessed without the encryption key or password. Encryption at rest can be implemented using software tools such as BitLocker on Windows or FileVault on Mac OS, or hardware features such as self-encrypting drives or Trusted Platform Module chips. End-to-end encryption is a type of encryption methodology that ensures encrypted data cannot be intercepted or modified by third parties during transmission over a network. Encryption in transit is a type of encryption methodology that protects encrypted data while it is moving from one location to another over a network. Public key encryption is a type of encryption algorithm that uses a pair of keys: a public key that can be shared with anyone and a private key that is kept secret by the owner. References: https://www.howtogeek.com/196541/bitlocker-101-what-it-is-how-it-works-and-how-to-use- it/ https://www.howtogeek.com/443611/how-to-encrypt-your-macs-system-drive-removable-devices-and-individual-files/ https://www.howtogeek.com/428483/what-is-end-to-end-encryption-and-why-does-it-matter/https://www.howtogeek.com/195877/what-is-encryption- and-how-does-it-work/

NEW QUESTION 181
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 184
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 187
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 192
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 acces
C. Configure the host OS to deny login attempts via USB.
D. Disable all the USB ports on the server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 193
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 198
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 200
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 204
Which of the following attacks is the most difficult to mitigate with technology?

A. Ransomware
B. Backdoor
C. SQL injection
D. Phishing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Phishing is a type of attack that is the most difficult to mitigate with technology. Phishing is a technique of deceiving users into revealing their personal or confidential information, such as passwords, credit card numbers, or bank accounts, by sending them fraudulent emails or messages that appear to be from legitimate sources. Phishing relies on human factors, such as curiosity, greed, or fear, to trick users into clicking on malicious links or attachments, or entering their credentials on fake websites. Technology solutions, such as antivirus software, firewalls, or spam filters, can help detect and block some phishing attempts, but they cannot prevent users from falling victim to social engineering tactics. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 5.0: Security, Objective 5.3: Given a scenario, explain methods and techniques to secure data.

NEW QUESTION 208
Which of the following relates to how much data loss a company agrees to tolerate in the event of a disaster?

A. RTO
B. MTBF
C. PRO
D. MTTR

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:https://www.druva.com/blog/understanding-rpo-and-rto/
The Recovery Time Objective (RTO) is the maximum amount of time that a company agrees to tolerate in the event of a disaster before restoring its normal operations. The RTO is based on the business impact analysis (BIA) and the criticality of the processes and data involved. The RTO helps determine the backup and recovery strategies and resources needed to minimize downtime and data loss.
Reference:https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/recovery-time-objective

NEW QUESTION 209
A server administrator is trying to determine the cause of a slowdown on a database server. Upon investigation, the administrator determines the issue is in the storage subsystem. Which of the following will most likely resolve this issue?

A. Increasing IOPS by implementing flash storage
B. Implementing deduplication on the storage
C. Extending capacity by installing a 4TB SATA disk
D. Reformatting the disk as FAT32

Answer: A

Explanation:
Increasing IOPS (input/output operations per second) by implementing flash storage is the most likely solution to resolve a slowdown issue in the storage subsystem of a database server. Flash storage uses solid-state drives (SSDs) that have faster read/write speeds and lower latency than traditional hard disk drives (HDDs). This can improve the performance of database queries and transactions. Implementing deduplication, extending capacity, or reformatting the disk as FAT32 are not likely to resolve the issue, as they do not affect the IOPS of the storage subsystem. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 3.0: Storage, Objective 3.5: Summarize hardware and features of various storage technologies.

NEW QUESTION 213
A company is reviewing options for its current disaster recovery plan and potential changes to it. The security team will not allow customer data to egress to non-company equipment, and the company has requested recovery in the shortest possible time. Which of the following will BEST meet these goals?

A. A warm site
B. A hot site
C. Cloud recovery
D. A cold site

Answer: B

Explanation:
A hot site is a type of disaster recovery site that has all the equipment and data ready to resume operations as soon as possible after a disaster. A hot site is usually located in a different geographic area than the primary site and has redundant power, cooling, network, and security systems. A hot site is best for the company that wants to recover in the shortest possible time and does not want customer data to egress to non- company equipment. A warm site is a type of disaster recovery site that has some equipment and data ready, but requires some configuration and restoration before resuming operations. A cold site is a type of disaster recovery site that has only basic infrastructure and space available, but requires significant setup and installation before resuming operations. Cloud recovery is a type of disaster recovery service that uses cloud- based resources and platforms to store backups and restore data and applications after a disaster. References: https://www.techopedia.com/definition/11172/hot-site https://www.techopedia.com/definition/11173/warm-site https://www.techopedia.com/definition/11174/cold- sitehttps://www.techopedia.com/definition/29836/cloud-recovery

NEW QUESTION 218

A server administrator is configuring a new server that will hold large amounts of information. The server will need to be accessed by multiple users at the same time. Which of the following server roles will the administrator MOST likely need to install?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Few people are expected to use the database at the same time and users don't need to customize the design of the database.
Reference:https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/ways-to-share-an-access-desktop-database-03822632-da43-4d8f-ba2a-68da245a0446
The server role that the administrator will most likely need to install for a server that will hold large amounts of information and will need to be accessed by multiple users at the same time is database. A database is a collection of structured data that can be stored, queried, manipulated, and analyzed using various methods and tools. A database server is a server that hosts one or more databases and provides access to them over a network. A database server can handle large amounts of information and support concurrent requests from multiple users or applications.

NEW QUESTION 223
A server administrator deployed a new product that uses a non-standard port for web access on port 8443. However, users are unable to access the new application. The server administrator checks firewall rules and determines 8443 is allowed. Which of the following is most likely the cause of the issue?

A. Intrusion detection is blocking the port.
B. The new application's DNS entry is incorrect.
C. The application should be changed to use port 443.
D. The core switch has a network issue.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A DNS entry is a record that maps a domain name to an IP address. If the DNS entry for the new application is incorrect, users will not be able to resolve the domain name to the correct IP address and port number. This will prevent them from accessing the application, even if the firewall rules allow port 8443. To fix this issue, the server administrator should verify and update the DNS entry for the new application.
References: CompTIA Server+ Study Guide, Chapter 6: Networking, page 230.

NEW QUESTION 227
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 229
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 232
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 237
A technician recently upgraded several pieces of firmware on a server. Ever since the technician rebooted the server, it no longer communicates with the network. Which of the following should the technician do FIRST to return the server to service as soon as possible?

A. Replace the NIC
B. Make sure the NIC is on the HCL
C. Reseat the NIC
D. Downgrade the NIC firmware

Answer: D

Explanation:
The first thing that the technician should do to return the server to service as soon as possible is downgrade the NIC firmware. Firmware is a type of software that controls the basic functions of hardware devices, such as network interface cards (NICs). Firmware updates can provide bug fixes, performance improvements, or new features for hardware devices. However, firmware updates can also cause compatibility issues, configuration errors, or functionality failures if they are not installed properly or if they are not compatible with the device model or driver version. Downgrading the firmware means reverting to an older version of firmware that was previously working fine on the device. Downgrading the firmware can help resolve any problems caused by a faulty firmware update and restore normal operation of the device.

NEW QUESTION 238
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

Answer: D

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 240
A server technician installs a new NIC on a server and configures the NIC for IP connectivity. The technician then tests the connection using thepingcommand. Given the following partial output of thepingandipconfigcommands:

```
ipconfig /all

IPv4 address: 192.168.1.5
Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
Default gateway: 192.168.1.1

pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Request timed out
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
```

Which of the following caused the issue?

A. Duplicate IP address
B. Incorrect default gateway
C. DHCP misconfiguration
D. Incorrect routing table

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The ping command output shows that the NIC has an IP address of 192.168.1.100 and a default gateway of 192.168.1.1. However, when the technician tries to ping the default gateway, the reply comes from another IP address: 192.168.1.101. This means that there is another device on the network that has the same IP address as the default gateway, and it is responding to the ping request instead of the intended destination.
? A duplicate IP address can cause network connectivity problems, such as packet loss, routing errors, or unreachable hosts. To resolve this issue, the technician should either change the IP address of the default gateway or the device that is conflicting with it, or use DHCP to assign IP addresses automatically and avoid conflicts.
? The other options are not correct because they do not explain the ping output. An incorrect default gateway would cause no reply or a destination unreachable message, not a reply from a different IP address. A DHCP misconfiguration would cause an invalid or no IP address on the NIC, not a duplicate IP address on the network. An incorrect routing table would cause routing errors or unreachable destinations, not a reply from a different IP address.
References:
? https://askleo.com/what_is_ping_and_what_does_its_output_tell_me/

? https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows- commands/ping

NEW QUESTION 245
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 248
Hackers recently targeted a company with an attack that resulted in a system breach, which compromised the organization's data. Because of the system breach, the administrator had to bypass normal change management procedures. Which of the following change management activities was necessary?

A. Cancelled change request
B. Change request postponement
C. Emergency change request
D. Privilege change request
E. User permission change request

Answer: C

Explanation:
An emergency change request is a type of change request that is initiated in response to an urgent situation, such as a system breach, that requires immediate action to restore normal operations or prevent further damage. An emergency change request may bypass some of the normal change management procedures, such as approval, testing, or documentation, in order to expedite the implementation of the change. However, an emergency change request should still follow the basic steps of change management, such as identification, analysis, planning, execution, and evaluation, and should be reviewed and documented after the change is completed.
References: CompTIA Server+ Study Guide, Chapter 11: Change Management, page 443.

NEW QUESTION 252
A technician runs top on a dual-core server and notes the following conditions: top –- 14:32:27, 364 days, 14 usersload average 60.5 12.4 13.6
Which of the following actions should the administrator take?

A. Schedule a mandatory reboot of the server
B. Wait for the load average to come back down on its own
C. Identify the runaway process or processes
D. Request that users log off the server

Answer: C

Explanation:
The administrator should identify the runaway process or processes that are causing high load average on the server. Load average is a metric that indicates how many processes are either running on or waiting for the CPU at any given time. A high load average means that there are more processes than available CPU cores, resulting in poor performance and slow response time. A runaway process is a process that consumes excessive CPU resources without terminating or releasing them. A runaway process can be caused by various factors, such as programming errors, infinite loops, memory leaks, etc. To identify a runaway process, the administrator can use tools such as top, ps, or htop to monitor CPU usage and process status. Tostop a runaway process, the administrator can use commands such as kill, pkill, or killall to send signals to terminate it.

NEW QUESTION 254
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 258
A company has implemented a requirement to encrypt all the hard drives on its servers as part of a data loss prevention strategy. Which of the following should the company also perform as a data loss prevention method?

A. Encrypt all network traffic
B. Implement MFA on all the servers with encrypted data
C. Block the servers from using an encrypted USB
D. Implement port security on the switches

Answer: B

Explanation:
The company should also implement MFA on all the servers with encrypted data as a data loss prevention method. MFA stands for multi-factor authentication, which is a method of verifying a user's identity by requiring two or more pieces of evidence, such as something they know (e.g., a password), something they have (e.g., a token), or something they are (e.g., a fingerprint). MFA adds an extra layer of security to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data, even if the user's password is compromised or stolen. Encrypting the hard drives on the servers protects the data from being read or copied if the drives are physically removed or stolen, but it does not prevent unauthorized access to the data if the user's credentials are valid.

NEW QUESTION 261
A server administrator is configuring the IP address on a newly provisioned server in the testing environment. The network VLANs are configured as follows:

VLAN name	VLAN ID	Gateway IP address	Active switchports
Testing	10	192.168.10.1/24	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18
Production	20	192.168.20.1/24	3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17
Administration	30	192.168.30.1/24	1, 24

The administrator configures the IP address for the new server as follows: IP address: 192.168.1.1/24
Default gateway: 192.168.10.1
A ping sent to the default gateway is not successful. Which of the following IP address/default gateway combinations should the administrator have used for the new server?

A. IP address: 192.168.10.2/24Default gateway: 192.168.10.1
B. IP address: 192.168.1.2/24 Default gateway: 192.168.10.1
C. IP address: 192.168.10.3/24Default gateway: 192.168.20.1
D. IP address: 192.168.10.24/24Default gateway: 192.168.30.1

Answer: A

Explanation:
The IP address/default gateway combination that the administrator should have used for the new server is IP address: 192.168.10.2/24 and Default gateway: 192.168.10.1. The IP address and the default gateway of a device must be in the same subnet to communicate with each other. A subnet is a logical division of a network that allows devices to share a common prefix of their IP addresses. The subnet mask determines how many bits of the IP address are used for the network prefix and how many bits are used for the host identifier. A /24 subnet mask means that the first 24 bits of the IP address are used for the network prefix and the last 8 bits are used for the host identifier. Therefore, any IP address that has the same first 24 bits as the default gateway belongs to the same subnet. In this case, the default gateway has an IP address of 192.168.10.1/24, which means that any IP address that starts with 192.168.10.x/24 belongs to the same subnet. The new server has an IP address of 192.168.1.1/24, which does not match the first 24 bits of the default gateway, so it belongs to a different subnet and cannot communicate with the default gateway. To fix this issue, the administrator should change the IP address of the new server to an unused IP address that starts with 192.168.10.x/24, such as 192.168.10.2/24.

NEW QUESTION 266
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 267
A human resources analyst is attempting to email the records for new employees to an outside payroll company. Each time the analyst sends an email containing employee records, the email is rejected with an error message. Other emails outside the company are sent correctly. Which of the following is MOST likely generating the error?

A. DHCP configuration
B. Firewall rules
C. DLP software
D. Intrusion detection system

Answer: C

Explanation:
DLP (Data Loss Prevention) software is a type of security software that monitors and controls the transfer of sensitive or confidential data outside the organization. DLP software can prevent data breaches, data leaks, or data theftby blocking, encrypting, or alerting on unauthorized data transfers. DLP software can be applied

to various channels, such as email, web, cloud, or removable devices.
In this scenario, the human resources analyst is attempting to email the records for new employees to an outside payroll company. The records for new employees may contain sensitive or confidential data, such as personal information, tax information, or bank account information. The DLP software may detect this data and block the email from being sent outside the company, as it may violate the company's data protection policy or regulations. The DLP software may also generate an error message to inform the analyst of the reason for the rejection.

NEW QUESTION 269
Which of the following licensing models was created by software companies in response to the increasing density of processors?

A. Per-instance
B. Per-server
C. per-user
D. per-core

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. per-core.
The per-core licensing model was created by software companies in response to the
increasing density of processors. This model is used for software that runs on servers with multi-core processors, and the licensing fee is based on the number of cores.This way, the software vendors can charge more for software that runs on servers with more processing power1

NEW QUESTION 274
Which of the following can be BEST described as the amount of time a company can afford to be down during recovery from an outage?

A. SLA
B. MTBF
C. RTO
D. MTTR

Answer: C

Explanation:
The term that best describes the amount of time a company can afford to be down during recovery from an outage is RTO. RTO (Recovery Time Objective) is a metric that defines the maximum acceptable downtime for an application, system, or process after a disaster or disruption. RTO helps determine the level of urgency and resources required for restoring normal business operations. RTO is usuallymeasured in minutes, hours, or days, depending on the criticality and impact of the service.
Reference:
https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/recovery-time-objective-RTO

NEW QUESTION 276
Which of the following asset management documents is used to identify the location of a serves within a data center?

A. Infrastructure diagram
B. Workflow diagram
C. Rack layout
D. Service manual

Answer: C

Explanation:
A rack layout is a document that shows the physical location and arrangement of servers and other devices within a rack. It can include information such as server names, IP addresses, power consumption, and cable connections. A rack layout can help identify and locate servers easily and efficiently in a data center. Verified
References: [Rack layout], [Data center]

NEW QUESTION 278
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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 279
A newly hired systems administrator is concerned about fileshare access at the company. The administrator turns on DLP for the fileshare and lets it propagate for a week. Which of the following can the administrator perform now?

A. Manage the fileshare from an RDP session.
B. Audit the permissions of the fileshare.

C. Audit the access to the physical fileshare.
D. Manage the permissions from the fileshare.

Answer: B

Explanation:
DLP, or Data Loss Prevention, is a type of security measure that aims to prevent unauthorized access, use, or transfer of sensitive data. DLP can be applied to various types of data, such as email, cloud storage, network traffic, or fileshares1. DLP for fileshares can help monitor and control who can access, modify, or share files on a network share2. By turning on DLP for the fileshare and letting it propagate for a week, the administrator can audit the permissions of the fileshare and see if there are any violations
or anomalies in the access patterns. This can help the administrator identify and remediate any potential risks or compliance issues related to the fileshare2. The other options are incorrect because they are not directly related to DLP for fileshares. Managing the fileshare from an RDP session or from the fileshare itself are administrative tasksthat do not require DLP. Auditing the access to the physical fileshare is a physical security measure that is not affected by DLP.

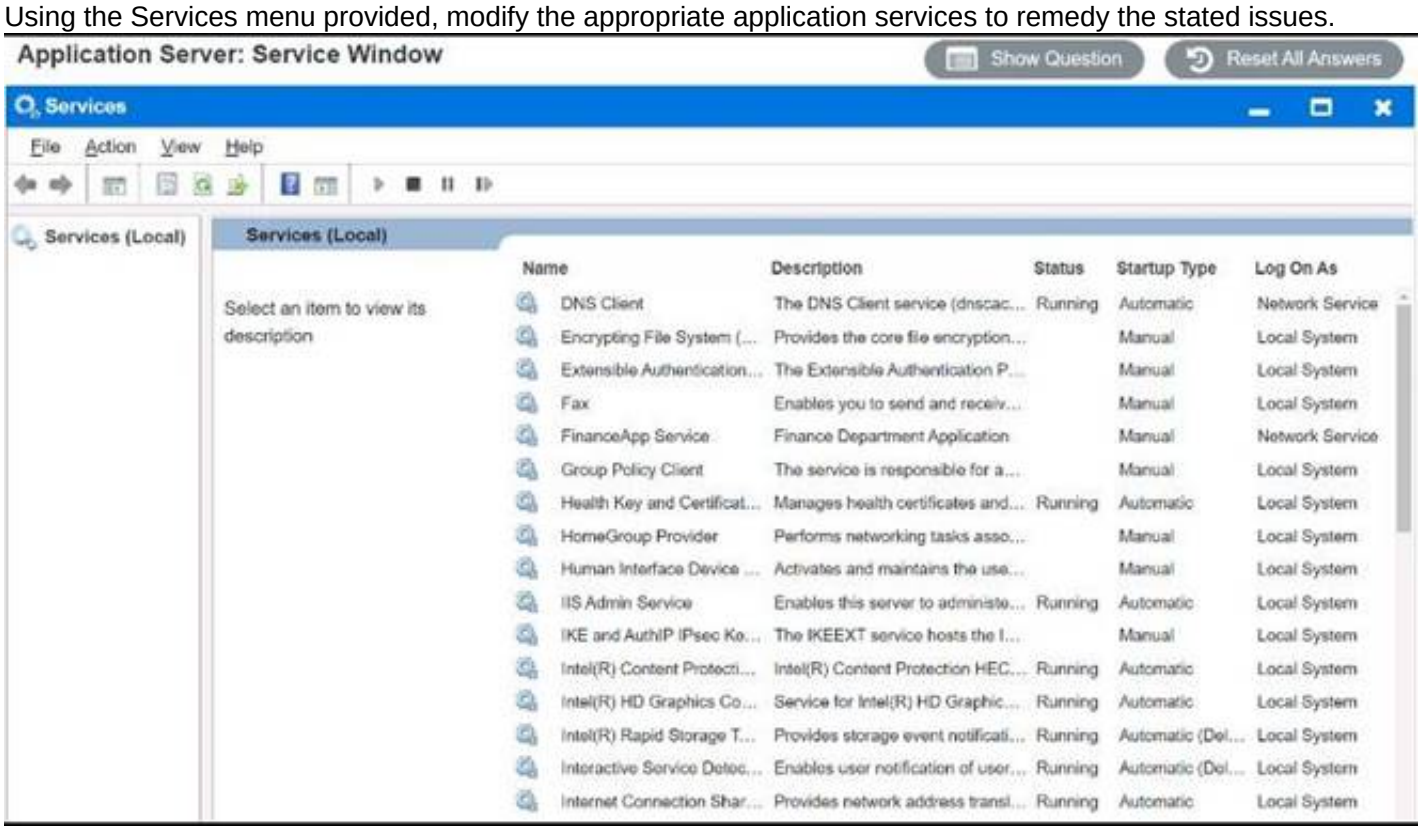
NEW QUESTION 284
An organization stores backup tapes of its servers at cold sites. The organization wants to ensure the tapes are properly maintained and usable during a DR scenario. Which of the following actions should the organization perform?

A. Have the facility inspect and inventory the tapes on a regular basis.
B. Have duplicate equipment available at the cold site.
C. Retrieve the tapes from the cold site and test them.
D. Use the test equipment at the cold site to read the tapes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The organization should retrieve the tapes from the cold site and test them to ensure they are properly maintained and usable during a DR scenario. A cold site is a location that has space and power for backup equipment, but no actual equipment installed or configured. The organization stores backup tapes of its servers at cold sites as a precaution in case of a disaster that affects its primary site. However, backup tapes can degrade over time due to environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, dust, or magnetic fields. Therefore, the organization should periodically retrieve the tapes from the cold site and test them on compatible equipment to verify their integrity and readability. References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 6, Lesson 6.4, Objective 6.4

NEW QUESTION 286
SIMULATION
Users report that the FinanceApp software is not running, and they need immediate access. Issues with the FinanceApp software occur every week after the IT team completes server system updates. The users, however, do not want to contact the help desk every time the issue occurs. The users also report the new MarketApp software is not usable when it crashes, which can cause significant downtime. The technician who restarted the MarketApp software noticed it is running under a test account, which is a likely cause of the crashes.
INSTRUCTIONS
Using the Services menu provided, modify the appropriate application services to remedy the stated issues.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
FinanceApp software is running as a service named “FinanceApp Service”. The service description says “Provides financial data and calculations for the FinanceApp software”. The service status is “Stopped”, which means that the service is not running and the software is not functional. The service startup type is “Manual”, which means that the service needs to be started manually by the user or the administrator. The service log on as is “Local System”, which means that the service runs under a predefined local account that has extensive privileges on the local computer.
To fix the issue with the FinanceApp software, you need to do two things:
? First, you need to start the service, so that the software can run. To do this, you can right-click on the service name and select “Start” from themenu. Alternatively, you can select the service name and click on the “Start” button on the toolbar. You should see a message saying that the service has started successfully.
? Second, you need to change the service startup type, so that the service can start automatically every time the server boots up. This way, you don’t have to contact the help desk every time the issue occurs. To do this, you can right-click on the service name and select “Properties” from the menu. Alternatively, you

can select the service name and click on the “Properties” button on the toolbar. You should see a window with several tabs and options. On the “General” tab, under “Startup type”, you can select “Automatic” from the drop-down list. Then, click on “OK” to save your changes.
By doing these two steps, you should be able to use the FinanceApp software without any problems.
The MarketApp software is running as a service named “MarketApp Service”. The service description says “Provides market data and analysis for the MarketApp software”. The service status is “Running”, which means that the service is running and the software is functional. However, as you reported, the software may crash sometimes, which can cause significant downtime. The service startup type is “Automatic”, which means that the service starts automatically every time the server boots up. The service log on as is “TestAccount”, which is a test account that was probably used for development or testing purposes.
To fix the issue with the MarketApp software, you need to do one thing:
? You need to change the service log on as, so that the service runs under a proper account that has sufficient permissions and security settings for production use. To do this, you can right-click on the service name and select “Properties” from the menu. Alternatively, you can select the service name and click on the “Properties” button on the toolbar. You should see a window with several tabs and options. On the “Log On” tab, under “Log on as”, you can select either “Local System account” or “This account”. If you choose “Local System account”, then the service will run under a predefined local account that has extensive privileges on the local computer. If you choose “This account”, then you will need to enter a valid username and password for an account that has appropriate permissions and security settings for running the service. You may need to consult with your IT team or your software vendor to determine which option is best for your situation. Then, click on “OK” to save your changes.

NEW QUESTION 288
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