

## [Q89-Q104 Try SK0-005 Free Now! Real Exam Question Answers Updated [Jan 24, 2023]



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#### CompTIA SK0-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

##### TopicDetails**Server Hardware Installation and Management - 18%**

Given a scenario, install physical hardware.- Racking- Enclosure sizesUnit sizes

- 1U, 2U, 3U, etc.Rack layout

- Cooling management

- Safety

1. Proper lifting techniques

## 2. Rack balancing

### 3. Floor load limitations

- Power distribution unit (PDU)
  - Keyboard-video-mouse (KVM) placement
  - Rail kits- Power cablingRedundant power
  - Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)
  - Separate circuits
  - Separate providers- Power connector types- Cable management- Network cabling- Redundant networking- Twisted pairFiber
  - SC
  - LC
  - Single mode
  - Multimode- Gigabit- 10 GigE- Small form factor pluggable (SFP)- SFP+- Quad small form factor pluggable (QSFP)- Cable management- Server chassis types- Tower- Rack mount- Blade enclosure- Server components- Hardware compatibility list (HCL)- Central processing unit (CPU)- Graphics processing unit (GPU)- Memory- Bus types- Interface types- Expansion cardsGiven a scenario, deploy and manage storage.- RAID levels and types- 0- 1- 5- 6- 10- Just a bunch of disks (JBOD)- Hardware vs. software - Capacity planning
  - Hard drive media typesSolid state drive (SSD)
  - Wear factors
1. Read intensive
  2. Write intensiveHard disk drive (HDD)
- Rotations per minute (RPM)
1. 15,000
  2. 10,000
  3. 7,200- Hybrid- Interface types- Serial attached SCSI (SAS)- Serial ATA (SATA)- Peripheral component interconnect (PCI)- External serial advanced technology attachment (eSATA)- Universal serial bus (USB)- Secure digital (SD)- Shared storageNetwork attached storage (NAS)
- Network file system (NFS)
  - Common Internet file system (CIFS)Storage area network (SAN)

- Internet small computer systems interface (iSCSI)
  - Fibre Channel
  - Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) Given a scenario, perform server hardware maintenance.- Out-of-band management- Remote drive access- Remote console access- Remote power on/off- Internet protocol keyboard-video-mouse (IP KVM) - Local hardware administration- Keyboard-video-mouse (KVM)- Crash cart- Virtual administration console- Serial connectivity- Console connections - Components- Firmware upgrades - Drives
  - Hot-swappable hardware- Drives- Cages- Cards- Power supplies- Fans - Basic input/output system (BIOS)/Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI)
- ## Server Administration - 30%
- Given a scenario, install server operating systems.- Minimum operating system (OS) requirements
- Hardware compatibility list (HCL)
  - Installations- Graphical user interface (GUI)- Core- Bare metal- Virtualized- RemoteSlip streamed/unattended
  - Scripted installations
  - Additional drivers
  - Additional applications and utilities
  - Patches
  - Media installation type
  - Network
  - Optical
  - Universal serial bus (USB)
  - Embedded Imaging
  - Cloning
1. Virtual machine (VM) cloning
  2. Physical clones
  3. Template deployment
  4. Physical to virtual (P2V)- Partition and volume types- Global partition table (GPT) vs. master boot record (MBR)- Dynamic disk- Logical volume management (LVM)- File system types- ext4- New technology file system (NTFS)- VMware file system (VMFS)- Resilient file system (ReFS)- Z file system (ZFS) Given a scenario, configure servers to use network infrastructure services.- IP configuration
- Virtual local area network (VLAN)
  - Default gateways

- Name resolution- Domain name service (DNS)- Fully qualified domain name (FQDN)- Hosts file - Addressing protocols IPv4
- Request for comments (RFC) 1918 address spaces- IPv6 - Firewall- Ports - Static vs. dynamic- Dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) - MAC addresses Given a scenario, configure and maintain server functions and features.- Server roles requirements- Print- Database- File- Web- Application- Messaging Baselineing
- Documentation
- Performance metrics - Directory connectivity
- Storage management- Formatting- Connectivity- Provisioning- Partitioning- Page/swap/scratch location and size- Disk quotas- Compression- Deduplication- Monitoring- Uptime- Thresholds Performance
- Memory
- Disk
- 1. Input output operations per second (IOPS)
- 2. Capacity vs. utilization
- Network
- Central processing unit (CPU) Event logs
- Configuration
- Shipping
- Alerting
- Reporting
- Retention
- Rotation- Data migration and transfer- Infiltration- Exfiltration Disparate OS data transfer
- Robocopy
- File transfer
- Fast copy
- Secure copy protocol (SCP)- Administrative interfaces- Console- Remote desktop- Secure shell (SSH)- Web interface Explain the key concepts of high availability for servers.- Clustering- Active-active- Active-passive- Failover- Failback- Proper patching procedures- Heartbeat - Fault tolerance- Server-level redundancy vs. component redundancy - Redundant server network infrastructure Load balancing
- Software vs. hardware

- Round robin
- Most recently used (MRU) Network interface card (NIC) teaming and redundancy
- Failover
- Link aggregation Summarize the purpose and operation of virtualization.- Host vs. guest
- Virtual networking- Direct access (bridged)- Network address translation (NAT)- vNICs- Virtual switches - Resource allocation and provisioning- CPU- Memory- Disk- NIC- Overprovisioning- Scalability - Management interfaces for virtual machines
- Cloud models- Public- Private- Hybrid Summarize scripting basics for server administration.- Script types- Bash- Batch- PowerShell- Virtual basic script (VBS) - Environment variables
- Comment syntax
- Basic script constructs- Loops- Variables- Conditionals- Comparators - Basic data types- Integers- Strings- Arrays - Common server administration scripting tasks- Startup- Shut down- Service- Login- Account creation- Bootstrap Explain the importance of asset management and documentation.- Asset management- Labeling- Warranty- Leased vs. owned devices Life-cycle management
- Procurement
- Usage
- End of life
- Disposal/recycling Inventory
- Make
- Model
- Serial number
- Asset tag - Documentation management- Updates- Service manuals- Architecture diagrams- Infrastructure diagrams- Workflow diagrams- Recovery processes- Baselines- Change management- Server configurations Company policies and procedures
- Business impact analysis (BIA)
- Mean time between failure (MTBF)
- Mean time to recover (MTTR)
- Recovery point objective (RPO)
- Recovery time objective (RTO)
- Service level agreement (SLA)

- Uptime requirements - Document availability
  - Secure storage of sensitive documentation Explain licensing concepts.- Models- Per-instance- Per-concurrent user- Per-server- Per-socket- Per-core- Site-based- Physical vs. virtual- Node-locked- Signatures - Open source
  - Subscription
  - License vs. maintenance and support
  - Volume licensing
  - License count validation- True up - Version compatibility- Backward compatible- Forward compatible
- ## Security and Disaster Recovery - 24%
- Summarize data security concepts.- Encryption paradigms- Data at rest- Data in transit - Retention policies
- Data storage- Physical location storage- Off-site vs. on-site - UEFI/BIOS passwords
  - Bootloader passwords
  - Business impact- Data value prioritization- Life-cycle management- Cost of security vs. risk and/or replacement Summarize physical security concepts.- Physical access controls- Bollards Architectural reinforcements
  - Signal blocking
  - Reflective glass
  - Datacenter camouflage- Fencing- Security guards- Security cameras Locks
  - Biometric
  - Radio frequency identification (RFID)
  - Card readers
  - Mantraps
  - Safes - Environmental controls- Fire suppression- Heating, ventilation, and cooling (HVAC)- Sensors Explain important concepts pertaining to identity and access management for server administration.- User accounts
  - User groups
  - Password policies- Length- Lockout- Enforcement - Permissions and access controls- Role-based- Rule-based- Scope based- Segregation of duties- Delegation - Auditing- User activity- Logins- Group memberships- Deletions - Multifactor authentication (MFA)- Something you know- Something you have- Something you are - Single sign-on (SSO) Explain data security risks and mitigation strategies.- Security risks- Hardware failure- Malware- Data corruption- Insider threats Theft
  - Data loss prevention (DLP)
  - Unwanted duplication

- Unwanted publication Unwanted access methods
- Backdoor
- Social engineering Breaches
- Identification
- Disclosure - Mitigation strategies- Data monitoring Log analysis
- Security information and event management (SIEM) Two-person integrity
- Split encryption keys tokens
- Separation of roles Regulatory constraints
- Governmental
- Individually privileged information
  1. Personally identifiable information (PII)
  2. Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) Legal considerations
- Data retention
- Subpoenas Given a scenario, apply server hardening methods.- OS hardening- Disable unused services- Close unneeded ports- Install only required software- Apply driver updates- Apply OS updates- Firewall configuration - Application hardening- Install latest patches- Disable unneeded services, roles, or features - Host security- Antivirus- Anti-malware- Host intrusion detection system (HIDS)/Host intrusion prevention system (HIPS) - Hardware hardening- Disable unneeded hardware- Disable unneeded physical ports, devices, or functions- Set BIOS password- Set boot order - Patching- Testing- Deployment- Change management Summarize proper server decommissioning concepts.- Proper removal procedures- Company policies- Verify non-utilization Documentation
- Asset management
- Change management - Media destruction- Disk wiping Physical
- Degaussing
- Shredding
- Crushing
- Incineration- Purposes for media destruction - Media retention requirements
- Cable remediation- Power- Networking - Electronics recycling- Internal vs. external- Repurposing Explain the importance of backups and restores.- Backup methods- Full- Synthetic full- Incremental- Differential- Archive- Open file- Snapshot - Backup frequency

- Media rotation

- Backup media types- Tape- Cloud- Disk- Print - File-level vs. system-state backup

- Restore methods- Overwrite- Side by side- Alternate location path - Backup validation- Media integrity- Equipment- Regular testing intervals - Media inventory before restoration  
Explain the importance of disaster recovery.- Site types- Hot site- Cold site- Warm site- Cloud- Separate geographic locations - Replication- Constant- Background- Synchronous vs. asynchronous- Application consistent- File locking- Mirroring- Bidirectional - Testing- Tabletops- Live failover- Simulated failover- Production vs. non-production

## Troubleshooting - 28%

Explain the troubleshooting theory and methodology.- Identify the problem and determine the scope.- Question users/stakeholders and identify changes to the server/environment.- Collect additional documentation/logs.- If possible, replicate the problem as appropriate.- If possible, perform backups before making changes.- Escalate, if necessary. - Establish a theory of probable cause (question the obvious).- Determine whether there is a common element or symptom causing multiple problems. - Test the theory to determine the cause.- Once the theory is confirmed, determine the next steps to resolve the problem.- If the theory is not confirmed, establish a new theory. - Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem.- Notify impacted users. - Implement the solution or escalate.- Make one change at a time and test/confirm the change has resolved the problem.- If the problem is not resolved, reverse the change, if appropriate, and implement a new change.

- Verify full system functionality and, if applicable, implement preventive measures.

- Perform a root cause analysis.

- Document findings, actions, and outcomes throughout the process.  
Given a scenario, troubleshoot common hardware failures.-  
Common problems- Predictive failures  
Memory errors and failures

- System crash

1. Blue screen

2. Purple screen

3. Memory dump

- Utilization

- Power-on self-test (POST) errors

- Random lockups

- Kernel panic- Complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) battery failure- System lockups- Random crashes  
Fault and device indication

- Visual indicators- Light-emitting diode (LED)Liquid crystal display (LCD) panel readouts

- Auditory or olfactory cues

- POST codes- Misallocated virtual resources - Causes of common problems  
Technical

- Power supply fault



- Malfunctioning fans
- Improperly seated heat sink
- Improperly seated cards
- Incompatibility of components
- Cooling failures
- Backplane failure
- Firmware incompatibility
- CPU or GPU overheating
- Environmental
- Dust
- Humidity
- Temperature - Tools and techniques- Event logs- Firmware upgrades or downgrades- Hardware diagnostics- Compressed air- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) equipment- Reseating or replacing components and/or cables
- Given a scenario, troubleshoot storage problems.- Common problems- Boot errors- Sector block errors- Cache battery failure- Read/write errors- Failed drives- Page/swap/scratch file or partition- Partition errors- Slow file access- OS not found- Unsuccessful backup- Unable to mount the device- Drive not available- Cannot access logical drive- Data corruption- Slow I/O performance- Restore failure- Cache failure- Multiple drive failure - Causes of common problems
- Disk space utilization
- Insufficient disk space- Misconfigured RAID- Media failure- Drive failure- Controller failure- Hot bus adapter (HBA) failure- Loose connectors- Cable problems- Misconfiguration- Corrupt boot sector- Corrupt filesystem table- Array rebuild- Improper disk partition- Bad sectors- Cache battery failure- Cache turned off- Insufficient space- Improper RAID configuration- Mismatched drives- Backplane failure - Tools and techniques- Partitioning tools- Disk management- RAID and array management- System logs
- Disk mounting commands
- net use
- mount- Monitoring tools- Visual inspections- Auditory inspections

## NEW QUESTION 89

A server administrator needs to validate the integrity of all system files. Which of the following methods should the administrator use?

- \* Run a hash program to generate a checksum for all files on the system and compare it to an original report.
- \* Run an encryption program to generate a checksum for all files on the system and compare it to an original report.
- \* Run an antivirus program to generate a checksum for all files on the system and compare it to an original report.
- \* Run a sniffer program to generate a checksum for all files on the system and compare it to an original report.

## NEW QUESTION 90

An administrator is troubleshooting a RAID issue in a failed server. The server reported a drive failure, and then it crashed and would no longer boot. There are two arrays on the failed server: a two-drive RAID 0 set for the OS, and an eight-drive RAID 10 set for data. Which of the following failure scenarios MOST likely occurred?

- \* A drive failed in the OS array.
- \* A drive failed and then recovered in the data array.
- \* A drive failed in both of the arrays.
- \* A drive failed in the data array.

### NEW QUESTION 91

A technician is connecting a server's secondary NIC to a separate network. The technician connects the cable to the switch but then does not see any link lights on the NIC. The technician confirms there is nothing wrong on the network or with the physical connection. Which of the following should the technician perform NEXT?

- \* Restart the server
- \* Configure the network on the server
- \* Enable the port on the server
- \* Check the DHCP configuration

### NEW QUESTION 92

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

- \* IP KVM
- \* VNC
- \* A crash cart
- \* RDP
- \* SSH

Reference:

<https://phoenixnap.com/blog/what-is-bare-metal-server>

### NEW QUESTION 93

Which of the following allows for a connection of devices to both sides inside of a blade enclosure?

- \* Midplane
- \* Active backplane
- \* Passive backplane
- \* Management module

### NEW QUESTION 94

A technician is connecting a Linux server to a share on a NAS. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate native protocol to use for this task?

- \* CIFS
- \* FTP
- \* SFTP
- \* NFS

The files transferred across the protocols can be formatted as:

- **Network File Systems (NFS):** This protocol is regularly used on [Linux](#) and UNIX systems. As a vendor agnostic protocol, NFS works on any hardware, OS, or network architecture.
- **Server Message Blocks (SMB):** Most systems that use SMB run Microsoft Windows, where it's known as "Microsoft Windows Network." SMB developed from the common internet file sharing (CIFS) protocol, which is why you might see it referred to as the CIFS/SMB protocol.
- **Apple Filing Protocol (AFP):** A proprietary protocol for Apple devices running macOS.

#### NEW QUESTION 95

A server administrator is swapping out the GPU card inside a server. Which of the following actions should the administrator take FIRST?

- \* Inspect the GPU that is being installed.
- \* Ensure the GPU meets HCL guidelines.
- \* Shut down the server.
- \* Disconnect the power from the rack.

#### NEW QUESTION 96

Which of the following must a server administrator do to ensure data on the SAN is not compromised if it is leaked?

- \* Encrypt the data that is leaving the SAN
- \* Encrypt the data at rest
- \* Encrypt the host servers
- \* Encrypt all the network traffic

The question states "data on the SAN", so if you encrypt data at rest, this will prevent data compromised.

#### NEW QUESTION 97

A server administrator needs to keep a copy of an important fileshare that can be used to restore the share as quickly as possible. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

- \* Copy the fileshare to an LTO-4 tape drive
- \* Configure a new incremental backup job for the fileshare
- \* Create an additional partition and move a copy of the fileshare
- \* Create a snapshot of the fileshare

#### NEW QUESTION 98

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?

- \* setenforce 0
- \* setenforce permissive
- \* setenforce 1
- \* setenforce disabled

<https://blogs.oracle.com/mysql/selinux-and-mysql-v2>

### NEW QUESTION 99

Which of the following is typical of software licensing in the cloud?

- \* Per socket
- \* Perpetual
- \* Subscription-based
- \* Site-based

### NEW QUESTION 100

A server administrator is attempting to restore a file from monthly backups. The administrator mentions to a coworker that the backup media has the longest seek time of any of the restore methods. From which of the following types of media is the administrator MOST likely restoring?

- \* Tape drive
- \* Solid-state drive
- \* Removable drive
- \* Hard drive

### NEW QUESTION 101

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?

- \* Management port
- \* Crash cart
- \* IP KVM
- \* KVM

### NEW QUESTION 102

A server administrator was asked to implement a site backup solution. The backup window during regular business days is from midnight to 6:00 a.m. because end-of-cycle payroll processing will occur for the next three months. Which of the following backup methodologies would satisfy this restriction in performing short backups?

- \* Perform daily incremental backups.
- \* Perform daily full backups.
- \* Perform daily differential backups.
- \* Perform daily normal backups.

### NEW QUESTION 103

Which of the following would be BEST to help protect an organization against social engineering?

- \* More complex passwords
- \* Recurring training and support
- \* Single sign-on
- \* An updated code of conduct to enforce social media

User awareness and training is the number one defense against most security threats.

#### NEW QUESTION 104

A company is running an application on a file server. A security scan reports the application has a known vulnerability. Which of the following would be the company's BEST course of action?

- \* Upgrade the application package
- \* Tighten the rules on the firewall
- \* Install antivirus software
- \* Patch the server OS

Vulns discovered and install patch update.

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