

Free Questions for SK0-005

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following actions should the server administrator perform on the server?

Options:

- A- Close ports 69 and 1010 and rerun the scan.
- B- Close ports 80 and 443 and rerun the scan.
- C- Close port 3389 and rerun the scan.
- D- Close all ports and rerun the scan.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The server administrator should close port 3389 and rerun the scan. Port 3389 is used for Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), which allows remote access and control of a server. RDP is vulnerable to brute-force attacks, credential theft, and malware infection. Closing port 3389 can prevent unauthorized access and improve the security of the server. The other ports are not as risky as port 3389 and can

be left open for legitimate purposes. Reference: CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0: Security, Objective 5.4: Given a scenario, implement proper environmental controls and techniques.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A server is only able to connect to a gigabit switch at 100Mb. Other devices are able to access the network port at full gigabit speeds, and when the server is brought to another location, it is able to connect at full gigabit speed. Which of the following should an administrator check first?

Options:

- A- The switch management
- B- The VLAN configuration
- C- The network cable
- D- The network drivers

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The first thing that the administrator should check is the network cable. The network cable is a physical medium that connects a server to a switch or other network device. The network cable can affect the speed and quality of the network connection, depending on its type, length, and condition. If the network cable is damaged, faulty, or incompatible, it can cause the server to connect at a lower speed than expected. Therefore, the administrator should check the network cable for any signs of wear, tear, or mismatch, and replace it if necessary.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A server administrator just installed a new physical server and needs to harden the applications on the server. Which of the following best describes a method of application hardening?

Options:

A- Install the latest patches.

- B-** Disable unneeded hardware.
- C-** Set the boot order.
- D-** Enable a BIOS password.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A method of application hardening is installing the latest patches. Application hardening is a process of reducing the attack surface and vulnerabilities of an application by applying security measures and best practices. Installing the latest patches is one way to harden an application, as patches are updates that fix bugs, errors, or security issues in an application. By installing the latest patches, an application can be protected from known exploits or threats.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is working on improving the security of a new domain controller. A report indicates several open ports on the server. Which of the following ports should the administrator disable?

Options:

A- 135

B- 636

C- 3268

D- 3389

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The port that should be disabled on the firewall is port 3389. Port 3389 is used by Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), which is a protocol that allows remote access and control of a Windows system through a graphical user interface. RDP can pose a security risk if it is not properly configured or secured, as it can expose the system to unauthorized or malicious access from external sources. Therefore, port 3389 should be disabled on the firewall unless it is needed for legitimate purposes.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- A- 0
- B- 1
- C- 5
- D- 6
- F- 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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Users are able to connect to the wireless network, but they are unable to access the internet. The network administrator verifies connectivity to all network devices, and there are no ISP outages. The server administrator removes the old address leases from the active leases pool, which allows users to access the internet. Which of the following is most likely causing the internet issue?

Options:

- A- The DHCP exclusion needs to be removed.
- B- The DHCP scope is full.
- C- The DHCP scope options are misconfigured.
- D- The DHCP lease times are too short.

E- The DHCP reservations need to be configured.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The most likely cause of the internet issue is B. The DHCP scope is full.

A DHCP scope is a range of IP addresses that a DHCP server can assign to DHCP clients on a network. A DHCP scope has a start address and an end address, and it can also have some excluded addresses that are not available for lease. A DHCP scope can have various options, such as subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server, etc., that are applied to the DHCP clients along with the IP address. A DHCP scope also has a lease time, which is the duration that a DHCP client can use an IP address before renewing it or releasing it. A DHCP scope can have reservations, which are fixed IP addresses that are assigned to specific DHCP clients based on their MAC addresses¹²

If a DHCP scope is full, it means that there are no more IP addresses available for lease in the scope. This can happen if the number of DHCP clients exceeds the number of IP addresses in the scope, or if the lease time is too long and the IP addresses are not released or reused frequently enough. If a DHCP scope is full, any new or existing DHCP clients that request an IP address from the DHCP server will not receive one, and they will not be able to access the network or the internet¹²

In this scenario, users are able to connect to the wireless network, but they are unable to access the internet. The network administrator verifies connectivity to all network devices, and there are no ISP outages. The server administrator removes the old address leases from the active leases pool, which allows users to access the internet. This indicates that the DHCP scope is full, and that removing the old leases frees up some IP addresses for lease in the scope. Therefore, option B is the most likely cause of the internet issue.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following licensing models allows the greatest number of concurrent Windows VMS to run on a host for the lowest cost?

Options:

- A- per user
- B- per core
- C- Per instance
- D- Per concurrent user

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The answer to this question may depend on several factors, such as the number and type of Windows VMs, the number and type of host machines, the number and type of users, and the specific licensing terms and conditions of each licensing model. However, based on the information available from the web search results, one possible answer is per user.

Per user licensing model is a licensing model that allows a user to access Windows VMs from any device, regardless of the number of devices or VMs. Per user licensing model is available for Windows 10 Enterprise E3/E5, Windows VDA E3/E5, and Microsoft 365 F3/E3/E5. Per user licensing model may offer the greatest number of concurrent Windows VMs to run on a host for the lowest cost if the following conditions are met:

The user needs to access multiple Windows VMs from different devices, such as desktops, laptops, tablets, or smartphones.

The user needs to access Windows VMs that run different versions or editions of Windows, such as Windows 10 Enterprise, Windows 10 Pro, or Windows 7 Enterprise.

The user needs to access Windows VMs that run on different types of host machines, such as physical servers, virtual servers, or cloud servers.

The user does not need to access Windows VMs that run on dedicated hardware or have specific performance or security requirements.

According to the web search results 1, per user licensing model costs \$84 per user per year for Windows 10 Enterprise E3, \$168 per user per year for Windows 10 Enterprise E5, \$100.80 per user per year for Windows VDA E3, and \$196.80 per user per year for Windows VDA E5. These prices are based on the Open License Program and may vary depending on the volume and agreement level²

Per core licensing model is a licensing model that requires a license for each core of the processor on the host machine that runs Windows VMs. Per core licensing model is available for Windows Server 2022 Datacenter and Standard editions. Per core licensing model may offer a lower cost than per user licensing model if the following conditions are met:

The host machine has a low number of cores or a high core density.

The host machine runs a high number of Windows VMs with low resource consumption.

The host machine runs only Windows Server VMs with the same edition as the host machine.

[According to the web search results 2, per core licensing model costs \\$6,155 for 16 core licenses for Windows Server 2022 Datacenter edition and \\$1,069 for 16 core licenses for Windows Server 2022 Standard edition. These prices are suggested retail prices and may vary depending on the reseller2](#)

Per instance licensing model is a licensing model that requires a license for each instance of Windows that runs on a host machine or a VM. Per instance licensing model is available for Windows Server 2022 Essentials edition and some older versions of Windows Server. Per instance licensing model may offer a lower cost than per user or per core licensing model if the following conditions are met:

The host machine runs only one instance of Windows Server with low resource consumption.

The host machine does not need to run any other VMs or applications.

The host machine does not need any advanced features or functions that are available in Datacenter or Standard editions.

[According to the web search results 2, per instance licensing model costs \\$501 for one server license for Windows Server 2022 Essentials edition. This price is suggested retail price and may vary depending on the reseller2](#)

Per concurrent user licensing model is a licensing model that allows a certain number of users to access Windows VMs at the same time, regardless of the number of devices or VMs. Per concurrent user licensing model is not available for any current version of Windows or Windows Server. Per concurrent user licensing model was available for some older versions of Windows Server Terminal Services or Remote Desktop Services, but it was discontinued due to complexity and compliance issues. Therefore, per concurrent user licensing model cannot be used for running Windows VMs on a host.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is used for fail over, providing access to all the services currently in use by an organization without having to physically move any servers or employees?

Options:

- A- The cloud
- B- A cold site
- C- A warm site
- D- An emergency operations center

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The solution that is used for failover, providing access to all the services currently in use by an organization without having to physically move any servers or employees, is the cloud. The cloud is a term that refers to a network of remote servers that are hosted on the Internet and provide various services, such as storage, computing, networking, and applications. The cloud can be used for failover, which is a backup operation that automatically switches to a standby system or service in case of a failure or disruption of the primary system or service. By using the cloud for failover, an organization can ensure continuous availability and accessibility of its services without requiring any physical relocation or intervention.

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