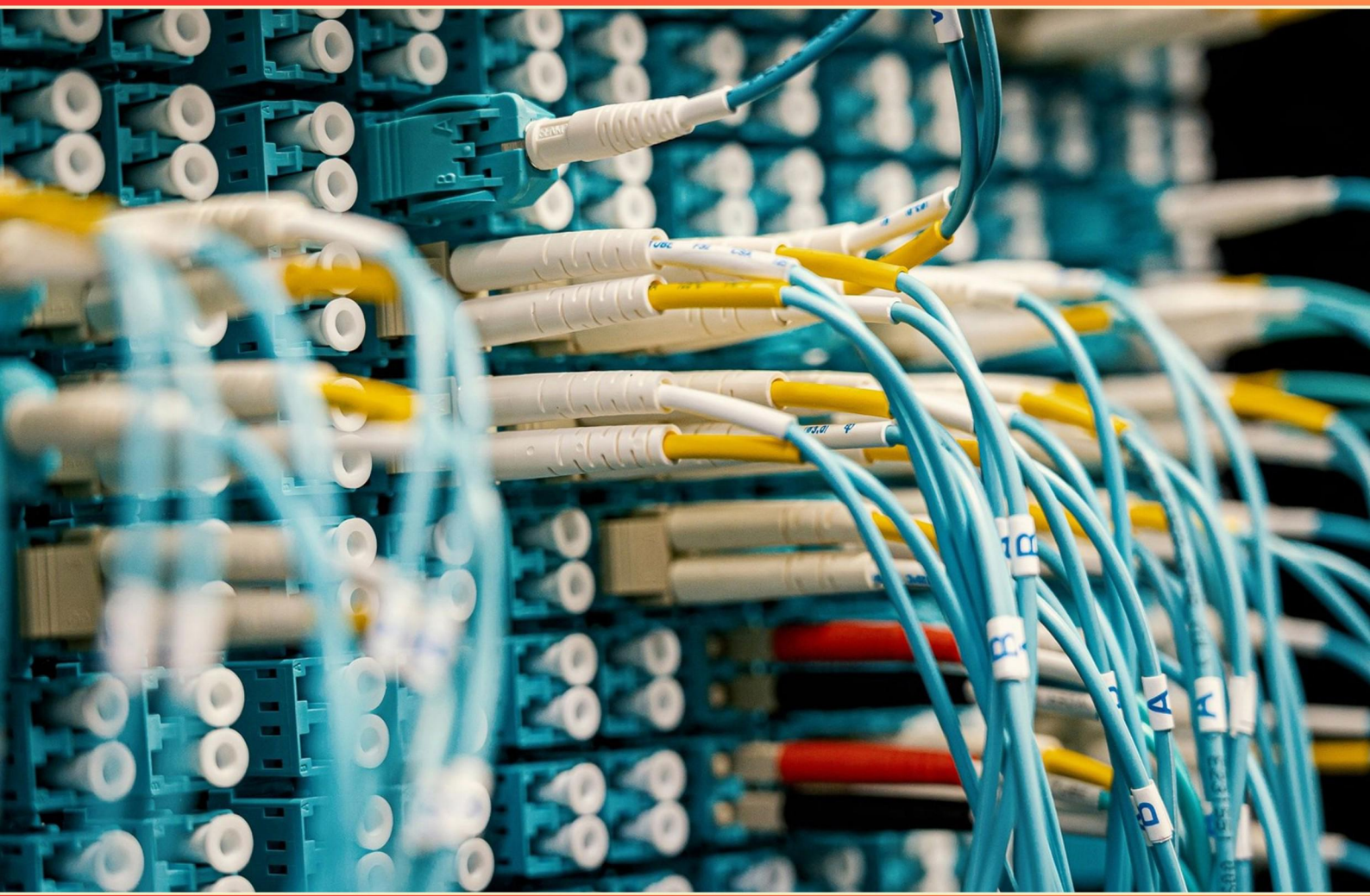
COMPTIA SERVER+ (SK0-004) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **Which server is MOST likely to assign addresses from a CIDR/22 IP block to virtual workstations?**

   A. DNS server

   B. DHCP server

   C. RAS

   D. WINS server

2. **Before users can access a newly created file server, which task must be done FIRST?**

   A. Set up an iSCSI target

   B. Configure WWN on the SAN

   C. Join domain/directory

   D. Disable the firewall

3. **Given 120V and 150-amp service, what is the maximum number of servers rated at 65W that can be placed in the datacenter?**

   A. 200.

   B. 225.

   C. 250.

   D. 275.

4. **Which RAID array performs mirroring of the disks first, then striping of the disks?**

   A. RAID 1

   B. RAID 0+1

   C. RAID 6

   D. RAID 10

5. **Which of the following configurations allows users to use their own hardware and software resources while connected to a centralized server?**

   A. Thin client architecture

   B. Virtual desktop infrastructure

   C. Remote server instance

   D. Application service provider

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6. If a blade chassis can hold 16 half-height blades or eight full-height blades, what is the MAXIMUM number of half-height blades that can be installed if six full-height blades are already installed?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 16

7. A user notices their company laptop receives an IP address via DHCP, but a personal laptop does not. What is the MOST likely cause?

A. The company is using 802.1X port security.

B. The personal laptop is using an unsupported operating system.

C. The network cable is only Cat 5e.

D. Port 53 is closed on the personal laptop.

8. Which type of disaster recovery site has servers already configured with necessary software to minimize downtime?

A. Hot site

B. Hosted site

C. Cold site

D. Warm site

9. Which of the following identifies open ports necessary for secure email transmission?

A. TCP 25 and TCP 110

B. UDP 53 and UDP 67

C. TCP 993 and TCP 995

D. TCP 143 and TCP 161

10. Which RAID level offers the best fault tolerance and improved performance?

A. RAID 0

B. RAID 1

C. RAID 5

D. RAID 10

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Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Which server is MOST likely to assign addresses from a CIDR/22 IP block to virtual workstations?

A. DNS server

B. DHCP server

C. RAS

D. WINS server

A DHCP server, or Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol server, is specifically designed to dynamically assign IP addresses and other network configuration settings to devices on a network, including virtual workstations. When utilizing a CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) /22 IP block, the DHCP server can effectively manage the allocation of IP addresses from this range, ensuring that each virtual workstation receives a unique address without conflicts. The role of a DNS server focuses on translating domain names into IP addresses, which does not involve assigning IPs to devices. A RAS (Remote Access Service) server facilitates remote network access but does not manage IP address allocation. Similarly, a WINS (Windows Internet Name Service) server is concerned with name resolution for Windows networks and does not directly assign IP addresses. Thus, the DHCP server is the only option among the choices that fulfills the function of assigning addresses from a specified IP block to devices on the network.

2. Before users can access a newly created file server, which task must be done FIRST?

A. Set up an iSCSI target

B. Configure WWN on the SAN

C. Join domain/directory

D. Disable the firewall

Joining a domain or directory is a critical first step when setting up a newly created file server in a networked environment. This task ensures that the server is recognized as part of the larger network domain, allowing it to take advantage of centralized management, authentication, and security policies. By joining a domain, the server can leverage existing user accounts and permissions, making it easier to manage access to files and resources. Once the server is a member of the domain, it can properly communicate with the directory services that control user authentication and authorization, which are essential for access management. This step is foundational before any users can access the file server. While setting up an iSCSI target and configuring WWN on a SAN are important for storage configurations, they are not primarily focused on user access. Disabling the firewall may expose the server to security risks, and is not typically considered a prerequisite for user access. Joining the domain is the initial step that enables effective user management and access control on the file server.

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3. Given 120V and 150-amp service, what is the maximum number of servers rated at 65W that can be placed in the datacenter?

A. 200.

B. 225.

C. 250.

D. 275.

To determine the maximum number of servers rated at 65W that can be placed in the datacenter with a 120V and 150-amp service, you first need to calculate the total power capacity available. Power (in watts) can be calculated using the formula: Power (W) = Voltage (V) × Current (A) For this situation: Power = 120V × 150A = 18,000 watts. Now, to find out how many servers can be powered by this amount of energy, divide the total power by the power consumption per server: Number of servers = Total Power available / Power per server Number of servers = 18,000W / 65W per server ≈ 276.92. Since you can only have a whole number of servers, you would round this down to 276. However, if you're exploring realistic limits and considering that the datacenter might also need to reserve power for other devices or to ensure safety and efficiency, the maximum number of servers that can be ideally placed without hitting system limits will often suggest a safer operational threshold. Hence, the reasoning behind selecting 275 as the answer reflects an understanding of how to compute and adequately round within operational standards in a

4. Which RAID array performs mirroring of the disks first, then striping of the disks?

A. RAID 1

B. RAID 0+1

C. RAID 6

D. RAID 10

RAID 10, also known as RAID 1+0, combines the features of both RAID 1 and RAID 0. In this configuration, data is first mirrored across pairs of disks, creating a level of redundancy that protects against the failure of a single disk in each mirrored pair. After this mirroring step, the data is then striped across these mirrored sets. Striping enhances performance by allowing read and write operations to occur concurrently across the multiple disks. This dual approach provides both fault tolerance and improved performance. In the event of a disk failure, the mirror ensures that data remains accessible, while striping enables efficient use of the available disk space across the multiple disks involved in the array. RAID 1, on the other hand, solely focuses on mirroring and does not incorporate striping, which limits its performance benefits. RAID 0+1 also reflects a configuration where mirroring is performed, but then creates a single striped set rather than combining mirroring and striping in parallel like RAID 10 does. RAID 6 provides fault tolerance through double parity but does not involve either mirroring or striping in the same way that RAID 10 does. Hence, RAID 10 is specifically identified for its approach of mirroring first

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5. Which of the following configurations allows users to use their own hardware and software resources while connected to a centralized server?

A. Thin client architecture

B. Virtual desktop infrastructure

C. Remote server instance

D. Application service provider

Virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) allows users to utilize their own hardware and software resources while connected to a centralized server. In a VDI setup, a virtual desktop environment is hosted on a server, and users connect to it over the network using their devices. This configuration offers users the flexibility to access their virtual desktops from various devices, maintaining their personalized settings and applications. VDI is particularly advantageous because it centralizes management and security, allowing for easier updates and maintenance. Users can benefit from their preferred device capabilities while still leveraging the powerful resources of the centralized server, which may include higher processing power, storage, and access to enterprise applications. This allows for a more consistent user experience while ensuring that data security and compliance are maintained. The other options present different scenarios. Thin client architecture focuses primarily on lightweight devices that rely heavily on a central server for computing power, which does not necessarily allow for the full use of individual hardware and software resources. Remote server instance typically refers to virtual servers that may not provide the user-focused, customizable environment that VDI offers. An application service provider delivers specific applications over the internet, but it doesn't involve users using their own hardware and software resources in the same way that VDI does.

6. If a blade chassis can hold 16 half-height blades or eight full-height blades, what is the MAXIMUM number of half-height blades that can be installed if six full-height blades are already installed?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 16

In a blade chassis designed to accommodate both half-height and full-height blades, understanding the configuration and space allocation is critical. Given that the chassis can hold a total of 16 half-height blades or 8 full-height blades, and 6 full-height blades are already installed, you need to determine how many additional half-height blades can be fitted. Since the chassis can hold a maximum of 8 full-height blades, and 6 are currently in use, there is space for just 2 more full-height blades. However, once those blades are accounted for, the remaining capacity of the chassis relates to the total volume it has in equivalent half-height blades. Each full-height blade occupies the space equivalent to 2 half-height blades. Therefore, 6 full-height blades equate to 12 half-height blade slots (6 full-height blades x 2 = 12 half-height slots). Given the total capacity of the chassis, which is equivalent to 16 half-height blades, and accounting for the 12 slots already occupied by the full-height blades, there are 4 slots remaining. Consequently, the maximum number of half-height blades that can still be installed in this situation is 4, making that the correct answer.

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7. A user notices their company laptop receives an IP address via DHCP, but a personal laptop does not. What is the MOST likely cause?

A. The company is using 802.1X port security.

B. The personal laptop is using an unsupported operating system.

C. The network cable is only Cat 5e.

D. Port 53 is closed on the personal laptop.

The scenario describes a situation where a company laptop is successfully obtaining an IP address through DHCP while a personal laptop is not. The most plausible explanation for this discrepancy is related to 802.1X port security. 802.1X is a network access control protocol that enhances security by requiring devices to authenticate themselves before being granted access to the network. In many corporate environments, only devices that are specifically authorized by the organization can connect to the network. If the personal laptop is not recognized or authorized through this security mechanism, it would be denied DHCP services, resulting in the inability to obtain an IP address. The other options, while they may seem plausible, are less likely to be the primary cause in this context. For instance, an unsupported operating system could potentially prevent networking capabilities, but most modern operating systems support DHCP. A network cable being only Cat 5e would not typically be an issue, as it is generally sufficient for standard networking needs. Lastly, if port 53 were closed, it would affect DNS resolution, not the DHCP process itself, which is handled through different ports.

8. Which type of disaster recovery site has servers already configured with necessary software to minimize downtime?

A. Hot site

B. Hosted site

C. Cold site

D. Warm site

A hot site is a fully operational off-site facility that includes hardware, software, and data, all configured and ready to take over operations quickly in the event of a disaster. This type of site is designed to minimize downtime by ensuring that organizations can switch to this alternative site with little to no interruption in service. In a hot site, the servers are kept on standby and are usually updated frequently to mirror the primary site's current data and applications. This high level of preparedness allows businesses to maintain continuity and ensures that critical operations can resume almost immediately after a disaster strikes. In contrast, the other options represent varying levels of preparedness. A hosted site generally refers to a cloud service where resources are managed by a third-party provider, which may not necessarily include immediate setup for disaster recovery. A cold site is an empty facility waiting to be set up post-disaster, needing substantial lead time for configuration and software installation. A warm site provides some pre-configured hardware and software but may not be as immediately ready as a hot site, often requiring additional time to fully operationalize.

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9. Which of the following identifies open ports necessary for secure email transmission?

A. TCP 25 and TCP 110

B. UDP 53 and UDP 67

C. TCP 993 and TCP 995

D. TCP 143 and TCP 161

The correct choice identifies TCP 993 and TCP 995 as the open ports necessary for secure email transmission. TCP 993 is designated for IMAPS (Internet Message Access Protocol Secure), which is the secure version of the standard IMAP protocol. This protocol is used for retrieving and managing email securely over SSL/TLS. Similarly, TCP 995 is assigned to POP3S (Post Office Protocol 3 Secure), which is the secure version of POP3 used for fetching emails, also over SSL/TLS. Both of these ports facilitate encrypted communications, ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of email data during transmission. This is essential in today's digital environment, where sensitive information is often transmitted via email. The other options include ports associated with different protocols or unsecure communications. For example, TCP 25 and TCP 110 pertain to SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) and POP3 without encryption, which do not provide the secure transmission required. Similarly, UDP 53 is related to DNS, and UDP 67 is used for DHCP, neither of which directly applies to email transmission. Lastly, TCP 143 is associated with IMAP without encryption, and TCP 161 is for SNMP, which are not relevant for secure email communication.

10. Which RAID level offers the best fault tolerance and improved performance?

A. RAID 0

B. RAID 1

C. RAID 5

D. RAID 10

RAID 10, also known as RAID 1+0, combines the features of both RAID 1 and RAID 0, offering a unique balance of fault tolerance and performance enhancement. This configuration mirrors data across multiple drives, providing redundancy while also striping data for improved speed. In RAID 10, data is first mirrored, ensuring that there are duplicate copies on separate drives. This means that if one of the mirrored pairs fails, the data remains intact on another drive. Additionally, the striping allows for simultaneous read and write operations across multiple drives, significantly enhancing overall performance, particularly in environments with high I/O demands. The other RAID configurations have their strengths, but they don't provide the same level of performance along with redundancy. RAID 0, for instance, focuses solely on performance by striping data but offers no fault tolerance, meaning that if any single drive fails, all data is lost. RAID 1 provides excellent fault tolerance through mirroring, but it does not enhance performance as much because it only reads from one mirrored drive. RAID 5 offers a good balance of fault tolerance and performance using parity but has a write penalty associated with calculating parity data, which can impact performance, especially in write-heavy environments. Thus, RAID

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://comptiaserverplussk0004.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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