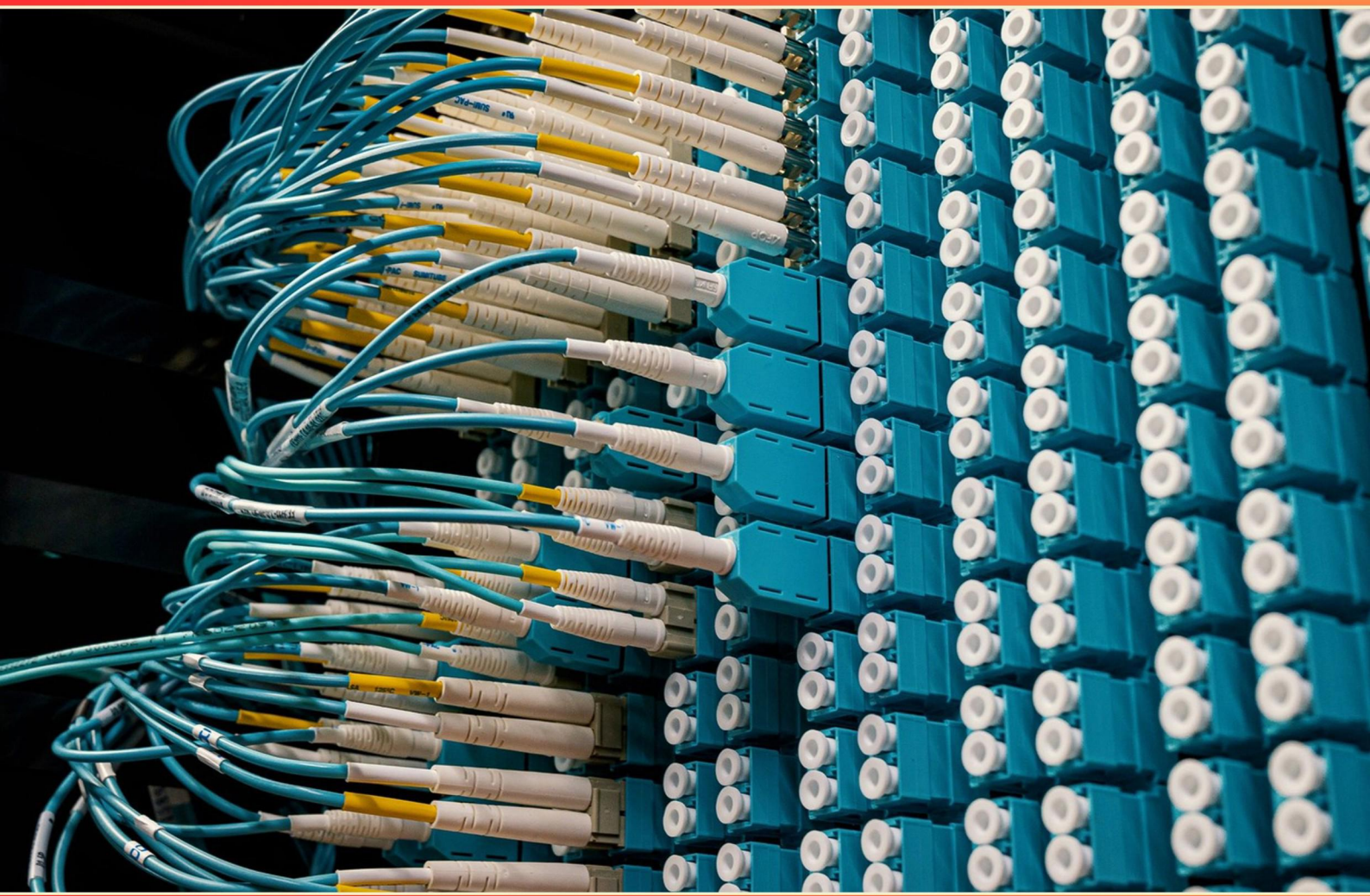
COMPTIA SERVER+ (SK0-005) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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. **A server administrator has a system requirement to install the virtual OS on bare metal hardware. Which of the following hypervisor virtualization technologies should the administrator use to best meet the system requirements?**

   A. Type 1

   B. Type 2

   C. Desktop virtualization

   D. Cloud-based virtualization

2. **Which technology should be configured in pairs on a server to provide network redundancy?**

   A. RDP

   B. VLAN tagging

   C. DLP

   D. NIC teaming

3. **What is the purpose of a business impact analysis?**

   A. Identify critical business functions

   B. Monitor network traffic

   C. Analyze server performance

   D. Secure remote access

4. **A server technician is installing a new server OS on legacy server hardware. Which of the following should the technician do first to ensure the OS will work as intended?**

   A. Backup existing data

   B. Consult the HCL to ensure everything is supported

   C. Install the latest updates

   D. Run a hardware diagnostic

5. **Which port should a technician use for secure remote access to a server?**

   A. 80

   B. 22

   C. 443

   D. 3389

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6. **Which command should a technician use to identify storage issues on a Linux server when large files cannot be saved?**

A. df -h

B. du -sh

C. ls -l

D. fsck

7. **If a server reports a hard drive S.M.A.R.T. error but other drives are functioning normally, what could be the reason?**

A. The drive is completely failed

B. A bad sector has been marked

C. The drive needs a firmware update

D. The power supply is faulty

8. **If an administrator is attempting to reboot a remote physical Linux server but loses the SSH connection, which tool should they use to command a remote shutdown?**

A. VMware vSphere

B. An iDRAC

C. Terminal Services

D. CIMC

9. **What is the BEST action to take before applying patches in a high availability cluster?**

A. Backup the entire system

B. Fallback cluster services

C. Update user permissions

D. Reboot all servers

10. **Due to performance issues after an application migration, which storage solution is BEST to implement?**

A. Network Attached Storage (NAS)

B. Direct Attached Storage (DAS)

C. Deploy a new Fibre Channel SAN solution

D. Use external USB storage

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. **A server administrator has a system requirement to install the virtual OS on bare metal hardware. Which of the following hypervisor virtualization technologies should the administrator use to best meet the system requirements?**

A. Type 1

B. Type 2

C. Desktop virtualization

D. Cloud-based virtualization

Using a Type 1 hypervisor, also known as a bare-metal hypervisor, is the optimal choice for installing a virtual OS directly on bare metal hardware. This technology runs directly on the host's hardware without the need for a separate operating system, which allows for better performance and reduced latency compared to other types of hypervisors that may depend on a host OS. Type 1 hypervisors have direct access to the physical resources of the server, which enhances efficiency and scalability. They are typically used in enterprise environments where high performance and reliability are crucial. Additionally, Type 1 hypervisors can manage multiple virtual machines simultaneously while maintaining better isolation and security between them. In contrast, the other virtualization technologies do not fit the requirement of running directly on bare metal. Type 2 hypervisors require an operating system to function, making them less ideal for environments that demand high performance. Desktop virtualization is generally associated with isolating user desktops rather than server environments. Cloud-based virtualization involves abstracting resources and services over the internet rather than directly utilizing bare-metal hardware. Therefore, for the requirement to install a virtual OS on bare metal hardware, the Type 1 hypervisor is the most suitable option.

2. **Which technology should be configured in pairs on a server to provide network redundancy?**

A. RDP

B. VLAN tagging

C. DLP

D. NIC teaming

Using NIC teaming is an effective way to achieve network redundancy on a server. This technology involves combining two or more Network Interface Cards (NICs) into a single logical unit, which can enhance performance and ensure that there is a failover option if one of the NICs fails. If one NIC in the team goes down, the other NICs can continue to handle the network traffic, thereby maintaining connectivity and increasing reliability. In practice, NIC teaming can help balance network load between the teamed interfaces and provide redundancy, making it possible for systems to maintain network communications even in the event of hardware failure. This is particularly important in server environments where uptime and availability are critical. Understanding the significance of network redundancy through NIC teaming is vital in server management and ensuring uninterrupted service delivery.

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3. What is the purpose of a business impact analysis?

A. Identify critical business functions

B. Monitor network traffic

C. Analyze server performance

D. Secure remote access

A business impact analysis (BIA) is a vital tool within an organization's risk management strategy that focuses on identifying and evaluating the potential effects of disruptions to critical business functions. The primary purpose of a BIA is to determine which functions are essential for operations and how their failure would impact the organization, including financial losses, resource needs, and the overall impact on productivity and reputation. Identifying critical business functions allows an organization to prioritize recovery efforts and resources effectively in the event of an incident, ensuring that the most crucial operations can continue or be restored quickly. The insights gained from a BIA help organizations develop strategies for business continuity and disaster recovery, thereby safeguarding against potential losses from unexpected disruptions. In contrast, monitoring network traffic, analyzing server performance, and securing remote access do not directly relate to understanding how disruptions affect the overall business operations or the interdependencies between different functions within the organization. These activities are more technical and operational in focus and do not encompass the broader strategic perspective of a BIA.

4. A server technician is installing a new server OS on legacy server hardware. Which of the following should the technician do first to ensure the OS will work as intended?

A. Backup existing data

B. Consult the HCL to ensure everything is supported

C. Install the latest updates

D. Run a hardware diagnostic

Consulting the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) is a critical first step when installing a new server operating system on legacy server hardware. The HCL provides information about which hardware components are officially supported by a specific operating system. This ensures that the OS will be able to recognize and effectively communicate with the hardware, thereby preventing potential installation issues and performance problems after the OS is operational. Using the HCL allows the technician to verify that the server meets the necessary requirements for the OS, including drivers for storage controllers, network interfaces, and other essential components. If the hardware is not on the HCL, there may be compatibility issues that could lead to malfunctions or instability once the server is up and running. While backing up existing data, installing the latest updates, and running hardware diagnostics are also important steps in the overall process of server preparation, they would typically follow the consultation of the HCL. Ensuring compatibility first sets the foundation for a successful installation and operation of the server OS.

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5. Which port should a technician use for secure remote access to a server?

A. 80

B. 22

C. 443

D. 3389

For secure remote access to a server, the appropriate port to use is 22. This port is standard for SSH (Secure Shell), which is a protocol designed for secure remote login and other secure network services over an insecure network. When a technician uses SSH, they can connect securely to a server to execute commands, transfer files, and manage the system without exposing sensitive data to potential eavesdropping or attacks. Port 443 is primarily used for HTTPS (HTTP Secure), which encrypts web traffic and is not specifically designed for remote access. Port 80 is used for unencrypted HTTP traffic, which does not provide any security for remote access. Port 3389 is associated with RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol), which is used for accessing Windows desktop interfaces remotely, but it does not inherently provide the same level of security as SSH unless additional measures are taken for encryption. Therefore, when considering secure remote access to a server, port 22 is the appropriate choice.

6. Which command should a technician use to identify storage issues on a Linux server when large files cannot be saved?

A. df -h

B. du -sh

C. ls -l

D. fsck

The most suitable command for identifying storage issues on a Linux server, particularly when large files cannot be saved, is the command that reports filesystem disk space usage. This command displays the available disk space on the mounted filesystems in a human-readable format, allowing the technician to quickly ascertain whether a lack of available storage is causing the inability to save large files. When large files cannot be saved, it's often due to insufficient disk space. By using the command that shows disk space usage, a technician can verify whether the storage is full. If the output indicates that the filesystem is at or near capacity, this would explain the issue. While other commands also serve useful functions, they are not primarily designed to diagnose disk space problems. For example, one command provides a summary of disk usage for files and directories, while another lists detailed information about files in a directory. However, these do not directly report on available space across the entire filesystem. The command that checks and repairs filesystem inconsistencies, while important, is more relevant in the context of filesystem corruption rather than straightforward storage capacity.

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7. If a server reports a hard drive S.M.A.R.T. error but other drives are functioning normally, what could be the reason?

A. The drive is completely failed

B. A bad sector has been marked

C. The drive needs a firmware update

D. The power supply is faulty

When a server reports a hard drive S.M.A.R.T. (Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology) error while other drives are functioning normally, one likely reason is that a bad sector has been marked on the problematic drive. S.M.A.R.T. is designed to monitor the health of a drive and can detect issues early on, such as the development of bad sectors. A bad sector refers to a portion of the storage media that has become unreliable and can no longer be read or written to properly. When the hard drive's firmware detects a bad sector, it can mark that sector as unusable, allowing the drive to continue operating on the remaining functional sectors. This is a protective measure that enables the drive to maintain its functionality without immediate catastrophic failure. Operating systems and file systems can also adjust to this by avoiding the use of the marked bad sector in future read/write operations. In contrast, if the drive were completely failed, it would likely show no functionality at all, which would not explain why other drives are still operational. Firmware updates, while they can solve various issues, would not specifically correlate to the S.M.A.R.T. error indicating a bad sector. Lastly, while a faulty power supply could lead to drive

8. If an administrator is attempting to reboot a remote physical Linux server but loses the SSH connection, which tool should they use to command a remote shutdown?

A. VMware vSphere

B. An iDRAC

C. Terminal Services

D. CIMC

Using an iDRAC (Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller) is a valid choice for an administrator needing to manage a remote physical Linux server, particularly when the SSH connection is lost. iDRAC provides out-of-band management capabilities, allowing the administrator to access the server's management interface directly, regardless of the state of the operating system. This means they can issue commands for shutting down or rebooting the server, enabling recovery actions even when the server is non-responsive or if the primary connection methods are unavailable. iDRAC also allows for hardware-level management, including monitoring server health, configuring BIOS settings, and controlling power states. This can be crucial during troubleshooting or when remote access is compromised, as it may help circumvent any issues with network configurations or failed services that would otherwise render the server inaccessible via standard SSH methods. This reliability and control make iDRAC a preferred solution for situations requiring direct server management.

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9. What is the BEST action to take before applying patches in a high availability cluster?

A. Backup the entire system

B. Fallback cluster services

C. Update user permissions

D. Reboot all servers

The best action to take before applying patches in a high availability cluster is to fallback cluster services. In a high availability (HA) environment, services across multiple nodes work in tandem to ensure that applications remain operational even if one node fails. By gracefully falling back cluster services, you can ensure that the remaining nodes maintain the workload and that users experience minimal disruption during the patching process. Falling back services allows for a controlled transition, reducing the risk of downtime and maintaining service availability. It facilitates the patching of one node at a time, so that if a problem arises after applying the patch, the impact can be quickly mitigated by returning the service to another active node. This approach is vital in maintaining the cluster's integrity and provides a safety net for the maintenance operations being performed. In contrast, backing up the entire system and updating user permissions are best practices that should be part of regular maintenance and preparation, but they do not specifically address the immediate need to maintain service availability during the patching process. Rebooting all servers may lead to downtime or service interruptions, which contradicts the purpose of having an HA cluster.

10. Due to performance issues after an application migration, which storage solution is BEST to implement?

A. Network Attached Storage (NAS)

B. Direct Attached Storage (DAS)

C. Deploy a new Fibre Channel SAN solution

D. Use external USB storage

Choosing to deploy a new Fibre Channel SAN solution is the best approach for addressing performance issues that may arise after an application migration. Fibre Channel Storage Area Networks (SANs) provide high-speed connectivity and are optimized for high-performance applications. They allow for multiple servers to access a centralized storage pool efficiently, which is particularly crucial for applications that require fast data retrieval and high throughput. Fibre Channel SANs also support features such as load balancing and redundancy, which can enhance performance by distributing workloads across multiple paths and providing failover capabilities to ensure uninterrupted access. This is especially important in enterprise environments where scalability and reliability are paramount. In contrast, the other options may not provide the necessary performance improvements. Network Attached Storage (NAS) often operates over standard Ethernet and while it is user-friendly and easy to manage, it may not deliver the same speed and efficiency as a Fibre Channel SAN, particularly in high-demand scenarios. Direct Attached Storage (DAS) offers very good performance since it connects directly to a server, but it lacks the flexibility and scalability of a SAN solution, making it less suitable for environments where multiple servers need access to a shared pool of resources. Using external USB storage may provide convenience for small data transfers, but it is not designed for high-performance applications

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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://comptiaserverplussk0005.examzify.com

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

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