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Exam : SK0-005

Title : CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam

Version : DEMO

1.Which of the following is typical of software licensing in the cloud?
A. Per socket
B. Perpetual
C. Subscription-based
D. Site-based
Answer: C
Explanation:
Cloud software licensing refers to the process of managing and storing software licenses in the cloud. The benefits of cloud software licensing models are vast. The main and most attractive benefit has to do with the ease of use for software vendors and the ability to provide customizable cloud software license management based on customer needs and desires1. Cloud-based licensing gives software developers and vendors the opportunity to deliver software easily and quickly and gives customers full control over their licenses, their analytics, and more1. Cloud based licensing gives software sellers the ability to add subscription models to their roster of services1. Subscription models are one of the most popular forms of licensing today1. Users sign up for a subscription (often based on various options and levels of use, features, etc.) and receive their licenses instantly1.
Reference: 1 Everything You Need to Know about Cloud Licensing | Thales

2.A server administrator wants to run a performance monitor for optimal system utilization.
Which of the following metrics can the administrator use for monitoring? (Choose two.)
A. Memory
B. Page file
C. Services
D. Application
E. CPU
F. Heartbeat
Answer: AE
Explanation:
Memory and CPU are two metrics that can be used for monitoring system utilization. Memory refers to the amount of RAM that is available and used by the system and its processes. CPU refers to the percentage of processor time that is consumed by the system and its processes. Both memory and CPU can affect the performance and responsiveness of the system and its applications. Monitoring memory and CPU can help identify bottlenecks, resource contention, memory leaks, high load, etc.

3.After configuring IP networking on a newly commissioned server, a server administrator installs a straight- through network cable from the patch panel to the switch. The administrator then returns to the server to test network connectivity using the ping command.
The partial output of the ping and ipconfig commands are displayed below:

```
ipconfig/all

IPv4 address: 192.168.1.5
Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
Default gateway: 192.168.1.2

Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.2: Request timed out
Reply from 192.168.1.2: Request timed out
Reply from 192.168.1.2: Request timed out
Reply from 192.168.1.2: Request timed out
```

The administrator returns to the switch and notices an amber link light on the port where the server is connected.

Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for the lack of network connectivity?

A. Network port security

B. An improper VLAN configuration

C. A misconfigured DHCP server

D. A misconfigured NIC on the server

Answer: D

Explanation:

A misconfigured NIC on the server is the most likely reason for the lack of network connectivity. The output of the ping command shows that the server is unable to reach its default gateway (10.0.0.1) or any other IP address on the network. The output of the ipconfig command shows that the server has a valid IP address (10.0.0.10) and subnet mask (255.255.255.0) but no default gateway configured. This indicates that there is a problem with the NIC settings on the server, such as an incorrect IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server, etc. A misconfigured NIC can also cause an amber link light on the switch port, which indicates a speed or duplex mismatch between the NIC and the switch.

4.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.

5.Following a recent power outage, a server in the datacenter has been constantly going offline and losing its configuration. Users have been experiencing access issues while using the application on the server. The server technician notices the data and time are incorrect when the server is online. All other servers are working.
Which of the following would MOST likely cause this issue? (Choose two.)
A. The server has a faulty power supply
B. The server has a CMOS battery failure
C. The server requires OS updates
D. The server has a malfunctioning LED panel
E. The servers do not have NTP configured
F. The time synchronization service is disabled on the servers
Answer: BF
Explanation:
The server has a CMOS battery failure and the time synchronization service is disabled on the servers. The CMOS battery is a small battery on the motherboard that powers the BIOS settings and keeps track of the date and time when the server is powered off. If the CMOS battery fails, the server will lose its configuration and display an incorrect date and time when it is powered on. This can cause access issues for users and applications that rely on accurate time stamps. The time synchronization service is a service that synchronizes the system clock with a reliable external time source, such as a network time protocol (NTP) server. If the time synchronization service is disabled on the servers, they will not be able to update their clocks automatically and may drift out of sync with each other and with the network. This can also cause access issues for users and applications that require consistent and accurate time across the network.