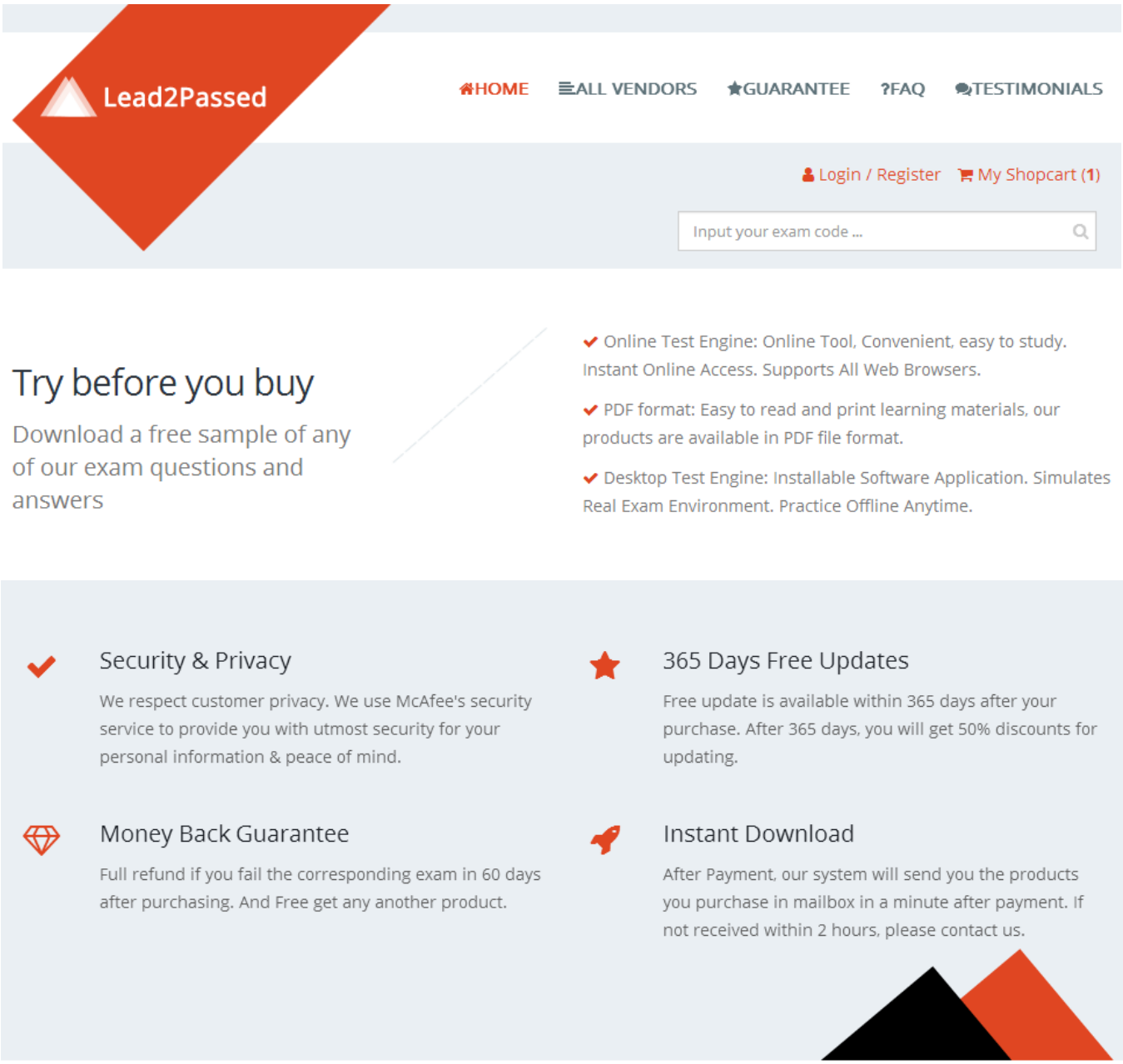
Lead2Passed



http://www.lead2passed.com

Valid Certification Exam Dumps Materials and Study Guide - Lead2Passed

Exam : **SK0-005J**

Title : CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam (SK0-005日本語版)

Vendor : CompTIA

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
サーバー管理者は、40G0
ネットワーク接続を使用する新しいサーバーをインストールしています。管理者は、サーバーをスイッチに接続するための適切なケーブルを見つける必要があります。管理者は次のコネクタのうちどれを使用する必要がありますか?
A. SFP+
B. GBIC
C. SFP
D. QSFP+
Answer: D
Explanation:
QSFP+ is a type of connector that should be used to connect a server to a switch that uses 40G network connectivity.
QSFP+ (Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable Plus) is a compact, hot-pluggable transceiver module that supports data rates up to 40 Gbps.
QSFP+ modules can be used for various network protocols and media types, such as Ethernet, Fibre Channel, InfiniBand, or optical fiber.
QSFP+ modules have a 38-pin edge connector and can be inserted into a QSFP+ port on a switch or a server. SFP+ (Small Form-factor Pluggable Plus) is a type of connector that supports data rates up to 10 Gbps, but not 40 Gbps. SFP+ modules have a 20-pin edge connector and can be inserted into an SFP+ port on a switch or a server. GBIC (Gigabit Interface Converter) is an older type of connector that supports data rates up to 1 Gbps, but not 40 Gbps.
GBIC modules have an SC duplex connector and can be inserted into a GBIC port on a switch or a server.
SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable) is another older type of connector that supports data rates up to 1 Gbps or 4 Gbps, but not 40 Gbps.
SFP modules have an LC duplex connector and can be inserted into an SFP port on a switch or a server.
References: https://www.howtogeek.com/190014/virtualization-basics-understanding-techniques-and-fundamentals/
https://www.howtogeek.com/428483/what-is-end-to-end-encryption-and-why- does-it-matter/
https://www.howtogeek.com/443611/how-to-encrypt-your-macs-system-drive-removable-devices-and-individual-files/

QUESTION NO: 2
上級管理者は、Linux サーバー上で次のスクリプトを実行するように技術者に指示します。
{1..65536) の i の場合;エコーSiを行います。 Telnet ローカルホスト $i;終わり
スクリプトはほとんどの場合、次のメッセージを返します:
接続が拒否されました。ただし、コンソール表示には次のようなエントリがいくつかあります。
80
ローカルホストに接続しました
443
ローカルホストに接続しました

技術者が次に実行すべきアクションは次のうちどれですか?
A. このサーバー上で未承認の HTTP サービスを探します
B. このサーバーでウイルス感染を探します
C. このサーバー上で未承認の Telnet サービスを探します
D. このサーバー上で未承認のポート スキャン サービスを探します。
Answer: A
Explanation:
The script that the technician is running is trying to connect to every port on the localhost (the same machine) using telnet, a network protocol that allows remote access to a command-line interface. The script mostly fails because most ports are closed or not listening for connections. However, the script succeeds on ports 80 and
443, which are the default ports for HTTP and HTTPS protocols, respectively. These protocols are used for web services and web browsers. Therefore, the technician should look for an unauthorized HTTP service on this server, as it may indicate a security breach or a misconfiguration. Looking for a virus infection on this server is also possible, but not the most likely source of the issue. Looking for an unauthorized Telnet service on this server is not relevant, as the script is using telnet as a client, not a server. Looking for an unauthorized port scanning service on this server is not relevant, as the script is scanning ports on the localhost, not on other machines. References:
* https://phoenixnap.com/kb/telnet-windows
* https://www.techopedia.com/definition/23337/http-port-80
* https://www.techopedia.com/definition/23336/https-port-443

QUESTION NO: 3
管理者は、2 つの vCPU を備えた仮想サーバー上のアプリケーション
パフォーマンスの問題のトラブルシューティングを行っています。アプリケーションのパフォーマンス ログには CPU 競合が示されます。管理者は VM に vCPU
コアを追加しましたが、問題は解決しません。この問題の原因として最も考えられるのは次のうちどれですか?
A. サーバーのページ使用率が高くなります。
B. サーバーのディスク遅延が長くなります。
C. アプリケーションはシングルスレッドです。
D. アプリケーションを仮想化できません。
Answer: C
Explanation:
A single-threaded application is an application that can only execute one task or process at a time. A single- threaded application can only utilize one CPU core, regardless of how many cores are available or assigned to the virtual machine. Therefore, adding more vCPU cores to the VM will not improve the performance of the application, as it will still be limited by the speed and capacity of one core12.
To troubleshoot this issue, the administrator should check if the application is single-threaded or multi- threaded. This can be done by using tools such as Task Manager, Performance Monitor, or Process Explorer on Windows, or top, htop, or ps on Linux34. If the application is single-threaded, the administrator should consider the following options:

* Reduce the number of vCPU cores on the VM to match the number of threads that the application can use. This can help avoid CPU contention and co-stop issues that may arise from having too many vCPUsrelative to the number of physical cores on the host5.
* Upgrade the physical CPU on the host to a faster or newer model that can provide higher clock speed and performance for the single core that the application uses.
* Optimize the application code or configuration to make it more efficient or multi-threaded, if possible.
This can help the application take advantage of multiple cores and improve its performance.

QUESTION NO: 4
ある企業は、ホットサイトの災害復旧モデルを使用しています。次のタイプのデータレプリケーションのうちどれが必要ですか?
A. 非同期
B. 増分
C. アプリケーションの一貫性
D. 定数
Answer: D
Explanation:
The type of data replication that is required for a hot-site disaster recovery model is constant. A hot site is a type of disaster recovery site that has fully operational IT infrastructure and equipment that can take over the primary site's functions immediately in case of a disaster or disruption. A hot site requires constant data replication between the primary site and the hot site to ensure that the data is up-to-date and consistent.
Constant data replication means that any changes made to the data at the primary site are immediately copied to the hot site without any delay or lag.

QUESTION NO: 5
サーバー管理者は、大量の情報を保持する新しいサーバーを構成しています。サーバーには複数のユーザーが同時にアクセスする必要があります。次のサーバーの役割のうち、管理者がインストールする必要が最も高いのはどれですか?
A. メッセージング
B. アプリケーション
C. 印刷
D. データベース
Answer: D
Explanation:
Few people are expected to use the database at the same time and users don't need to customize the design of the database.
Reference:https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/ways-to-share-an-access-desktop-database-03822632- da43-4d8f-ba2a-68da245a0446 The server role that the administrator will most likely need to install for a server that will hold large amounts of information and will need to be accessed by multiple users at the same time is database. A database is a collection of structured data that can be stored, queried, manipulated, and analyzed using various methods and tools. A database server is a server that hosts one or more databases and provides access to them over a network. A database server can handle large amounts of

information and support concurrent requests from multiple users or applications.

QUESTION NO: 6
管理者はファイル サーバーとプリント
サーバーにパッチを適用しています。サーバーを再起動すると、サーバーの動作がおかしくなり始めました。管理者は印刷管理を開こうとしましたが、開きません。検査したところ、スプーラー
サービスが無効になっていました。管理者は、サーバーに有効にする必要があるサービスが無効になっていることに気付きました。
問題をできるだけ早く解決するために、管理者は次にどのアクションを実行する必要がありますか?
A. インストールされたアップデートをロールバックする
B. サービスを自動的に再起動するように設定し、サーバーを再起動します
C. スプーラー サービスを有効にします。
D. サーバーをセーフモードで再起動します
Answer: B
Explanation:
When a server is acting strangely after a patch and services that should be enabled are disabled, it's often a good first step to set the services to restart automatically and then reboot the server. This can resolve many issues as it ensures that all services start correctly upon reboot

QUESTION NO: 7
サーバー技術者が Linux
サーバーにアプリケーションの更新をインストールしています。技術者が MySQL
アップデートをインストールしようとすると、GUI に次のエラー
メッセージが表示されます: AVC 拒否。 MySQL
アップデートをインストールするために技術者が行うべきことは次のうちどれですか?
A. アップデートを手動でダウンロードし、チェックサム
ユーティリティを実行してファイルの整合性を確認します。
B. setenforce 0 コマンドを発行します。
C. ポート 3306 がファイアウォールを通過できるようにするファイアウォール
ルールを作成します。
D. yum -y update mysql コマンドを発行します。
Answer: B
Explanation:
The AVC denial error message indicates that SELinux (Security-Enhanced Linux) is preventing the MySQL update from installing. SELinux is a security module that enforces mandatory access control policies on Linux systems. To install the MySQL update, the technician should issue the setenforce 0 command, which temporarily disables SELinux enforcement until the next reboot. Downloading the update manually, creating a firewall rule, or issuing the yum -y update mysql command will not resolve the error. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 4.0: Server Administration, Objective 4.3: Given a scenario, troubleshoot server issues using appropriate tools.

QUESTION NO: 8
ユーザー名に基づいてスクリプトをユーザーのホーム
ディレクトリに正しくマップするものは次のうちどれですか?
A. \\サーバー\ユーザー$\ユーザー名
B. \\サーバー\%ユーザー名%
C. \\server\FirstInitialLastName
D. \\サーバー\$ユーザー名$
Answer: B
Explanation:
The administrator should use \server%username% to correctly map a script to a home directory for a user based on username. %username% is an environment variable that represents the current user's name on a Windows system. By using this variable in the path of the script, the administrator can dynamically map the script to the user's home directory on the server. For example, if the user's name is John, the script will be mapped to \server\John.
Reference:
https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windows/en-US/07cfcb73-796d-48aa-96a9-08280a1ef25a/ mapping-home-directory-with-username-variable?forum=w7itprogeneral

QUESTION NO: 9
次のバックアップ
タイプのうち、最後の完全バックアップ以降に変更されたファイルのみをバックアップするものはどれですか。
A. 差分
B. ファイルを開く
C. 増分
D. スナップショット
Answer: A
Explanation:
Understanding different backup types is crucial for effective data protection strategies. Here's a breakdown of the relevant backup methods:
* Full Backup: Captures all data, regardless of previous backups.
* Differential Backup: Backs up data that has changed since the last full backup.
* Incremental Backup: Backs up data that has changed since the last backup, whether it was full or incremental.
* Snapshot: Captures the state of a system at a specific point in time.
A Differential Backup starts with a full backup. Subsequent differential backups save copies of all files that have been modified since that full backup. This means each differential backup includes all changes made since the last full backup, leading to larger backup sizes over time but faster restoration, as only the last full backup and the latest differential backup are needed.
In contrast, an Incremental Backup also begins with a full backup, but each subsequent backup only includes data that has changed since the most recent backup (whether full or incremental). This approach results in smaller backup sizes and quicker backup processes. However, restoration can be slower and more complex, as it requires the last full backup and

all subsequent incremental backups to fully restore data.
Therefore, the correct answer is A. Differential, as it specifically refers to backing up files that have changed since the last full backup.
References:
CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives (SK0-005): Backup Methods CompTIA Server+ (SK0-005) Study Guide: Chapter on Security and Disaster Recovery

QUESTION NO: 10
技術者は、サーバーの電源を入れるたびに、数分後に電源が切れることに気付きました。ログを確認した後、技術者はサーバーがシャットダウンの実行を記録していることに気付きました。この問題を解決するために技術者は次のどれを行う必要がありますか?
A. メモリモジュールをリセットする
B. ファンの故障をチェックする
C. VMパスワードを変更する
D. リモートコンソールの資格情報を設定する
Answer: B
Explanation:
The server is shutting down after being powered on, which could indicateoverheating. This is a common issue whenfans fail, causing the CPU or other components to overheat and forcing the system to shut down to protect itself from damage.
* Check for fan failure (Answer B):Ensuring the server's cooling system is functioning properly is crucial. Overheating due to a fan failure can cause the system to shut down automatically.
* Resetting memory modules (Option A):While memory issues can cause system instability, they generally do not lead to immediate shutdowns as described.
* Changing the VM password (Option C):This is unrelated to the shutdown issue.
* Setting credentials for the remote console (Option D):This is irrelevant to the described problem of server shutdown.
CompTIA Server+ Reference:This topic is related toSK0-005 Objective 3.3: Diagnose hardware and software issues.

QUESTION NO: 11
あるアプリケーションは当初 1 TB のドライブ スペースを使用しますが、今後 2 年間は毎年 2 倍になると予想されます。RAID 5 構成に必要な 1 TB ドライブの最小数はどれですか。
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
Answer: C
Explanation:
RAID 5 is a storage configuration that uses striping with parity, providing both improved performance and fault tolerance. It requires a minimum of three disks, where data and parity information are distributed across all drives. The storage capacity of a RAID 5 array is calculated as (N - 1) * S, where N is the number of drives, and S is the size of each drive.
Storage Requirements:

* Initial Storage: 1TB
* After 1 Year: Doubles to 2TB
* After 2 Years: Doubles again to 4TB
To accommodate 4TB of data in a RAID 5 setup, we use the formula:
(N - 1) * 1TB # 4TB
Solving for N:
N - 1 # 4
N # 5
Therefore, a minimum of 5 drives, each 1TB in size, is required to meet the projected storage needs. This configuration will provide a total usable capacity of 4TB, with 1TB allocated for parity to ensure fault tolerance.
References:
CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives (SK0-005): RAID Levels and Types
CompTIA Server+ (SK0-005) Study Guide: Chapter on Storage Solutions

QUESTION NO: 12
技術者は、サーバー リソースを最適化するオペレーティング
システムを展開する必要があります。この要件を満たすのに最も適したサーバーのインストール方法は次のうちどれですか?
A. フル
B. ベアメタル
C. コア
D. GUI
Answer: C
Explanation:
The server installation method that would optimize server resources is core. Core is a minimal installation option that is available for some operating systems, such as Windows Server and Linux. Core installs only the essential components and features of the operating system, without any graphical user interface (GUI) or other unnecessary services or applications. Core reduces the disk footprint, memory usage, CPU consumption, and attack surface of the server, making it more efficient and secure. Core can be managed remotely using command-line tools, PowerShell, or GUI tools.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/performance-tuning/hardware/

QUESTION NO: 13
サーバー管理者は、サーバー上で開いているポートを確認したいと考えています。管理者がタスクを完了するには次のコマンドのうちどれを使用する必要がありますか?
A. nslookup
B. nbtstat
C. Telnet
D. netstat -a
Answer: D
Explanation:

netstat is a command-line tool that displays network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, and more.
The -a option shows all listening and non-listening sockets on the server. This can help check the open ports on a server and identify any unwanted or malicious connections.References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us /windows-server/administration/windows-commands/netstat

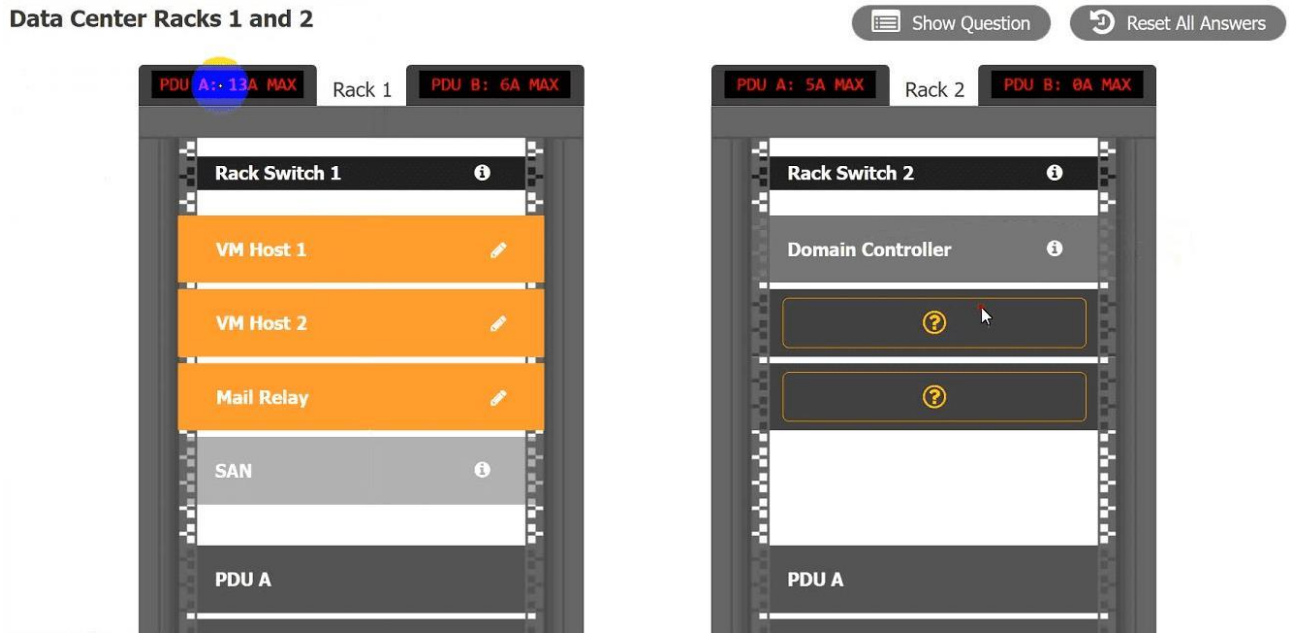
QUESTION NO: 14
新しい VM の仮想環境内で VLAN を構成する必要があります。 VM が正しい IP アドレスを確実に受け取るには、次のうちどれですか?
A. 仮想ルーター
B. ホスト NIC
C. VPN
D. 仮想スイッチ
E. vNLC
Answer: D
Explanation:
The correct answer is D. A virtual switch.
A virtual switch is a software-based network device that connects the virtual machines (VMs) in a virtual environment and allows them to communicate with each other and with the physical network. A virtual switch can also create and manage virtual LANs (VLANs), which are logical segments of a network that separate the traffic of different VMs or groups of VMs. A VLAN needs a DHCP server to assign IP addresses to the VMs that belong to it. A virtual switch can act as a DHCP relay agent and forward the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server on the physical network.This way, the VMs can receive correct IP addresses for their VLANs123 A virtual router is a software-based network device that routes packets between different networks or subnets.
A virtual router can also create andmanage VLANs, but it is not necessary for a VM to receive a correct IP address.A virtual router can be used to provide additional security, redundancy, or load balancing for the VMs12 A host NIC is a physical network interface card that connects the host machine to the physical network. A host NIC can also support VLAN tagging, which allows the host machine to communicate with different VLANs on the network. However, a host NIC alone cannot ensure that a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN.The host NIC needs to be connected to a virtual switch that can relay the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server12 A VPN is a virtual private network that creates a secure tunnel between two or more devices over the internet.
A VPN can be used to encrypt and protect the data traffic of the VMs, but it is not related to the configuration of VLANs or IP addresses.A VPN does not affect how a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN14 A vNIC is a virtual network interface card that connects a VM to a virtual switch or a virtual router. A vNIC can also support VLAN tagging, which allows the VM to communicate with different VLANs on the network.
However, a vNIC alone cannot ensure that a VM receives a correct IP address for its VLAN.The vNIC needs to be connected to a virtual switch or a virtual router that can relay the DHCP requests from the VMs to the DHCP server12

QUESTION NO: 15
組織が許容できる大幅なダウンタイム
計画外の停止を解決するための最善の対策は次のうちどれですか?
A. SLA
B. バイアス
C. RTO
D. MTTR
Answer: C
Explanation:
RTO (Recovery Time Objective) is a measure of how much downtime an organization can tolerate during an unplanned outage. It is the maximum time allowed for restoring normal operations after a disaster. RTO is one of the key metrics for disaster recovery planning and testing. SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a contract that defines the expected level of service and performance between a provider and a customer. BIA (Business Impact Analysis) is a process that identifies and evaluates the potential effects of a disaster on critical business functions and processes. MTTR (Mean Time To Repair) is a measure of how long it takes to fix a failed component or system. References: https://parachute.cloud/rto-vs-rpo/ https://www.techopedia.com
/definition/13622/service-level-agreement-sla
https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1032/business-impact- analysis
-biahttps://www.techopedia.com/definition/8239/mean-time-to-repair-mttr

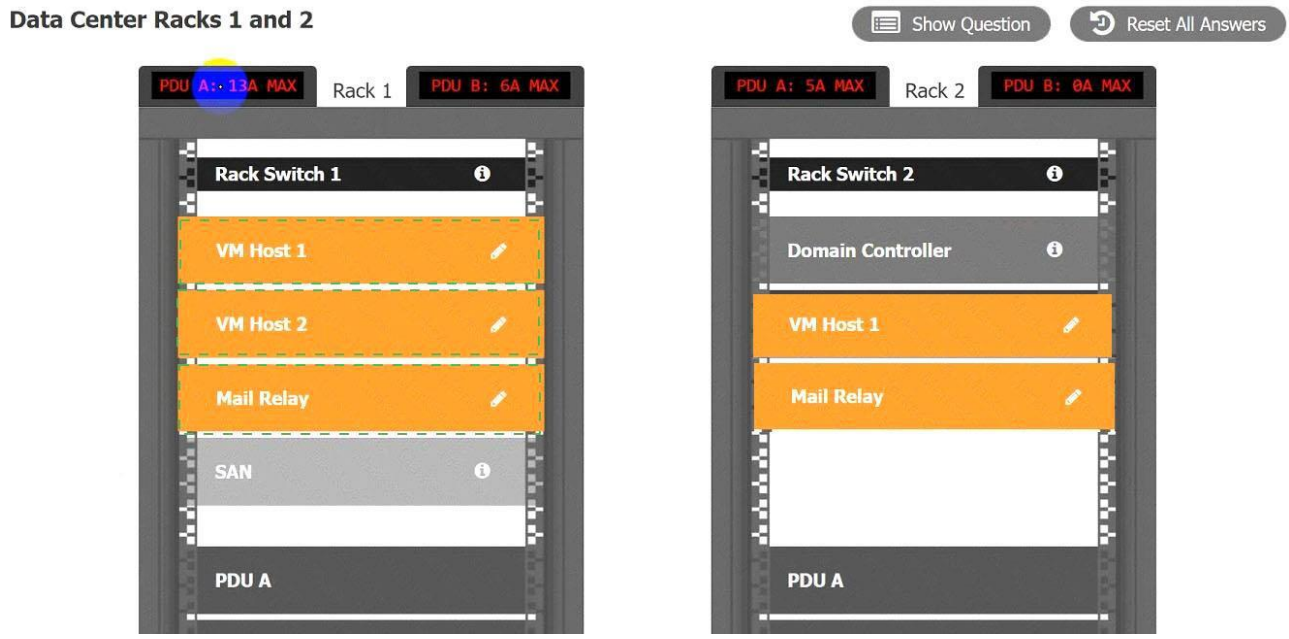
QUESTION NO: 16
データセンターの従業員が施設に入るために運転免許証を提示する
従業員が施設に入ると、すぐにドアが施錠され、体重計が作動して従業員の重さを量り、その後別の施錠されたドアへのアクセスが許可されます。これは一例です。
A. マントラップ。
B. ボラード
C. ジオフェンシング
D. RFID。
Answer: A
Explanation:
A mantrap is a security device that consists of a small space with two sets of interlocking doors, such that the first set of doors must close before the second one opens. A mantrap can be used to control access to a data center by verifying the identity and weight of the person entering. A bollard is a sturdy post that prevents vehicles from entering a restricted area. Geofencing is a technology that uses GPS or RFID to create a virtual boundary around a location and trigger an action when a device crosses it. RFID is a technology that uses radio waves to identify and track objects or people. References:
* https://www.techopedia.com/definition/16293/mantrap
* https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1437/bollard
* https://www.techopedia.com/definition/23961/geofencing
* https://www.techopedia.com/definition/506/radio-frequency-identification-rfid

QUESTION NO: 17
サーバー上のログ ファイルを確認しているときに、ポート 80
への多数の接続が発見されました。サーバーは Web
サーバーとして機能していません。不正なサーバーアクセスを防ぐための最善の即時アクションは次のうちどれですか? (2つお選びください。)
A. すべてのグループの権限と権限を監査します。
B. サーバー上のすべてのファイルに対してチェックサム ツールを実行します。
C. 不要なサービスをすべて停止し、ファイアウォール上のポートをブロックします。
D. 開いているポートを識別するためにサーバー上でポート スキャンを初期化します。
E. ポート 80 でのポート転送を有効にする
F. ネットワーク侵入を防ぐためにサーバーに NIDS をインストールします。
Answer: C F
Explanation:
The best immediate actions to prevent unauthorized server access are to stop all unneeded services and block the ports on the firewall. Stopping unneeded services reduces the attack surface of the server by eliminating potential entry points for attackers. For example, if the server is not functioning as a web server, there is no need to run a web service on port 80. Blocking ports on the firewall prevents unauthorized network traffic from reaching the server. For example, if port 80 is not needed for any legitimate purpose, it can be blocked on the firewall to deny any connection attempts on that port.

QUESTION NO: 18
最近の停電により、電子メール
サービスが停止しました。サーバー管理者もデータセンターの UPS
からアラートを受け取りました。
いくつかの調査の結果、サーバー管理者は、各 POU の定格が最大 12A
であることを知りました。
説明書
各ラック全体に電源の冗長性が実装されており、UPS
アラームが解決されていることを確認します。潜在的な PDU の最大消費量が 80% または 9.6A を超えないようにしてください)。
ａ．PDU の選択は、鉛筆アイコンを使用して変更する必要があります。
b. VM ホスト 1、2 およびメール リレーはラック間で移動できます。
c.特定のデバイスには追加の詳細が含まれています



Answer:



QUESTION NO: 19
サーバー管理者は、システムの動作が非常に遅く、デフォルトのポートを使用してインターネットに接続された Web
アプリケーションにアクセスしようとすると、さまざまな無関係なメッセージがポップアップするというユーザーからチケットを受け取りました。管理者はスキャンを実行して開いているポートを確認し、次のレポートを確認します。
Nmap 7.70 https://nmap.org) を 2019 年 9 月 19 日 14:30 UTC に開始します
www.abc.com (172.45.6.85) の Nmap スキャン レポート
ホストは稼働中 (遅延 0.0021 秒)
www.abc.com のその他のアドレス (スキャンされていない) : 4503 : F7b0 : 4293: 703: : 3209
172.45.6.85 の RDNS レコード: 1ga45s12-in-f1.2d100.net ポート ステート サービス
21/tcp フィルタリングされた FTP
22/tcp フィルタリングされた ssh

23/tcp フィルタリングされた Telnet
69/tcp オープン @username.com
80/tcp オープン http
110/tcp フィルタリングされたポップ
143/tcp フィルタリングされたイメージ
443/tcp オープン https
1010/tcp www.popup.com を開く
3389/tcp フィルタリングされた ms-abc-server
サーバー管理者がサーバー上で実行する必要があるアクションは次のうちどれですか?
A. ポート 69 と 1010 を閉じて、スキャンを再実行します。
B. ポート 80 と 443 を閉じて、スキャンを再実行します。
C. ポート 3389 を閉じて、スキャンを再実行します。
D. すべてのポートを閉じて、スキャンを再実行します。
Answer: A
Explanation:
Port 69 is used for TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol), which is an insecure and unencrypted protocol for file transfer. Port 1010 is used for a malicious website that generates pop-up ads. Both of these ports are likely to be exploited by hackers or malware to compromise the server or the web application. The server administrator should close these ports and rerun the scan to verify that they are no longer open12.
References = 1: Why Are Some Network Ports Risky, And How Do You Secure Them? - How-To Geek (https://www.howtogeek.com/devops/why-are-some-ports-risky-and-how-do-you-secure-them/) 2: Switchport Port Security Explained With Examples - ComputerNetworkingNotes(https://www.computernetworkingnotes.com/ccna-study-guide/switchport-port-security-explained-with-examples.html)

QUESTION NO: 20
システム管理者は、いくつかの異なるタイプのハード
ドライブを所有しています。管理者は、エンド ユーザーが NAS
内のすべてのドライブを表示できるようにする MAS
をセットアップしています。管理者は次のストレージ
タイプのうちどれを使用する必要がありますか?
A. RAID アレイ
B. シリアル接続 SCSI
C. ソリッド ステート ドライブ
D. 単なるディスクの束
Answer: D
Explanation:
JBOD (Just a Bunch Of Disks) is a storage configuration that combines different types and sizes of hard drives into one logical unit without any RAID level or redundancy. It allows users to see all the drives within the unit as one large storage space.JBOD can utilize all the available capacity of the drives but does not provide any performance or fault tolerance benefits. Verified References: [JBOD], [RAID]

QUESTION NO: 21

システム管理者は、新しく追加されたサーバーが SAN 上のどの LUN も認識できないことに気づきました。 SAN スイッチとローカル HBA にはリンクライトが表示されません。問題となる可能性が最も高いのは次のうちどれですか?

A. マルチモードの代わりにシングルモード ファイバー ケーブルが使用されます。
B. スイッチポートは間違った仮想 SAN 上にあります。
C. HBA ドライバーをサーバーにインストールする必要があります。
D. ファイバー スイッチのゾーニングが間違っています。

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most likely issue that prevents the newly added server from seeing any of the LUNs on the SAN is that a single-mode fiber cable is used in place of multimode. A single-mode fiber cable is a type of optical fiber cable that has a small core diameter and allows only one mode of light to propagate through it. A single-mode fiber cable can transmit data over long distances at high speeds, but it requires more expensive transceivers and connectors than multimode fiber cables. A multimode fiber cable is a type of optical fiber cable that has a larger core diameter and allows multiple modes of light to propagate through it. A multimode fiber cable can transmit data over short distances at lower speeds than single-mode fiber cables, but it is more compatible and cost-effective than single-mode fiber cables. If a single-mode fiber cable is used in place of multimode, it can cause signal loss, attenuation, or mismatch between the devices. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 3.0: Storage, Objective 3.2: Given a scenario, compare and contrast various storage technologies.

QUESTION NO: 22

高可用性クラスター内のホストの 1 つにパッチを適用する前に実行する最善のアクションは次のうちどれですか?

A. ハートビート ネットワークを無効にします。
B. フォールバック クラスター サービス。
C. クラスターをアクティブ/アクティブに設定します。
D. すべての VM をフェイルオーバーします。

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the best action to perform before applying patches to one of the hosts in a high availability cluster. A high availability cluster is a group of hosts thatact like a single system and provide continuous uptime. A high availability cluster is often used for load balancing, backup, and failover purposes. Failover is a process of transferring workloads from one host to another in case of a failure or maintenance. By failing over all VMs (Virtual Machines) from the host that needs to be patched to another host in the cluster, the technician can ensure that there is no downtime or data loss during the patching process. Disabling the heartbeat network is not a good action to perform, as this would disrupt the communication and synchronization between the hosts in the cluster. Fallback cluster services is not a valid term, but it may refer to restoring cluster services after a failover, which is not relevant before applying patches. Setting the cluster to active-active is not a good action to perform, as this would increase the load on both hosts and reduce redundancy. References: https://www.

howtogeek.com/190014/virtualization-basics-understanding-techniques-and-fundamentals/https://www.howtogeek.com/428483/what-is-end-to-end-encryption-and-why-does-it-matter/

QUESTION NO: 23
送信電子メールをスキャンしてアカウント番号、機密フレーズ、その他の形式の PLL を検出するシステムは次のうちどれですか?
A. SIEM
B. DLP
C. HIDS
D. IPS
Answer: B
Explanation:
DLP stands for Data Loss Prevention and it is a system that scans outgoing email for account numbers, sensitive phrases, and other forms of PII (Personally Identifiable Information). DLP can help prevent data breaches, comply with regulations, and protect the privacy of customers and employees. DLP can also block, encrypt, or quarantine emails that contain sensitive data.References: https://www.comptia.org/training /resources/exam-objectives/comptia-server-sk0-005-exam-objectives (Objective 3.2)

QUESTION NO: 24
管理者は、高パフォーマンスの金融アプリケーションをホストするサーバーを構成しています。次のディスク タイプのうち、この目的に適しているのはどれですか?
A. SAS SSD
B. SATA SSD
C. 10000rpm の SAS ドライブ
D. 15000rpm の SATA ドライブ
Answer: A
Explanation:
The best disk type for a high-performance financial application is a SAS SSD. A SAS SSD (Serial Attached SCSI Solid State Drive) is a type of storage device that uses flash memory chips to store data and has a SAS interface to connect to a server or a storage array. A SAS SSD offers high speed, low latency, high reliability, and high durability compared to other types of disks, such as SATA SSDs, SAS HDDs, or SATA HDDs. A SAS SSD can handle high I/O workloads and deliver consistent performance for applications that require fast data access and processing.
Reference:
https://www.hp.com/us-en/shop/tech-takes/sas-vs-sata

QUESTION NO: 25
技術者がリモートの物理 Linux
サーバーを再起動しようとしています。ただし、シャットダウンをコマンドしようとすると、SSH 接続が失われます。サーバーは引き続き ping に応答します。技術者がリモート シャットダウンを指示するには次のどれを使用する必要がありますか?
A. 仮想シリアル コンソール

B. KVM
C. IDRAC
D. クラッシュ カート
Answer: C
Explanation:
An IDRAC (Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller) is a tool that can be used to command a remote shutdown of a physical Linux server. An IDRAC is a hardware device that provides out-of-band management for Dell servers. It allows the technician to access the server's console, power cycle, reboot, or shut down the server remotely using a web interface or a command-line interface. An IDRAC does not depend on the operating system or network connectivity of the server. A virtual serial console is a tool that can be used to access a remote virtual machine's console using a serial port connection. A KVM (Keyboard, Video, Mouse) switch is a device that allows the technician to switch between different computer sources using the same keyboard, monitor, and mouse. A crash cart is a mobile unit that contains a keyboard, monitor, mouse, and other tools that can be connected to a physical server for troubleshooting purposes. References: https://www.
dell.com/support/kbdoc/en-us/000131486/understanding-the-idrac
https://www.howtogeek.com/799968/what- is-a-kvm
-switch/https://www.techopedia.com/definition/1032/business-impact-analysis-bia

QUESTION NO: 26
複数のアプリケーションにわたって SAML
を実装する場合、ユーザー認証プロセスの一部となる可能性が最も高いのは次のうちどれですか？
A. SSO
B. LDAP
C. TACACS
D. MFA
Answer: A
Explanation:
The term that is most likely part of the user authentication process when implementing SAML across multiple applications is SSO. SSO (Single Sign-On) is a way for users to be authenticated for multiple applications and services at once. With SSO, a user signs in at a single login screen and can then use a number of apps without having to enter their credentials again. SSO improves user experience and security by reducing password fatigue and phishing risks. SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) is a protocol that enables SSO by providing a standardized way to exchange authentication and authorization data between an identity provider (IdP) and a service provider (SP). SAML uses XML-based messages called assertions to communicate user identity and attributes between parties.
Reference:
https://www.onelogin.com/learn/how-single-sign-on-works

QUESTION NO: 27
サーバーは 100Mb でのみギガビット
スイッチに接続できます。他のデバイスは最大ギガビット速度でネットワーク

ポートにアクセスでき、サーバーを別の場所に移動すると、最大ギガビット速度で接続できます。管理者は次のうちどれを最初に確認する必要がありますか?

A. スイッチ管理

B. VLAN 構成

C. ネットワーク ケーブル

D. ネットワークドライバー

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.

References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 2, Lesson 2.1, Objective 2.1

QUESTION NO: 28

サーバー管理者は、システム使用率を最適化するためにパフォーマンス
モニターを実行したいと考えています。管理者が監視に使用できる指標は次のうちどれですか? (2つお選びください。)

A. メモリ

B. ページ ファイル

C. サービス

D. アプリケーション

E. CPU

F. ハートビート

Answer: A E

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.

QUESTION NO: 29

サーバー技術者は、サーバーに新しい NIC を取り付け、IP 接続用に NIC
を構成します。次に、技術者は ping コマンドを使用して接続をテストします。次の ping および ipconfig コマンドの部分的な出力があるとします。

```
ipconfig /all

IPv4 address: 192.168.1.5
Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
Default gateway: 192.168.1.1

pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Request timed out
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
```

問題の原因は次のうちどれですか?

A. IP アドレスが重複しています

B. 間違ったデフォルト ゲートウェイ

C. DHCP の構成ミス

D. 不正なルーティング テーブル

Answer: A

* The ping command output shows that the NIC has an IP address of 192.168.1.100 and a default gateway of 192.168.1.1. However, when the technician tries to ping the default gateway, the reply comes from another IP address: 192.168.1.101. This means that there is another device on the network that has the same IP address as the default gateway, and it is responding to the ping request instead of the intended destination.
* A duplicate IP address can cause network connectivity problems, such as packet loss, routing errors, or unreachable hosts. To resolve this issue, the technician should either change the IP address of the default gateway or the device that is conflicting with it, or use DHCP to assign IP addresses automatically and avoid conflicts.
* The other options are not correct because they do not explain the ping output. An incorrect default gateway would cause no reply or a destination unreachable message, not a reply from a different IP address. A DHCP misconfiguration would cause an invalid or no IP address on the NIC, not a duplicate IP address on the network. An incorrect routing table would cause routing errors or unreachable destinations, not a reply from a different IP address.

References:
https://askleo.com/what_is_ping_and_what_does_its_output_tell_me/
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/ping

QUESTION NO: 30

次のドキュメントのうち、サーバーのダウンタイムの結果を説明するものはどれですか?

A. サービスレベル契約

B. 事業継続計画

C. 災害復旧計画
D. ビジネス影響分析
Answer: D
Explanation:
Abusiness impact analysis (BIA)is a document that outlines the potential effects of downtime on business operations. It identifies critical business functions and estimates the impact of disruption on the organization's ability to function.
* Business impact analysis (Answer D):This document is specifically designed to assess the consequences of downtime and other disruptions.
* Service-level agreement (Option A):Defines the expected level of service between a provider and a client but doesn't directly explain downtime consequences.
* Business continuity plan (Option B):Outlines how the business will continue operating during a disruption but doesn't focus solely on the consequences of downtime.
* Disaster recovery plan (Option C):Focuses on restoring systems after a disaster but doesn't outline the specific impact of downtime.
CompTIA Server+ Reference:This topic relates toSK0-005 Objective 4.1: Explain disaster recovery concepts.

QUESTION NO: 31
管理チームは、すべての企業サーバーで保存データの暗号化の使用を義務付けました。この暗号化パラダイムを使用すると、次のことが保証されます。
A. Web サイトのトラフィックは、インターネットを通過する際に保護されます。
B. サーバーに保存されているファイルは物理的な盗難から保護されています。
C. このサーバーから電子メールで送信される添付ファイルは傍受できません。
D. 使用中のデータベースはリモート ハッカーから保護されています。
Answer: B
Explanation:
Data-at-rest encryption is a method of encrypting data while it is stored on a storage device, such as a hard drive, an SSD, or a tape library. This ensures that if the data is stolen or lost, it will be unreadable without the encryption key. Data-at-rest encryption does not protect data while it is in transit over the network, in use by the CPU or memory, or attached to an email.

QUESTION NO: 32
サーバー管理者は現在インシデントに対応中です。問題を解決する前に、管理者は次のどの手順を実行する必要がありますか?
A. 影響を受けるユーザーに通知します。
B. システムに変更を加えます。
C. 考えられる原因を特定します。
D. サーバーへの変更を特定します。
Answer: C
Explanation:
The step that the server administrator should perform before resolving the issue is to determine the probable causes. This step is part of the troubleshooting process that follows a logical and systematic approach to identify and solve problems with servers and applications.

The troubleshooting process consists of several steps, such as:
* Identify the problem: Gather information from various sources, such as users, logs, or alerts, to understand the symptoms and scope of the problem.
* Establish a theory of probable cause: Analyze the information and formulate one or more possible causes of the problem based on evidence or experience.
* Test the theory to determine cause: Perform tests or experiments to verify or eliminate each possible cause until the root cause is found.
* Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution: Design and execute a plan to fix the problem using appropriate tools and techniques.
* Verify full system functionality and implement preventive measures: Confirm that the problem is resolved and that no other issues arise as a result of the solution. Implement preventive measures to avoid recurrence of the problem or improve performance.
* Document findings, actions, and outcomes: Record the details of the problem, its cause, its solution, and its outcome for future reference or knowledge sharing. References: [CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 6.0: Troubleshooting, Objective 6.1: Given a scenario involving server hardware issues (e.g., power supply failure), troubleshoot using appropriate tools.

QUESTION NO: 33
サーバー管理者は、製造現場に新しいサーバーを設置しています。サーバーはパブリックにアクセスできるため、セキュリティを確保するにはサーバーのハードウェア強化が必要です。管理者は次のどのアクションを実行する必要がありますか?
A. 不要なポートを閉じます。
B. 未使用のサービスを無効にします。
C. BIOS パスワードを設定します。
D. ドライバーのアップデートを適用します。
Answer: C
Explanation:
An action that the administrator should take to harden the hardware of a new server is to set a BIOS password.
BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) is a firmware that initializes the hardware components and settings of a system before loading the operating system. BIOS password is a security feature that requires a user to enter a password before accessing or modifying the BIOS settings or booting up the system. By setting a BIOS password, the administrator can prevent unauthorized or malicious users from changing the hardware configuration or boot order of the server.
References: CompTIA Server+ SK0-005 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, Lesson 5.1, Objective 5.1

QUESTION NO: 34
技術者は、遠隔地のスタッフが使用するサーバーの導入を準備しています。ハードウェア構成へのアクセスを防ぐために、技術者は次のどれを実行する必要がありますか?
A. 管理者アカウントを有効にする
B. UEFIパスワードを有効にする
C. WOLを無効にする

D. 保存時の暗号化を有効にする

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enabling aUEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) passwordprevents unauthorized users from making changes to the server's hardware configuration settings, such as boot order or device settings. This is crucial for protecting the integrity of the server at a remote location where physical security might be more difficult to enforce.

* UEFI password (Answer B):It provides security at the firmware level, preventing changes to low-level configurations unless the correct password is provided.
* Administrator account (Option A):While important for OS-level access, it doesn't prevent someone with physical access from altering hardware settings via UEFI/BIOS.
* Disabling WOL (Option C):Wake-on-LAN (WOL) allows a device to be powered on remotely.

Disabling it can help with security but does not prevent hardware configuration changes.

* Encryption at rest (Option D):Encryption protects data on the server but does not prevent hardware configuration access.

CompTIA Server+ Reference:This topic is covered underSK0-005 Objective 2.1: Install and configure server operating systems.

QUESTION NO: 35

サーバー管理者は、ファイル
サーバー上のストレージ使用率が計画よりも速いペースで増加していることに気付きました。
管理者は、将来的には、サーバーを使用するユーザーの数と使用される可能性のあるスペースの量の間に、より直接的な関係があることを確認したいと考えています。この相関関係を有効にするのに最も適したものは次のうちどれですか?

A. パーティショニング

B. 重複排除

C. ディスク クォータ

D. 圧縮

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way to ensure that there is a more direct relationship between the number of users using the server and the amount of space that might be used is to implement disk quotas. Disk quotas are a feature that allows a server administrator to limit the amount of disk space that each user or group can use on a file server. Disk quotas can help manage storage utilization, prevent disk space exhaustion, and enforce fair usage policies.

Disk quotas can also provide reports and alerts on disk space usage and quota status.