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Quiz 2026 CompTIA SK0-005: Valid New CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Exam Online

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CompTIA Server+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98

A server administrator has connected a new server to the network. During testing, the administrator discovers the server is not reachable via server but can be accessed by IP address. Which of the following steps should the server administrator take NEXT? (Select TWO).

- A. Check the DNS server.
- B. Run the ping command.
- C. Check the route tables.
- D. Run the tracert command.
- E. Check the hosts file.
- F. Check the default gateway.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Explanation

If the server is not reachable by name but can be accessed by IP address, it means that there is a problem with name resolution. The hosts file and the DNS server are both responsible for mapping hostnames to IP addresses. Therefore, the server administrator should check these two files for any errors or inconsistencies that might prevent the server from being resolved by name. References: <https://www.howtogeek.com/662249/how-to-edit-the-hosts-file-on-linux/>
<https://www.howtogeek.com/164981/how-to-use-nslookup-to-check-domain-name-information-in-microsoft-win>

NEW QUESTION # 99

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which of the following describes the installation of an OS contained entirely within another OS installation?

- A. Guest
- B. Bridge
- C. Host
- **D. Hypervisor**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 101

A technician is configuring a server rack that will hold ten blade servers. Which of the following safety concerns should be observed? (Select three).

- A. KVM placement
- B. Power connector type
- C. Cable management
- D. Separate circuits for power
- E. PDU installation
- **F. Rack balancing**
- **G. Proper lifting techniques**
- H. UPS power requirements
- **I. Floor load limitations**

Answer: F,G,I

Explanation:

When configuring a server rack, it's important to consider:

A.floor load limitations: Server racks can be extremely heavy, especially when filled with equipment like blade servers. It is crucial to ensure that the floor can handle the load to avoid structural damage or failure.

B.rack balancing: Properly distributing the weight in a server rack is important for stability. Heavier equipment should generally be placed at the bottom to prevent the rack from becoming top-heavy and risking a tip-over.

C.proper lifting techniques: Using correct lifting techniques when placing servers into a rack is vital to prevent personal injury.

NEW QUESTION # 102

A server administrator is deploying a new server that has two hard drives on which to install the OS. Which of the following RAID configurations should be used to provide redundancy for the OS?

- A. RAID 5
- B. RAID 6
- C. RAID 0
- **D. RAID 1**

Answer: D

Explanation:

RAID 1 (mirroring) is a RAID configuration that should be used to provide redundancy for the OS on a server that has two hard drives on which to install the OS. RAID 1 (mirroring) is a configuration that duplicates data across two or more drives. It provides fault tolerance and improves read performance, but reduces storage capacity by half. If one drive fails in RAID 1, the other drive can continue to operate without data loss or system downtime. RAID 0 (striping) is a configuration that splits data across two or more drives without parity or redundancy. It improves performance but offers no fault tolerance. If one drive fails in RAID 0, all data is lost and the system cannot boot. RAID 5 (striping with parity) is a configuration that stripes data across three or more drives with parity information. It provides fault tolerance and improves performance, but reduces storage capacity by one drive's worth of space. RAID 5 can tolerate one drive failure without data loss, but not two or more. RAID 6 (striping with double parity) is a configuration that stripes data across four or more drives with double parity information. It provides fault tolerance and improves performance, but reduces storage capacity by two drives' worth of space. RAID 6 can tolerate two drive failures without data loss, but not three or more. References:

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