CompTIA Server+ (SK0-004) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

Questions

1. **An administrator needs to find who deleted files from a department share. Which action should they perform?**

   A. Enable audit object access and specify files and folders to monitor using Task Manager.

   B. Enable audit policy change and specify files and folders to monitor using Windows Explorer.

   C. Enable audit object access and specify files and folders to monitor using Windows Explorer.

   D. Open Performance Monitor and monitor folder activity.

2. **Which of the following permissions allows a user to open items in a Windows network folder but not delete them?**

   A. Execute

   B. Read

   C. Write

   D. Modify

3. **Which of the following offers the highest level of redundancy in the design of a storage system?**

   A. A Dual Port HBA with a pair of Point-To-Point connections to the SAN.

   B. Two Single Port HBAs connected to a fiber switch.

   C. A Dual Port HBA with a Point-To-Point connection to a SAN.

   D. Two Dual Port HBAs connected to a pair of fiber switches.

4. **What component is required to connect multiple servers to a SAN?**

   A. Router

   B. HBA

   C. RAID controller

   D. Fiber switch

5. **What is the MOST likely cause of application access issues if a server has not rebooted in a long time?**

   A. Memory leak

   B. Low resources

   C. Slow OS performance

   D. Service failure

6. What is a primary reason to have a remote cold site available for disasters in the primary datacenter?

A. It provides a backup location equipped with resources for immediate restoration of critical services.

B. It provides a company with a redundant location that mirrors the primary datacenter hardware.

C. It requires no data restoration to get operations back online.

D. It is a location that can instantly restore hardware and data from the primary site.

7. What is the FIRST step an administrator should take when changing the number of CPUs assigned to a VM?

A. Create a snapshot.

B. Back up the host.

C. Shut down the guest.

D. Shut down the host.

8. Which type of hypervisor runs directly on the hardware of the host machine?

A. Type 1 hypervisor

B. Type 2 hypervisor

C. Virtual machine manager

D. Server manager

9. A user reports that a large file upload is slower to one particular server. What might account for the difference in upload speed?

A. The subnet mask is set incorrectly

B. The server is configured using DHCP

C. The duplex setting is set to half instead of full

D. The server is using private addressing

10. What should be done to ensure a drive formatted under Linux is readable on a Windows server?

A. Format the drive with ext2.

B. Format the drive with ext4.

C. Format the drive with NTFS.

D. Format the drive with UFS.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. An administrator needs to find who deleted files from a department share. Which action should they perform?

A. Enable audit object access and specify files and folders to monitor using Task Manager.

B. Enable audit policy change and specify files and folders to monitor using Windows Explorer.

C. Enable audit object access and specify files and folders to monitor using Windows Explorer.

D. Open Performance Monitor and monitor folder activity.

Enabling audit object access and specifying files and folders to monitor using Windows Explorer is the appropriate action to identify who deleted files from a department share. This procedure allows the administrator to track specific events related to file access, including deletions, by generating logs that indicate which user account performed the action and when it occurred. When audit object access is turned on, the system can record detailed information about file operations for the specified objects. By selecting the particular files or folders within Windows Explorer for monitoring, the administrator ensures that all relevant activities can be tracked effectively. The audit logs generated can then be reviewed to determine specific instances of file deletions, including the identity of the user who deleted the files. This approach focuses on gathering the necessary security-related data that helps in forensic analysis, accountability, and compliance with data protection policies.

2. Which of the following permissions allows a user to open items in a Windows network folder but not delete them?

A. Execute

B. Read

C. Write

D. Modify

The permission that allows a user to open items in a Windows network folder without the ability to delete them is referred to as "Read." The Read permission enables users to view and open files and folders but does not grant them the ability to modify or delete any items within that directory. This is crucial in scenarios where users need to access necessary files for review or analysis without risking accidental alteration or loss of data. In contrast, other permissions such as Modify and Write include broader capabilities. Modify enables users to change file contents and delete files, while Write also allows for creating new files or modifying existing ones. The Execute permission is specific to running executable files and does not pertain to accessing or deleting folder contents. Thus, the Read permission accurately reflects the requirement of allowing access without deletion rights.

3. Which of the following offers the highest level of redundancy in the design of a storage system?

A. A Dual Port HBA with a pair of Point-To-Point connections to the SAN.

B. Two Single Port HBAs connected to a fiber switch.

C. A Dual Port HBA with a Point-To-Point connection to a SAN.

D. Two Dual Port HBAs connected to a pair of fiber switches.

The option that offers the highest level of redundancy in the design of a storage system is two Dual Port HBAs connected to a pair of fiber switches. This configuration provides several layers of redundancy. First, having two Dual Port HBAs means that there are multiple paths for data to travel to the storage area network (SAN). Each HBA can communicate through its two ports, allowing for increased bandwidth and failover capabilities if one port or HBA fails. Additionally, connecting these HBAs to a pair of fiber switches further enhances redundancy. If one fiber switch fails, the remaining switch can maintain connectivity, ensuring that the system remains operational. This design not only improves fault tolerance but also allows for load balancing across multiple paths, which can enhance performance. In summary, the combination of dual-port HBAs and multiple switches creates a robust infrastructure that minimizes points of failure, allowing for continual access to storage resources even in the event of hardware malfunctions. This is why this configuration is recognized as providing the highest level of redundancy among the options presented.

4. What component is required to connect multiple servers to a SAN?

A. Router

B. HBA

C. RAID controller

D. Fiber switch

The correct choice is the Host Bus Adapter (HBA). An HBA is a crucial component in connecting servers to a Storage Area Network (SAN). It serves as the interface between the server and the SAN, facilitating the transmission of data over the network. The HBA converts the server's input/output operations into the protocol used for communication with the storage devices in the SAN, such as Fibre Channel or iSCSI. By enabling direct connections to the SAN, HBAs allow servers to access shared storage resources. This is essential in environments where multiple servers need to access the same storage pool, making it a fundamental part of SAN architectures. A router, while used in networking to direct traffic between different networks, does not connect servers directly to a SAN. A RAID controller is responsible for managing disk drives within a single server or across a group of disks for redundancy and performance but does not handle the connection to a SAN. A fiber switch, which is used in Fibre Channel SANs to manage and route data traffic between multiple devices, also plays a role but is not directly responsible for connecting servers to the SAN like an HBA does.

5. What is the MOST likely cause of application access issues if a server has not rebooted in a long time?

A. Memory leak

B. Low resources

C. Slow OS performance

D. Service failure

The most likely cause of application access issues on a server that has not been rebooted in a long time is a memory leak. Over time, applications can consume more memory than they release back to the system. This situation occurs when a program allocates memory for its needs but fails to release it when it is no longer required. As these leaks accumulate, they can exhaust the available memory on the server, leading to performance degradation and ultimately causing issues with application access. When a server runs out of memory, it might start killing processes or applications to free up resources, which can lead to applications becoming unresponsive or inaccessible. Regularly rebooting the server can help clear these leaks, allowing the system to reclaim the memory and restore application functionality. In contrast, low resources or slow OS performance might contribute to access issues but are less directly tied to the longstanding uptime without a reboot. Service failure could cause specific applications to become unavailable but is often easier to diagnose and resolve than issues stemming from a memory leak.

6. What is a primary reason to have a remote cold site available for disasters in the primary datacenter?

A. It provides a backup location equipped with resources for immediate restoration of critical services.

B. It provides a company with a redundant location that mirrors the primary datacenter hardware.

C. It requires no data restoration to get operations back online.

D. It is a location that can instantly restore hardware and data from the primary site.

Having a remote cold site available for disaster recovery is particularly important because it acts as a backup location that can be set up when a crisis occurs, ensuring that organizations have a plan in place to maintain business continuity. A cold site is typically equipped with basic infrastructure, like power and cooling, but does not contain pre-installed hardware or data. Instead, it provides the necessary space to restore and reinstall systems following a disaster. Choosing a remote cold site allows an organization to prepare for unforeseen events by enabling resource mobilization and recovery processes that can be initiated as soon as the disaster occurs. This option ensures that while immediate restoration may not happen, there's a foundation to begin recovery efforts, which can involve procuring the necessary hardware and restoring data from backups, allowing for recovery over time. Therefore, the primary reason for having a remote cold site is that it serves as a strategic fallback plan, providing a basic framework that can be transformed into a functioning environment in the long run, rather than offering instant recovery solutions like mirrored hardware or ready-to-use data.

7. What is the FIRST step an administrator should take when changing the number of CPUs assigned to a VM?

A. Create a snapshot.

B. Back up the host.

C. Shut down the guest.

D. Shut down the host.

Creating a snapshot is a proactive measure that captures the current state of the virtual machine before any significant changes, such as adjusting the number of CPUs assigned to it. By taking a snapshot, the administrator ensures that if anything goes wrong during the modification process, they can easily revert to the previous state of the VM without loss of data or configuration. This action helps in maintaining the integrity of the VM and provides a safety net, allowing for simpler troubleshooting and recovery. While backing up the host or shutting down the host are important processes in managing server environments, they are not specific to the task of changing VM CPU assignments. Shutting down the guest, on the other hand, is a necessary step but should follow the creation of a snapshot to safeguard the VM's state before making changes. The snapshot serves as a precautionary measure that helps to mitigate any risks associated with the CPU modifications.

8. Which type of hypervisor runs directly on the hardware of the host machine?

A. Type 1 hypervisor

B. Type 2 hypervisor

C. Virtual machine manager

D. Server manager

The type of hypervisor that runs directly on the hardware of the host machine is the Type 1 hypervisor. This hypervisor is also referred to as a "bare-metal" hypervisor because it does not require a host operating system to function. Instead, it interacts directly with the underlying hardware, allowing it to provide better performance and efficiency for running virtual machines. One of the primary advantages of using a Type 1 hypervisor is its ability to manage resources more effectively and provide a greater overall level of isolation between virtual machines. This architecture makes it ideal for enterprise environments where stability and performance are critical, such as data centers and cloud infrastructure. In contrast, a Type 2 hypervisor runs on top of a traditional operating system, which introduces additional overhead and can limit performance and resource management capabilities. This difference is essential for understanding the deployment scenarios for each type of hypervisor. Virtual machine managers and server managers are not specific types of hypervisors but rather tools used for managing virtual machines and server resources.

9. A user reports that a large file upload is slower to one particular server. What might account for the difference in upload speed?

A. The subnet mask is set incorrectly

B. The server is configured using DHCP

C. The duplex setting is set to half instead of full

D. The server is using private addressing

The correct choice indicates that the upload speed might be affected by the duplex setting being set to half instead of full. When a network device operates in half-duplex mode, it can either send or receive data at one time, but not both simultaneously. This limitation results in reduced efficiency and slower data transfer rates, particularly noticeable when uploading large files, as the device has to wait for the channel to become available to send data back and forth. In contrast, a full-duplex configuration would allow for simultaneous sending and receiving of data, effectively doubling the potential bandwidth for data transmission because there would be no waiting involved. Hence, in scenarios where uploads are slow, checking and correcting the duplex setting to full can significantly improve performance. Understanding the implications of the other options helps to clarify why they do not account for the difference in upload speed in this particular scenario. An incorrectly set subnet mask can cause communication issues but is less likely to specifically hinder upload speeds to one server. DHCP configuration is essential for getting an IP address and does not inherently influence upload speed unless there are significant network misconfigurations or delays during IP assignment. Similarly, using private addressing itself does not directly affect upload speeds; rather, it is the routing capabilities and path taken by the data that would

10. What should be done to ensure a drive formatted under Linux is readable on a Windows server?

A. Format the drive with ext2.

B. Format the drive with ext4.

C. Format the drive with NTFS.

D. Format the drive with UFS.

To ensure a drive formatted under Linux is readable on a Windows server, formatting the drive with NTFS is the best option. NTFS, which stands for New Technology File System, is a proprietary file system developed by Microsoft for use in Windows operating systems. When a drive is formatted with NTFS, it is fully compatible with Windows systems, providing full access to files, permissions, and features such as compression and encryption. Given the context of cross-platform compatibility, using NTFS allows users to share files between Linux and Windows systems seamlessly, especially since modern Linux distributions typically support reading from and writing to NTFS-formatted drives. On the other hand, formatting a drive with ext2 or ext4 means using file systems native to Linux, which are not natively supported by Windows. UFS (Unix File System) is also not compatible with Windows without additional software, making these options unsuitable for ensuring readability across both operating systems.

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!