Hands-On Server Post-Assessment Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

Copyright **1**

Table of Contents **2**

Introduction **3**

How to Use This Guide **4**

Questions **5**

Answers **8**

Explanations **10**

Next Steps **16**

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. 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!

Questions

1. **What command allows you to list files and directories in a Linux system?**

   A. dir

   B. ls

   C. list

   D. show

2. **Which Windows command can be used to ping a network address?**

   A. trace

   B. check

   C. ping

   D. network

3. **What is the main advantage of using RAID in server systems?**

   A. To enhance video performance

   B. To improve performance and provide data redundancy

   C. To simplify network configurations

   D. To enhance software installation speed

4. **What is the command to remove a file in Linux?**

   A. delete

   B. rm

   C. remove

   D. erase

5. **What feature allows a WDS server to send a bootable WIM copy to be installed by multiple clients simultaneously?**

   A. Port mirroring

   B. Kerberos

   C. Live migration

   D. Multicast

6. What command is used to search for files on a Windows server?

A. dir

B. search /f

C. dir /s

D. find /i

7. What command is used to restart a Windows server?

A. shutdown /s

B. shutdown /r

C. restart /w

D. reboot /f

8. What is file compression used for?

A. To encrypt files for security

B. To reduce the size of files for storage and transmission

C. To enhance the quality of multimedia files

D. To back up files to a different location

9. What protocol can Riya use to connect her external storage area network device to Windows Server 2019?

A. SMB

B. FTP

C. iSCSI

D. NFS

10. Which tool would a server administrator typically use first to address system performance issues?

A. Performance Monitor

B. Event Viewer

C. Resource Monitor

D. Task Manager

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What command allows you to list files and directories in a Linux system?

A. dir

B. ls

C. list

D. show

The command that allows you to list files and directories in a Linux system is 'ls'. This command is short for "list" and is widely used in the Linux and Unix command-line environments to display the contents of a directory. When you use the 'ls' command, it shows a list of files and subdirectories in the current directory by default. Additionally, 'ls' can accept various options to modify its output, such as displaying hidden files, providing detailed information about each file, or sorting the output in different ways. Other potential options like 'dir' may be found in certain contexts (notably in DOS or Windows environments), but 'ls' is the standard and most widely recognized command for listing files in Linux. The terms 'list' and 'show' are not standard commands within the Linux command-line interface, making them unsuitable for this task. Thus, 'ls' is the correct and fundamental command to use for viewing directory contents in Linux.

2. Which Windows command can be used to ping a network address?

A. trace

B. check

C. ping

D. network

The command that can be used to ping a network address is "ping." This command is fundamental in network troubleshooting and diagnostics. When executed, it sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request messages to the specified network address (such as an IP address or hostname) and waits for Echo Reply messages. This allows users to determine if the target address is reachable over the network and assesses the round-trip time for signals to be sent and received. Using the ping command can help identify issues within a given network path, such as connectivity problems or high latency. It is widely utilized by network administrators and users to check the status of remote servers, routers, or any networked devices, making it a crucial tool for maintaining and monitoring network health. Other listed commands do not serve this purpose. For instance, trace is often related to traceroute functionality that tracks the path packets take to reach a destination, while check and network do not correspond to any native Windows commands for pinging.

3. What is the main advantage of using RAID in server systems?

A. To enhance video performance

B. To improve performance and provide data redundancy

C. To simplify network configurations

D. To enhance software installation speed

The main advantage of using RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) in server systems is that it improves performance while also providing data redundancy. By distributing data across multiple disks, RAID can enhance read and write speeds, as these operations can occur simultaneously across different drives. This increased throughput can be particularly beneficial in environments that require high performance, such as databases and file servers. Furthermore, RAID configurations are designed to safeguard against data loss. In the event of a disk failure, RAID can allow for data recovery and continuity through redundancy. Different levels of RAID provide varying degrees of performance enhancements and fault tolerance, making it a versatile solution for balancing speed and reliability in server systems. This dual benefit of performance improvement coupled with increased data protection makes RAID an essential component in many server architectures.

4. What is the command to remove a file in Linux?

A. delete

B. rm

C. remove

D. erase

In Linux, the command used to remove a file is `rm`, which stands for "remove." This command is a standard part of the Unix/Linux operating systems and is used in the terminal or command line interface to delete files or directories. When you use `rm`, it removes the specified file(s) without any prompts or confirmation by default, making it a powerful command that should be used with caution. The other options listed do not represent valid commands in Linux. While "delete," "remove," and "erase" might seem intuitive as ways to indicate removal of a file, they are not recognized as valid commands in the Linux operating system. Understanding that `rm` is the proper command for this function is essential for anyone working with Linux systems.

5. What feature allows a WDS server to send a bootable WIM copy to be installed by multiple clients simultaneously?

A. Port mirroring

B. Kerberos

C. Live migration

D. Multicast

The feature that allows a Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server to send a bootable WIM (Windows Imaging Format) image to be installed by multiple clients simultaneously is multicast. Multicast technology enables a single data stream to be sent to multiple clients at once, rather than sending individual streams to every requesting client. This is particularly beneficial in a deployment scenario where several machines need to receive the same image simultaneously. By using multicast, the network bandwidth is utilized more efficiently, reducing the load on the server and the network, while speeding up the deployment process. Although the other options may have specific roles in networking and security, they do not relate directly to the process of sending a bootable WIM image to multiple clients in a deployment scenario. Port mirroring is used for monitoring traffic, Kerberos is a network authentication protocol, and live migration pertains to moving running virtual machines seamlessly. None of these addresses the efficient delivery of a bootable image like multicast does.

6. What command is used to search for files on a Windows server?

A. dir

B. search /f

C. dir /s

D. find /i

The command used to search for files on a Windows server is "dir /s." This command displays a list of files and directories in the specified directory and its subdirectories, allowing users to search for files within a folder hierarchy. The "/s" switch is particularly important because it enables the search to extend into all subdirectories, providing a comprehensive view of the files contained within the entire directory structure. While other commands may serve various purposes, they do not offer the same level of functionality for searching through directories and their contents. For instance, "dir" on its own lists files in the current directory but does not search subdirectories, and "find /i" is used primarily to locate specific strings within files, which is different from searching for file names. The command "search /f" is not a recognized command in the Windows command line for file searching, further affirming the appropriateness of using "dir /s" for file searches on a Windows server.

7. What command is used to restart a Windows server?

A. shutdown /s

B. shutdown /r

C. restart /w

D. reboot /f

The command used to restart a Windows server is `shutdown /r`. This command is specifically designed to initiate a system reboot. The `/r` switch indicates that the system should be restarted after the shutdown process. When executed, it will safely close all running applications and services before rebooting the system, ensuring that critical processes are wrapped up properly and data is not lost. In a Windows environment, the `shutdown` command is a core utility that includes various switches for different actions, such as shutting down (`/s`), restarting (`/r`), and even forcing a shutdown on unresponsive processes with the `/f` switch. While each of these switches has its own purpose, using `/r` is essential when aiming to perform a full system restart rather than just a shutdown. This makes it the correct choice for the question regarding restarting a Windows server. The other commands listed do not perform the same function of rebooting the system. For instance, `shutdown /s` is meant for shutting down the server, not restarting it, and `reboot /f` is not a valid command in the context of Windows. Therefore, understanding the specific function of command-line tools in Windows is crucial for effective server management.

8. What is file compression used for?

A. To encrypt files for security

B. To reduce the size of files for storage and transmission

C. To enhance the quality of multimedia files

D. To back up files to a different location

File compression is predominantly used to reduce the size of files for more efficient storage and transmission. When files are compressed, their data is encoded in a way that minimizes the amount of space they occupy on a storage medium. This is particularly important in scenarios where storage capacity is limited or where files need to be transmitted over networks, as smaller file sizes enable faster transfers and conserve bandwidth. Compression techniques can significantly decrease file sizes, making them easier to manage. For example, compressing large multimedia files like videos or images can allow users to store more files on their devices or upload them to cloud services without exceeding storage limits. Additionally, smaller file sizes can lead to quicker download times for users receiving the files via the internet. The other choices, while related to file management and security, do not accurately describe the primary purpose of file compression. Encryption pertains to safeguarding data, enhancing multimedia quality relates to improving visuals or sound, and backing up files is about creating copies for safety rather than compressing them to save space.

9. What protocol can Riya use to connect her external storage area network device to Windows Server 2019?

A. SMB

B. FTP

C. iSCSI

D. NFS

The most appropriate protocol for Riya to connect her external storage area network (SAN) device to Windows Server 2019 is iSCSI. iSCSI, which stands for Internet Small Computer Systems Interface, allows the transmission of SCSI commands over a TCP/IP network. This is particularly useful for connecting storage devices, as it enables them to be accessed over a network as if they were local disks. iSCSI is specifically designed for SAN implementations, allowing multiple servers to share the storage resources effectively. Windows Server 2019 has built-in support for iSCSI, making it an ideal choice for managing remote storage connected over a network. While other protocols like SMB (Server Message Block), FTP (File Transfer Protocol), and NFS (Network File System) do facilitate file sharing and data transfer, they do not serve the same function as iSCSI in the context of connecting to a SAN. SMB is primarily used for sharing files and printers in a Windows environment, FTP is typically employed for transferring files, and NFS is more commonly used in Unix/Linux environments for file sharing. Therefore, for the specific purpose of connecting an external SAN device to Windows Server 2019, iSCSI is the most suitable and effective protocol to use.

10. Which tool would a server administrator typically use first to address system performance issues?

A. Performance Monitor

B. Event Viewer

C. Resource Monitor

D. Task Manager

Task Manager is typically used first by a server administrator to address system performance issues because it provides a quick and accessible overview of the current state of the system, including CPU, memory, disk, and network usage. With just a simple interface, administrators can immediately see which processes are consuming the most resources and identify any potential bottlenecks or problematic applications. This rapid assessment allows for immediate action, such as terminating non-essential processes or applications that may be affecting overall performance. While other tools, such as Performance Monitor and Resource Monitor, offer more detailed and extensive monitoring capabilities, they require a bit more time to set up and interpret. Event Viewer is more focused on logging and diagnosing errors rather than real-time performance monitoring. Hence, for a quick first step in troubleshooting performance, Task Manager is the most efficient choice.

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://handsonserver.examzify.com

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