



Oracle

Exam 1z0-880

Oracle Solaris 10 Network Administrator Certified Expert Exam

Version: 6.0

[Total Questions: 317]

Topic 1, Volume A

Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)

Company A owns, and is authoritative, for the domain aco.com. Company A is in the process of consolidating systems as a result of the purchase of Company B. As part of this transition effort, network administrators have configured Company A's DNS server zone files to include and become authoritative for Company B's bco.com domain. The administrators want to turn off Company B's DNS servers. Which two steps should be completed prior to this shutdown? (Choose two.)

- A. initiate zone transfer to A.root-servers.net
- B. create an aco.com to bco.com reverse zone configuration file
- C. reduce the TTL value for the aco.com domain
- D. require hosts on bco.com to update the IP address used for DNS resolution
- E. update the .com Top-Level name server entries for bco.com

Answer: D,E

Question No : 2 - (Topic 1)

You have a requirement to configure two new network ranges. One of these networks requires 200 IP addresses and the other requires 600 IP addresses. Which network should you use to obtain the most efficient usage of IP address space?

- A. 10.12.60/24 and 10.12.48/21
- B. 192.168.2/24 and 192.168.3.0/23
- C. 10.10.10/24 and 192.168/16
- D. 10.12.53/24 and 10.12.48/22

Answer: A

Question No : 3 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

In the context of writing filtering rule sets for the Solaris 10 OS IP Filter firewall, complete the rule that blocks outgoing ICMP echo replies on the qfe0 interface.

Use three options to complete the rule.

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Complete the following rule using three of the options.

Rule

block quick on qfe0 from any to any icmp-type

Options

any	in	ping	echorep	echo	proto udp
all	out	proto icmp	log	proto ping	proto tcp

Answer:

In the context of writing filtering rule sets for the Solaris 10 OS IP Filter firewall, complete the rule that blocks outgoing ICMP echo replies on the qfe0 interface.

Complete the following rule using three of the options.

Rule

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Options

any	in	ping	echorep	echo	proto udp
all	out	proto icmp	log	proto ping	proto tcp

Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)

While making configuration changes on your DHCP server, you want to test the changes on a Solaris OS workstation, which is configured as a DHCP client. Rather than rebooting the client or waiting for the DHCP lease to expire, which command can you use to cause the workstation to re-query the DHCP server?

- A. dhcpagent -f
- B. ifconfig hme0 down; ifconfig hme0 up
- C. ifconfig hme0 dhcp release; ifconfig hme0 dhcp start
- D. This cannot be done. You must reboot.
- E. svcadm restart dhcpagent

Answer: C

Question No : 5 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

You configure a 6to4 router, and try to communicate from system A to system B. The interfaces of the source and destination systems are shown in the exhibit. Your ping:

```
systemA# ping -s fe80::203:baff:fe02:7aa5
```

yields:

```
ICMPv6 Address Unreachable from gateway 2002:8193:c9f::1
```

```
for icmp6 from 2002:8193:c9f::1 to fe80::203:baff:fe02:7aa5
```

What is the cause of the problem?

System A

```
bge0: flags=2100841<UP, RUNNING, MULTICAST, ROUTER, IPv6>
    inet6 fe80::2c0:9fff:fe5b:5935/10
    bge0:1: flags=2180841<UP, RUNNING, MULTICAST, ADDRCONF, ROUTER, IPv6>
        inet6
        2002:8193:c9f:1:2c0:9fff:fe5b:5935/64
    ip.6to4tun0:
    flags=2300041<UP, RUNNING, ROUTER, NONUD, IPv6>
        inet tunnel src 129.147.12.159
        tunnel hop limit 60
        inet6 2002:8193:c9f::1/64
```

System B

```
eri0: flags=2100841<UP, RUNNING, MULTICAST, ROUTER, IPv6>
    inet6 fe80::203:baff:fe02:7aa5/10
    eri0:1: flags=2180841<UP, RUNNING, MULTICAST, ADDRCONF, ROUTER, IPv6>
        inet6
        2002:819f:d6d4:1:203:baff:fe02:7aa5/64
```

- A. You did not add a default route for the IPv6 traffic.
- B. You can NOT reach the system on the local link address.
- C. You do not have a route to gateway 2002:8193:c9f::1.
- D. The system you are pinging on does not have IPv6 configured.

Answer: B

Question No : 6 - (Topic 1)

You configure an NTP server to use its local undisciplined clock and also an external server at address 192.20.20.1. Additionally, you create a fudge line:

```
fudge 127.127.1.0 stratum 12
```

Which is the purpose of the fudge line?

- A. to ensure that the synchronization is checked at 12:00 P.M. each day
- B. to ensure that the server's local clock is seen as a stratum 12 server
- C. to make the xntpd daemon check the clients clock every 12 minutes
- D. to ensure that only servers below stratum 12 are queried

Answer: B

Question No : 7 - (Topic 1)

A newly installed system is experiencing network performance problems. You suspect it may be related to the duplex or speed settings on the hme0 interface. Which two commands check the duplex and speed of the hme0 interface? (Choose two.)

- A. `ndd -get /dev/hme duplex`
- B. `netstat hme link_mode`
- C. `netstat -l hme`
- D. `ndd -get /dev/hme link_mode`
- E. `ndd -get /dev/hme link_status`
- F. `ndd -get /dev/hme link_speed`
- G. `ndd -get /dev/hme speed`

Answer: D,F

Question No : 8 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Place each frame error on its description.

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Descriptions	Frame Errors
packets that are less than 64 bytes, including the header	Giant
frames that are greater than 1518 bytes, including the header	Jabbers
frames between 1518 and 6000 bytes, including the header	Bad CRC
frames that are greater than 6000 bytes, including the header	Long
frame check sequence error	Runts

Answer:

Place each frame error on its description.

Descriptions	Frame Errors
Runts	Giant
Bad CRC	Jabbers
Jabbers	Bad CRC
Long	Long
Giant	Runts

Question No : 9 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

You have configured a JumpStart server. When you attempt to install a client machine, it starts booting, but stops responding shortly afterwards.

Which command, when run on the JumpStart server, helps diagnose this problem?

```
Netra T1 200 (UltraSPARC-IIe 500MHz), No Keyboard  
OpenBoot 4.0, 512 MB memory installed, Serial  
#16640316.  
Ethernet address 8:0:20:fd:e9:3c, Host ID: 80fde93c.
```

```
Executing last command: boot net - install  
Boot device: /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/network@c,1 File and  
args: - install  
38600 /  
SunOS Release 5.10 Version Generic 64-bit  
Copyright 1983-2005 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights  
reserved.  
Use is subject to license terms.  
SUNW,eri0 : 100 Mbps full duplex link up  
Configuring devices.  
Using RPC Bootparams for network configuration  
information.  
Attempting to configure interface eri1...  
Skipped interface eri1  
Attempting to configure interface eri0...
```

- A. snoop 8:0:20:fd:e9:3c
- B. ndd -get /dev/eri0 errors
- C. /usr/sbin/in.rarpd -d -a
- D. snoop -d eri0
- E. snoop dhcp

Answer: A

Question No : 10 - (Topic 1)

A Solaris 10 OS server has packet filtering enabled. Which command displays information on stdout regarding packets that match rules?

- A. syslogd -d sysout
- B. ipmon
- C. ipf -l block
- D. netstat -a block

Answer: B

Question No : 11 - (Topic 1)

An administrator is setting up the new Solaris platform server, logger, and has forgotten the appropriate mail relay server to use for this subnet.

```
# cat /etc/resolv.conf  
  
domainname central.company.com  
  
nameserver 170.63.2.10  
  
nameserver 163.120.15.10
```

Which command can the administrator use to discover this information?

- A. cat /etc/nsswitch.conf
- B. nslookup type=A logger.central.company.com
- C. dig -relay 163.120.15.10
- D. dig central.company.com mx
- E. dig mailrelay logger.central.company.com

Answer: D

Question No : 12 - (Topic 1)

The system administrator needs to configure a static, default route to 192.168.0.1. The netmask is 255.255.255.240. Which two commands are used to ensure that the default route is installed immediately and at the next reboot? (Choose two.)

- A. route add default 192.168.0.1
- B. routeadm -u -a default 192.168.0.1
- C. echo 192.168.0.1/25 > /etc/defaultrouter
- D. routeadm add default -netmask 255.255.255.240 192.168.0.1
- E. echo 192.168.0.1 > /etc/defaultrouter

Answer: A,E

Question No : 13 - (Topic 1)

Ethernet frames include a unique address indicating the source of the frame. What is this unique address called?

- A. IP address
- B. Calling Party Address
- C. MAC address
- D. source VLAN

Answer: C

Question No : 14 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

The UDP Transport layer protocol receives data from the application and encapsulates the data in UDP datagrams. UDP datagrams have a leading header section.

Place the items on the appropriate UDP header section.

Note: Only four items are used.

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Note: Only four items are used.

First

Second

Third

Fourth

UDP Header Section

Done

Items

Checksum

Destination Port

Datagram

Length

Type

Source Port

Data

Answer:

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Place the items on the appropriate UDP header section.
Note: Only four items are used.

Items

- Checksum
- Destination Port
- Datagram
- Length
- Type
- Source Port
- Data

UDP Header Section

- Checksum
- Destination Port
- Datagram
- Length

Done

Question No : 15 - (Topic 1)

Given the following output:

Routing Table: IPv4

Destination Gateway Flags Ref Use Interface

```
-----  
192.168.1.0 192.168.1.1 U 1 0 hme0  
224.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 U 1 0 hme0  
default sys-gw UG 1 0  
127.0.0.1 127.0.0.1 UH 2 6 lo0
```

This output shows that the system has a default gateway set. How can the default gateway be set?

- A. set by in.routed through the RDISC protocol
- B. set manually through: route add sys-gw default
- C. set by inetd through the use of configuration text files
- D. set through the command: routeadm add default -UG sys-gw

Answer: A

Question No : 16 - (Topic 1)

You want to modify the failure detection time for IPMP so that failures are detected more quickly on the IPMP group containing the IPv6 interface eri0. Which file you do edit?

- A. /kernel/drv/ipmp.conf
- B. /etc/default/mpathd6
- C. /kernel/drv/ipmp6.conf
- D. /etc/default/mpathd
- E. /etc/hostname6.eri0

Answer: D

Question No : 17 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

A system on your network is named sys-01. This system has Solaris 10 OS with packet filtering enabled and configured. The Solaris IP Filter configuration, stored in the /etc/ipf/ipf.conf file of this system was: pass in quick proto tcp from any to any port = 22 keep state block in all and allowed an ssh connection into your sys-01 system from both hme0 and hme1 interfaces. Due to a change in your network, you had to modify the packet filtering rules of the sys-01 system. The packet filtering rules now allow ssh connections into sys-01 only using the hme0 interface. The following changes are made to /etc/ipf/ipf.conf: pass in quick on hme0 proto tcp from any to 192.168.1.1/32 port = 22 keep state block in all

Which command loads the new packet filtering rules?



- A. ipmon -f /etc/ipf/ipf.conf
- B. ipf -Fo -f /etc/ipf/ipf.conf
- C. ipf -Fa -f /etc/ipf/ipf.conf
- D. ippool -Fa -f /etc/ipf/ipf.conf
- E. ipf -f /etc/ipf/ipf.conf

Answer: C

Question No : 18 - (Topic 1)

Given the following snoop trace:

```
sys4 -> sys10 NTP client [st=0] (2005-01-26 17:13:29.73040)
sys10 -> sys4 NTP server [st=4] (2005-01-26 17:15:08.79499)
sys4 -> sys10 NTP client [st=0] (2005-01-26 17:13:29.79606)
sys10 -> sys4 NTP server [st=4] (2005-01-26 17:15:08.86071)
sys4 -> sys10 NTP client [st=0] (2005-01-26 17:13:29.86199)
sys10 -> sys4 NTP server [st=4] (2005-01-26 17:15:08.92638)
sys4 -> sys10 NTP client [st=0] (2005-01-26 17:13:29.92734)
sys10 -> sys4 NTP server [st=4] (2005-01-26 17:15:08.99198)
```

Why do the system clocks remain unsynchronized despite several queries?

- A. The NTP client requires more updates from the NTP server.
- B. The NTP client is configured as a broadcast client.
- C. The NTP server daemon is disabled.
- D. The /etc/init/ntp.client file is misconfigured.

Answer: A

Question No : 19 - (Topic 1)

The TCP protocol has an algorithm that implements flow control on both the sender side and the receiver side. What is the function of the congestion window on the sending side?

- A. adjusts the rate at which data can be sent
- B. advertises the maximum amount of data that can be received
- C. advertises the maximum amount of data that can be sent
- D. advertises the amount of data loss
- E. adjusts the rate at which data can be received

Answer: A

Question No : 20 - (Topic 1)

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- A. advertises the maximum amount of data that can be sent
- B. advertises the maximum amount of data that can be received
- C. advertises the amount of data loss
- D. adjusts the rate at which data can be sent
- E. adjusts the rate at which data can be received

Answer: D

Question No : 21 - (Topic 1)

You want to configure the hme0 interface with an IPv6 address and the prefix fec0. Which two configurations achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. The file /etc/hostname6.hme0:1 contains a host name, which is defined in the /etc/hosts file. This entry has an IPv6 address prefix of fec0.
- B. The file /etc/hostname6.hme0:1 contains a host name, which is defined in the /etc/inet/ipnodes file. This entry has an IPv6 address prefix of fec0.

C. The file /etc/hostname6.hme0 contains an addif hostname entry in addition to the normal host name. This cross-references an entry in /etc/inet/ipnodes with IPv6 address prefix fec0:.

D. The file /etc/hostname6.hme0 contains a host name defined in the /etc/inet/ipnodes file. This entry has an IPv6 address prefix of fec0.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 22 - (Topic 1)

A system is being configured as a network boot server. Which three must be present or online for the boot server to successfully answer RARP requests? (Choose three.)

- A. /etc/inet/hosts
- B. /etc/ethers
- C. svc:/network/ethers
- D. /etc/resolv.conf
- E. svc:/network/rarp

Answer: A,B,E

Question No : 23 - (Topic 1)

In the context of packet filtering, the Solaris IP Filter firewall provides a set of user level utility and kernel modules. Which two are kernel modules of Solaris IP Filter? (Choose two.)

- A. ipfs
- B. ippool
- C. ipmon
- D. ipf
- E. ipnat
- F. pfil

Answer: D,F

Question No : 24 - (Topic 1)

A section of the ifconfig -a command is run on a Solaris system with Probe-Based IPMP configured as follows:

```
hme0:1:  
flags=9040843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST,DEPRECATED,IPV4,NOFAILO  
VER> mtu 1500 index 2 inet 192.168.1.51 netmask fffff00 broadcast 192.168.1.255
```

The address shown is marked as deprecated.

In which two situations are addresses that are marked deprecated used as source addresses for outbound packets? (Choose two.)

- A. when the system acts as a router
- B. when there are no other addresses available in the interface group
- C. when a TCP connection is requested
- D. when a static default router is configured for the system
- E. when an application has been explicitly bound to the 192.168.1.51 address

Answer: B,E

Question No : 25 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

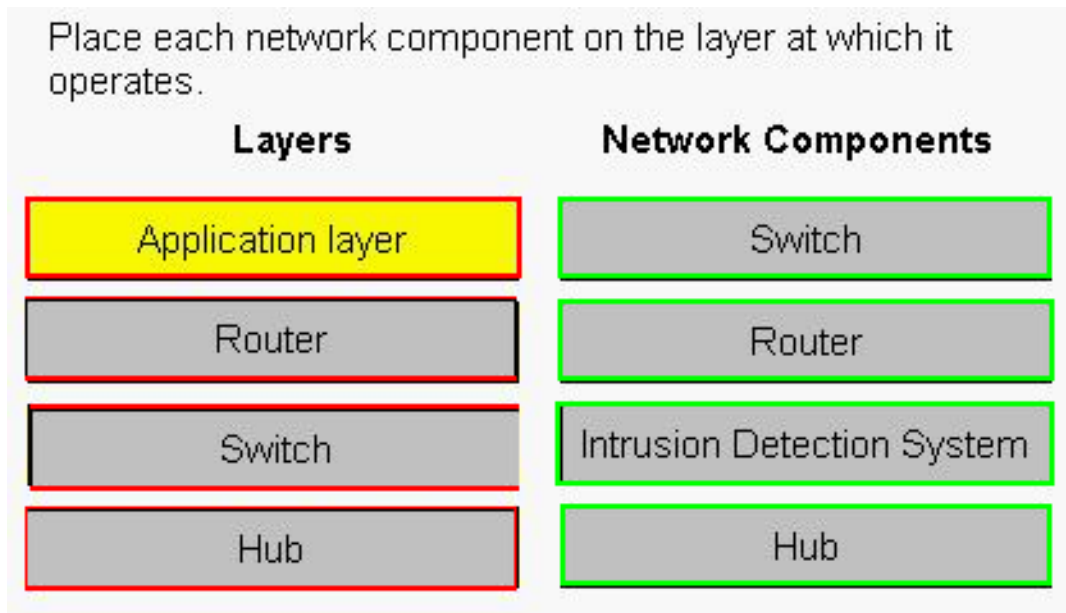
Click the Task button.

Place each network component on the layer at which it operates.

Place each network component on the layer at which it operates.

Layers	Network Components
Application layer	Switch
Internet layer	Router
Network Interface layer	Intrusion Detection System
Hardware layer	Hub

Answer:



Question No : 26 - (Topic 1)

Protocols are used by computer networks to communicate or exchange data. A data communication protocol is a set of rules that must be followed by electronic devices to communicate with each other. Which three describe these sets of rules? (Choose three.)

- A. Transport - Manages the connections between cooperating applications
- B. Timing - Speed matching and sequencing
- C. Application - Handles the detail and functions
- D. Internet - Manages data addressing
- E. Syntax - Data format and coding
- F. Semantics - Controls information and error handling

Answer: B,E,F

Question No : 27 - (Topic 1)

A host's IPv6 link-local unicast address is based on the host's Ethernet address. A 16-bit code is inserted in the 64-bit Interface ID portion of the IPv6 address to enable a 48-bit Ethernet address to become 64 bits in length. Which value represents this added 16-bit code?

- A. FFFF

- B. FFEE
- C. FFFE
- D. FE80
- E. FEC0

Answer: C

Question No : 28 - (Topic 1)

You configure Solaris IP Filter on a Solaris system named myhost as a host-based firewall. While attempting to telnet to myhost from another host named remotehost, you receive this error:

```
$ telnet myhost
```

```
Trying 192.168.1.100...
```

```
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection timed out
```

You run netstat -a on myhost and find this entry:

```
Local Address Remote Address Swind Send-Q Rwind Recv-Q State
```

```
-----
```

```
myhost.23 remotehost.39846 0 0 49640 0 SYN_RCVD
```

What is the cause of this problem?

- A. myhost and remotehost are on different networks.
- B. The ipf kernel module is not loaded.
- C. remotehost does not have a route to myhost.
- D. Telnet is an insecure protocol and therefore Solaris IP Filter always blocks it.
- E. myhost has a block out rule for traffic to remotehost.

Answer: E

Question No : 29 - (Topic 1)

The system administrator of a firewall running Solaris IP Filter writes an updated set of rules in /root/newrules. Before implementing the rules, the rule set needs to be tested for syntax errors. Which command accomplishes this?

- A. inetadm restart svc:/network/ipfilter:/root/newrules
- B. ipf -Fa -f /root/newrules
- C. ipf -n -f /root/newrules
- D. svcadm restart svc:/network/ipfilter:/root/newrules

Answer: C

Question No : 30 - (Topic 1)

A system administrator has configured a Solaris system to operate as an NTP server supporting peer NTP servers and clients on a local subnet. The NTP configuration file contains the line:

```
enable auth
```

What impact does this have on NTP behavior?

- A. The network router must broadcast the NTP server IP address.
- B. All NTP clients on the local subnet must be configured to support key negotiation.
- C. The server is authoritative for a reference clock.
- D. All NTP servers on the local subnet must be configured to support key negotiation.
- E. Time adjustments are only be accepted by Stratum 0 servers.

Answer: D

Question No : 31 - (Topic 1)

Which two commands display the IP address of the remotehost system, assuming the local system only uses local files for hostname lookups? (Choose two.)

- A. netstat -rn |grep remotehost
- B. getent hosts remotehost
- C. arp -a |grep remotehost
- D. ypcat hosts |grep remotehost
- E. grep remotehost /etc/inet/hosts

Answer: B,E

Question No : 32 - (Topic 1)

You want to log the TCP packets your web server is receiving, without blocking any traffic. Which Solaris IP Filter rule should you use to achieve this?

- A. Solaris IP Filter cannot log without filtering
- B. pass in proto tcp from any to 0/32 port = 80
- C. pass in log proto tcp from any to 0/32 port = 80
- D. pass in log-only proto tcp from any to 0/32 port = 80
- E. ignore in log tcp from any to 0/32 port = 80

Answer: C

Question No : 33 - (Topic 1)

A host with two interfaces has the following routing table:

```
# netstat -rn
```

```
Routing Table: IPv4
```

```
Destination Gateway Flags Ref Use Interface
```

```
-----
```

```
192.168.1.0 192.168.1.1 U 1 191 hme0 1
```

```
0.10.10.0 192.168.3.10 UG 1 0
```

```
192.168.3.0 192.168.3.1 U 1 176 qfe0
```

```
224.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 U 1 0 hme0
```

```
127.0.0.1 127.0.0.1 UH 1 3 lo0
```

What can be determined from the UG flags in the second line?

- A. It is an indirect route, and the gateway system is 192.168.3.10.
- B. The IP 10.10.10.0 is a gateway.

- C. The gateway 192.168.3.10 is up.
- D. The gateway 192.168.3.10 has been updated.

Answer: A

Question No : 34 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

When you investigate tunneling, you decide to use snoop to examine the way IPv6 encapsulation works. You ping the destination address of the tunnel and get a successful reply. In the snoop output you discover these protocols:

- ICMPv6
- ETHER
- IPv6
- IPv4

Place the protocol types in the order of encapsulation in which they would be observed in the snoop output.

Note: Box 1 should contain the outermost protocol in terms of encapsulation, and Box 4 should contain the innermost encapsulated protocol.

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Order of Encapsulation

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

Protocols

IPv6	ETHER	ICMPv6	IPv4
------	-------	--------	------

Answer:

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Order of Encapsulation

ICMPv6	IPv6	IPv4	ETHER
--------	------	------	-------

Protocols

IPv6	ETHER	ICMPv6	IPv4
------	-------	--------	------

Question No : 35 - (Topic 1)

The administrator of a Solaris OS workstation has configured and enabled the NTP client to use the default multicast address for communicating with an available local NTP server

Which command can be used on the client to discover if the clock is being synchronized with a public reference NTP server or with some alternate undisciplined local clock?

- A. `cat /etc/inet/ntp.conf`
- B. `ntptrace`
- C. `svcadm enable svc:/network/ntp`
- D. `ntpq localhost`

Answer: B

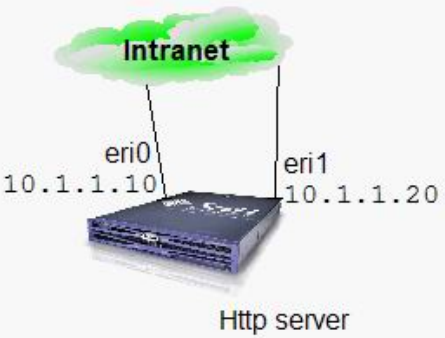
Question No : 36 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

A system on your network, which runs HTTP services, has link-based IPMP configured on two Ethernet interfaces (eri0 and eri1). Due to a future re-cabling of your site, you must test the IPMP configuration by taking the eri0 interface offline and failing network access over to the eri1 interface.

Place the command used to force the failover in the space provided.

Note: Only one command is used.



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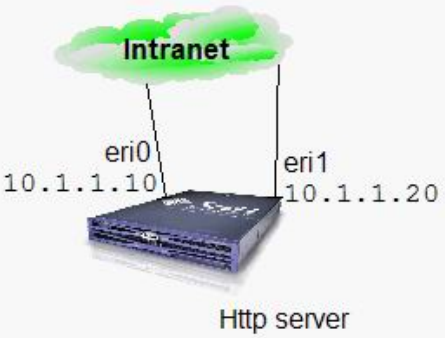
Commands

place command here

- ifconfig eri0 failover
- ifconfig -f eri0
- if_mpadm -d eri0
- if_mpadm -f eri0
- if_mpadm -r eri0

Done

Answer:



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Commands

if_mpadm -d eri0

- ifconfig eri0 failover
- ifconfig -f eri0
- if_mpadm -d eri0
- if_mpadm -f eri0
- if_mpadm -r eri0

Done

Given the following DHCP server debug output:

3cdbc797: Datagram received on network device: hme0

3cdbc797: No more IP addresses on network 192.6.17.0 network (01080020F81CE0)

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All available addresses are allocated to other hosts.
- B. The DHCPOFFER has timed out.
- C. A DHCP network table does NOT exist for the DHCP client's network.
- D. DHCP is NOT configured on the client.
- E. An IP address is unavailable from the DHCP network table.

Answer: A,E

Question No : 38 - (Topic 1)

You are configuring a new Solaris 10 OS system to act as a firewall between the hme0 and ce1 interfaces. What must you do in addition to using the Solaris IP Filter configuration?

- A. disable directed broadcasts on hme0 and ce1
- B. enable IPv4 routing
- C. enable IPv4 forwarding
- D. apply the latest Solaris 10 OS kernel patch

Answer: C

Question No : 39 - (Topic 1)

You need to log attempts to connect to the SMTP port on your web server. Which rule should you add to your Solaris IP Filter configuration file on the web server?

- A. block in log quick from any to any port = 25
- B. log block in quick from any to any port = 25
- C. block in log quick from any to port = 25
- D. block in from any to port = 25 log

Answer: A

Question No : 40 - (Topic 1)

A system administrator is configuring the company DHCP server to allow Sun systems to be installed using JumpStart with DHCP boot. Which two steps configure the DHCP server? (Choose two.)

- A. run the dhcp command using the admin options
- B. use dhtadm -R to restart the DHCP daemon
- C. run setup_install_server
- D. use dhtadm to create the required options
- E. use dhtadm to create the required macros

Answer: D,E

Question No : 41 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Place each term on its corresponding layer of the model.

Place each term on its corresponding layer of the model.

Layers	Terms
Application layer	IGMP
Transport layer	SYN flag
Internet layer	RIP
Network Interface layer	Multimode fiber
Hardware layer	PPP

Answer:

Place each term on its corresponding layer of the model.

Layers	Terms
Multimode fiber	IGMP
IGMP	SYN flag
PPP	RIP
SYN flag	Multimode fiber
RIP	PPP

Question No : 42 - (Topic 1)

While attempting to configure an interface you receive the following error:

```
# ifconfig hme1 plumb 232.15.8.3 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

```
ifconfig: SIOCSLIFADDR: hme1: Cannot assign requested address
```

Which is the cause of this error?

- A. The interface hme1 does not exist.
- B. The IP address is not a valid unicast address.
- C. No broadcast address is given.
- D. The option plumb is given with other options.

Answer: B

Question No : 43 - (Topic 1)

Following a reboot of a Solaris system, in.routed is not starting automatically as required. Execution of `svcs -l svc:/network/initial` reports enabled and online. Which two are possible causes? (Choose two.)

- A. /etc/defaultrouter contains an IP address.
- B. /etc/gateways file is missing.
- C. svc:/network/interfaces is disabled.
- D. IPv4-routing is disabled.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 44 - (Topic 1)

The Solaris IP Filter firewall includes the ability to log its actions. The logging device of Solaris IP Filter is /dev/ipl. The log keyword ensures that packets are available to the logging device. To configure a rule match to be logged, the log keyword must be used. Which rule match is logged by the Solaris IP Filter firewall?

- A. block in quick on eri0 from any to any log
- B. block in all log
- C. block in quick on hme0 proto tcp log from any to any
- D. block in log quick on eri0 from any to any
- E. log block in all

Answer: D

Question No : 45 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Place each IPv6 address type on its address description.

Place each IPv6 address type on its address description.

Address Descriptions	IPv6 Address Types
Routable inside an organization	Link local
Routable to the Internet	Site local
Same subnet only	Aggregatable global

Answer:

Place each IPv6 address type on its address description.

Address Descriptions

Site local

Aggregatable global

Link local

IPv6 Address Types

Link local

Site local

Aggregatable global

Question No : 46 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

The `if_mpadm -d qfe1` command is executed.

Which is the name of the interface that is used to pass network traffic?

```
lo0: flags=1000849<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING,MULTI
CAST,IPv4>
    mtu 8232 index 1
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask ff000000
hme0: flags=1000843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MUL
TICAST,IPv4>
    mtu 1500 index 2
    inet 192.168.30.31 netmask fffffff0
broadcast
    192.168.30.255
    groupname mpgrp-one
    ether 8:0:20:b9:72:23
qfe0: flags=1000843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MUL
TICAST,IPv4>
    mtu 1500 index 3
    inet 192.168.1.1 netmask fffffff0
broadcast
    192.168.1.255
    groupname mpgrp-two
    ether 8:0:20:ac:9b:20
qfe0:1: flags=9040843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,M
ULTICAST,
    DEPRECATED,IPV4,NOFAILOVER> mtu
1500 index 3
    inet 192.168.1.50 netmask
ffffff00 broadcast
    192.168.1.255
qfe1: flags=1000843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MUL
TICAST,IPv4>
    mtu 1500 index 4
    inet 192.168.1.45 netmask fffffff0
broadcast
    192.168.1.45
    groupname mpgrp-two
    ether 8:0:20:ac:9b:21
qfe1:1: flags=9040843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,M
ULTICAST,
    DEPRECATED,IPv4,NOFAILOVER> mtu
1500 index 4
    inet 192.168.1.51 netmask
ffffff00 broadcast
    192.168.1.255
```

A. hme0

- B. qfe1:1
- C. hme0:1
- D. qfe0:2

Answer: D

Question No : 47 - (Topic 1)

The system administrator needs to configure a static, default route to 192.168.0.1. The netmask is 255.255.255.240. Which two commands are used to ensure that the default route is installed immediately and at the next reboot? (Choose two.)

- A. routeadm add default -netmask 255.255.255.240 192.168.0.1
- B. echo 192.168.0.1 > /etc/defaultrouter
- C. echo 192.168.0.1/25 > /etc/defaultrouter
- D. route add default 192.168.0.1
- E. routeadm -u -a default 192.168.0.1

Answer: B,D

Question No : 48 - (Topic 1)

You configure Solaris IP Filter on your bge0 network interface to block all incoming connections, but you are still able to telnet to the server. Which two commands can be used to confirm that the Solaris IP Filter kernel modules are loaded and bound to your network interface? (Choose two.)

- A. modinfo | grep ipf
- B. ifconfig bge0 pfil
- C. ipmon -f bge0
- D. ipf -kernel
- E. ifconfig bge0 modlist

Answer: A,E

Question No : 49 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Two commands are used to configure an IPv6 6to4 Router.

Place command segments in their places to complete these commands.

Note: Not all text segments will be used.

The following two commands are used to configure an IPv6 6to4 Router.

Place the command segments in their places to complete the commands.

Note: Not all command segments will be used.

Commands to configure IPv6 6to4 Router :

```
ifconfig ip.6to4tun0 inet6 Place here  
ifconfig Place here inet6 tsrsc Place here Place here /64 up
```

Command segments

192.168.102.42	ffe80:d0c1:1e11:fff::1	ip.6to4tun0	fec0:d0c1:1e11:fff::1
2002:d0c1:1e11:fff::1	plumb	ndpd	ip.6to4tun2

Answer:

The following two commands are used to configure an IPv6 6to4 Router.

Place the command segments in their places to complete the commands.

Note: Not all command segments will be used.

Commands to configure IPv6 6to4 Router :

```
ifconfig ip.6to4tun0 inet6 ndpd  
ifconfig ip.6to4tun2 inet6 tsrsc 2002:d0c1:1e11:fff::1 fec0:d0c1:1e11:fff::1 /64 up
```

Command segments

192.168.102.42	ffe80:d0c1:1e11:fff::1	ip.6to4tun0	fec0:d0c1:1e11:fff::1
2002:d0c1:1e11:fff::1	plumb	ndpd	ip.6to4tun2

Question No : 50 - (Topic 1)

What is the function of the preamble in the Ethernet frame?

- A. It provides error correction data for the frame.
- B. It provides the length of the Ethernet frame.
- C. It describes the contents of the data section of the frame.
- D. It synchronizes communication between sender and receiver.

Answer: D

Question No : 51 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

A portion of your network has three networks: NET1, NET2, and NET3.

All clients on NET2 have the default route set to 192.168.1.1.

All clients on NET3 have the default route set to 192.168.3.1.

Clients on the NET2 network are NOT able to reach any of the clients on NET3. You are given the following output of the netstat -rn command from Sys11:

```
# netstat -rn
```

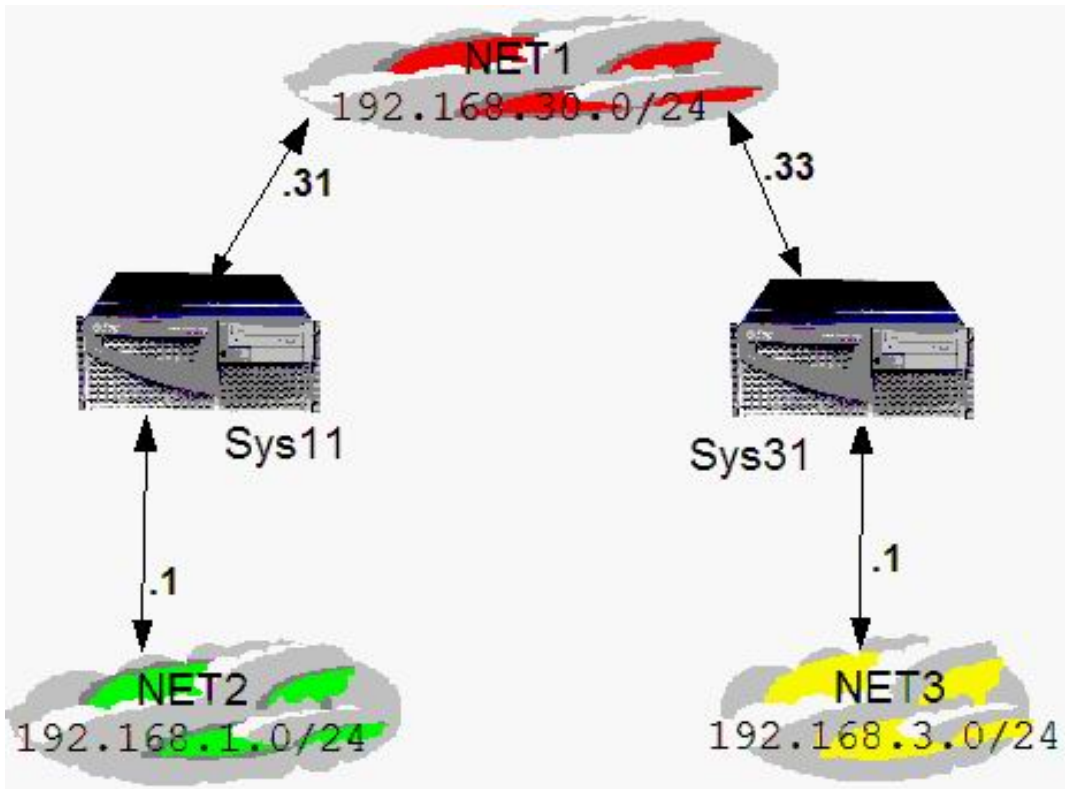
```
Routing Table: IPv4
```

```
Destination Gateway Flags Ref Use Interface
```

```
-----
```

```
192.168.3.0 192.168.3.1 UG 1 0
192.168.1.0 192.168.1.1 U 1 191 hme0
192.168.2.0 192.168.30.2 UG 1 0
192.168.30.0 192.168.30.31 U 1 176 qfe0
224.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 U 1 0 hme0
127.0.0.1 127.0.0.1 UH 1 3 lo0
```

Which entry is incorrect?



- A. 192.168.3.0 192.168.3.1 UG 1 0
- B. 127.0.0.1 127.0.0.1 UH 1 3 lo0
- C. 192.168.30.0 192.168.30.31 U 1 176 qfe0
- D. 192.168.1.0 192.168.1.1 U 1 191 hme0
- E. 192.168.2.0 192.168.30.2 UG 1 0
- F. 224.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 U 1 0 hme0

Answer: A

Question No : 52 - (Topic 1)

A Solaris system has an existing hme0 interface configured with an IPv4 address.

```
hme0: flags=1004843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,IPv4> mtu 1500 index 2
```

```
inet 129.147.12.179 netmask ffffff00 broadcast 129.147.12.255
```

```
ether 8:0:20:f5:d7:d7
```

An administrator wants to test an implementation of IPv6 on this system.

Which two commands can the administrator use to add an IPv6 address to hme0? (Choose

two.)

- A. `ifconfig hme0 inet6 plumb up`
- B. `routeadm -e -i hme0 inet6`
- C. `ifconfig hme0 ipv6 plumb up`
- D. `touch /etc/hostname6.hme0; init 6`
- E. `ifconfig -d hme0 addif inet6 -auto`

Answer: A,D

Question No : 53 - (Topic 1)

You are asked to recommend a network topology for a new server network. This network will service all of your Sun servers (approximately 50 machines) and several employee workstations (approximately 20 machines). Which network topology is suited for this environment?

- A. a bus topology segmented into multiple network
- B. a star topology with one segment for servers and another for workstations
- C. a VLAN topology with one VLAN for servers and another for workstations
- D. a ring topology using intelligent hubs

Answer: C

Question No : 54 - (Topic 1)

For security reasons, only predefined MAC addresses are allowed access to the Internet from the internal network. You had to replace your manager's usual workstation on short notice, and the security team cannot change any settings for 24 hours. Which command can you execute to allow your manager to continue working?

- A. `cat "8:0:20:b9:73:23" >/etc/ethers`
- B. `ifconfig hme0 plumb 8:0:20:b9:73:23`
- C. `ifconfig hme0 ether 8:0:20:b9:73:23`
- D. `ifconfig -a ether 8:0:20:b9:73:23`

Answer: C

Question No : 55 - (Topic 1)

The /var/adm/messages file on an NTP client shows many time reset (step) messages at regular intervals with the sign of the step alternating positive and negative with an amount that is nearly the same.

For example:

Jan 26 11:10:56 crater xntpd[6079]: time reset (step) 0.312899 s

Jan 26 11:17:18 crater xntpd[6079]: time reset (step) -0.318915 s

Jan 26 11:22:40 crater xntpd[6079]: time reset (step) 0.312903 s

Jan 26 11:29:02 crater xntpd[6079]: time reset (step) -0.318887 s

Jan 26 11:34:24 crater xntpd[6079]: time reset (step) 0.313149 s

Jan 26 11:40:46 crater xntpd[6079]: time reset (step) -0.319057 s

Jan 26 11:46:09 crater xntpd[6079]: time reset (step) 0.312988 s

Which three commands are useful in determining the cause of the messages? (Choose three.)

- A. ntptrace
- B. xntpd
- C. ntpq
- D. ntpdate
- E. ntpstat

Answer: A,B,C

Question No : 56 - (Topic 1)

Much information can be found in log records of the Solaris IP Filter firewall. When using state, the output of the ipmon -o I command is:

```
15:34:33.803147 ppp0 @0:2 b 100.100.100.103,443 -> 20.20.20.10,4923 PR tcp len 20  
1488 -A
```

Which statement accurately describes the third field, @0:2?

- A. Two packets are logged on the interface ppp0.
- B. There are two ppp interfaces.
- C. The size of the packet is two kilobytes.
- D. Rule 2 in group 0 caused this event to happen.

Answer: D

Question No : 57 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

The UDP Transport layer protocol receives data from the application and encapsulates the data in UDP datagrams. UDP datagrams have a leading header section.

Place the items on the appropriate UDP header section.

Note: Only four items are used.

The UDP Transport layer protocol receives data from the application and encapsulates the data in UDP datagrams. UDP datagrams have a leading header section.

Place the items on the appropriate UDP header section.
Note: Only four items are used.

First

Second

Third

Fourth

UDP Header Section

Done

Items

Checksum

Destination Port

Datagram

Length

Type

Source Port

Data

Answer:

The UDP Transport layer protocol receives data from the application and encapsulates the data in UDP datagrams. UDP datagrams have a leading header section.

Place the items on the appropriate UDP header section.

Note: Only four items are used.

The image shows a drag-and-drop interface for a UDP header section. On the left, a box labeled "UDP Header Section" contains four slots: "Length", "Type", "Source Port", and "Data". On the right, a list of "Items" includes "Checksum", "Destination Port", "Datagram", "Length", "Type", "Source Port", and "Data". A "Done" button is at the bottom.

Question No : 58 - (Topic 1)

An unauthorized administrator has recently made some changes to and rebooted your server. As a result, the server is using ARP to attempt to reach hosts on a different subnet. Which file has been erroneously modified?

- A. /etc/inet/hosts
- B. /etc/inet/services
- C. /etc/inetd.conf
- D. /etc/init.d/inetinit
- E. /etc/netgroup
- F. /etc/inet/netmasks

Answer: F

Question No : 59 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

A DHCP client has previously been assigned the IP address 192.168.1.154. After the client is rebooted, a number of DHCP packets to and from the client are seen in snoop running on the DHCP server.

Place the packets in the sequence they would be displayed using the snoop command.

A DHCP client has previously been assigned the IP address
192.168.1.154

After the client is rebooted, a number of DHCP packets to and from the client are seen in snoop running on the DHCP server.

Place the packets in the sequence they would be displayed using the snoop command.

Packet order :

- First packet
- Second packet
- Third packet
- Fourth packet
- Fifth packet
- Sixth packet

DHCP packet from snoop :

- 192.168.1.1 -> 192.168.1.213 DHCP/BOOTP DHCPACK
- 192.168.1.1 -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPDISCOVER
- 192.168.1.1 -> 192.168.1.213 DHCP/BOOTP DHCPOFFER
- 192.168.1.1 -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPREQUEST
- 192.168.1.1 -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPNAK
- 192.168.1.154 -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPREQUEST

Answer:

A DHCP client has previously been assigned the IP address

192.168.1.154

After the client is rebooted, a number of DHCP packets to and from the client are seen in snoop running on the DHCP server.

Place the packets in the sequence they would be displayed using the snoop command.

Packet order :

- 192.168.1.1 -> 192.168.1.213 DHCP/BOOTP DHCPACK
- 192.168.1.1 -> 192.168.1.213 DHCP/BOOTP DHCPOFFER
- OLD-BROADCAST -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPREQUEST
- 192.168.1.1 -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPNAK
- OLD-BROADCAST -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPDISCOVER
- 192.168.1.154 -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPREQUEST

DHCP packet from snoop :

- 192.168.1.1 -> 192.168.1.213 DHCP/BOOTP DHCPACK
- OLD-BROADCAST -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPDISCOVER
- 192.168.1.1 -> 192.168.1.213 DHCP/BOOTP DHCPOFFER
- OLD-BROADCAST -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPREQUEST
- 192.168.1.1 -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPNAK
- 192.168.1.154 -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPREQUEST

Question No : 60 - (Topic 1)

You need to display the Ethernet address of a system connected to a server you administer. Which command displays all entries in the current ARP table?

- A. netstat -av
- B. ndd -get /dev/arp ethers
- C. arp -list
- D. arp -a

Answer: D

Question No : 61 - (Topic 1)

A network administrator correctly configures a DHCP server that is serving JumpStart and non-JumpStart clients. One of the DHCP clients asks for an IP address. It does NOT ask

for any other parameters such as subnet mask, router, and encapsulated vendor options.

A variable must be modified in the /etc/default/dhcpagent file on the client to configure the DHCP client's dhcpagent to request additional networking information from the DHCP server.

Which variable must be modified?

- A. PARAM_REQUEST_ADDRESS
- B. PARAM_REQUEST_NETWORKING
- C. PARAM_REQUEST_ROWS
- D. PARAM_REQUEST_LIST
- E. PARAM_REQUEST

Answer: D

Question No : 62 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

The NAT function of the Solaris IP Filter software can provide various functions.

Match the ipnat configuration keyword with its function.

Note: Not all ipnat keywords are used.

The NAT function of the Solaris IP Filter software can provide various functions.
Match the ipnat configuration keyword with its function. Note: Not all ipnat keywords are used.

Functions

maps one IP address or network to another IP address or network in an unregulated round-robin process

redirects packets from one IP address and port pair to another IP address and port pair

establishes a 1 to 1 translation between an external IP address and an internal IP address

mapd a group of internal addresses to a pool of external addresses

ipnat Keywords

map

rdr

binat

map-block

nat

Answer:

The NAT function of the Solaris IP Filter software can provide various functions. Match the ipnat configuration keyword with its function. Note: Not all ipnat keywords are used.

Functions

- nat
- map-block
- establishes a 1 to 1 translation between an external IP address and an internal IP address
- map

ipnat Keywords

- map
- rdr
- binat
- map-block
- nat

Question No : 63 - (Topic 1)

Your routing table has become corrupted. You decide to empty the routing table before you recreate it. Which command deletes all non-local entries from the routing table?

- A. route delete all
- B. rmroute all
- C. route delete default
- D. pkill -HUP in.routed
- E. route flush

Answer: E

Question No : 64 - (Topic 1)

A DNS server is correctly configured to resolve queries. On a system on the network, you run the command, ping www.sun.com, and immediately receive the error message:

ping: unknown host www.sun.com

What are two possible causes of this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. The DNS server is not a secondary server for sun.com.
- B. The www.sun.com host does not reply to ping requests.

- C. The file, /etc/resolv.conf, has NOT been configured on the system.
- D. The nscd daemon is NOT running on the system.
- E. The file, /etc/dns.conf, has NOT been configured on the system.
- F. The file, /etc/nsswitch.conf, does NOT reference DNS.

Answer: C,F

Question No : 65 - (Topic 1)

Which two are functions of the Type field of an Ethernet frame? (Choose two.)

- A. It defines the protocol that processes the encapsulated data.
- B. It helps the receiving interface to determine the starting bit of an Ethernet frame.
- C. It describes the data encapsulated in the payload section of an Ethernet frame.
- D. It identifies the location of the target system on the local link.
- E. It is used for error detection.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 66 - (Topic 1)

Given this Solaris IP Filter rule enabled on a host:

pass out quick all

block in all

pass in from 192.168.1.55/32 to any

block out on hme0

Which two statements describe rule processing behavior for this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. All outbound packets leaving hme0 are blocked.
- B. Outbound packets are applied to a total of two rules.
- C. All outbound packets are permitted.
- D. All inbound packets from host 192.168.1.55 are permitted.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 67 - (Topic 1)

The network in your company is divided into different subnets. All Solaris 10 OS servers on your network have Solaris IP Filter firewall enabled with a default policy rule that blocks all incoming connections.

One subnet, with address space 10.1.1.0/24, has a server named sys-x with the IP address 10.1.1.100/32. Due to changes in your network, the sys-x server must accept connections to its X:0 to X:9 terminal ports only from the 10.1.1.0/24 subnet.

Which line must be added in the /etc/ipf/ipf.conf firewall configuration file in order to implement these changes?

- A. pass in quick proto tcp from 10.10.1.100/32 to any
- B. pass in quick proto tcp from 10.1.1.100/32 to any port 5999 >< 6010
- C. pass in quick proto tcp from 10.1.1.0/24 to any port 5999 >< 6010
- D. pass in quick proto tcp from 10.1.1.0/24 to any port 5999 <> 6010
- E. pass in quick proto rpc from 10.1.1.0/24 to any port 5999 <> 6010

Answer: C

Question No : 68 - (Topic 1)

Given:

host name IP address MAC address

myhost 192.29.10.101 8:0:20:50:10:20

server1 192.29.10.20 8:0:20:75:6e:8f

The workstation myhost reboots. It needs to mount a file system from server1 on the local subnet.

Which address is returned by server1 in the ARP reply?

- A. 192.29.10.255
- B. 8:0:20:ff:ff:ff
- C. 8:0:20:50:10:20
- D. 8:0:20:75:6e:8f
- E. 255.255.255.255

Answer: D

Question No : 69 - (Topic 1)

A DHCP server's IP address is 192.168.1.1.

This DHCP server supports clients in two different class C networks. A DHCP client in one of the networks has an IP address of 192.168.2.50. A DHCP client in the other network has an IP address of 192.168.30.50.

Which two files must exist on the DHCP server to support these clients? (Choose two.)

- A. /var/dhcp/SUNWfiles1_dhcptab
- B. /var/dhcp/SUNWfiles1_192_168_30_0
- C. /etc/inet/dhcpsvc.conf
- D. /var/dhcp/SUNWfiles1_192_168_1_0
- E. /var/dhcp/SUNWfiles1_192_168_2_0

Answer: B,E

Question No : 70 - (Topic 1)

You want to log the TCP packets your web server is receiving, without blocking any traffic. Which Solaris IP Filter rule should you use to achieve this?

- A. pass in proto tcp from any to 0/32 port = 80
- B. Solaris IP Filter cannot log without filtering
- C. pass in log-only proto tcp from any to 0/32 port = 80
- D. ignore in log tcp from any to 0/32 port = 80
- E. pass in log proto tcp from any to 0/32 port = 80

Answer: E

Question No : 71 - (Topic 1)

Which is an example of a Network Interface layer protocol?

- A. Uniform Demultiplexing Protocol
- B. IEEE 802.11 - Wireless Network Standard
- C. Transmission Control Protocol
- D. EIA/TIA 568 - Unshielded Twisted Pair
- E. Internet Control Message Protocol

Answer: B

Question No : 72 - (Topic 1)

You configure a second network connection on a server and attempt to configure the server to route packets between the two interfaces.

The snoop command reveals that packets are arriving on both interfaces, but the server is refusing to forward packets between interfaces as required.

What two commands can be used to verify that the Solaris system is configured to forward IP packets between these two interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A. routeadm
- B. netstat -r
- C. ndd -get /dev/ip \\\?
- D. ndd -get /dev/ip ip_forwarding
- E. ndd -get /dev/udp ip-forward

Answer: A,D

Question No : 73 - (Topic 1)

Which two are characteristics of the RDISC protocol on a Solaris 10 OS system? (Choose

two.)

- A. It provides routing information between switches.
- B. It is independent of the routing protocol.
- C. The in.rdisc automatically starts at system boot.
- D. It uses multicast.

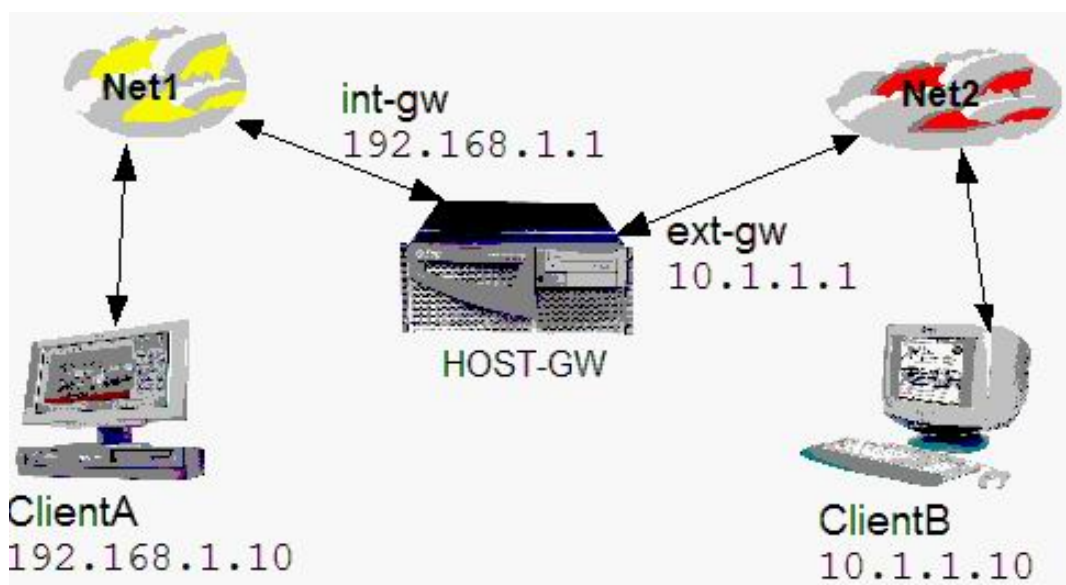
Answer: B,D

Question No : 74 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

Due to changes to the network you are managing, ClientA must access ClientB. The system HOST-GW is multi-homed and has routing and IP forwarding enabled on all of its interfaces. ClientA has a static default route configured to 192.168.100.1. ClientB has a static default route configured to ext-gw (10.1.1.1).

How can you add a static route to ClientA to make it reach ClientB?



- A. route add int-gw
- B. route change 10.1.1.10 ext-gw
- C. routeadm add host 10.1.1.10 ext-gw
- D. routeadm add int-gw
- E. route add host 10.1.1.10 int-gw

Answer: E

Question No : 75 - (Topic 1)

Which three layers of the OSI network model are included in the Application layer of the TCP/IP network model? (Choose three.)

- A. Presentation
- B. Transport
- C. Data Link
- D. Network
- E. Session
- F. Application

Answer: A,E,F

Question No : 76 - (Topic 1)

A DHCP client is configured with the `RELEASE_ON_SIGTERM=yes` parameter. Which two actions force a DHCP client to relinquish the IP address it obtained through DHCP on `hme0`?

(Choose two.)

- A. use the `dhcpcagent` command with the `r` option
- B. use the `dhcpcinfo` command with the `r` option
- C. use the `release` option of the `ifconfig hme0 dhcp` command
- D. shut down the DHCP client
- E. use the `kill -9 dhcpcagent` command on the client
- F. use the `stop` option of the `ifconfig hme0 dhcp` command

Answer: C,D

Question No : 77 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Place each LAN component next to its description.

Place each LAN component next to its description.

LAN Components	Descriptions
Place here	connects networks that use different protocol suites
Place here	amplifies signals to extend the distance of transmission
Place here	connects network segments and filters/forwards packets
Place here	broadcasts all packets out all connected ports

LAN components to be moved:

bridge gateway hub repeater Done

Answer:

Place each LAN component next to its description.

LAN Components	Descriptions
gateway	connects networks that use different protocol suites
repeater	amplifies signals to extend the distance of transmission
bridge	connects network segments and filters/forwards packets
hub	broadcasts all packets out all connected ports

LAN components to be moved:

bridge gateway hub repeater Done

Question No : 78 - (Topic 1)

Which two commands can be used to configure a new DHCP server? (Choose two.)

- A. dhcpsetup
- B. dhcpconfig
- C. dhcpmgr
- D. dhcpsvc
- E. dhcpagent

Answer: B,C

Question No : 79 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Place the text in its proper place to create a Solaris IP Filter rule that blocks, returns RST, and logs only incoming auth connections on tcp port 113.

Place the text in its proper place to create a Solaris IP Filter rule that blocks, returns RST, and logs only incoming auth connections on tcp port 113.

Rule to be completed:

block in proto from any to any port = 113

Place only four items to complete the rule below.

all	any	quick	tcp
return-rst	ip	pass	log

Answer:

Place the text in its proper place to create a Solaris IP Filter rule that blocks, returns RST, and logs only incoming auth connections on tcp port 113.

Rule to be completed:

block in proto from any to any port = 113

Place only four items to complete the rule below.

all	any	quick	tcp
return-rst	ip	pass	log

Question No : 80 - (Topic 1)

Given:

host name IP address MAC address

host1 192.40.62.10 8:0:20:75:6e:7d

Which command places a valid entry in the ARP table for workstation host1?

- A. arp -s host1 8:0:20:75:6e:7d
- B. arp -a host1
- C. arp -d host1 192.40.62.10
- D. arp -s 192.40.62.10
- E. arp 8:0:20:75:6e:7d 192.40.62.10

Answer: A

Question No : 81 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Place the options in the correct order to complete the structure of the Ethernet frame.

Place the options in the correct order to complete the structure of the Ethernet frame.

Ethernet Frame Structure.

place here	place here	place here	place here	place here	place here
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Options

Type	CRC	Source Address	Dest. Address	Preamble	Data
------	-----	----------------	---------------	----------	------

Answer:

Place the options in the correct order to complete the structure of the Ethernet frame.

Ethernet Frame Structure.

Preamble	Dest. Address	Source Address	CRC	Data	Type
----------	---------------	----------------	-----	------	------

Options

Type	CRC	Source Address	Dest. Address	Preamble	Data
------	-----	----------------	---------------	----------	------

Question No : 82 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

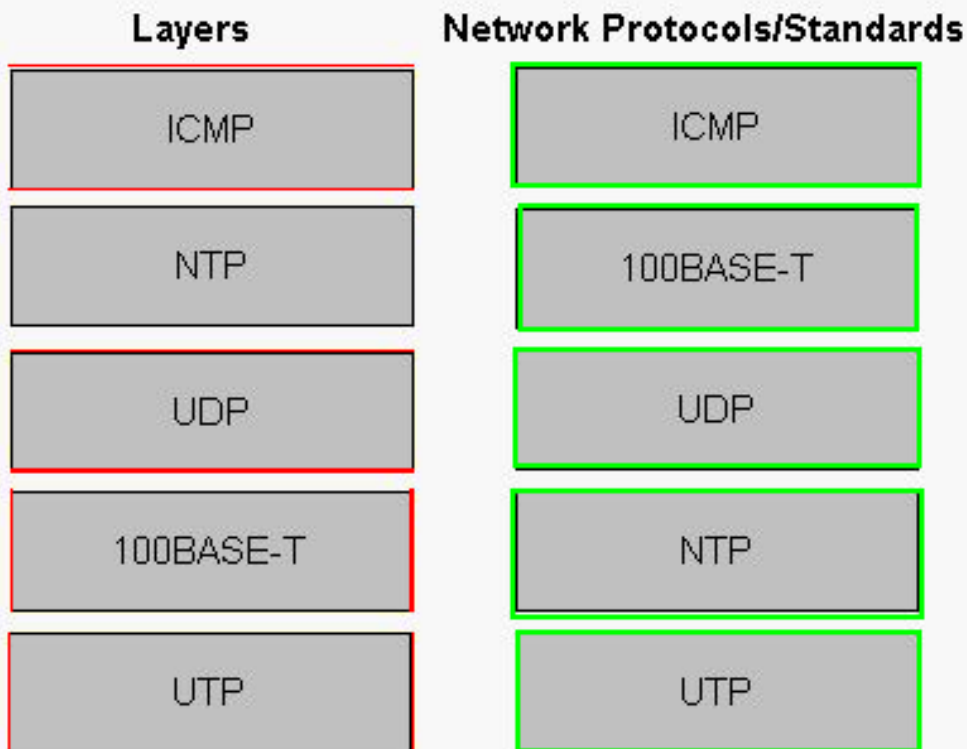
Place each TCP/IP protocol or standard on its corresponding layer of the model.

Place each TCP/IP protocol or standard on its corresponding layer of the model.

Layers	Network Protocols/Standards
Application layer	ICMP
Transport layer	100BASE-T
Internet layer	UDP
Network Interface layer	NTP
Hardware layer	UTP

Answer:

Place each TCP/IP protocol or standard on its corresponding layer of the model.



Question No : 83 - (Topic 1)

Given:

host name IP address

myhost 200.54.42.10

printsvr 200.55.42.30

The system myhost needs to send data to printsvr. The routing table on myhost has no entry for printsvr. The routing table on myhost has no entry for the 200.55.42.0 network.

Which entry does the routing algorithm look for next?

- A. RARP
- B. ARP cache
- C. 200.54.42.255
- D. loopback

E. default

Answer: E

Question No : 84 - (Topic 1)

A new system administrator tries to determine the IPv6 IPMP configuration and sees the following:

```
# grep failover /etc/hostname6*  
  
/etc/hostname6.hme0: -failover group mgrp6  
  
/etc/hostname6.qfe0: -failover group mgrp6-1  
  
/etc/hostname6.qfe1: -failover group mgrp6-1
```

Which statement is true?

- A. There has definitely been an error configuring hme0.
- B. The hme0 is a spare interface for the mgrp6-1 failover group.
- C. The system is configured so that notifications are generated when hme0 fails.
- D. Interface hme0 has priority over qfe0/qfe1 when doing a failover.

Answer: C

Question No : 85 - (Topic 1)

Given the following DHCP debug output:

```
3cdbd723: Datagram received on network device: hme0  
  
3cdbd723: Reserved offer: 192.1.29.72  
  
3cdbd724: Unicasting datagram to 192.1.29.72 address.  
  
3cdbd724: Adding ARP entry: 192.1.29.72 == 080020CBCBCB  
  
3cdbd724: Updated offer: 192.1.29.72  
  
3cdbd725: Datagram received on network device: hme0
```

3cdbd725: Client: 01080020CBCBCB maps to IP: 192.1.29.72

3cdbd725: Unicasting datagram to 192.1.29.72 address.

3cdbd725: Adding ARP entry: 192.1.29.72 == 080020CBCBCB

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The original client request was a DHCPREQUEST.
- B. The IP address assignment was successfully completed.
- C. The server received the client's request, but was NOT able to send an answer to the client, and therefore repeated its answer unicast.
- D. The original client request was a DHCPDISCOVER.
- E. The IP address was permanently reserved for another client.

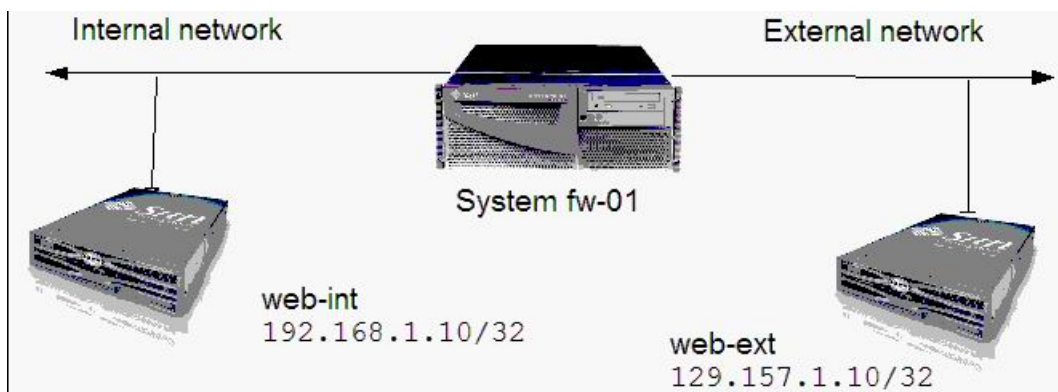
Answer: B,D

Question No : 86 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

A portion of the network you are managing is composed of a firewall system (fw-01) running the Solaris IP Filter firewall. The fw-01 firewall has a rule set to log and NAT the web-int system with IP 192.168.1.10/32 as web-ext with IP 129.157.1.10/32.

Because the fw-01 firewall is logging its activity, which Solaris IP Filter user-level utility must you run to print only NAT log records?



- A. ipnat -l N
- B. ipmon -o N

- C. ipfstat -n
- D. ipf -I N

Answer: B

Question No : 87 - (Topic 1)

A DHCP client is unable to obtain an IP address using DHCP, although other clients on the same network are able to. Which two commands can be used to assist with the diagnosis of this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. ifconfig hme0 dhcp start verbose on the DHCP client
- B. dhcpagent -f -d 2 on the DHCP client
- C. snoop -v dhcp on the DHCP server
- D. svcadm -d restart svc:/network/dhcp-server on the DHCP server
- E. snoop -V port bootps on the DHCP server

Answer: B,E

Question No : 88 - (Topic 1)

Click the Exhibit button.

You have taken over management of a Solaris system with the Solaris IP Filter configuration shown in the exhibit. You want to improve the performance of this system.

Which two changes could you make to optimize the Solaris IP Filter configuration without changing its functionality? (Choose two.)

```
1. block in all
2. block in log from any to any port = 991
3. pass in from 192.168.1.34 to 127.0.0.1
   port = 23
4. pass in from 192.168.1.213 to any
5. pass in from 192.168.2.83 to any
6. pass in quick from 192.168.2.0/25 to any
7. pass in quick from 192.168.1.0/25 to any
8. block in from any to 192.168.100.4
```

- A. modify all pass in entries to be pass in quick
- B. remove line 2
- C. modify line 1 to be "block in quick all"
- D. remove line 3
- E. remove line 4
- F. remove line 5

Answer: D,F

Question No : 89 - (Topic 1)

The default configuration of the Solaris 10 OS has packet filtering disabled on all network interfaces. To enable packet filtering on the hme0 interface of a running system, the related hme line in the /etc/ipf/pfil.ap file must be uncommented:

```
# IP Filter pfil autopush setup
#
# See autopush(1M) manpage for more information.
#
# Format of the entries in this file is:
#
#major minor lastminor modules

#le -1 0 pfil
#qe -1 0 pfil
hme -1 0 pfil
#qfe -1 0 pfil
#eri -1 0 pfil
#ce -1 0 pfil
#bge -1 0 pfil
#be -1 0 pfil
#vge -1 0 pfil
```


#ge -1 0 pfil

#nf -1 0 pfil

#fa -1 0 pfil

#ci -1 0 pfil

#el -1 0 pfil

#ipdptp -1 0 pfil

#lane -1 0 pfil

#dmfe -1 0 pfil

Which UNIX command must be executed to enable Solaris IP Filter firewall for the hme0 interface without rebooting the system?

- A. ifconfig hme0 down; ifconfig hme0 unplumb; ifconfig hme0 plumb; autopush -f /etc/ipf/pfil.ap
- B. autopush -f /etc/ipf/pfil.ap; ifconfig hme0 modlist
- C. ifconfig hme0 pfil; ifconfig hme0 modlist
- D. ifconfig hme0 modlist; autopush -f /etc/ipf/pfil.ap
- E. autopush -f /etc/ipf/pfil.ap; ifconfig hme0 down unplumb; ifconfig hme0 plumb

Answer: E

Question No : 90 - (Topic 1)

You have a Solaris system with address 192.168.1.55 running Solaris IP Filter that is configured to block all outbound packets. Which additional rule allows the system to initiate ping requests to other systems on a Class B network?

- A. block out quick proto icmp from 172.16.0.0/32 icmp-type 9
- B. pass out quick proto tcp/udp from 192.168.1.55/32 to any
- C. pass out proto ping from 192.168.1.55/32 to 192.168.1.55/24 keep state
- D. pass out quick proto icmp from 192.168.1.55/32 to 172.16.0.0/16

Answer: D

Question No : 91 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Place the default minimum syslog logging level on the type of packet Solaris IP Filter logs at that level.

Place the default minimum syslog logging level on the type of packet Solaris IP Filter logs at that level.

Type of Packets Logged	syslog Levels
logged packets that are passed	info
logged packets that are "short"	error
logged packets that are blocked	warning
packets matching rules with log as the action	notice

Answer:

Place the default minimum syslog logging level on the type of packet Solaris IP Filter logs at that level.

Type of Packets Logged	syslog Levels
notice	info
info	error
warning	warning
error	notice

Question No : 92 - (Topic 1)

A Solaris system is configured with an IPv6 IPMP group named panic that contains two physical hme interfaces. A third interface, qfe0, is to be added to this same group on the next system reboot. Which entry needs to be added to the /etc/hostname6.qfe0 file?

- A. group panic addif site-local -deprecated up
- B. deprecated inet6 group panic -failover up
- C. site-local group panic addif qfe0 -failover up
- D. failover group panic up

Answer: D

Question No : 93 - (Topic 1)

You have installed a Solaris OS system with two physical network interfaces in addition to the loopback interface. You have not manually modified the IP forwarding properties in any way. Which two statements regarding IP forwarding between the two interfaces are true? (Choose two.)

- A. IP forwarding is configured using the routeadm command.
- B. IP forwarding is NOT enabled between the two interfaces.
- C. IP forwarding is enabled unless the file /etc/defaultrouter exists.
- D. IP forwarding is always enabled between the interfaces.
- E. IP forwarding is enabled unless the file /etc/notrouter exists.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 94 - (Topic 1)

This message appears in a system's console window:

```
Jan 24 12:02:03 sys11 in.mpathd[853]: No test address configured on interface hme2;  
disabling probe-based failure detection on it
```

What fixes this problem?

- A. inetadm enable svc:/network/mpath
- B. ifconfig hme2 addif 192.168.1.10 -failover deprecated up
- C. if_mpadm -t hme2 192.168.1.10
- D. adding a test address to the /etc/default/mpathd file

Answer: B

Question No : 95 - (Topic 1)

Which four are features of optical fiber cabling? (Choose four.)

- A. requires shorter cables
- B. resistant to RFI
- C. resistant to EMI

- D. more difficult to intercept data sent through the cable
- E. less expensive than other cable types
- F. less resistant to physical stress

Answer: B,C,D,F

Question No : 96 - (Topic 1)

Which statement is true about TCP and/or UDP?

- A. TCP is a Transport layer protocol; UDP is an Internet layer protocol.
- B. TCP implements flow control at the Transport layer.
- C. TCP segments are converted to UDP datagrams at the Internet layer.
- D. UDP implements flow control at the Transport layer.

Answer: B

Question No : 97 - (Topic 1)

Each DNS zone must have a primary server. What are two features of a DNS primary server? (Choose two.)

- A. They maintain data about each of the top-level zones.
- B. They are the system on which all changes are made to the zone.
- C. They provide update information and synchronize secondary servers when the secondary servers request information.
- D. They are never authoritative for any domain, except for the loopback address.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 98 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

Click the Task button.

Place the options in the correct order to complete the structure of the Ethernet frame.

Place the options in the correct order to complete the structure of the Ethernet frame.

Ethernet Frame Structure.

place here	place here	place here	place here	place here	place here
Options					
Type	CRC	Source Address	Dest. Address	Preamble	Data

Answer:

Place the options in the correct order to complete the structure of the Ethernet frame.

Ethernet Frame Structure.

Preamble	Dest. Address	Source Address	CRC	Data	Type
Options					
Type	CRC	Source Address	Dest. Address	Preamble	Data

Question No : 99 - (Topic 1)

Investigating the output of ipfstat -in on a system running Solaris IP Filter, which is the sequence of rules matched for an inbound telnet connection from system 192.168.1.55?

- 1 block in all
- 2 pass in from 192.168.1.0/24 to any
- 3 pass in quick from any to any port = 80
- 4 block in from 192.168.1.6/32 to any
- 5 pass in quick from any to any port = 23
- 6 block in all

- A. 1 and 5
- B. 1, 2, and 5
- C. 1, 2, 5, and 6
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

Answer: B

Question No : 100 - (Topic 1)

In certain configurations, Gigabit Ethernet can use 9000 byte Ethernet frames instead of the standard 1500 byte frames. What are two advantages of using Jumbo Ethernet frames over standard frames? (Choose two.)

- A. lower number of packet collisions
- B. lower host CPU utilization
- C. VLAN complexity reduced
- D. more reliable data transmission
- E. higher network throughput

Answer: B,E

Topic 2, Volume B

Question No : 101 - (Topic 2)

Given the following /etc/named.conf DNS server configuration file:

```
zone "one.edu" in {  
  
type master;  
  
file "forward.zone";  
  
allow-update { 127.0.0.1; 192.168.1.2; };  
  
};  
  
zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" in {  
  
type master;  
  
file "reverse.rzone";  
  
allow-update { 127.0.0.1; 192.168.1.2; };  
  
};
```

In which way does the allow-update option change the behavior of the primary DNS server?

- A. The DNS server dynamically updates forward DNS servers.
- B. The DNS server can be dynamically updated with host information from a DHCP server.
- C. The DNS server dynamically updates secondary DNS servers.
- D. The DNS server dynamically updates reverse DNS servers.
- E. The DNS server can be dynamically updated by root DNS servers.

Answer: B

Question No : 102 - (Topic 2)

Your company is setting up a new branch office that is connected to the Internet through the main office. You are asked to set up a DNS server in the new branch office. What type of DNS server should you configure?

- A. a forwarding server
- B. a Top-Level Domain server
- C. an authoritative server
- D. a root server
- E. a replica server

Answer: A

Question No : 103 - (Topic 2)

Given:

server IP address = 192.168.123.254

client IP address = 192.168.123.21

A user reports an inability to connect to a remote server through ssh.

Which command can the system administrator use on the server to see if the connection request is getting to the server?

- A. `inetadm -v 192.168.123.21`

- B. snoop 192.168.123.254 and dst ssh
- C. snoop src 192.168.123.21 and port 22
- D. netstat -rn

Answer: C

Question No : 104 - (Topic 2)

After a new installation of the Solaris 10 OS, the following message is repeatedly showing up in the /var/adm/messages file:

```
Feb 02 10:04:52 postman sendmail[898]: [ID 702911 mail.alert] unable to qualify my own domain name (postman) -- using short name
```

What needs to be done to resolve this problem?

- A. add a DNS server to /etc/nsswitch.conf
- B. add a fully qualified hostname to /etc/inet/hosts
- C. run the domainname command
- D. restart the nsd daemon

Answer: B

Question No : 105 - (Topic 2)

On a DHCP client, the interface is down and configured with the IP address 0.0.0.0. After typing `ifconfig hme0 dhcp start`, you observe snoop output that does not include a DHCPDISCOVER packet:

```
OLD-BROADCAST -> BROADCAST DHCP/BOOTP DHCPREQUEST
```

```
192.168.10.1 -> 192.168.10.10 DHCP/BOOTP DHCPACK
```

Which command was used to shut down the interface in such a way that a DHCPDISCOVER was NOT required?

- A. `dhcpconfig -r hme0`
- B. `dhcpagent -r hme0`