1Z0-880

Oracle Solaris 10 Network Administrator
Certified Expert Exam

DEMO

Exam A

QUESTION 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 2
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 3
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

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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,RO
UTER,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,RO
UTER,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 4
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 5

You wish to add a static route to the routing table on your system. You add the following line to the /etc/defaultrouter file: net 129.159.158.0 gateway gw-157-158 metric 1

When the system is rebooted, you observe that the in.routed daemon has not started. The svcs 瓂 command shows no problems. The netstat -r command does not show the static route in the routing table.

What is the cause of this problem?

A. The entry should have been placed in the /etc/gateways file.
B. The entry should have contained the static keyword.
C. The entry does not contain a netmask specification.
D. The entry should use the IP address of the gateway, not its name.

Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Click the Exhibit button.

Which command yields the output shown in the exhibit?

```
Using the /dev/hme device (promiscuous mode)

sys12 -> sys11      ETHER Type=0800 (IP), size
= 98 bytes
sys12 -> sys11      IP D=192.168.1.1
S=192.168.1.2 LEN=84, ID=48009, TOS=0x0,
TTL=255
sys12 -> sys11      ICMP Echo Request (ID: 345
Sequence number: 0)

sys11 -> sys12      ETHER Type=0800 (IP), size
= 98 bytes
sys11 -> sys12      IP D=192.168.1.2
S=192.168.1.1 LEN=84, ID=45375, TOS=0x0,
TTL=255
sys11 -> sys12      ICMP Echo Reply (ID: 345
Sequence number: 0)
```

A. snoop -d hme0 192.168.1.2
B. snoop -d hme0 -V 192.168.1.2
C. snoop -d hme0 -o /tmp/192.168.1.2