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**QUESTION: 1**

Given:

```
dhcp-100 -> dhcp-105 FTP R port=32990 220 dhcp-100 ...
dhcp-105 -> dhcp-100 FTP C port=32990
dhcp-105 -> dhcp-100 FTP C port=32990 USER root\r\n
dhcp-100 -> dhcp-105 FTP R port=32990
dhcp-100 -> dhcp-105 FTP R port=32990 331 Password require dhcp-105 -> dhcp-100
FTP C port=32990
dhcp-105 -> dhcp-100 FTP C port=32990 PASS root\r\n
dhcp-100 -> dhcp-105 FTP R port=32990
dhcp-100 -> dhcp-105 FTP R port=32990 530 Login incorrect. dhcp-105 -> dhcp-100
FTP C port=32990 SYST\r\n
```

Which two statements are true? (*Choose two.*)

- A. The password for root on dhcp-105 is root.
- B. A user on dhcp-100 cannot log in to dhcp-105.
- C. A user on dhcp-100 successfully logged in to dhcp-105.
- D. A user on dhcp-105 is trying to connect using ftp to dhcp-100.
- E. A user on dhcp-105 is trying to log in to dhcp-100 with root id.

**Answer: D E**

**QUESTION: 2**

A junior administrator is having difficulty getting a service installed and configured on a Solaris 10 OS and has asked for assistance. The service must be started automatically from inetd. The installation script places entries appropriate to the service in /etc/inetd.conf and they are formatted correctly. The service does NOT start on demand and the administrator has issued several kill -HUP inetd commands. This same service installs and works fine on a Solaris 9 OS. There are no problems with the binaries associated with the service.

What command must be run to configure and enable this service on the Solaris 10 OS?

- A. reboot
- B. inetadm -l
- C. inetconv -e -f
- D. inetadm -e /etc/inetd.conf

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 3**

The production server needs additional swap space due to lack of physical memory. The system has only one disk and is partitioned as follows:

Part Tag Flag Cylinders Size Blocks

0 root wm 1041 - 38491 18.00GB (37451/0/0) 37750608

1 swap wu 0 - 1040 512.37MB (1041/0/0) 1049328

2 backup wm 0 - 39532 19.00GB (39533/0/0) 39849264

3 unassigned wm 0 0 (0/0/0) 0

4 unassigned wm 0 0 (0/0/0) 0

5 unassigned wm 0 0 (0/0/0) 0

6 unassigned wm 0 0 (0/0/0) 0

7 unassigned wm 0 0 (0/0/0) 0

There is one swap slice configured and active:

```
# swap -l
```

```
swapfile dev swaplo blocks free
```

```
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s1 136,1 16 1049312 0
```

The root file system is a flat file system:

```
# df -k /
```

```
Filesystem kbytes used avail capacity Mounted on
```

```
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 18575269 9549546 9025723 53% /
```

Which two methods can be used to temporarily add swap space? (Choose two.)

A. add slice 2 as swap:

```
# swap -a /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s2
```

B. create a 512 megabyte swap file on the root disk:

```
# mkfile 512m /swapfile
```

```
# swap -a /swapfile
```

C. remove the existing swap and read it using swap compression:

```
# swap -d /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s3
```

```
# swap -a -c /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s3
```

D. repartition the disk so that slice 3 contains the unused cylinders 38492 through 39532, and then add slice 3 as

swap:

```
# swap -a /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s3
```

E. use NFS to mount a file system from the development server, and then create and use a swap file on the

remote system:

```
# mkdir /data
```

```
# mount -F nfs tokyo:/export/data /data
```

```
# mkfile /data/swapfile
```

```
# swap -a /data/swapfile
```

**Answer: B D**

**QUESTION: 4**

A user's workstation is configured to mount /archive from a remote system through NFS using the following entry in /etc/vfstab:

```
#device device mount FS fsck mount mount
#to mount to fsck point type pass at boot options
speedy:/archive - /archive nfs - yes -
```

To improve performance, a second NFS server, named pokey, is being added to serve out the identical file system. You notice that the workstation is attempting to mount /archive read-write. The /archive file system contains old archived data and should not be modified. You decide that the user's workstation should mount /archive read-only instead. Which two changes must you make to allow the workstation to use the NFS server pokey and speedy and to correct the read-write/read-only mounting issue? (Choose two.)

- A. change the mount options field to ro
- B. change the mount options field to ro=speedy,pokey
- C. change the device to mount field to speedy,pokey:/archive
- D. change the device to mount field to read pokey:/archive/speedy

**Answer: A C**

**QUESTION: 5**

While you attempt to NFS mount the /export/home directory from host potato onto mount point /data on host tomato, the following error appears:

```
# mount /data
nfs mount: potatoe: : RPC: Unknown host
The /etc/hosts file on tomato contains the following:
# Internet host table
#
127.0.0.1 localhost
10.7.8.11 tomato
10.7.8.12 potato
10.7.8.13 lettuce
```

The /etc/vfstab on tomato contains the following (unrelated lines are omitted):

```
# device device mount FS fsck mount mount
# to mount to fsck point type pass at boot options
#
potatoe:/export/home - /data nfs - yes soft,bg
```

What three actions can be taken to mount the file system successfully? (Choose three.)

A. type the command:  
# mount potato:/export/home

B. create an entry in /etc/aliases:  
potato potatoe

C. comment out the entry in /etc/vfstab, and then execute  
# mountall

D. change potatoe to potato in /etc/vfstab, and then execute  
# mount /data

E. type the command:  
# mount -F nfs -o soft,bg potato:/export/home /data

F. change potato to potatoe in the /etc/hosts file, and then execute  
# mount /data

**Answer: D E F**

**QUESTION: 6**

You try to mount an NFS file system, /datadir, on host fusion from the remote NFS server gravity using the NFSv4 protocol. The following message appears:

```
# mount -F nfs gravity:/datadir /datadir
nfs mount: gravity:/datadir: No such file or directory
```

What can cause the error?

- A. The directory is spelled incorrectly in /etc/vfstab.
- B. The directory /datadir does NOT exist on the NFS client fusion.
- C. The NFS share /datadir does NOT exist on NFS server gravity.
- D. The host fusion is NOT allowed to access /datadir on NFS server gravity.
- E. The permissions on the directory /datadir on NFS server gravity are too restrictive.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 7**

Which three statements are true about soft partitions? (*Choose three.*)

- A. An unlimited number of soft partitions can be created from a volume.
- B. A soft partition can be grown to use any available space on a volume.
- C. Soft partitions can be extended without moving or destroying data on other soft partitions.
- D. A soft partition can be included in a volume and directly accessed simultaneously by an application.

E. Soft partitions are an alternative to Solaris Volume Manager software volumes for organizing disk storage.

F. Soft partitions provide a mechanism for dividing large storage spaces into smaller, more manageable sizes.

**Answer: B C F**

**QUESTION: 8**

You are the system administrator for a system running a business critical database application. To maintain data availability, you are using Solaris Volume Manager and have several two-way mirrors configured. You also have several hot spares created.

When creating the hot spare pool, you added

devices in this order:

- a 1.0 gigabyte slice
- a 2.2 gigabyte slice
- a 9.8 gigabyte slice
- a 3.2 gigabyte slice
- a 6.5 gigabyte slice

Your monitoring software sends you an email indicating that one sub-mirror of a two-way Solaris Volume Manager software mirror has gone offline because of a hardware error. The sub-mirror that was taken offline was 2.3 gigabytes in size.

Which hot spare component will the Solaris Volume Manager software use to recreate the sub-mirror automatically?

- A. The 2.2 gigabyte component
- B. The 3.2 gigabyte component
- C. The 6.5 gigabyte component
- D. The 9.8 gigabyte component

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION: 9**

Given:

```
# metadb; metastat -c
flags first blk block count
a u 16 8192 /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s3
a u 16 8192 /dev/dsk/c1t1d0s6
a u 8208 8192 /dev/dsk/c1t1d0s6
a u 16 8192 /dev/dsk/c1t2d0s6
a u 8208 8192 /dev/dsk/c1t2d0s6
a u 16 8192 /dev/dsk/c1t3d0s6
a u 8208 8192 /dev/dsk/c1t3d0s6
```



d100: Mirror  
Submirror 0: d10  
State: Okay  
Submirror 1: d11  
State: Resyncing  
Submirror 2: d12  
State: Resyncing  
Resync in progress: 1 % done  
Pass: 1  
Read option: roundrobin (default)  
Write option: parallel (default)  
Size: 54330534 blocks (25 GB)  
d10: Submirror of d100  
State: Okay  
Size: 54330534 blocks (25 GB)  
Stripe 0:  
Device Start Block Dbase State Reloc Hot Spare c1t1d0s6 17334 Yes Okay Yes  
d11: Submirror of d100  
State: Resyncing  
Size: 54330534 blocks (25 GB)  
Stripe 0:  
Device Start Block Dbase State Reloc Hot Spare c1t2d0s6 17334 Yes Okay Yes  
d12: Submirror of d100  
State: Resyncing  
Size: 54330534 blocks (25 GB)  
Stripe 0:  
Device Start Block Dbase State Reloc Hot Spare  
c1t3d0s6 17334 Yes Okay Yes  
Device Relocation Information:  
Device Reloc Device ID  
c1t3d0 Yes id1,sd@THITACHI\_DK32EJ-36NC\_\_\_\_\_434H9227  
c1t2d0 Yes id1,sd@THITACHI\_DK32EJ-36NC\_\_\_\_\_434H4187  
c1t1d0 Yes id1,sd@THITACHI\_DK32EJ-36NC\_\_\_\_\_434J1501

Which three statements are true about this configuration? (*Choose three.*)

- A. The d10 metadvice is currently out of date.
- B. The d11 metadvice is currently out of date.
- C. The d12 metadvice is currently out of date.
- D. The d100 metadvice is configured as a three-way RAID-1 mirror volume.
- E. The d100 metadvice is configured as a three-way RAID-0 striped volume.
- F. The d100 metadvice is configured as a seven-way RAID-1 mirror volume.
- G. The d100 metadvice is configured as a seven-way RAID-0 striped volume.

**Answer: B C D**



**QUESTION: 10**

Pass.com develops storage host bus adapters. All of the company's disk arrays log messages to a central log host named scribe through the local5 facility. Some of these disk arrays are used for production work by human resources and some are used by the development teams to test their new host bus adapters. The previous administrator put the following line in the /etc/syslog.conf file on scribe to log messages from the arrays:

```
local5.warning /var/adm/messages
```

Recently, the development team encountered a difficult problem and turned on the full debug output from a disk array. They request that scribe log all of that information. Logging all of the debug messages will create a large number of messages that could cause an administrator to overlook real problems with the production disk arrays or to overlook scribe system problems. You want to have the syslog.conf file stop using /var/adm/messages for the local5 facility messages. You want to log warning and above levels for the local5 facility to /var/adm/arrays.messages and log debug and above level messages for the local5 facility to /var/adm/arrays.debug.

Which two statements in /etc/syslog.conf will accomplish this?  
(Choose two.)

- A. \*.debug /var/adm/messages
- B. local5.debug /var/adm/arrays.debug
- C. local5.warning /var/adm/arrays.debug
- D. local5.warning /var/adm/arrays.messages
- E. !local5.debug /var/adm/arrays.messages

**Answer: B D**