1Z0-880

Oracle Solaris 10 Network Administrator Certified Expert Exam

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-880 Exam on Oracle Solaris 10 Network Administrator Certified Expert Exam

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Oracle Solaris 10 Network Administrator Certified Expert Exam (1Z0-880) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-880 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of Solaris 10 Administration and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Expert Oracle Solaris 10 Network Administrator (OCE) credential. The Oracle Solaris 10 Network Administrator Certified Expert certification exam validates your understanding of the Solaris 10 Administration technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-880 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

Oracle 1Z0-880 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Solaris 10 Network Administrator Certified Expert Exam
Exam Code	1Z0-880
Exam Product Version	Solaris 10 Administration
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	64
Passing Score	66%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against OS 10.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Network Administration for the Solaris 10 Operating System (please note that while this self-study course is an excellent exam preparation too, it will not fulfill the training requirement for certification.)
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-880 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-880 Exam Syllabus:

Section 1: Configure the Network Interface Layer	- Explain network model fundamentals (network protocols and advantages of a layered model), layers of the TCP/IP model (Network interface, Internet, Transport, and Application), and peer-to-peer communication. - Explain network topologies (BUS, STAR, RING, VLAN), LAN media (IEEE identifiers and IEEE 802.3 types), and network devices (shared hubs, bridges, and switches) - Explain Ethernet concepts (CSMA/CD access method, difference between full-duplex and half-duplex, Ethernet statistics, and Ethernet frames, including Ethernet addresses, Ethernet address types, local Ethernet address, Ethernet-II frame, Ethernet frame encapsulation, maximum transfer unit, and Ethernet frame errors) - Use network utilities like snoop, netstat, and ndd to configure and troubleshoot network interfaces. - Examine and manage ARP and RARP, including the ARP table, in.rarpd and the hosts and ethers databases.
Section 2: Configure the Network (Internet and Transport layers)	- Explain Internet layer protocols, IP datagrams, IP address types (unicast, broadcast, and multicast), configure netmasks for subnetting and VLSM, manage interface configuration files and configure/unconfigure logical interfaces. - Explain how to increase throughput and availability and given a scenario, implement and troubleshoot multipathing through the use of both configuration files and the command line. - Distinguish between direct routes, indirect routes, route table populations (static, default, and dynamic), explain routing protocols (interior and exterior gateway), and routing tables (entries, flags, search order, host route, network route, and default route.) Configure a static route (/etc/defaultrouter, /etc/gateways and manual) and explain router discovery protocol (RDISC). Distinguish between the procedures associated with dynamic routing for both RIP versions 1 and 2 and manage the in.routed daemon and explain the operation of CIDR. - Configure boot time routing: initialize a router, a multihomed host, a non router and enable IP forwarding and routing, additionally, given a scenario, troubleshoot router configuration.

	- Explain the IPv6 addressing to include IPv6 autoconfiguration, unicast, and multicast address types. - Configure and troubleshoot IPv6 non-routers, routers, and IPv6 6to4 routers. Manage IPv6 (display critical information and modify, configure, and troubleshoot interfaces). - Configure IPv6 multipathing both manually and at boot time. - Explain the types of protocols found in the Transport layer and examine TCP flow control.
Section 3: Configure and Manage Network Applications (Application layer)	- Explain the DNS basics (BIND, top level domains, zones of authority, server types, answer types, name resolution process, and resource records) - Given a scenario, configure and troubleshoot a DNS server. - Given a specific network, configure a DHCP server using appropriate utilities, and configure and manage DHCP clients. - Troubleshoot DHCP server, DHCP client, and acquire a new lease manually. - Configure an NTP server and an NTP client, and given a scenario, troubleshoot NTP using messages and snoop.
Section 4: Configure Solaris IP Filter	- Configure the behavior of Solaris IP Filter using packet direction (in keywords and out keywords), and using rule processing (block keywords, pass keywords, quick keywords, and group keywords) - Configure and modify filtering on an IP address, network interface, protocol type, and port. - Configure logging in Solaris IP Filter, passed packets, blocked packets, and rule match and analyze logged information and statistics.

1Z0-880 Sample Questions:

01. A Solaris 10 OS administrator needs to configure a host to operate as an NTP server. Which two must be performed on the host? (Choose two.)

a) execute /usr/sbin/ntp.server start
b) execute snoop -d hme0 | grep NTP
c) execute svcadm enable svc:/network/ntp
d) populate a /etc/inet/ntp.conf file
e) edit the /etc/inet/ntp.server file

02. 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.

03. In order to add static routes to in.routed at startup time, you add the following line to /etc/defaultrouter: net 129.159.158.0 gateway gw-157-158 metric 1
When the system is rebooted, you notice that the in.routed has NOT started. The svcs -x does NOT show anything wrong. What is the cause of this problem?

a) You specified the routers by name, rather than by address.
b) You specified the routers by name, rather than by address.
c) You did not use /etc/gateways.
d) You did not specify a netmask as well.

04. 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

05. What is CSMA/CD?

a) Collision Sensing Multiple Access with Carrier Detection
b) Carrier Sensing Multiple Access with Collision Detection
c) Common Serial Multiple Access with Collision Detection
d) Common Serial Multiple Access with Carrier Detection
e) Carrier Serial Multiplexing Access with Carrier Detection

06. You are configuring Solaris IP Filter on your Solaris 10 OS system so that it logs all packets that are blocked to the /var/adm/ipf.blocked file. Syslog and IP Filter are already running on the system.
Which three commands must you use to enable logging? (Choose three.)

a) ipf -f /var/adm/ipf.blocked
b) ipmon -D -s
c) edit /etc/syslog.conf
d) svcadm restart svc:/system/system-log:default
e) inetadm -e svc:/system/system-log:default

07. You have configured an IPv6 router that is having problems routing correctly to a default router connected to the Internet. You need to investigate the machine's routing table and check that the default route is in place.
You also need to check the neighbor cache to see whether the MAC address of the default router has been learned. Which two commands enable you to perform these tasks?(Choose two.)

a) netstat -r
b) ifconfig -a
c) netstat -m
d) netstat -p
e) arp -n

08. You need to provision a new network segment on the 192.168.16 network, which can accommodate up to 1600 IP addresses. Using CIDR notation, what allows you to accomplish this task?

a) 192.168.16.0/32
b) 192.168.16.0/22
c) 192.168.16.0/23
d) 192.168.16.0/21

09. 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 –x 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.

10. Your users complain that they can NOT log into the newly installed compute server. You check the log files and see this line: Jan 28 11:36:33 compserv in.telnetd[1430]: [ID 913506 daemon.warning] refused connect from 129.169.214.218 (name/address mismatch) Which is a cause of this message?

a) The Telnet service has been disabled due to security problems.
b) The forward and reverse DNS mappings used different IP addresses.
c) Another system on the network used the server's address.
d) The system has been hacked.

Answers to 1Z0-880 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01 Answer: c, d	QUESTION: 02 Answer: a, d	QUESTION: 03 Answer: c	QUESTION: 04 Answer: e	QUESTION: 05 Answer: b
QUESTION: 06 Answer: b, c, d	QUESTION: 07 Answer: a, d	QUESTION: 08 Answer: d	QUESTION: 09 Answer: a	QUESTION: 10 Answer: b

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com