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QUESTION 1

A USB drive has been purchased to move files between Windows, *nix, and Macintosh servers. Which of the following filesystems is the BEST choice to ensure the drive can read and be written to by all of the servers?

A. ext2

B. FAT32

C. NTFS

D. UFS

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

A company is reviewing options for its current disaster recovery plan and potential changes to it. The security team will not allow customer data to egress to non-company equipment, and the company has requested recovery in the shortest possible time. Which of the following will BEST meet these goals?

A. A warm site

B. A hot site

C. Cloud recovery

D. A cold site

Correct Answer: B

A hot site is a type of disaster recovery site that has all the equipment and data ready to resume operations as soon as possible after a disaster. A hot site is usually located in a different geographic area than the primary site and has redundant power, cooling, network, and security systems. A hot site is best for the company that wants to recover in the shortest possible time and does not want customer data to egress to non- company equipment. A warm site is a type of disaster recovery site that has some equipment and data ready, but requires some configuration and restoration before resuming operations. A cold site is a type of disaster recovery site that has only basic infrastructure and space available, but requires significant setup and installation before resuming operations. Cloud recovery is a type of disaster recovery service that uses cloud- based resources and platforms to store backups and restore data and applications after a disaster. References: https://www.techopedia.com/definition/11172/hot-site https://www.techopedia.com/definition/11173/warm-site https://www.techopedia.com/definition/11174/cold-site https://www.techopedia.com/definition/29836/cloud-recovery

QUESTION 3

A systems administrator needs to configure a new server and external storage for a new production application environment. Based on end-user specifications, the new solution needs to adhere to the following basic requirements:

1.

The OS must be installed in a separate disk partition. In case of hard drive failure, it cannot be affected.

2.

Application data IOPS performance is a must.

3.

Data availability is a high priority, even in the case of multiple hard drive failures.

Which of the following are the BEST options to comply with the user requirements? (Choose three.)

A. Install the OS on a RAID 0 array.

B. Install the OS on a RAID 1 array.

C. Configure RAID 1 for the application data.

D. Configure RAID 5 for the application data.

E. Use SSD hard drives for the data application array.

F. Use SATA hard drives for the data application array.

G. Use a single JBOD for OS and application data.

Correct Answer: BCE

1.

The OS must be installed in a separate disk partition. In case of hard drive failure, it cannot be affected. = RAID 1

2.

Application data IOPS performance is a must. = SSD

3.

Data availability is a high priority, even in the case of multiple hard drive failures.= RAID 1, RAID 6 writes parity information across the drives as is done in RAID 5, but it writes two stripes, which allows the system to recover from two drive failures whereas RAID 5 cannot.

QUESTION 4

A technician is monitoring a server and notices there is only one NIC plugged in, but the server has two. The NIC is oversaturated, and the technician would like to increase the available bandwidth. Which of the following solutions would be the BEST option to increase the speed of this NIC?

A. Link aggregation

B. Heartbeat

C. Most recently used

D. Active-active

Correct Answer: A

This is the best solution to increase the speed of the NIC because link aggregation is a technique that combines multiple physical network interfaces into a single logical interface. This can increase the bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing of network traffic. Link aggregation requires both the server and the switch to support it and be configured accordingly. References: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/etherchannel/12023-4.html

QUESTION 5

A systems administrator is setting up a server on a LAN that uses an address space that follows the RFC 1918 standard. Which of the following IP addresses should the administrator use to be in compliance with the standard?

A. 11.251.196.241

B. 171.245.198.241

C. 172.16.19.241

D. 193.168.145.241

Correct Answer: C

The administrator should use 172.16.19.241 as an IP address to be in compliance with RFC 1918 standard. RFC 1918 defines three ranges of IP addresses that are reserved for private internets, meaning they are not globally routable on the public Internet and can be used within an enterprise without any risk of conflict or overlap with other networks. These ranges are:

10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255 (10/8 prefix) 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255 (172.16/12 prefix) 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 (192.168/16 prefix)

Out of these ranges, only 172.16.19.241 falls within one of them (172.16/12 prefix). The other options are either public IP addresses that belong to other organizations or networks (11.251.196.241, 171.245.198.241) or invalid IP addresses

that do not conform to any standard (193.168.145.241).

Reference: https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/RFC-1918