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SKO-001 SERVER+ DEMO



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A customer asks a technician to install a new Ultra2 SCSI controller to an existing server. The new controller will replace a Fast SCSI controller that is in the server. The only device that will be connected is a Fast SCSI external tape drive. The customer will want to add new SCSI devices in the future.

What should the technician tell the customer?

- A. The new configuration will work, however Ultra2 devices may operate at single-ended speeds.
- B. The new configuration will work and Ultra2 devices will operate at Ultra speeds.
- C. The new configuration will work and all devices will operate at Ultra2 speeds.
- D. The new configuration will not work.

Answer: B

Ultra2 is compatible with existing SCSI devices allowing older, non-Ultra2-capable controllers to be used with newer, Ultra2-capable devices and vice versa.

After a server's processor is upgraded, the server will not POST. What is the most likely cause of this?

- A. The BIOS was not flashed.
- B. The processor is not correctly seated.
- C. The jumper settings on the processor are incorrect.
- D. The original cache size is different from the new cache size.

Answer: B

A possible cause of a failed POST test is an incorrectly seated processor.
There should, in general, be no need to flash the BIOS to upgrade a processor.
Modern processors do not have jumper settings.
The cache size of a processor would not cause the POST to stop.

A technician is adding a PCI 2.2-compliant 64-bit, 66-MHz card to a server. Which of the following types of slots can be used for the card?

- I. 32-bit, 33 MHz PCI

- II. 64-bit, 33 MHz PCI
- III. 64-bit, 66 MHz PCI

- A. III only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

Answer: D

The PCI 2.2 specification allows for a 64-bit, 66-MHz compliant card to be used in a 32-bit 33Mhz slot, in a 64-bit 33MHz slot, or in 64-bit 66MHz slot.

A Wake-on-LAN adapter has been installed on a server. However, the server does not wake up as expected. Which of the following should be done to resolve the problem?

- A. Verify SNMP packets
- B. Verify TCP/IP packets
- C. Verify Magic Packets
- D. Verify ACK packets

Answer: C

Wake On LAN (WOL) is the name for a technical development jointly created by IBM and Intel. The technology allows "enabled" devices to be powered on remotely via a special type of network communication. A WOL-enabled device, when powered off, will still draw a tiny amount of electricity to drive the network interface. The interface remains in a passive, listening mode, sending nothing out on the network. To wake up the device, a specially formed packet is sent to the network port where the device is plugged in.

This special packet, called a **magic packet**, carries a special "signature." When the network interface sees this signature, it recognizes this as a wakeup call.

As the server is powered on, POST errors are observed. How can it be determined which FRU (Field Replacement Unit) to replace?

- A. Review the Network OS logs for subsystem errors
- B. Power off the server, disconnect from power, reconnect, restart.
- C. Look up the error codes in the server documentation for the appropriate part to replace.

- D. Contact the server manufacturer's technical support for known failing components that should be replaced.

Answer: C

The POST error codes have to be decoded, for example by using the server motherboard documentation.

As part of the installation of a four-way 400 MHz server, a baseline measurement was recorded. In addition, the latest firmware and Network OS patches were applied. Upon rebooting the server, the drives fail to initialize. Which of the following actions will offer the best solution to this issue?

- A. Replace the hard drivers.
- B. Search the vendor's Website for known issues.
- C. Check the Network OS README file.
- D. Install the latest Network OS service patch.

Answer: B

The vendor's Website is the best place to find information on known problems and solutions to these problems.

The technician receives a call reporting that a server is down. After arriving at the site, the technician realizes the problem is beyond his technical expertise. What should the technician do in this situation?

- A. Review escalation procedures and contact the responsible individual.
- B. Contact a fellow technician and ask that individual to come in to help.
- C. Continue working on the problem, since the solution may present itself in time.
- D. Tell the client that the system will be down until the next business day.

Answer: A

When a technician is unable to solve a problem, the problem should be escalated so that a person with more expert knowledge can resolve the problem

A network server will not boot properly. The server never begins the load of the Network OS and the server technician suspects a POST error. What is the proper way to use a POST diagnostics hardware adapter?

- A. Insert the card into an open bus slot, boot the computer, and the error codes will display on the adapter.
- B. Insert the card into an open bus slot, boot the computer, and the error codes will output on the default printer.
- C. Insert the card into an open bus slot, boot the computer using the supplied floppy disk, and the error codes will be stored on disk.
- D. Connect the adapter to a serial or parallel port, boot the computer, and the error codes will be stored in a memory buffer created by the adapter.

Answer: A

The messages, the post codes, from the POST diagnostics hardware adapter would be shown on a display on the adapter.

A technician is trying to determine why a remote alert failed on a server at another location. Which of the following steps should be performed to fix the problem?

- I. Reboot remote server.
 - II. Connect to the remote server.
 - III. Logon with administrator privileges.
 - IV. Determine that the alert criterion is configured correctly.
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- A. I and II only
 - B. III and IV only
 - C. I, II, and IV only
 - D. II, III, and IV only

Answer: D