



50-676

Upgrade to NetWare 6

Exam number/code: 50-676

Exam name: Upgrade to NetWare 6

Questions & Answers: 147 Q&A

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Exam: 50-676 Certification Questions & Answers

Question 1:

You have installed NFAP for Windows and are in the process of creating simple passwords for all objects in the Education container. What utility can you use to create all user simple passwords at one time?

- A. iMonitor
- B. ConsoleOne
- C. Novell iManager
- D. Remote Manager
- E. Server Management Console

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can create simple passwords for users one at a time using ConsoleOne , but if you want to create passwords for many network users, use NetWare Remote Manager.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 6-37

Question 2:

Which NetWare 6 feature lets Windows, Macintosh, and UNIX workstations access NetWare servers without requiring the installation of client software?

- A. NetWare NFS Server
- B. Novell Information Service
- C. Storage Management Services
- D. Novell Native File Access Pack
- E. Novell Modular Authentication Service

Answer: D

Explanation:

NFAP allows Windows, Macintosh, or Linux/UNIX client workstations to securely access NetWare resources using their own client software.

For Windows, Macintosh, and Linux/UNIX users, access to NetWare resources is administered through user objects in eDirectory .

All setup and configuration for NFAP is done on the NetWare server. After you install NFAP and configure a user to use it, the user can log in to the NetWare server without the NetWare client.

In previous NetWare versions, accessing storage on a NetWare server from a Windows, Macintosh, or Linux/UNIX client required the use of the Novell client on each workstation.

Now with NFAP, you can use the native client of the operating system you are using.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 6-26

Question 3:

Which statements describe an eDirectory index? (Choose two.)

- A. An index is stored in its associated server's file system.
- B. An index is stored in eDirectory and not in the file system.
- C. An index is stored as an attribute on a server object in a tree.
- D. An index is stored as an attribute on a container object in a tree.
- E. An index is created at the root of the tree and applies throughout the tree.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

An index is an attribute of a server object in a tree. It is stored in the eDirectory and not on the server itself. An index is unique to one server and is not shared by other servers in the tree.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 3-37

Question 4:

You are using the migration wizard to migrate a NetWare 5 server to NetWare 6. However, the Begin NDS Migration task failed and the destination server did not take on the identity of the source server. What should you do first to correct this problem?

- A. Manually reboot the source server.
- B. Manually reboot the destination server.
- C. Use NWCONFIG to restore eDirectory on the source server.
- D. Use NWCONFIG to remove eDirectory from the source server.
- E. Use NWCONFIG to restore eDirectory on the destination server.
- F. Use NWCONFIG to remove eDirectory from the destination server.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If Begin NDS Migration failed and the destination server did not reboot and take on the name and identity of the source server, restore eDirectory to the source server. You need to restore the source server to its original configuration .

To restore the source server, do the following:

1. Enter one of the following at the server console of the source server:
 - * If your source server is running NetWare 4, enter `LOAD INSTALL` .
 - * If your source server is running NetWare 5 or later, enter `NWCONFIG` .
2. Select `Directory Options > Directory Backup and Restore > Restore Local DS Information after Hardware Upgrade` .
3. Press `F3` and enter `SYS :SYSTEM \NUW30\NDSBU` when prompted for the location of the backup files.eDirectory is now restored to the source server.

Do not reboot the destination server . Because the destination server did not take over the identity of the source server, no other action is required prior to performing the eDirectory migration again.

4. To perform the eDirectory migration again, launch Migration Wizard and open the project you were previously working on.
5. When the project opens and you see the Project window, select `Begin NDS Migration` and follow the instructions.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 1-99

Question 5:

When NFAP for Windows is installed, which protocol is used so a Windows workstation can attach to a NetWare server without using the NetWare client?

- A. AFP
- B. NFS
- C. CIFS
- D. DHCP
- E. TCP/IP

Answer: C

Explanation:

: When NFAP is installed , Windows Uses CIFS to Communicate with a NetWare Server , CIFS is a standard, native file-sharing protocol supported on several platforms. With CIFS, users can open and share files on the Internet without installing software and without changing how they work.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 6-32

Incorrect Answers:

A: Macintosh computers use the AppleTalk Filing Protocol (AFP) to access files on the network. AFP is the native Macintosh file sharing protocol. With NFAP installed, the NetWare server appears to Macintosh users as a Macintosh AppleShare IP server and Macintosh users can access those files from the Chooser or Network Browser.

B: UNIX uses the Network File System (NFS) protocol to access files on the network. After NFAP for UNIX is installed on a NetWare server, UNIX users can attach to NetWare storage using NFS over a TCP/IP network.

D: DHCP is built on a client-server model and provides configuration parameters to Internet hosts.

E: TCP/IP is a suite of protocols.

Question 6:

Which statements are true regarding iFolder? (Choose two.)

- A. The iFolder client can be installed on any UNIX workstation.
- B. The iFolder client can be installed on any Windows workstation.
- C. The iFolder client can be installed on any Macintosh workstation.
- D. Applications associated with the files in the iFolder directory must be installed on the local workstation.
- E. The iFolder directory must be the root directory of whichever workstation the client is installed on.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Exp lanation: The iFolder client can be installed on any Windows workstation that you use to access iFolder files. Applications associated with the files in the iFolder directory must be installed at the local workstation. For example, if you have a Microsoft Word document in your iFolder directory, you must have the application installed on your workstation to access the file.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 6-44

Incorrect Answers:

E: Installing the iFolder client on a Windows 98 workstation places a shortcut on your desktop to your iFolder directory, located in MYDOCUMENTS\IFOLDER\username\HOME. On a Windows 2000 workstation, your iFolder directory is located in DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\ADMINISTRATOR\MYDOCUMENTS\IFOLDER\username\HOME.

Question 7:

Which statement is true regarding Hot Fix in an NSS logical volume?

- A. Hot Fix can be enabled on a volume at any time.
- B. When you enable Hot Fix, you also enable mirroring for that partition.
- C. By default, 5% of a disk's space is set aside as the Hot Fix redirection area.
- D. Hot Fix is not used in NSS because NSS repairs the unreliable disk storage block immediately.

Answer: B

Explanation:

As your file system constantly reads and writes data to disk, some disk storage blocks lose their ability to reliably store data. NSS uses Hot Fix to prevent data from being written to unreliable blocks.

If an unreliable block is encountered on a hard disk, Hot Fix redirects the original block of data (still in memory) to the Hot Fix Redirection Area of the partition, where the data can be stored correctly.

To redirect a block of data, the operating system records the address of the defective block. Then the server no longer attempts to store data in that block.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 5-10

Incorrect Answers:

- A: You need to set up Hot Fix when you create the partition. If you do not, no data redirection can occur. To add Hot Fix later, you must delete the volumes from the partition, add Hot Fix, and then restore the volumes from a backup.
- C: By default, 2% of a disk's space is set aside as the Hot Fix Redirection Area. You can increase or decrease this amount.
- D: Hot Fix is an NSS feature and it is used only on NSS volumes.

Question 8:

What NLM is used to change traditional volumes to NSS volumes?

- A. NSS.NLM
- B. VCU.NLM
- C. CONVOL.NLM
- D. NSSCONV.NLM
- E. CONVERT.NLM

Answer: B

Explanation:

NSS allows you to convert traditional volumes to logical volumes using VCU.NLM.

VCU.NLM is not an in-place conversion utility. You must have enough space to transition from a traditional volume to a logical volume.

The conversion utility copies the data (keeping the same file structure) from a traditional volume to an NSS logical volume in an NSS storage pool. Therefore, if you want to convert a 2 GB traditional volume, you need to have at least 2 GB of available space.

VCU affects server performance. As a result, perform volume conversions only when server demands are low (such as after working hours). The original volume is renamed volumename_old. The new logical volume keeps the original volume name.

After you copy the traditional volume to a logical volume, restart the server to ensure the volume converted properly. If the volume converted, you can remove the traditional volume.

Question 9:

What is the Scheduler responsible for when NetWare 6 multiprocessing is configured? (Choose two.)

- A. Receiving threads from the processor
- B. Determining whether a request is multiprocessor safe
- C. Distributing processor threads based on processor availability
- D. Dumping threads into memory or returning them to the software kernel

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The scheduler is responsible for the following tasks :

- * The scheduler determines if the transaction is multiprocessor safe.
- * The scheduler determines the workload of available processors.
- * The scheduler distributes the threads between Processor s.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 4-102

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Threads present themselves to the scheduler. The scheduler sends threads into processors, not receives threads from processor.
- D: Dumping threads into memory or returning them to the software kernel is not a scheduler task.

Question 10:

When performing a health check after installing eDirectory 8.6, how can you check to see if there are any obituaries?

- A. Use ConsoleOne> Tools> Obituary Check
- B. Use NDSManager> Tools> Partition Status
- C. Use NDSManager> Tools> Partition Continuity
- D. Use DSREPAIR -A> Advanced Options> Check External References
- E. Use DSREPAIR -A> Advanced Options> Report Synchronization Status

Answer: D

Explanation:

An example of an obituary is an object that is deleted from the tree and is waiting for all servers holding a copy of the object to be notified before it can be purged.

In DSREPAIR, select Advanced Options Menu > Check External References to check external references. This option shows external references, obituaries, and the states of all servers in the backlink list for the obituaries.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 3-13

Question 11:

Which are advantages of implementing a Novell Cluster Services (NCS) solution? (Choose three.)

- A. Single point of control

- B. Shared server processors
- C. Cluster event and state notification
- D. Multinode all-active cluster (up to 16 nodes)
- E. Consolidation of applications and operations

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

NCS 1.6 includes the following benefits and features to help you ensure high availability of your network resources:

- * Multinode all-active cluster (up to 32 nodes)
- * Multiprocessor and multithreading enabled
- * Consolidation of applications and operations
- * Flexible resource management
- * Shared storage support
- * Single point of control
- * Cluster event and state notification

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 7-140

Incorrect Answers:

- B: Cluster participants share storage space, not processors.
- D: NCS supports Multinode all-active cluster (up to 32 nodes), not 16

Question 12:

Which NLM can you run to extend the eDirectory schema for DNS/DHCP objects?

- A. DNSINST.NLM
- B. DNIPINST.NLM
- C. DNSDHCP.NLM
- D. DHCP SRVR.NLM

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before you can configure DNS/DHCP, you must first create the global DNS/DHCP objects. These objects and their subsequent settings are created when you extend the schema.

The DNS/DHCP Locator object is created and the Administrative scope is assigned when the schema has been extended to support DNS/DHCP.

You can extend the eDirectory schema to support DNS/DHCP in 2 ways:

- * By entering DNIPINST at the server console of a server that does not have DNS/DHCP Services installed
- * By installing DNS/DHCP Services from the NetWare 6 CD

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 4-57

Incorrect Answers:

- C: NLM does not extend eDirectory schema.
- D: After you create a DHCP Server object and assign it IP addresses to service, you can load the DHCP software on the NetWare server. From the console, enter DHCP SRVR to start the DHCP service. When DHCP SRVR.NLM is loaded, it reads IP address configuration information from eDirectory and loads the information into the DHCP server's cache. NLM does not extend eDirectory schema.

Question 13:

Which are advantages of implementing a Novell Cluster Services (NCS) solution? (Choose three.)

- A. Shared storage support
- B. Shared server processors
- C. Cluster event and state notification
- D. Multinode all-active cluster (up to 16 nodes)
- E. Consolidation of applications and operations

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Benefits and Features of an NCS High Availability Solution. NCS 1.6 includes the following benefits and features to help you ensure high availability of your network resources:

- * Multinode all-active cluster (up to 32 nodes)
- * Multiprocessor and multithreading enabled
- * Consolidation of applications and operations
- * Flexible resource management
- * Shared storage support
- * Single point of control
- * Cluster event and state notification

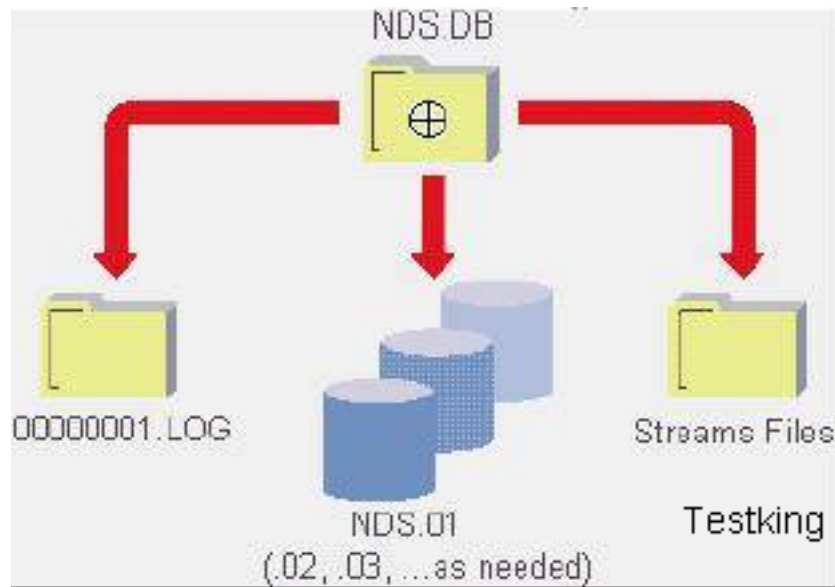
Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 7-140

Incorrect Answers:

- B: Cluster participants share storage space, not processors.
- D: NCS supports Multinode all-active cluster (up to 32 nodes), not 16

Question 14:

Click the eDirectory file containing the roll-back log used to abort incomplete transactions.



Answer:



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Explanation:

Click NDS.DB

eDirectory uses a highly-scalable indexed database, called the FLAIM database, instead of a fixed-length record data store. It does not use TTS, but instead uses log files to back out and roll forward transactions in the event of a system failure.

The following describes each eDirectory database file:

- * NDS.DB is the control file for the database. This file contains the roll-back log, used to abort incomplete transactions.
- * NDS*.LOG tracks transactions that have not completed. eDirectory uses this file as a roll-forward log to reapply completed transactions that might not have been fully written to disk because of a system interruption.
- * NDS.01 contains all records and indexes found on the server. When this file reaches 2 GB, NDS.02 is created for the remaining data. New files are created as necessary to keep database files from growing beyond 2 GB. Limiting NDS. x files to 2 GB allows the database to remain scalable while retaining the ability to access the database quickly.
- * Streams files are named with hexadecimal characters (0-9, A-F) and hold information such as print job configurations and login scripts. Stream files have an NDS extension.

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 3-4, 3-5

Question 15:

You have a server with the following specifications:

NetWare 4.11 with Support Pack 9
Pentium III processor with 512 MB RAM
300 MB of free space on the DOS partition
2 GB of free space on volume SYS

You want to replace this server with a NetWare 6 server as easily and inexpensively as possible. You have no other available machines, but purchasing new hardware is possible if it is necessary. Which option best meets these objectives?

- A. Perform an in-place upgrade to NetWare 6.
- B. Perform a NetWare accelerated upgrade to NetWare 6.
- C. Obtain new hardware to install a NetWare 6 server and copy the current server data to it.
- D. Use the migration wizard to migrate the current server's data to new NetWare 6 server hardware.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To upgrade to NetWare 6, your system must meet the following minimum requirements:

- * The server to be upgraded must be running one of the following:
 - o . NetWare 5.1 with Support Pack 2 or later
 - o . NetWare 5 with Support Pack 6 or later
 - o . NetWare 4.2 with Support Pack 8 or later
 - o . NetWare 4.11 with Support Pack 8 or later
- * A server-class PC with a Pentium® II or AMD™ K7 processor
- * 256 MB RAM
- * A Super VGA display adapter
- * A DOS partition with 200 MB of available space
- * 2 GB of available disk space on volume SYS
- * One network board
- * A CD drive
- * A USB, PS/2, or serial mouse (recommended but not required)

The server in this scenario meets hardware and software requirements, and it is possible to perform in-place upgrade to Netware 6. In-place upgrade is the easiest and the most inexpensive way to replace existing server with Netware 6 server/

Reference: Novell Education, COURSE 3000 Upgrading to NetWare® 6, page 1-43

Incorrect Answers:

D: You do not have to spend time installing new hardware and migrate data, it takes awhile and not the easiest way. And existing server meets minimum requirements to perform in-place upgrade to Netware 6.

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